

Signs of Improvement in North Carolina

Use the following chart to list changes in industry, farming, politics, and education that helped North Carolina prosper in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

- In the first column, write changes that took place in industry.
- In the second column, write changes that took place in farming.
- In the third column, write changes that took place in politics.
- In the fourth column, write changes that took place in education.

Industry	Farming	Politics	Education

Signs of Improvement in North Carolina

- The textile, tobacco, and furniture industries grew in North Carolina during the Industrial Revolution.
- Towns in the state grew around mills and factories.
- Sharecropping and tenant farming developed after enslaved Africans were freed following the Civil War.
- Farmers in North Carolina faced higher costs and lower crop prices in the late 1800s.
- Many farmers stopped subsistence farming and began to grow cash crops, such as cotton and tobacco.
- In 1867, Massachusetts merchant George Peabody established a fund to help schools in the South.
- Many farmers in North Carolina joined the National Farmers Alliance, formed in 1887, to fight for higher crop prices and to gain a stronger voice in government.
- The Populist party formed in 1892 but soon died out.
- The General Assembly, during Governor Charles B. Aycock's term, increased school funds, changed how funds were distributed, and passed a rural high school law to help improve rural education.

CHAPTER
19

UNIT 7

Signs of Improvement in North Carolina

George A. Gray
James B. Duke
sharecropping
George Peabody

R. J. Reynolds
High Point
Populist party
Charles B. Aycock

Washington Duke
tenant farming
National Farmers Alliance

A. Completion

Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- The _____ competed in the 1892 election but died out after 1896.
- Under Governor _____, North Carolina's schools made great progress.
- From a small farm, _____ created the world's largest tobacco company.
- _____ was the most common type of farming in the late 1800s.
- Location was a key factor in the success of the _____ furniture factories.

B. Matching

Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Washington Duke | a. farmer received portion of the crop |
| _____ 2. tenant farming | b. founder of American Tobacco Company |
| _____ 3. National Farmers Alliance | c. education-minded governor |
| _____ 4. George Peabody | d. working people's political organization |
| _____ 5. R. J. Reynolds | e. center of furniture industry in North Carolina |
| _____ 6. sharecropping | f. set up education fund |
| _____ 7. Charles B. Aycock | g. textile manufacturer |
| _____ 8. George A. Gray | h. farmer rented the land |
| _____ 9. Populist party | i. formed tobacco company in Winston-Salem |
| _____ 10. High Point | j. group set up to help farmers |

C. Writing

Use each of the following terms or names in a report on farming in North Carolina after the Civil War. Underline each term you use.

Washington Duke
tenant farming

R. J. Reynolds
sharecropping

National Farmers Alliance

Industry in North Carolina

A. Taking Notes

As you read this section, take notes on the major industries in North Carolina by filling out the chart below. In the details column, explain how each industry got started and how and why it grew.

Major Industries in North Carolina, late 1800s

Industry	Details
Textiles	
Tobacco	
Furniture	

B. Making Generalizations

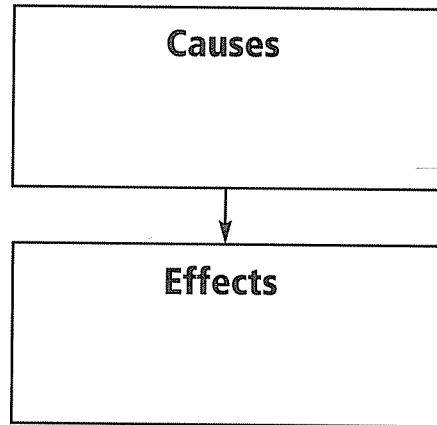
Examine the map on page 271. In the space below, write at least two generalizations about the distribution of population in the country in 1880.

Farm Changes in North Carolina

A. Analyzing Causes; Recognizing Effects

As you read this section, look for causes and effects of farm problems in North Carolina in the late 1800s. Fill out the chart below by listing at least five causes and three effects.

Farm Problems



B. Evaluating

Which would you rather be, a sharecropper or a tenant farmer? Explain in the space below.

Signs of Improvement in North Carolina

A. Summarizing

Use the chart below to summarize information about schools contained in this section. Provide facts on the educational system in the 1870s and the 1920s.

North Carolina Educational System

1870s	1920s

B. Drawing Conclusions

Based on the evidence in North Carolina, why is education reform such a challenge? Write your answer below.

Signs of Improvement
in North Carolina**Reading Comprehension**

Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

1. In the 1870s, North Carolina's economy was based primarily on _____.
2. The growth of industry in the state was aided by the use of electricity, by new machines, and by improved _____.
3. By 1912, _____ owned 16 mills and was a leading figure in North Carolina's textile industry.
4. The _____ became a monopoly and was forced to split into four companies.
5. Although manufacturing encouraged the growth of towns, the population of North Carolina in 1900 was still mainly _____.
6. A farmer who works someone else's land and earns a portion of the harvest is called a _____.
7. To fight against high costs and poor conditions, more than 100,000 North Carolina farmers joined the _____ in the late 1800s.
8. The _____, founded as an alliance of farmers and workers, died after the 1896 election.
9. In 1867, _____ started a fund to help Southern schools.
10. Through the efforts of Governor _____, North Carolina began to make substantial progress in public education in the early 1900s.