



# North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

## Chapter 10: The Industrial Transition

### Section 4: Transitions in the Countryside

#### Focused Reading

**Instructions:** Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. While North Carolina's \_\_\_\_\_ population grew after Reconstruction, the vast \_\_\_\_\_ of the state's residents continued to live in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. By 1890, there were so many farm \_\_\_\_\_ that there was not enough "good \_\_\_\_\_" that was fertile enough to raise good crops.
3. By 1890, Stanly had more than two thousand \_\_\_\_\_, and those farmers were plowing \_\_\_\_\_ as much land as they had before. Much of this newly farmed \_\_\_\_\_ was not very productive.
4. To compensate, farmers went to town and \_\_\_\_\_ money from \_\_\_\_\_ merchants—storekeepers who let them buy fertilizer, seeds, tools, and other supplies to make a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ in town created a second problem for farmers. Because they had to borrow, they \_\_\_\_\_ the size of their crops to help pay back the loans.
6. Thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the state—both black and white—went broke during the 1890s. They often could not pay off the \_\_\_\_\_ to the merchants when their harvest was sold.
7. While \_\_\_\_\_ in town continued to make profits that they put into \_\_\_\_\_, many white \_\_\_\_\_ fell into the same \_\_\_\_\_ arrangements that African Americans had been forced into during Reconstruction.
8. Because the \_\_\_\_\_ wanted the most for his investment, he typically required the \_\_\_\_\_ to plant one crop only— usually

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\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_—which was sure to sell and be used in the state's factories.

9. In many areas where \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ farming was booming, the majority of farmers were \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Thousands of families became so \_\_\_\_\_ they moved to town to take \_\_\_\_\_ jobs.
11. One of the reasons North Carolina College of \_\_\_\_\_ and Mechanical Arts was opened in 1889 was to help \_\_\_\_\_ learn more efficient agricultural methods.
12. In the 1880s, one North Carolinian became the \_\_\_\_\_ of farmers throughout the state. Leonidas L. \_\_\_\_\_, an Anson County native, became the first \_\_\_\_\_ of agriculture for the state.
13. When the \_\_\_\_\_, which had been started in Texas by troubled farmers, reached North Carolina in 1887, \_\_\_\_\_ headed it.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ tried to help farmers by opening farmer \_\_\_\_\_ stores. These stores bought fertilizer and other supplies in \_\_\_\_\_, which lowered the cost. Too many farmers, however, were already so far in \_\_\_\_\_ that they could not take advantage of the offers.
15. The nation was rapidly building \_\_\_\_\_ and factories in the North, and the \_\_\_\_\_ (the amount of currency and coin available for each person) was actually going \_\_\_\_\_ each year.

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16. The \_\_\_\_\_ leadership asked Congress, and in particular Senator Zeb Vance, to pass \_\_\_\_\_ that would allow the government to \_\_\_\_\_ new money and loan it to \_\_\_\_\_. The farmers would use their crops as \_\_\_\_\_ (something pledged to guarantee the repayment of a loan).