

## Chapter 23 Study Guide

### The "Bloody Shirt" Elects Grant

- Presidential Election of 1868
- Republicans nominated General Ulysses S. Grant
- Democrats nominated Horatio Seymour
- General Grant won

### The Era of Good Stealings

- Post war was filled with corruption
- Jim Fisk and Jay Gould tried to make a plot to hoard and make a profit off gold
  - They tried to get President Grant and his brother-in-law involved
  - The price of gold plunged downward on Sep. 24, 1869
  - Known as Black Friday
- Burly "Boss" Tweed also tried to make a profit through corruption
  - He used bribery and fraudulent elections to drain New York of at least \$200mil
  - NY attorney Samuel Tilden was appointed to prosecute him when the *New York Times* found evidence
  - Tweed later died behind bars

### A Carnival of Corruption

- Government chartered the Union Pacific Railroad (1864) and payed them to build a rail line starting in Omaha, NE to meet with another line being built from Sacramento, CA (first transcontinental railroad)
- Union Pacific Railroad secretly created a company (Credit Mobilier) and hired them to help build the railroad for \$50 million more than the actual cost and pocketed the money, then sent the bills to the government
- Credit Mobilier appeared very profitable in stock industry, so stock prices soared
- The head of the company feared discovery of the scandal, so he distributed stocks in the Credit Mobilier to congressmen, who made quick money by selling the stocks
- Credit Mobilier's head had a falling out with a friend, who exposed the scandal

### The Liberal Republican Revolt of 1872

- Due to unrest over Grant's presidentship, some republicans broke off and formed the Liberal Republican Party in 1872
- The party chose Horace Greeley, founder and editor of the New York Tribune, as their presidential candidate
- Grant won the election and served a second term
- This "revolt" led to the Republican party to clean their house and pass the General Amnesty Act, which removed disabilities from former confederate leaders

### Depression, Deflation, and Inflation

- Panic of 1873- People looking to make money laid more railroads, dug more mines, built more factories, grew more grain, etc. than the markets would buy up
- They cannot pay back the banks because they are making no money
- Individuals lost their savings and 15,000 American businesses declared bankruptcy
- Black Americans were hard hit
- During the war, the government printed greenbacks as emergency money
- Post war, the Treasury worked to remove \$450 million greenbacks from circulation

- With the Panic of 1873, debtors and farmers wanted “cheap money” and pushed for bringing the greenbacks back so they could have more money (causing inflation) so they could pay off their debts (doesn’t make sense because their debts would also need to be payed off with more money so they are no better off)
- The banks wanted the opposite- deflation
- Congress passed a bill to print more greenbacks, people convinced Grant to veto the bill
- Also managed to get the Resumption Act of 1875 passed, pledged that the government would continue to take greenbacks out of circulation and to begin redeeming all paper currency in gold at face value in 1879
- Debtors needed a way out of their financial problems, so they tried to trade in silver for cash, but the Treasury said that silver wasn’t worth as much as it was
- Miners refused to sell silver to the government, stopping production of silver dollars
- Because of the Resumption Act, the government had begun to accumulate gold
- With the process of taking the greenbacks out of circulation during the period of not repaying them, the greenbacks were actually brought back up to face value and the government did not lose money with the trade-ins
- The Republican party pushed back against this, causing a Democratic House of Representatives to be elected in.

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

- During the 30 year period after the civil war known as the Gilded Age, government majority was a political seesaw.
- Every election was won with a small majority.
- This period’s voter turnout was historically high with nearly 80% of eligible voters turning out for presidential elections.

#### **REPUBLICANS**

- Puritans
- Believed the government should regulate economic and moral affairs of society.
- Had support from **Grand Army of the Republic** which was a fraternity of former Civil War Veterans

#### **DEMOCRATS**

- Immigrants
- Lutherans and Roman Catholics
- Religious Toleration
- Against government involvement in society

**Patronage:** the act of giving jobs in exchange for votes

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

- Grant wanted to run for another term but the House voted it down
- Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes
- Democrats nominated Samuel Tilden
- Tilden was the popular candidate
- They could not decide which branch of Congress would count the votes: Democratic House or Republican Senate
  - It was likely that the side of the branch that counted would win

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

- Hayes-Tilden standoff was to be decided by fifteen men from the House, the Senate, and the Supreme Court

- Democrats would allow Hayes to take office if all troops were removed for Louisiana and South Carolina
- Peace was achieved but the civil rights of southern blacks was lost
- Civil Rights Act of 1875 represented the end of reconstruction
- Fourteenth amendment only protected African Americans from the government and not individuals

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

- As Reconstruction ended and the military returned northward, white Democrats asserted their power.
  - Most African Americans became sharecroppers (providing nothing but labor) or tenant farmers (if they could provide their own tools).
  - Literacy requirements for voting began, voter registration laws emerged, and poll taxes began. These were all targeted at black voters.
- In 1896, the Supreme Court ruled in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson that “separate but equal” facilities were constitutional.
  - Thus “Jim Crow” segregation was legalized.

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

- Due to the depression, the 4 major railroad powerhouses cut worker’s pay by 10%
- This caused unrest and President Hayes sent in troops to calm the situation
- In California, the Chinese population was responsible for 9% of the population
- After jobs started dwindling, many China men returned home. The ones who stayed took jobs like cooks, laundrymen, and domestic servants
- Many Irishmen felt anger towards the Chinese for occupying jobs
- Dennis Kearney and his Kearneyites started committing vicious crimes against the Chinese and in some cases, even murder.

### **Garfield and Arthur**

- James A. Garfield was chosen as the presidential candidate for the election of 1880.
  - Garfield was a part of the Half-Breed faction of the Republican Party.
  - His Vice President, Chester A. Arthur, was a part of the Stalwart faction.
- The Democrats chose Civil War hero, Winfield Scott.
- Garfield won the election of 1880, but he was assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau.
- The death of Garfield shocked politicians into reforming the spoils system.
- The reform was supported by President Arthur.
- The Pendleton Act of 1883 made mandatory campaign contributions from federal employees illegal.
  - It established the Civil Service Commission to make appointments to federal jobs on the basis of merit.

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

- Republicans chose James G. Blaine as their presidential candidate for the election of 1884.
- Democrats chose Grover Cleveland.
- The campaign of 1884 sank to the lowest level in American experience, as the 2 parties shoved for the hog trough of office.
- The contest depended on how New York chose, but unfortunately, one foolish Republican insulted the race, faith, and patriotism of New York’s heavy Irish population, and as a result, New York voted for Cleveland; that was the difference.

- A witless republican damned the democrats in a speech as the party of. “Rum, Romance, and Rebellion.”
- Cleveland won the election of 1884.

### **"Old Grover" Takes Over**

- Grover Cleveland was the first Democrat to take office since Buchanan
- He believed that the people should support the government, but the government shouldn't support the people
- Appointed two former Confederates to his Cabinet
- Fired a lot of people, many of them Republicans to open up jobs for Democrats
- The Grand Army of the Republic gave him a hard time

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

- During the Civil War, Congress had put in place high tariffs in order to pay for the cost of the war
- Republicans who held most of American Industry, were in favor of keeping the tariff in order to protect their industries.
- By 1881, The Treasury had made so much money that it had an embarrassing 145 million in surplus money.
- Cleveland lowered the tariff in late 1887 causing an explosion of political separation
- Eager Republicans nominated Benjamin Harrison, the grandson of William Henry Harrison.
- The Republicans ran the most expensive election campaign the nation had seen, a hefty 3 million dollars, by getting money from nervous industrialists.

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

- Thomas B. Reed took control of the House of Representatives
- Received the name “Billion Dollar Congress” for lavish spendings
- McKinley Tariff Act hurt farmers and caused them to vote the Republicans out of Congress in the congressional elections of 1890

### **The Drumbeat of Discontent**

- The People's Party, or "Populists," formed from frustrated farmers in the agricultural belts of the West and South.
- The Populists nominated General James B. Weaver for the presidential election of 1892.
- Populists electoral votes came from only 6 midwestern and western states, 4 of which (Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada) completely fell into the populist basket.
- Grover Cleveland won the 1892-1893 election.
- In 1892, a series of violent worker strikes swept through the nation, including the Homestead Strike.
- The Populist Party did not win the election. One of the main reasons was that the party supported the black community. The party's leaders, such as Thomas Edward Watson, felt that a black man had a right to vote. The party counted on many black votes from the South, but many Southern blacks were denied the right to vote through literacy tests and poll taxes.

### **Cleveland and Depression**

- Grover Cleveland ran again for president in the election of 1892 and won.
- The panic of 1893 was the United States' worst economic depression in the 1800s.
  - It was caused by overbuilding, over-speculation, and the agricultural depression.
- The Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 (created by Benjamin Harrison) forced the government to purchase a certain amount of silver every month.
  - Support for the act came from indebted farmers.

- An increase in silver production led to a significant drain on gold reserves.
- Cleveland was forced to repeal the Sherman Silver Act Purchase in 1893.
- J.P. Morgan lent the government \$65 million in gold.

### **Cleveland Breeds a Backlash**

- Democrats believed that lower tariffs would increase ability to access foreign markets and help the government
- House was in majority Democratic, proposed a bill that was ambitious in lowering tariffs
- Protectionist democrats managed to bring many points marked for reduction to be brought back up, making the bill essentially useless
- People in the south and west saw the failed tariff reform as yet another betrayal by their party and president (with Cleveland's hard money stance, his efforts to repeal the 1890 Silver Purchase Act, his brutal suppression of labor unrest, his apparent favoritism toward eastern capital interests, and his lack of empathy for the suffering of farmers and workers)
- Embarrassment over the failed tariff and borrowing the money from Morgan caused the Democrats to lose control

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

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

- Transcontinental railroad building
  - Helped economic growth
  - Extension into thinly populated areas was unprofitable until the areas were built up
    - Private promoters unwilling to suffer heavy initial losses
  - Washington gave railroads 155,504,994 and Texas gave 49,000,000 more
  - Criticism was received for “giving away” land to greedy corporations
  - Giving land was a cheap way to make railroads happen without taxing for land
  - Railroads also used land as collateral for bankers or sell it to make a good amount of money
  - Frontier villages bordering railroads became successful cities
    - Those that weren't touched became “ghost towns”
  - Towns competed to have builders go through them, usually with money or other attractions to builders

### **Spanning the Continent with Rails**

- Union Pacific Railroad
  - Expand westward from Omaha, Nebraska
  - Each mile built would give builders a loan of \$16,000-48,000
  - Laying of rails began in 1865
  - Insiders of Credit Mobilier company made huge profit
    - Millions of dollars
- Indians would attack the workers, resulting in fighting
  - Scores of workers and Indians lost their lives
- Central Pacific Railroad
  - Stretched from Sacramento to Sierra Nevada
  - Four main backers worked through two companies
  - Made tens of millions of dollars in profit
- “Wedding of Railroads” took place near Ogden, Utah in 1869 as they were completed

- Union Pacific built 1,086 miles and Union Pacific built 689
- Completion more cemented the West Coast with the Union and trade with Asia flourished

### **Binding the Country with Railroad Ties**

- Northern Pacific Railroad
  - Stretched from Lake Superior to Puget Sound
  - Reached terminus in 1883
- The Great Northern
  - Finished in 1893
  - Ran from Duluth to Seattle
  - Creation of far visioned Canadian American
- People got over optimistic
  - Tried to build railroads
  - Laid rails that went “from nowhere to nothing”

### **Railroad Consolidation and Mechanization**

- Cornelius Vanderbilt
  - Steamboating entrepreneur turned railroading entrepreneur
  - Amassed a fortune of \$100 million.
  - Founder of Vanderbilt University in Tennessee
  - Started to use steel instead of iron rails
    - Steel was more economic
    - Was also stronger than iron
    -
- Air brake invented

### **Revolution by Railway**

- Railroad lines stretched from Ocean to Ocean
- Created a connection for domestic trade of raw materials and manufactured goods
- Railroad empire became largest network of national trade in the world
- Drove the steel industry and industrialization of America
- Greatly stimulated western expansion
  - Could easily and quickly transport food and raw materials to cities and hubs
  - Some companies transported some settlers to their land in the west for free
- Ecological Damage
  - Damaged fields through corn fields and agriculture
  - Bison becomes endangered due to cattle expansion
  - Forests depleted of resources to build
- Invented the concept of time zones across the country
- Millionaires of the railroad industry often called lords of the rail took over the power of the southern plantation owners

### **Wrongdoing in railroading**

- Corruption
  - Credit mobilier
  - Jay Gould

- Manipulated the stocks of four railroad companies: Erie, the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Texas and Pacific
  - Companies would bribe legislators, judges, and lobbyists to get around the laws and regulations.
- Stock Watering
  - stock promoters grossly inflated their claims about a given line's assets and profitability and sold stocks and bonds far in excess of the railroad's actual value.
  - caused managers to have to charge incredibly high prices
- Railroad kings became industrial monarchs
- Pools
  - Would all operate lines in one area and split the profit
- Would cut prices on competitive active lines and then overcharge on less active lines

### **Government Bridles the Iron Horse**

- People wondered if a nation controlled by railroads was better than a nation controlled by slavery
- They saw it as a form of the American dream, in that anybody could break into the "business" and make a fortune
- In the Supreme Court case of *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company v. Illinois* in 1886, it was determined that states didn't have the power to regulate interstate commerce
- Ignoring President Cleveland, Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887, which also created the Interstate Commerce Commission
- The Act and Commission was not a major victory against the monopoly, due to it having little control over the railroad industry
- The Act served as a precedent for future regulation of businesses, as it was the first large-scale attempt to do so by the interests of society in Washington
- It set the foundation for future monitoring and guiding of private business by the federal government, ending the shady business practices that had been around for so long

### **Miracles of Mechanization**

- Industrial expansion occurred rapidly thanks in part to the railroad network. While the United States was fourth globally in production in 1860, it ranked first by 1894
- Innovators often saw the sheer size and potential of the American market, leading to the invention of various new mass-production methods
- During the post-Civil War era, the "American System" (or using machinery to make interchangeable parts) was improved and eventually led to Henry Ford's Model T assembly line
- Manufacturers sought to create new machines for production because it allowed them to use cheaper and unskilled workers rather than expensive and skilled ones, which were now plentiful because of mass immigration
- Alexander Graham Bell's 1876 invention of the telephone established the foundation for global communications networks, making it one of the most important inventions of the 19th century

- Thomas Alva Edison invented technologies like the phonograph, mimeograph (early photocopier), dictaphone (dictation machine)

### **The Trust Titan Emerges**

- Knowing that competition was their greatest enemy, many businessmen sought new ways to avoid it
- Andrew Carnegie, who controlled the steel industry, used vertical integration in order to have complete control of every stage of production
- On the contrary, John D. Rockefeller, head of the oil industry, used horizontal integration to control the market (allying with competitors to monopolize a part of any given market)
- With more power than every other oil company in the world, those that weren't part of the trust were left with nothing
- J. Pierpont Morgan also came up with his own strategy for getting rid of competition thanks to the depression of the 1890s
- His strategy was to combine numerous rival companies and to make sure he didn't face any problems by placing officers from his banking system in other boards of directors, known as interlocking directorates

### **The Supremacy of Steel**

- Steel ultimately replaced iron for use in industrial applications in the United States.
- Steel is better suited for heavy industry applications because of its superior strength to iron.
- Iron is a naturally occurring element found in the Earth's crust.
- Iron is very brittle and prone to breaking.
- Steel is an Iron alloy made by combining Iron and Carbon during the smelting process.
- Steel is stronger and is more malleable than iron.
- Bessemer process was the first inexpensive industrial process for the mass production of steel from molten pig iron

### **Carnegie and other sultans of steel**

- Andrew Carnegie was brought to the United States in 1848 at the age of 13 and quickly began climbing the ladder of success.
- Eventually Carnegie entered the steel business and quickly rose to success because of his exceptional organizational skills.
- By 1900 Carnegie was producing one fourth of the nation's steel.
- J. Pierpont Morgan was a legendary businessman who made a name for himself financing and reorganizing banks, insurance companies and railroads.
- In 1900 Carnegie was ready to sell his holdings in the steel industry.
- Morgan had recently entered the steel piping industry and was heavily invested.
- Carnegie, looking to increase his vast wealth, threatened to invade the steel piping industry and ruin Morgan if he did not receive his price.

- Eventually in order to ensure his businesses success Morgan bought out Carnegie for \$400 million.
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### **Rockefeller grows an american beauty rose**

- The emergence of Oil during the Civil War had first gone unnoticed by the savvy businessmen of the time.
- The Oil industry became an overnight phenomenon in 1859 when the first well in Pennsylvania named “Drake's Folly” started producing the liquid “black gold”
- Kerosene, produced from naturally occurring petroleum, became the first influential product to come from the emerging oil industry.
- Kerosene, an alternative to whale oil, burned brighter, cleaner, without odor, and did not spoil on the shelf like whale oil.
- By the 1870s Kerosene was America's fourth most valuable export and ultimately ruined the whaling industry.
- Was it not for the invention of the automobile the oil industry would be a thing of the past, by 1885 with Thomas Edison’s invention of the light bulb rendering Kerosene obsolete as a light source.
- By 1900 petroleum derived gasoline became a superior means for automobile propulsion beating out steam and electricity.

### **The Gospel of Wealth**

- John D. Rockefeller
- Andrew Carnegie
- Charles Darwin
- Reverend Russel Conwell

### **Government Tackles the Trust Evil**

- Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890
- President McKinley
- Commerce Act of 1887

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

- James Buchanan Duke
- American Tobacco Company
- Henry W. Grady
- Pittsburgh Plus
- Textile Mills

### **The Impact of New Industrial Revolution in America**

- Economic advancements increased the wealth of the Republic led to a higher standard of living
- Immigrants swarmed to cities for jobs and urban centers swelled
- Agriculture declined in relation to manufacturing
  - Rural people who were farmers began moving to cities to work in factories

- In 1860, half of all workers were employed, by the end of the century,  $\frac{2}{3}$  were on wages
- Women were the most affected
  - Typewriter and telephone switchboard made more career opportunities for women to have careers
  - In New York in 1870, approx. 40,000 women joined the workforce
  - Careers for women meant:
    - Delayed marriages and smaller families
    - Earning less than men in the workplace
- Industrialism accentuated class division and millionaires flaunted wealth
  - Business owners became extremely wealthy
  - There was criticism for the extravagance from groups of socialists and other radicals
- Class Structure
  - “Old Aristocracy”
  - “Middle Class”
  - “Working Class”
- Strong pressure for foreign trade because American products were spreading through the world

### **In Unions There is Strength**

- Factories were owned by corporations which were impersonal and didn't really care about their employees
- New machines being introduced would push workers out of their jobs
  - New machines did introduce new jobs in the long run, but in the short term it was really hard on the worker
- Employers could bring in unemployed laborers with railroad system from anywhere to keep wages low.
  - During 1880s and 1890s several hundred thousand laborers a year came to America from Europe for jobs
  - Companies were taking advantage of workers, so workers created unions to fight for their basic rights
- Corporations had the advantage because they had influence
  - They could just fire the workers; or get lawyers, bribe the press, and pressure politicians
  - Could bring in strikebreakers
  - Could have federal courts order the strikers to stop. If they didn't, the corporations could request federal and state troops be brought in
  - Could make workers sign “ironclad oaths” and “yellow dog contracts” saying they would never join a union
  - Some corporations practically owned the towns they were in and they controlled the stores and used a credit system that put their employees deeply in debt to the company

### **Labor Limp Along**

- The Civil War strengthened the labor unions, giving them the motivation they needed.
- National Labor Union created, kept exclusion of races and unskilled workers
  - Won eight hour work day for government workers only
  - Depression of the 1870's hurt labor unions and wage reductions in 1877 began strikes on railroads
- Knights of Labor begins in 1869 as a secret society
  - Wanted to include everyone in their union, all races, genders, and worker levels
  - Only disincluded non producers (such as liquor dealers, gamblers, lawyers, bankers, and stockbrokers)
  - Did not want to be involved in politics
  - Determined to win in their campaign for an eight hour work day
  - Won many strikes under the leadership of Terence Powderly

### **Unhorsing the Knights of Labor**

- In 1886 became involved in several May Day strikes, ultimately their downfall
- Many of these strikes were focused in Chicago, also home to many anarchists who wanted to overthrow the American government in a violent fashion.
- Haymarket Square incident; May 4, 1886 Chicago police advance on a meeting
  - An exploding bomb causes several deaths and widespread hysteria
- Eight anarchists rounded up; either killed or imprisoned
- This allowed the Knights of Labor to be taken down; wrongly associated with the anarchists
  - Eight hour work day movement suffered
  - Knights of Labor finally gave up and joined the American Federation of Labor
- By 1890 the Knights of Labor had fallen to 100,000 members who eventually joined other groups

### **The AF of L to the Force**

- The American Federation of Labor was started by Samuel Gompers in 1886
  - He was a Jewish cigar maker, rising up the labor ranks and elected as president of the American Federation of Labor every year
  - The group was essentially its own government; consisting of several self-governing national unions.
  - The union's' goal was a more fair share of labor, better wages, hours, and conditions.
- A major goal of Gompers was the “trade agreement” authorizing the “closed shop”—or all-union labor—his main weapons were the walkout and the boycott or prolonged strikes
- The federation was composed of skilled craftsmen and was basically nonpolitical
- By 1900 they had a membership of about 500,000
- The public finally began to realize the right workers had to organize, bargain collectively, and to strike.

### Ch.25

### America Moves to the Big City

- The Urban Frontier:
  - By 1890: New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia had all passed the million mark.
    - 1900: New York claims the title of the 2nd largest city in the world, right behind London.
  - 1885: Louis Sullivan introduces the first steel-made skyscraper, in Chicago. It functions well due to the perfection of the electric elevator.
- Electric trolleys help expand city limits at a rapid pace. However, Britain was still ahead with their addition of the subway in 1863-Boston would later become the first American city to use one.
- The younger population was more inclined towards city-life as it saw to the uses of electricity, plumbing, and even the telephone (grew from 50,000 in 1880 to 1 million in 1900). Other things, like Marshall Field's and Macy's drew in shoppers, mainly women, for cheap clothing and food.
  - This lust for city-life is depicted in the novel *Sister Carrie*, by Theodore Dreiser.
- However, all this urbanization led to the segregation of different labor-sections in cities (business, industry, even ports and trade were differentiated).
  - Cities also attracted many foul smells, as city waste disposal was not very strong. Even Baltimore was once described as "smelling like a billion polecats."
- City-life also led to the creation of "slums", which spread diseases and filth as the population just kept rising.
  - The "dumbbell" tenements, which came about in 1879, were generally 7-8 feet tall, and were considered to have "shallow, sunless, and ill-smelling air shafts, that gave very little ventilation."
    - The layout of these apartments also had two families sharing one bathroom in the middle of the hallway that they sat in.
  - 1871: 2/3rds of downtown Chicago were burned, most likely by an open-flame. Over 15,000 closely-packed, wooden, buildings were destroyed, leaving 9,000 people homeless. This later prompted the move to stone and brick-made buildings.
- The New Immigration:
  - In the 1850's-1870's, more than 2 million immigrants came to America, by the end of the '80s there was more than 5 million immigrants.
    - The year 1882 set a new record with 788,992 immigrants that arrived in one year-that's 2,100 per day.
  - While many immigrants came from Germany and Ireland, more came from china, at least 300,000. While both the Irish and Chinese did have a rocky start, they both eventually adopted American culture through hard-work, adding onto society with ethnic organizations, or building farms or businesses.
    - Other immigrants would be: the Jews, Croats, Slovaks, Greeks, Poles, and Italians; they made up 19% of the immigrants in the 1880's, by 1910 though they made up 66%.
      - Italy and Poland were two dominant immigrant countries, as their immigrants generally grouped together in the cities, eventually growing to the population size of their native countries (most prominent were the "Little Italy's and Poland's")
  - Many immigrants came to America to seek out fortunes or even start a new life, as is the case with many Russian-Jews. During the 1880's, Russia turned on its Jewish brethren, mainly in Polish areas; however, since they were already use to city-life they found solace in cities, like New York, where they could continue doing the jobs they did back in the "Old World." Others left Europe due to overcrowding, food surpluses swelled over in the Old World causing high-population rates, as well as high-unemployment.

- However, “Birds of Passage”, or young men, travelled to America to enrich themselves through hard-work, then headed back to their native country. This was the case for 25% of the 20 million immigrants between 1820 and 1900.
        - All told, around 60 million would flee from their native country, to seek out some sort of life in America.
  - Parties and Social Reformers:
    - American government did little to help immigrant assimilation.
      - Many times, the local governments would not help either, leaving it up to the “unofficial” governments to fulfill immigrant-needs.
      - Many of these “unofficial” gov.’s would exchange supplying immigrants with stable living-needs for their support and loyalty
        - This system was used by Boss Tweed in New York
      - They’d find living space, provide food and clothing, even clean up any messes with the law, all to have the immigrants’ votes at the polls.
    - Eventually, reformers intervened, disgusted by this abuse of power and “bartering.”
      - Walter Rauschenbusch: In 1886, he became the pastor at a German Baptist Church.
      - Washington Gladden: In 1882, he was made head of the Congregational Church in Columbus, Ohio.
        - Both men preached the “Social Gospel,” in which they would address the everyday social issues, as well as the morale lessons in the Bible. They both believed that socialism would be the outcome of Christianity.
      - Jane Addams (1860-1935): She was among the first generation of college-educated women, and instead of going into teaching or providing volunteer service, she claimed the old Hull Mansion, in Chicago, in 1889. She then proceeded to turn it into the Hull House, one of the most prominent American Settlement homes of the day.
        - The Hull House grew to provide child-care, counseling for newcomers, and even get the neighborhood (typically an entire culture, like Italian) to engage in a cultural activity.
          - The House would eventually be recognized as a legitimate job, for women, in 1893 under the guidance of Florence Kelley (the “director” of Hull House) and the Illinois anti-sweatshop law.
- Narrowing the Welcome Mat
  - Antiforeignism, as it sounds, is the policy or practice of showing hostility toward foreigners, foreign customs, etc. Opposition to immigrants had been widespread since the 1840’s when many German and Irish immigrants poured into the United States. In the 1880’s, however, antiforeignism flooded America.
    - With the new immigrants came high birthrate, which was common among people with a low standard of living. This explosion of the poor, immigrant population

worried the original Anglo-Saxon population because they thought the new immigrants would eventually outbreed and therefore outvote them. Others worried that the new, “inferior” southern Europeans would marry and reproduce with the Anglo-Saxon population and cause the older generation of America to disappear entirely.

- Native-born Americans voiced further fears. They blamed the new immigrants for the degradation of urban government. Trade unionists bashed the immigrants for their willingness to work for “starvation” wages and for bringing with them the dangerous doctrines of socialism, communism, and anarchism.
- Beginning in 1887, organized opposition to immigrants came about. Much like the “Know-Nothings” of previous days, the American Protective Association (APA) urged voters against Roman Catholic candidates for office.
  - Organized labor among immigrants was nearly impossible due to the language barrier. In addition to this, labor leaders argued that if American industry was entitled to protection from foreign goods, then American workers were entitled to protection from foreign laborers.
- In 1882, Congress decided to intervene with the ongoing immigrant crisis. The first law Congress passed declined immigration into the United States to paupers, criminals, and convicts. In the same year, Congress passed a law that completely barred the Chinese. The last preliminary law passed by Congress in 1885 prohibited the importation of foreign workers under contract. However, in the following years, laws were passed to lengthen the list of undesirables to include the insane, polygamists, prostitutes, alcoholics, anarchists, and people carrying contagious diseases. In 1917, a law was passed that required new immigrants to pass a literacy test, which was often difficult for them since they usually came from a poor background.
- In 1886 the Statue of Liberty was erected in New York City and became a welcoming sight to new immigrants.
- Churches Confront the Urban Challenge
  - The urbanization of America proved to be a sharp challenge to American churches, which had largely grown up in the country. The Protestant church was hit the hardest since many of its pastoral traditions rendered irrelevant in the city.
  - With the changing American way of life came a new generation of liberal Protestants. Liberal protestants adapted religious ideas to modern culture, blending Christianity with new scientific and economic doctrines. They believed that the Bible should not be taken in a literal sense, but more of a moral guideline book. Without the liberal Protestants, Protestant churches might have slowly died out.
  - At the same time the Protestant churches were struggling, the Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths began rising in numbers, particularly due to the influx in immigration. By 1900 Roman Catholics had become the largest single denomination in the United States.
  - Religious diversity was at an all-time high in America. By 1890 America was home to 150 religious denominations, 2 of them brand new. One of these new groups was the Salvation Army, which I’m sure everyone is familiar with. The other new important faith was the Church of Christ, Scientist, which preached that the true practice of Christianity heals sickness.
  - Citizens from urban areas of the country also began participating in a new kind of religious-affiliated organization, the Young Men’s and Women’s Christian Associations. The YMCA and YWCA, combining physical and other types of education with religious instruction, could be found in nearly every major American city by 1900.
- Darwin disrupts the Church:

- Criticism of the Bible had been around since the more modern religious trends had become popular, but the writings of one man stood out from the rest. Charles Darwin proposed that higher forms of life had evolved from lower forms through random biological acts caused, such as mutations and adaptation to the environment. Darwin's theory of evolution came from this idea of natural selection, which basically stated that only the most evolved and developed organisms lived long enough to reproduce and pass on their genetic information. Darwin's theory was bashed by the American public because it openly rejected the idea that God had created all organisms, including humans, at the beginning of time, or the "dogma of special creations."
  - At the time of his theory, Darwin's radical and revolutionary ideas outraged scientists and laymen alike, but by 1875, the majority of scientists in America had accepted the idea of evolution, but many doubted the concept of natural selection. Clergymen and theologians, like the scientists, rejected Darwin's ideas at first. However, after 1875, the religious community split into two over the topic. A conservative minority rejected Darwin's ideas and stood behind the Bible. Their rejection of scientific consensus and flexing of biblical authority would eventually give rise to fundamentalism in the twentieth century.
  - During this age, Charles Darwin created the idea of Natural Selection-idea that species evolved to fit a certain climates and areas on the Earth.
  - However, many scientists and worshippers alike, rejected his idea until around 1875, where many started to believe his theory. Leading to the creation of Darwinism.
- Lust For Learning:
    - Even Before The Civil War, americans pushed for tax-supported elementary schools. By The Beginning Of 1870, more states were pushing for grade-school educations, this also helped nullify the abuses child labor. By The 1880's And 90s, high schools were spread throughout the country. Many americans by this age, believed that both grade-school and high-school educations were the birthright of every citizen. By 1900, there was around 6,000 high schools, using taxpayer money to increase their use of "free" textbooks and education. Another increase was the growth of teacher training schools, kindergarten schools, and Private Catholic parochial schools.
    - The Chautauqua movement in new york pushed for public lectures and home-schooling.
  - Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People:
  - Hallowed Halls of Ivy:
- Literary Landmarks
    - The romantic sentimentality of a youthful era in writing gave way to a rugged realism that reflected more faithfully the materialism of an industrial society. American authors were now turning increasingly to the coarse human comedy and drama of the world.
      - Two authors with deep connections to the South brought altogether new voices:
        - The Awakening candidly expressed author Kate Chopin's views on adultery, suicide, and women's ambitions. Though largely ignored at the time, Chopin was rediscovered by later readers who cited her work as suggestive of the feminist yearnings in the Gilded Age.
        - Twain typified a new breed of American authors in revolt against the elegant refinements of the old New England school of writing and represented realism and humor in an authentic American dialect.

- Bret Harte struck it rich in California with gold-rush stories, especially “The Luck of Roaring Camp” and “The Outcasts of Poker Flat”.
  - William Dean Howells used his penmanship to carry him to new heights as the editor in chief of the *Atlantic Monthly* managing to garner honorary degrees from six different universities. His writing focused on controversial social themes of the time (divorce, reforms, strikes, socialism, and trials of the newly rich).
  - Stephen Crane wrote about the steamy underside of the urban lifestyle, rising to prominence with *The Red Badge of Courage* which criticized civil war recruiting
  - Henry James was a New Yorker who turned from law to literature with his novel being one of the first about the rising feminist movement making women the central characters of *The Bostonians*
  - These are just a few of the literary works and authors who created the new identity of American literature
- Artistic Triumphs
  - Portrait painting continued to appeal but many of America’s finest painters made their living abroad;
    - James Whistler did much of his work in England
    - John Singer Sargent lived in self-exile in England
    - Mary Cassatt painted sensitive portrayals of women and children that earned her a place in the pantheon of the French impressionist painters while living in exile there
    - George Inness became America’s leading landscapist; Thomas Eakins attained a high degree of realism in his paintings
    - Winslow Homer was perhaps the greatest painter of the time; he revealed rugged realism and boldness of conception—his canvases of the sea and of fisherfolk were masterly and probably no American artist has excelled him in portraying the ocean
    - Probably the most gifted sculptor yet produced by America was Augustus Saint-Gaudens; among his most moving works is the Robert Gould Shaw memorial in Boston
    - Music was gaining popularity and America of the 1880s and 1890s was assembling high-quality symphony orchestras notably in Boston and Chicago
    - Strains of homegrown American music were sprouting in the South; black folk traditions like spirituals and “ragged music” were evolving into the blues, ragtime, and jazz
    - A marvelous discovery was the reproduction of music by mechanical means; the phonograph, invented by the deaf Edison, had by 1900 reached over 150,000 homes
    - In addition to skyscraper builder Louis Sullivan, a famous American architect of the age was Henry H. Richardson (spread influence throughout the eastern half of America) He popularized a distinctive, ornamental style that came to be known as “Richardsonian”. High-vaulted arches were his trademark and his masterpiece and most famous work was the Marshall Field Building in Chicago
    - A revival of classical architectural forms and a setback for realism came with the great Columbian Exposition; held in Chicago in 1893, it raised American artistic standards, promoted city planning, and was visited by more than 27 million people
- The Business of Amusement
  - The pursuit of happiness had by century’s end become a frenzied scramble; people sought their pleasures fiercely, as they had overrun their continent fiercely; they had more time

- American inconsistently sought to escape from democratic equality; vaudeville, with its coarse jokes and graceful acrobats, continued to be immensely popular during the 1880s and 1890s as were minstrel shows in the South (black singers and dancers)
    - The circus finally emerged full-blown; Phineas Barnum, the master showman joined hands with James A. Bailey in 1881 to stage the “Greatest Show on Earth”
    - Colorful “Wild West” shows, first performed in 1883, were even more distinctively American; headed by William F. (“Buffalo Bill”) Cody, the troupe included war-whooping Indians, live buffalo, and dead-eye marksman—among them Annie Oakley
  - Baseball was clearly emerging as the national pastime and a league of professional players was formed in the 1870s and in 1888 an all-star baseball team toured the world
  - A gladiatorial trend toward spectator sports was exemplified by football; this rugged game had become popular well before 1889 when Walter Camp chose his All-Americans
  - Even pugilism gained a new and gloved respectability in 1892 when “Gentleman Jim” Corbett, a scientific boxer, wrestled the world championship from the again and alcoholic John L. Sullivan, the fabulous “Boston Strong Boy”
  - Two crazes swept the country in the closing decades of the century; croquet became all the rage though condemned by moralists of the “naughty nineties” (exposed feminine)
  - The low-framed “safety” bicycle came to replace the high-seated model and by 1893 a million bicycles were in use and thousands of young women were turning to this new “spinning wheel,” one that offered freedom, not tedium
  - Basketball was invented in 1891 by James Naismith, a YMCA instructor; designed as an active indoor sport that could be played during the winter months, it spread rapidly
  - The land of the skyscraper was plainly become more standardized, owing largely to the new industrialization; Americans started to share a common popular culture
- The New Morality
    - Victoria Woodhull and her sister, Tennessee Claflin, publish a periodical in 1871 titled *Woodhull and Claflin’s Weekly*; they profess their belief in “free love”.
    - They go as far as to charge Henry Ward Beecher with having an adulterous affair, in 1872.
    - Many Americans resisted these claims, the champion of the resisters was Anthony Comstock- a crusader against the immoral. His great achievement, driving around 15 people to commit suicide.
    - Ultimately, Woodhull and Claflin helped the fight for women’s independence and challenging the idea that women could go to clubs, get divorced, practice birth control, and even go to dance halls.
  - Pioneering Pragmatists:
    - The brightest minds of the time gathered to discuss philosophy and solve problems
    - Pragmatism started in the early 19th century by Charles Darwin
    - Shifted the focus of education from theology to practical bearing
    - Supreme court justice, Oliver Holmes, incorporated the group’s ideas into *Lochner v. New York* and *Abrams v. United States*
  - Families and Women in the City
    - Starting in the late 1800’s, divorce rates increased and family size decreased.
    - Women became more independent in the urban environment.

- Charlotte Perkins Gilman was a huge inspiration to women because she told women that they could do more.
- In 1890, the National American Woman suffrage Association was founded.
- The suffrage movement and other woman organizations excluded black women.
- Ida B. Wells helped to start the black women's club movement, which led to the establishment of the National Association of Colored Women in 1896.
- Prohibiting Alcohol and Promoting Reform
  - Liquor consumption increased during the late 1800s.
  - The National Prohibition Party was created in 1869.
  - The Woman's Christian Temperance was created in 1874.
  - The Anti-Saloon League convinced states to ban the sale of alcohol.
  - In 1919, the 18th Amendment banned alcohol in America.
- Postwar Fiction, Lowbrow and High
  - Literacy increased and book reading increased.
  - Dime Novels were a popular read that was a short book 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.

Apostles of reform

- Started in 1865 by Edwin L. Godkin, the New York **Nation** was one of the most influential magazines at the time, it used its power to push for civil service reform, and honesty from the government.
- **Progress and Poverty** is written by Henry George, where he proposed a 100 percent tax on profits due to increased land value
- **Looking Backwards** by Edward Bellamy shows a socialistic future where businesses are nationalized to better serve the interests of the people

## Appeal of the Press

- The Library of congress is founded in 1877
- The invention of the linotype increases the printing of newspapers
- A chain of newspapers were founded around america by William Randolph Hearst, starting with the *San Francisco examiner*
- A paper founded in the 1840's, **The Associated Press** was gaining influence
- A new technique of news writing called sensationalism (yellow journalism), was being led by Joseph Pulitzer

## Chapter 26: The Great West and the Agricultural Revolution

1865-1896

### 1. The Clash of Cultures on the Plains

- The Native Americans in the trans-Missouri West had conflicts between tribes
- Comanches drove Apaches to the Rio Grande, Mandans and Chippewas forced the Cheyenne to abandon the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers
- Spanish horses changed Native culture into fierce fighters and buffalo hunters thus threatening the buffalo population
- Many conflicts surrounded the hunt for the dwindling buffalo population
- White immigrants deteriorated Native culture by bringing foreign illnesses and through the Reservation System:
  - 1851- Fort Laramie and 1853- Fort Atkinson
  - Meant to calm native conflicts by moving tribes into territories
  - Natives were cheated out of land and money and provisions
- Created Native vs. White American conflict however most American fighters were former slaves or immigrants.
- Black soldiers were nicknamed “Buffalo Soldiers” by Native Americans because of their hair resembled buffalo hide

### 2. Receding Native Population

- Aggressive whites sometimes shot peaceful Indians on sight, just to make sure they give no trouble
- At Sand Creek, Colorado in 1864, Colonel J. M. Chivington's militia killed some 400 Indians
- Women were shot out praying for mercy, children had their brains dashed out, and braves were tortured, scalped, and unspeakably mutilated.
- Captain William J. Fetterman
- George Armstrong Cluster
- Battle of Little Bighorn
- Treaty of Fort Laramie

- The relentless fighting of the whites at last shattered the spirits of the Indians.
- The “taming” of the Indians was made possible by multiple factors
  - The government’s willingness to back its land claims with military force
  - The railroad
    - Trains could bring out unlimited numbers of troops, farmers, cattlemen, sheepherders, and settlers
  - White people diseases
  - The extermination of the buffalo doomed the Plains Indians’ nomadic way of life

### 3. Bellowing Herds of Bison

- Hunchback cows- bison
- Hides -clothing, lariats, and harnesses
- William “Buffalo Bill” Cody- killed over 4,000 animals in 18 months
- “Sportsmen”- killed animals solely for the lust and excitement
- Fewer than 1,000 buffalo left alive

### 4. The End of the Trail

- Helen Hunt Jackson (a Massachusetts writer) published the children’s book *A Century of Dishonor* about the plight of the Indians
- Her book *Romona* (a love story about the discrimination of the California Indians) sold 600000 copies evoking empathy
- Debate between welcoming Indians into society by forcing them to adopt American culture or forcing them into containment and brutality
  - Neither side fought for preservation of Native American culture
- Dawes Severalty Act (1887)- the act to reform Indian policy
  - Wiped out tribal ownership, tribes were legally not equal entities
  - However Native Americans were granted citizenship in 1924
  - 1890s- expanded Indian boarding schools, sent ‘field matrons’ to teach industrial skills, such as sewing
  - Cornerstone of Indian policy, Indian population slowly began to grow

### 5. Mining: From Dishpan to Ore Breaker

- “Fifty-niners” or “Pikes Peakers” rushed west to rip at the ramparts of the Rockies
- Gold and silver worth over \$340 million mined by the “Kings of Comstock”
- “Helldorados” sprouted from desert sands
- Big business turns to mining industry
- The Plains Indians
- Mining frontier attracts population and wealth
- Idea of the Wild West
- Silver and Gold enabled Treasury to resume specie payments
- Mining frontier made large impacts on American folklore and literature

### 6. Beef Bonanzas and the Long Drive

- Hides of cattle were sold- meat was not profitable
- Meatpacking business- main pillar of economy
- Shipping products to east coast
- Long Drive- driving a multitude of cattle in herds
- Cow towns- Dodge City, Abilene, Ogallala, and Cheyenne
- Long Drive was profitable without disruption from Indians, stampedes, cattle fever
- Railroad was good and bad for economy
- Blizzards- caused cattle to freeze and die
- Cattle-raising business, avoid overproduction
- Wyoming Stock-Growers’ Association- controlled state and legislature in 1880s

## **7. The Farmers' Frontier**

- Homestead Act of 1862
  - allowed a settler to acquire as much as 160 acres of land by living on it for five years, improving it, and paying a nominal fee of about \$30
  - Before the act, public land had been sold primarily for revenue, now it was to be given away to encourage a rapid filling of empty spaces to provide a stimulus to the family farm
- During the 40 years after the law was passed, about half a million families took advantage of the Homestead Act to carve out new homes in the vast open stretches
- The Homestead Act often turned out to be a cruel hoax
  - The standard 160 acres often proved pitifully inadequate on the rain-scarce Great Plains
  - Thousands of homesteaders were forced to give up the one-sided struggle against drought

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

- The Great West booms with people from 1870- 1890 created new states and territories
- 1876: Boomtown Colorado “The Centennial State, 1889-1890: North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming, 1896: Utah entered (1890- The mormon church banned polygamy), 1907: Oklahoma becomes “the Sooner State”
- Republicans wanted more seats in congress so were welcoming to new western states
- When Oklahoma was opened for immigration, over 10,000 people created the city of Guthrie in one day.

## **9. The Fading Frontier**

- Frontier line no longer evident
- Women in the West have domestic duties
- “The Significance of the Frontier in American History”
- Frontier was state of mind and a symbol of opportunity
- Ended a romantic phase and created economic problems
- Transcontinental Journey
- Native Americans waged their struggle against colonization
- Westward-moving pioneers have been immortalized by writers and painters
- Pioneers planted seeds of American civilization due to their vast dreams

## **10. The Farm Becomes a Factory**

- Increased prices force farmers to concentrate on singular “cash” crops in order to make enough profit to buy supplies from stores
- Farmers were tied to banking, railroading and manufacturing
  - For example the invention of the Twine Binder (the first plow) and combine (harvesting vehicle)
- Industrial improvements transformed the farm into a sort of factory
- Agriculture in California claimed importance since the start of the state
  - Californian fruits and vegetables were sought after in the East, increasing state profit. The demand increased with the invention of the refrigerated car in the 1880s.

## **11. Deflation Dooms the Debtor**

- Prices high-stability
- 1880s-bankruptcy
- Wheat fields of Argentina, Russia, and other foreign countries booming, grain prices from farmers fall
- American sodbusters face ruin- 1880s and 1890s
- Low prices, deflated currency
- Burdens of debt gave them the reputation of being unjust
- Money supply- depl
- 1870- \$19.40 for each person
- 1890- \$22.67 for each person
- Farm machinery- big help for output of grain, lowered price, debt increase
- Homesteads engulfed in mortgage
- 1890- more than 100,000 farmsteads had mortgages
- Eastern loan companies rated interest from 8-40%

- 1880- all farms operated by tenants

## 12. Unhappy Farmers

Mother nature ceased to smile as she ruined the lives of farmers and deprecated the land. She left nothing but a mortgage (laugh). The cotton-boll weevil

- The weather was not in favor of the farmers and neither were the bugs! The cotton-boll weevil would completely destroy a cotton crop. Boll weevils eat all the buds off the plants; they destroy any cotton that the plants manage to produce by eating and laying eggs in the cotton. They were also many Floods were also adding to the mess that that the farmers were in.
- A poem written by one framers, 50 miles to water, 100 miles to wood, to hell with this damned county, I'm going home for good.
- Not only was the weather bad, but the government local, state, and national. Local were over taxing farmers for their land.
- Because of all of this farmers were forced to sell their low-priced goods in a extremely competitive market.
- Farmers were being looked over were the middle man were taking a "juicy cut"
- Some farmers even burned their crops for fuel and saved more money doing it.
- The Farms in the 1890's was still making up more than half the population. Though they want to revolt and make a stand the farmers could never get an organized together to make a change, they were all naturally independent so that didn't help their cause.
- Nearly half a century later the farmers the organized a monumental political uprising.

## 13. The Farmers Take Their Stand

- The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry- better known as the Grange- was organized in 1867
  - The Grange spread by 1875 and claimed 800,000 members from the Midwest and South
  - Leader was Oliver H. Kelley
  - Raised their goals from individual self-improvement to improvement of the farmers' collective plight
- The Greenbacks Labor party
  - Combined the inflationary appeal of the earlier Greenbackers with a program for improving the lot of labor
  - Polled over a million votes and elected fourteen members of Congress
  - In the election of 1880, the Greenbacks ran General James B. Weaver, and old Granger who was a favorite of Civil War veterans

## 14. Prelude to Populism

- Farmer's Alliance
- Colored National Farmer's Alliance
- The People's Party, better known as the Populists
  - Called for:
    - Nationalizing the railroads, telephone, and telegraph
    - Instituting a graduated income tax
    - Creating a new federal "subtreasury"; a scheme to provide farmers with loans for crops stored in government-owned warehouses
    - Free and unlimited coinage of silver
- *Coin's Financial School* by William Hope
- Mary E. Lease
  - "Raise less corn and more hell."
- James B. Weaver

## 15. Coxe's Army and the Pullman Strike

- The Populists' argument that farmers and labors were being victimized by an oppressive economic and political system.
- Unemployed people began marching in protest of their situation.

- Jacob S. Coxey, a wealthy Ohio quarry owner, was one of the most famous marches, he went to Washington in 1894 to gain support.
- He demanded that the government relieve unemployment by an inflationary public program, supported by some \$500 million in legal tender notes to be issued by the Treasury.
- The Coxeyites, a commonwealth army, finally made it to the nation's capital, but it took a turn when they all got arrested for walking on the grass.
- There were many violent flare-ups with the labor protest, many in Chicago. The biggest one was Pullman strike, Eugene vs. Debs.
- The U.S. attorney general, Richard Olney, was pushing for the dispatch of federal troops.
- With the president's support the troops crushed the Pullman strike., People were mad and continued to protest

#### **16. Golden McKinley and Silver Bryan**

- The leading candidate was the Republican presidential nomination in 1896 was former congressman William McKinley of Ohio
  - He was also the sponsor of the ill-starred tariff bill of 1890
  - He has established a credible Civil War record, rose to rank of major; he hailed from the electrically potent state of Ohio
- Marcus Alonzo Hanna
  - Made his fortune in the iron business and now coveted the role of president maker
  - He believed that a prime function of government was to aid business
  - Hanna's dollars, nominated McKinley on the first ballot in St. Louis in June 1896
- The Cross of Gold speech

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

- Bryan vs. McKinley: The beginning of a new era of American Politics
- Mark Hanna assumes the tariff will be the focus of the campaign
- Bryan outshines the free-trade issue with his tour of 27 states, 18000 miles, 600 speeches (36 in a day), and even touring the east ("enemy's country")
- Bryan hailed as messiah of the cultish free silver believers
- McKinley retaliates by targeting business and factory owners and attempting to ruin Bryan's integrity.
- Election was against the wealthy bondholders of the East and the rugged "plow holders" of the West
- Factory and business owners would benefit from the financial plan of McKinley
  - Would bribe their workers to vote for McKinley or threaten to fire them if they do not vote for him
- McKinley wins by a large amount, most votes from the East
- The election demonstrated the importance of the Eastern workers
- Marked the beginning of the middle and upper class gaining majority vote over the farmers. "Bryan's defeat marked the last serious effort to win the White house with most agrarian (agricultural) votes." (Bailey, Cohen)
- Start of the 16 year republican streak in the white house
- New era called the "Fourth Party System" as opposed to the previous "Third Party system"
  - Less voter turnouts
  - Weakening party organizations
  - Fading questions of money

#### **18. Republican Standpattism Enthroned**

- McKinley took inaugural oath in 1897
- Tariff issue resurfaces
- Dingley Tariff Bill
- Over 850 amendments added to bill
- Prosperity returns in 1897
- Republican politicians claimed credit for new profits
- Gold Standard Act of 1900

- Discoveries of new gold brought quantities onto world markets
- Moderate inflation covers currency needs
- “Popocratic” fish