

1 **Unit 6**
1865-1920

2 **Election 1868**

- Candidates
 - Ulysses S. Grant Republican 214 3,012,833
 - Horatio Seymour Democratic 80 2,703,249
 - Issues of the election
 - Reconstruction, Impeachment

3 **The Era of Good Stealings**

- The postwar atmosphere stunk of corruption:
 - Freewheeling railroad promoters left gullible bond buying
 - Unethical stock-market manipulators were a cinder in the public eye
 - Too many judges and legislators put their power up for hire
 - Cynics defined an honest politician as one who, when bought, would stay bought.

4 **The Era of Good Stealings**
(cont.)

- Two notorious financial millionaire partners:
 - "Jubilee Jim" Fisk and Jay Gould:
 - They concocted a plot in 1869 to corner the gold market
 - Their plan would work only if the federal Treasury refrained from selling gold

5 **The Era of Good Stealings**
(cont.)

- The conspirators worked on President Grant directly,
 - And through his brother-in-law, who received \$25,000 for his complicity
- For weeks Fisk and Gould madly bid the price of gold skyward, so they could profit from its heightened value
 - On "Black Friday" (September 24, 1869) the bubble broke when the Treasury, contrary to Grant's supposed assurances, was compelled to release gold
 - The price of gold plunged
 - Scores of honest businesspeople lost everything
 - A congressional probe concluded that Grant had done nothing wrong.

6 **The Era of Good Stealings**
(cont.)

- The infamous Tweed Ring (Tammany Hall):
 - Displayed the ethics of the age:
 - "Boss" Tweed employed bribery, graft, and fraudulent elections to milk the metropolis of \$200 million:
 - Honest citizens were cowed into silence
 - Protesters found their tax assessments raised
 - Tweed's luck finally ran out in 1871:
 - The *New York Times* published damning evidence and were offered \$5 million not to publish it

7 **The Era of Good Stealings (cont.)**

- Gifted cartoonist Thomas Nast pilloried Tweed mercilessly:
 - New York attorney Samuel J. Tilden headed the prosecution.
 - Unbailed and unwept, Tweed died behind bars.

8 **A Carnival of Corruption**

- Misdeeds of the federal government leaders:
 - Credit Mobilier scandal (1872):
 - Union Pacific Railroad insiders formed the Credit Mobilier construction company:
 - Then hired themselves at inflated prices to build railroads line
 - They earned dividends as high as 348 percent
 - The company then furtively distributed shares of its valuable stock to key congressmen
 - There was a newspaper expose and congressional investigation of the scandal that led to:
 - »The formal censure of two congressmen
 - »The revelation that the vice-president had accepted payments from Credit Mobilier.

9 **Election 1872**

- Candidates
 - Ulysses S. Grant Republican 185 3,597,132
 - Thomas A. Hendricks Democratic 42 Unknown
 - Horace Greeley Democratic 3 2,834,125
- Issues of the election
- Corruption in Federal Government
- Note: Greely died before electors placed votes

10 **A Carnival of Corruption (cont.)**

- Breath of scandal in Washington reeked of alcohol:
 - In 1874-1875 the Whiskey Ring robbed the Treasury of millions in excise-tax revenue
 - Grant's own private secretary was among the culprits
 - Grant volunteered a written statement to the jury that helped exonerate the thief.
- Bribes:
 - Secretary of War William Belknap (1876) forced to resign after pocketing bribes from supplies to the Indian reservations. His resignation accepted "with great regret."

11 **Depression, Deflation, and Inflation**

- Panic of 1873:
 - Grant's woes deepened in the paralyzing economy:
 - Age of unbridled expansion
 - Overreaching promoters laid more railroad track, sunk more mines, erected more factories, sowed more grain fields than the existing markets could bear

- Bankers made too many imprudent loans to finance these enterprises
- Profits failed to materialize, loans went unpaid, the whole credit-based economy fluttered downward.
- Boom times became gloom times as more than 15,000 American businesses went bankrupt.

12 **Depression, Deflation, and Inflation (cont.)**

- The "hard-money" advocates carried the day:
 - 1874 persuaded Grant to veto a bill to print more paper money
 - Scored victory in the Resumption Act 1875:
 - Which pledged the government to the further withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation
 - And to the redemption of all paper currency in gold at face value, beginning in 1879.

13 **Election 1876**

- Candidates
 - Rutherford B. Hayes Republican 185 4,036,298
 - Samuel J. Tilden Democratic 184 4,300,590
- Issues of the election
 - Corruption, Financial Panic of 1873
 - Compromise of 1877 gave Hayes the victory but ended reconstruction

14 **GILDED AGE
1878-1898**

15 **Post-Reconstruction Discrimination**

- In the South, segregation was required by statutes called Jim Crow laws.
- One of the greatest setbacks to African American equality was the Supreme Court's establishment of the "separate-but-equal" doctrine in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- Many African Americans moved to the North to escape violence and legal segregation. However, they found *de facto* segregation in housing, education, and employment.

16 **Election 1880**

- Candidates
 - James A. Garfield Republican 214 4,454,416
 - Winfield S. Hancock Democratic 155 4,444,952
- Issues of the election
 - Tariffs, Implications of the end of Reconstruction

17 **Election of 1880**

- A disappointed and mentally deranged office seeker, Charles J. Guiteau, shot President Garfield in the back in a Washington railroad station.
- Garfield lingered in agony for eleven weeks and died on September 19, 1881.
 - Guiteau was found guilty of murder and hanged.

18 **Vice President takes over**

- His death had one positive outcome:

- It shocked politicians into reforming the shameful spoils system.
- The unlikely instrument of reform was Chester Arthur.

19 **The Pendleton Act (1883)**

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

20 **Election 1884**

- Candidates
 - Grover Cleveland Democratic 219 4,874,986
 - James G. Blaine Republican 182 4,851,981
- Issues of the election
 - Personal Ethics of the Candidates
 - First Democrat elected President of the United States since the election of 1856

21 **Election 1888**

- Candidates
 - Benjamin Harrison Republican 233 5,439,853
 - Grover Cleveland (I) Democratic 168 5,540,309
- Issues of the election
 - Free Trade vs. Protectionism
 - Benjamin Harrison opposed tariff reduction
 - Cleveland’s policies on pensions, the currency, and tariff reform had made enemies among veterans, farmers, and industrialists

22 **Election 1892**

- Candidates
 - Grover Cleveland Democratic 277 5,556,918
 - Benjamin Harrison (I) Republican 145 5,176,108
- Issues of the election
 - Farming Issues, Homestead Steel Strike
 - The campaign centered mainly on the issue of a sound currency. The new Populist Party, formed by groups from the Grange, the Farmers' Alliances, and the Knights of Labor, polled more than a million votes.

23 **Election 1896**

- Candidates
 - William McKinley Republican 271 7,104,779
 - William J. Bryan Populist 176 6,502,925
- Issues of the election
 - Monetary System (Gold, Silver Standards), Financial Panic of 1893, Trust

24 **USHC- 4.1**

Summarize the impact that government policy and the construction of the transcontinental railroads had on the development of the national market and on the culture of Native American peoples.

25 **The Railroads**

- Central Pacific Railroad and Union Pacific Railroad
- On May 10, 1869, the transcontinental railroad, extending from coast to coast, was finished with the hammering of a golden spike at Promontory Point, Utah.
- The growth of railroads led to the development of many towns throughout the western part of the United States.
- Created a national market for goods.

26 **INDIAN RELATIONS**

27 **Indian Conflicts 1870's**

- Great Sioux War of 1876–77
 - As gold was discovered in the Black Hills, settlers began to encroach onto Native American lands
 - pressure was mounted by the federal government for the Natives to remain on the Sioux reservation
 - Battle of the Little Bighorn
 - George Custer vs. Sitting Bull
 - Custer's last stand
 - »Indian massacre 283 soldiers including Custer.
 - Wounded Knee Massacre
 - Defeat of the Lakota led by Spotted Elk

28 **Dawes Act**

Reservations were broken up and tribal lands were distributed to individual Indian families.

Surplus lands in Indian Territory were opened to white settlement.

29 **OKLAHOMA LAND RUSH**

30 **USHC- 4.2**

Analyze the factors that influenced the economic growth of the United States and its emergence as an industrial power, including the abundance of natural resources; government support and protection in the form of railroad subsidies, tariffs, and labor policies; and the expansion of international markets.

31 **DEVELOPMENT OF BIG BUSINESS**

32 **The Business of Politics**

- In the late 1800's businesses operated without much government regulation. This is known as *laissez-faire* economics.
- Although people accepted laissez-faire economics in theory, they supported government involvement when it benefited them.
 - For example, American businesses accepted land grants and subsidies. A subsidy is a payment made by the government to encourage the development of certain

key industries, such as railroads.

33 **Regulating Railroads**

- In 1887, Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act and set up the nation's first federal regulatory board, the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC). However, the ICC did not have the power to set railroad rates and was often overruled in the Supreme Court.

34 **"Robber Barons"**

- Business leaders built their fortunes by stealing from the public.
- They drained the country of its natural resources.
- They persuaded public officials to interpret laws in their favor.
- They ruthlessly drove their competitors to ruin.
- They paid their workers meager wages and forced them to toil under dangerous and unhealthy conditions.

35 **"Captains of Industry"**

- The business leaders served their nation in a positive way.
- They increased the supply of goods by building factories.
- They raised productivity and expanded markets.
- They created jobs that enabled many Americans to buy new goods and raise their standard of living.
- They also created museums, libraries, and universities, many of which still serve the public today.

36 **Social Darwinism**

- According to Charles Darwin all animal life had evolved by "natural selection," a process in which only the fittest survived to reproduce.
- Social Darwinism applied Darwin's theory to society as a whole. It held that society and government should not interfere with relations between workers and employers and should stay out of affairs of business.

37 **Social Darwinism - Continued**

- Those who were most "fit" in business would succeed and become rich.
- Society as a whole would benefit from the success of the fit and the weeding out of the unfit.
- Most Americans believed that government should not interfere with private businesses. As a result, the government neither taxed profits nor regulated their relations with workers.

38 **Business on a Larger Scale**

Many factors combined to make a new kind of business in the United States.

- Larger pools of capital — Entrepreneurs had to invest massive amounts of capital or borrow from investors.
- Wider geographic span — Railroads and the telegraph aided in the geographic expansion of businesses.
- Broader range of operations — Big businesses often combined multiple operations and were responsible for all stages of production.
- Revised role of ownership — Owners had less connection to all aspects of their businesses because the businesses were too large. "Professional managers" were

hired to run their business.

- New methods of management — Innovations were also necessary for controlling resources. Big businesses developed new systems of formal, written rules and created specialized departments.

39 **New Market Structures**

- An oligopoly is an industry that is dominated by only a few large, profitable firms.
- Some companies set out to gain a monopoly, or complete control of a product or service.
- Some industrialists prospered by taking steps to limit competition with other firms. One way was to form a cartel—a loose association of businesses that make the same product.
- A *trust* was an arrangement whereby the stockholders in a group of companies transferred their shares to a single set of *trustees* who controlled all of the companies.

40 **New Market Structures**

- Companies such as Carnegie Steel were able to maintain very low production costs. One reason Carnegie Steel could charge less for its product was a phenomenon known as economies of scale. That is, as production increases, the cost of each item produced is lower. As Carnegie Steel expanded, its cost per item went down.

41 **Government Response**

- Many Americans who were skeptical of trusts and other large corporations began to demand government action to break up the industrial giants.
- Despite questions about the practices of the “robber barons” many government officials did not want to interfere with the “captains of industry” and their contribution to the country’s rising levels of wealth.

42 **Government Response - Continued**

- However, in 1890, Congress passed a law to limit the amount of control a business could have over an industry.
- The Sherman Antitrust Act outlawed any combination of companies that restrained interstate trade or commerce.
- This law was vague in its wording and was often used in the courts to aid big business when applied against labor unions.

43 **USHC- 4.3**

Evaluate the role of capitalism and its impact on democracy, including the ascent of new industries, the increasing availability of consumer goods and the rising standard of living, the role of entrepreneurs, the rise of business through monopoly and the influence of business ideologies.

44 **Technology Revolution**

45 **Life in the 1860s**

- No electric lights
- No refrigeration
- In 1860, most mail from the East Coast took:

- Ten days to reach the Midwest
- Three weeks to get to the West Coast
- Several months to Europe

46  **People Developed New Forms of Energy**

- Edwin L. Drake
 - Struck oil in Pennsylvania in 1859.
 - Oil refineries sprang up around the country as oil became a big business.

47  **The Railroads**

- Central Pacific Railroad and Union Pacific Railroad
- On May 10, 1869, the transcontinental railroad, extending from coast to coast, was finished with the hammering of a golden spike at Promontory Point, Utah.
- The growth of railroads led to the development of many towns throughout the western part of the United States.

48  **Railroads and Industry**

- Cornelius Vanderbilt enterprise
- 2 Major improvements
 - Steel Rail and standard gauge of track width
- Railroads played a key role in revolutionizing business and industry in the United States in several key ways.
 - They provided a faster, more practical means of transporting goods.
 - They lowered the costs of production.
 - They created national markets.
 - They provided a model for big business.
 - They encouraged innovation in other industries.
- Created 4 time zones

49  **Time Zones**

50  **The Bessemer Process**

- In 1856, Henry Bessemer received the first patent for the Bessemer process, which made steel production easier and less expensive.
- The Bessemer process made possible the mass production, or production in great amounts, of steel.
- Brought to America by Carnegie to build a bridge connecting East and West (Eads Bridge). Started in 1867 complete 1874.
- As a result, a new age of building began.

51  **John D. Rockefeller**

- 1868 Vanderbilt cuts a deal with Rockefeller to exclusively transport his Kerosene
- In 1870, Rockefeller founded the Standard Oil Company.
- He became the first U.S. dollar billionaire
- Worth in today's money 663 billion
- Standard Oil was convicted in Federal Court of monopolistic practices and broken up in 1911.
 - Rockefeller makes more money after this.

52  **Andrew Carnegie**

- Carnegie, a poor boy with fierce ambition, a pleasant personality, and a devotion to hard work and self-improvement
- Scottish Immigrant
- Steel was where he found his fortune.
 - In the 1872 he built the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, which in 1892 will be part of Carnegie Steel Company
- “Captain of Industry”.
- By the 1890s, the company was the largest and most profitable industrial enterprise in the world.
- Sold his company for 480 Million dollars in 1901
 - Worth 311 billion in today's money

53  **Gospel of Wealth**

- People should be free to make as much money as they can. After they make it, however, they should give it away.
- More than 80% of his money went into some form of education.
 - Responsible for more than 3,000 being built

54  **Electric World**

- Thomas A. Edison (Menlo Park)
 - An inventor from New Jersey who experimented with electric light. Developed a workable filament for the light bulb and the idea of a central power station to make electric power widely available. (1879)
-

55  **Electric World**

- George Westinghouse and Nikola Tesla
 - Experimented with a form of electricity called alternating current, which was less expensive and more practical than direct current, which Edison had used.
 - By using a transformer, he improved the capabilities of power stations to make home use of electricity more practical.

56  **JP Morgan**

- American financier, banker and philanthropist, who dominated corporate finance and industrial consolidation
- In 1892 Morgan arranged the merger of Edison General Electric and Thompson-Houston Electric Company to form General Electric
- After financing the creation of the Federal Steel Company he merged the Carnegie Steel Company and several other steel and iron businesses to form the US Steel Corporation in 1901 .

57  **Life in the 1900s**

- Between 1860 and 1890 the government issued almost 500,000 patents
 - Patents were issued for inventions such as the typewriter and the telephone.
 - Alexander Graham Bell
 - Best known for inventing the Telephone

- These inventions increased productivity
- Power stations across the country provided electricity for lamps, fans, printing presses, and many other appliances.
- By 1900, there were 1.5 million telephones in use all over the country, and Western Union Telegraph was sending roughly 63 million messages.

58 **The New Business Man**

- Henry Ford
 - Perfected the assembly line to mass produce cars.
 - Makes the car affordable for the common man.
 - Model T \$800.

59 **USHC- 4.4**

Explain the impact of industrial growth and business cycles on farmers, workers, immigrants, labor unions, and the Populist movement and the ways that these groups and the government responded to the economic problems caused by industry and business.

60 **FARMING**

61 **The Cattle Boom**

- Mexicans taught Americans cattle ranching. The Americans adopted Mexican ranching equipment, and dress and began raising Texas longhorn cattle.
- Before the Civil War, pork had been Americans' meat of choice, after the war beef took over.
- Beef shipments became less expensive with the invention of refrigerated railroad cars.
- Destruction of the buffalo made more room for cattle ranching.
- Abilene, Kansas, became the first "cow town," a town built specifically for receiving cattle.

62 **Farming the Plains**

- Homestead Act of 1862 permitted any citizen or prospective citizen to claim 160 acres of public land and to purchase it for a small fee after living on it for five years.
- For most homesteaders life was difficult.
 - There was backbreaking labor
 - bugs that ravaged the fields
 - money troubles
 - falling crop prices and rising farm debt
 - Many homesteaders failed and headed back east
- Settlers had to rely on each other, raising houses and barns together, sewing quilts and husking corn.

63 **New Technology Eases Farm Labor**

- Mechanized Reaper
- Barbed Wire
- Steel Plow

- Steel Windmill
- Hybridization
- Grain Drill

64 **Farmers Unite!**

65 **The Grange**

- Organized in 1867, in response to farmers' isolation.
- it helped farmers form cooperatives which bought goods in large quantities at lower prices.
- The Grange also pressured government to regulate businesses on which farmers depended.

66 **Farmers' Alliance**

- Another powerful political group, the Farmers' Alliance called for actions that many farmers could support.
- The alliance won support for women's rights.
- The African Americans worked through a separate but parallel "Colored Farmers' Alliance."

67 **The Populists**

- The Farmers' Alliances formed a new political party, The People's Party or the Populists.
- Their platform called for:
 - An increased circulation of money
 - Unlimited minting of silver
 - A progressive income tax which would put a greater financial burden on the wealthy industrialists and a lesser one on farmers.
 - Government-owned communications and transportation systems
 - An eight-hour work day

68 **The Gold Standard**

SOUND MONEY
Store of Value
Inflation

69 **The Populists - Continued**

- The Populists sought to unite African American and white farmers.
- The Populist candidate for President in 1896, William Jennings Bryan, won most of the western and southern states but lost the election. However, populist ideas lived on.
- In the decades ahead, reformers known as Progressives applied populist ideas to urban and industrial problems.

70 **INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND LABOR UNREST**

71 **The Work Environment**

The Work Environment

- Factory workers worked by the clock.
- Workers could be fired for being late, talking, or refusing to do a task.

- Workplaces were not always safe.
- Children often performed unsafe work and worked in dangerously unhealthy conditions.
- In the 1890s and early 1900s states began legislating child labor.

72 **Working Families**

- In the 1880s, children made up more than 5 percent of the industrial labor force.
- Children often left school at the age of 12 or 13 to work.
- Girls sometimes took factory jobs so that their brothers could stay in school.
- If an adult became too ill to work, children as young as 6 or 7 had to work.
- Rarely did the government provide public assistance, and unemployment insurance didn't exist.
- The theory of Social Darwinism held that poverty resulted from personal weakness. Many thought that offering relief to the unemployed would encourage idleness.

73 **WHO OWNS THE PRODUCT?**

74 **WHO OWNS THE PRODUCT?**

75 **UNIONS**

*combinations of
WORKERS
designed to*

76 **STRIKE!**

Strikes (work stoppages) are the primary tools that labor unions use to get what they want.

77

- Haymarket Square (Chicago)
- Began as an 8 hour workday protest
- Included German workers

78 **Knights of Labor**

79 **Eugene V. Debs**

Eugene V. Debs, a labor leader, was thrown in jail after ignoring a federal order to end the strike.

He read Marx while in jail...

Became a leading socialist and advocate of *industrial unionism*.

80 **Craft vs. Industrial Unions**

1 Craft Unions

- 2 ▪ Organized by craft or trade
- Emphasis on level of skill

3 Industrial Unions

- 4 All workers in an industry organize without regard to skill or trade.

81 **"Bread and Butter" Union**

DEMANDS:

1. Higher Wages
2. Less Hours
3. Better Working Conditions

THAT'S IT!

82

83 **USHC- 4.5**

Explain the causes and effects of urbanization in late nineteenth-century America, including the movement from farm to city, the changing immigration patterns, the rise of ethnic neighborhoods, the role of political machines, and the migration of African Americans to the North, Midwest, and West.

84 ***IMMIGRATION
1890 TO 1920***

85 **The Immigrant Experience**

- Immigrants came to the United States fleeing crop failures, shortages of land and jobs, rising taxes, famine, and religious and political persecution.
- Steam-powered ships could cross the Atlantic Ocean in two or three weeks. Most immigrants traveled in steerage, a large open area beneath the ship's deck.

86 **The Immigrant Experience - Continued**

- Between 1865 and 1890 about 10 million immigrants arrived. Most came from northwestern and central Europe.
- In the 1890s, most new immigrants came from central, southern, and eastern Europe and the Middle East.
- More than 70 percent of all immigrants came through New York City which was called the "Golden Door."

87 **Immigrants from Europe**

- In 1892, the federal government required all new immigrants to undergo a physical exam.
- Immigrants with contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis, faced quarantine, a time of isolation to prevent the spread of disease.
- Urban neighborhoods dominated by one ethnic or racial group of immigrants were called ghettos.
- Other ghettos formed from restrictive covenants, when homeowners agreed not to sell real estate to certain groups.

88 **Immigrants from Asia**

- Most immigrants who entered the United States through the West Coast were from Asia. Chinese and Japanese formed the largest groups.
- In the mid-1800s, American railroad companies recruited about a quarter of a million Chinese workers.

- Under pressure from labor unions, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882. The act prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the country. It was not repealed until 1943.

89  **Immigrants from Mexico**

- Employers hired Mexican laborers to work on farms, ranches, and mines. They also helped construct railroads in the southwest.
- When the United States entered World War I in 1917, demand for workers increased sharply.
- New opportunities were a “pull” factor that drew Mexican workers to the United States. Turmoil at home was a “push” factor that encouraged them to leave Mexico.

90  **Immigration Restriction Act**

- Immigration Restriction Act of 1921
 - limited immigration from Europe and Asia to 3% of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States in 1890.
 - Created a labor shortages increased Mexican immigration.
- Immigration Restriction Act of 1924
 - limited the annual number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 2% of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States in 1890.

91  **How Cities Grew**

- Before the Civil War cities were small. Most people walked wherever they needed to go.
- The introduction of the horse-drawn carriage allowed people to move out of the cities to the suburbs, or residential communities surrounding the cities.
- Later in the 1800s, motorized transportation made commuting even easier.
- The first elevated trains opened in 1868 in New York and the first subway trains appeared in Boston in 1897.
- Buildings became taller too. The first skyscraper in Chicago was ten stories tall.

92  **Jacob Riis**

- Photographer
- *“How the Other Half Lives”*
 - Documented living conditions in New York City’s tenements.
 - Sweatshops

93  **Jane Addams**

1. ▪ “Settlement House” Movement
 - Hull House
 - Chicago, IL
 - Education, Job Training, Child Care, etc.
 - Social and economic opportunities for the working class
2. Addams

94  **The Results of City Growth**

- Rapidly growing cities were difficult to govern.
- Increased revenue and responsibilities gave city governments more power and

competition for control grew more intense.

- The political machine, born from these clashing interests, was an unofficial city organization designed to keep a particular group in power.
- Political machines worked through the exchange of favors. Many people who wanted favors would pay money, to the machine.

95  **Controlling Immigration and Behavior**

- Many Americans linked the problems of the cities to the new immigrants.
- Groups were formed to pursue this goal. Some sought to keep immigrants out of the United States.
- Others wanted to change their behavior.
- Many people were Nativists, who believed in nativism

96  **The Growth of Public Schools**

- More than 50% of white children were attending public school, but a high school diploma was still the exception.
- Students went to school to learn to read, write and 'cipher' (do basic arithmetic).
- In farm communities, older students only went to school from November to April so they could help their parents in the fields the rest of the year.

97  **The Growth of Public Schools**

- Public schools played a role in assimilating immigrants into the American way of life.
- African Americans, Mexican Americans and Asian Americans often went to separate and inferior schools from white students.

98  **Two Perspectives on African American Education**

Booker T. Washington

- Founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama
- Taught students to put aside temporarily their desire for political equality
- Thought African Americans should focus on building economic security by gaining vocational skills
- Washington's ideas reassured those whites who worried that educated African Americans would seek more equality.

99  **Two Perspectives on African American Education**

W.E.B. Du Bois

- Became the first African American to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard
- Believed that the brightest African Americans had to lead their people in their quest for political and social equality and civil rights
- Argued for future leaders to seek a liberal arts education rather than the vocational education promoted by Washington
- In 1905, Du Bois helped found the Niagara Movement that called for full civil liberties.

100  **Resisting Discrimination**

- As conditions deteriorated for African Americans, black leaders began to seek new solutions.
 - Bishop Henry Turner advocated black pride and emigration to Africa.
 - Booker T. Washington supported legal cases against segregation and gave

financial support to civil rights and black businesses.

- W.E.B. Du Bois founded the Niagara Movement. Participants in this movement insisted on equality and vowed never to accept inferiority nor bow to oppression.

101 **Resisting Discrimination**

- Ida B. Wells refused to leave a segregated railroad car and filed a lawsuit against the railroad company. She initially won the lawsuit, but it was overturned by the Tennessee Supreme Court. She began an editorial campaign and speaking tour against lynching.
- The NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) formed in 1909 and works to abolish segregation and discrimination, to oppose racism, and to gain civil rights for African Americans.

102 **USHC- 4.6**

Compare the accomplishments and limitations of the women's suffrage movement and the Progressive Movement in affecting social and political reforms in America, including the roles of the media and of reformers such as Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Jane Addams, and presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

103 **Progressive Era
1890-1920**

104

Bill of Rights
1-10 (1789-1791)

Reconstruction
13-15 (1865-1870)

Progressive
16-19 (1913-1920)

105 **The Progressive Era**

- Rapid industrialization, immigration, and urbanization in the late 1800s led to national growth and prosperity.
- The rapid growth also caused poverty, unemployment, deplorable working conditions and political corruption.
- Many Progressives believed that political action and reform, not private charities, were the methods to bring about progress in society.
- Historians call the period from about 1890–1920 the Progressive Era.

106 **THE GOALS of the Progressives**

A STRONGER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
that would legislate based on...

1. SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES
2. MORAL IMPROVEMENT
3. REGULATION OF BUSINESS

4. POLITICAL DEMOCRACY

107 **The Progressives: Their Goals and Beliefs**

1. Government should be more accountable to its citizens.
2. Government should curb the power and influence of wealthy interests.
3. Government should be given expanded powers so that it could become more active in improving the lives of its citizens.
4. Governments should become more efficient and less corrupt so that they could competently handle an expanded role.

108 **Igniting Reform: Writers and Their New Ideas**

- The ideas of many writers and journalists influenced public opinion about how to reform society.
- Journalists investigated and publicized conditions in certain industries, slums, tenement houses, and sweat shops.
- Theodore Roosevelt called the journalists “muckrakers.”
- Upton Sinclair, Lincoln Steffens, and Ida Tarbell were respected writers and muckrakers.

109 **The Jungle by Upton Sinclair**

110 **An Expanded Role for Government**

- Progressives sought more social welfare programs to help ensure a minimum standard of living.
- Many of the earliest Progressive reforms were made at the municipal, or city, level.
- Some municipal reformers worked for home rule, a system that gives cities a limited degree of self-rule.

111 **An Expanded Role for Government**

- Some reform mayors led movements for city-supported welfare services such as public baths, parks, work-relief programs, playgrounds, kindergartens, and lodging houses for the homeless.
 - Ex. Jane Addams – Hull House

112 **Paying for New Programs**

16th Amendment: Federal Income Tax

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

113 **Workplace Reforms**

- Appointment of fire inspectors
- Established labor departments
 - Accident insurance
 - Child labor laws
 - Children under 14
 - Women and child minimum wage

114 **Federal Reserve system**

- 8-12 regional banks all national banks had to be members of these banks
 - Stored capital and cash reserve at these regional banks.
- All regional banks were supervised by a Federal Reserve Board
- All Federal Reserve Banks allowed bank members borrow money to meet short term demands. Prevent banks failures
- New national bank note allowing the Federal Reserve to expand and contract the amount of money in circulation.

115  **Susan B Anthony**

- Her father was a Quaker Abolitionist
- Fought to free the slaves from 1856-1861
- After civil war wanted the same rights for women that the African Americans gained.
- 1872 led a group to a Poll and was arrested for civil disobedience.
- Traveled around spreading her message
- Anthony was the president of the NAWSA
 - (National American Women's Suffrage Association)

116  **Suffrage at the Turn of the Century**

- Women had slowly been gaining rights
 - Women's right to own, sell, and buy property
- Bradwell v. Illinois
 - Myra Bradwell was denied the license to practice law because she was a female. Court upholds decision. (1868)
 - Issued license in 1890
- Society sees men's and women's role as being different

117  **Suffrage at the Turn of the Century**

- 1900 women demanded the right to vote
 - Participating in voluntary organizations
 - Lobbying officials
 - Monitoring enforcement of new laws
 - Women were working outside of the house more
 - Involved in Unions

118  **3 Arguments Against Suffrage**

1. Women were powerful enough without the power to vote
2. Would blur the difference between men and women and make women more masculine.
3. Liquor interests, men believe women would vote for prohibition.

119  **2 Ways to Gain Suffrage**

- 1st Method
 - Get a federal amendment
 - Needed 2/3's of congress and ¾'s of state legislatures to pass
 - First introduced in 1868
 - Changed in 1878 by Anthony
 - The amendment would stall many times. It goes away in 1896.
 - It will be reintroduced in 1913

120  **2 Ways to Gain Suffrage**

- 2nd Method
 - Get states to pass laws allowing women to vote (more successful early)
 - This occurred mostly in the western states

121  **Movement grows in 1910's**

- Carrie Catt leads the NAWSA from 1900-1904
- Alice Paul was a member of NAWSA and will split from them to start the CU (Congressional Union)
 - The CU was more aggressive (hurts the movement)
- Catt takes the NAWSA back over in 1915 and is given full authority to gain victory.

122  **Impact of War**

- World War I required women to enter the jobs that the men had left behind.
 - Men started to view the role of Women differently in society

123  **Prohibition**

- The Temperance Movement
 - This movement believed that drinking led to personal tragedies, and they also saw a link among saloons, immigrants, and political bosses.
- 18th Amendment (1919)
 - (Banned the manufacture, sale, and distribution of alcoholic beverages)
- It will be Repealed in 1933

124  **Final Victory for Suffrage**

- The 19th Amendment would be made law on Aug 24, 1920
 - Women's right to vote

125  **Federal Progressive Era Legislation**

- Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890
- Teddy Roosevelt
 - Domestic policy was known as the "Square Deal"
 - National Reclamation Act, 1902
 - United States Forest Service, 1905
 - Hepburn Act, 1906
 - Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906
 - Meat Inspection Act, 1906
- Woodrow Wilson
 - Department of Labor, 1913
 - 16th Amendment, 1913 (Income Tax)
 - 17th Amendment, 1913 (Direct election of senators)
 - Federal Reserve Act, 1913
 - National Park Service, 1916
 - 18th Amendment, 1919 (Prohibition)
 - 19th Amendment, 1920 (Women's suffrage)
 - Women's Bureau, 1920

126  **The Limits of Progressivism**

- The changes made by Progressives were limited to certain groups in the United States.
- Progressives championed municipal reforms, but did little for tenant or migrant farmers.
- Progressive Presidents took little action to pursue social justice reforms.

127  **The Limits of Progressivism**

- Wilson continued the Jim Crow practice, begun under Taft, of separating the races in federal offices.
- At the 1912 Progressive Party convention, Roosevelt declined to seat black delegates from the South for fear of alienating white Southern Progressives.
- By 1916, the reform spirit had nearly died. It was replaced by American concerns about World War I.