

## Unit 5 Outlines

The outlines for unit 5 can be used to review for the unit test or preview each chapter. As you review the outline, add notes and/or definitions for any item you do not understand or remember. **Highlight the most significant events** and consider: cause, effect, change, continuity, periodization, and comparison.

### Industrialization and Corporate Consolidation

#### I. Industrial Growth in America - Reasons

- A. Natural Resources – coal, oil, iron
- B. **Immigration** – steady flow both Asia and Europe (**new immigrants** from eastern and southern Europe)
- C. **Capitalist** mentality supported by **laissez faire** government
- D. Ingenuity – 440,000 patents in 1800s – inventions – Edison's invention factory

#### Railroads – 1865 – 35,000 Miles > 1900 – 200,000 miles

- A. Land claiming – railroad companies given land claims – size of Texas
- B. Success of town based on railroad stop – no railroad > “ghost town”
- C. **Transcontinental** – Leland Stanford Union Pacific meets Central Pacific
- D. Corruption – money from government not used appropriately – **Credit Mobilier**
  - 1. Exploitation of **Chinese**, other immigrant labor
  - 2. Faulty tracks just to make a dime
- E. Improvements – **steel** – safer/stronger than iron – **standardized** size/gauges – standardized **time zones**
- F. **“Stock watering”** – make stock in railroads look better than it is – bribed judges

#### Steel – Andrew Carnegie – monopolized then gave away \$450 million by death

- A. America producing 1/3 of world's steel thanks to **Bessemer Process**
- B. Carnegie - \$1.4 billion more than US worth in 1800

#### Oil – Rockefeller – kerosene first pushed – then automobile led to gasoline becoming main product

- A. **Consolidation** – own supply and distribution
  - 1. 95% of oil refineries
  - 2. Rockefeller – uses illegal rebates and spies to control industry

#### II. Laissez Faire Conservatism – government policy in late 19<sup>th</sup> century > industry controls gov't

- A. **Gospel of Wealth** – Lord gave money to wealthy class – must be morally responsible
- B. **Social Darwinism** – wealthy deserve it – inherently better
  - 1. Poor by own shortcomings – “Acres of Diamonds” – poor deserve it

#### III. Effects on worker – Business becomes depersonalized – feel like merely a cog in a machine – hurts creativity

- A. Free enterprise/farming replaced by corporation
- B. Factory controls life – whistle and artificial discipline – become subservient
- C. **Gibson Girl** – advertising campaign encourages women to work in offices
- D. 2/3 dependent on wage – unemployment not based on effort, but larger economic issues

#### VI. Union Movement

- A. Manual laborers vulnerable – employers can always bring in cheaper **immigrant labor**
- B. Machines displace workers
- C. Corporations make labor organization impossible
  - 1. Control legal process – best lawyers, politicians corrupt
  - 2. employs **“scabs”/strike breakers** – Gould “I can hire one half to kill the other half”
  - 3. Force workers to take ironclad oath – won't join a union
  - 4. Create company town – employees in debt to company stores
- D. **Knights of Labor** – replaced **National Labor Union** – began as a secret society
  - 1. Open to everyone – regardless of gender/race
  - 2. Overzealous – talked about social reform/changing society – goals to unrealistic
- E. **Haymarket Square** – **Chicago** – **dynamite injures cops** – **anarchists linked to unions**
  - 1. Leads to massive riot – destroys reputation of Knights of Labor
- F. **American Federation of Labor** – **Samuel Gompers** – **“bread and butter” unionism**
  - 1. More realistic – wages, hours, working conditions
  - 2. Used walkout and boycott to get way
  - 3. by 1900 view of labor starts to change – not seen as chaos starters

#### VII. Industrialization judgment – were capitalists **“Captains of Industry”** or **“Robber Barons”**

- A. **Class tension** never as big a deal in America as in Europe
- B. Creates belief in **upward mobility**
- C. But...destroyed traditional farmer's values/spiritual lives for capitalism
- D. Two classes resulted – owners of labor class and the labor class

## New South

- Rail lines rebuilt and supplemented with new branch lines
  - Not a frontier in literal sense...but offered capitalists a fertile ground investment and industrial development
1. A few southerners wanted to create a new South—liberated from single mindedness of nostalgia and small farm/plantation life ...Instead, needed thriving industries, cities, small farms  
**Henry Grady**
    - Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Delivered speech at Delmonico's (NYC exclusive restaurant) called "NEW SOUTH"
    - Confederacy lost the war because of too much reliance on CottonHe and others believed: South must realize North's example and industrialize, More diversified and efficient agriculture needed, More widespread education, vocational training—would promote material success, Sectional peace and racial harmony would provide a stable environment for eco growth
  2. Expansion of **textile mills**
    - Overtook NE by 1920
    - 1880-1900 new cotton mills in South grew from 161-400
    - Number of mill workers, including John Edwards' family, increased five fold
  3. **Tobacco growth**
    - John Ruffin Green**—bright leaf tobacco, Bull Durham Tobacco
    - Duke Family**—factory producing 125,000 pounds annually
      - Buck Duke (James Buchanan Duke) , Created **American Tobacco Co.**, which like Carnegie and Rockefeller, took control of 9/10 of the market—broken up by Supreme Court in 1911
  4. **Coal** -Birmingham—*Pittsburgh of the South* (Pitts prevented South expanding in coal; unfair business practices)
  5. Two other major trends—**hydroelectric power** in Southeast and **petroleum** in Southwest—**Spindletop**

### Still problems in South

- Tenancy rates high, **sharecropping** high
- Most southern farms worked by those who did not own the land
  - South Carolina—61%
  - Georgia-60%
  - Mississippi—62%
  - Did not produce efficiency, **crop lien system** perpetuated debt (interest rates were high—24% to larceny)

### Politics in the New South

1. Bourbon **Redeemers**
  - Bourbon—negative term
  - Forgot nothing and learned nothing from the Civil War (Napoleon reference)
  - Favored govt policy of laissez faire, except for tax exemptions for business
  - Wanted to cut back on the size of government, including school systems set up in Reconstruction
  - Policy of convict leasing—racist and debilitating
  - Scaled down public debt by repudiating debt within states
2. Democrats in South
  - made up of a mongrel coalition, Unionists, secessionists, businessmen, small farmers, hillbillies, planters, even some Republicans—all who opposed Radical Reconstruction
3. **White Supremacy**
  - Blacks sat in the state legislatures of SC until 1900 and in GA until 1908
  - South sent black congressmen to DC in every election until 1900 except one (represented gerrymandered districts though)
  - Color line drawn less strictly in 1870s and 1880s
4. Changes by 1890s
  - Disenfranchisement (beginning with end of **Reconstruction** in 1877)*
  - Belief among whites that blacks were "retrogressing", especially young black that had not known slavery
  - Rise of the **Populist party** divided white vote, black vote became the balance of power
  - Since 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment made it impossible to disenfranchise blacks, method was then indirect - **Poll taxes, Literacy Tests, Grandfather clauses**
5. **Mississippi Plan 1895**
  1. Residence requirement (affected black tenant farmers in habit of moving to find better work)
  2. Voters were disqualified if convicted of certain crimes
  3. Poll tax had to be paid by Feb 1 of election year (plenty of time to lose receipt of payment)
  4. Literate—also "Understanding" Clause
6. **Jim Crow and the Spread of Segregation**

From 1875-1883—any racial segregation violated a federal Civil Rights Act, which forbade discrimination in a public place

  - 1883—Supreme Court in seven **CIVIL RIGHTS CASES** involving discrimination against blacks by corporations and individuals
    - Court held—with only one dissent—that the force of federal law could not extend to individual action because the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment, which provided that "no State" could deny citizens the equal protection of the laws, stood as a prohibition only against such "State" action. ...Left open the question of validity of state laws requiring separate but equal facilities
  - **Plessy v. Ferguson 1896 ruled separate but equal was okay...** led to more discrimination in all walks of life
  - 1890-99 lynchings in the US averaged 188 per year, 82 % of which occurred in the South, 1900-1909—93 per year, 92% in the South, Whites constituted 32% in the former, 11% in the latter

## The West

- I. **Post Civil War West** (the gap between the states... California to Iowa)
  - a. Plains Indians, Buffalo
  - b. Southwest (and Texas), many Mexicans and Apache Indians (among others)
  - c. Utah Territory, Mormons
  - d. Then.... **Homestead Act** (1862) offered 160 acres of free land. Settlers only had to pay a small fee and improve the land, **Pacific Railway Act** (1862) built **Transcontinental Railroad**, **Buffalo Soldiers** (Black military) and U.S. troops, Colorado gold rush (Pikes Peak) and Nevada rush (Comstock Lode) miners, farmers/ranchers (Stockyard towns like Kansas City and Chicago gave birth to "beef barons" such as the **Swift** and the **Armour**), boomtowns (Wild West activities—hard liquor, wild women, gambling, shootouts, and their famous lawmen like **Wyatt Earp** and **Wild Bill Hickock**)... (and ghost towns)
    - i. Wheat prices soared due to worldwide crop failure and American settlers pushed farther and farther westward.
    - ii. Water issues..."**dry farming**" farmers would plow the dew into the top few inches of soil; Colorado river stopped flowing to sea as it was used for irrigation
    - iii. more drought resistant strain of wheat was imported from Russia and corn was replaced by easier-to-grow crops.
    - iv. City-dwellers typically did *not* move out West since they had no farming skills or money for equipment.
    - v. Immigrant farmers were the ones to typically take up the western land to farm.
- II. **Indian Wars, 1864-1890**
  - a. White encroachment led to battles, massacres
  - b. Indians fought with one another ...Comanche over the Apache, Chippewa over the Cheyenne, and the Sioux over the Crow, Kiowa, and Pawnee.
  - c. Whites' diseases were still striking and Whites massacred buffalo... buffalo killed (a) for hides, (b) for sport, and (c) to kill off the Indian way of life.
  - d. Treaties failed
    - i. **Fort Laramie** (1851) and **Fort Atkinson** (1853). The agreements started the system of reservations
    - ii. (food, blankets, supplies) often never got there or were swindled by corrupt officials. (ex: **Indian Ring**)
  - e. Massacres on both sides (**Sand Creek Massacre** marks beginning of Indian War period.) **Fetterman's Massacre, Custer's Last Stand, Defeat of Nez Perce**... then continued trend with The **Apache** of the Southwest led by **Geronimo**, finally subdued (Geronimo imprisoned in Florida and then Oklahoma)
  - f. **Battle of Wounded Knee** marks the end; prompted by **Sun Dance** and **Ghost Dance** (1890); ten years later in 1900, Indians held only 50% of the land they'd held just 20 years prior
  - g. **Colt .45 revolver** (the six-shooter by **Samuel Colt**) and Winchester repeating rifle changed allowed Whites to outmaneuver bows/arrows
- III. Changing Attitudes?
  - a. **Helen Hunt Jackson's** book *A Century of Dishonor* increased support for assimilation & Christianization... not liberty
  - b. **Dawes Severalty Act** passed with good intentions but racist (better than genocide)... citizenship promised in 25 years after **assimilating**
  - c. **Carlisle Indian School**... children completely immersed in white culture; successful in "kill the Indian, save the child" policies
  - d. **western women voting**...Wyoming (1866), Utah (1870), Colorado (1893) and Idaho (1896).
- IV. 1890, the West was won, *or lost, depending on the viewpoint.*
  - a. "**long drive**", cowboy driving cattle across the prairie on the long drive were short-lived. Several factors ended the days of the open range...(ENCLOSURE)
    - i. Sheep herders came in and nibbled the grass off too short for cattle to feed.
    - ii. Several years of drought dried up the grass and hard freezes took their toll.
    - iii. Mostly, when railroads came to Texas, there was no need to drive cattle.
    - iv. The invention of **barbed wire** (and wire promoter **Samuel Glidden**) fenced in the land and the cattle business changed from roaming the open range to staying on a ranch.
  - b. The Mormons banned polygamy, 1890; Utah was then admitted as a state in 1896.
  - c. The Oklahoma territory was opened to settlers in a "land rush" in 1889; cheaters... "Sooner state."
  - d. The census bureau announced in 1890 there was no longer a discernible frontier in America.
  - e. **Yellowstone**, first national park in 1872, **Yosemite** and **Sequoia** parks followed in 1890.
  - f. **Frederick Jackson Turner** wrote of the "**Turner Thesis**" Americans could always just up-and-leave, go westward, and start over (called the "**safety-valve theory**").
  - g. The Great West was captured in word and on canvas by writers like Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Helen Hunt Jackson, Francis Parkman and painters George Catlin, Fredric Remington, and Albert Bierstadt.
- V. **Corporate Farms**
  - a. cash crops
  - b. **Montgomery Ward** sent its first catalog out in 1872. (**Sears-Roebuck** soon after)
  - c. Inventions turned farms into food-factories.
    - i. Steam driven **tractors** could plow much more land than by mule or oxen.
    - ii. The "**combine**", a mix of reaper and thresher, harvested much more wheat.
    - iii. The drawback of these machines was that farmers got themselves into loads of **debt**. Many went bankrupt. The end result was that the small farmers faded and huge mega-farms emerged.
  - d. California agriculture extremely large and productive.
    - i. Migrant Mexican and Chinese workers were paid very little; profits were hefty.
    - ii. The refrigerator car was invented in the 1880's and California fruits and vegetables began moving eastward.
- VI. **Deflation**
  - a. The two major concerns of the farmer were (1) low crop prices and (2) deflated currency.
    - i. Crop prices generally dropped due to the increased production that machinery could generate.
    - ii. Deflated currency meant that it was more difficult to pay off debts.
      1. Farmers faced two problems here: (1) low crop prices meant they'd need to grow more crops to pay the debt (which meant lower crop prices again), and (2) there was literally less money in circulation making it tougher to get their hands on money. Less money in circulation was called "**contraction.**"
      2. spiral toward foreclosure. Interest rates ran between 8 and 40%.
      3. After "losing the farm," farmers typically became "tenant farmers" where they lived on and worked, but did not own, the land. This situation was similar to the sharecroppers in the South after the Civil War.

## Urbanization (1865-1900)

1. Growth of U.S. Cities
  - a. Population Stats
    - a. By 1900: 4 in 10 Americans urban
    - b. 1870 - 1900: pop in cities tripled
    - c. 1860: no U.S. city over 1 million
    - d. **1890: NYC, Philadelphia, Chicago all over 1 mill**
  - b. New Urban Wonders
    - a. skyscraper - **Louis Sullivan** (1885 Wainwright Bldg)
    - b. "Form Follows Function"
    - c. **electric trolleys**: old walking cities expanded
    - d. attractions: **power, indoor plumbing, telephones**
    - e. **Department Stores**: Marshall Field's (Chicago)
  - c. Urban Blight
    - a. Disposal mentality (mntns of trash)
    - b. **Dumbbell Tenements** (1879 "perfected")
    - c. slums / flophouses
    - d. sanitation
2. Immigrants
  - a. Population Stats
    - a. 1850s - 1870s: 2 million to U.S.
    - b. 1880s: 5 million
    - c. highpoint: 1882 - 788,992 arrived
  - b. Characteristics
    - a. until 1880s: mostly W. Euros
    - b. 1880s: **New Immigrants**
    - c. differences of Old Immigrants vs. New Immigrants
  - c. Cities = Magnets for Immigrants
    - a. 1900: 66% of inflow into cities foreign-born
    - b. **ethnic neighborhoods** ("Little Italy")
  - d. Why did they come?
    - a. "America Fever": letters sent home
    - b. industrialists want cheap labor (advertised)
    - c. persecutions (1880s Russian Pogroms - Jews)
    - d. **"Birds of Passage"** (25% of 20 Million between 1820-1900)
  - e. Reactions
    - a. **"Boss" System** (mixed legacy: default welfare agency)
    - b. Reform stirrings
      1. **Walter Rauschenbusch: "Social Gospel Mvmt"** (1880s)
      2. **Jane Addams: 1889 Hull House** (Chicago)
      3. Lillian Wald: 1893 Henry St. Settlement (NYC)
      4. settlement house mvmt.
  - f. Working Single Women: Groundbreaking
    - a. immigrants: particular industries (Jews - garment)
    - b. white-collar jobs (Native-born)
    - c. Black women: few jobs besides domestic service
  - g. Anti-foreignism (**Nativism**)
    - a. new anti-foreign organizations
    - b. **American Protective Assoc. (APA): 1887** (anti-Catholic)
    - c. Union members hate newcomers (**scabs**)
    - d. Immigration Acts - 1882
      1. ban paupers, criminals, convicts
      2. **Chinese Exclusion Act**
    - e. Ironic - 1886 dedication of **Statue of Liberty**

## The Gilded Age

- A. **Cities** – offer jobs, entertainment, plumbing, electricity, phones, department stores, architecture
  - 1. **Immigration – antiforeignism – Nativists Movement – Know-Nothing Party**
    - A. Pre 1880 – immigrants came from Germany, British Isles – high literacy
    - B. Post 1880 – New Immigrant – Mediterranean, Slavic – poor literacy, arrive impoverished
    - C. Reasons for leaving – population explosion, persecution, exaggerated letters – streets paved with gold
  - 2. **City Problems** – waste disposal of packaged products, sewage
    - A. Criminals, sanatoriums – homeless roaming the streets
    - B. Slums – dumbbell tenement – one toilet, poor ventilation, disease spreads – easy to build
  - 3. **Machine Politics – Boss System – a political machine “machine politics” controls who gets elected**
    - A. **Boss Tweed** – help immigrants in exchange for votes – government leaders then have to give them kick-backs/money from government projects
    - B. Provides services/infrastructure for cities, but above the law – controls judges/politicians
  
- B. **Politics** – existed for benefit of interest groups – conservative leaders who want to avoid conflict
  - 1. Conservative Presidencies – 1876-1902 – “**Forgettable Presidents**” – *laissez faire* policies
    - A. “Rutherford” B. **Hayes** – ended Reconstruction in exchange for votes – election 1876
    - B. **Garfield** – Killed by civil servant – eventually led to civil service reform – who gets what background jobs
    - C. **Chester Arthur** – elected due to strong boss system of New York
  - 2. **Tariff Controversy** - \$145 million budget surplus per year due to high tariffs
    - A. Solution – 1) pork-barrel bills or 2) lower tariffs – politicians and industry both interested
  - 3. **Railroad regulation** – hesitant to intervene – building industry – American Dream
    - A. **Wabash Case** – 1886 – states can’t regulate interstate railroads
    - B. **Interstate Commerce Act** – creates Interstate Commerce Commission – supposed to regulate commerce, but hard to enforce – at least it’s a step to regulate monopolies
  - 4. **Trusts** – competition hurts prices so companies unite to control prices/earnings – hurts customer
    - A. **Vertical Integration** – control all areas of production – oil from ground to gas station
    - B. **Horizontal Integration** – competitive companies from same industry form a trust
  
- C. **Agrarian Discontent - Land not as productive – grasshoppers, overused soil, droughts**
  - 1. Land easy to tax – other industries can had profits/parts of company
  - 2. Trusts – barbed wire, fertilizer, harvester trusts push prices too high – hurts farmers
  - 3. Railroads control price of transportation
  - 4. ½ population farmers, but can’t organize – consolidation not part of American independence ethos
  - 5. Rising expenses plus lower prices for goods = can’t pay back debts – **want free silver**
  
- D. **Crisis of 1890s – common man fights back – tired of being abused**
  - 1. **Populism – People’s Party (Populists) came from Farmer’s Alliance – big gains in 1892 election**
    - A. Free coinage silver – 16 to 1 ration
    - B. Graduated income tax based on wealth
    - C. Government ownership of utilities – railroad, telephone, telegraph – think Monopoly
    - D. Direct election of Senators/ One term presidents
    - E. Initiatives and Referendums for civilians to control municipal issues
    - F. Shorter workday
    - G. Immigration Restriction
    - H. Solicited black vote – black participation only increased anti-voting laws in South
  
- E. **Election 1892 – free silver, William Jennings Bryan –Messiah- Democrat – Cross of Gold – great speaker**
  - 1. Populists have no party since Bryan’s silver views are theirs
  - 2. Republicans create massive war chest from all industrialists/bankers who fear free silver
  - 3. Millions show up to vote
  - 4. Shift in politics – next 30 years, people become apathetic politically, Republicans dominate
  - 5. Third Phase of Party System eras...