RLP-USHB · RLP U.S. History B — Depression, World War, Cold War and Civil Rights

# Unit 5: Missouri American History Supplement

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

## Lesson 5.1 — Reconstruction: Who Held the Power, and What Happened to the Economy

### FLUENCY

1. In what year did Congress pass the first Reconstruction Act, and into how many military districts did it divide the ten former Confederate states?

2. Put in order: Tenure of Office Act passed; Senate vote on removing Johnson; Fourteenth Amendment proposed; Supreme Court rules all Tenure of Office Acts unconstitutional.

3. A Senate vote on conviction is 35 to 19. Is the two-thirds needed to convict met? Show the arithmetic.

4. Name two functions of the Freedmen’s Bureau.

5. When did Missouri’s 1865 convention abolish slavery, and how many delegates voted no?

## APPLICATION

6. Illustrative numbers: a family raises a crop worth $900 under a contract giving the worker one-third. Find the worker’s share, then what remains after a $350 debt for supplies.

7. Explain how the Reconstruction Act shifted power from the president to Congress. Cite what section 5 requires before a state is readmitted.

8. Missouri’s Drake Constitution banned slavery without exception but limited the vote to white Union men. In one sentence, explain why it shows a state moving forward on one right and restricting another.

9. Name the part each branch played in the Johnson impeachment episode and the check it used.

### CHALLENGE

10. In 120-150 words, evaluate how Reconstruction's labor policy affected the Southern economy. Name the goal, the tool, the result and the evidence, and say what the sources cannot show.

### REVIEW

11. Which amendment abolished slavery, and which defined citizenship and equal protection?

12. What is the difference between impeachment and conviction?

## Lesson 5.2 — Westward Expansion: Gateway Missouri, Land and Resources, and Native Nations

### FLUENCY

1. Who pioneered the Santa Fe Trail, and from what Missouri town did he leave in 1821?

2. How many acres could a homesteader claim, how many years must the claimant live on the land, and what payment does section 2 require?

3. Of 500 million acres distributed between 1862 and 1904, 80 million went to homesteaders. What percent is that?

4. What did the 1825 Osage treaty promise each year, and for how many years?

5. Name the pass that let wagons cross the Rockies and give its width.

## APPLICATION

6. Make a three-row table with a purpose, a challenge and an economic incentive of westward movement, each with one example from the Santa Fe or Oregon trails or the Homestead Act.

7. The bison fell from an estimated 30-60 million to fewer than 1,000. Using the lower estimate, what share of the animals survived at most?

8. The Fort Laramie treaty kept hunting rights “so long as the buffalo may range thereon.” Explain why that right lost value as the bison disappeared.

9. In one paragraph, compare a short-term and a long-term effect of land cession on a Native nation, using the 1825 Osage treaty and the Dawes Act.

## CHALLENGE

10. Evaluate whether the Homestead Act achieved its purpose of settling small farmers on public land. Use the 500 million and 80 million acre figures and one other piece of evidence.

## REVIEW

11. What was the effect of the Louisiana Purchase on the size of the United States?

12. Which agency created on March 3, 1865 supervised labor contracts between planters and freedpeople?

## Lesson 5.3 — Reading the Map, Judging the System: The Missouri Bootheel, 1937-1941

### FLUENCY

1. In which corner of Missouri is the Bootheel?
2. Which Illinois city were the 1937 levee decisions meant to protect, and across the river from which Missouri place was the levee dynamited?
3. About how many tenants and sharecroppers were given three days' notice in January 1937, and what share of the people living there were they?
4. By how many percentage points did the Bootheel tenancy rate fall between 1936 and 1941?
5. Name the two highways along which families camped in January 1939.

## APPLICATION

6. If 12,000 tenants and sharecroppers made up 95 percent of the residents of the threatened stretch, about how many people lived there in all?

7. Write the four-step chain (place, decision, group, gap) for the 1937 levee decision.

8. Name one need the Delmo Homes met and one need they left unmet.

9. Predict a consequence of the state's January 1939 order to clear the camps when no place had been found for the families, and give the evidence.

### CHALLENGE

10. In 150 words, analyze how the first AAA and the 1938 law affected tenant farmers in the Bootheel. Include the tenancy figures.

### REVIEW

11. Name the continent and the body of water at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

12. What New Deal agency, begun in 1933, paid farmers to limit production and raise crop prices?

## Lesson 5.4 — Art and Culture in the Depression and World War II: A Capitol Mural, Kansas City Jazz and Posters

### FLUENCY

1. On what date was Federal Project No. 1 approved?

2. Name the four projects that made up Federal Project No. 1.

3. When did Benton finish the Capitol mural, and how much did the legislature approve?

4. Between which two streets were the main Kansas City jazz clubs clustered?

5. What is the title of the National Archives online exhibit about wartime posters?

## APPLICATION

6. For the Federal Writers' Project American Guide Series, state who paid, who the audience was and what it showed.

7. The encyclopedia and the tourism office both describe Kansas City jazz. Which claims would you test against a second source, and why?

8. Explain how Benton's mural shows a change in the subject matter of public art. Use the Missouri State Archives' comment.

9. How does the Rosie the Riveter image reflect the wartime labor shortage?

## CHALLENGE

10. In 150 words, compare one way the Depression and one way World War II changed American art or culture. Use two pieces of evidence.

## REVIEW

11. Which Kansas City political boss does the encyclopedia say unwittingly nurtured jazz?

12. In 5.3 you read about the 1939 roadside protest. What year was it, and along which highways?

## Lesson 5.5 — Citizens and Institutions: Who Solves the Problem? Missouri and the Fight Against Bribery

### FLUENCY

1. What office did Joseph Folk win in St. Louis in 1900?
2. How many indictments did Folk obtain as circuit attorney, and how many men served sentences?
3. When and where was the Direct Legislation League of Missouri founded?
4. What two tools does the phrase initiative and referendum name?
5. Nine of the 39 indictments led to sentences actually served. What percent is that?

## APPLICATION

6. Make a two-column chart: list three citizens' actions and three institutions' actions from the Folk story.

7. Why did the 1904 initiative and referendum amendment fail, according to the Missouri State Archives?

8. Predict a consequence if voters do not read the text of a ballot measure before voting. Support it with one item from the case.

9. The Delmo tenants used several citizen powers in 1945. Name three.

## CHALLENGE

10. In 150 words, argue whether Folk's prosecutions succeeded. Use both the reversals and the Archives' remark that he wanted to change political culture.

## REVIEW

11. What did Folk declare bribery to be?

12. In an impeachment, which house of Congress brings the charge and which holds the trial?