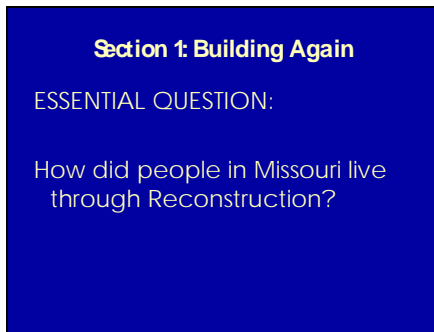


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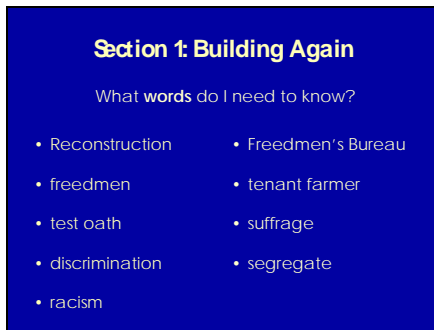
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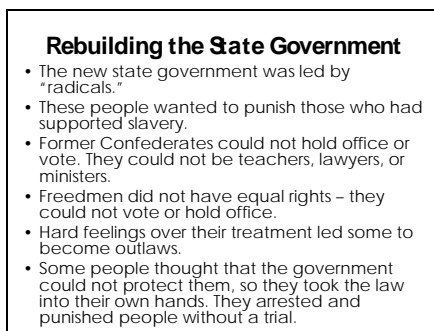
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Life After Savery (page 1)

- Freed slaves had no money, land, or jobs.
- Most were not welcome in Missouri.
- Discrimination kept freed slaves from opportunities for a better life.
- Racism was the cause of discrimination.
- The Freedmen's Bureau was started in 1865 to provide food, clothing, medical care, and other help for the freed slaves.
- Schools were started to help former slaves and their children.
- Many blacks worked as tenant farmers. White landowners provided land, a place to live, seeds, and tools. The blacks provided labor. The tenant farmer got a share of the crops when they were sold.

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Life After Savery (page 2)

- The Missouri Equal Rights League worked to get the right to vote for blacks.
- Some blacks left the state, many moved to cities, and some formed their own communities (Eldridge, Three Creeks, and [Pennytown](#)).
- Whites and blacks were segregated – sitting in different parts of trains or churches and attending separate schools.

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Education

- In 1866, the state began to fund schools.
- The first public kindergarten was started by [Susan Blow](#) in 1873 in St. Louis.
- Colleges were started to train teachers. Lincoln Institute trained black teachers.
- City schools were larger brick buildings.
- Rural schools were smaller wood buildings, often with only one room.
- School ended for most by 8th grade.
- Boys tended to go to work on farms, and girls were expected to work in the home.
- A few girls attended academies where they studied cooking, nursing, housekeeping, and sewing.

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Cultural Activities

- Many cultural activities grew after the war.
- Libraries and music halls were built.
- Sports such as ice skating, biking, hunting, fishing, and baseball grew in importance.
- County fairs became popular and church memberships grew.
- Artist [George Caleb Bingham](#), writer [Samuel Clemens](#) (Mark Twain), and reporter [Eugene Field](#) became famous Missourians.

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Section 2: Rebuilding the Economy

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

What was the economy of Missouri like after the Civil War?

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Section 2: Rebuilding the Economy

What **words** do I need to know?

- raw materials
- tenements
- epidemic

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Transportation

- Rail lines were completed across the state after the Civil War.
- Bridges in Kansas City, Hannibal, St. Charles, Glasgow, and St. Louis helped bring more railroads.
- Railroads crisscrossed the state and many small towns grew into larger cities because of them.

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Manufacturing and Mining (page 1)

- Railroads made it possible to bring raw materials to factories.
- Goods produced at the factories could be shipped to other markets.
- Kansas City became famous for large stockyards. Meatpacking plants prepared meats for shipment by rail to the east.
- Grains were brought from the Great Plains and made into flour, cornmeal, cereal, etc.
- Smaller cities had factories making cigars, boats, wagons, and even candy.



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**Manufacturing and Mining
(page 2)**

- Mining became more important.
- Lead, limestone, coal, and zinc were mined.
- Clay was discovered and brick factories were built nearby.

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Agriculture

- Farmers found they could ship their goods by train and make more money.
- The number of farms doubled in the 30 years after the Civil War.
- Improved farm equipment helped farmers grow more crops to sell.
- Farmers were helped by the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri in Columbia and the State Board of Agriculture.
- Lumbering and sawmills cut most of the state's forests by the end of the 19th century.

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Telephones and Electricity

- Most families depended on candles, lanterns, or kerosene lamps for light.
- Gaslights lit streets in cities.
- Before the 1890s, electricity in the home was rare.
- The first telephone exchange was in Hannibal.
- By 1890, **telephones** linked large cities and many small towns in Missouri.

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City Life

- Wealthy people had homes, but most people lived in low-quality tenements.
- Tenements were often over-crowded and required people to share some things such as bathrooms.
- Children had to play in the street or on the sidewalk.
- **Children** often quit school to go to work in factories – working long hours.
- Unhealthy, crowded conditions in factories and tenements caused diseases to spread quickly.

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