**Period 6: 1865- 1898**

***THE RISE OF INDUSTRIAL AMERICA***

**Transportation (WXT)**

nation’s first big business

Cornelius Vanderbilt

Eastern trunk lines

transcontinental railroads

Union and Central Pacific

American Railroad Association

railroads and time zones

speculation and overbuilding

Jay Gould, watering stock

rebates and pools

bankruptcy of railroads

Panic of 1893

**Large Scale Industry (WXT)**

causes of industrial growth

Andrew Carnegie

vertical integration

US Steel

John D. Rockefeller

horizontal integration

Standard Oil

interlocking directorates

JP Morgan

leading industrial power

**Technology (WXT)**

Second Industrial

Revolution

Bessemer process

transatlantic cable

Alexander Graham Bell

telephone

Thomas Edison

Menlo Park research lab

electric power; lighting

George Westinghouse

**Marketing (WXT)**

Large department stores

RH Macy

Mail-order companies

Sears, Roebuck

packaged foods

refrigeration; canning

Gustavus Swift

advertising

consumer economy

**Role of Government (WXT)**

federal land grants and loans

fraud and corruption,

Credit Mobilier

Interstate Commerce

Act of 1886

anti-trust movement

Sherman Antitrust

Act of 1890

Federal court,

U.S. v. E. C. Knight

**Organized Labor (WXT)**

causes of labor discontent

“iron law of wages”

anti-union tactics

railroad strike of 1877

Knights of Labor

Haymarket bombing

American Federation

of Labor

Samuel Gompers

Eugene Debs

**Work and Migration**

**(WXT, MIG)**

Railroad worker: Chinese,

Irish, veterans

old rich vs. new rich

white- collar workers

expanding middle class

factory wage earners

women and children

factory workers

women clerical workers

**Ideas, Beliefs (CUL)**

Protestant work ethic

Adam Smith

laissez-faire capitalism

concentration of wealth

Social Darwinism

William Graham Sumner

survival of the fittest

Gospel of Wealth

Horatio Alger stories

“self-made man”

***THE LAST WEST AND THE NEW SOUTH***

**Western Environment**

**(GEO)**

Mining frontier,

boomtowns

Chinese Exclusion Act of

1882

commercial cities

longhorns, vaqueros

cattle drives

barbed wire

Joseph Glidden

Homestead Act

dry farming

**American Indians**

**(MIG, POL)**

Great Plains tribes

Southwest tribes

federal treaty policies

causes of “Indian Wars”

Little Big Horn

assimilationists

Helen Hunt Jackson

Dawes Act of 1887

Indian Reorganization

Act of 1934

**Mexican Americans (PEO)**

Mexican War aftermath

Spanish-speaking areas

Migration for jobs

**Conservation Movement (GEO)**

deforestation

Yellowstone, Yosemite

Department of Interior

conservationists and

preservationists

Forest Reserve Act of 1891

Forest Management Act of

1897

John Muir, Sierra Club

**Southern Development (WXT)**

“New South”

Henry Grady

Birmingham (steel)

Memphis (lumber)

Richmond (tobacco)

integrated rail network

agriculture’s dominance

sharecropping; tenant

farmers

George Washington

Carver

Tuskegee Institute

**Racial Discrimination**

**(MIG, POL)**

white supremacists

Civil Rights Cases of 1883

*Plessy v. Ferguson*

Jim Crow Laws

literacy tests, poll taxes,

grandfather clauses

white primaries,

white juries

lynch mobs

economic discrimination

African American

Migration

Ida B. Wells

Booker T. Washington

economic cooperation

**Farm Protests Movements (POL)**

markets and farmers

crop price deflation

railroads and middlemen

National Grange

Movement

cooperatives

Granger laws

*Munn v. Illinois*

*Wabash v. Illinois*

Interstate Commerce

Commission

Ocala Platform of 1890

**Frontier Closing (CUL)**

Census of 1890

Frederick Jackson Turner,

“The Significance of the Frontier in American History”

Role of cities, “natures

metropolis”

***THE GROWTH OF CITIES AND AMERICAN CULTURE***

**Immigration**

**(MIG, POL)**

causes of immigration

old immigrants

new immigrants

Statue of Liberty

Chinese Exclusion of 1882

Immigration Act of 1882

Contract Labor Act of 1885

American Protective Assn.

Ellis Island 1892

melting pot vs. cultural

diversity

**City Growth**

**(MIG, POL)**

Causes of migration

streetcar cities

steel-framed buildings

tenements, poverty

ethnic neighborhoods

residential suburbs

political machines, “boss”

Tammany Hall

urban reformers

“City Beautiful” movement

**Reformers (CUL)**

Henry George

Edward Bellamy

Jane Addams

settlement houses

Social Gospel

Walter Rauschenbusch

Cardinal Gibbons

Dwight Moody

Salvation Army

family size, divorce

Susan B. Anthony

NAWSA

Francis Willard, WCTU

Antisaloon League

Carrie Nation

**Education (CUL)**

kindergarten

public high school

college elective system

John’s Hopkins University

**Professionals (CUL)**

new social sciences

Richard T. Ely

Oliver Wendell Holmes

Clarence Darrow

W.E.B. Du Bois

**Arts and Writing (CUL)**

realism, naturalism

Mark Twain

Stephen Crane

Jack London

Theodore Dreiser

Winslow Homer

Thomas Eakins

Impressionism

James Whistler

Mary Cassatt

Ashcan School

Armory Show

abstract art

**Architecture (CUL)**

Henry Hobson Richardson

Romanesque style

Louis Sullivan

“form follows function”

Frank Lloyd Wright

organic architecture

Frederick Law Olmsted

landscape architecture

**Popular Culture (CUL)**

Growth of leisure time

John Phillip Sousa

jazz, blues, ragtime

Scott Joplin

Mass circulation

Newspapers

Joseph Pulitzer

William Randolph Hearst

*Ladies’ Home Journal*

circus trains

Barnum & Bailey

“Greatest Show on Earth”

“Buffalo Bill” Wild West

Show

spectator sports, boxing,

baseball

amateur sports, bicycling,

tennis

social class and

discrimination

country clubs, golf, polo,

yachts

corner saloon, pool halls

***THE POLITICS OF THE GILDED AGE***

**Political Stalemate *(POL)***

lassiez-faire economics

and politics

divided electorate

Identity politics

“Rum, Romanism, and

Rebellion”

close elections

divided government

weak presidents

patronage politics

corrupt politicians

**Republican Party (POL)**

Union veterans, “bloody

shirt”

Whig past, pro-business

Hamilton tradition

Social reformers,

Temperance

Anglo-Saxon heritage

**Democratic Party (POL)**

Former Confederacy,

“Solid South”

states’ rights, limited

government

Jeffersonian tradition

big-city political machines

immigrant vote

against prohibition

Catholics, Lutherans, Jews

**Patronage Issue (POL)**

Federal government jobs

Stalwarts, Halfbreeds, and

Mugwumps

Election of 1880

assassination of James

Garfield

Chester Arthur

Pendleton Act of 1881

civil service reform

election of 1884

Grover Cleveland

**Tariff Issue (POL)**

high tariff

business vs. consumers

Cleveland threatens lower

tariff

McKinley Tariff of 1890

Wilson-Gorman Tariff of

1894

Dingley Tariff of 1897-

46.5%

**Money Supply (WXT, POL)**

“hard” money vs. “soft”

Money

banks, creditors vs.

debtors

Panic of 1873, “Crime of

73”

Specie Resumption Act of

1875

Greenback party

James B. Weaver

Bland-Allison Act of 1878

Sherman Silver Purchase

Act of 1890

run on gold reserves, J. P.

Morgan bail out

repeal of the Sherman

Silver Purchase Act

**Rise of Discontent (POL)**

Election of 1888, Harrison

“Billion Dollar Congress”

rise of the Populist Party

Farmers’ Alliances in the

South and the West

Alliance of whites and

blacks in the South

Thomas Watson

reformers vs. racism in

South

Omaha Platform

government regulation

and ownership

election of 1892,

Cleveland returns

Panic of 1893

Coxey’s Army, March on

Washington

*Coin’s Financial School*

**Election of 1896 (POL)**

William Jennings Bryan

“Cross of Gold” Speech

fusion of Democrats and

Populists

unlimited coinage of silver

at 16 to 1

“Gold Bug” Democrats

Mark Hanna, money, and

mass media

McKinley victory

gold standard and higher

tariff

rise of modern urban-

industrial society

decline of traditional

rural-agricultural

start of the modern

presidency

era of Republican

dominance