

UNIT 6 NOTES

1865-1898



George

TECHNOLOGY CHANGES THE NATION

- 1895 - 4 cars; 1917 - 5 million
- Made possible by Henry Ford and the assembly line
- 14 hours to 1.5 hours
- River Rouge plant, every 10 seconds
- \$25,000 / day in the 1920s
- 1930 - Americans owned 30 million cars, 20 million were Model Ts



CORPORATIONS AND MONOPOLIES

- Inventions appearing in the 1880s and 1890s, like the earlier railroads and telegraph systems, could not be produced by a family business
- New corporate structures emerged



FINANCING AND CONTROLLING THE RAILROADS—JAY COOKE, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, AND OTHERS

- First “big business” - first major corporation
- Large scale organization and decision making
- Needed to standardize rail networks
- Prominent players: Jay Gould and Cornelius “the Commodore” Vanderbilt
- New technologies

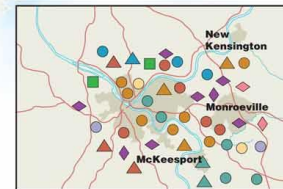


NEW INDUSTRIES: ROCKEFELLER'S OIL, CARNEGIE'S STEEL, AND MORGAN'S BANKING

- Rockefeller's Standard Oil gained almost complete control of the oil industry
- Andrew Carnegie began buying up steel companies and formed Carnegie Steel Co.
- J. P. Morgan - Investment banker, purchased railroads and Carnegie's steel company



THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL HEARTLAND



Pittsburgh



Cleveland

LIVES OF THE MIDDLE CLASS IN THE GILDED AGE

- During the Gilded Age, what came to be known as middle-class values emerged in the United States
- Many Americans achieved a level of comfort and social respectability that had never been experienced before



MIDDLE-CLASS LIFE AND EXPECTATIONS

- Celebrate holidays
- Design their own homes
- New buildings and parks
- Urban planners
- Begin to move to the suburbs



GILDED AGE RELIGION

- White and Protestant
- YMCA
- Bible training schools
- Preachers act like businessmen
- Popular hymns



ELECTORAL POLITICS

- “Stalwarts” - keep things the same
- “Half-breeds” - wanted change, reform
- “Mugwumps” - liberal reformers focused on honest government



GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

- American influence around the world grew dramatically during the Gilded Age.
- Americans had been sending missionaries to foreign countries since the early 1800s, but far greater numbers went abroad in the 1880s and 1890.
- U.S. trade with foreign countries

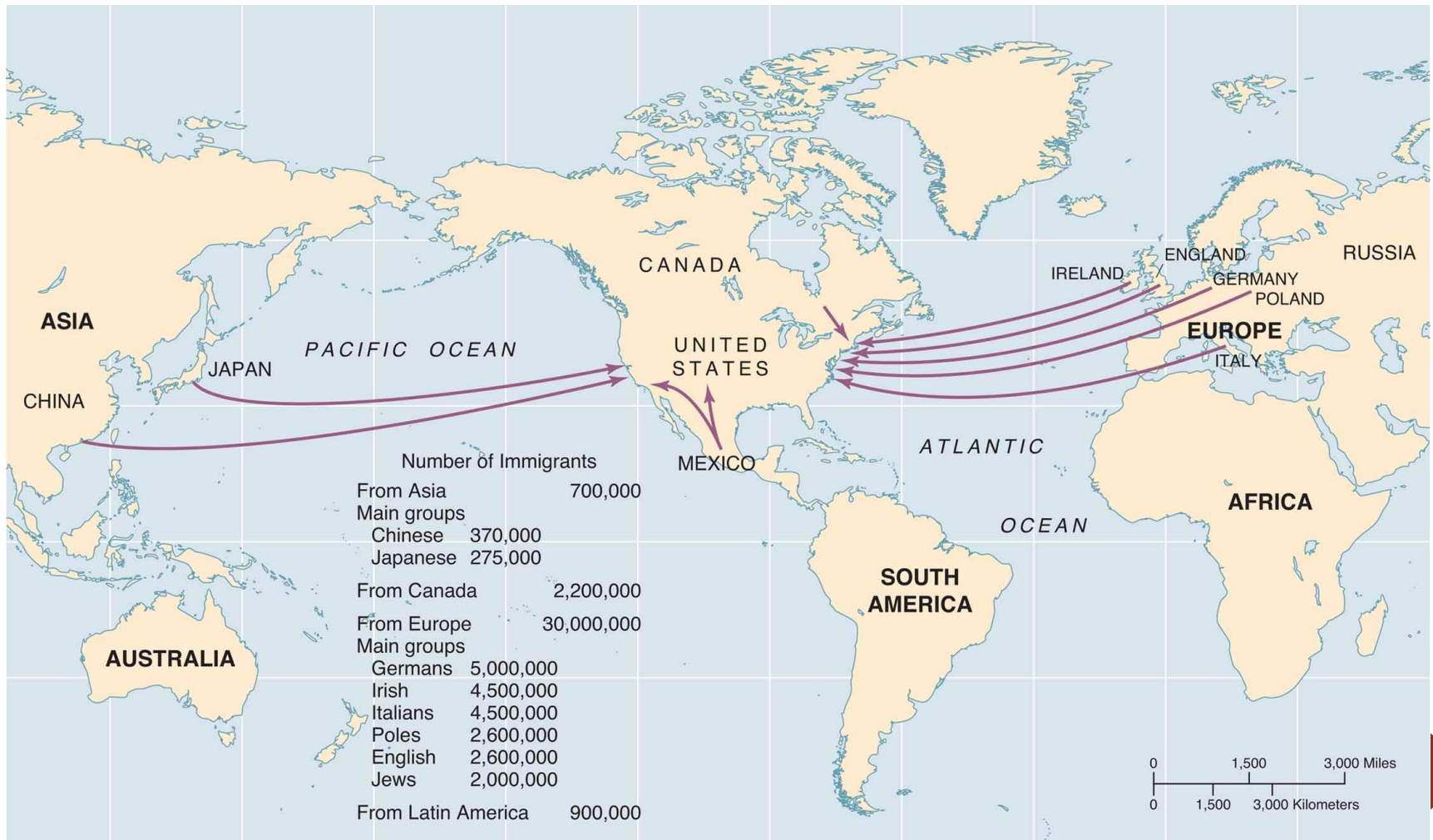


IMMIGRATION

- In the 75 years between 1815 and 1890, 15 million people immigrated to the U.S.
- In the next 25 years, from 1890 until the start of World War I in 1914, 15 million additional immigrants came to the United States.



IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES



THE PUSH FROM AROUND THE WORLD

- “New Immigration” - 1880 to 1920
- Southern & Eastern Europe
- 27 million came, 11 million went back
- Orthodox, Catholics, & Jews
- Italian, Hungarian, Czech, Polish, Russian, Greek, & Romanian
- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) - lasted until 1943



THE PULL FROM AN INDUSTRIALIZING UNITED STATES

- Why? Lured to America by Industrial Revolution and land
- Jobs
- Opportunities
- Advertising
- Start a “new life”



THE REALITY—JOBS, CITIES, AND AMERICANIZATION

- Ellis Island
- “Strange” cultures, customs, & languages
- Settled in cities
- Heavily illiterate
- Came from countries with little democracy
- Could they be assimilated?
- Foreign language newspapers, churches, and schools



CONFLICT IN THE NEW SOUTH

- 1886 – Henry Grady, a “New South”
- The South was done apologizing for the Civil War.
- On race relations, the South wanted to be left alone.
- Grady was also announcing that the South had come of age economically.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC OPTIMISM

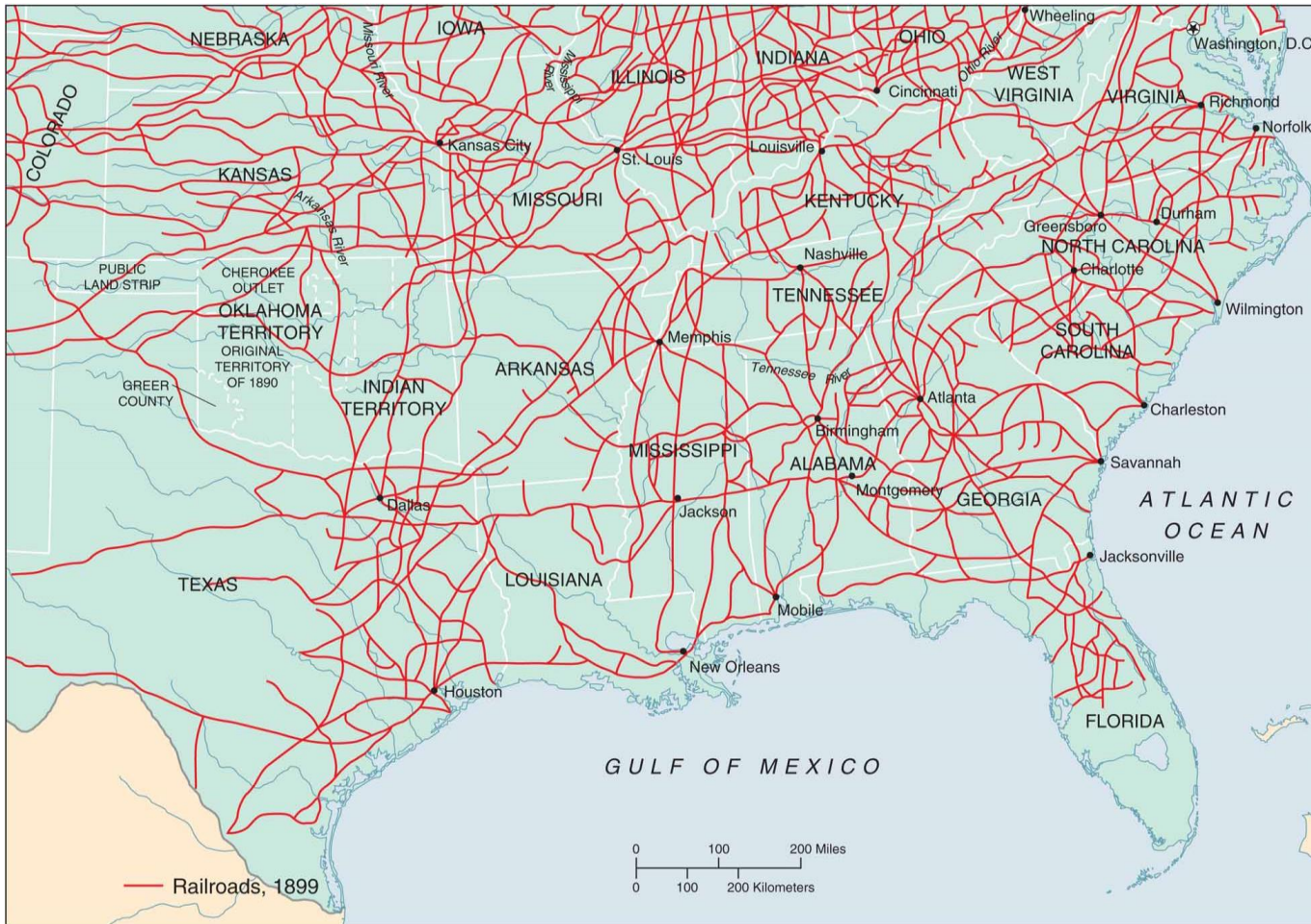
- No mass urbanization
- Southern industries expanded
 - Examples include textiles, tobacco, iron works, railroad expansion



EXPANDING SOUTHERN RAILROADS, 1859–1899



EXPANDING SOUTHERN RAILROADS, 1859–1899



NOSTALGIA AND CELEBRATION OF THE “LOST CAUSE”

- The “Lost Cause” – the Civil War celebrated as a glorious and righteous fight.
- Southern writers produced romantic stories of the “Lost Cause” of the Civil War and the days of slavery that preceded it.



RELIGION IN THE NEW SOUTH

- Religion also played a crucial role in the post-Reconstruction South.
- Religious imagery and biblical language were a strong part of the South's culture.
- Baptist bodies were the largest group of white churches in the South, but the Methodists claimed almost as many members.



CREATING THE SEGREGATED SOUTH

- In 1883, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the 14th Amendment did not apply to private organizations or individuals.
 - Led to segregation in railroads, hotels, and theaters
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) ruled that if accommodations were equal then segregation was permitted



THE POLITICS OF EXCLUSION

- Poll tax
- Literacy tests - often required the voter to be able to read and interpret the Constitution
- “Grandfather clauses”
- Property requirements
- Late 1890s, black voting had decreased 62%



AFRICAN-AMERICAN RESPONSES

- Ida B. Wells – anti-lynching activist
- Booker T. Washington – suggested that blacks adjust to segregation
- W.E.B. Du Bois - criticized compromises
- Niagara Movement – fought for an end to segregation



THE POLITICS OF CONFLICT—FROM POPULIST MOVEMENT TO POPULIST PARTY

- In the 1870s and 1880s, American farmers were living very difficult lives.
- Urban America saw itself as up to date and modern but saw farmers, living in isolated rural areas, as backward and out of date.



THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND OTHER FARM GROUPS

- “The Grange”
- Agricultural Wheel
- Southern Farmers' Alliance - Originated in Lampasas, Texas, in 1876
- National Colored Farmers' Alliance



DEFINING A NATIONAL AGENDA

- Huge fluctuations existed in the market price.
- The largest problem for many farmers was the ability to get credit.
- The farmer was directly linked to the market.
- During this period there was no debt relief.

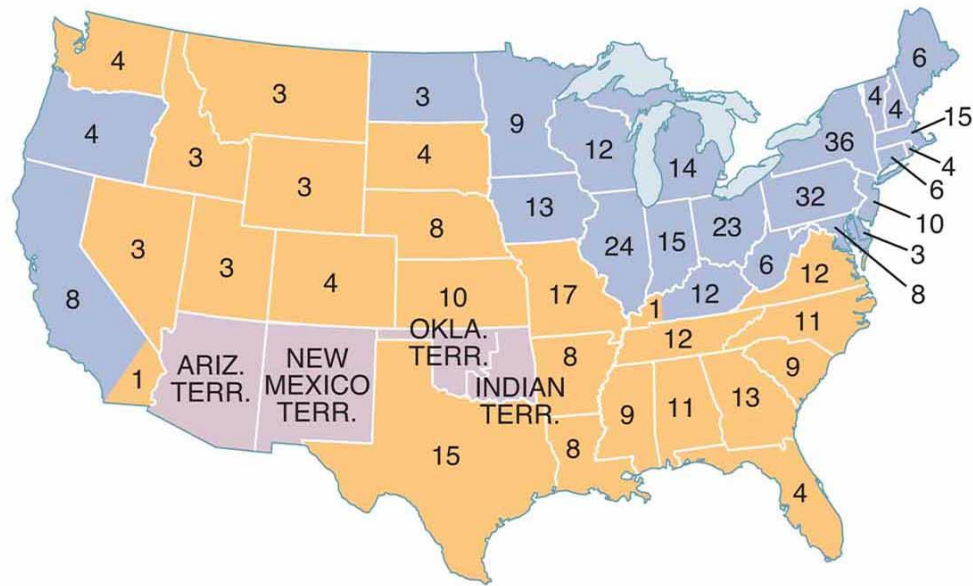


POPULISM BECOMES A POLITICAL PARTY

- The People's Party
- Formed in July 1892 in Omaha, Nebraska
- The same year ran James B. Weaver of Iowa for President of the United States, received over 1 million votes.
- Its success was even greater at the state level - 1,500 candidates elected to state offices



THE ELECTION OF 1896



Electoral Vote by State		Popular Vote	
REPUBLICAN	271	●	7,104,779
William McKinley			
DEMOCRATIC	176	●	6,502,925
William J. Bryan			
MINOR PARTIES	—		265,155
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	447		13,872,859



WORKER PROTEST AND THE RISE OF ORGANIZED LABOR

- Labor helped to build industrial society.
- The nature of work changed dramatically during the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- Industrial and factory jobs forced individuals to adapt to a new labor system.



THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

- “Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor”
- Founded in 1869, initially a secret organization
- Went public in 1879, and under Terence Powderly the Knights flourish
- Recruited all workers, skilled and unskilled, including women and blacks



THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

- Founded by Samuel Gompers in 1886
- Organized only male, white, skilled workers
- AFL used boycotts and strikes
- 1901 - 1 million, 1920 - 4 million
- 1955 - merged with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) to form the AFL-CIO



HAYMARKET, 1886

- Chicago, May 1886
- Workers at the McCormick Harvester plant strike for an 8-hour workday.
- Police order the workers to disperse.
- A dynamite bomb is thrown at the police line, 8 police officers eventually die.
- Police wildly open fire into the crowd, killing 7 or 8 people, injuring about 100.



HOMESTEAD STRIKE, 1892

- 1892 - Carnegie and his partner, Henry Clay Frick, lower wages 20 percent
- Steelworkers struck, Frick locked them out
- 10,000 workers, many armed, surround the plant
- Workers force the detectives to surrender
- Pennsylvania state militia called in



COXEY'S ARMY, 1893–94

- The depression gave rise to “armies” of jobless persons.
- One group was led by Jacob S. Coxey, a wealthy Ohio quarry owner turned Populist.
- March on Washington
- Coxey, his wife, their son, “Legal Tender,” & 400 protesters arrive; Coxey arrested for walking on the grass



THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, THE PULLMAN STRIKE OF 1894, AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY

- 1894 - Pullman, Illinois
- Workers strike in protest.
- Eugene Debs and the American Railway Union join the strike.
- Shut down 20 railroads
- President Grover Cleveland broke the strike.
- Federal troops clash w/ workers



MINERS AND THEIR UNIONS

- In the 1880s and 1890s, new efforts were made to create a new and stronger union among the coal miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia that was focused not on violence against owners but on victories for the workers.
- The United Mine Workers of America was founded in Columbus, Ohio, in 1890.



THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

- Founded in Chicago, 1905, “Wobblies”
- Welcomed all workers, even foreign born
- Urged a social revolution
- Led by William D. “Big Bill” Haywood
- Its idea of a classless society proved too radical
- Members branded as anarchists, and criminals



THE GARMENT INDUSTRY AND THE TRIANGLE SHIRTWAIST FIRE OF 1911

- In New York City alone, over 40,000 people worked in the garment trades in the early 1900s
- 1911 - 146 workers, most of them young women, were killed in the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire



BREAD AND ROSES: THE LAWRENCE STRIKE OF 1912

- 1912- Mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts
- During the strike, women walked through the streets with signs reading, “We Want Bread and Roses, Too.”
- Strike was a success, probably the greatest in the IWW’s history



LUDLOW, COLORADO, 1914

- Coal mines owned by John D. Rockefeller
- Sep. 15, 1913 – workers voted for a strike
- Lasted 14 months
- On April 20, 1914, militia troops recruited by the coal company took up positions around the miners' camp.
- Over 30 people were killed, including several women and 11 children.



THE REVOLT OF THE INTELLECTUALS

- Numerous people in the United States were thinking about how best to respond to the extraordinary changes brought about by immigration, urbanization, and the rapid industrialization of the country.
- These upper-class reformers, newspaper reporters, ministers, writers, and college professors proposed new ways of ordering economic and political life.



UTOPIAN IDEALISTS

- Henry George - *Progress and Poverty* in 1879
- Edward Bellamy - published *Looking Backward* in 1888
- Ignatius Donnelly wrote *Caesar's Column* in 1891



THE PROFESSORS

- Many opposed the idea of reform.
- Supporters of Social Darwinism.
 - “Survival of the Fittest”
- Attempts to reform society were harmful - tampered with the laws of nature



THE MUCKRAKING JOURNALISTS

- Muckrakers – raking through filth
- Upton Sinclair – *The Jungle* (1906)
- Ida Tarbell – *The History of the Standard Oil Company* (1904)



THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CITIES

- Number of people living in cities increases sevenfold from 1860 to 1910.
- Department stores, electricity, indoor plumbing, telephones
- Immigration & Industrial Development
- 1920 - the city the center of economic, social, and cultural life



THE RISE OF MACHINE POLITICS AND THE PROGRESSIVE RESPONSE

- Many city governments were incapable of meeting the demands of a growing population.
- Machines traded services for votes
- Best known was Tammany Hall in New York City
- William M. “Boss” Tweed



THE PROGRESSIVE CHALLENGE TO CITY AND STATE GOVERNMENT

- Grover Cleveland
- Hazen S. Pingree
- Samuel M. Jones, known as “Golden Rule Jones”
- Initiative, referendum, & recall; secret ballot



PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION

- In 1899, John Dewey wrote *The School and Society*.
- These child-centered progressives wanted to shift the emphasis in schools from the curriculum to the needs of the child.



JANE ADDAMS AND THE SETTLEMENT HOUSE MOVEMENT

- Settlement Houses - Jane Addams' Hull House in Chicago
- Professional Social Workers
- Hull House did more than provide services to the poor.
- It also took the side of the poor in labor and legal disputes.



RELIGIOUS RESPONSES TO THE GILDED AGE

- In the late 1800s, reform movements seeking to improve the lives of working people, bring an end to municipal corruption, and build a just economic order often took on the language and style of evangelical religion.

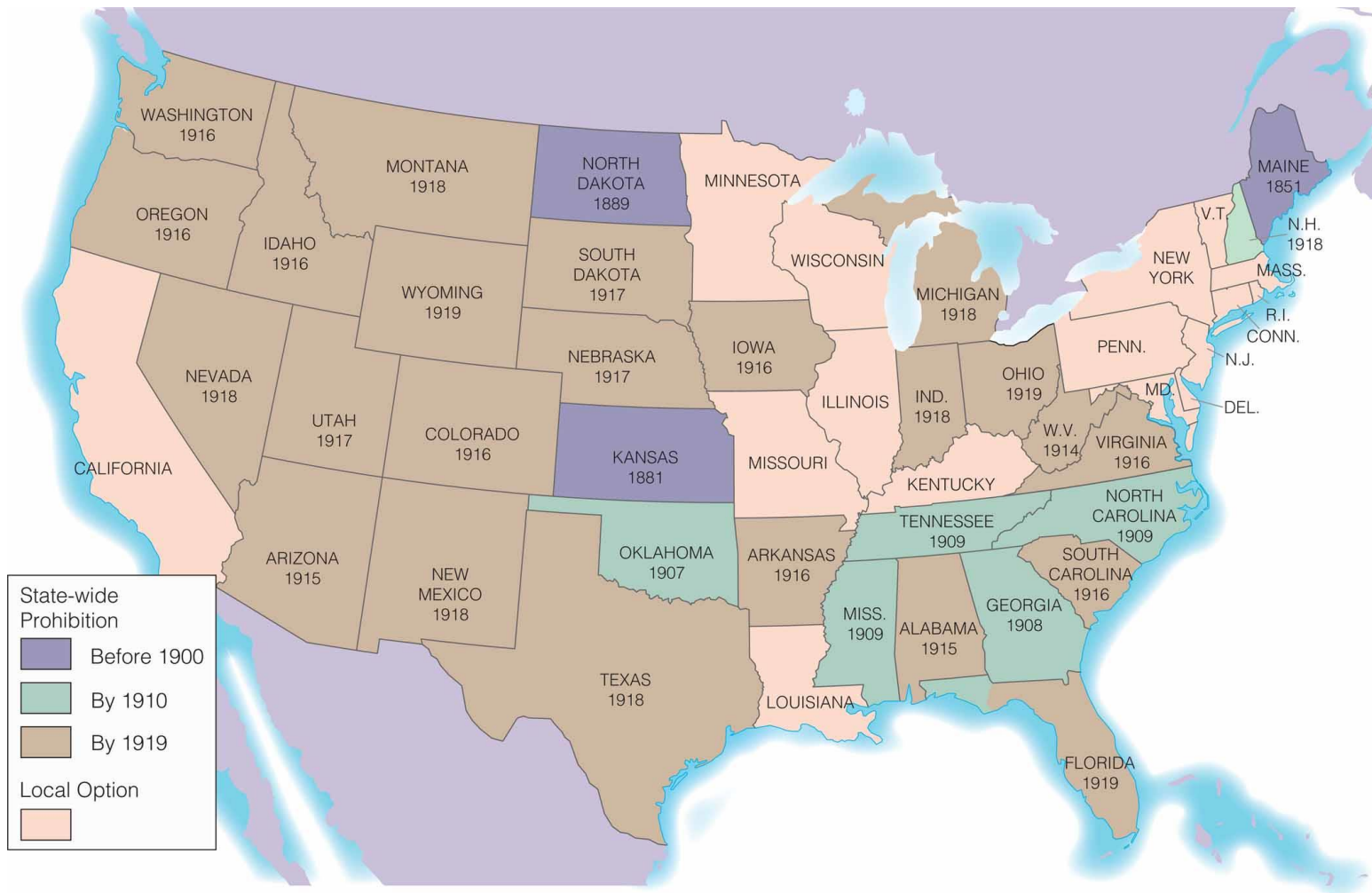


TEMPERANCE AND THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

- Certainly no political renewal movement was more rooted in Protestant Christianity than the women's campaign against alcohol that began in the 1870s.
- Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) – Frances Willard



PROHIBITION IN THE STATES



THE SOCIAL GOSPEL

- Social Gospel,
 - based on the idea that improving society was both the right thing for religious people to do and God's will
- Josiah Strong - *Our Country*, pleading for missionary work within American cities and around the world



PROGRESSIVE POLITICS ON THE NATIONAL STAGE

- U.S. Presidents from Roosevelt to Wilson would also mould public opinion on Progressivism.
- Theodore Roosevelt – becomes the youngest president in American history

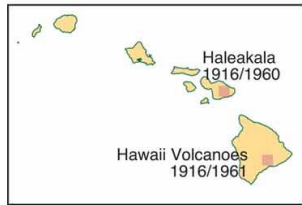
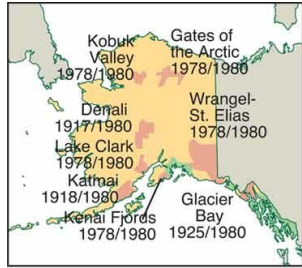


TEDDY ROOSEVELT—PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENT

- Endorsed a “Square Deal” for business and labor
- “Good trusts” vs. “bad trusts”
- Regulation of big business/railroads
- Roosevelt added 50 wildlife refuges, 5 national parks, and a system of designating national monuments.



MAJOR NATIONAL PARKS



ROOSEVELT AND AFRICAN-AMERICANS

- Invited Booker T. Washington to dinner at the White House.
- Roosevelt had a decidedly mixed record on African-American concerns.
- In symbolic ways, Roosevelt did more to support African-Americans than several of his predecessors or successors.



ROOSEVELT'S CONTINUING POPULARITY

- Roosevelt re-elected in 1904
- Roosevelt said he would not run
- Roosevelt recommended Sec. of State William Howard Taft



TAFT WINS, TAFT LOSES—THE ELECTIONS OF 1908 AND 1912

- Taft defeats William Jennings Bryan (Dem.)
- The Republican Party split between Progressives and Conservatives.
- Taft will alienate the Progressives
- Many look forward to the election of 1912



WOODROW WILSON'S NEW FREEDOM

- Implemented his “New Freedom” program
- Pledges of antitrust modification, tariff revision, and reform in banking and currency matters
- Wilson failed miserably in race relations.
- Wilson a staunch white supremacist
- Allowed segregation in federal government offices, also anti-immigrant

