**Period 6: 1865-1898**

### In *a* Nutshell

The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes.

**NOTE: Critical Items are denoted with a “\*\*”**

**Explain the extent to which industrialization brought change from 1865-1898**

### Key Concepts/Contextualizing

### Explain the historical context for the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

Part 1

1. Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.
2. 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.
3. A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns.
4. New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.

Part 2

1. The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and **rural** areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.
2. International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.
3. Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.

Part 3

1. The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.
2. New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age.
3. Dramatic social changes in the period inspired political debates over citizenship, corruption, and the proper relationship between business and government.

**Significant Topics**

1. Westward Expansion: Economic Development (MIG)

Explain the causes and effects of the settlement of the West from 1877-1898

* Improvements in mechanization helped agricultural production increase substantially and contributed to declines in food prices.
* many farmers responded to the increasing consolidation in agricultural markets and their dependence on the evolving railroad system by crating local and regional cooperative organizations.
* Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems helped open new markets in North America.
* 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.
1. Frederick Taylor

Engineer who created the principles of scientific management to make factory production faster and more efficient.

1. railroad subsidies

Government grants of land or money to railroad companies to build railroads in the West.

1. Morrill Land-Grant Acts, 1862 and 1890

Laws passed that granted federal land to states for the purposed of building colleges.

1. Grange, 1867

Organization that brought farmers together to promote their economic and political interests.

1. Granger Laws

Laws passed by midwestern states in the late 1860s and early 1870s to help farmers, primarily by regulating railroads.

1. Farmers' Alliance

Farmer's organization in the 1870s and 1880s that supported government regulation of the railroad, establishment of an income tax, and cheap money (inflation) to help farmers.

1. Colored Farmers' Alliance, 1886

Organization of African American farmers in Texas who had been barred from joining the Southern Farmers' Alliance. Fought against rising farm costs and high interest rates.

1. Las Gorras Blancas (The "White Caps"), 1889

Secret organization of Spanish-speaking New Mexicans that fought against Anglo-Americans who had taken land away from Hispanic families.

1. Westward Expansion: Social and Cultural Development (MIG)

Explain the causes and effect of the settlement of the west from 1877-1898

* 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.
* 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.
* 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.
1. Frederick Jackson Tuner

Historian who argued that cheap, abundant land and the settlement of the American West were the dominant factors in creating American democracy and shaping the national character.

1. Crazy Horse

Lakota leader who resisted white movement into the Black Hills and fought at the Battle of Little Big Horn. Killed by U.S. soldiers in 1877

1. Sitting Bull

Lakota holy man who led a resistance against U.S. government policies toward Indians. His visions led to the battle of Little Big Horn. Killed in the massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890.

1. Great Sioux War, 1876-1881

War between the U.S. army and the tribes (Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho) that took part in the Battle of the Little Big Horn. The war ended in 1881 with the surrender of Sitting Bull.

1. Little Big Horn, 1876

River in Montana where George Custer and the U.S. cavalry attacked an Indian encampment. Most of Custer's force died in the battle.

1. Chief Joseph

Nez Perce chief in the Northwest who led his tribe in an attempt to escape to Canada in 1877.

U.S. troops forced him to surrender. He and his people were exiled to a reservation.

1. Helen HuntJackson

Author of *A Century of Dishonor* (1881), a book that advocated improved treatment of American Indians.

1. \*\* Dawes Severalty Act, 1887
2. Law that intended to break up Indian reservations into individual farms and turn American Indians into homesteaders. Designed to end common ownership of the land. Surplus lands were sold to raise money. for Indian education.
3. Ghost Dance

Indian belief that centered on a ritual dance that would bring about an Indian messiah who would banish the whites, bring back the buffalo, and restore land to the Indians.

1. Massacre at Wounded Knee, 1890

Last major encounter between Indians and the U.S. army. The Lakota Indians were overpowered by U.S. troops and roughly 300 Lakota died.

1. The “New South” (NAT)

Explain how various actors contributed to continuity and change in the “New South” from 1877-1898

* 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.
* 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.
1. \*\* The New South

Term that was used by southerners who wanted to promote economic changes in the South. The changes included industrialization, diversification of crops, and integration with the national economy.

1. \*\* sharecropping (tenant farming)

A system of credit, also known as the crop-lien system, used by cotton farmers in the South. Sharecroppers who did not own the land they worked obtained supplies and food on credit from local merchants. They held a lien on the cotton crop and the merchants and landowners were the first ones paid from its sale. What was left over went to the farmer.

1. \*\* Jim Crow Laws

State and local laws designed to enforce segregation of blacks from whites.

1. grandfather clause

Method of denying African Americans the right to vote by not letting anyone vote whose grandfather had not voted.

1. \*\* *Plessy v. Ferguson,* 1896

Supreme Court decision that upheld a Louisiana law requiring the racial segregation of railroad facilities on the grounds that "separate but equal facilities were constitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment.

1. Booker T. Washington

Former slave who became an educator and founded Tuskegee Institute to provide training in agriculture and crafts for African American students.

1. Atlanta Compromise, 1895

Speech made by Booker T Washington in which he urged African Americans to accept disenfranchisement and segregation for the time being, working for economic advancement instead.

1. Ida Wells-Barnett

African American civil rights activist who championed anti-lynching legislation.

1. W.E.B. DuBois

African American historian and civil rights activist. One of the cofounders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909. At the height of the Harlem Renaissance Du Bois was a familiar presence in New York.

1. \*\* laissez faire

The principle that government should not interfere in the workings of a free market economy.

1. Technological Innovation (WXT)

Explain the effects of technological innovations and greater access to natural resources to dramatically increase the production of goods.

* Businesses made use of technological innovations and greater access to natural resources to dramatically increase the production of goods.
1. The Rise of Industrial Capitalism (WXT)

Explain the socioeconomic continuities and changes associated with the growth of industrial capitalism from 1865-1898

* Large-scale industrial production – accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, pro-growth government policies – generated rapid economic development and business consolidation.
* Businesses made use of redesigned financial and management structures, advances in marketing, and a growing labor force to dramatically increase the production of goods.
* Many business leaders sought increased profits by consolidating corporations into large trusts and holding companies, which further concentrated wealth.
	+ 1. J.P. Morgan

Powerful financier and banker who controlled American finance. His dedication to modernization transformed American business.

* + 1. John D. Rockefeller

Industrialist who amassed a great fortune through the Standard Oil Trust.

* + 1. \*\* Andrew Carnegie

Scottish-born industrialist who made a fortune in steel.

* + 1. horizontal integration

Merging one or more companies of the same business activity. Standard Oil used horizontal integration to limit competition and increase profits.

* + 1. vertical integration

A single company brings together several activities used in the process of creating a product, such as the acquisition of raw materials, the manufacturing of the product, and the marketing, selling, and distribution of the product. Carnegie Steel used vertical integration to increase profits.

* + 1. robber baron

Derogatory term that refers to the industrialists and bankers of the late 1800s who placed profits over the public interest.

* + 1. \*\* Gilded Age

Term coined by Mark Twain that refers to the celebration of wealth and conspicuous consumption that became part of American culture in the late 1800s.

* + 1. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890

Law that authorized the federal government to break up any business combination that was "in restraint of trade." Intended to break up monopolies, the law was instead used primarily against labor unions.

1. Labor in the Gilded Age (WXT)

Explain the socioeconomic continuities and changes associated with the growth of industrial capitalism from 1865-1898

* 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.
* Labor and management battled over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/ or directly confronting business leaders.
* The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration; child labor also increased.
1. Knights of Labor, 1869

Nationwide labor union that was open to all workers. The union reached its peak in 1886 before beginning a decline in membership.

1. Great Railroad Strike of 1877

Strike triggered by wage cuts for railroad workers that spread nationwide. President Rutherford Hayes ordered U.S. troops to end the strike.

1. Haymarket Square 1886

After police fired into a crowd of 100,000 protesting workers in Chicago, the workers met and rallied in Haymarket Square to protest police brutality. A bomb exploded, killing or injuring many of the police, promoting promoted anti-union and anti-immigrant feelings.

1. Homestead Strike, 1892

Strike at a Carnegie's steel plant 1892. Company officials called 300 armed Pinkerton detectives in July to stop strikers who were angry over pay cuts. Armed strikers forced them to surrender in a battle that killed 10 people and left 60 wounded.

1. Pullman Strike, 1894

Due to poor wages for Pullman workers and a shut down of western railroads, workers for the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago went on strike.

1. Eugene Debs

Head of the American Railway Union and leader of the Pullman strike, which led to his imprisonment for ignoring a federal court injunction to stop striking. While in prison, he became a socialist and ran for president five times as the Socialist Party's candidate for president.

1. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890

Law that authorized the federal government to break up any business combination that was "in restraint of trade." Intended to break up monopolies, the law was instead used primarily against labor unions.

1. American Federation of Labor (AFL), 1886

Nationwide labor union that by the 1890s was open only to skilled, white workers. The AFL was known as a "bread and butter" union because it sought only to achieve higher wages, minimize hours, and improve working conditions rather than transform American society.

1. Samuel Gompers

Cigar maker who founded the American Federation of Labor.

1. Mother Jones

Nickname for Mary Harris Jones, an Irish-American woman who became a prominent labor organizer. She led several significant strikes and cofounded the radical Industrial Workers of the World in 1905.

1. Responses to Immigration in the Gilded Age (MIG)

Explain the various responses to immigration in the period over time.

* Increasing public debates over assimilation and Americanization accompanied the growth of international migration. Many immigrants negotiated comprises between the cultures they brought and the culture they found in the United States.
* 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.
* Many women, like Jane Addams, worked in settlement houses to help immigrant adapt to U.S. language and customs.
1. \*\* Social Darwinism

Philosophy that competition leads to the betterment of society through the the survival of the fittest. Social Darwinists are opposed to regulating competition or assisting the poor.

1. Ellis Island

Island in New York Harbor that served as the inspection station for millions of immigrants coming to the United States from 1892 to 1954.

1. \*\* assimilation

Process by which immigrant and minority groups were absorbed into the dominant culture of a society.

1. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

Law that prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the United States.

1. American Protective Association, 1887

Organization created by American nativists that campaigned for laws to restrict immigration.

1. Immigration and Migration in the Gilded Age (MIG)

Explain how cultural and economic factors affected migration patterns over time.

* The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration.
* As cities became areas of economic growth featuring new factories and businesses, they attracted immigrants from Asia and 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.
* urban neighborhoods based on particular ethnicities, races, and classes provided new cultural opportunities for city dwellers.
1. Old Immigration

Immigrants from northern and western Europe made up most of the immigration to the United States before the 1890s.

1. New Immigration

Immigrants came primarily from southern and eastern Europe and began to arrive in the United States during the 1890s. New Immigrants generally did not assimilate as well as Old Immigrants.

1. Development of the Middle Class

Explain the causes of increased economic opportunity and its effects on society.

* 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.
* Some businesses leaders argues that the wealthy had 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.
1. Henry George

Economic reformer whose book. *Progress and Poverty* (1879), advocated solving problems of economic inequality by a single tax on the value of unused land.

1. Edward Bellamy

Author of *Looking Backward* (1888), a utopian novel that described the world of the future. According to Bellamy, the world in 2000 would be based on a new social order in which poverty and corrupt politics were unknown and cooperation had replaced competition.

1. \*\* Gospel of Wealth

Andrew Carnegie's idea that the people who possess great wealth had an obligation to use their wealth for the public good.

1. conspicuous consumption

Term coined by the economist Thorstein Veblen that refers to how people spend money in excess of what is necessary to fulfill their needs. People openly consume products they don't need in order to gain social status.

1. Reform in the Gilded Age

Explain how different reform movements responded to the rise of industrial capitalism in the Gilded Age.

* 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.
* Many women sought greater equality with men, often joining voluntary organizations, going to college, and promoting social and political reform.
* Settlement Houses – run by educated middleclass women.\
* Washington Gladden – Social Gospel movement – *Social facts and Forces*
1. socialism

System of government that provides for more government regulation of business and government ownership of some businesses.

1. National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), 1869

Organization led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony that fought for women's suffrage, equal rights for women, and the right for women to join labor unions. Accepted only women as members.

1. American Women Suffrage Association (AWSA), 1869

Organization led by Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howard that fought only for women's suffrage. Accepted men as members.

1. Women's Christian Temperance Uniton (WCTU), 1874

Women's organization that opposed alcoholic beverages and supported reforms such as women's suffrage.

1. Jane Addams

Founded a settlement house (Hull House) in Chicago in 1889 that offered practical help and material aide to immigrants. Widely regarded as the greatest American woman of the early 1900s. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931.

1. Lillian Wald

Founder of a settlement house in New York City in 1893. Began the movement to improve medical care for all citizens and to improve the way that medical professionals acted case by case. Advocate for child labor legislation and woman's suffrage.

1. \*\* Social Gospel

Religious doctrine oreached by those who believed that Christian churches should directly address economic and social problems

1. Controversies over the Role of Government in the Gilded Age

Explain the continuities and changes in the role of the government in the US economy

* Some argued that laissez-faire policies and competition promoted economic growth in the long run, and they opposed government intervention during economic downturns.
* 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.
1. Politics in the Gilded Age

Explain the similarities and differences between the poltical parties during the Gilded Age.

* 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.
* The major political parties appealed to lingering divisions from 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.
* 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.
1. tenements

Run-down and overcrowded apartments in poor sections of cities, often occupied by immigrants.

1. \*\* People’s (Populist) Party. 1891

Political party created by farmers (primarily in the South and Midwest) wha had been hurt by debt, low prices for their crops, and railroad monopolies.

1. Omaha Platform, 1892

The political platform of the Populist Party in the election of 1892. The platform called for the free coinage of silver, the abolition of national banks, a graduated income tax, direct election of Senators, civil service reform, a working day of eight hours and government control of all railroads, telegraphs, and telephones.

1. gold standard

Monetary system in which currency is based upon a fixed quantity of gold. Debtors are often hurt by the higher interest rates and the deflationary pressure associated with the gold standard.

1. free silver

A central cause of the Populist movement. Populists favored the "free coinage of silver" to inflate the American economy and allow farmers *to* more easily pay debts.

1. Panic of 1893

Deep economic depression caused by high protective tariffs and a return *to* the gold standard.

1. William Jennings Bryan, 1896

U.S. representative from Kansas who became the nominee of both the Democratic and Populist Parties in 1896 after his famous "Cross of Gold" speech. Bryan campaigned against the gold standard, calling for the free coinage of silver.

1. patronage (spoils system)

The practice of granting government appointments to friends, political supporters, and party loyalists.

1. Credit Mobilier

Company created to build the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1872 it was discovered that Credit Mobilier bribed congressmen to gain federal subsidies for the construction of the railroad.

1. Tammany Hall

Corrupt political organization that controlled New York City politics during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

1. William Tweed

Politician who con1rolled the "Tweed Ring" that Tammany Hall in New York City. Often known as "Boss" Tweed, he was sent to jail in 1877 and died in prison in 1878. Helped destroy the Tweed Ring in New York City and played a role in the outcome of several presidential elections.

1. Whiskey Ring

Distillers and revenue officials in St. Louis who defrauded the government of millions of dollars.

1. Mugwumps

Reformers (mostly Republicans) who wanted civil service reform and an end to political corruption.

1. Pendleton Act, 1883

Law that created the Civil Service Commission and instituted the merit system for federal hiring and jobs.

1. Thomas Nast

Political cartoonist, known for attacking corruption in business and politics.

1. Interstate Commerce **Act,** 1887

The first federal regulatory agency. Established to regulate railroads.

1. Australian (secret) ballot

Election ballot printed by the government rather than political parties that was marked privately by voters. Most states had moved to the secret ballot by the 1880s with Kentucky the last state to adopt a secret ballot in 1891.

1. initiative and referendum

A state-level method of direct legislation that gave voters a chance to introduce, approve or disapprove proposed legislation or proposed constitutional amendments.