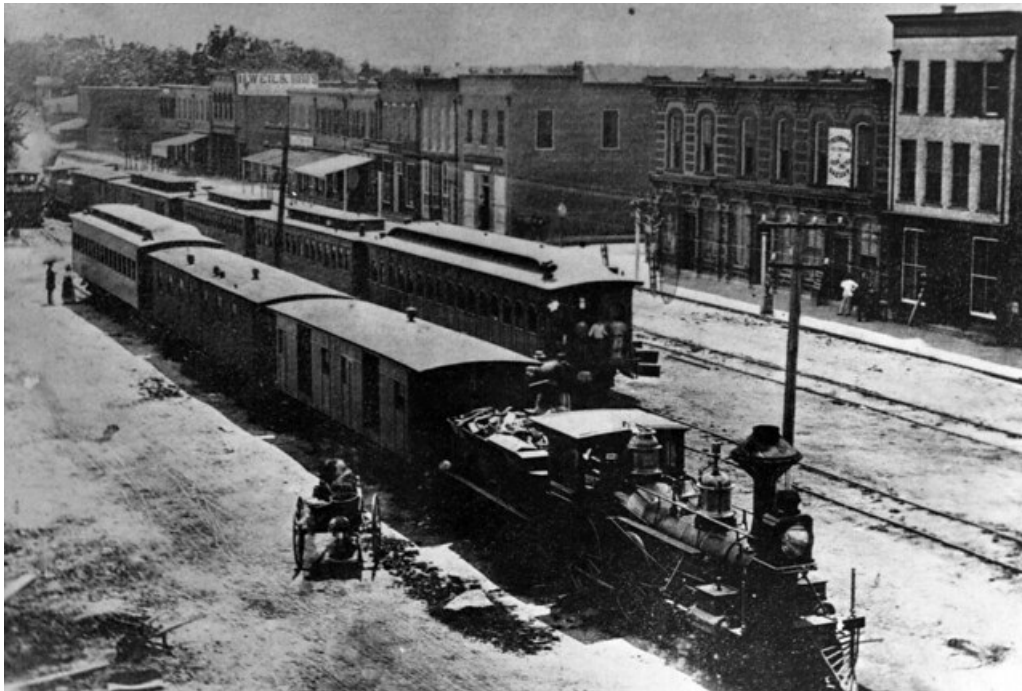


## **The Quest for Progress: North Carolina 1870-1920** <sup>[1]</sup>

### **The Quest for Progress: North Carolina 1870-1920**

By Elizabeth A. Fenn, Peter H. Wood, Harry L. Watson, Thomas H. Clayton, Sydney Nathans, Thomas C. Parramore, and Jean B. Anderson; Maps by Mark Anderson Moore. Edited by Joe A. Mobley. From *The Way We Lived in North Carolina*, 2003. Published by the North Carolina Office of Research and History in association with the University of North Carolina Press. Republished in NCpedia by permission.

**See also:** [The Way We Lived in North Carolina: Introduction](#) <sup>[2]</sup>; [Part I: Natives and Newcomers, North Carolina before 1770](#); <sup>[3]</sup> [Part II: An Independent People, North Carolina, 1770-1820](#) <sup>[4]</sup>; [Part III: Close to the Land, North Carolina, 1820-1870](#) <sup>[5]</sup>; [Part IV: The Quest for Progress, North Carolina 1870-1920](#) <sup>[1]</sup>; [Part V: Express Lanes and Country Roads, North Carolina 1920-2001](#) <sup>[6]</sup>



Photograph of Goldsboro, N.C. ca 1870, showing the railroad station and business district on Main Street. Item PhC68\_1\_34 from Carolina Power and Light (CP&L) Photograph Collection (Ph.C.68), Courtesy of State Archives of North Carolina.

**Part IV: North Carolina**

**1870-1920**

Few would have guessed in 1870 that within fifty years, North Carolina would be the most industrialized state in the South. The pages contained in this collection recount that half-century of turbulent change and growth.

An accelerating pace of life was evident everywhere in North Carolina at the turn of the century, from mill villages to mushrooming towns. Skyscrapers and suburbs, country estates and mountain resorts testified to the state's new wealth. But new conflicts marked the era as well. Farmers plagued by debt fought back in a Populist movement that carried its cause to the nation. Working men and women fought to keep their independence on the factory floor. Black North Carolinians, despite violence and disenfranchisement, built the churches, colleges, and businesses that prepared the next generation to reclaim its rights. By 1920, North Carolina was a state transformed.

#### **Contents:**

[The Quest for Progress, Transformation of North Carolina 1870-1920: Overview](#) <sup>[7]</sup>

[The Rural World](#) <sup>[8]</sup>


[Industry Comes of Age](#) <sup>[9]</sup>

[The Urban Magnet](#) <sup>[10]</sup>

[From Jubilee to Jim Crow: African American History](#) <sup>[11]</sup>

[The New Leisure](#) <sup>[12]</sup>

[The Price of Progress](#) <sup>[13]</sup>

**Keep reading >> [Transformation of North Carolina 1870-1920](#)** <sup>[7]</sup> 

## References:

Fenn, Elizabeth Anne, and Joe A. Mobley. 2003. *The way we lived in North Carolina* Chapel Hill, NC [u.a.]: Published in association with the Office of Archives and History, North Carolina Dept. of Cultural Resources, by the University of North Carolina Press.

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## Subjects:

Social Conditions <sup>[14]</sup>

Social History <sup>[15]</sup>

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1870-1920

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