

# Chapter 23: Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age

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## **The Bloody Shirt Elects Grant**

- The United States is now the third largest nation in the western world behind Russia and France.
- The 1868 election focused on issues such as civil rights for all, Southern Reconstruction, and suffrage for newly freed slaves.
- Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) ran against former New York governor Horatio Seymour (Democrat). Grant won with 214 electoral votes and Seymour with 80.
- “Waving the Bloody Shirt” was a powerful political phrase recalling the hardships of the Civil War mainly used by Radical Republicans to reel in northern war veterans. “Vote as You Shot” was another slogan used by Grant.
- Speculation around the 1868 election:
  - Most white voters wanted Seymour
  - Ballots of three unreconstructed states (Mississippi, Virginia, Texas) supposedly not counted
  - 500,000 former slaves voted for Grant

## **The Era of Good Stealings**

- Millionaires “Jubilee Jim” Fisk and Jay Gould set up a plan to corner the gold market in 1869. Failed as prices of gold plummeted on “Black Friday” (Sept. 24, 1869).
- William M. Tweed (Boss “Tweed”) ran the New York City democratic party in 1860’s and took 200 million dollars from the city through bribery, graft, and vote buying. He was put in prison and died behind bars.

## **A Carnival of Corruption**

- Crédit Mobilier Scandal 1872- Owners of the Union Pacific Railroad distributed share stocks of the company to key congressmen. A congressional investigation took place and several members of congress were censured.
- In 1874-1875, the Whiskey Ring robbed the treasury of millions of dollars in excise tax revenues.
- Secretary of War William Belknap forced to resign after pocketing bribes from suppliers to Indian Reservations.

## **The Liberal Republican Revolt of 1872**

- A wave of disgust with Grantism building
- Liberal Republicans nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency
  - Democrats endorsed Greeley’s candidacy
  - Pleased with his ideas to clasp hands across “the bloody chasm”
- Republicans renominated Grant
  - Won the election with an electoral count of 286 to 66
- Republicans cleaned their house before they were thrown out
  - Passed an amnesty act and reduced high Civil War tariffs

## **Depression, Deflation, and Inflation**

- Economic panic of 1873
  - Affected nations worldwide
  - More than 15,000 American businesses went bankrupt

- Treasury withdrew \$100 million of greenback currency from circulation
  - Agrarian and debtor groups clamored for a reissuance
- Advocates of “hard-money” persuaded Grant to veto a bill to print more money
  - Another victory in the Resumption Act of 1875 - further withdrawal of greenbacks
- Look to silver-backed money

### **Pallid Politics in the Gilded Age**

- Gilded age - 30 year post Civil War era
  - Delicate political balance
  - Majority party flipped in the House 6 times in 11 session between 1869 and 1891
- Few significant issues separated the major parties
  - Still extremely competitive
  - New high in voter turnouts
- Political divide lay in the sharp cultural differences between members
  - Republicans - strict codes and Puritanism\
  - Support in the Midwest and rural Northeast
  - Democrats - less strict codes and Lutherans/Roman Catholics
  - Support in the South, northern industrial cities, and immigrants

### **The Hayes-Tilden Standoff, 1876**

- Grant supporters begged Grant to run a 3rd time in 1876
  - Grant was willing but the House voted against his third terms
- Republicans turned to a compromise candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes.
- Ohio was electorally doubtful but potent
  - “Swing” votes were so crucial that Ohio produced many presidential candidates
- Democratic candidate was Samuel J. Tilden
- Tilden won the popular vote over Hayes, but was 1 vote shy from winning the Electoral College
- Both parties hurriedly sent “visiting statesmen” to contested states of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida
- All three returned one Democrat and one Republican
- As the election drew closer, a constitutional crisis emerged

### **The Compromise of 1877 and the End of Reconstruction**

- Danger loomed of no president on Inauguration Day
- Election deadlock to be broken up by Electoral Count Act
- February 1877, Senate and House met to settle dispute
  - 8 Republicans to 7 Democrats: Democrats outraged and wanted to launch a filibuster
- Democrats reluctantly agreed that Hayes might take office in return withdrawing federal troops from Louisiana and South Carolina
- Republicans assured Democrats a place at the Presidential patronage trough and support for a bill subsidizing Texas and Pacific Railroad’s construction of a southern transcontinental line
- Not all promises were kept, but deal held together long enough to break the electoral standoff
- Democrats permitted Hayes to receive the remainder of disputed returns
  - Crisis settled three days before the president was officially sworn into office

- Violence averted by sacrificing black freedmen in the South
- Republican party quietly abandoned commitment to racial equality
- Civil Rights Act of 1875
  - Supposedly guaranteed equal accommodations in public places
  - Prohibited racial discrimination in jury selection
- Hayes finished withdrawing the last federal troops in the South

### **The Birth of Jim Crow in the Post-Reconstruction South**

- Democratic South quickly solidified and suppressed the now-friendless black freedmen
- Reconstruction was officially ended
- White Democrats resumed political power in the South, shamelessly relying on fraud and intimidation
- Blacks faced relentless discrimination
  - Condemned to live under conditions barely better than slavery
- Daily discrimination had grown to be increasingly oppressive
- Informal separation developed into state-level legal codes of segregation known as Jim Crow laws
- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
  - Supreme court validated South's segregationist social order
  - Ruled that "separate but equal" facilities were constitutional under "equal protection" clause of Fourteenth Amendment
- Grotesquely unequal
- Assaulted daily with reminders of second-class citizenship
- Southern whites dealt harshly with any black citizen to dared to violate the Southerner's racial code of conduct
- Record number of blacks lynched during the 1890's
- Second Reconstruction necessary to redress the racist imbalance of the South

### **Class Conflicts and Ethnic Clashes**

- 1877 - end of Reconstruction
  - Opened scenes of class struggle
  - Racial and ethnic issues continued to rise among the workers
- Presidents of the nation's 4 largest railroads collectively decided in 1877 to cut employee's wages by 10%
- Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
  - Prohibited nearly all of further immigration from China
  - Repealed in 1943

### **Garfield and Arthur**

- James Garfield
  - Republican
  - Came from the electorally powerful state of Ohio
  - Vice president running mate - Chester Arthur
- Winfield Scott Hancock
  - Democratic
  - Civil War hero
- Pendleton Act of 1883
  - so called Magna Carta of social reform

- made compulsory campaign contributions from federal employees illegal, and it established the Civil Service Commission to make appointments to federal jobs on the basis of competitive examinations rather than “pull”

### **The Chinese**

- 1800 - 1925: at least 3 million Chinese left their country to labor around the world
- The first Chinese arrived in Spanish America as early as 1565, but few followed those earliest pioneers
- The Chinese America of the late 19th century was overwhelmingly a bachelor society
- Many hardworking Chinese did manage to open their own restaurants, laundries, and other small businesses

### **The Blaine-Cleveland Mudslingers of 1884**

- James G. Blaine
  - Republican
- Grover Cleveland
  - Democrat
- The campaign of 1884 sank to lowest level in American experience
  - Personalities, not principles, claimed the headlines in newspapers
- Cleveland wins the Presidency
  - 219 to 182 electoral votes
  - 4,879,507 to 4,850,293 popular votes

### **“Old Grover” Takes Over**

- First Democrat in office since Buchanan 28 years earlier
  - Many questioned his ability as President
- Laissez-faire - a policy or attitude of letting things take their own course, without interfering
- Narrowed North-South chasm
  - Chose two former Confederates as cabinet members
- The Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.)
  - Cleveland's biggest “political headache”
  - Lobbied hundreds of private pension bills through Congress
    - Put Grover in an awkward position
- Vetoed many of these military pension bills

### **Cleveland Battles for a Lower Tariff**

- Budget surplus
  - High tariffs
  - 2 ways to get rid of
    - Increase spending
    - Cut taxes
      - Cut taxes to get rid of it
- Republicans opposed it
  - It would hurt business
- 1888 election
  - Republicans got Benjamin Harrison
  - Democrats re-elected Cleveland
  - Republicans won

### **The Billion-Dollar Congress**

- Speaker of the House Thomas Reed
  - Tall, debater, sarcastic, intimidation

- Democrats did not answer roll call to get minimum
  - Reed counted them there if they did not answer roll call
- McKinley Tariff
  - Raised rates to 48%
    - Highest during peacetime
  - Made Republicans lose support

### **The Drumbeat of Discontent**

- People's Party formed as Populists
  - Angry farmers of west and south
  - Wanted:
    - Income tax
    - Government ownership of
      - Railroads
      - Telegraph
      - Telephone
    - Direct election of senators
    - One term limit for president
    - Shorter work day
    - Immigration restriction
  - Nominated General James B Weaver
  - Did not win election

### **Cleveland and Depression**

- Cleveland ran again and won
- Panic of 1893
  - Overbuilding
  - Over speculation
  - Agricultural depression
  - 8000 business went out
  - Soup kitchens
- Sherman Silver Purchase Act
  - Farmers wanted it for inflation to pay for debts
  - Nations gold got lower and lower
  - J P Morgan lend government \$65 mill in gold

### **Cleveland Breeds a Backlash**

- Wilson Gorman Tariff
  - Lowered tariffs
  - Added 2% on incomes over \$4000
- Supreme Court ruled income taxes unconstitutional
  - Democrats lost popularity

## **Chapter 24: Industry Comes of Age** **1865-1900**

### **The Iron Colt Becomes an Iron Horse:**

- Two main railroad companies
  - Union Pacific Railroad Company
  - Central Pacific Railroad Company
    - These companies began construction in 1863
    - The government gave them millions of acres of land as collateral for loans
  - The companies often sold the land they were given for high margins of profit

- The whole goal was to connect the eastern United States to the West

#### Spanning the Continent With Rails:

- The companies were given loans and land per mile of track they laid down
  - 20 acres per mile
  - \$16,000 loan per mile of plains
  - \$48,000 loan per mile of mountainous land
- Some of the higher ups were making large profits and buying congressmen out
- The Railroad was completed in Utah in 1869
  - The Union Pacific laid 1,086 miles of track
  - The Central Pacific laid 689 miles of track

#### Binding the Country with Railroad Ties:

- There were four other transcontinental railroads after this one
  - The Northern Pacific, AT&SF, Southern Pacific, and Great Northern

#### Railroads Consolidation and Mechanization

- Cornelius Vanderbilt was the man responsible for the sudden expansion of railroads

#### Revolution by Railways

- New innovations such as steel rails, Westinghouse air brakes, and Pullman Palace cars made traveling via railroad much more appealing (though the Pullman cars were soon as regarded as death traps)
- Railroads connected the country causing a spur in domestic trade, which increased mining and agriculture
- The US was split into four separate time zones

#### Wrongdoing in Railroad

- People, such as Jay Gould, used “stock watering” as a way to bloat their stock
- “Stock watering” is when one lies about the value of their stock
- Soon government cases popped up to decrease railroad kings’ power

#### Government bridles the Iron Horse

- *Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company v. Illinois* decree that individual states had no power to regulate interstate commerce (Kennedy 519)
- *Interstate Commerce Act* prohibited rebates and pools and required the railroads to publish their rates openly

#### Miracles of Mechanization

- *The United States started using resources such as coal, oil, and iron*
  - *For example, the Minnesota–Lake Superior region, which had yielded some iron ore by the 1850s, contributed the rich deposits of the Mesabi Range by the 1890s*
  - *Massive immigration helped make unskilled labor cheap and plentiful*
    - *Steel, the keystone industry, built its strength largely on the sweat of low priced immigrant labor from eastern and southern Europe, working in two twelve-hour shifts, seven days a week*

- American inventiveness flowered luxuriantly in the postwar years: between 1860 and 1890 some 440,000 patents were issued
  - Business operations were facilitated by such machines as the cash register, the stock ticker, and the typewriter (“literary piano”), which attracted women from the confines of home to industry
- Thomas Alva Edison (1847–1931), who as a boy had been considered so dull that he was taken out of school
  - Edison was a gifted tinkerer and a tireless worker, not a pure scientist
  - “Genius,” he said, “is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration.”
- One of the most ingenious inventions was the telephone, introduced by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876
  - America was speedily turned into a nation of “telephoniacs,” as a gigantic communication network was built on his invention
    - A teacher of the deaf who was given a dead man’s ear to experiment with, he remarked that if he could make the mute talk, he could make iron speak

#### Carnegie and Other Sultans of Steel:

- Andrew Carnegie
  - Scotsman
    - Arrived in America at age 13
    - Got a job making \$1.20
  - Climbed up the social/business ladder
    - “Scorched the rungs”
    - Worked hard, did extra
  - Started a steel business in the Pittsburgh area
- J. Pierpoint Morgan
  - Financial giant
- Morgan bought Carnegie’s business
  - \$400 million

#### Rockefeller Grows an American Rose:

- Oil industry
  - Created almost overnight
  - Kerosene
  - Automobile
- John D. Rockefeller
  - Took advantage of Free Enterprise
  - Standard Oil Company of Ohio
    - By 1877, controlled 95% of the country’s oil refineries

#### The Gospel of Wealth:

- Wealthy used “survival-of -the-fittest” to argue superiority

- Contempt for poor developed
  - Thought the poor were lazy
- Plutocracy developed
  - Trusts had too much power

#### Government Tackles the Trust Evil:

- Citizens mobilized against the Trusts
  - Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890

#### The South in the Age of Industry:

- After the Civil War an industrial wave washed over the North that caused only small ripples in the south.
  - As late as 1900, the south still was producing a smaller percentage of the nation's manufactured goods than it did after the Civil War.
  - The plantation system has degenerated past the Civil War.
  - Sharecroppers now would till the soil for a share of the crop.
- In the 1880s, southern agriculture has receiving a welcoming boost through machinery.
  - Machine-grade cigarettes replaced the old roll-your-own variety and the consumption for tobacco had shot up.
  - James Buchanan Duke had took full advantage of this new technology so that he could mass-produce cigarettes.
- Many Industrialists tired to coax the agricultural South out of the fields and into the factories, but they had little success.
  - The south remained very rural.
  - Henry W. Grady, and editor of the Atlanta Constitution.
  - There were many obstacles that lay in the way of South industrialization.
  - An example of this economic discrimination against the south was the "pittsburgh plus"
- Manufacturing cotton textiles, the south fared considerably better.
  - They had long resented shipping their fiber to New England, and now they cried to bring the mills to the cotton.

#### The Impact of the New Industrial Revolution on America:

- Economic Miracles that wrought during the decades after the Civil War that had enormously increased the wealth of the republic.
  - Standard living rose sharply, well-fed americans
- Early Jefferson ideas were withering before smokestacks.
  - Agriculture was declining because of manufacturing.
- Older ways of life that was wilted by factories.
  - Many americans were used to living by the languid clock of nature, but now they had to regiment their lives because of factories.



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- The arbitrary discipline of industrial labor didn't come easily and sometimes had to be forcibly taught.
- The nation of farmers and independent producers was becoming a nation of wage earners.
  - In 1860, half of the population of workers were self-employed; by the century's end, two of every three working Americans depended on the wages that they earn.
  - Real wages were rising, and so were times for good paying jobs.

### In Unions There Is Strength:

- The sweat of labor is what lubricated these machines.
  - Wages didn't share the proportionately with their employers in the benefits of the age of big business.
- New machines displaced employees.
  - Though in the long run, more jobs were created than destroyed.
  - The labor market had severely handicapped wage earners.
  - The new railroad attracted employers to create more jobs for unemployed workers.
- Individuals were powerless against the big industry.
  - This forced them to get into organized groups and fight for their basic rights.
  - This was hard because organizations could easily get high-priced lawyers, control the local press, and they could hire other people "thugs" to attack these labor organizers.
- Corporations still had other weapons to use.
  - They were able to call on the federal courts to issue injunctions ordering the strikers to stop their striking.
  - The company was able to request the state authorities to bring in troops.
  - They could lockout rebellious workers.
- The middle-class public
  - The middle-class men ignored the outcry of the workers.
  - American wages were the highest in the world.

### Labor Limps Along

- The National Labor Union purpose was to organize workers across different trades and challenge companies for better working conditions.
  - The embattled Knights refused to thrust their lance into politics; instead they campaigned for economic and social reform, including producers' cooperatives and codes for safety and health (they frowned upon industrial warfare)

### Unhorsing the Knights of Labor

- The Knights of Labor began to decline when they were accused of attacking innocent people.
  - The Knights were riding for a fall; they became involved in a number of May Day strikes in 1886, about half of which failed; a focal point was Chicago, home to 80,000
    - Chicago was also home to a few hundred anarchists, many of them foreign-born, who were advocating a violent overthrow of the American government

- Tensions built up in the bloody Haymarket Square episode; labor disorders had broken out, and on May 4, 1886, the Chicago police advanced on a meeting
- Suddenly a dynamite bomb was thrown that killed/injured several dozen people

### The AF of L to the Fore

- The American Federation of Labor was founded in 1886 and was led by Samuel Gompers.
  - It sought for better wages, hours, and working conditions.
  - The federation's main weapons were the walkout and the boycott.

### **Chapter 25: America Moves to the City**

#### **The Urban Frontier**

- Between 1850 and 1900, urban populations exploded throughout the globe, and America was no exception to the urban trend:
  - The population of American cities tripled, and large cities like New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia thrived. By the end of the 19th century, 4 of every 10 Americans were city dwellers.
  - Growing up in addition to out made possible such dense urban populations. Skyscrapers were an important contribution in this regard.
- The upsides of city life included:
  - Commuting via subway and trolley cars
  - The abundance of amenities such as electricity, indoor plumbing, and telephones
  - The availability of industrial jobs
  - Robust nightlife,
- The downsides of urban dwelling included:
  - Poor living conditions in some segregated neighborhoods, including slums, dumbbell tenements, and flophouses.
  - Dangers, such as fire hazards.
  - An abundance of garbage that overwhelmed sanitary facilities
- The characteristics of city life reflected growing cultural changes.
  - Consumerism began to replace traditional values of thrift.
  - Class divisions widened.
  - Cities became the semblance of “humanity compressed - the best and worst in a strangely composite community.”

#### **The New Immigration**

- The urban and industrial revolutions were fed by advancements in agriculture:
  - European peasants, pushed off the land in part by competition from cheap American foodstuffs, were pulled into cities—in both Europe and America—by the new lure of industrial jobs.
  - Growing numbers of immigrants poured into the U.S. At a high point 1882, 788,992 arrived—or more than 2,100 a day
- The 1880s saw a shift in immigrant backgrounds:
  - Until then, most immigrants had come from the British Isles and western Europe, chiefly Germany and Scandinavia. Their cultural traditions made them well-adapted to an American way of life.
  - The “New Immigrants” came from southern and eastern Europe. Among them were Italians, Croats, Slovaks, Greeks, and Poles. Many of them lacked an education, worshipped differently, and had experienced only despotism and dictatorship, making it much more difficult for them to assimilate.

- The portion of “New Immigrants” increased from 19% to 66% of the immigrant flood.
- Why America?
  - Profit-seeking industrialists proclaimed throughout Europe the job availability, religious freedom, and high standard of living that America had to offer.
  - 25% of the 20 million immigrants between 1820-1900 eventually returned to their country of origin.
  - Those that stayed struggled to preserve their culture by establishing schools, clubs, and stores.
  - The children of the immigrants often sought to plunge headfirst into the American culture and way of life, speaking English fluently and rejecting the traditional culture of their parents.

### **Parties and Social Reformers Reach Out**

- The federal government did nothing to control to influx of immigrants besides take care of the criminals and the insane.
- City governments were overwhelmed over the sheer amount of growth.
- The factories took care of their immigrants.
- Boss Tweed
  - Taking care of immigrants was a lucrative business. A boss would provide jobs, housing, clothing, and food in exchange for political support.
  - Bosses also established schools, parks, and hospitals in immigrant neighborhoods.
- Several protestant clergyman wanted to apply the lessons of Christianity in factories and slums.
- Walter Rauschenbusch became the pastor of a German Baptist church in New York City in 1886.
- Washington Gladden took over a Congregational church in Columbus, Ohio in 1882.
- Both churches insisted that they fix the current problems during their time, declaring the Sermon on the Mount as the science of society.
- Settlement houses became centers of women’s activism and of social reform.
- Kelley moved to the Henry House Settlement and served as the general secretary of the National Consumers League for three decades
- Jane Addams (1860-1935)
  - She was one of the first generation of college educated women. After graduating she went in search of other outlets for her talent other than teaching or charity work (both of which were the only acceptable careers for women).
  - The Daughters of the American Revolution expelled her from their organization.
  - In Chicago in 1889, she established the Hull House, the most well-known American settlement house.
  - The Hull House offered instruction in English, counseling, child care services for hard working mothers, and cultural activities for neighborhood residents.
  - She openly condemned war as well as poverty and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931.

### **Narrowing the Welcome Mat**

- The German and Irish arrivals sparked the idea of nativism.
- They had come over for the same reason as the old arrivals - to escape poverty and squalor.
- Eastern and Southern Europeans were viewed as culturally inferior and exotic hordes and were often treated quite rudely.
- The high birth rate raised fear and alarm.
- The native-born Americans blamed immigrants for the degradation of the urban government.
- Unionists were elated when they discovered the immigrants were willing to work for starvation wages.

- APA (American Protective Association) was founded in 1887 and had a million members. They discouraged voting for Roman Catholic candidates for office and used depictions of nuns in a lustful way.
- Labor leaders argued that if the American industry was being protected from foreign goods, American workers should be protected from foreign laborers.
- The first law against immigrants that Congress passed in 1882 barred criminals, paupers, and convicts. The most dramatic law, however, was to ban the Chinese. In 1885, Congress banned the importation of foreign workers under contract. Later laws also applied to polygamists, prostitutes, alcoholics, anarchists, the insane, and people carrying disease.
- The Statue of Liberty was gifted to the U.S. from France in 1886. Emma Lazarus's poem "The New Colossus," later inscribed on a plaque in front of the poem, resonated with the New Immigrants.
- The modern U.S. owes much to the fresh off the boat, ready to work immigrants for the diversity, brawn, brains, and courage they brought to American society.

- **Churches Confront the Urban Challenge**

- Protestant churches suffered from the wave of immigration. Many of their views were irrelevant. Some grand churches were seen as a joke.
- John D. Rockefeller was the pillar of the Baptist Church, and J. Pierpont Morgan of the Episcopal Church. The Episcopal Church owned some of the city's worst slum property. Cynics called it "the Republican party at prayer."
- During this time, the Liberal Protestants emerged, an offshoot of the roots of the Unitarian revolt against orthodox Calvinism. The liberal ideas came to the mainstream of Protestantism during 1875-1925. The liberals took old ideas and reformed it with modern culture.
- The Liberal Protestants rejected biblical literalism, and instead regarded biblical stories as guidelines rather than dogma.
- Dwight Lyman Moody was a major influence on liberal Protestantism. As a former shoe salesman, he preached about forgiveness. His ideas attracted many.
- During this time, The Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths were growing increasingly popular. By 1900, the Roman Catholics had become the largest single denomination, coming in at nearly 1 million followers.
- Cardinal James Gibbins (1834-1921), an urban Catholic leader, had gained massive popularity. He had several president acquaintances, and used his power to assist the American labor movement.
- By 1890, one could choose from 150 denominations, including the Salvation Army. Their soldiers didn't have swords, but they invaded England and established a beachhead on the country street corners. The Salvation Army was famous for its good works, such as serving free soup to anyone in need.
- Mary Baker Eddy founded the Church of Christ, Science in 1879 after she became very sick. She preached that practicing Christianity healed sickness. She pointed out all her views in her book, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. The book was very popular and sold many copies. By the time of Eddy's death, she had founded a church with several hundred thousand followers.
- Two new religiously affiliated group became popular around this time. The Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations, called the YMCA and the YWCA, were created before the Civil War. They combined religion with physical and other kinds of education. They appeared in almost every city by the end of the 19th century.

### **Darwin Disrupts the Churches**

- Charles Darwin's writings were very unsettling to religion, along with the sale of books on comparative religion and historical criticism. He set forth the idea that higher forms of life

evolved from lower forms of life over time, which he attributed to a process of biological mutation and adaptation.

- Darwin was not the first scientist to propose evolution but was the first to introduce the idea of natural selection. He believed that nature blindly chose organisms to survive or to die based on inheritable variations that they possessed. Some traits were more desirable than others, which led to the passing of genes through mating.
- Darwin's radical ideas caused anger from scientists and laymen alike. Even many zoologists held on to the ideas of the past.
- By 1875, most of the scientists in America had embraced the theory of organic evolution, though not all believed in natural selection yet.
- At first, most religious believers rejected his ideas, but by 1875, the religious community split into two camps:
  - A conservative minority stood behind the scripture. Their rejection of the scientific consensus spawned a view of biblical authority that eventually led to fundamentalism in the 20th century.
  - Most religious thinkers parted ways with the conservatives and refused to accept the Bible as either history or science. They feared that hostility towards evolution would alienate educated believers, and overtime, an increasing number of people began to side with Darwin.
- As science began explaining more of the natural world, commentators refrained from adding religious perspectives to the discussion.

### **The Lust for Learning**

- Public education continued its upward climb.
- The idea of tax-supported elementary schools was gathering strength.
- Americans were accepting the notion that a free government could not function successfully if people were not educated.
- By 1870, more and more states were making at least elementary school education mandatory, which helped check the abuses of child labor.
- High schools were spreading by the 1880's and the 1890's
- Before the Civil War, private academies were common and tax-supported high schools were rare, numbering only a few hundred.
- The new concept was that a high school education, as well as a grade school education, were a birth right of every citizen.
- By 1900, there were roughly 6000 high schools.
- Free textbooks were also being provided by taxpayers.
- Teacher-training schools experienced a huge expansion after the Civil War.
- Kindergartens began to gain strong support.
- Catholic parochial schools were quickly becoming a major part of the educational structure.
- The Chautauqua movement, launched in 1874, sponsored public lectures and home study courses for adult education.
- Crowded cities generally provided better educational facilities .
- The illiteracy rate fell from 20 percent in 1870 to 10.7 percent in 1900.
- Americans were beginning to believe in the power of education to problem solve.

### **Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People**

- The south was behind in public education because of the Civil War.
- African Americans suffered the most
- 44 percent of nonwhites were illiterate in 1900.
- The champion of black education was Booker T. Washington

- He wrote an autobiography called *Up from Slavery*, which tells how he slept under a board sidewalk to save up money for school.
- He was called in 1881 to teach forty black students in Alabama, where he taught them useful trades so that they could become respected, self-sufficient, and economically secure.
- Washington's self help approach was labeled accommodationist because it didn't directly challenge white supremacy. He avoided the issue of social equality because racism ran so deep in the south. Instead, he worked for the right to economic and educational resources for the black community. Instead he believed that economic independence would be the ticket to black political and civil rights.
- Washington's commitment to training blacks in agriculture and useful trades made Tuskegee Institute an ideal place for George Washington Carver to teach and research.
  - Carver became an internationally famous agricultural chemist after he joined the faculty in 1896. He discovered uses for the peanut (shampoo, axle grease), sweet potato (vinegar), and soybean (paint).
  - He advocated for gradualism and separatism.
- Other black leaders, notably Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, compared Booker T. Washington to an "Uncle Tom" because they believed that he was condemning their race to manual labor and inferiority.
- 
- He demanded complete equality for blacks, both social and economic, and argued that the black community should be given access to the mainstream American life.
- He helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909
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- He died in self-exile in Africa in 1931 at the age of 95.
- Many of Du Bois's differences with Washington showed the contrasting life experiences of southern and northern whites.

### **The Hallowed Halls of Ivy**

- Colleges and universities shot up in the decades following the civil war.
  - Everyone soon felt the need for a college education in the scramble for the golden apple of success.
  - Even women and african Americans were finding were opportunities for higher education.
  - By 1880 every third college graduate was a women.
  - higher education for blacks made attendance at white institutions possible.
- This growth of higher education was owed to the Morrill Act of 1862. The law, passed after the South had seceded, provided a generous grant of the public lands to the states for support of education.
  - Land grant colleges, most became state universities and provided special services like military training.
  - This law gave states public lands provided the lands be sold or used for profit and the proceeds used to establish at least one college hence, land grant colleges that would teach agriculture and the mechanical arts.
  - The Hatch of Act of 1887 extended the Morrill Act providing funds for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations in connection with land-grant colleges.
- Private philanthropy richly supplemented government grants to higher education. Many of the the new industrial millionaires, developing tender social consciences, donated immense fortunes to educational enterprises.
  - A philanthropist was cynically. Described as "one who steals privately and gives publicly."

- John Hopkins ably carried on the German tradition of profusely footnoted times. Reputable scholars no longer had to go abroad for a gilt-edged graduate degree.

### **The Appeal of the Press**

- Books continued to be a major source of edification and enjoyment for young and old
  - Bestsellers of 1880s were generally old favorites like David Copperfield and Ivanhoe
  - Well-stocked public libraries were making encouraging progress, especially in Boston and New York; the magnificent Library of Congress building (1897) provided thirteen acres of floor space in the largest and costliest edifice of its kind in the world
  - A new era was inaugurated by the generous gifts of Andrew Carnegie; he contributed \$60 million for the construction of public libraries all over the country; by 1900 there were about nine thousand free circulating libraries in America
- newspaper presses, kept pace with the demands of a word-hungry public; but in the heavy investment in machinery and plant was accompanied by a growing fear of offending subscribers
  - Sensationalism was capturing the public taste
- Two journalistic tycoons emerged
  - use of colored comic supplements, featuring the “Yellow Kid,” gave the name yellow journalism to his lurid sheets
  - Able to draw on his California father’s mining millions, he ultimately built up a powerful chain of newspapers
- both championed many worthy causes, both prostituted the press in their struggle for increased circulation
- Their flair for scandal and sensational rumor was happily somewhat offset by the introduction of syndicated material

### **Apostles of Reform**

- Magazines partially satisfied the public appetite for good reading, notably old standbys
- Possibly the most influential journal of all was the liberal and highly intellectual New York Nation, which was read largely by professors, preachers, and publicists
  - The Nation attained only a modest circulation about 10,000 in the 19th century
  - Henry George, was an original thinker who left a mark
  - Poor in schooling, he was rich in idealism and in human kindness
  - The association of progress with poverty” according to George was the pressure of growing population on a fixed supply of land unjustifiably pushed up property value
- George soon became a most controversial figure
  - Finally brought out in 1879, the book eventually sold some 3 million copies
  - George also lectured widely in America, where he influenced thinking about the maldistribution of wealth
- Edward Bellamy was a journalist-reformer of remarkable power; he published a socialistic novel, Looking Backward,
- To a nation already alarmed by the trust evil, the book had a magnetic appeal and sold over a million copies

### **Pioneering Pragmatists**

- Nineteenth-century Americans had a habit of joining clubs. Luminaries met for a spontaneous food and social conversation at the Saturday club.
- embers had nicknamed it the club One club founded in Cambridge Massachusetts lasted only nine months but its members left a lasting mark on the American intellectual life.

- A group of young men started calling it the metaphysical club. It kept no records of its proceedings. Its members missed meetings and made no mention of its existence in their letters, diaries, or writings.
  - Young Henry James said it gives me a headache merely to know of it.
  - Pragmatism sprouted in the fertile intellectual soil of the late 19th century Atlantic world.
  - James applied at Darwin's insights from biology to fields such as philosophy, Logic, and psychology.
- John Dewey demonstrating his faith in the unity of theory and practice by becoming a public intellectual and social advocate activist.
- He urged philosophers to abandon debates about knowledge in favor of tackling the real problems of men
- Holmes, followed pragmatism's injunction to evaluate the effects of ideas rather than simply adopt prescriptions from the past.
  - From his personal experience fighting in the Civil War where he nearly died from his wounds, Holmes required a bleak skepticism toward jurisprudence.
- Many commentators on pragmatism have considered it the quintessential expression American practicality.
- Pragmatism went out of fashion during the Cold War era, when Americans believed in moral certainties such as the superiority of the United States and the value-free empiricism of science.
  - But it has enjoyed a striking renewal in recent years. As new kinds of uncertainty ranging from terrorist violence to scientific dilemmas raise fresh challenges in the 21st-century, many modern American intellectuals are harking back to pragmatism.
  - pragmatism offers today's thinkers a philosophy of life built on experimental, ethical commitment, and open ended democratic debate.

### **The New Morality**

- Victoria Woodhull
  - 1871 publicly proclaimed her belief in free love
  - Ran for president in 1872
- *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*
  - Victoria Woodhull and Tennessee Claflin
  - 1872 exposed Henry Ward Beecher's adulterous affair
- Anthony Comstock
  - Lifelong war on the "immoral"
  - Self-appointed defender of sexual purity
- "new morality" being reflected in rising divorce rates, expanding practice of birth control, and open discussions of sexual topics.

### **Families and Women in the City**

- "Divorce revolution"
  - Late nineteenth century was the beginning of the era of divorce
- Charlotte Perkins Gilman
  - Major feminist prophet in 1898
  - Called upon women to abandon their dependent status and contribute to the larger life of the community through productive involvement in the economy
  - *Women and Economics*
    - Published by Gilman
    - Classic of feminist literature
- National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
  - Formed in 1890 by militant suffragists
    - Elizabeth Cady Stanton



- Helped organize the first woman's rights convention in 1848
  - Susan B. Anthony
    - Radical Quaker spitfire who courted jail by trying to cast a ballot in the 1872 presidential election
  - Limited membership to whites
- Carrie Chapman Catt
  - Leader of the 1900 generation of women in the suffrage battle
  - Pragmatic and businesslike reformer of relentless dedication
- Ida B. Wells
  - Inspired women to mount a nationwide anti-lynching crusade
  - Helped launch the National Association of Colored Women in 1896

### **Prohibiting Alcohol and Promoting Reform**

- National Prohibition party
  - Organized in 1869
  - 18th Amendment in 1919
- Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
  - Frances E. Willard
  - Carrie A. Nation
  - Organized in 1874
  - Militant women entered the alcoholic arena
  - White ribbon - symbol of purity
- Anti-Saloon League
  - Formed in 1893
- American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA)
  - Created in 1866
  - Henry Bergh
- American Red Cross
  - Launched in 1881
  - Clara Barton

### **Postwar Fiction Lowbrow and High**

- General Lew Wallace
  - Lawyer, soldier, and author
  - Sought to combat the prevailing wave of Darwinian skepticism with his novel
- Horatio Alger
  - He became so popular because his stories implanted moral lessons of virtue, hard work, bravery, achieved success, honor, and middle-class respectability
  - Arguably the most socially influential American writer of his generation
- Realism
  - William Dean Howells
    - "father of American realism"
    - Writes about ordinary men and women in familiar surroundings
  - Mark Twain
    - Journalist, humorist, and satirist
    - His real name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens but he later took his pen name Mark Twain
  - Henry James

- New Yorker who turned from law to literature
    - The Portrait of a Lady, The Wings of the Dove, and The Bostonians
    - Frequently made women his central characters
  - Edith Wharton
    - Exposed the futile struggles and interior costs of striving characters stuck on the social ladder
    - Verged on naturalism
- Naturalism
  - Stephen Crane
    - Shared the misfortune of life in the urban, industrial America
    - Wrote Maggie: A Girl of the Streets and The Red Badge of Courage
  - Theodore Dreiser
    - Wrote Sister Carrie which was about a poor working girl adapting to urban life in Chicago
    - She became a man's mistress and then elopes with someone else
    - Her disregard for prevailing moral standards offended Dreiser's publisher
    - It was withdrawn from circulation but later reemerged as an American classic
- Regionalism
  - A movement that sought to chronicle the peculiarities of local ways of life before the coming wave of industrial standardization
  - Focuses on the characters, dialect, customs, topography, and other features particular to a specific region.
  - They use dialect to establish credibility and authenticity of regional characters
  - Use detailed description, especially of small, seemingly insignificant details central to an understanding of the region

### **Artistic Triumphs**

- Realism and regionalism also energized the American art world
- Artists
  - Thomas Eakins - created an artistic catalogue of his hometown's social, scientific, and sporting life at the end of the nineteenth century
  - Winslow Homer - reveled in rugged realism and boldness of conception
  - James Whistler - eccentric and quarrelsome Massachusetts Yankee his work included a self portrait of his mother
  - Mary Cassatt - painted sensitive portrayals of modern women and children. She earned a place in the pantheon of French impressionist painters
  - Augustus Saint-Gaudens - the most gifted sculptor yet produced by America.
- Music
  - In the 1880's and 90's music was gaining popularity and assembling high-quality symphony orchestras
  - The metropolitan opera house of new york was erected in 1883
  - Black folk traditions like spirituals and ragged music were evolving into the blues, ragtime, and jazz
  - The phonograph was invented and by 1900 had reached over 150,000 homes
- Architecture
  - City Beautiful movement
    - Wanted to reshape american urban space
    - Convey a sense of harmony, order, and monumentality
    - Constructed grand urban landmarks like New York's Grand Central Terminal
  - Daniel Burnham
    - City planner that helped redesign Chicago and Washington, D.C.

- Believed that could make perfect progressive cities, inspiring civic virtue and egalitarian values
- First major project was World's Columbian Exposition which was held in Chicago in 1893
- It honored the four hundredth anniversary of Columbus's first voyage

### **The Business of Amusement**

- The high-tented and multiringed circus emerged full-blown
  - Phineas T Barnum and James A Bailey in 1881 staged the "Greatest Show on Earth"
  - The circus had become by far the most popular form of entertainment in America
  - Multiple rings and stages became a unique feature of the American Circus
- There were also wild west shows headed by William F. Cody
  - These included war whooping Indians, live buffalo and deadeye marksmen
  - His wild west show evolved into an international institution and made him one of the world's first global celebrities
- Baseball was also emerging as the national pastime
  - Professional players formed a league in the 1870s
  - In 1888 an all star team toured the world
- Basketball was invented in 1891 by James Naismith
  - It was designed as an active indoor sport that could be played during the winter months
  - Spread rapidly and became very popular in the next century
- Football became popular well before 1889
  - Yale man Walter C Camp chose his first all American team
  - The game of 1893 drew fifty thousand cheering fans
- There was a common popular culture among Americans of playing, reading, shopping, and talking alike
- The explosion of the cities made Americans more diverse and more similar at the same time

### **Conclusion**

- From 1865-1900, the population of American cities had tripled
- By 1890, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia all had populations greater than 1 million
- Louis Sullivan contributed to the development of the skyscraper
- City limits were extended outward due to electric trolleys
- Trash became a large problem in cities due to throwaway items such as bottles, boxes, bags, and cans
- The New Immigrants of the 1800s came from southern and eastern Europe
- Immigrants left their home country because there was no room for them
- The federal government did little to help immigrants assimilate to American society
- Nativists worried that the original Anglo-Saxon population would be outnumbered
- Churches suffered from people moving to the cities
- Darwin believed that humans had evolved from lower forms of life
- He also believed in natural selection
- Public education and the idea of tax-supported elementary and high schools gained support
- The South lagged behind in education due to the war
- Booker T. Washington was the leading champion of black education
- Female and black colleges arose after the Civil War
- The Morrill Act of 1862 granted public lands the states to support education
- Public health increased due to scientific advancements
- The Library of Congress was founded in 1897
- The printing of newspapers increased due to the Linotype

- One of the most influential magazines was the New York Nation
- Starting in the late 1800s, divorce rates increased and family sizes decreased
- Women became more independent in the urban environment
- Liquor consumption increased during the 1800s
- The 18th amendment banned alcohol in America
- As literacy increased, book reading did too
- Authors started to write about realism, naturalism, and regionalism
- Music and portrait painting increased in popularity
- The phonograph enabled the reproduction of music by mechanical means
- The circus emerged in the 1800s. Baseball was also emerging as a national pastime
- Basketball was invented in 1891 by James Naismith

### **The Clash of Cultures on the Plains**

- In 1860 there were about 360,000 Native Americans in the Midwest
- Migration and changes in culture were common
- Conflict between tribes
- Cheyenne and Sioux became more civilized by using horses
- White soldiers spread deadly diseases
- White settlers decreased number of bison and
- Tension started to rise between whites and natives
- Federal government tried to calm the Indians
- The reservation system set up boundaries
- White settlers misunderstood tribes
- Government rounded up the Indians
- Natives gave up their land to the white settlers
- Started conflict between the Indians and the U.S. army

### **Receding Native Population**

- Indian Wars going on to the west were brutal
- Aggressive whites would kill peaceful Indians
- Colonel J.M. Chivington killed 400 Native Americans in cold blood
- The U.S. army was brutal to the Natives
- Indians began to fight back
- Sioux war party ambushed William J. Fetterman's soldiers and civilians in the Bighorn Mountains
- The Indians also mutilated the people and did not leave a single survivor
- Neither side was innocent
- The massacre of Fetterman's people was one of the few Indian wins of the Plains War
- In 1868 the government signed the Treaty of Fort Laramie abandoning the Bozeman Trail
- Fighting started back up in 1874 with Colonel Custer
- He discovered gold sending miners into the Sioux lands

- The Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho Indians fought back
- Custer's 7th cavalry tried to return the Indians to the reservation
- The white men outnumbered and lost but Native win was a short run
- The U.S. army relentlessly hunted Plains Indians
- The Nez Perce Indians herded into their reservation
- After fighting the Indians were told they were being brought back to their original land in Idaho
- Instead they were taken to a reservation in Kansas
- 40 percent of their people died from disease
- Finally the survivors were allowed to return to Idaho
- The toughest to suppress by the U.S. were the Apache
- They finally had to surrender when Apache women were taken to Florida
- Eventually the Native Americans were put into reservations where they could preserve their culture and ignored by the Whites
- Reasons Indians lost: railroad through west, disease, and the loss of bison

### **Bellowing Herds of Bison**

Buffalo were very important to Native Americans because they were used for food, clothing, fuel, and harnesses.

- End of Civil War, 15 million bison roaming plains.
- Railroads split the Great Plains... this created less space for bison to roam.
- The whites wanted to kill of the Indian way of life, they were killed for hides, or even for the sheer amusement of it.
- By 1885, only a thousand or so buffalo were still alive.

### **The End of the Trail**

By the 1880s, the whites tolerance toward Indians began to diminish and the national conscience began to stir uneasily over the plight of the Indians.

- Writer Helen Hunt Jackson wrote books called the "A Century of Dishonor" and "Ramona". These books outlined all the inequities perpetrated against the Indians.
- White missionaries would force Indians to convert to their religion and , they helped urge the government to outlaw the sacred Sun Dance. It was a festival that Whites thought was the war-drum beating.
- The movement to reform Indian policy was the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887.
- The Dawes Act struck directly at tribal organization
- Under these federal policies, the Indian population started to mount slowly.
- Full citizenship was granted to all Indians in 1924.

### **The Plains Indians**

After the end of the Indian wars, the Plains tribes struggled on, jealously guarding their communities against white encroachment.

- The Plains Indians have preserved much of their ancestral cultural to this day.
- The northern part of Texas all the way to Saskatchewan were home to some thirty different tribes.

- Each tribe spoke a distinct language, practiced their own religion, and formed its own government.
- The early Indians were not exclusively hunters.
- The nomadic Plains Indians required difficult loading and carting. The Indians either carried all of their possessions or heaped them on wheelless carts.
- In the sixteenth century, the Spanish conquistadors came into the New World. The conquistadors brought their horses which revolutionized Indian societies.
- The plains pony also ignited a furious competition.
- The European invasion soon eclipsed the short lived era of the horse. After many battles the Plains Indians found themselves crammed together on tiny reservations.

Wyatt- Mining, Beef, The Farmer's Frontier

### **Mining: From Dishpan to Ore Breaker**

- 59ers came to the Rockies CO, ripping it apart to find gold
- More random lucky strikes brought silver-seekers into other Western states looking to hit it big
- When the people would migrate away from the cities, they would become ghost towns
- Once the loose surface gold was gobbled up, ore-breaking machinery was imported to smash the gold-bearing quartz
- Mass metal production helped to facilitate the building of new railroads, finance the Civil War, and intensified the conflicts between Indians and the whites
- Silver and Gold enabled the Treasury to resume specie payments in 1879
- "Silver Senators"=represented the "acreage states". Used influence to promote silver miners

### **Beef Bonanzas and the Long Drive:**

- Several million herds of cattle roamed through Texas after the Civil War ended
- Long-horned cattle killed and poached for their hides because there was no way to profitably sell their meat
- Texas Cowboys drove herds of cattle over the vast plains to railroad terminals
- "Cow Towns"=a town or city in a cattle-raising area of western North America.
- Marshal James B. "Wild Bill" Hickok=a folk hero of the American Old West known for his work across the frontier as a drover, wagon master, soldier, spy, scout, lawman, gunfighter, gambler, showman, and actor.

### **The Farmers' Frontier:**

- Homestead Act of 1862=provided that any adult citizen, or intended citizen, who had never borne arms against the U.S. government could claim 160 acres of surveyed government land.

- After 40 years had passed, about half a million families used the Homestead Act to get new homes for themselves
- Railroads played a major part in developing the agricultural West, through marketing crops
- The Northern Pacific Railroad had nearly a thousand paid agents in Europe at once
- Great American Desert bloomed
- More than 45 million acres of land were irrigated in seventeen western states

### **The Far West Comes of Age**

- Mass migration 1870s to 1890s.
- New Western states admitted by Republican party (to receive more congressional and electoral votes/support).
- Fertile plains of Oklahoma now available to the public.
- Utah was deemed worthy of admission to the states in 1896 after the Mormon Church banned polygamy.

### **The Fading Frontier**

- In 1890, the superintendent of the census announced that a frontier line was no longer discernible.
- The free land in America was dwindling and almost gone by the end of the century.
- Most of the time, farmers sold their land as settlement came near, which turned out to be their most profitable crop.
- Farming was considered a “safety valve”. The theory was that the unemployed in the cities merely moved west and took up farming and prospered.
- Native Americans struggled for the last time to try and stop colonization in the West.

### **The Great Frontier**

- The pioneers who surged westward were apart of a great global land grab that changed many lives and landscapes on several continents.
- The settlers had superiority over all the indigenous people that were encountered, especially in weaponry, transportation, and political organization.
- All the settlers were very similar regardless of which country/continent they were in.
- The various frontiers around the world helped shape the particular geography and history of the area.

Lexi: The farm becomes a factory, Deflation dooms the debtor, Unhappy Farmers

### **The Farm Becomes a Factory:**

- American agriculture and farming was quickly changing
- Mechanization of agriculture= introduction of machinery
- Bonanza wheat farms (Minnesota-North Dakota area)
- ^^ foreshadowed gigantic agribusinesses of next century
- California= “not a country of farms but a country of plantations and estates”

- 1880s= railroad refrigerator car invented

### **Deflation Dooms the Debtor:**

- Bankruptcy occurred in 1800s
- Currency majorly deflated
- In 1870, currency in circulation for each person was \$19.42, in 1890 it was \$22.67
- Many farmers lost their farms due to unpayable debt
- The rates of interest ran from 8-40%, were charged mainly by eastern loan companies
- New World going through Industrial Feudalism

### **Unhappy Farmers:**

- Natural forces such as weather and hoards of insects began to diminish agriculture
- But wealthy eastern citizens could put their money in safe-deposit boxes
- Increased railroad prices and rates

### **Dylan: The Farmers Take Their Stand**

- In 1868 Prices dropped for farmers
- the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was created in 1867.
- Oliver H. Kelley was the leader of the grangers.
- Kelley's first goal was to enhance the lives of lonely farmers .
- The Grange society claimed 800,000 people.
- Grangers also went into politics.
- "Granger Laws" became a thing.
- Grangers influence faded after the Wabash decision.

### **Prelude to Populism**

- The farmers alliance was founded in TX
- In 1890 the member count was over a million people.
- A separate all black farming alliance to formed in the 1880s
- Later in the 1890s the Populist political party formed.
- They too were trying to make farmers lives easier.
- Populist wanted unlimited coinage
- William Hope wrote the Coin's financial
- 
- The political party won several congressional seats.

### **Coxey's Army and the Pullman Strike**

- The panic and depression of 1893 strengthened the Populists' argument
- Armies of the unemployed began marching
- The populist viewed the unemployed as potential allies.
- Coxey led the marchers.



- J Coxe set out for Washington in 1894
- General Coxe and his lieutenants were arrested.
- The Pullman Strike happened in 1894.
- Eugene Debs led the strike
- The Pullman Place Car Company was hit hard by depression and made pay cuts.
- Workers struck the Pullman Place Car Company causing panic.
- The American Federation of Labor declined to support the Pullman strikers
- U.S. Attorney General Richard Olney called for federal troops
- Federal troops crushed the Pullman strike
- Employers started trying to crush the labor unions by court action.

Jackson - Golden McKinley and Silver Bryan, Class Conflict: Plowholders Versus Bondholders, and Republican Stand-Pattism Enthroned

### **Golden McKinley and Silver Bryan**

- 1896 election
- William McKinley
- Marcus Alonzo Hanna
- The democratic party
- Chicago in July of 1896
- William Jennings Bryan
- Silver
- Golden McKinley and Silver Bryan

### **Class Conflict: Plowholders Versus Bondholders**

- Hanna and McKinley
- Bryan and silver
- Panic With Eastern conservatives
- Newspapers begin to turn on Bryan
- Bryan vs. Hanna
- McKinley is starting to push towards presidency
- Election Day
- A New Political Era

### **Republican Stand-Pattism Enthroned**

- McKinley took the inaugural oath in 1897
- McKinley was an ear-to-the-ground politician
- He would shy away from the flaming banner of reform
- The Wilson-Gorman law
- Prosperity in 1897
- The Gold Standard Act of 1900
- New Gold