

Exercise walk-through

6.2

Westward Expansion: Economic Development

AP United States History

Westward Expansion after the Civil War

Period 6 runs from **1865** to **1898** – the **Gilded Age**. Industry, migration, and the West transform the country, and every transformation produces a political argument about who benefits.

But the same forces squeezed farmers: **consolidation in agricultural markets** left them facing high freight rates, expensive credit, and falling crop prices.

The final dispossession of American Indians

the shift in policy

federal policy moved **from treaties** to **reservations**, and then to forced assimilation

the Dawes Act

1887: broke communal land into individual allotments and sold the surplus

boarding schools

children removed from families to be stripped of language and custom

what drove it

railroads, mining, cattle and farming all demanded the land

the buffalo

its near-extirmination destroyed the economic basis of Plains life

The change from treaty-making to reservations is a change in **legal status**: from dealing with nations to administering wards. Say that and the analysis is made.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the two effects of improvements in mechanization.

[2]

2.2 State how farmers responded and why.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the two effects of improvements in mechanization. [2]

2.1

- agricultural production increased substantially; food prices declined
-

2.2 State how farmers responded and why. [2]

2.2

- by creating local and regional cooperative organizations, in response to increasing consolidation in agricultural markets and dependence on the railroad system

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Three things promoted western economic growth.

(a) Name them.

[3]

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(a) Name them.

[3]

(a)

- transcontinental railroads; the discovery of mineral resources; government policies

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Three things promoted western economic growth.

(b) State what government subsidies helped open.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Three things promoted western economic growth.

(b) State what government subsidies helped open.

[1]

(b)

- new markets in North America

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Improvements in mechanization contributed to

[1]

☐

A declines in food prices

B rising food prices

C less production

D fewer farms only

3.2 Farmers created

[1]

☐

A local and regional cooperative organizations

B trusts

C holding companies

D political machines

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Improvements in mechanization contributed to

[1]

- ☐ **A** declines in food prices
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3.1 A

- declining food prices

3.2 Farmers created

[1]

- ☐ **A** local and regional cooperative organizations
B trusts
C holding companies
D political machines

3.2 A

- cooperatives

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A farmer produces more and earns less.

(a) State how this is possible.

[1]

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[1]

(a)

- increased output lowers the price of what is produced

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A farmer produces more and earns less.

(b) Explain why cooperation was the response.

[2]

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3.3 A farmer produces more and earns less.

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[2]

(b)

- an individual farmer faces consolidated buyers and a railroad he depends on, so only collective organisation gives him any bargaining position