

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

REVIEW AND RETEACH

Missouri: Gateway to the West

Chapter 8: Missouri After the Civil War

Section 1 Building Again

Directions: Use the information on pages 202 to 214 to complete the following statements.

1. The Civil War _____ Missourians.
2. The war damaged the state's growth and interrupted the state's _____ and _____.
3. The time after the Civil War is called _____.
4. The word *reconstruction* means "_____."
5. Even before the war ended, a new state _____ had been elected.
6. It was led by a political group called the _____.
7. One meaning of the word *radical* is a person who acts _____.
8. The _____ were people who _____ slavery and who thought those who supported slavery were responsible for the war and should be punished.
9. The first thing the Radicals did was write a new state _____ and laws _____ slavery.
10. But while the new constitution _____ slavery, it did not give _____—the former slaves—equal rights.
11. They still could not _____ or hold government office.
12. The new document punished the former _____ and people who had supported the Confederacy.
13. The constitution required the rest of Missourians to take a test oath, _____ that they had never supported the Confederacy.
14. For those who had been slaves, the Civil War brought _____.
15. But it also left them with no _____, no _____, and no _____.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

16. They faced restriction or barriers on where they were allowed to live and there was _____ in other areas of their lives.
17. Discrimination is _____ or _____ treatment that denies people their rights because of their race, sex, religion, or any other reason.
18. Much discrimination is rooted in _____, a _____ that one's own race is better than all others.
19. The federal government tried to help and it started the _____ in 1865.
20. The organization provided _____, _____, medical care, and other help to former slaves.
21. In Missouri, it also served as a go-between for black laborers and former slave owners who could no longer _____ without slave labor.
22. Many blacks found themselves working for white farmers as _____ farmers in ways that were not much different from slavery.
23. After the Civil War African Americans organized the Missouri Equal Rights League to work for _____ (the right to vote).
24. When the _____ Amendment to the U. S. Constitution was finally approved in 1870, African American men gained the right to _____.
25. Blacks and whites remained _____, or separated by race.
26. Before the war, _____ for blacks was against the law.
27. After the war, _____ for blacks were started in many communities.
28. The first publicly funded _____ in the United States was started in St. Louis by Susan Blow.
29. State funding for _____ was one of the new ideas the Radicals had included in the 1865 constitution.
30. _____ schools only met a few months of the year because the children were needed to work on the farm most of the time.
31. Boys often went to work when they finished the _____ grade.
32. _____ were not expected to work outside the home.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

33. A town or a church might start a school called an _____ where girls learned housekeeping, cooking, nursing, and sewing.

34. _____ became even more important to Missourians after the Civil War.

35. Missouri's natural beauty and life on the frontier inspired a number of artists and _____ living in Missouri.

36. Perhaps the most famous writer of the period was _____, who was better known as Mark Twain.

Section 2 Rebuilding the Economy

Directions: Use the information on pages 215 to 221 to complete the following statements.

1. The 35 years after the Civil War saw tremendous _____ in Missouri.
2. The state went from a land made up mostly of small farms to being one of the country's major _____ states.
3. After the war, railroad construction _____ (grew rapidly).
4. Rail lines _____ into every part of the state.
5. The railroads made it possible to ship _____ materials to factories and mills.
6. _____ materials are any materials that are processed to make another product.
7. Kansas City became famous for its large _____, where cattle, pigs, horses, and mules were bought and sold.
8. _____ plants were built near the stockyards, and meat was shipped around the country in _____ cars (ice was used to keep the cars cold).
9. _____ grew in importance in Missouri during this time.
10. Mining was so important that the state legislature created a _____ in Rolla.
11. With railroads reaching most parts of Missouri, farmers found it easier to ship their _____ and _____ to market.
12. New and improved _____ meant farmers could farm more land.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

13. Lumbering and _____ were important in southern Missouri.
14. _____ (those whose job it is to cut and prepare lumber) built railroads into the pine forests, set up sawmills, and cut down all the trees they could find.
15. In the years after the Civil War, most families still relied on candles, lanterns, or kerosene lamps for _____.
16. Many homes in the cities, businesses, and factories had _____.
17. Gas was also used to light _____ lamps.
18. Men called “_____” went around at dusk to light the lamps and turned them off at dawn.
19. _____ was only beginning to be used.
20. _____ were more common.
21. Hannibal became the first city in Missouri to have a telephone _____, and telephone lines linked Kansas City to St. Louis.
22. For young boys and girls on the farm, life in the _____ seemed glamorous and exciting.
23. But life in the city for _____ was often hard and dangerous.
24. Most families lived in buildings called _____.
25. Tenements are like _____ buildings, but they usually had three or four families in each building where all of the families might share only one _____ in the building.
26. Most children went to school, but when they were old enough to _____, many quit and went to work in factories.
27. They often did dangerous jobs, and some were injured or _____ by the machinery.
28. The children worked as many as _____ hours a day, 6 days a week, sometimes for as little as _____ cents a day.
29. Because people lived and worked so close together, when someone became ill the illness soon spread in an _____ to many other people in the community.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

30. Many people, including many children, died from _____ that are easily cured or prevented today.