

APUSH PERIOD SIX (1865-1898) KEY CONCEPTS REVIEW

Use the space provided to write down specific details that could be used to discuss the key concepts.

<p><b>Key Concept 6.1</b>  <b>Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.</b></p>	
<p><i>I. Large-scale industrial production — accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies — generated rapid economic development and business consolidation.</i></p>	
<p>A) Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems helped open new markets in North America.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Republicans used Civil War to enact their old Whig program, Henry Clay’s American System, which included government-financed internal improvements; Lincoln and Republicans financed Union Pacific and Central Pacific to build transcontinental railroad (land grants per mile of track laid)</li> <li>* After the Civil War, federal government helped private companies build more railroads with loans, subsidies, and land grants; states and local governments helped by buying railroad bonds – railroad boom resulted (30,000 miles before Civil War; 167,000 miles by 1890); South and West primary benefactors</li> <li>* railroads established time zones to regularize schedules, which also contributed to economic efficiency</li> <li>* railroads established modern corporation, with new management system adopted rapidly by other businesses</li> <li>* patents granted by government protected communications developments like the telegraph and the telephone</li> <li>* government granted easements along railroad lines allowing free use of land for the erection of telegraph poles and wires</li> <li>* Franklin Pierce granted American subsidy for a transatlantic cable laid down in 1858 [rapidly failed and had to be replaced</li> <li>* transcontinental railroad bill carried with is a subsidy for telegraphs</li> </ul>
<p>B) Businesses made use of technological innovations, greater access to natural resources, redesigned financial and management structures, advances in marketing, and a growing labor force to dramatically increase the production of goods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* shift to steam engines from water power, and shift to kerosene from whale oil and wood, radically increased power and efficiency, followed by a shift to electricity by 1900 (powered by oil, coal, and natural gas)</li> <li>* research laboratories established by corporations to develop new products (Bell Telephone, Westinghouse)</li> <li>* Americans heavily focused on technology and “Yankee know-how” – constant improvement on factory machines, and incorporation of new technology into new factories (Carnegie and his modern steel mill at Homestead, using British Bessemer process)</li> <li>* opening of the West to railroads gave access to vast mineral and natural resources, especially copper, silver, iron, coal, and lumber</li> <li>* managerial revolution took place in railroad industry, which then spread to other industries; various departments created under different managers to help specialize and increase efficiency; middle management gathered data on flow of goods, need for workers, sales, etc. to increase efficiency and profits</li> </ul>

<p>B) cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* business schools emerged to train management; business and advertising principles could now be taught</li> <li>* railroads established time zones to create reliable transportation schedules</li> <li>* vertical and horizontal integration of various industries, as well as trusts and corporate mergers, strengthened the profit potential, as well as concentrating control of those industries into fewer and fewer hand [U.S. Steel became first billion-dollar company in 1901]</li> <li>* national corps of traveling salesmen emerged for all kinds of products [Avon is one of the few remnants remaining of this sort of thing, but they're fading now too as internet takes over]; salesmen ranked, given quotas, training, rewards</li> <li>* women hired into offices as clerks and secretaries as cheaper labor force than men (telephone operators almost entirely women until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century)</li> <li>* mass marketing developed to take advantage of production capacity and railroads to sell in regional and national markets, aided by brand names consumers could recognize (Singer sewing machines, Kellogg's corn flakes, etc.; national chain stores developed like Woolworths , as well as department stores like Montgomery Ward and Sears [catalog mail service as well])</li> <li>* new advertising techniques emerged, including lit-up signs, billboards, print advertising in newspapers and national magazines</li> <li>* mass immigration after Civil War provided huge numbers of cheap, unskilled laborers ideal for factory work</li> <li>* Goods became cheaper and cheaper through production glut, from constantly increasing efficiency</li> </ul>
<p>C) As the price of many goods decreased, workers' real wages increased, providing new access to a variety of goods and services; many Americans' standards of living improved, while the gap between rich and poor grew.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* real income rose consistently after Civil War: from \$388 in 1870 to \$573 in 1900</li> <li>* standard of living increased regularly, even as the rich became the super-rich (robber barons like Carnegie, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan – a multitude of millionaires)</li> <li>* Andrew Carnegie: "the poor enjoy what the rich could not before afford. What were the luxuries have become the necessities of life."</li> </ul>
<p>D) Many business leaders sought increased profits by consolidating corporations into large trusts and holding companies, which further concentrated wealth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Rockefeller drove out competition for Standard Oil and kerosene, using vertical and horizontal integration to set prices, increase profits, and destroy challengers ("predatory pricing" made it impossible for smaller firms to compete; once they were destroyed or bought out, Rockefeller raised prices again); by 1890, Rockefeller controlled 95% of nation's oil supply</li> <li>* Trusts and holding companies allowed corporate mergers which steadily delivered more and more power into fewer and fewer hands; New Jersey was the first state to allow holding companies; mergers rapidly increased in 1890s, especially after Panic of 1893 ruined many</li> <li>* U.S. Steel the first billion dollar company in 1901</li> </ul>

<p>E) Businesses and foreign policymakers increasingly looked outside U.S. borders in an effort to gain greater influence and control over markets and natural resources in the Pacific Rim, Asia, and Latin America.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Rockefeller invested in Mexican oil fields</li> <li>* Singer sewing machines and other companies established foreign offices and factories to create worldwide brands</li> <li>* Seward's acquisition of Alaska and his desire for expansionism resurrected in last part of 1800s (Alaskan Gold Rush – think Jack London, <i>Call of the Wild</i>; discovery of gold ends Populist crisis over free silver)</li> <li>* Frederick Jackson Turner's 1890 announcement that the frontier was closed panicked many Americans, particularly those who felt that our economic growth and development as a nation was tied that kind of expansion; spurred many to consider worldwide expansion and the acquisition of colonies and foreign trade to be necessary</li> <li>* Alfred Thayer Mahan's <i>The Influence of Sea Power upon History</i> argued the U.S. had to control both the Pacific and Atlantic, with coaling stations around the globe for a two-ocean Navy, and a canal to allow rapid movement between the oceans (trade was dependent on this)</li> <li>* Panic of 1893 largely blamed on overproduction and a need for new markets</li> <li>* 1895 Venezuela Crisis saw Cleveland and Sec-State Richard Olney invoke Monroe Doctrine, and bullying Britain into accepting American resolution of British Guiana border with Venezuela (Monroe Doctrine had largely been forgotten) – arguably, done at least in part to increase US control of Latin American resources, as well as an assertion of American strength</li> <li>* 1899 Open Door policy in China based mainly on desire to have access to markets there (military intervention in Boxer Rebellion largely to assure legitimacy of U.S. presence in China)</li> <li>* Spanish-American War largely intended to grab Philippines and Puerto Rico, to lay the groundwork for implementing Mahan's naval plans (Teddy Roosevelt did this all on his own initiative as assistant secretary of the Navy, but his boss and McKinley let the plans stand once they became aware of them)</li> <li>* The desire for markets leads us to acquisition of American empire</li> <li>* Latin American countries used for raw materials, as well as markets for finished goods [see Panama Canal and Roosevelt Corollary in Period 7 for extension of all this]</li> </ul>
<p><i>II. A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns.</i></p>	
<p>A) Some argued that laissez-faire policies and competition promoted economic growth in the long run, and they opposed government intervention during economic downturns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Classical liberalism (Jeffersonian liberalism) had long argued that that government is best which governs least (Thoreau cites this in "Civil Disobedience" and then goes farther to say no government at all would be even better); students may have a hard time recognizing that liberals used to be opposed to government programs, while conservatives supported them (following Hamilton's and Clay's lead); the positions flipped in the aftermath of the Progressive movement and WWI, with the Republicans in the 1920s being fully in favor of laissez faire, and the Democrats under FDR being fully in favor of intervention</li> </ul>

<p>A) cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* In the aftermath of the Civil War's growth of the federal government, and in opposition to Reconstruction and the corruption of the Grant administration, a splinter group advocating laissez faire and small government broke away: the Liberal Republicans (they ran Horace "Go West, young man!" Greeley against Grant in 1872, and the Democrats jumped on board); Liberal Republicans (a misnomer in some ways) also advocated limiting voting rights for immigrants and former slaves</li> <li>* laissez-faire Democrats opposed high protective tariffs in favor of free trade</li> <li>* Populist call for free silver and Greenback Party call for printing more paper money in 1890s opposed by laissez-faire, including Grover Cleveland, who refused to intervene in the economy to try and fix Panic of 1893 (he vetoed attempts to increase money supply, even as he used troops to crush the Pullman strike of 1894)</li> <li>* Republican support for Civil War veteran and widow pensions opposed by laissez-faire Democrats (Cleveland's faction were called Bourbon Democrats, which will never show up on the test, but should...), along with opposition to high tariffs, free silver, inflation, imperialism, government subsidies, and patronage)</li> </ul>
<p>B) The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration; child labor also increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* post-Civil War immigration exploded (25 million by WWI), primarily coming from Eastern and Southern Europe, as well as China and Japan and Mexico, and some from traditional sources like Britain</li> <li>* railroads moved migrants across the country; development of steam, coal, and electricity concentrated industry within the cities, drawing in rural populations</li> <li>* Chinese blocked by Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882; Japanese immigrants replaced them [until Gentleman's Agreement in 1907, which then drew in Mexican labor force, which grew into the first substantial Mexican-American population from the 20s on]</li> <li>* 20% of children under 16 worked; South had far higher percentage, due to textile mills moving South after Civil War for cheap labor, and proximity to cotton; coal mines saw much child labor</li> <li>* African-Americans blocked from most jobs [WWI and Great Migration would change this]</li> </ul>
<p>C) Labor and management battled over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/ or directly confronting business leaders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Skilled workers continued to maintain more control than unskilled workers</li> <li>* Skilled workers controlled output by following the stint, a self-imposed limit on production designed to maintain personal control over level of effort</li> <li>* advance of technology and mass production steadily removed skilled workers, replacing them with machines and unskilled workers</li> <li>* scientific management used by employers to promote efficiency; Frederick W. Taylor wanted to remove all thinking from work, replacing individual autonomy with expert advice;</li> </ul>

C). Cont.

workers furiously resisted being made into parts of the machine by being told exactly how to move and work

- \* workplace safety a major issue, as significant numbers of employees were hurt on the job, then fired
- \* environmental safety also a concern, as workers often developed serious health problems (coal miners and steelworkers often developed lung problems)
- \* Employers turned to women and children to cut out higher-paid, more resistant men
- \* Workers first tried political alliances (Knights of Labor, Granges, Greenback Party, Populist Party) then shifted to focus on more focused trade unions (organized skilled labor by that skill)
- \* Great Railroad Strike of 1877 is the closest US has ever come to a national workers' revolution – Panic of 1873 laid the conditions for unrest, and when railroad workers went on strike after their wages were cut, the entire country stopped; Pennsylvania militia sent in to break strike; employers blacklisted many of the strikers; National Guard created to use against future strikes
- \* Henry George's book *Progress and Poverty* argued Industrial Revolution had created a permanent underclass trapped in poverty (he suggested taxes should be used to redistribute the wealth and ease the divide between rich and poor)
- \* Producerism was the theory that the workers made the wealth, so they should enjoy the profits, not the employers
- \* Knights of Labor the most famous reform movement: promoted a utopian vision for workers, of employee-owned businesses, education, gender equality, government regulation of corporations, a progressive income tax on the rich, no child labor, right to organize in labor unions, and most famously, an eight hour work day ("Eight hours to work, eight hours to rest, eight hours for what we will")
- \* Knights shifted from a reform group to active involvement with strikes, which annoyed trade unions, and then had their reputation ruined by association with the 1886 Haymarket Square Riots; a bomb went off in Chicago's Haymarket Square, killing several policemen at an anarchist gathering (eight anarchists were found guilty of murder, despite there being no evidence); in the public mind, Knights got associated with violence, anarchism, and immigrants, and middle class turned away from them
- \* 1892 Homestead Strike saw Henry Clay Frick doing Andrew Carnegie's bidding to break the strike; Frick sent in Pinkerton men to crush the strike, but the Pinkertons failed – so Frick got the governor of PA to send in the National Guard, who then crushed the strike and broke the union
- \* in the midst of the Panic of 1893, Pullman lowered his workers' wages while refusing to lower their rents; resulting Pullman Strike of 1893 saw railroad owners take down Eugene V. Debs and the railroad union by attaching federal mail cars to each train – and then getting Cleveland to send in the army when they

	<p>claimed Debs was interfering with the federal mail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* trade unions always pushed for closed shops, which meant being a member of the union to work; employers, of course, wanted open shops; blacklists became common; yellow-dog contracts got employees to promise to never join a union</li> <li>* Interstate Commerce Commission formed to regulate railroads, and satisfy angry farmers and workers who wanted railroads controlled; but then railroad attorneys were put in charge</li> <li>* Sherman Anti-Trust Act passed to satisfy public demands that corporations be controlled, but then the government used it to break the unions for illegal restraint of trade</li> <li>* Samuel Gompers organized the American Federation of Labor in the aftermath of the Haymarket Square Riots and the collapse of the Knights of Labor; skilled trade unions gathered to work on getting a bigger piece of the economic pie, rather than go for major reforms or politics as the Knights had; “pure and simple unionism” was their slogan as they went for small, concrete benefits – and then went for more; AFL mostly excluded blacks and women (Knights had welcomed both)</li> <li>* Coxe’s Army marched on Washington in 1894 for jobs, but he and many of his men were arrested</li> </ul>
<p>D) Despite the industrialization of some segments of the Southern economy — a change promoted by Southern leaders who called for a “New South” — agriculture based on sharecropping and tenant farming continued to be the primary economic activity in the South.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* the “New South” was a part of Reconstruction’s attempt to remake the South in the image of the North, building railroads and copying the Industrial Revolution: textiles, coal, and iron increased, but still mostly served to create raw materials for the North</li> <li>* King Cotton and sharecropping persisted, largely due to South’s failure to move past slavery and white desires to dominate black population, as well as lack of cash and/or credit to finance a shift to a more industrial society; sharecroppers (white and black) were kept in permanent debt peonage; falling prices of cotton cemented the condition in the 1870s (Southern production rose, but so did world production, creating a continual glut and low prices); sharecropping never supported improving the land, since the workers didn’t own it; links to cotton would keep the South frozen in time and economically for decades to come</li> </ul>
<p><i>III. New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.</i></p>	
<p>A) Improvements in mechanization helped agricultural production increase substantially and contributed to declines in food prices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* McCormick reaper continually improved, allowing more production with fewer workers; twining device attached after Civil War that tied off bales of hay or wheat mechanically</li> <li>* barbed wire allowed fencing on the Great Plains</li> <li>* railroads allowed access to world markets, as well as cattle drives</li> <li>* refrigerated cars allowed meat to be transported farther distances</li> <li>* the more there is of something, the less it’s worth: farmers increased productivity lowered their profits, although urban world benefitted from lower food prices</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Steam engines developed and implemented after Civil War that increased speed and efficiency of reapers, threshers, and other farming mechanisms</li> <li>* Gasoline tractors developed in 1890s</li> </ul>
<p>B) Many farmers responded to the increasing consolidation in agricultural markets and their dependence on the evolving railroad system by creating local and regional cooperative organizations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Farmers began to see corporations, railroads, and banks as the enemy, and attempted to organize to improve purchasing power, effect political controls, and increase freedom of action</li> <li>* High tariffs seen as hurting their purchasing power, while not protecting farmers from foreign agricultural competition</li> <li>* Government policies benefitting banks, corporations, railroads – but not them! Grants built railroads, who then turned around and exploited farmers [their conspiracy theory was that railroads and banks constantly colluded to strip them of their profits]</li> <li>* Grange movements formed to try and organize resistance, as well as provide a sense of community to far-flung farmers and their families; granges set up their own banks, insurance, storage</li> <li>* supported Greenback Party (if you print up more money, money declines in value, thus allowing farmers in debt to pay off debts more easily); began to pass state laws to regulate banks and railroads, although many of those laws were declared unconstitutional, because states can't regulate interstate commerce</li> <li>* Farmers' Alliance founded after Panic of 1873, growing to biggest farmers' group ever; organized cooperatives to buy supplies more cheaply, sell their produce collectively, and provide loans to farmers; they asked for government to set up a price support system, to store their crops, issue loans, and then sell the crops when prices went up, which would then repay loans</li> <li>* Hatch Act passed in 1887 to finance agricultural research and education [1862 Morrill Act used land sales to finance public state universities, called land-grant colleges, which were often agricultural schools]</li> </ul>
<p>C. Economic instability inspired agrarian activists to create the People's (Populist) Party, which called for a stronger governmental role in regulating the American economic system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* When both Republicans and Democrats across the country generally ignored the demands of the Farmers' Alliances, the farmers organized a political party: The People's Party, better known as the Populists; working with Knights of Labor, they captured Kansas, then organized into a national party in Omaha in 1892, and nominating James Weaver, who got a million votes and took four Western states; they called for the government to step in and enact reforms</li> <li>* Populists called for government to take over railroads, telephones, and telegraphs; protect land from foreign and corporate takeovers; expand money supply to help those in debt (later boiled down to Free Silver); graduated income tax; direct election of senators; eight-hour workday; civil service reform [useful to compare to Progressives, who enacted many of these reforms]</li> <li>* Populists welcomed blacks (which infuriated Southern Democrats) and women; most famous was Mary Lease, who told</li> </ul>

C) Cont.

farmers to “Raise less corn and more hell.”

\* Panic of 1893 drove more people to suffering and despair – and to the Populists [as did Homestead strike and Pullman Strike]; Populists, who were backed by Western mine owners, began advocating almost entirely for Free Silver (U.S. Mint had stopped coining silver, as it had become worth more than gold; Cleveland actually made a deal with J.P. Morgan to shore up the government’s gold supply in the Panic of 1893, which cause the Populists to point and scream that the government was controlled by and serving the banks and the rich)

\* Republicans benefitted from the Panic of 1893, since Cleveland was a Democrat – they took over Congress in 1894, defeating both Populists and Democrats

\* Democrats assaulted Populists in the South on racist grounds, because Populists were threatening their control (Populists thus ironically eroded remaining vestiges of Reconstruction, as Democrats instituted Jim Crow laws, instituted grandfather clauses and poll taxes and literacy tests to stop blacks from voting Populist)

\* In an attempt to win in 1896, Democrats stole Free Silver and other Populist ideas in 1896 election, following sudden rise of William Jennings Bryan and his “Cross of Gold” speech calling for free silver and taxes on the rich to replace tariffs, which he wanted lowered; Populists caved and chose Bryan too; whole political system shook itself out on the issue of silver or gold; McKinley’s 1896 victory killed the Populist Party, which was blamed for the loss (also, Alaskan gold strike increased money supply, and American farmers entered into two decades of profits from world trade, which ended after WWI)

\* Frank L. Baum and *The Wizard of Oz* played with Populists (Dorothy’s shoes are silver, which will get you home; the yellow brick road (gold) is false; the tin man is the worker, the scarecrow the farmer, the Wicked Witch of the East evil industrialists with armies of flying monkeys doing her will and so forth)



**Key Concept 6.2:**

**The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.**

*I. International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.*

A) As cities became areas of economic growth featuring new factories and businesses, they attracted immigrants from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe, as well as African American migrants within and out of the South. Many migrants moved to escape poverty, religious persecution, and limited opportunities for social mobility in their home countries or regions.

- \* Steam and then electricity moved factories into urban centers, which placed them close to cheap labor and reduced transportation costs to urban markets
- \* Mass transit also reduced labor and transportation costs, with cable cars, electric trolleys, elevated railroads, subways, railroads
- \* Skyscrapers, elevators, telephones, and electricity allowed for concentration of businesses and factories into cities
- \* migration from rural to urban the dominant trend within the US, including African-Americans out of the South [Great Migration accelerated by WWI and WWII], as well as moving to southern cities off of plantations; the Exodusters left the deep South after the Civil War to go to Kansas, to escape racism and sharecropping
- \* Immigrants poured into American cities after the Civil War, shifting from the Irish and Germans from before the war, to Eastern and Southern Europeans after the war [Irish potato famine over, but the Irish kept coming, just in smaller numbers]
- \* Chinese came from Gold Rush through Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, then succeeded by Japanese-Americans
- \* race riots often resulted against African-Americans, as well as other violent discrimination against other ethnic groups

B) Urban neighborhoods based on particular ethnicities, races, and classes provided new cultural opportunities for city dwellers.

- \* rich and middle class often used railroads so they could live outside of cities; created wealthy neighborhoods out in the countryside, away from pollution and crime of cities (as well as fears of immigrants)
- \* immigrants tended to gather in ethnic clustering, out of a desire to continue a shared language and culture, family connections, and often hostile unwritten (and written) rules enforcing discrimination and ghettos
- \* Italians poured into northeastern cities [New York's Little Italy] as well as San Francisco [North Beach – Bank of America started as Banca d'Italia; Amadeo Peter Giannini prospered after 1906 earthquake] and LA [Boyle Heights]
- \* Chinatowns in SF, LA, and NYC [Little Tokyo in LA]
- \* Mexican-Americans gathered in Sonoratown in LA [later replaced by Little Italy, then Chinatown; Olvera Street still maintained as historical area nearby]
- \* mutual benefit societies formed by Italians and other ethnic groups; Jewish immigrants founded Yiddish theater in NYC
- \* Vaudeville developed after Civil War, providing working class entertainment throughout day and night, then spreading into ritzier theaters with more upper class clientele [vaudeville challenged and then replaced by movie theaters in 20<sup>th</sup> century]; dominated by immigrant entertainers

<p>B) cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* amusement parks developed, including Coney Island, out of world fairs (Ferris wheels, roller coasters, rides of all kinds)</li> <li>* Tin Pan Alley began commercializing song publishing and national hits (predominantly immigrant composers)</li> <li>* African-American musical form, ragtime, developed out of the blues; Scott Joplin the first African-American composer ; dance halls emerged, first for the working class, then tonier places for the middle class and rich [blues would become popular in the teens and twenties, led by W.C. Handy]</li> <li>* dating emerged out of the working class and immigrants, replacing the older conventions of courtship</li> <li>* gay subculture emerged in urban world</li> <li>* rich and the educated turned to museums, libraries, concert halls, opera houses</li> <li>* journalism catered to the masses, offering up human interest stories, sports coverage, society pages, and comic strips; yellow journalism sold newspapers with scandals and sensationalism</li> </ul>
<p>C) Increasing public debates over assimilation and Americanization accompanied the growth of international migration. Many immigrants negotiated compromises between the cultures they brought and the culture they found in the United States.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* immigrants always have to decide how far to assimilate into dominant culture; as new immigrant groups arrive, and foreign-born grew more numerous, older groups began pushing for assimilation [especially in terms of language, and in WWI, in the cause of patriotism, to “drop the hyphen” and become 100% American as Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson argued]</li> <li>* first generation tends to never fully assimilate; second generation tends to be ashamed of old culture and language, and to increase outward signs of assimilation [changing names, speaking only English, eating more “American” foods]; third generation feels comfortable reaching back to celebrate past</li> <li>* issue of language and religion central – how much English to learn, how much original language to maintain, how much of tradition religion to display [the phenomenon of modern-day “cafeteria Catholics” who take what they want and leave the rest behind, or Jews who don’t practice orthodox version of faith] [out of period, but the first talkie <i>The Jazz Singer</i> is a famous negotiation on these issues: Al Jolson [born Asa Yoelson] wants to sing jazz, his father wants him to follow him as cantor]</li> <li>* names often Americanized; myth of Ellis Island changing immigrants’ names turns out to have no basis in fact, but many immigrants (or their children) did anglicize their names [again, out of period, but Stanley Lieberman becomes Stan Lee, Jacob Kurtzberg becomes Jack Kirby, vaudeville and Broadway star Fania Borach becomes Fanny Brice, movie producer Szmuel Gelbfisz becomes Samuel Goldfish then becomes Sam Goldwyn]</li> </ul>

<p>D) In an urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, political machines thrived, in part by providing immigrants and the poor with social services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* political machines were a great avenue for assimilation and access to power for immigrants – machines welcomed immigrant votes, offered them jobs and safety and caring in exchange for those votes; ethnic neighborhoods organized by machines to deliver votes and graft in return</li> <li>* Irish bosses often led Jewish and Italian neighborhoods</li> <li>* Middle classes often hostile to immigrants and pushed assimilation because they associated the immigrants with political corruption as a result</li> <li>* streetcars, clean water, gaslight, garbage collection all provided</li> </ul>
<p>E) Corporations' need for managers and for male and female clerical workers as well as increased access to educational institutions, fostered the growth of a distinctive middle class. A growing amount of leisure time also helped expand consumer culture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* education became the great engine for social and economic advancement; middle class pushed sons to graduate high school and go to college; daughters pushed to finish high school and even some college so they could go into teaching or nursing or secretarial work</li> <li>* emphasis on athletics increased competitive drive, both on and off the field</li> <li>* business colleges expanded to meet need for white collar workers</li> <li>* colleges shifted away from training ministers and added technological training in sciences and engineering, as well as shifting to French and German from Latin and Greek</li> <li>* for upper classes, liberal arts curriculum strengthened</li> <li>* Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute created to train black middle class</li> <li>* women's colleges sprung up after Civil War, mostly to train teachers</li> <li>* forty-hour work week for white collar workers (and half-day on Saturday for blue collar workers) increased leisure time – sports, baseball, bicycling, camping, libraries, theaters, vaudeville, amusement parks, Wild West shows, P.T. Barnum, circuses, etc.</li> </ul>
<p><i>II. Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.</i></p>	
<p>A. The building of transcontinental railroads, the discovery of mineral resources, and government policies promoted economic growth and created new communities and centers of commercial activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* transcontinental railroads opened up transportation across the entire United States; railroads encouraged immigration, and even sent agents to Europe to entice immigrants; railroads drove economic and corporate expansion [much as cars did in the 20<sup>th</sup> century]</li> <li>* protective tariffs allowed industries to develop, especially textiles and steel, and protected ranching and agriculture, such as sheepherding and sugar beets</li> <li>* Gold, copper, and silver discovered in vast quantities [Comstock Lode, 1859, silver – created boomtown of Virginia City, which fizzled out when silver was gone by 1880s]</li> <li>* General Mining Act of 1872 allowed anybody who found minerals on public land to own it [for a 5\$ fee that remains in force today!]</li> <li>* timber and produce markets created by mining towns</li> </ul>

<p>B. In hopes of achieving ideals of self-sufficiency and independence, migrants moved to both rural and boomtown areas of the West for opportunities, such as building the railroads, mining, farming, and ranching.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Great Plains filled up by migrants and immigrants</li> <li>** Seattle, Los Angeles, Portland, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, etc.</li> <li>* cattle ranching and cowboy culture emerged in Texas and the Midwest</li> <li>* Homesteaders filled the Great Plains; Mormons held Utah and Idaho and Nevada</li> <li>* Huntington railroad and trolleys filled up Southern California</li> <li>* Chinese and Irish built railroads</li> </ul>
<p>C. As migrant populations increased in number and the American bison population was decimated, competition for land and resources in the West among white settlers, American Indians, and Mexican Americans led to an increase in violent conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* railroad hunters, shoe leather hunters, horse-bound Native Americans, ranchers, and farmers all contributed to the destruction of the bison herds (deliberate policy for many as a way to ruin Native American independence)</li> <li>* After the Mexican War, many Mexicans maintained their land grants, but violent white settlers and Congressional land court (1891-1904) invalidated most of the Mexican land claims; Santa Fe Ring of politicians and lawyers ripped them off as well by manipulating laws and courts (Santa Fe Ring was vastly corrupt, and engaged in taking over the state and squeezing it dry for profits in every way possible)</li> <li>* Indian Wars after the Civil War pitted the U.S. Cavalry against a number of Native American tribes (1868, Chief Red Cloud and Oglala Sioux; 1874, Sitting Bull and Custer's Last Stand at Little Big Horn; 1886 and Geronimo; 1890 Wounded Knee massacre)</li> </ul>
<p>D. The U.S. government violated treaties with American Indians and responded to resistance with military force, eventually confining American Indians to reservations and denying tribal sovereignty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Indian Wars after the Civil War pitted the U.S. Cavalry against a number of Native American tribes (1868, Chief Red Cloud and Oglala Sioux; 1874, Sitting Bull and Custer's Last Stand at Little Big Horn; 1886 and Geronimo; 1890 Wounded Knee massacre)</li> <li>* Indian Wars increasingly confined tribes to small reservations</li> <li>* South Dakota mostly owned by Sioux in 1869; by 1889, Gold diggers and land hungry whites had arranged for government to remove most of it as reservations got smaller and smaller</li> <li>* Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 reduced amount of land controlled by Native Americans severely (and this, after reservation system had done the same); Oklahoma taken away from Native Americans and given away to whites in the Oklahoma Land Runs [see <i>Cimarron</i> (1931) and <i>Far and Away</i> (1992) for pro-white, heavily dramatic uses of one such event]</li> <li>* severalty promoted the idea of Indian assimilation, by breaking up reservations into family holdings and ending tribal sovereignty; Christian "reform" turned out to hurt Native Americans, who often lost these lands to whites</li> <li>* Helen Hunt Jackson, a white writer, romanticized the Native Americans in the play <i>Rebecca</i>, as well as documenting how the American government violated almost every single treaty in <i>A Century of Dishonor</i></li> </ul>

<p>E. Many American Indians preserved their cultures and tribal identities despite government policies promoting assimilation, and they attempted to develop self-sustaining economic practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Native Americans resisted reservations, as well as severalty, and the programs which removed their children and put them in white boarding schools (where the children were clothed as whites, taught in English, given English names, American haircuts, and Christian education) [most famous of these children is the athlete Jim Thorpe]</li> <li>* Native Americans continued secretly to teach their children their language, culture, stories, medicine, and arts; refusal to send children away brought schools onto reservations</li> <li>* Ghost Dance movement most famous resistance – if they danced enough and appropriately, whites would be driven back over ocean</li> <li>* instead of farming, they turned to ranching; also, arts and crafts and tourism sometimes sustained groups [casinos of late 20<sup>th</sup> century by far the most successful economic engine to date, along with leasing mineral and oil rights on their land]</li> </ul>
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**Key Concept 6.3:**  
**The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.**

*I. New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age.*

<p>A. Social commentators advocated theories later described as Social Darwinism to justify the success of those at the top of the socioeconomic structure as both appropriate and inevitable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Herbert Spencer adapted Charles Darwin’s ideas on evolution, and applied them to social groups; Social Darwinism argued that different ethnic and economic groups competed, and whichever ones were on top – white, male, rich, Protestant – were on top because they were the fittest</li> <li>* laissez-faire policies increasingly favored by the rich backed up by Social Darwinism: if you interfered by helping the poor or protecting minorities or providing social programs and economic aid, you were stopping nature from doing its job</li> <li>* racism backed up by Social Darwinism as well (as was imperialism and colonialism): whites were on top, according to these racists, because natural selection had chosen them to be on top</li> <li>* eugenics movement emerged, which advocated scientific breeding of people (and promoted sterilization for those who weren’t on top, including ethnic minorities, and mentally retarded people – half the states had eugenics laws, and eugenics reinforced racism and segregation as well)</li> </ul>
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<p>B. Some business leaders argued that the wealthy had a moral obligation to help the less fortunate and improve society, as articulated in the idea known as the Gospel of Wealth, and they made philanthropic contributions that enhanced educational opportunities and urban environments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Gospel of Wealth promoted by Andrew Carnegie and others to provide the less fortunate with the <i>means</i> to lift themselves up</li> <li>* Carnegie built over a thousand libraries, as well as giving many to colleges; he believed in giving the poor the tools to get rich; money should be used by rich to encourage the kind of behaviors and citizens they want to see populate the country [the saying “give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day; teach him how to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime” is a perfect description of the Gospel of Wealth</li> <li>* Carnegie Foundation created to continue the giving after his death</li> </ul>
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<p>C. A number of artists and critics, including agrarians, utopians, socialists, and advocates of the Social Gospel, championed alternative visions for the economy and U.S. society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Socialist Party advocated the government takeover of industries for the benefit of all; Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs were prominent leaders</li> <li>* Herbert George, <i>Progress and Poverty</i>, was a bestseller arguing for the rich to be taxed in order to redistribute the wealth and address inequality</li> <li>* Edward Bellamy's 1887 utopian bestseller <i>Looking Backward</i> had a young man go to sleep and wake up 113 years later in 2000, and then be shown the wonders of the future: credit cards (which let you spend your share of the national wealth); piped-in music in the house by wired transmission; medical treatment of crime; and libertarianism. Bellamy Clubs sprung up all over the U.S. to enact his future (in which trusts combined until there was only one trust left, and the government ran that for the betterment of all Americans, who lived prosperous, abundant lives as a result of this socialist revolution)</li> <li>* muckrakers began published exposés of national scandals, including lynchings (Ida B. Wells), political graft (Thomas Nast's cartoons of Boss Tweed, Lincoln Steffens), and trusts (Ida M. Tarbell's book on Rockefeller and Standard Oil)</li> <li>* Social Gospel advocated Christians get involved in social justice, and go out into the streets to help the poor [synthesis: Second Great Awakening and Benevolent Empire]; Salvation Army, YMCA, Third Great Awakening all signs of this, as was Charles Sheldon's novel, <i>In His Steps</i>, which depicted a church actually trying for a year to act as Jesus would have [the phrase "walk the walk, don't just talk the talk" is very much of a piece of the Social Gospel]; Jane Addams and Hull House, and the whole settlement house movement of social welfare is a part of the Social Gospel</li> <li>* Walter Rauschenbush argued that Darwinism meant humans were working towards a higher level of evolution, by helping each other as Jesus would have – volunteering to work in Hell's Kitchen was a step up the evolutionary ladder, in other words</li> </ul>
<p>II. Dramatic social changes in the period inspired political debates over citizenship, corruption, and the proper relationship between business and government.</p>	
<p>A. The major political parties appealed to lingering divisions from the Civil War and contended over tariffs and currency issues, even as reformers argued that economic greed and self-interest had corrupted all levels of government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* After the Civil War and Reconstruction, Democrats and Republicans runs by political machines in which very tight elections discouraged any kind of risk-taking (why we get so many boring forgettable presidents)</li> <li>* Republicans "waved the bloody shirt" to remind everybody they won the Civil War, and the Democrats were traitors; Democrats called themselves Redeemers, who had saved the South from Republicans and black domination</li> <li>* Republicans wanted high tariffs; Democrats wanted low tariffs</li> <li>* Republicans wanted to stay on the gold standard (and so did a number of Democrats, like Grover Cleveland); Democrats eventually came out for Free Silver (although some didn't want that)</li> <li>* Liberal Republicans argued for laissez-faire and to effect an end to political machines and graft, they wanted to restrict voting</li> </ul>

	<p>rights to the wealthy and educated (they had opposed Grant in 1872; in 1884, they jumped parties as the Mugwumps to vote in Democrat Grover Cleveland)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Mark Twain's phrase "Gilded Age" describes this era of corruption and graft and robber barons and corporate power and trusts</li> <li>* only real reform was against patronage and spoils system; when Garfield was assassinated by a disappointed office seeker, the spoils system was blamed for his death; Pendleton Act passed in 1883 to shift to a merit based system of federal employment</li> <li>* Civil War Union Army veteran and widow pensions the great gift of Republicans to their voters</li> <li>* Sherman Antitrust Act passed to mollify voter anger over trusts [never enforced properly until Teddy Roosevelt]</li> </ul>
<p>B. Many women sought greater equality with men, often joining voluntary organizations, going to college, promoting social and political reform, and, like Jane Addams, working in settlement houses to help immigrants adapt to U.S. language and customs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Industrialization, increased educational opportunities, a few career choices (teaching, nursing, secretarial work, telephone operators), more available birth control (over the disapproval of the Comstock Act), and the value of social involvement in causes led to middle class women having fewer children</li> <li>* Middle class women increasingly graduated high school and attended college</li> <li>* Women's clubs grew all over US, to address social ills [synthesis: similar to Benevolent Empire, when women got involved in abolition and temperance through their churches]</li> <li>* theory of maternalism relied on women's roles as mothers to extend that protection and guidance to all of society</li> <li>* Frances Willard led the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to fight for a variety of reforms, including issues of domestic violence prevention, prohibition, poverty, hunger, unemployment, and the franchise; Willard emphasized maternalism ("Womanliness first; afterward, what you will") and a broad range of actions ("Do Everything")</li> <li>* National Association of Colored Women helped orphans, the elderly, temperance, public health; Ida B. Wells fought lynching</li> <li>* split in women's suffrage ended in 1890 with founding of National American Women Suffrage Association; women had won right to vote in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho (often through school elections, emphasizing their need to protect their children and control education)</li> <li>* Jane Addams founded Hull House in 1889 in Chicago; she and other college-educated middle class women founded social worker occupation by going into poor immigrant neighborhoods and living there to effect social reform; they offered classes in English, citizenship, community improvement, day care, job counseling, medical clinics, bathhouses, kindergartens, libraries, etc. [Addams got musicians from the Chicago Symphony to come and teach music; one little boy grew up to be Benny Goodman as a result]</li> </ul>

C. The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that upheld racial segregation helped to mark the end of most of the political gains African Americans made during Reconstruction. Facing increased violence, discrimination, and scientific theories of race, African American reformers continued to fight for political and social equality.

- \* *Plessy v. Ferguson* is the most horrific ruling in Supreme Court history, after the Dred Scott decision; the infamous legal fiction “separate but equal” doctrine allowed the South to impose segregation and discrimination for the next seventy years through Jim Crow laws
- \* South using prisons and lynchings to control blacks, and maintain white control of politics (Democrats renamed the White Man’s Party briefly in the South); lynchings occurred throughout the U.S., not just in the South
- \* Negro Baseball League formed
- \* Ida B. Wells opposed lynching and wrote about other civil rights offenses
- \* Booker T. Washington chose an accommodationist path in his Atlanta Compromise, wherein he abandoned civil rights and protests in favor of economic advancement; founded Tuskegee Institute to train blacks in job skills (essentially, if blacks advanced in their value, civil rights would follow; behind the scenes, Washington quietly worked to end lynching and other civil rights violations; Teddy Roosevelt had him stay in the White House as a sign of respect (once))
- \* [W.E.B. DuBois would turn against Washington in the 1900s; where was a place for black intellectuals, the “talented tenth”? why not go for civil rights now (DuBois was the first black man to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard; his 1903 book *The Souls of Black Folk* would argue for the importance of black music, and the concept of double consciousness (blacks – any minority – have to see themselves both as they are, and as how whites – or any majority – see themselves; the concept has been fruitfully applied to women, teenagers, Latinos, homosexuals, etc.)]