

Chapter 23

The “Bloody Shirt” Elects Grant

- In the 1868 presidential election, the Republicans offered Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.
 - Citizens were grateful for his war efforts, and many gave him gifts in the form of houses and checks.
- The Democratic party was hopelessly disorganized and agreed on very little.
 - Wealthy eastern delegates wanted a promise that federal war bonds would be redeemed in gold
 - Poorer midwestern delegates answered back with the “Ohio Idea,” which called for a redemption of greenbacks.
- The Democrats nominated Horatio Seymour.
 - Seymour's popularity took a hit when he said he did *not* support redeeming greenback money at full value.
- Grant won, narrowly. His main technique was to "wave the bloody shirt," meaning to constantly remind voters of his military record and that he'd led the North to victory.

The Era of Good Stealings

- Corruption became very common in the post-Civil War years. A majority of the businesspeople/government officials continued to act honestly, but enough of them brought about corruption to make it memorable.
 - This corruption often came via the railroads, meddling with stock prices, and through corrupt judges.
- "Jubilee Jim" Fisk and Jay Gould, 1869
 - These two came up with nearly cornered the gold market to themselves by driving up prices. They tried, unsuccessfully, to get President Grant involved as well as his brother-in-law, who received \$25,000 for his complicity.
 - On September 24, 1869, “Black Friday,” the Treasury was released gold contrary to Grant’s supposed assurances, and the price of gold plunged.
- Boss Tweed
 - In New York City, Boss Tweed ran Tammany Hall, a local political district. Boss Tweed used bribes, graft, and rigged elections to mooch money and ensure continual power for himself and his buddies.
 - He was eventually brought down by Thomas Nast, a cartoonist who relentlessly attacked the corruption.
 - Samuel J. Tilden gained fame in prosecuting Tweed.
 - Tweed eventually died in jail.

A Carnival of Corruption

- President Grant was an honest man but there was much corruption underneath his administration.
 - Many in the Dent family, his in-laws, obtained government "jobs" for themselves.
- Crédit Mobilier scandal, 1872
 - The company was constructing the transcontinental railroad and effectively sub-hired itself to get paid double.

- They also gave stock to Congressmen in order to avoid getting busted.
- A newspaper finally exposed the scandal, two Congressmen went down, & the Vice Pres. of the U.S. had even taken payments. Though uninvolved, Grant's name was scarred.
- "Whiskey Ring"
 - Whiskey tax money was stolen from the government.
 - Grant's own secretary was involved
- Lastly, the Secretary of War William Belknap was caught swindling \$24,000 by selling trinkets to the Indians.

Liberal Republican Revolt of 1872

- After the Civil war, people who were unsatisfied with Washington formed the Liberal Republican Party
- They elected Horace Greeley for the 1872 presidential election against Ulysses S Grant.
- Liberals helped pass the Amnesty Act, clearing all

Depression, Deflation, and Inflation

- Panic of 1873
 - Banks gave out too many loans
 - People began to support greenbacks, but the government removed many of them from the economy, so the value went up
 - Production of the Silver Dollar was halted due to miners selling silver to third parties

Pallid Politics in the Gilded Age

- The Gilded Age was the 30-or-so years after the Civil War
 - Political parties were evenly balanced
- Republicans focused on civil reform with government supervision over economy and society
- Democrats wanted an unmonitored reform with focus on acceptance after Reconstruction

The Hayes-Tilden Standoff, 1876

- Congress passed a resolution that limited the presidency to two terms, after Grant was considering running for a third time.
- The Republican party chose rutherford B. Hayes as their presidential candidate for the 1876 election.
- The Democrats chose Samuel J. Tilden as their representative.
- Tilden won the popular vote in the election, but he was 1 vote away from winning the Electoral College.
- However there were disputes in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida. But each state sent in two ballot counts to Congress. One ballot count said that the Republicans won, and the other ballot said that the Democrats won. Controversy arose over which candidate should be awarded the disputed electoral votes.

The Compromise of 1877 and the End of Reconstruction

- The Compromise of 1877 was passed by Congress in 1877
- The compromise contained the Electoral Count Act, this set up a commission of 15 men from the senate, the house, and the supreme court.
- The Electoral commission gave the election to Hayes who was the Republican candidate.
- The democrats were outraged at the results. However they agreed that Hayes could take office if Hayes withdrew federal troops from Louisiana and South Carolina.
- The Republicans abandoned its commitment to racial equality after the Hayes-Tilden deal.
- The Civil Rights Act of 1875 was supposed to guarantee equal accommodations in public and prohibited racial discrimination in jury selection.
- However the Supreme Court ruled the majority of this act unconstitutional because the 14th Amendment only prohibits government violations of civil rights, and not the denial of civil rights by other individuals.

The Birth of Jim Crow in the Post-Reconstruction South

- Following the end of Reconstruction in the South, white Democrats or “Redeemers” resumed political power in the South and began to enact laws discriminating against blacks.
- The Southern states put into literacy requirements, voter-registration laws, and poll taxes to ensure that Southern blacks couldn’t vote.
- In the case of *Plessy vs. Ferguson* (1896), the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the South’s segregation by stating that it was legal under the 14th amendment.

Class Conflicts and Ethnic Clashes

- In 1877, the Reconstruction ended but an era of class struggles and ethnic clashes erupted.
- Racial divides were becoming more of an issue, especially between the Irish and the Chinese. By 1880 Asian immigrants made up 9 percent of the total population.
- San Francisco was perhaps the most dangerous place for Asian immigrants due to terrorizing groups who mugged and killed Asians.
- When congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, it prohibited all further immigration from

Garfield and Arthur

- The republican party candidate was James A. Garfield from Ohio. Garfield beat the democratic candidate with a margin of only 39,213 more votes.
- A mentally unstable office seeker, Charles J. Guiteau, shot the new president in the back. Garfield eventually died on September 19, 1881.
- Now, politicians were forced to reform the corrupt system. They were led by Chester Arthur, who prosecuted several fraud cases.
- The Pendleton Act of 1883- nicknamed the Magna Carta of civil service reform
- Politicians turned to big corporations to make money.
- The republican party betrayed Arthur, and in 1886 he died of cerebral hemorrhage.

The Blaine-Cleveland Mudslingers of 1884

- James Blaine was nominated as the Republican party candidate for the election of 1884.
- James was exposed for a scandal about letters about a corrupt deal involving federal favors to a southern railroad.
- Grover Cleveland was chosen as democratic candidate for the election.
- Cleveland was exposed of having an affair with a widow and providing financial provisions for an illegitimate son of 8 years old.
- The election of 1884 was the lowest of all.
- Cleveland won over Blaine by a slim margin after sweeping the south.

“Old Grover” Takes Over

- Grover Cleveland takes presidential oath
- Unsuccessful in following the merit system
 - Cleveland fired about 80,000 of 120,000 federal employees. 40,000 were Republicans dismissed to open up jobs for Democrats.
- Military pensions
Grand Army of the Republic pushed bills to give many military pensions to veterans (many were vetoed despite Cleveland’s awkward position)

Cleveland Battles for a Lower Tariff

- Unjustifiable budget surplus
- Two ways to get rid of the surplus:
 - increase the spending by inventing things to spend it on
 - taking in less by cutting taxes (Cleveland chose this)
- Extra surplus money came vastly from the tariff
 - Cleveland asked to lower the tariff, which led to a divisive issue
- Election of 1888
 - Grover Cleveland up for re-election
 - Benjamin Harrison - Republican (won the election)

The Billion-Dollar Congress

- Republicans eager to assert power in congress
- Lead republican speaker - Thomas “Czar” Reed
 - Democrats fought back his dictator-like tendencies by not answering roll call
- Czar Reed passed several bills
 - "Billion Dollar Congress"
 - Pensions were liberally given to veterans.
 - More silver was purchased.
- McKinley Tariff of 1890 hiked rates to roughly 48%

The Drumbeat of Discontent

- Populist party emerged from the farmers in the West and South
- Nominated General James B. Weaver
 - Did well with the popular vote but failed to sweep the electoral votes
 - Votes came from West and Midwest
- Southerners hesitant to vote for Populist party
- Colored Farmers' National Alliance
- Tom Watson reached out for the black community's vote
- White southerners made huge efforts to keep southern blacks from voting

Cleveland and Depression

- Grover Cleveland was put in office once again, being the only president to be re-elected after previous defeat
- Panic of 1893 was on the rise
 - Causes include overbuilding, speculation, agricultural depression, free silver agitation
- Government wanted nature to "take its course" while local communities stepped in to assist the homeless and unemployed
- Treasury required to issue legal notes for the silver it purchased
- Cleveland repealed the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 as an attempt to stop the bleeding of gold
- The gold reserve sank to low values, leading Cleveland to ask for Wall Street banker J.P. Morgan's help

Cleveland Breeds a Backlash

- Cleveland was considered a sellout after his secret deals with Morgan
- Wilson-Gorman Tariff of 1894 was also an embarrassment for Cleveland
 - Democrats attempted to lower tariffs, alongside wanting a 2% tax on incomes
- Setbacks damaged the Democratic party, giving the Republicans a boost in politics
 - Republicans won congressional elections by a landslide
- Cleveland named one of the "forgettable presidents"

- Disturbed labor workers and debtors hoped to make changes in the economic and political system in the following election of 1896

Chapter 24 Notes- Group 2

The Iron Colt Becomes an Iron Horse

- 1865- 35,000 miles of steam railways in US
 - By 1900, the US had 192,556 miles of railways, more than all of Europe combined
- Transcontinental railroad is both expensive and risky
 - Pro: Railroads create better national unity and economic growth
 - Con: Railroads were much harder to build in sparsely populated areas because private profitters weren't willing to take any heavy losses
- Congress grants generous loans to the two leading cross-continent companies
 - Washington rewarded railroads with 155,504,994 acres
 - Western states contribute 49 million acres
- Land grants were made in broad belts along the proposed route
 - Alternate sections were marked off like a checkerboard
 - Until final decisions were made, no one could live in or build on said land

- President Grover Cleveland stops the process in 1887
 - Government benefits
 - Long term preferential rates for postal services and military traffic
 - Grants land as a way to financially support a better system
 - System avoids taxes for direct cash grants
- Lands with railroads became far more valuable as people could gain loans from private investors by using it as a collateral
 - The average price was \$3 per acre
 - Critics overlooked that lands were invaluable until railroads were built
 - Frontier towns with rails running blossomed
 - Towns by passed became known as “ghost towns”

Spanning the Continent with Rails

- The Northern versus Southern fight over railways ended whenever the South seceded
 - Thus, the North could build wherever they wanted
- 1862- The Union Pacific Railroad was commissioned by Congress to built westward from Omaha, Nebraska
 - For each mile of track, the company would receive 20 square miles of land as well as federal loans
 - \$16,000 for prairieland
 - \$48,000 for mountainous land
- The quest for railroads became even hotter after the Civil War
- Construction gangs lived in tented villages often called “hells on wheels”
 - About 10,000 men lived in these villages
 - Many workers were Irish, nicknames “Paddies”
 - Sometimes hostile natives would attack the workers, resulting in many deaths on both sides
- The building of railroads in California was headed by the Central Pacific Railroad company
 - Chinese laborers
 - Many died due to premature explosions and other accidents
- The “Big Four” were the greatest financial backers of the railroad
 - Kept their hands relatively clean by not investing in the bribery of congressmen
- In 1869, the two railroads met
 - Union Pacific - 1,086 miles
 - Central Pacific - 689 miles
- As a result, the Union was connected and trade with Asia flourished

Binding the Country with Railroad Ties

- Four more transcontinental lines were built
 - These companies did not receive gracious government loans, but received land instead
- The Northern Pacific railroad reached from Lake Superior to Puget Sound
- The Atchison reached from Topeka and Santa Fe to southwestern California
- The Southern Pacific reached from New Orleans to San Francisco
- The Great Northern reached from Duluth to Seattle
 - James J. Hill was the mastermind behind the Great Northern
- Railroad building was not glamorous for all
 - Pioneers often sought out lands that led to rails that went essentially nowhere
 - Overeager pioneers often overestimated land’s potential, throwing themselves into bankruptcy
 - Many large railroads went bankrupt, merged, and reorganized decades after the Civil War

Railroad Consolidation and Mechanization

- The western railroad lines became a success by welding together and expanding the old eastern networks.

- One of the most important lines was the New York Central.
- This enterprise was orchestrated by Cornelius Vanderbilt.
 - He offered superior railroad service at lower rates.
 - Founded Vanderbilt University in Tennessee.
- Steel rails
- A Standard gauge of track width
- Westinghouse air brake made in the 1870s th
- The Pullman Palace Cars

Revolution by Railways

- The railroads became the nation's biggest business
- The railroad network spurred the great economic growth in post-Civil War years
 - The United States became the largest integrated national market in the world
 - Trains could transport raw materials and finished products
- Railways stimulated mining and agriculture in the West
 - Farm settlements parallel the railroads just like they had followed the river.
- Cities boomed along the lines
- Immigrants from Europe was attracted to the US farm industry
- Land felt the impact of the railroads
 - Settlers followed railroads and plowed up tall grass prairies and planted crops.
 - On short grass prairies Cattle rapidly displaced the buffalo.
 - The white pine forest was cut down for lumber to build houses and fences
- the major rail lines declared that the country would be divided into four time zones.
- The railroad business was the maker of millionaires-a raw new aristocracy.

Wrongdoing in Railroading

- “Stock Watering”- railroad stock promoters inflated their claims about a given line profitability and sold stocks and bonds far in excess of its actual value.
 - Railroad managers were in competition with others and were forced to charge high rates in order to pay off the exaggerated financial obligations.
- Railroad business bribed legislature and judges, employed corrupt lobbyists and elected their own into high office.
- In a way, the railroad kings were virtual industrial monarchs.
 - They held more direct power in people's lives than the president.
 - The kings stopped the competition and joined together to rule the railroads.
 - Many entered into defensive alliances in order to protect their precious profits.
 - The “pool”-agreed to divide the business in an area and share the profits.
 - Railroaders gave secret rebates to powerful shippers in return for assured traffic.
 - They slashed their competitive rates on competing lines and made up the difference on their noncompeting lines.

Government Bridles the Iron Horse

- The depression in the 1870s forced the farmers to protest against the railroads.
- Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company vs. Illinois-decreed that individual states had no power to regulate interstate commerce.
- Interstate Commerce Act in 1887-prohibited rebates and pools and required the railroads to publish their rates openly.
 - Interstate Commerce Commission administered and enforced the legislation.
 - It provided an orderly forum where competing business interests could resolve their conflicts and avoid ruinous rates.
 - First major attempt by congress to regulate business in the interest of society

Miracles Of Mechanization

- Postwar industrial expansion partially resulted from the railroad network
- 1860 the republic ranked fourth in manufacturing nations
- 1894 the republic upsurges to fourth place
- Liquid capital became more common
- Civil War created immense fortunes partly through profiteering
- Investors loaned money to the United States that they would put into private affairs
 - Investors were from Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland who all owned parts of the American business
- Innovations in transportation encouraged growth bringing natural resources : coal, oil, and iron
- Shipping through the Great Lakes carried rich deposits
- The grandness of the American empire was needed to invent mass-production methods
- Continued to refine pre Civil War “American System” creating interchangeable parts
 - 1913 Henry Ford fully developed moving assembly line
- Growing businesses: Between 1860-1890 about 440,000 patents were issued
- 1876 ingenious invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell
 - Telephones provided employment and large scale communications
- Thomas Edison was considered the most versatile inventor with his electric lightbulb in 1879
 - This turned night into day

The Trust Titan Emerges

- Competition rose and Tycoons like Andrew Carnegie (steel king), John D. Rockefeller (oil baron), and J. Pierpont Morgan (bankers' banker),
- Carnegie used the tactic of "**vertical integration**" to combine all phases of manufacturing into one organization.
 - His business controlled every aspect of production, from mining to marketing.
 - His goal was to improve efficiency.
- Horizontal integration meant allying with competitors to monopolize a market
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Rockefeller Grows an American Beauty Rose

- Oil Industry is developed
- 1859, 1st well in PA - “Drake’s Folly”- pours out its liquid “Black Gold”
- Industry was thus born that was to take more wealth from the earth than all of the gold extracted by the 49ers and westerners.
- Kerosene- 1st major product of infant oil industry
- By 1870- Kerosene is America’s 4th most valuable export
- New electric industry made kerosene lamps old-fashioned
- With Oil comes the invention of the automobile
 - becomes superior transportation
- John D. Rockefeller
 - Successful businessman at age 19
 - 1870- organized the Standard Oil Company of Ohio
 - Attempt to eliminate the middlemen and knock out competitors
 - Nucleus of the great trust formed in 1882
 - Flourished in era of completely free enterprise
 - 1877- controlled 95% of all oil refineries in the country
 - Employed spies and secret rebates from railroads- ruthless
 - His oil monopoly turned out to be superior product at a cheap price
- Other Trusts blossomed (Untrustworthy)
 - Sugar Trust
 - Tobacco Trust
 - Leather Trust

- Harvester Trust
- Wealth was coming to dominate the commonwealth
- “Pirates”- in command of trusts
 - Older American aristocracy of merchants and professionals
- “New Rich”- arrogant class
 - Competing with patrician families for power and prestige

The Gospel of Wealth

- Social Darwinists
 - Defenders of wide open capitalism
 - Believed in the survival of the fittest theory
 - Used to explain why rich were rich and poor were poor
 - “Individuals win stations by competing with their natural talents”
- Plutocracy took stand
 - Government controlled by the wealthy
 - Gave Congress full authority over interstate commerce
 - Enabled monopolists to derail controls by state legislatures
 - Large trusts sought protection from 14th amend
 - “Corporations were actually legal ‘people’”
 - Industrialists sought to incorporate in “easy states” (NJ)
 - Restrictions on business were mild/nonexistent

Government Tackles the Trust Evil

- People finally rally against monopoly
- Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890
 - Banned business activities that the government deemed as anti-competitive.
 - Required gov to investigate trusts
 - Ineffective
 - Contained legal loopholes
 - All trusts suffer, not just bad trusts

The South in the Age of Industry

- By 1900 the South was still producing a smaller percentage of the nation’s manufactured goods than it had before the Civil War
- In the 1880’s machine made cigarettes replaced hand rolled and tobacco consumption dramatically increased, boosting Southern agriculture.
- James Buchanan Duke popularized cigarettes in the United States, he had control of the cigarette industry.
- Industrialists tried to get southern workers out of the fields and into the factories
- Railroads worked in favor of the North.
- Discrimination in favor of southern raw materials to keep the south in a “Third World” servitude to the Northeast. They would remain a supplier of raw materials, unable to develop economically like the North.
- An example of economic discrimination against the South is the “Pittsburgh plus” pricing system in the steel industry.
 - Designed by steel lords to keep the South at an economic disadvantage. “Beginning 1880, northern capital began to build cotton mills in the South.
 - Textile mills were a mixed blessing to the South.
 - Cheap labor was the South’s major attraction for potential investors
 - Rural southerners (mostly white) sought out employment in the mill towns that were quickly appearing. Entire families worked dawn to dusk and were paid half as much as people in the North doing the same type of work.

- Despite the bad working conditions and low pay, many Southerners looked at the mills as something positive. It gave them an opportunity for steady jobs and wages.

The Impact of New Industrial Revolution in America

- War greatly increased the wealth of the Republic; standard of living rose sharply
 - Urban life grew as factories required more workers. Immigrants rushed in for the chance to work.
- One group that was most profoundly affected by the new Industrial age was women
 - For middle class women a career meant delayed marriage and a smaller family.

For the most part, women didn't even work for independence, but out of necessity, and they earned less than men.
- The industrial age widened class division.
 - By 1900 one-tenth of the nation owned 9-tenths of the wealth
- America was changing from a place of independent producers to a nation of wage earners. In 1860 half of all workers were self-employed; by the end of the century $\frac{2}{3}$ were on wages.
- As industry spread, wages rose, their wage relied directly on how well the economy was doing.
- Strong pressures for foreign trade developed, and it was being made easier and cheaper with the help of things like the invention of the transatlantic telegraph in 1866 and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869.

In Unions There is Strength

- Industrialization was getting more attention and values like individual originality and creativity were losing value.
 - Machines replaced the value of manual skills.
 - When individual workers wanted to fight against industry, they were powerless. They were easily disposable.
 - Corporations could easily forcibly remove strikers with the aid of federal courts, troops...
 - They also took preventative measures by making their workers sign contracts saying they won't join the labor union.
 - Corporations might even own the "company town" with high priced grocery stores.

Labor Limps Along

- National Labor Union- 1866, "one of the earliest national-scale unions to organize in the Americas or Europe... aimed to unify workers across locales and trades to challenge their ever more powerful bosses"
 - Lasted 6 years
 - Around 600,000 members
 - Excluded Chinese, and only minimal efforts to include women and blacks
- Colored National Labor Union- response to NLU exclusions, same idea
 - The union was too Republican and white unionists were too racist, so the groups never collaborated
- 1877 wage reduction caused major strikes on railroads, some required federal troops to control
- Knights of Labor- (short for the Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor) began in 1869 as a secret society, "sought to include workers in 'one big union'"
 - Terence V. Powderly, Irish American leader
 - "An injury to one is the concern of all"
 - Included unskilled workers, women, and blacks with everyone else
 - Excluded liquor dealers, professional gamblers, lawyers, bankers, and stockbrokers
 - Generally avoided politics; focused on economic and social reform, including safety and health concerns in labor

- “Labor is the only creator of values and capital”
- Wanted to change the typical 10 hour workday to 8 hours
- 1855 successful strike against Jay Gould’s Wabash Railroad exploded membership to about ¾ of a million workers

Unhorsing the Knights of Labor

- Failed about ½ of their 1886 May Day strikes
- Chicago hotspot of about 80 thousand Knights; mixed with several anarchists looking to overthrow the government in that area
- Haymarket Square- May 4, 1886 Chicago police went in on a meeting about supposed authoritative brutality; dynamite thrown and killed/injured several dozen, including some police
 - Accidentally led to the Knights being associated with the anarchists; 8-hour movement suffered, and their strikes were thereafter rarely successful
- Anarchists suspected culprits, no proof; used the fact that they were anarchists to charge them with conspiracy, 5/8 sentenced to death, 1 suicide, 3 stiff prison terms
- 1892 John P. Altgeld (liberal Democrat) elected gov of Illinois and pardoned the 3; died as “The Eagle Forgotten”
- The Knights inclusion of unskilled workers bad; unskilled workers could easily be replaced by anyone more skilled, proving a fault in their movement
 - Some skilled workers broke off and formed the American Federation of Labor; caused the Knights to shrink to 100,000 members by the 1890s who gradually spread out to other protest groups

The AF of L to the Fore

- American Federation of Labor- 1886, Samuel Gompers; association of self-governing national unions, AFL unified overall strategies; no individual laborer could join the central organization
 - Allowed for women and blacks especially to “fend for themselves”
 - Mostly non-political
 - Around 500,000 members by 1900
- Labor protests
 - Random strikes throughout 1881-1900
 - Over 23,000 strikes
 - Involved 6,610,000 workers
 - Total loss, of employers and employees, of \$450 million
 - Strikers lost half and won/compromised the other half
 - Main weakness of organized labor was the small percentage, being 3% in 1900
- Labor Day made official holiday by Congress in 1894
- Samuel Gompers:
 - Colorful Jewish cigar maker
 - Born in London
 - Removed from school at age 10
 - Came to America at age 13
 - President of AFL all but one year from 1886-1924
 - Took a “down-to-earth” approach
 - Hated socialism; shunned politics for economic strategies and goals
 - Nothing entirely against capitalism, but demanded a fairer share for labor
 - “Pure and simple” unionism, sought better wages, hours, and working conditions
 - Closed shop- goal of all-union labor
 - All trusts suffer, not just bad trusts

Chapter 25 APUSH Notes

- Not one city in the United States had more than one million people before 1890
 - By 1890 New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia had surpassed a million
- By 1900 New York was the second most populated city in the world only behind London
- Multiple cities around the world were drastically increasing with people, cities such as Paris, Berlin, and Tokyo, while Buenos Aires' population multiplied by ten
- Because of all the factories, skyscrapers, and business buildings being made, this produced more jobs which also brought in more people
- Many new public transportation systems were created
 - Electric trolleys; first American subway station at Boston, based off of London's subway
- Because of the booming urbanization, many people left the farms to move to a more desirable city life
- The city life was less physically demanding as well as usually payed a greater salary
- This was also the beginning of electric indoor plumbing as well as telephones
- Department stores began to be more common with stores such as Macy's in New York and Marshall Field's in Chicago
- Even some books were portraying the change from the rural to urban lifestyle, such as Theodore Dreiser's "Sister Carrie"
- While there seems to be endless pros of urbanization there is also some cons
- With so many people in such a confined space in the city, crime was beginning to become very common
- As well as disease and viruses were beginning to spread
- Impure water, uncollected litter, unwashed bodies, and animal scat were all starting to become very serious problems
- The city seemed to bring the most high-end of people and the most low-end of people which was a very interesting interaction

New Immigration

- In each of the three decades from the 1850s through the 1870s, more than 2 million migrants had stepped onto America's shores
- By the 1880s, more than 5 million immigrants ventured into America
- However the most immigrants in one year was 1882 when more than 2,100 people arrived every single day
- Most immigrants came from Western Europe, the British Isles, Germany, and China
- Americans were very welcoming and accepted these immigrants as their own, no matter if they lived the urban or rural lifestyle
- "America fever" was becoming contagious in Europe
 - This was essentially the beginning of the American Dream
 - This was when immigrants from Europe would send letters back to their friends and family and tell them about the great things that America had to offer
- America began to become obsessed with the idea of expansion and becoming a superior country
 - More labor, buyers for land grants, states wanted more population, and more human cargo for steamship
- Many immigrants didn't intend on becoming Americans, most were men planning on making a ton of money and then going back to their families to share their wealth

Parties and Social Reformers Reach Out

- Leaders of business and people in authority began to gain power over almost everyone
- Along with all these immigrants many preachers and pastors began to come to America
 - The majority of these pastors were protestants and christians

- Jane Addams was a woman who was very passionate about the middle class and made many efforts to give them the recognition they deserve

Narrowing the Welcome Mat

- Antiforeignism (Nativism)- arose in the 1880's
 - Natives blamed immigrants for problems
- American Protective Association (APA)- Anti Foreigner organization created in 1887
 - Urged people to vote against Roman Catholics in political office
- 1882- First prohibitive law against immigrants
 - If a criminal commits a crime in their home country and they immigrate into America, the US government will send them to their home country
- 1885- Congress bans the importation of foreign workers under contract
 - These immigrants were contracted for subpar wages
 - Literacy tests began in 1917
 - Immigrants had to pass the literacy tests in order to vote
- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)- Congress inhibited the Chinese from immigrating to America
 - This law provided a ten year moratorium on Chinese labor immigration

Churches Confront the Urban Challenge

- Protestant churches deteriorated from people moving to the cities
- Dwight Lyman Moody- Protestant evangelist, preached about kind heartedness and forgiveness
 - He adapted the old Protestant church to fit the new city life
 - Moody Bible Institute- founded in 1889 to carry out this work
- The New Immigration allowed the Jewish and Roman Catholic faiths to grow
- 1890- over 150 religious denominations in the United States
- Church of Christ, Scientist- founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1879
 - This preached that the true practice of Christianity heals sickness

Darwin Disrupts the Churches

- On the Origin of Species (1859)- Book written by Charles Darwin
 - Claims that humans have slowly evolved from lower forms of life throughout time
 - Darwin's Theory of Evolution allowed people to challenge religion
 - Conservatives stood by their belief in religion
 - Modernists refused to accept the Bible whatsoever

Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People

- The South was very far behind the other regions in terms of education
 - African Americans suffered the most due to this
 - An ex slave named Booker T. Washington came to the front of this campaign and became the leader for education for African Americans
 - He was applauded nationally for this because he did not directly challenge white rule
 - He focused on education and not social reform

The Hallowed Halls of Ivy

- After the Civil War black and women colleges started to rise
 - The Morrill Act of 1862 granted lands to the state for education
 - Many people started donating money in order for other people to get their educations

The Lust for Learning

- Public education continued its growth of the Civil War

- Americans realized that they could not be shackled by ignorance by the government
- In the 1880's and 1890's high schools began to spread throughout the country rapidly
- The concept of high school becoming a birthright was now gaining impressive support
- Tax payers were now providing schools with free textbooks to help with education

The Appeal of the Press

- Books continued to be a major source of edification and enjoyment
 - For both juveniles and adults
- *David Copperfield*
- *Ivanhoe*
 - Top selling books
- Well-stocked public libraries became Universities of the poor
 - Boston and New York
- The Library of Congress
 - Opened in 1897
 - Provided 13 acres of floor space in the largest and costliest edifice of its kind in the world
 - Edifice: large, imposing building
- Andrew Carnegie bringing a new era with his gifts
 - Contributed \$60 million for the construction of 1,700 public libraries
 - 750 scattered around New Zealand to Great Britain
 - Carnegie devoted the remainder of his life to large-scale philanthropy, with special emphasis on local libraries world peace, education, and scientific research.
- By 1900 There was 9000 free circulating libraries in America
 - Each had at least 300 books
- Newspaper presses and Linotype 1885
 - Kept up with the word-hungry public
- Sensationalism
 - the use of exciting or shocking stories or language at the expense of accuracy, in order to provoke public interest or excitement.
 - The semiliterate immigrants and strap-hanging urban commuters made a profitable market for news
 - Sex, scandal, and human-interest stories
- Joseph Pulitzer
 - Journalist that led the techniques of sensationalism
 - Owned *St. Louis post-dispatch* and *New York World*
 - Yellow Journalists: Use of colored comic supplements featuring the "Yellow Kid"
 - journalism that is based upon sensationalism and crude exaggeration.
- William Randolph Hearst
 - Pulitzer's competitor
 - Built a powerful chain of newspapers beginning with the *San Francisco Examiner* in 1887

Apostles of Reform

- *New York Nation*
 - Most influential journal

- Liberal and highly intellectual
- Read mostly by professors, preachers, and publicists
- Henry George
 - Original thinker who left a mark
 - Poor in formal schooling
 - Rich in idealism and in the milk of human kindness
 - After seeing the cruelty in the world he decided to solve “The great enigma of [their] times”
- *Progress and Poverty*
 - Written by Henry George
 - Single-tax idea:
 - the economic rent of land (location) should be shared by society. ... In George's time, it was known as the "single-tax" movement and sometimes associated with movements for land nationalization
 - Manuscript rejected by many publishers because it scared the propertied classes
 - By 1879 the book became a best-seller: 3 millions copies sold
- Edward Bellamy
 - Massachusetts yankee
 - Another journalist-reformer
 - 1888 published socialist novel:
 - *Looking Backward*
 - Mild utopian socialism
 - Heavily influenced American reform movements near end of the century

The Near Morality

- Victoria Woodhull
 - Publicly proclaimed her belief in free love in 1871
 - by which she meant the freedom to marry, divorce, and bear children without government interference.
 - She was a divorcee, stockbroker, and a tireless feminist propagandist
- Tennessee Claflin
 - Victoria Woodhull’s sister
 - Both women published a far-out periodical
 - *Woodhull and Claflin’s Weekly*
 - Claflin and woodhull accused Henry Ward Beecher of having an adulterous affair
 - Henry Ward Beecher was the most famous preacher of his day
 - This accusation shocked the “respectable” society of 1872
- Anthony Comstock
 - Made a lifelong war on the “immoral”
 - Self-appointed defender of sexual purity
 - Boasted of confiscating personal property that he considered “immoral”
 - 202,679 obscene pictures and photos
 - 4185 boxes of pills and powders used by abortionists
 - 26 obscene pictures, in saloons
 - His proud claim is that he drove at least 15 people to suicide
- The Woodhull sisters and Comstock
 - Opposite beliefs of what is moral or immoral
 - Both exposed the battle of the place of woman
 - switch boards and typewriters became the tools for women's independence
- Sense of freedom

- Working Women created a new sense of freedom in the cities
- Nightclubs and dancehalls
- The “new morality” reflected in high divorce rates, the practice of birth control, and frank discussions of sexual topics.

Pioneering Pragmatists

- William James, Chauncey Wright, and Oliver Wendell Holmes started a group to talk about the meaning of life and the nature of the universe. This started the American philosophy pragmatism.
- Pragmatism was started in the late 1900s; this group embraced the uncertainty and helped develop a philosophical idea around it.

Families and Women in the City

- In the new urban environment many families struggled, and a lot of them got divorces. In fact in the late 1800s the divorce rate increased, when this was happening families started to decrease because of the urban life and work habits. Children as young as the age of ten started to go out in the work fields.
- When the 19th century came around things slowly got worse families were still shrinking and marriages were being delayed, as well as more people discovering the technique of birth control.
- Charlotte Perkins Gilman was a major feminist’s prophet and later on published the book *Women and Economics*. Gilman spoke out to women and called for them to be independent, in doing this she wanted those women to contribute to a larger life of the community by productive involvement in the city. She recommended day-care centers, nurseries, and cooperative kitchens
- The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) was established in 1890, the founders of this association were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who had organized the first women’s rights convention in 1848, Susan B. Anthony who went to jail for trying to cast a ballot in the 1872 presidential election. By the time 1900 rolled around there was a whole new generation of women suffrage battle.
- One of the new members Carrie Chapman Catt became the leader and instead of arguing that women deserve the vote as to the right, in her argument women had the same right as men because they were equal but whether or not they deserve the vote. Women at this time were in charge of keeping their family healthy and doing things around the house or farm, men didn’t like that the thought of that changing and said the women are for loving, not for voting.
- Later on women were increasingly allowed to vote in local elections, especially on issues concerning schools. Wyoming was the first state that unrestricted suffrage to women in 1869, after that many other states followed them and also expanded from that and allowed women to own property if they were married. In 1893 New Zealand decided that they wanted to join the movement and grant women equal suffrage rights.

Prohibiting Alcohol and Promoting Reform

- In the late 1800s alcohol consumption increased, and as concerns over popularity, and dangers of alcohol were present the National Prohibition Party was formed in 1869. Other organizations joined them like Women’s Christian Temperance in rallying against alcohol and trying to have it prohibited.
- Some members went so far as to wielding hatchets to doors, and hack up bars so people couldn’t get in.

Postwar Fiction, Lowbrow and High

As literacy increased, book reading also increased. "**Dime novels**" were short books about the wilds of the West.

General Lewis Wallace wrote the novel, ***Ben Hur: A Tale of the Christ***, to combat Darwinism.

Horatio Alger was a Puritan New Englander who wrote more than 100 volumes of juvenile fiction involving New York newsboys in 1866.

Authors started to write about realism, naturalism, and regionalism.

Realism: authors wrote about coarse human comedy and drama of the world

William Dean Howells was the editor-in-chief of the Boston-based Atlantic Monthly. He wrote about ordinary people and contemporary social themes. He was the "father of American realism."

Mark Twain was a journalist, humorist, satirist, and opponent of social injustice.

Henry James wrote about the confrontation of innocent Americans with Europeans. His novels frequently included women as the central characters. He was a master of psychological realism.

Naturalism: writers applied detached scientific objectivity to the study of human beings

Stephen Crane wrote about the unpleasant side of life in urban, industrial America.

Jack London was a famous nature writer who wrote about a possible fascistic revolution in *The Iron Heel*.

Theodore Dreiser wrote with disregard for prevailing moral standards.

Regionalism: authors wrote about local ways of life before industrialization

In **1899**, feminist Kate Chopin wrote about adultery, suicide, and women's ambitions in *The Awakening*.

Bret Harte was an author of the West, writing of California gold-rush stories.

Black writer Paul Laurence Dunbar embraced the use of black dialect and folklore to discuss southern black culture.

Artistic Triumphs

Music and portrait painting increased in popularity.

The **phonograph**, invented by Thomas Edison, enabled the reproduction of music by mechanical means.

The Business of Amusement

The circus emerged in the 1880s. Baseball was also emerging as the national pastime, and a professional league was created in the 1870s.

Basketball was invented in **1891** by James Naismith.

Chapter 26 Notes

The Clash of Culture on the Plains

- In the West, soldiers spread cholera, typhoid, and smallpox to the Indians. They also reduced the bison population through hunting. The federal government tried to appease the Plains Indians by signing treaties with the "chiefs" of various "tribes" at Fort Laramie in 1851 and at Fort Atkinson in 1853. The treaties marked the beginning of the reservation system in the West.
- Indians usually recognized no authority outside their own family; "tribes" and "chiefs" were fictitious names made up by white people. In the 1860s, the government grouped the Plains Indians into smaller plots of land: mainly the "Great Sioux reservation" in Dakota Territory, and the Indian Territory in Oklahoma.

Receding Native Population

- The Indian wars in the West were often savage clashes (cruelty beget cruelty) Colonel Chivington's militia massacred Indians at Sand Creek, Colorado in 1864
- In 1866 a Sioux war party attempted to block construction of the Bozeman Trail they ambushed Fetterman's command and the Indians left not a single survivor
- In the Treaty of Fort Laramie (1868) the government abandoned the Bozeman Trail and the "Great Sioux reservation" was guaranteed to the Sioux tribes Custer found gold in South Dakota but the Plains Indians massacred his militia Chief

- Joseph finally surrendered after leading his band of Nez Perce Indians for 1,700 miles
- Fierce Apache tribes of AZ and NM were the most difficult to subdue. Led by Geronimo, they were pursued into Mexico by federal troops (finally captured)
- The relentless fire-and-sword policy of the whites shattered the spirit of the Indians
- The Native Americans were ghettoized on reservations—they were then largely ignored
- The taming of the Indians was by the railroad, white people's diseases, and no more buffalo

Bellowing Herds of Bison

- After the Civil War, over 15 million bison grazed the western plains. By 1885, fewer than 1000 were left after the bison had been slaughtered for their tongues, hides, or for amusement. The end of the Trail
- By the 1880s, the nation began to realize the horrors it had committed on the Indians. Helen Hunt Jackson published *A Century of Dishonor* in 1881 which told of the record of government ruthlessness in dealing with the
- Indians. She also wrote *Ramona* in 1884 which told of injustice to the California Indians.
- The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 dissolved many tribes as legal entities, wiped out tribal ownership of land, and set up individual Indian family heads with 160 free acres. If the Indians behaved like "good white settlers" then they would get full title to their holdings as well as citizenship. The Dawes Act attempted to assimilate the Indians with the white men. The Dawes Act remained the basis of the government's official Indian policy until the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. In 1879, the government funded the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania.

Mining: From Dispan to Ore Breaker

- Conquest of the Indians and coming of the railroad were god-sends for the mining frontier
- The golden gravel of California continued to yield "pay dirt" and Colorado had its discovery
- People poured into Nevada in 1859 after Comstock Lode had been uncovered—gold and silver
- The Comstock Lode is a lode of silver located in Nevada and was the first major discovery of silver in the US
- The Comstock Lode in Nevada was discovered in 1859, and a fantastic amount of gold and silver worth more than \$340 million was mined.
- Boomtowns sprouted from the desert sands like magic and disappeared quickly leaving behind eerie ghost towns
- Once the loose surface gold was gobbled up, ore-breaking machinery was imported
- The age of big business came to the mining industry—attracted population and wealth
- Women and men found opportunity and won a kind of equality on the frontier that earned them the vote in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and "Idaho before the beginning of the 20th century

Beef Bonanzas and the Long Drive

- Transcontinental railroads enabled live cattle to be transported to the East from Texas. The cattle were butchered once they arrived in an Eastern city.
- Cattle-raisers organized the Wyoming Stock-Growers' Association to make the cattle-raising business profitable.

The Farmers' Frontier

- The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed a settler to acquire as much as 160 acres of land by living on it for 5 years, improving it, and paying a nominal fee of about \$30. Instead of public land being sold primarily for revenue, it was now being given away to encourage settlement of empty spaces and to provide a stimulus to the family farm. Much of the land given away by the Act had terrible soil and the weather included no precipitation.
- Many homesteaders were forced to give their homesteads back to the government.
- The 100th meridian was an imaginary line running from the Dakotas to Texas that separated the wet East from the dry West. "Dry farming" was the practice of using shallow cultivation to grow crops in the dry western environment. Over time, it depleted and dried the soil. Tough strains of wheat flourished in the West, and new federally-financed irrigation projects caused the Great American Desert to bloom.

The Far West Comes of Age

- The West experienced tremendous population growth from the 1870s to the 1890s. Colorado was admitted as a state in 1876 after the Pike's Peak gold rush.
- From 1889-1890, the Republican Congress, seeking more Republican electoral and congressional votes, admitted six new states: ND, SD, MT, WA, ID, and WY. Utah was admitted in 1896, after the Mormon Church formally banned polygamy in 1890. Many "sooners" illegally entered the Indian lands in the district of Oklahoma. On April 22, 1889, the district was opened to the public and thousands came. In 1907, Oklahoma was admitted as the "Sooner State."

The fading frontier

- In 1890, the census announced that a frontier line was no longer discernible in America
- Jackson Turner's *The Significance of the Frontier in American History* (1893)
- The government set aside land for national parks: Yellowstone (1872) and Yosemite (1890)
- Americans had been notorious for their mobility; land was often the most profitable crop
- Much has been said about the frontier as a "safety valve" (possibility of westward expansion)
- Western cities were the real safety valves (people found ways to seek their fortunes)

- In the trans-Mississippi West, the Native Americans made their last desperate struggle against colonization and there most Native Americans live today—Pacific to Asia

The Farm becomes a factory

- Farmers were now increasingly producing single “cash” crops, since they could then concentrate their efforts, make profits, and buy manufactured goods from mail order companies, such as the Aaron Montgomery Ward catalogue (first sent in 1872) or from Sears
- Large-scale farmers tried banking, railroading, and manufacturing, but new inventions in farming, such as a steam engine that could pull a plow, seeder, or harrow, the new twine binder, and the combine reaper-thresher sped up harvesting and lowered the number of people needed to farm.
- Farmers, though, were inclined to blame banks and railroads for their losses rather than their own shortcomings.
- The mechanization of agriculture led to enormous farms, such as those in the Minnesota-North Dakota area and the Central Valley of California
- Henry George described the state as a country of plantations and estates.
- California vegetables and fruits, raised by ill-paid Mexican workers, made handsome profits when sold to the East.

Deflation Dooms the Debtor

- For farmers, as long as prices stayed high, all went well, but prices skidded in the 1880s
- Bankruptcy fell on lie blight and grain prices depended on the world market of grain
- Low prices and a deflated currency were the chief worries of the farmers—North, South, West
- The deflationary pinch on the debtor flowed partly from the static money supply
- Ruinous rates of interest were charged on mortgages (eastern loan companies)
- Farm tenancy rather than farm ownership was spreading fast throughout the nation

Unhappy Farmers

- In the late 1880s and early 1890s, droughts, grasshopper plagues, and searing heat waves made the toiling farmers miserable and poor. City, state, and federal governments added to this by gouging the farmers, ripping them off by making them pay painful taxes when they could least afford to do so. The railroads (by fixing freight prices), the middlemen (by taking huge cuts in profits), and the various harvester, barbed wire, and fertilizer trusts all harassed farmers. In 1890, one half of the U.S. population still consisted of farmers, but they were hopelessly disorganized.

The farmers take their stand

- In the Greenback movement after the Civil War, agrarian unrest had flared forth as well. In 1867, the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, better known as The Grange, was founded by Oliver H. Kelley to improve the lives of isolated farmers through social, educational, and fraternal activities.
- Eventually, it spread to claim over 800,000 members in 1875, and the Grange changed its goals to include the improvement of the collective plight of the farmer.
- The Greenback Labor Party also attracted farmers, and in 1878, the Greenback Laborites polled over a million votes and elected 14 members of Congress.
- In 1880, the Greenbackers ran General James B. Weaver, a Civil War general, but he only polled 3% of the popular vote.

Prelude to Populism

- Farmers formed the Farmers' Alliance in the late 1870s. They cooperated in buying and selling to gain control over the railroads and manufacturers. The Alliance had limited power because it excluded blacks and landless tenant farmers. The Colored Farmers' National Alliance was formed in the 1880s to attract black farmers.
 - The People's Party, also known as the Populists, grew out of the Farmers' Alliance. It called for nationalizing the railroads, telephones, and telegraph; instituting a graduated income tax; and creating a new federal subtreasury, in which harvested crops were stored until crop prices rose. Populists also wanted free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Coxey's Army and the Pullman Strike

- The panic and depression of 1893 strengthened the Populists' argument that farmers and laborers alike were being victimized by an oppressive economic and political system
- Ragged armies of the unemployed began marching to protest their plight
- Jacob Coxey set out for Washington in 1894 to demand government relief from unemployment by an inflationary government public works program. An issuance of \$500 million in legal tender notes
- General Coxey and his lieutenants were arrested for walking on the grass
- The Pullman strike of 1894 in Chicago was headed by Eugene Debs (organized American Railway Union)
- The Pullman Palace Car Company took a hard hit from the depression cut wages by one-third
- Workers finally struck the Pullman Palace Car Company
- The American Federation of Labor declined to support the Pullman strikers ("respectability")
- U.S. Attorney General Richard Olney called for dispatch of federal troops and his legal grounds were that the strikers were interfering with the transit of the U.S. mail and Cleveland supported him
- Federal troops crushed the Pullman strike and Debs was sentenced to prison for 6 months because he defied a federal injunction

- This was the first time that such a legal weapon had been used by Washington to break a strike

Golden McKinley and the Silver Bryan

- Conservatives feared impending upheaval and husbandmen and workers cast desperately for political salvation
- Monetary policy loomed as the issue on which the election of 1896 would turn which would be (maintaining the gold standard or inflate currency by monetizing silver)
- The leading Republican candidate was William McKinley of Ohio supported by Marcus Hanna (believed gov't should aid business)
- Republicans had the money of Hannah and leaned toward hard-money policies (support tariff)
- Cleveland was supporting the Democratic side but the depression killed his political run.
- Cleveland was the most unpopular man in the country (more like a Republican)
- The platform demand inflation through unlimited coinage of silver
- This meant that silver in a dollar would be worth about 50 cents
- Democratic "Gold Bugs" unable to swallow Bryan bolted their party over the silver issue
- The Democratic minority hoped for a McKinley victory

Class Conflict: Plow Holders versus Bondholders

- William McKinley won the election of 1896. Many of McKinley's votes came from the East. Many of Bryan's votes came from the debt-stricken South and the trans-Mississippi West. Businesses and wage earners in the East voted for their jobs and had no reason to favor inflation, which was the heart of Bryan's campaign.
- The election of 1896 was the last election in which a candidate tried to win the election with help from the farmers. There were more people in cities, so future elections focused on trying to win the urban vote.
- The political era from 1896 to 1932 was called the "fourth party system." This time period was characterized by lower voter turnout, weakening of party organizations, and the fading of issues like civil-service reform. New political issues became concern for industrial regulation and the welfare of labor.

Republican Stand-Pattism Enthroned

- The Dingley Tariff Bill, passed in 1897, instituted high tariff rates to generate revenue to cover the annual Treasury deficits. The Republicans claimed credit for bringing prosperity to the nation following the panic of 1893. The Gold Standard Act of 1900 allowed for paper currency to be redeemed for gold.