

# APUSH PERIOD 6: 1865-1898 REVIEWED!

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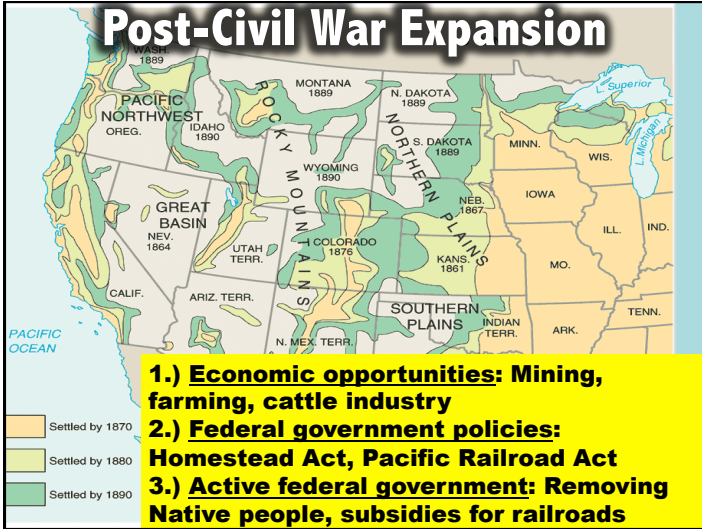
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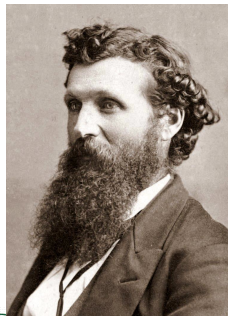
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## Conservationist Movement

- Government agencies and conservationist vs. corporate interests over the extension of **public control over natural resources** such as land and water.
- **Department of the Interior (1849):** responsible for management and conservation of federal land & resources
- **U.S. Fish Commission (1871):** created to preserve the fisheries of the U.S.
- **Sierra Club** founded by **John Muir** to fight for conservation and preservation of natural resources.



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# Native American Policy

## Violent Conflict

## Assimilation Policies

- **Sand Creek Massacre (1864):** Colorado Militia attack and kill over 100 Native people
- **Battle of Little Big Horn (1876):** The Sioux tribe (Inspired by **Sitting Bull**) kill Custer and his men in the 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry (**Custer's Last Stand**)
- **Ghost Dance** movement begins amongst the Sioux in Dakota territory
- **Battle of Wounded Knee (1890)** U.S. army go into the Dakotas and killed over 200.

- **Tribes forced onto reservations (Great Sioux Reserve)**
- **Dawes Severalty Act (1887):** Intended to end tribal ownership of land
- **Carlisle Indian School:** intended to assimilate Native people

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## INDUSTRIALIZATION

- large scale production
- Tremendous technological change
- Improved communication networks
- Business seeking to maximize the exploitation of a growing labor force and natural resources
- Industry leaders such as **Carnegie** (steel) and **Rockefeller** (oil) sought to dominate their respective industries through a variety of techniques:
  - **Horizontal integration:** Controlling all competition in a particular industry. Consolidating all competitors to monopolize a market.
  - **Vertical integration-** Control all aspects of manufacturing- from extracting raw materials to selling the finished product
  - In order to eliminate or reduce competition business leaders sought to establish **monopolies, trusts, and pools.**
- Business leaders defended their wealth with ideas such as **Social Darwinism** (survival of the fittest)
- Advocated for **laissez faire** policies
  - The government should not regulate business

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## Regional Differences: "The New South"

- There was an attempt at **industrializing** the southern economy
- Increase in the number of **textile factories**
- The south remained dependent on agriculture
  - **Tenant farming** and **sharecropping** continued to be the predominant labor system of the southern economy
    - Especially **African American laborers** in post Reconstruction south




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# INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Industrialization and urbanization brought new economic opportunities for immigrants and workers
- New career opportunities developed (in spite of social prejudice) for African Americans and women

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While industrialization brought numerous opportunities to workers and dramatically expanded the work force, low wages and dangerous working conditions continued to be a problem.

## WORKERS ORGANIZE

- **Knights of Labor (1869)**
  - Terence Powderly opened the union to all workers (skilled & unskilled workers; women & African Americans)
  - Decline following Haymarket Riot in 1886
- **American Federation of Labor (1886)**
  - Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers focused on skilled workers
  - Focus on "bread & butter" issues- wages, working conditions
  - By 1900 it was the largest union



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## Evaluating the Labor Movement

### Successes

- Workers did form **local** and **national unions** that did directly confront growing corporate power
- Beginning of a national labor union movement and rise of union leadership (**Eugene Debs**, **Mother Jones**)

### Failures

- **Homestead Strike (1892):** Workers at Carnegie's steel plant are defeated
- **Pullman Strike (1894):** President Cleveland uses the army and court injunction to defeat the strike.
- **Divisions** between skilled vs. unskilled workers, ethnic and racial groups
- **Hostility** from corporations, no protection by government

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The lives of farmers was also changing as they had to adapt to **mechanized agriculture** and dependence on powerful **railroad companies**.

**Problems for farmers:** 1) Falling prices 2) unfair railroad business practices 3) high cost of machinery 4) tight money supply 5) high tariffs

### FARMERS ORGANIZE

- The **Grange Movement**: organized social and educational activities.
  - Lobbied state legislatures for reforms
- **Farmers Alliance**: Founded in Texas (1870s)- excluded blacks (**Colored Farmers Alliance**), ignored tenant farmers
- Significant 3<sup>rd</sup> Party: **Populist Party**
  - **Platform:** 1) Government ownership of railroads, 2) free & unlimited coinage of silver (Increase \$\$\$ supply), 3) graduated income tax (rich pay more), 4) direct election of Senators, 5) use of initiatives and referendums

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### GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

- Mark Twain called the era the "**Gilded Age**"
  - Below the surface things are not as good as they seem
- Politics during the Gilded Age was tied to big business
- **Laissez faire** philosophy prevented the government from actively regulating the economy

#### Start of Government Regulation

- Grange Movement: **Munn v. Illinois** ruled that states could regulate railroads
- **Wabash Case** (1886) states cannot regulate **interstate commerce**
  - Leads to passage of **Interstate Commerce Act** (1887)
- **Sherman Anti-Trust Act**: Outlawed trusts & other monopolies that fix prices & restrained trade
  - Used against labor unions

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### The Movement of People

- Large scale **internal** and **external migration** takes place
- **Internal:**
  - Settlers seeking opportunities on **the frontier** (available as a result of the **Homestead Act** and completion of the **transcontinental railroad**) head **west**
  - Mass movement of people to **urban areas**
  - **African Americans** moving out of the south into northern cities ("Great Migration")
- **External**
  - Large scale immigration from **China** (Chinese Exclusion Act 1883 will change this)
  - Post 1880- "**new immigrants**" from **southern and eastern Europe** (Russia, Italy, Poland, etc.)
    - Largely settle in urban areas

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## RESPONSE TO CHANGING IMMIGRATION

- As a result of these new immigrants there was a rise in **Nativism**
- Attempts to exclude:
  - **Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)**
  - **American Protective Association** = anti-Catholic group made up of American Protestants
  - **Literacy Test** proposed to keep southern and eastern European immigrants out



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## Challenges of Urbanization & Immigration

- Cities were often divided among classes, races, ethnicities, and cultures
- Low wages and dangerous working conditions kept many workers in extreme poverty
  - Contrast between the poor and the wealthy who enjoyed lives of “conspicuous consumption”
  - Tenement housing was common (documented by Jacob Riis “How the Other Half Lives”)
- Child labor increasingly became a problem
- Immigrants attempted to both assimilate (i.e. learn English) and maintain their own unique cultural identities
- Political machines dominated city life by exchanging welfare services and jobs for political support

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## Addressing the Challenges of the Gilded Age

- **Gospel of Wealth:** Belief that the wealthy had a moral obligation to help out those less fortunate
  - Andrew Carnegie “Wealth”
- **Settlement House** movement sought to relieve urban poverty and provide assistance to immigrants
  - Jane Addams **Hull House** in Chicago
- **Social Gospel** movement challenged the dominant corporate ethic
  - Christians had a responsibility to deal with urban poverty
- **Socialist Party** and other organizations challenged capitalism
  - **Edward Bellamy** “Looking Backward” about a utopian socialist society that has fixed the social and economic injustices of the time.
- Effort to reform these problems will eventually lead to a movement known as the **Progressive Movement** in the 1890s

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## Addressing the **Social Challenges** of the Gilded Age

- **National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)** sought to secure the right to vote for women (suffrage)
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Carrie Chapman Catt
- Various African American leaders sought to advance the cause of civil rights
  - **Booker T. Washington**: African Americans should acquire **vocational skills** to gain self-respect and economic security
    - Established **Tuskegee Institute**
  - **Idea Wells-Barnett**: active in women's rights movement and in the campaign against lynching



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