**Period 6 Review (1865-1898)**

http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/period/6

**Important Events**

American Civil War Ends (1865)

Transcontinental Railroad Comp. (1869)

Crédit Mobilier Scandal (1872)

Panic of 1873

Battle of Little Bighorn (1876)

Great Railroad Strike (1877)

Death of James Garfield (1881)

Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)

Haymarket Affair (1886)

Wounded Knee Massacre (1890)

Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)

Panic of 1893

Jackson’s Frontier Thesis (1893)

“Atlanta Compromise” (1895)

*Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)

William McKinley Elected (1896)

Spanish-American War (1898)

**Themes**

Transition from a rural to an urban society!

Big Business

Rapid Industrial Development

Divide in Standard of Living

Reactions to the Growth of Business

Philanthropy

Big Cities

Urbanization

Immigration

Social Change

Big Changes

Changes in the West

Changes in the South

Changes in Government

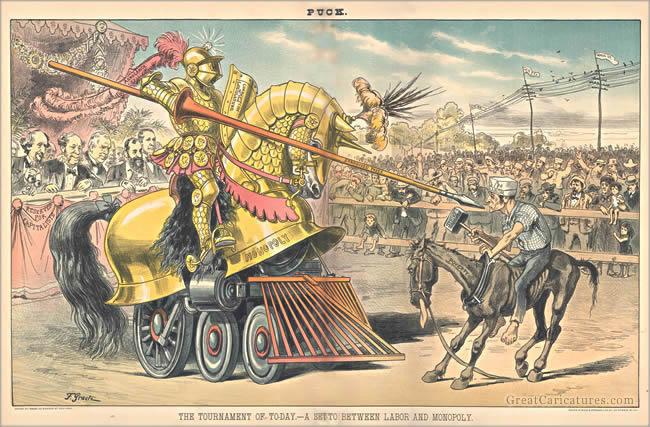
**LEQ: Growth of Big Business**

Explain the major political and economic causes and consequences for the growth of big business in American society from 1870 to 1900

**LEQ: The West**

Evaluate the extent to which the West was a land of opportunity for various groups during the Gilded Age.

**SAQ: Monopoly and Labor**



*“Tournament of Today: A set-to between labor and monopoly” by Frederick Graetz, 1883*

A) Explain the point of view of the political cartoon above.

B) Explain one specific historical event or concept that supports the cartoon above.

C) Explain one specific historical event or concept that resulted from the concept and ideas expressed in the image above.

**SAQ: Growth of the Labor Mvt.**

a. Briefly explain which of the following events most affected the organized labor movement at large in the late 19th century.

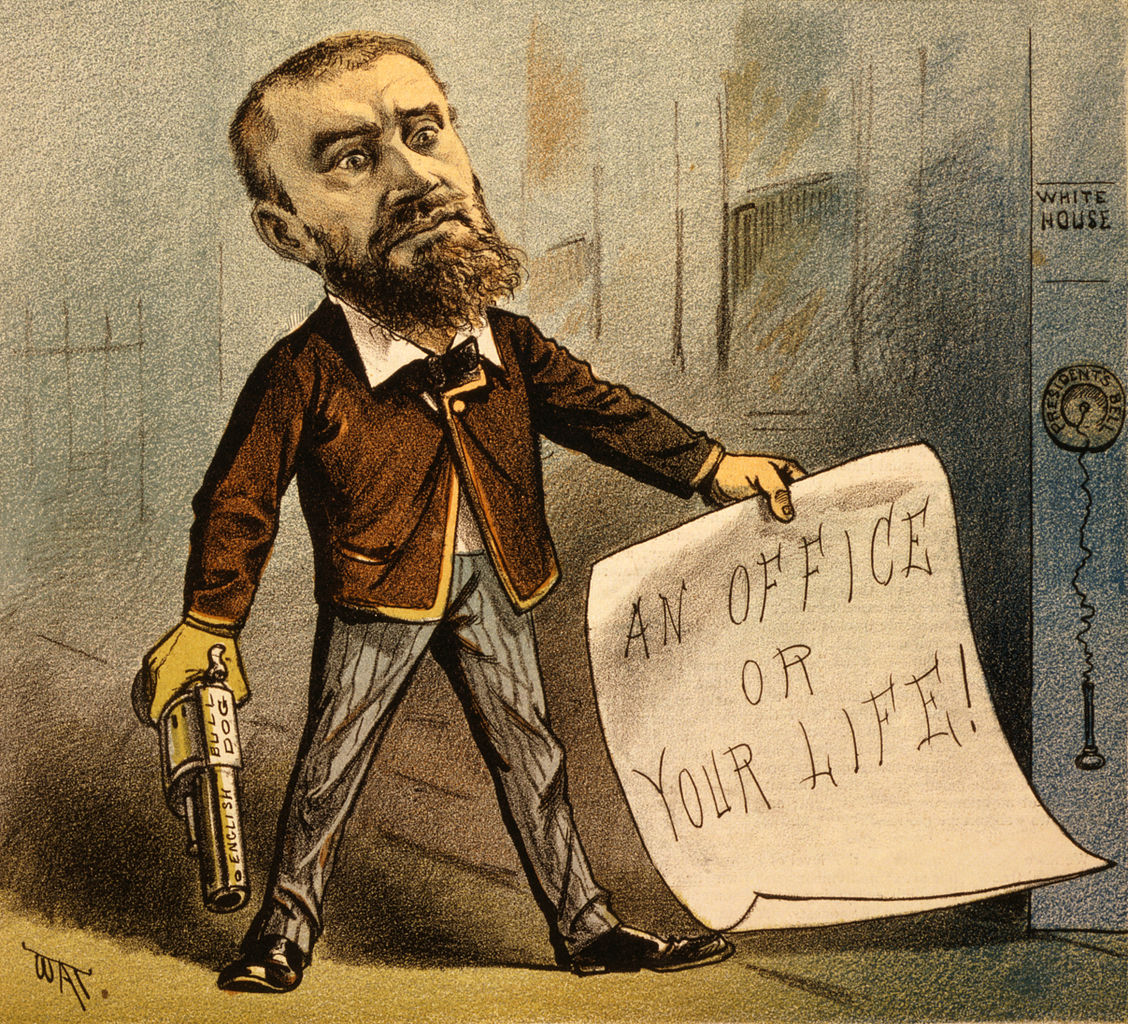
o Haymarket Riot

o Pullman Rail Strike

o Homestead Strike

b. Provide ONE example of an event or development from the event selected above to support your explanation.

c. Briefly explain why ONE of the other options had less of an effect on the organized labor movement.

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***Big Business and Innovation***

“New American System”

Government Subsidies

RR / Telegraph

Rise of Corporations with RR as Model

Transcontinental RR

Fuel Shifts

Whale Oil / Wood to Kerosene

Electricity by 1900

Petroleum / Natural Gas

Research and Development

Bell Telephone / Westinghouse

Vertical / Horizontal Integration

Women in the Workforce

Mass Marketing / Sears and Roebuck

Use of Immigrant Labor

Increase in the Standard of Living

Corporate Consolidations

“Robber Barons”—Carnegie, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan, Gould

***The Search for “New Markets”***

Frederick Jackson Turner / Frontier Thesis

*The Influence of Sea Power upon History*

Open Door Policy

Spanish-American War

***Labor in the Gilded Age***

“Deskilling” of Labor

Great Railroad Strike of 1877

Knights of Labor

8 / 8 /8

Haymarket Square Riot

Homestead Strike

Pinkerton Detective Agency

Pullman Strike

Eugene V. Debs

Anarchism

Pullman Strike 1894

Blacklist

Closed Shop

American Federation of Labor

Samuel Gompers

Taylor and Scientific Management

***Gilded Age Philosophy***

Social Darwinism

Social Gospel

Gospel of Wealth

Laissez-Faire

***Political Corruption***

Political Machines

Boss Tweed / Tammany Hall

Thomas Nast

Patronage Jobs / Pendleton Act

James Garfield’s Assassination

***Populist and Progressive Backlash***

Panic of 1893

Interstate Commerce Commission

Sherman Anti-Trust Act

Coxey’s Army

Grange Movement

Populists

Greenback Party

Monetization of Silver

Panic of 1893

William Jennings Bryan

Beginnings of Progressivism

Lincoln Steffens

Ida Tarbell

Upton Sinclair

Jane Addams

Election of Wm. McKinley

***The West in the Gilded Age***

Homesteaders

Cattle Ranching

“The Open Range”

Cowboys

Dawes Severalty Act (1887)

Helen Hunt Jackson (Century of Dishonor)

Assimilation

Ghost Dancers / Wounded Knee

Barbed Wire / Mechanical Reaper

Gasoline Tractor

***The South in the Gilded Age***

Henry Grady / New South

“In the image of the North”

King Cotton / Monocrop Economy

***Migration in the Gilded Age***

Urbanization

Exodusters

Eastern Europeans

Chinese Exclusion Act 1882

Ethnic Clusters

***Populist Platform***

\* Farmers began to see corporations, railroads, and banks as the enemy, and attempted to organize to improve purchasing power, effect political controls, and increase freedom of action

\* High tariffs seen as hurting their purchasing power, while not protecting farmers from foreign agricultural competition

\* Government policies benefitting banks, corporations, railroads – but not them! Grants built railroads, who then turned around and exploited farmers [their conspiracy theory was that railroads and banks constantly colluded to strip them of their profits]

***Characteristics of Immigrant Assimilation***

first generation tends to never fully assimilate; second generation tends to be ashamed of old culture and language, and to increase outward signs of assimilation [changing names, speaking only English, eating more “American” foods); third generation feels comfortable reaching back to celebrate past

***Indian Wars***

Indian Wars after the Civil War pitted the U.S. Cavalry against a number of Native American tribes:

Chief Red Cloud and Oglala Sioux, 1868; Custer’s Last Stand at Little Big Horn, 1873

Wounded Knee (1890)

***Important Business Trends***

A) Scientific management used by employers to promote efficiency; Frederick W. Taylor wanted to remove all thinking from work, replacing individual autonomy with expert advice; workers furiously resisted this.

B) Rockefeller drove out competition for Standard Oil and kerosene, using vertical and horizontal integration to set prices, increase profits, and destroy challengers. By 1890, Rockefeller controlled 95% of nation’s oil supply.

***Advances for African Americans***

\* *Plessy v. Ferguson* created the infamous “separate but equal” doctrine and allowed the South to impose segregation and discrimination for the next seventy years through Jim Crow laws.

\* South using prisons and lynchings to control blacks, and maintain white control of politics. The Redeemers!!

\* Booker T. Washington chose an accommodationist path in his Atlanta Compromise, wherein he abandoned civil rights and protests In favor of economic advancement; founded Tuskegee Institute to train blacks in job skills (essentially, if blacks advanced in their value, civil rights would follow.

\* W.E.B. DuBois would turn against Washington in the 1900s; why not go for civil rights now? They should be granted immediately.