

GUIDED READING

Alabama: Our Beautiful Home

Chapter 9: A Changing Alabama

Section 1 Agriculture

Directions: Use the information from pages 239 - 245 to complete the following.

1. Between 1865 and 1900, _____ people in Alabama _____ on _____.
2. The state had an _____ (farm-related).
3. That means its _____ depended on farming.
4. _____ returned to being the state's _____ farm crop after the Civil War.
5. After the war, many _____ left plantations to _____ to _____.
6. The _____ of _____ limited the types of _____ the freedmen could find.
7. Many small _____ came back from the war to find their _____ and _____ in _____ shape.
8. Most _____ owners still had their land, but it was _____ with _____.
9. Plantations owners had land and living quarters for workers. But they had _____ to _____ to the workers.
10. Freedmen _____ a place to live and a way to make a living.
11. Some _____ and a few freedmen had enough land for their basic food needs.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

12. Freedmen, poor whites, and plantation owners came up with two _____
[farming the land] that seemed to work.
13. The new ways of farming were called ' _____ " and
" _____ farming."
14. A _____ lived in a house on the property of a landowner.
15. He [sharecropper] used the _____ seed, plow, and mule to
_____ a _____.
16. The worker _____ to _____ the landowner a
_____ of the harvest.
17. Until the crop was sold, the landowner provided a worker with _____,
medicine, and other supplies on _____.
18. Buying on _____ means that you get the item now and pay for it over
time.
19. Landowners had a _____ with tenant farmers.
20. This was because _____ owned their tools and
farm animals.
21. At the end of the year, the tenant farmer _____ the _____
his _____.
22. In order to harvest _____ crops, farmers had to _____
new ways to farm their land.
23. Two _____ in Alabama helped _____
_____ how to take better care of their land.
24. The State Colored Normal Industrial school was _____ in Huntsville.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

25. Schools that _____ teachers were called _____
schools.

26. Lewis Adams, a former _____, worked to _____ a
school for his people [blacks].

27. The _____ was a social and educational group for farmers and their
families.

28. The Grange pushed for _____
and other policies that helped farmers.

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Section 2 The Changing Role of Industry

Directions: Use the information from pages 248 - 255 to complete the following.

1. New _____ were begun and others _____ (enlarged) in the last half of the 19th century.
2. Soon people learned to make _____.
3. Steel is a metal that is _____ and stronger than _____.
4. _____ still needed to be located near iron ore deposits.
5. But a new _____ called _____ was used to heat the furnaces.
6. _____ became the fastest-growing and _____ city in the state.
7. The many iron _____ built around Birmingham, Bessemer, Gadsden, and Anniston _____ jobs.
8. A lot of _____ was _____ to keep all those furnaces running.
9. _____ provided jobs for a large number of people.
10. There were a few _____ mills in Alabama before the Civil War.
11. After the war, _____ mills [textile] were built in Alabama. Having mills close to where the _____ was grown _____ money on transportation.
12. Mill _____ lived in _____ owned houses.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

13. These cluster of houses were known as "_____."

14. Working in the mills was one of the few _____ open to _____
at that time.

15. _____ also worked in the mills.

16. Some people in the state wanted a _____ to _____
children.

17. Their goal was to _____ children working _____
_____.

18. In 1887, the state set _____ hours as the longest workday allowed for a
_____ under the age of _____.

19. _____ owners _____ like the law
because children worked for the _____ pay of all.

20. After the war, people in Alabama needed large _____ of
_____.

21. Lumber is an example of one of Alabama's _____
_____ (trees) used to make a product.

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Section 3 Transportation and Changes in the Cities

Directions: Use the information from pages 256 - 258 to complete the following.

1. In the late 1800s, people _____ by _____ usually rode over rough _____.
2. Private _____ was on _____ or in family-owned buggies, carriages, or _____.
3. _____ still traveled the rivers but were not as popular as before the war.
4. _____ became the main way Alabamians traveled from town to town.
5. Alabama railroads tied in with tracks that _____ to _____ parts of America.
6. Products like lumber, steel, and textiles were _____ by _____ to cities all over the nation. _____ needed in Alabama could easily be sent _____ by railroad.
7. Products were also sent by railroad to the Port of Mobile for _____.
8. All of this _____ of _____ meant more _____ and _____ for Alabama.
9. _____ were built to provide _____ for people in _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. They [streetcars] were called " _____ " because horses _____ them.

11. Later, streetcars got their _____ from _____.

12. As industries _____, they _____ more _____.

13. More people _____ from the farms to the cities.

14. When cities became larger and more crowded, some families moved away to _____ (areas outside the cities).

15. The _____ of the _____ allowed for the _____ of _____ buildings in cities.

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Section 4 Changes in Education, Religion, and Culture

Directions: Use the information from pages 259 - 263 to complete the following.

1. _____ began again after the Civil War.
2. Teachers taught _____, reading, _____, spelling, and _____.
3. In most parts of the state, _____ and _____ opened.
4. Many Alabama places of _____ were _____ or destroyed during the Civil war.
5. Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant _____ grew as the South rebuilt.
6. Members of the _____ community wanted their _____ churches once the war was over.
7. The first two major black religious groups were the African Methodist Episcopal (_____) and the AME _____ churches.
8. _____ of _____ were the center of most _____ in the years after the Civil war.

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Section 5 Politics and Civil Rights

Directions: Use the information from pages 264 - 265 to complete the following.

1. The _____ to _____ civil rights for _____ citizens was just beginning
2. _____ are the basic rights that belong to all citizens.
3. These rights _____ that _____ is due fair and equal treatment.
4. George Smith Houston was _____ governor of Alabama in 1874. His election brought the _____ Party back into _____.
5. Many _____ supported the _____ movement and became members of the Populist Party.
6. The Populists wanted the _____ to _____ more _____ to farmers and common workers.
7. They wanted _____ schools and better _____ for farm products.
8. In the United States, civil rights _____ to _____ citizen.
9. Three amendments to the United States Constitution were _____ between 1865 and 1870 to protect every citizen's civil rights:
 - The 13th Amendment did _____ with _____.
 - The 14th Amendment stated that _____ persons _____ or naturalized in the United States are _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

- The 15th Amendment stated that _____ can be _____ the _____ to _____ because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

10. In 1875, Congress also _____ a _____ that allowed _____ citizens to _____ on _____.

11. However, despite these laws, blacks were _____ equal rights.

12. _____ and other _____ states _____ called Jim Crow laws.

13. _____ kept blacks from using the same public facilities as whites.

14. In 1875, Alabama passed a law for _____ schools — black schools and white schools.

15. The U.S. _____ ruled in the Louisiana case, *Plessy v Ferguson*, that _____ -but- _____ railroad car seating was legal.