



A Nation in Conflict

Timeline Cards

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

You are free:

to Share—to copy, distribute, and transmit the work to Remix—to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:

Attribution—You must attribute the work in the following manner:

This work is based on an original work of the Core Knowledge® Foundation (www.coreknowledge.org) and the additions from the Louisiana Department of Education, made available through licensing under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike4.0 International License. This does not in any way imply that the Core Knowledge Foundation or the Louisiana Department of Education endorses this work.

Noncommercial—You may not use this work for commercial purposes.

Share Alike—If you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similar license to this one.

With the understanding that:

For any reuse or distribution, you must make clear to others the license terms of this work. The best way to do this is with a link to this web page:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Copyright © 2024 the Louisiana Department of Education for the additions to CKHG and the Core Knowledge Foundation for its predecessor work CKHG.

www.coreknowledge.org

All Rights Reserved.

Core Knowledge®, Core Knowledge Curriculum Series™, Core Knowledge History and Geography™, and CKSci™ are trademarks of the Core Knowledge Foundation. Bayou Bridges is a trademark of the Louisiana Department of Education.

Trademarks and trade names are shown in this book strictly for illustrative and educational purposes and are the property of their respective owners. References herein should not be regarded as affecting the validity of said trademarks and trade names.

CHAPTER 1: The West and the Native American Experience



The transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869.

Framing Question: What drew so many Americans westward after the Civil War, and what was the effect of this settlement on Native American homelands and cultures?



CHAPTER 1: The West and the Native American Experience

By the end of 1880, more than forty thousand Exodusters called Kansas home, with still more settling in other areas of the Great Plains.

LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.
BETTER TERMS THAN EVER!

BUY BEFORE JULY 1st, 1875, and Secure these Terms.

PRODUCTS will PAY for LAND and IMPROVEMENTS.

VALLEY OF THE RED RIVER, SOUTH OF SEWARD, NEB.

THE BEST PRAIRIE LANDS

IOWA AND NEBRASKA

AND FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co.

10 Years' Credit. LOW PRICES 6 Per Cent. Interest.

ONLY THE INTEREST PAYMENT DOWN. PAYMENTS ON PRINCIPAL BEGIN THE FOURTH YEAR.

BUY LAND EXPLORING TICKETS.
Just the Cost of Meals will be allowed on Travel Expenses made on Land bought within 90 Days from Date of Ticket.
HELP FARE to Families of Pioneers. LOW FREIGHTS on Household Goods and Farm Stock.
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS FOR ALL INFORMATION on every condition, call on our AGENTS in every settlement.

AGENTS:
LAND COMMISSIONER B. & M. R. R.,
LINCOLN, NEB. by Nebraska Land
ST. LOUIS, MO. by Iowa Land

PREMIUMS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Framing Question: What drew so many Americans westward after the Civil War, and what was the effect of this settlement on Native American homelands and cultures?



CHAPTER 1: The West and the Native American Experience



ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
"WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."
THEY TOOK FREIGHTS BY HORSE & CARRIAGE, BUT TODAY THEY TAKE THEM BY TRAIN.

The Morrill Land-Grant Acts of 1862 and 1890 granted federal land to states to establish colleges focused on agriculture, science, and engineering, such as Louisiana State University, Southern University, and Grambling State University.

Framing Question: What drew so many Americans westward after the Civil War, and what was the effect of this settlement on Native American homelands and cultures?



CHAPTER 1: The West and the Native American Experience



In 1864, U.S. troops led by Colonel J. M. Chivington massacred more than one hundred Cheyenne and Arapaho at Sand Creek.

Framing Question: What drew so many Americans westward after the Civil War, and what was the effect of this settlement on Native American homelands and cultures?



CHAPTER 1: The West and the Native American Experience



In 1876, Sioux and Cheyenne forces defeated U.S. troops led by General George A. Custer at the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Framing Question: What drew so many Americans westward after the Civil War, and what was the effect of this settlement on Native American homelands and cultures?



CHAPTER 1: The West and the Native American Experience



In 1887, the U.S. Congress passed the Dawes Act, also known as the General Allotment Act, which led to a large transfer of land away from Native Americans.

Framing Question: What drew so many Americans westward after the Civil War, and what was the effect of this settlement on Native American homelands and cultures?



CHAPTER 1: The West and the Native American Experience

In 1890, U.S. forces slaughtered hundreds of Sioux at Wounded Knee Creek.

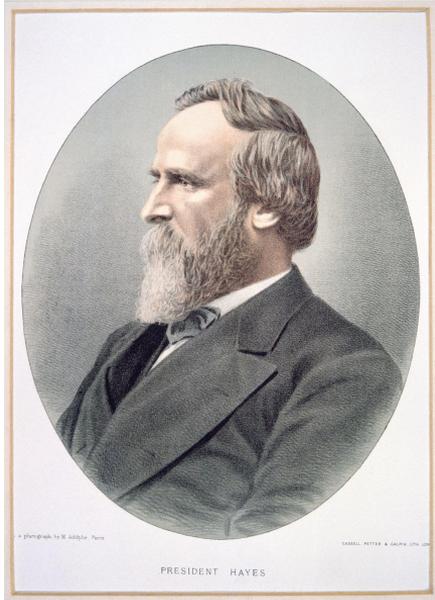


Framing Question: What drew so many Americans westward after the Civil War, and what was the effect of this settlement on Native American homelands and cultures?



CHAPTER 2: Post-Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Era

The Compromise of 1877 made Rutherford B. Hayes president and marked the end of Reconstruction.



Framing Question: How did African Americans navigate the challenges of the post-Reconstruction era, and what methods did they use to fight for civil rights?



CHAPTER 2: Post-Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Era

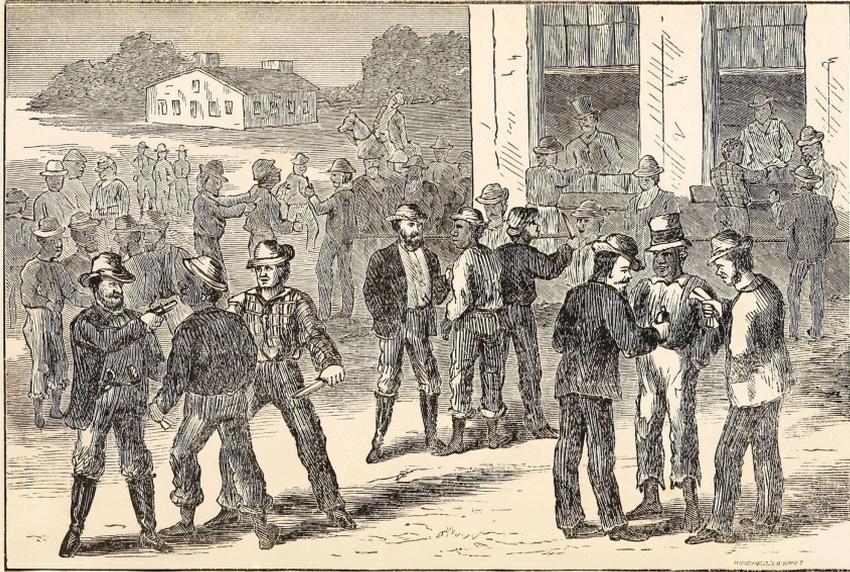
In 1896, the Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* upheld Jim Crow laws.



Framing Question: How did African Americans navigate the challenges of the post-Reconstruction era, and what methods did they use to fight for civil rights?



CHAPTER 2: Post-Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Era



The Louisiana Constitution of 1879 undermined the political participation of African Americans through measures such as a poll tax and the removal of bans on segregated facilities.

Framing Question: How did African Americans navigate the challenges of the post-Reconstruction era, and what methods did they use to fight for civil rights?



CHAPTER 2: Post-Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Era

The Louisiana Constitution of 1898 explicitly demoted African Americans to second-class citizenship and granted the state legislature the power to enforce segregation in public facilities. It also made property ownership a requirement to vote and put a literacy test and grandfather clause into effect.

Framing Question: How did African Americans navigate the challenges of the post-Reconstruction era, and what methods did they use to fight for civil rights?



CHAPTER 2: Post-Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Era



The first HBCU, the Institute for Colored Youth—now called Cheyney University—was founded in 1837 in Cheyney, Pennsylvania. Today, there are about one hundred HBCUs.

Framing Question: How did African Americans navigate the challenges of the post-Reconstruction era, and what methods did they use to fight for civil rights?



CHAPTER 2: Post-Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Era



Booker T. Washington was the first director of the Tuskegee Institute, a historically Black teachers college in Alabama, founded in 1881.

Framing Question: How did African Americans navigate the challenges of the post-Reconstruction era, and what methods did they use to fight for civil rights?



CHAPTER 2: Post-Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Era



In 1905, W. E. B. Du Bois and twenty-eight other civil rights reformers formed the Niagara Movement.

Framing Question: How did African Americans navigate the challenges of the post-Reconstruction era, and what methods did they use to fight for civil rights?



CHAPTER 2: Post-Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Era

In 1908, the Niagara Movement joined with other civil rights reformers to establish the NAACP.



Framing Question: How did African Americans navigate the challenges of the post-Reconstruction era, and what methods did they use to fight for civil rights?



CHAPTER 2: Post-Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Era



Anti-lynching campaigner Ida B. Wells helped found the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) in 1896. She was later a founding member of the NAACP.

Framing Question: How did African Americans navigate the challenges of the post-Reconstruction era, and what methods did they use to fight for civil rights?



CHAPTER 2: Post-Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Era



Educator and suffragist Mary Church Terrell co-founded the NACW and served as its first president from 1896 to 1901.

Framing Question: How did African Americans navigate the challenges of the post-Reconstruction era, and what methods did they use to fight for civil rights?



Subject Matter Expert

Dr. Christian S. Davis, Professor of History, James Madison University

Illustration and Photo Credits

AF Fotografie / Alamy Stock Photo: 12

Akademie / Alamy Stock Photo: 5

At the Sand Creek Massacre, 1874–75 (pen, ink & w/c on ledger paper)/Howling Wolf (1849–1927) / American/Allen Memorial Art Museum, Oberlin College, Ohio, USA/©

Allen Memorial Art Museum / Gift of Mrs. Jacob D. Cox / Bridgeman Images: 6

Everett Collection Historical / Alamy Stock Photo: 19

Everett Collection Inc / Alamy Stock Photo: 13

History and Art Collection / Alamy Stock Photo: 17

IanDagnall Computing / Alamy Stock Photo: 11

Land sale poster, 1875 (print)/American School, (19th century) / American/Private Collection/Peter Newark American Pictures / Bridgeman Images: 4

Magite Historic / Alamy Stock Photo: 14

Native Americans Plains People moving camp, 1897 (w/c on paper)/Russell, Charles Marion (1865–1926) / American/Private Collection/Peter Newark American Pictures / Bridgeman Images: 8

Niday Picture Library / Alamy Stock Photo: 18

Pictures Now / Alamy Stock Photo: 3

Retreat of Major Marcus Reno's command (ink on paper)/Amos Bad Heart Buffalo (1869–1913) / American/Private Collection/The Stapleton Collection / Bridgeman Images: 7

Rutherford B. Hayes (1822–93) (colour litho)/American School, (19th century) / American/Private Collection/Peter Newark American Pictures / Bridgeman Images: 10

Science History Images / Alamy Stock Photo: 16

Students in Mechanical Drawing Class at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, 1902 (b/w photo)/Johnston, Frances Benjamin (1864–1952) / American/Private Collection/Bridgeman Images: 15

U.S. troops surrounding the Indians on Wounded Knee battle field 1913 (photo)/Universal History Archive/UIG / Bridgeman Images: 9