

GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi

Chapter 7: The Bourbon Era, 1876 - 1900

Section 1 Mississippi's Postwar Economy

Directions: Use the information from pages 185 - 197 to complete the following.

1. The term _____ referred to Mississippi _____ who _____ the sweeping changes brought about by the Civil War.
2. The greatest _____ suffered by Mississippi and the nation during the Civil War was the _____ who _____ during those four years.
3. The second greatest loss, especially to _____, was the _____ of the _____.
4. For several years, Mississippi's cotton fields lay in _____.
5. The _____ also _____ from the _____ of _____, factories, livestock, _____, and buildings.
6. The most _____ cost-cutting _____ initiated by the _____ was the _____ system, an arrangement by which prisoners were _____ as _____ to private entities, which were responsible for their upkeep.
7. The convict lease system soon became a public _____ because the _____ were _____, overworked, underfed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed by the _____ to whom they _____.

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8. One of the most _____ industrial _____ in postwar Mississippi was the _____.
9. One of the major _____ for stimulating railroad _____ in our state was the large-scale _____ operations that _____ as the primary means of transportation.
10. Another factor was the development of _____ farming. Farmers _____ their _____ by rail to large cities.
11. The _____ of _____ transportation was another factor.
12. There were, however, _____ caused by _____ expansion.
13. Basically, the problems stemmed from the fact that _____ were not _____, and rail transportation was a cutthroat business.
14. The larger lines did everything possible to _____ the smaller lines _____ of _____ and a few companies had a monopoly over rail service in certain parts of the state.
15. A _____ is the exclusive ownership or control of a product or industry by one company or group.
16. Mississippi _____ were caught in the middle of a _____ between several of the larger lines.
17. Eventually, the _____ established the _____ and gave it the authority to _____ freight _____ in Mississippi.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

18. After the Civil War, the state's _____ resources were developed, and _____ production provided _____ and _____ to thousands of Mississippians.
19. Most of the state's _____ were _____ during the war.
20. In 1882, in an effort to promote _____ recovery and attract industry to Mississippi, _____ industries were given a ten-year- _____ - _____ status.
21. By 1890, there were 16 _____ and _____ _____ in Mississippi, which provided 2,266 _____.
22. The emancipation of Mississippi's black population and the disruption of Mississippi's _____ system required a new _____ system to _____ operations.
23. They [farmers] _____ money as they need it through the _____ season and _____ it back when they _____ their crop.
24. If a _____ was unable to establish credit with a banker he would establish a _____ with a local merchant.
25. The local _____, became a key figure in Mississippi's agricultural operations.
26. In Postwar Mississippi, there was a temporary _____ of _____ caused by the fact that black men removed their wives and children from the labor force.
27. They [blacks] could bargain from a position of strength because their _____ was in great _____.

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28. When a planter offered a black man a contract to work his land, the laborer could _____ the terms of that contract.
29. In most cases, the planter offered cash wages, but the black man usually suggested that the land be worked for a _____ of the _____ (sharecropping).
30. Sharecroppers soon found that the _____ they received during the year amounted to _____ than their _____ of the crop.
31. The planters and sharecroppers accumulated large _____ to local _____.
32. Planters could settle their debts by _____ over some of their _____ to the merchant, but _____ had no means of _____ their _____.
33. The _____ system, which blacks had initially favored, placed them in a form of _____ to the planters and merchants.
34. Sharecroppers were _____ by law, called a _____ _____, to _____ on the land until all their _____ were _____ in _____.
35. Because the _____ of _____ continued to _____, sharecroppers were rarely ever able to _____ themselves from their _____ bondage.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

36. Within two or three years after Reconstruction, _____ began to _____ Mississippi in such large numbers that this population shift was called the _____.
37. Many _____ planters and _____ leaders believed that the Black Exodus would create a critical _____ in the state.
38. To offset a possible shortage, the Bourbons initiated a campaign to attract _____ and _____ immigrants to Mississippi.
39. The _____ to attract a significant number of European and Chinese immigrants meant that _____ would continue to _____ the _____ for Mississippi's large plantations.

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Section 2

Education in Postwar Mississippi

Directions:

Use the information from pages 198 - 202 to complete the following.

1. The efforts of Bourbon leaders to economize extended to almost every aspect of government services, including _____.
2. The _____ to the _____ of _____ continued to _____ the public _____.
3. In 1890, _____ than _____ of the _____ school age children _____ school.
4. _____ and _____ received much more _____ during the Bourbon era than _____ and _____ schools.
5. Alcorn A & M was the first _____ and _____ college for _____ in America.
6. State Normal School, a _____ state teachers' college for _____, was originally established in 1870.
7. _____ school is the traditional name for a _____ training school.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

8. In 1862, the U.S. Congress passed the _____
_____ Act that granted each state a large area of _____
_____ to be used in support of an agricultural and mechanical college
(Mississippi A & M).
9. In 1935, the name of Mississippi A & M was changed to Mississippi State College, and,
in 1958 to _____ University.
10. In 1884, the state legislature _____ the Mississippi Industrial
Institute and College for _____ of Mississippi.
11. _____ College was established at Natchez in 1877 by the
_____ denomination.
12. After their _____, blacks were eager to get an
_____, and several black _____
_____ were established in Mississippi soon after the war.
13. _____ College was established in 1887; _____
University was established at Holly Springs; _____ College was
established at Jackson in 1869.
14. The _____ denomination established two colleges for
_____ women.
15. In 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court _____ that racial _____
of _____ facilities _____ violate the U.S.
Constitution if the separate facilities were _____.
16. The _____ was rendered in a case involving a Louisiana law that
_____ passengers on _____ cars.

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17. Mississippi and other southern states took full advantage of this decision and passed several _____ known as _____ laws, which segregated public schools and all other public facilities.

18. The *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision remained in effect until the _____ v. _____ of *Topeka, Kansas* decision, overturned it in 1954.

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Section 3 Postwar Politics and the Constitution of 1890

Directions: Use the information from pages 203 - 206 to complete the following.

1. The power elite controlled the _____ Party and _____ all attempts to _____ the Republican Party or to organize new parties.
2. Their strategy involved the creation of a _____-party system and the establishment of _____-line _____, which is the _____ of _____ from political affairs solely on the basis of their color.
3. The drafting of a new _____ constitution in 1890 was also designed to keep power in the hands of the _____ through the _____ of _____ and _____ white citizens.
4. Bourbon politicians constantly talked about how _____ Republican rule had been and how burdensome _____ had been during Reconstruction.
5. The desired result of this political _____ was to create in the minds of the people a great _____ and _____ of the _____ Party.
6. The second method that _____ officials used to maintain their _____ over state _____ was to establish _____ - line politics in Mississippi.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

7. Because of the _____ of _____ in Mississippi in the 1880s, white farmers _____ the Bourbons of _____ their interests.
8. Thousands of Mississippi _____ joined the _____ (a fraternal organization of white farmers that began in Texas in the mid-1870s and swept across the South during the late 1880s).
9. This alliance encourage _____ buying and selling among farmers as a means of raising the _____ of their crops and holding down the cost of goods they bought.
10. The increasing _____ unity among poor white farmers worried the _____, and they decided that the best way to guarantee their continued _____ of state government, and to keep _____ in their place was to draft a _____ state constitution.
11. The _____ requirements written into the new constitution included a _____ (a test to determine whether a person could read or write before being allowed to vote).
12. It also required the payment of _____ as a _____ (a tax that had to be paid before a person could vote).
13. These two provisions were specifically designed to make it _____ for Mississippi _____ to _____ and virtually _____ blacks as a major force in state _____.
14. These voting requirements also eliminated many _____ farmers.