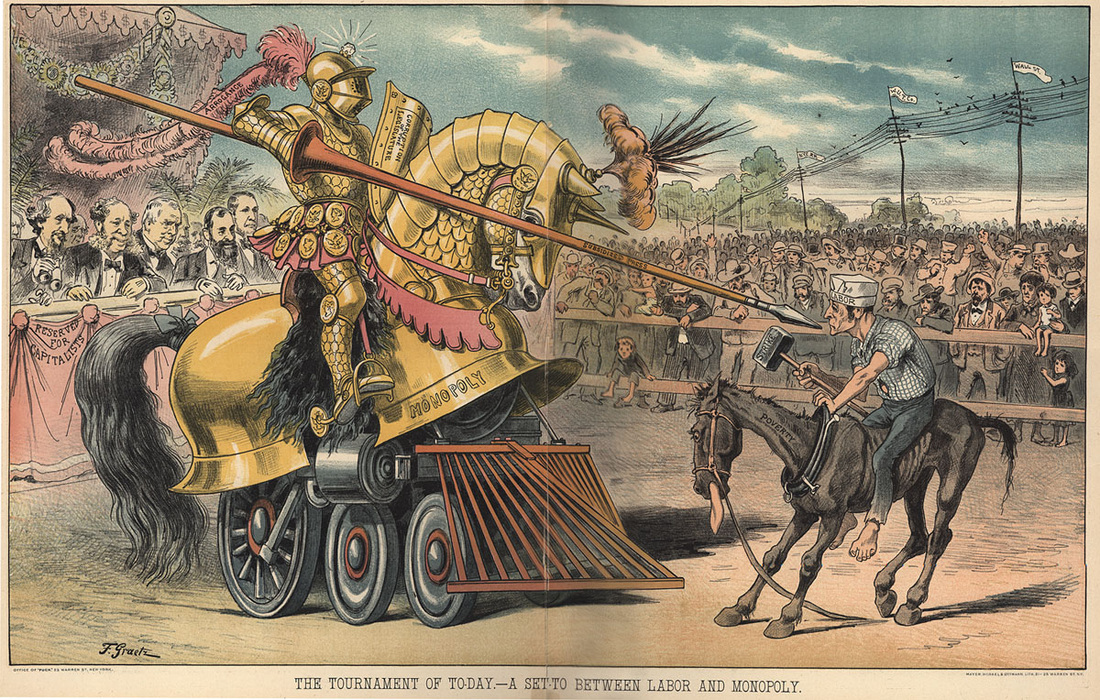
APUSH Unit 7

The Gilded Age

APUSH 6.1 – APUSH 6.3

VUS.8a – VUS.8c



Plains Indians Wars

As the territorial boundaries of the United States expanded and the migrant population increased, U.S. government interaction and conflict with Hispanics and American Indians increased, altering these groups’ cultures and ways of life and raising questions about their status and legal rights.

* Agricultural expansion was accomplished through wars against the Plains Indians, leading to new federal Indian policies.
* The desire for access to western resources led to the environmental transformation of the region, new economic activities, and increased settlement in areas forcibly taken from American Indians.
* Post–Civil War migration to the American West, encouraged by economic opportunities and government policies, caused the federal government to violate treaties with American Indian nations in order to expand the amount of land available to settlers.
* With settlement rapidly spreading westward, Plains Indians faced the harsh choice of resistance or assimilation.
* The U.S. government generally responded to American Indian resistance with military force, eventually dispersing tribes onto small reservations and hoping to end American Indian tribal identities through assimilation.
* As transcontinental railroads were completed, bringing more settlers west, U.S. military actions, the destruction of the buffalo, the confinement of American Indians to reservations, and assimilationist policies reduced the number of American Indians and threatened native culture and identity.

“Five Civilized Tribes”

Indian Removal Act, 1830

*Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 1831

*Worchester v. Georgia*, 1832

Andrew Jackson

“Trail of Tears”

Indian Territory

Oklahoma Land Rush

Sooners

Plains Indians

Nomadic lifestyle

Horses

Buffalo (American bison)

Hunting & gathering

Warrior culture

Sioux

Red Cloud

Sand Creek Massacre

Col. John Chivington

“The only good Indian is a dead Indian”

Treaty of Fort Laramie, 1868

Ulysses S. Grant’s “Peace Policy”

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Indian Ring (Belknap) Scandal

William Tecumseh Sherman

Black Hills

Gold & silver mining

Railroad construction

George Armstrong Custer

Sitting Bull

Battle of Little Bighorn

Flight of the Nez Perce

Chief Joseph

Helen Hunt Jackson

*A Century of Dishonor*

Dawes (Severalty) Act, 1887

Assimilation policy

“Kill the Indian and save the man”

Carlisle Indian School

Disappearance of native languages

Reservations

Individual ownership of land

Sedentary agriculture

Sale of “excess” Indian land

Destruction of buffalo herds

Alcoholism

Dependence on government rations

Ration cuts as punishments

Wovoka

Ghost Dance

Wounded Knee Massacre, 1890

Dee Brown

*Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*

Apache

Geronimo

Buffalo Soldiers

Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show

Indian Citizenship Act, 1924

Settlement of the West

Western settlement offered the promise of economic opportunity but life in the west was often filled with hardship.

* Efforts to exploit the nation’s natural resources led to government efforts to promote free and forced migration of various American peoples across the continent, as well as to competing ideas about defining and managing labor systems, geographical boundaries, and natural resources.
* Asian, African American, and white peoples sought new economic opportunities or religious refuge in the West, efforts that were boosted during and after the Civil War with the passage of new legislation promoting national economic development.

Manifest Destiny

Pioneers

Self-reliance

California Gold Rush

49ers

Brigham Young

Mormon exodus

Great Salt Lake

Polygamy

Utah statehood

Comstock Lode, Nevada

59ers

Homestead Act, 1862

160 acre plots

Speculators

Morrill Land Grant Act

Sod houses

“Exodusters”

Women’s suffrage in the west

Farming, ranching & mining

Pacific Railway Act

Credit Mobilier Scandal

Transcontinental Railroad

Promontory Point, Utah

Chinese & Irish laborers

Chinese Exclusion Act

Leland Stanford

Cattle drives

Cowboys

Vaqueros

Railroads

Refrigerator car

Gustavus Swift

Meatpacking industry

Joseph Glidden

Barbed wire

Meat-packing industry

John Deere

Steel plow/“sod buster”

Cyrus McCormick

Mechanized reaper

Ecological imperialism

100th meridian

“Dry farming”

Mechanization of agriculture (“farm as a factory”)

Frederick Jackson Turner

“Frontier Thesis”

“Safety valve”

Robber Barons of the Industrial Age

During the period from the Civil War to World War I, the United States underwent an economic transformation that involved the development of an industrial economy, the expansion of big business, the growth of large-scale agriculture, and the rise of national labor unions and industrial conflict.

* Large-scale production — accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies — fueled the development of a “Gilded Age” marked by an emphasis on consumption, marketing, and business consolidation.
* The rise of big business in the United States encouraged massive migrations and urbanization, sparked government and popular efforts to reshape the U.S. economy and environment, and renewed debates over U.S. national identity.
* Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems opened new markets in North America, while technological innovations and redesigned financial and management structures such as monopolies sought to maximize the exploitation of natural resources and a growing labor force.
* Robber barons built enormous industrial empires and wielded their power over their competitors, their employees, the federal government, and the public.
* Cultural and intellectual arguments justified the success of those at the top of the socioeconomic structure as both appropriate and inevitable, even as some leaders argued that the wealthy had some obligation to help the less fortunate.
* Business leaders consolidated corporations into trusts and holding companies and defended their resulting status and privilege through theories such as Social Darwinism.
* Large corporations came to dominate the U.S. economy as it increasingly focused on the production of consumer goods, driven by new technologies and manufacturing techniques.
* 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.
* A revolution in communications and transportation technology helped to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress.

First Industrial Revolution (Britain)

Second Industrial Revolution (U.S. & continental Europe)

Mark Twain

“The Gilded Age”

Robber barons

Captains of industry

Plutocracy

Navigable rivers

Textile mills

Pacific Railway Act

Land grants

Subsidies

Cornelius Vanderbilt

Transcontinental railroad

Union Pacific Railroad

Promontory Point, Utah

Southern Pacific Railroad

Leland Stanford

George Pullman

Pullman Palace Cars

Pullman, Illinois

Company towns

Time zones

Samuel F.B. Morse

Telegraph

Natural resources: coal, oil, iron, copper, bauxite (aluminum), zinc

Edwin Drake

Oil drill

John D. Rockefeller

Standard Oil Company

Andrew Carnegie

Bessemer process

Carnegie Steel Company

“The Gospel of Wealth”

J.P. Morgan

U.S. Steel

Gustavus Swift

Meatpacking industry

James B. Duke

American Tobacco Company

Thomas Edison

Light bulb

Motion picture camera

Direct current

George Westinghouse

Alternating current

“War of the currents”

Henry Ford

Assembly line

Mass production

Model T

Planned obsolescence

“$5 a day”

Workers as consumers

Wright Brothers

Airplane

Laissez-faire

Free market competition

Protective tariffs

Corporations

Limited liability

Stockholders

Wall Street

Jay Gould

“Stock watering”

J.P. Morgan

Mergers

Vertical integration

Horizontal integration

Interlocking directorates

Monopolies

Pools

Holding companies

Trusts

*Munn v. Illinois*, 1877

Intrastate commerce

*Wabash v. Illinois,* 1886

Interstate commerce

Interstate Commerce Act, 1887

*Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad*, 1886

Corporate personhood

Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890

*U.S. v. E.C. Knight Co.,* 1895

Frederick Winslow Taylor

“Scientific Management”

Unskilled/low-skill labor

Immigration

Herbert Spencer

Social Darwinism

Horatio Alger

Dime Novels

Russell Conwell

“Acres of Diamonds”

Thorstein Veblen

“Leisure class”

“Conspicuous consumption”

Newport, RI

Victorian architecture

Department stores

Mail order catalogs

Mass culture

Immigration & Urbanization

Americans and immigrants alike flocked to the cities, where jobs awaited and culture fermented.

* In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, economic opportunity, industrialization, technological change, and immigration fueled American growth and expansion.
* New technologies led to social transformations that improved the standard of living for many, while contributing to increased political and cultural conflicts.
* As cities grew substantially in both size and in number, some segments of American society enjoyed lives of extravagant “conspicuous consumption,” while many others lived in relative poverty.
* The industrial workforce expanded through migration across national borders and internal migration, leading to a more diverse workforce, lower wages, and an increase in child labor.
* The emergence of an industrial culture in the United States led to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, and women.
* Increased migrations from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe, as well as African American migrations within and out of the South, accompanied the mass movement of people into the nation’s cities and the rural and boomtown areas of the West.
* International and internal migrations increased both urban and rural populations, but gender, racial, ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic inequalities abounded, inspiring some reformers to attempt to address these inequities.
* Cities dramatically reflected divided social conditions among classes, races, ethnicities, and cultures, but presented economic opportunities as factories and new businesses proliferated.
* Immigrants sought both to “Americanize” and to maintain their unique identities; along with others, such as some African Americans and women, they were able to take advantage of new career opportunities even in the face of widespread social prejudices.
* Increasingly prominent racist and nativist theories, along with Supreme Court decisions such as Plessy v. Ferguson, were used to justify violence, as well as local and national policies of discrimination and segregation.
* In a urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, political machines provided social services in exchange for political support, settlement houses helped immigrants adapt to the new language and customs, and women’s clubs and self-help groups targeted intellectual development and social and political reform.

Louis Sullivan

Skyscrapers

Elevators

John Roebling

Suspension bridges

Electric trolley

Frederick Law Olmstead

Public parks

Alexander Graham Bell

Telephone

Elias Howe & Isaac Singer

Typewriter

“Safety” bicycle

Public transportation

Trolleys/streetcars

Subways

Automobiles

Suburbs

Sewage systems

Middle class

YMCA

Spectator sports

Country clubs

Coney Island

Barnum & Bailey Circus

Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show

James Naismith

Boxing

College football

World’s Columbian Exposition (Chicago World’s Fair)

Statue of Liberty

Emma Lazarus

“The New Colossus”

“Old immigration”: Great Britain, Germany, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden

“New immigration” from Europe: Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, Hungary, Yugoslavia

“New immigration” from Asia: China and Japan

Melting pot vs. salad bowl

Assimilation vs. pluralism

Theodore Dreiser

*Sister Carrie*

Ellis Island

Angel Island

Ethnic communities

Jacob Riis

*How the Other Half Lives*

Jane Addams

Settlement houses

Landlords

Slums

Dumbbell tenements

Sweatshops

West Virginia & Pennsylvania coal mines

Competition for jobs

Nativism

Xenophobia

White Anglo-Saxon Protestant (WASP)

Irish immigration

Irish Potato Famine

“No Irish Need Apply” (N.I.N.A.)

“Rum, Romanism & Rebellion” (RRR)

“Anti-Papism”

German immigration

Adolphus Busch, Frederick Pabst, Joseph Schlitz, Frederick Miller

Prohibition movement

“Know-Nothings” (American Party), 1850s

Chinese immigration

Chinatowns

California Workingmen’s Party

Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

*U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark*, 1898

Gentlemen’s Agreement, 1907

California Alien Land Act (Webb Alien Land Law), 1913

Little Italys

Catholicism

Jewish immigrants

Political machines

“Second” Ku Klux Klan

National Origins Quota Laws, 1920s

Jane Addams

Hull House

Settlement house movement

“Boston marriages”

Corruption & Political Paralysis

Weak presidents, partisan political machines and the spoils system made the Gilded Age a time of political graft and gridlock.

* Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration.
* Corruption in government — especially as it related to big business — energized the public to demand increased popular control and reform of local, state, and national governments, ranging from minor changes to major overhauls of the capitalist system.
* Gilded Age politics were intimately tied to big business and focused nationally on economic issues — tariffs, currency, corporate expansion, and laissez-faire economic policy — that engendered numerous calls for reform.

“Gilded Age”

“Era of Good Stealings”

Patronage

Graft

Spoils system

“Straight ticket” voting

Ulysses S. Grant

“Waving the bloody shirt”

”Vote as you shot”

Veterans pensions

U.S. Postal Service

Credit Mobilier Scandal

Whisky Ring Scandal

Indian Ring (Belknap) Scandal

Horace Greely

Panic of 1873

“Hard money”

“Greenbacks”

Election of 1876

Rutherford Hayes

Compromise of 1877

“Solid South”

Disfranchisement of African Americans

James Garfield

Charles Guiteau

Civil service system

Pendleton Act, 1883

Civil service exams

Merit system

Chester A. Arthur

James G. Blaine

“Mugwumps”

Grover Cleveland

Tariff levels

Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890

Benjamin Harrison

Populist Party

Election of 1896

William Jennings Bryan

William McKinley

Political machines

Boss Tweed

Tammany Hall

George Washington Plunkitt

“Honest graft”

Thomas Nast’s political cartoons

New South or Nadir?

The South struggled to modernize, facing the dual challenges of industrialization and stagnant race relations.

* Despite the industrialization of some segments of the southern economy, a change promoted by southern leaders who called for a “New South,” agrarian sharecropping, and tenant farming systems continued to dominate the region.
* Although citizenship, equal protection of the laws, and voting rights were granted to African Americans in the 14th and 15th Amendments, these rights were progressively stripped away through segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics.
* The Civil War Amendments established judicial principles that were stalled for many decades but eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights.
* Increasingly prominent racist and nativist theories, along with Supreme Court decisions such as Plessy v. Ferguson, were used to justify violence, as well as local and national policies of discrimination and segregation.
* Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans intensified and took new forms in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. African Americans disagreed about how to respond to these developments.
* Challenging their prescribed “place,” African American activists articulated alternative visions of political, social, and economic equality.

Henry Woodfin Grady

Good Roads Movement

Public education

Birmingham steel industry

Southern textile industry

Piedmont vs. Tidewater

Company towns

Cheap labor

13th, 14th & 15th Amendments

Ellison Alger Smyth

Red Shirts

Lynchings

Poll tax

Grandfather clause

Literacy test

Sharecropping

Tenant farming

Debt peonage

Colored Farmers Alliance

“Jim Crow”

Racial segregation

*Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896

“Equal protection under the law”

“Separate but equal”

Minstrel shows

D.W. Griffith

*The Birth of a Nation*

“Second” Ku Klux Klan

Convict labor

George Washington Carver

Peanuts

Booker T. Washington

“Atlanta Compromise” Speech

“Cast down your bucket where you are”

Tuskegee Institute

Vocational education

Economic self-sufficiency

Gradualism

Accommodation

W.E.B. DuBois

Niagara Movement

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

“Talented Tenth”

Higher education

*The Souls of Black Folk*

Civil rights

Integration

Great Migration

Ida B. Wells-Barnett

Anti-lynching laws

National Association of Colored Women (NACW)

Gilded Age Arts

The “Gilded Age” witnessed new cultural and intellectual movements in tandem with political debates over economic and social policies.

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

Mark Twain

*The Gilded Age*

*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*

*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*

Helen Hunt Jackson

*A Century of Dishonor*

Andrew Carnegie

“The Gospel of Wealth”

Horatio Alger

Dime novels

Russell Conwell

“Acres of Diamonds”

Thorstein Veblen

“Leisure class”

“Conspicuous consumption”

Jacob Riis

*How the Other Half Lives*

Walt Whitman

*Leaves of Grass*

Stephen Crane

*The Red Badge of Courage*

*Maggie, Girl of the Streets*

Edward Bellamy

*Looking Backward*

John Singer Sargent

James McNeil Whistler

Mary Cassatt

Winslow Homer

Ashcan School of Artists

Victorian architecture

Louis Sullivan

W.E.B. DuBois

*The Souls of Black Folk*

D.W. Griffith

*The Birth of a Nation*

Unit Review: Essential Questions

* What motivated the United States to exert control over Native American lands in the west?
* How did federal government policies affect the lives of Native Americans in the 19th century?
* What were the various motivations of different groups of settlers in the west?
* How did new inventions and innovations impact the economy of the west?
* How did settlers respond to and transform the environment of the west?
* How did new inventions and innovations encourage industrial growth?
* How did industrial leaders amass and wield power?
* What was the role of the federal government in encouraging the growth and regulating the practices of big business?
* What were the various governmental and social reactions to the influx of immigrants?
* To what extent did immigrants retain their traditions, assimilate, and transform American culture itself?
* Why was the period of the late 1800s nicknamed the "Gilded Age" and the "Era of Good Stealings"?
* What factors led to the development and reform of political machines and the spoils system?
* Why did meaningful reform prove difficult to accomplish during the Gilded Age?
* How was the southern economy transformed in the decades following the Civil War?
* How and why were African Americans denied the full rights guaranteed to them under the post-Civil War amendments?
* How did African American leaders respond to the challenges of racial discrimination?
* How did new cultural and intellectual movements both buttress and challenge the social order of the Gilded Age?