

UNIT 8 STUDY GUIDE – CHAPTER OUTLINE

Chapter 23

1869-1889 – Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age

1. Assessment of Grant and the political mood in 1868 (waving the bloody shirt) and the election of 1868.

2. Flawed characters

A. Fisk and Gould

B. Tweed Ring/Tammany Hall - note "honest graft" in interview on page 505

C. Grant's cabinet

D. Credit Mobilier

E. "Whiskey Ring"

F. Belknap

3. Election of 1872 and its outcome

A. Liberal Republicans and Horace Greeley

4. The Panic of 1873 and eventual pressures for more soft money (silver and greenbacks) in circulation

A. debtors want inflation (soft money)

B. creditors want deflation (hard money)

C. "contraction" - the good and bad

5. Party politics during the "Gilded Age"

A. basic differences in the two parties

B. Stalwarts and Half-Breeds within the Republicans

6. Election of 1876

A. candidates and voting results

B. constitutional crisis

C. Compromise of 1877

D. The Civil Rights Cases (1883)

7. Post-Reconstruction South

A. Jim Crow Laws and *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)

8. Class conflicts

A. Hayes decision to call federal troops

B. Chinese laborers - note pages 512-513

C. Denis Kearney C. Chinese Exclusion Act 1882

8. Election of 1880 (Stalwarts vs Half-Breeds) and its outcome

A. assassination of Garfield and its impact on civil service reform

B. Pendleton Act, 1883, and Arthur's turnabout

9. Election of 1884 - mudslinging hits a new high

A. Blaine vs the "Mugwumps"

B. Cleveland vs paternity charges

C. close vote and outcome

10. Cleveland's first administration, 1885-89

A. issues with civil service

B. veto of pension bills

C. efforts to reduce the tariffs

**11. Election of 1888 and the tariff issue
(Take note of the cartoons throughout the chapter)**

12. Billion Dollar Congress

A. Speaker Thhomas B. Reed

B. McKinley Tariff Act of 1890

13. Populists' platform

A. Homestead Strike

B. success as a third party and crucial black votes

14. Cleveland again

A. Depression of 1893

B. debate over repeal of silver act

C. embarrassment with Morgan and tariff

15. Varying Viewpoints – Populists: Radicals or Reactionaries?

**Chapter 26 – (read only the pages on your calendar)
1865-1890: The Great West and Agricultural Revolution**

1. The rise of the angry farmer

A. problems

1. deflation/lower prices for their crops
2. high interest rates on their loans
3. "treadmill"
4. foreclosures and farm tenancy grow
5. natural "calamities"
6. high prices for machinery and government gouging
7. high railroad rates to ship their crops

B. farmers seek organization and "clout"

1. the National Grange: Oliver Kelley
 - a. Granger laws
2. Greenback-Labor party: James Weaver
3. Populist movement
 - a. Mary Lease

2. Panic of 1893 and labor unrest

A. Coxe's Army

B. Pullman Strike

3. Election of 1896

A. candidates

B. free silver as an issue

C. W.J. Bryan and Cross of Gold Speech

D. McKinley's victory/significance

1. Mark Hanna

E. 4th party system

4. McKinley's administration

A. Dingley tariff, 1897

B. Gold Standard Act, 1900

C. new gold discoveries provide expansion of money supply

Chapter 24

1865-1900 – Industry Comes of Age

1. Railroad industry

A. government land grants - note map on page 529

B. Transcontinental Railroad is constructed by the "Big Four"

C. Construction of other transcontinental lines

D. technological innovations

E. impact of railroads on industrialization (very important)

F. corruption

1. Credit Mobilier
2. Jay Gould
3. stock watering
4. free passes
5. pools and lessened competition

G. Wabash Case, 1886

H. Interstate Commerce Act, 1887 - intent, impact, and significance

2. Mechanization and American ingenuity transform the economy

3. Steel industry

A. Bessemer-Kelly process

B. Carnegie builds and empire

C. Morgan creates U.S. Steel

D. "Commodore" Vanderbilt and J.P. Morgan

4. Oil industry

A. J.D. Rockefeller and the rise of Standard Oil Company amid new rules of conduct

B. the development of trusts

C. the American Beauty rose

5. The "Gospel of Wealth"

A. the rationalization of great wealth and its influence - plutocracy

B. Social Darwinism reaffirmed

C. 14th amendment offers shelter

D. "easy states"

**6. Eventual repercussions to this realignment of wealth and power
(trusts/innovative corporate ethics)**

A. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890 (intent and impact)

B. Significance of Interstate Commerce Act and Sherman Anti-Trust Act

7. The Southern economy, 1865-1900

A. industrialization

8. Industrialization restructures American society

A. immigrants

B. women

C. wage earners

9. The slow rise of organized labor

A. "glutted" labor market

B. the role of the Polish in America

C. hostility of the courts

D. lack of public support/"unAmerican" qualities attributed to union activities

E. Early union activity

1. National Labor Union
2. Knights of Labor - Terrence V. Powderly – p. 552-553
3. Haymarket Square Riot
4. American Federation of Labor and the skilled labor movement
5. Samuel Gompers and his leadership
6. changing attitudes towards labor

10. Varying Viewpoints – captains of industry or robber barons?

Chapter 25

1865-1900 – American Moves to the City

1. Realities of the urban movement

2. Innovations/problems brought on by an urban environment

A. architecture - notice painting on page 565 and photo/drawing on pages 566-7

B. mass transit

C. crime/public health

D. slums - dumbbell tenements

3. The new immigration, 1880-1920

A. Southern/Eastern European ancestry

B. European industrialization; "American letters"; persecution as factors leading to immigration

C. "Birds of Passage"

D. role of Italians in America - p. 566-567

E. "Americanization" of immigrants

F. Repercussions of the new immigration

1. machine (bossism) politics bolstered
2. "Christian socialists" - Walter Rauschenbusch
3. Jane Addams/Hull House

4. women in the workforce and as reformers

a. Lillian Wald

b. Florence Kelley

5. nativism reignites

a. Exclusionary laws appear

b. Chinese excluded 1882

c. American Protective Association

6. Churches confront problems

A. urban revivalists - Dwight Lyman Moody

B. growth of Catholics

C. rise of Christian Science

7. Emerging clash between religion and science

8. Continued growth of compulsory public education

A. Chautauqua movement

9. Early activities within the civil rights movement

A. Booker T. Washington

B. W.E.B. DuBois

C. formation of the NAACP, 1910

10. Continued growth of higher education

A. land grants/Morrill and Hatch Acts

B. endowments for new private universities

C. emergence of new scholars

1. W.E.B. DuBois
2. William James and pragmatism

11. Energy of the press

12. Apostles of Reform

A. Henry George

B. Edward Bellamy

13. Developing American literature

A. Lewis Wallace

B. Horatio Alger

C. Walt Whitman

D. Emily Dickinson

E. Mark Twain

F. Stephen Crane

G. Henry James

H. Jack London

I. Frank Norris

J. Paul Dunbar and Charles Chesnutt

K. Theodore Dreiser

14. Issues of morality

A. Victoria Woodhull

B. "Comstock Law"

C. "new morality"

15. Role of families and women

A. urban life dictates changes

B. Charlotte Perkins Gilman

C. National American Women's Suffrage Association

D. Carrie Chapman Catt

E. NOTE: map on page 583

16. Continued efforts at prohibition

A. National Prohibition Party

B. Women's Christian Temperance Union - Frances Willard

C. Anti-Saloon League

17. Artistic triumphs

A. George Eastman

B. James Whistler

C. John Singer Sargent

D. Thomas Eakins

E. Winslow Homer

F. music breakthroughs

18. Role of entertainment

Chapter 29

1. Progressivism evolves: identify the origins

A. Use of the government to improve human welfare

B. rejection of laissez-faire policies

C. Progressive literature

1. Henry Demarest Lloyd's *Wealth Against the Commonwealth*

2. Thorstein Veblen's *The Theory of the Leisure Class*

3. Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives*

D. Others who inspired reform: socialists, social gospel movement, feminists

E. muckraker magazines/writers: *McClures*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Collier's* *Everybody's*

1. Steffen's "The Shame of the Cities"

2. Ida Tarbell's attacks on Standard Oil

3. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance"

4. Phillip's "The Treason of the Senate"

5. Baker's "Following the Color Line"

6. Spargo's "The Bitter Cry of the Children"

7. Wiley's "poison squad"

F. Assessment of Muckrakers

2. Political Progressivism

A. Demographic and goals of the movement

1. check power of trusts and “interests” and stem socialist threat

- a. initiative**
- b. referendum**
- c. recall**
- d. Australian ballot**
- e. direct election of senators**
- f. women’s suffrage**

2. improving conditions for the poor, laboring class

- a. Galveston, TX**
- b. efforts to clean up corruption at the state and local level**
 - 1. Lafollette**
 - 2. Johnson**
 - 3. Hughes**

B. Women’s Progressivism

1. methods of activism: settlement house movement, women's club movement

2. Interpretation of 19th century idea of "separate spheres"

3. national organizations & impact

4. efforts to improve working conditions/wages

5. Muller vs. Oregon

6. Lochner vs. New York

7. efforts to curtail alcohol/temperance movement continues: Anti-saloon league, SCTU, Frances Willard, dry laws

3. Roosevelt's "bully pulpit"/square deal", 3 "C's"

A. anthracite coal strike

B. creation of a department of commerce and labor

C. regulation of the railroads: Elkin's act and Hepburn Act

D. Northern Securities case and TR's use of the Sherman Anti-trust Act

E. role of TR as trustbuster

F. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* and Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act

G. TR the conservationist

1. Desert Land Act

2. Forest Reserve Act

3. Carey Act

4. The Newlands Act

5. role of Muir, Pinchot, Hetch Hetchy, Sierra Club

6. Conservation vs. Preservation and outcome

H. Panic of 1907 and the Aldrich-Vreeland Act

4. The Election of 1908

A. TR handpicks Taft

B. assessment of Taft

C. results of the election

D. assessment of TR

5. Taft and “dollar diplomacy” (twofold purpose)

A. China

B. Caribbean

6. Taft as trustbuster

7. Payne-Aldrich tariff

A. provisions

B. impact on the Republican party

8. TR-Taft split occurs, 1910-1912

A. Taft fires Gifford Pinchot

B. Taft fails to reduce tariff

C. Taft gets the Nomination

Chapter 30 – *(read only the pages on your calendar)*

1. Introduction to Wilson's career

2. election of 1912

A. candidates (3 way split)

B. the "New Nationalism" vs. "New Freedom"

C. outcome of the election

3. overview and assessment of Wilson-identify key traits

4. Wilson's "New Freedom"

A. Underwood tariff/16th Amendment (income tax)

B. Federal Reserve Act

C. Federal Trade Commission

D. Clayton Anti-Trust Act

E. Federal Farm Loan Act

F. LaFollete's Seaman's Act

G. Workingmen's Compensation Act

H. Adamson Act