



# THE GILDED AGE

Ruether 19-20

# Image Study

°Please write down your impressions/feelings  
about the following images























HOME OF MRS. C.  
VANDERBILT

14-15





# Wealth during the Gilded Age

- “By the time Rockefeller died in 1937, his assets equaled 1.5% of America’s total economic output. To control an equivalent share today would require a net worth of about \$340 billion dollars...” (Forbes)
- Nearly 3 times that of Jeff Bezos who is currently valued at \$131 billion.
- And there were times when Rockefeller wasn’t even the richest one...

# Image Study

◦ Please write down your impressions/feelings  
about the following images





## The Gilded Age

- **What was the Gilded Age? Why was it called that?**
- Illusion of prosperity over poverty and corruption
- Wealthy extremely wealthy, poor extremely poor
- **Emphasize the great and gloss over the bad**

WHERE IS THE  
GILDED AGE IN  
HISTORY?

American Revolution	1765–1783
Confederation Period	1783–1788
Federalist Era	1788–1801
Jeffersonian Era	1801–1817
Era of Good Feelings	1817–1825
Jacksonian Era	1825–1849
Civil War Era	1850–1865
Reconstruction era	1865–1877
<b>Gilded Age</b>	1877–1895
Progressive Era	1896–1916
World War I	1917–1919
Roaring Twenties	1920–1929
Great Depression Era	1929–1941
World War II	1941–1945

# Topics of Study

- **Western Frontier:** Expansion and the Wild West
- **Industrialization:** The Rise of Big Business
- **Immigration:** The Melting Pot
- **Urbanization:** Building America's Cities
- **Politics:** Government Supporting Growth
- **Minorities:** Education Advancement
- **Mass Culture:** Invention, Communication, and Leisure

# Topics of Study

- **Western Frontier:** Native Americans lose their nation
- **Industrialization:** Dangers of the Factories
- **Immigration:** Ethnic Segregation/Discrimination
- **Urbanization:** Slums and Filth
- **Politics:** Scandals, Bribes, Assassinations
- **Minorities:** Jim Crow, lynching, quiet desperation
- **Mass Culture:** Appearance of Happy

# Happy Wednesday!

- Agenda
  - Grades Tomorrow
  - Missing Work
  - FlexTime
  - Native American Jigsaw
  - Thesis Instruction
  
- How was your weekend?



# NATIVE AMERICAN BATTLES

Expansion during the Gilded Age

# Native American Jigsaw

- In groups of 5 you will read about and prepare a brief summary of a conflict that occurred with Native Americans during post-Civil War Westward Expansion.
  - You should know the causes of the conflict, basics of what happened, and any consequences/significance
- When finished, take turns sharing the information with your group.
  - You should end up with notes on all of the events.

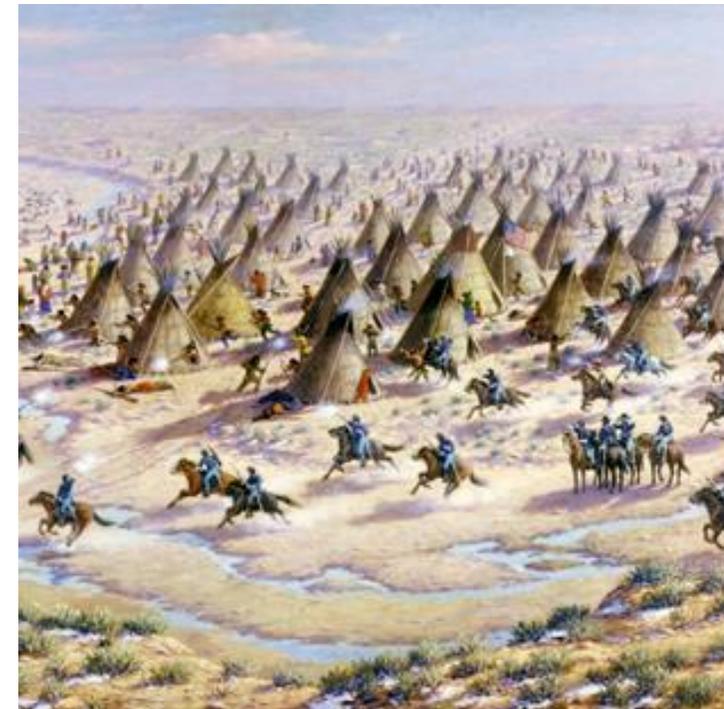
# The Battles

- Sand Creek Massacre
- Sioux and Custer's Last Stand
- Dawes Act and assimilation attempts
- Ghost Dance Movement
- Battle of Wounded Knee



# Sand Creek Massacre

- Cheyenne forced into barren land
- Begin raiding settlements for food
- Revenge attack on village kills 200, mostly women/children
- Colonel in charge celebrated as hero



# Sioux and Custer's Last Stand

- After many battles with losses on both sides, Sioux forced into treaty without leader's consent
  - Miners flood into sacred Black Hills region
    - Colonel Custer to investigate and reports gold
    - Sioux refuse to sell land
- **Sitting Bull** sees vision of Sioux victory
- Custer underestimates size of Sioux army
- All Americans dead in 20 minutes

**Last major plains battle**

**American outrage leads to continued raids and buffalo slaughter**



# Dawes Act and Assimilation

- Some debate over treatment of Native Americans
- “Friends” tended to support assimilation
- **Dawes Act meant to “Americanize” Native Americans**
  - Broke up reservations into **family lands**
  - **Children taken and put into schools** to teach them “civilized” ways
  - **Goal was to remove Native Americans from their culture**

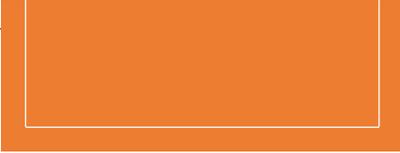


# Ghost Dance Movement

- Buffalo almost completely wiped out by 1886
- In desperation, Ghost Dances spread throughout Dakota reservation
  - Meant to bring about vision of land/buffalo restoration
- Alarms locals who kill Sitting Bull in attempt to stop it
  - unsuccessful

# Battle of Wounded Knee

- Sioux rounded up and told to surrender weapons
- One refuses and army opens fire
- **300 unarmed Native Americans murdered** and left to freeze
- **Marks end of Indian Wars**
- Map of Destruction



# WESTWARD EXPANSION AND HOMESTEADERS

The Gilded Age

# Americans Moving West

## Why move West?

- **Striking it rich** (silver/gold/copper mining)
- **LAND!**
  - Homestead Act
  - Free land to western settlers (must live there 5 years)
- **New start**
  - African Americans and Immigrants looking for a new life



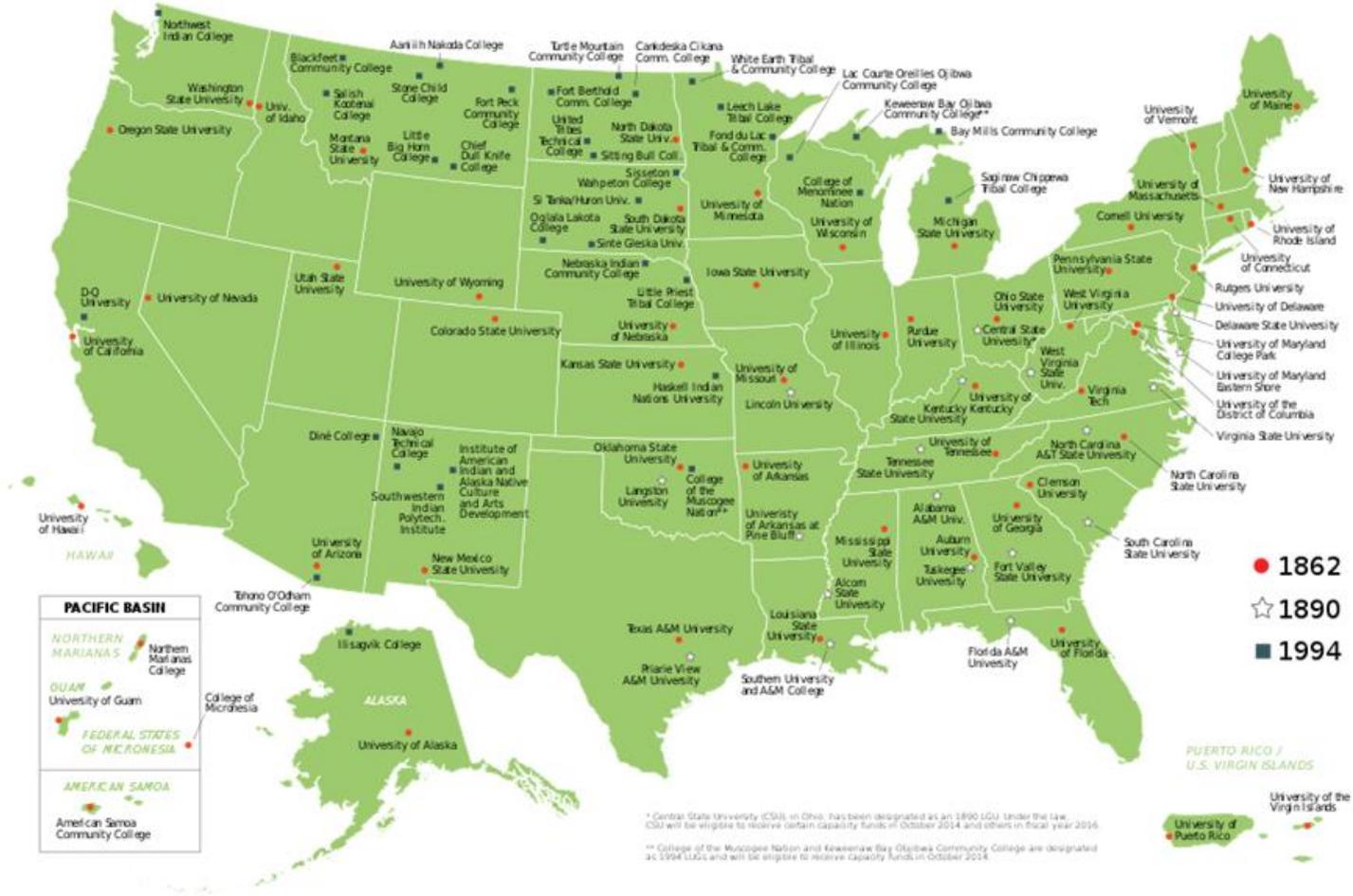
# Growth Out West

- **Homestead Act**
- **Transcontinental Railroad**
  - Westward travel, 4 months to 10 days
  - Transportation of goods both to and from West
- **New inventions**
  - Barbed wire
  - Steel Plow
  - Mechanical Reaper
  - Steel Windmill
- **Morrill Land Grant Acts (1862/1890)**
  - Land grants for agricultural colleges
  - Developed sturdier/new crops for Midwest



United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture

# NIFA LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES



\* Central State University (CSU) in Ohio has been designated as an 1890 (S) under the law. CSU will be eligible to receive certain capacity funds of October 2014 and others in fiscal year 2016.  
 \*\* College of the Muscogee Nation and Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa Community College are designated as 1994 (L)S and will be eligible to receive capacity funds in October 2014.

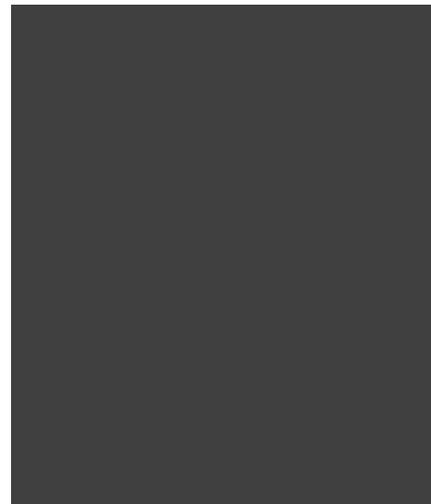
# Life on the Frontier

## ◦ Cattle Industry

- Cowboy life born out of Mexican vaquero culture
- **Cowboys (cattle drivers) rise with the railroads**
  - Cattle driven to rail stops for distribution back East
  - **Chisholm Trail to Abilene** doubles business
- Turn to smaller, higher quality herds after droughts and freezes

## ◦ Homesteaders

- Rough, remote life
- Dugouts/sod huts
- Women did most of the home farm work as well as starting schools/churches



# Native Americans and Expansion

- Plains Indians
  - Did not stay in one place
  - Roamed the land following **buffalo herds**
  - Government attempts land treaties, most ignored
    - Clashes with settlers inevitable



# THE GREAT PLAINS



## Uncle Sam Will Give You a Home



ON THE JOURNEY FROM WEST TO EAST THROUGH MONTANA AND IDAHO

IN THE  
**FLATHEAD INDIAN  
RESERVATION**  
WESTERN MONTANA



Directly on the Line of the  
Northern Pacific Railway

## FREE HOMES IN MINNESOTA.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, }  
St. Paul, May, 1862 }

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Under the Homestead Law recently passed by Congress, Minnesota offers to free settlement a much larger area of public lands, and better adapted to successful agriculture in soil, climate and situation relatively to the great avenues of inland commerce, than any other Western State.

Minnesota contains 53,760,000 acres of land. Of this the whole area appropriated by settlement or purchase is about 6,500,000 acres, and there are 3,360,000 acres of School Lands, leaving 43,900,000 acres still open to free settlement under the operation of the Homestead Law

Three quarters of this surface consists of rolling prairie, interspersed with frequent groves, oak openings and belts of hard wood timber, watered by numberless lakes and streams, and covered with a warm, dark soil of great fertility. The rest, embracing the el-

# HOMESTEAD ACT OF 1862

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS!

# MILLIONS OF ACRES

View on the Big Blue, between Combs and Crete, representing Valley and Rolling Prairie Land in Nebraska.



**IOWA AND NEBRASKA**  
**LANDS**  
 FOR SALE ON **10 YEARS CREDIT**  
 BY THE  
**Burlington & Missouri River R.R. Co.**

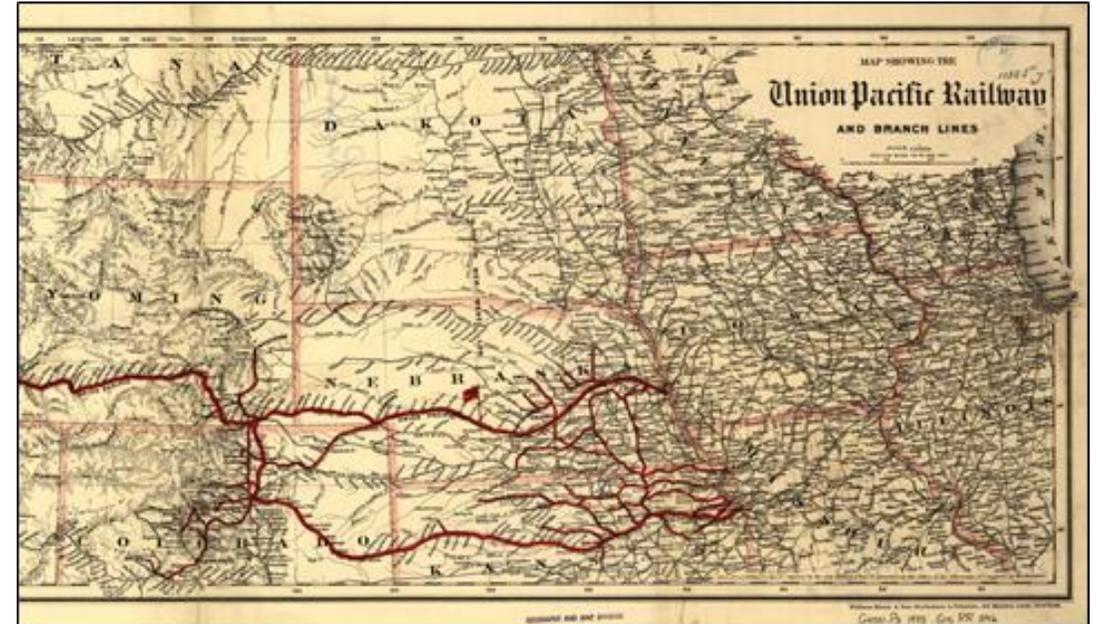
**AT 6 PER CT. INTEREST AND LOW PRICES.**  
 Only One-Seventh of Principal Due Annually, beginning Four Years after purchase.  
 20 PER CENT. DEDUCTED FROM 10 YEARS PRICE, FOR CASH.

**LAND EXPLORING TICKETS SOLD**  
 and Cost allowed in First Interest paid, on Land bought in 30 days from date of ticket.  
*These Land Buyers GET A FREE PASS in the State where the Land bought is located.*  
*These TERMS are BETTER than to purchase United States Land at \$2.50 per Acre.*  
 EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS on FREIGHT and PASSAGE are AFFORDED TO PURCHASERS and THEIR FAMILIES.

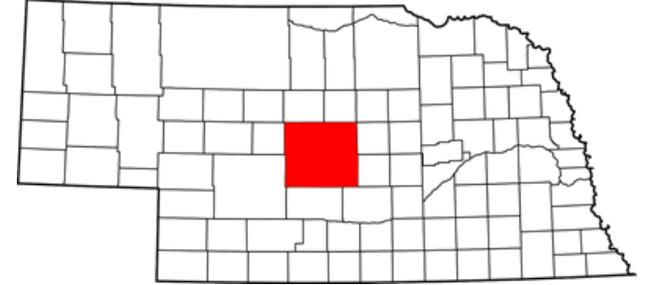
Address **GEO. S. HARRIS, LAND COMMISSIONER,**  
 or **T. H. LEAVITT, Ass't Land Comm'r,** Burlington, Iowa.  
 Or apply to

**FREE ROOMS** for buyers to board themselves are provided at Burlington and Lincoln.

CIRCULARS are supplied GRATIS for distribution in ORGANIZING COLONIES and to induce individuals to emigrate WEST.  
 A SECTIONAL MAP showing exact location of our IOWA LANDS is sent for 20 Cents, and of NEBRASKA LANDS for 30 Cents.

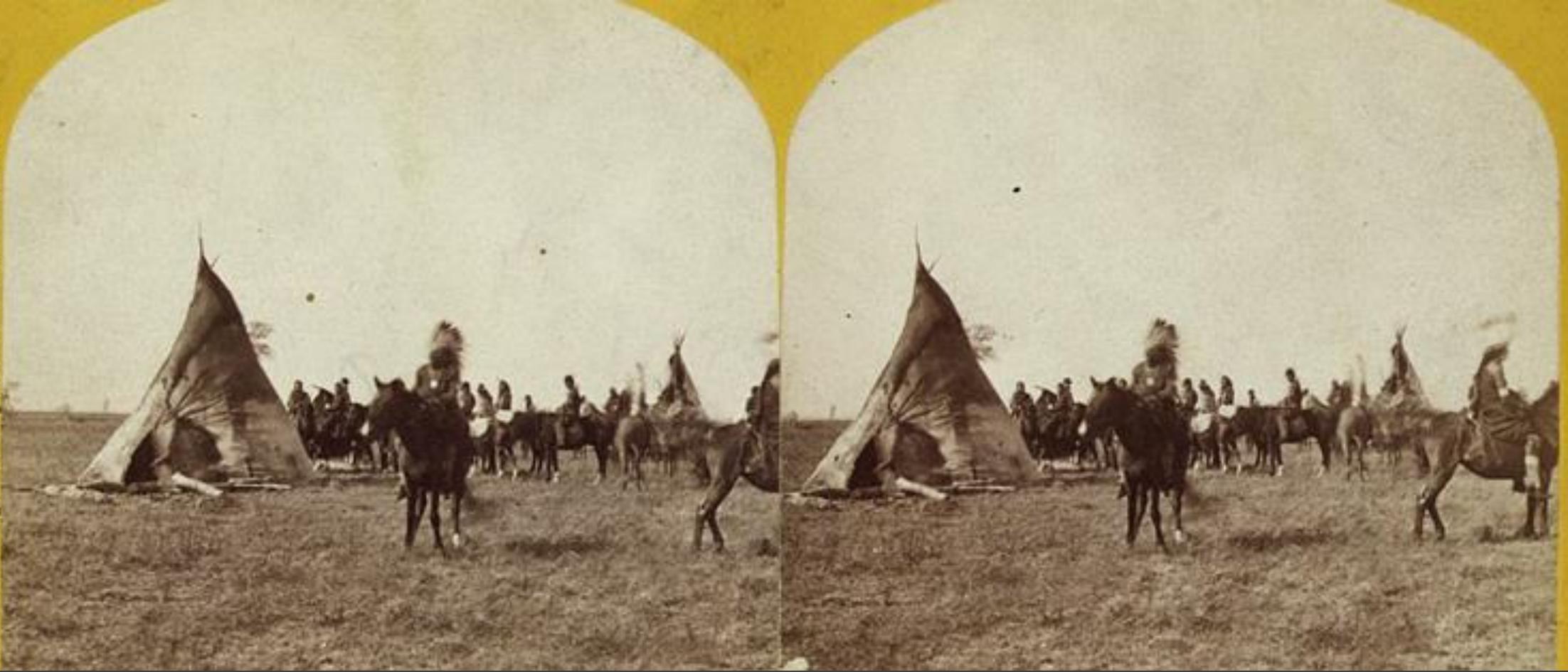


# PACIFIC RAILWAY ACT OF 1862



SOLOMON D. BUTCHER

UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD,  
Excursion to the 100th Meridian, October 1866.



Photographed by H. Carbutt, Chicago,  
under the Auspices of the Union Pacific Rail Road Company.

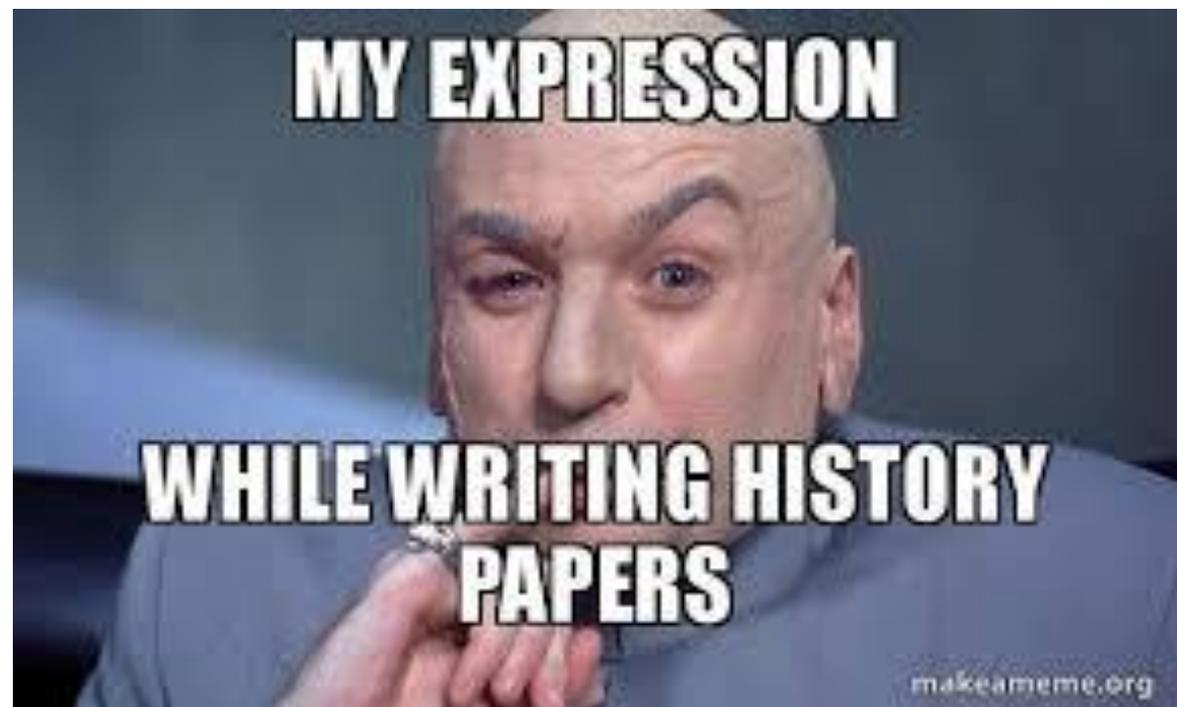
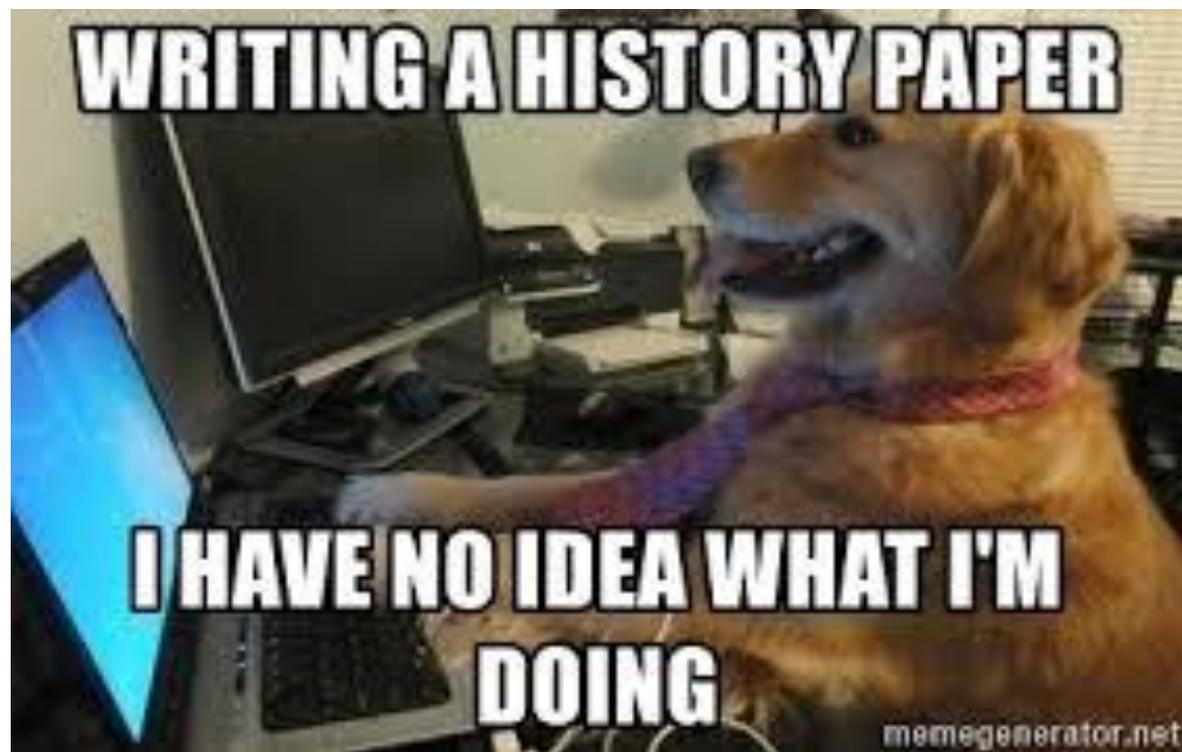
# DISPLACEMENT OF THE PAWNEE

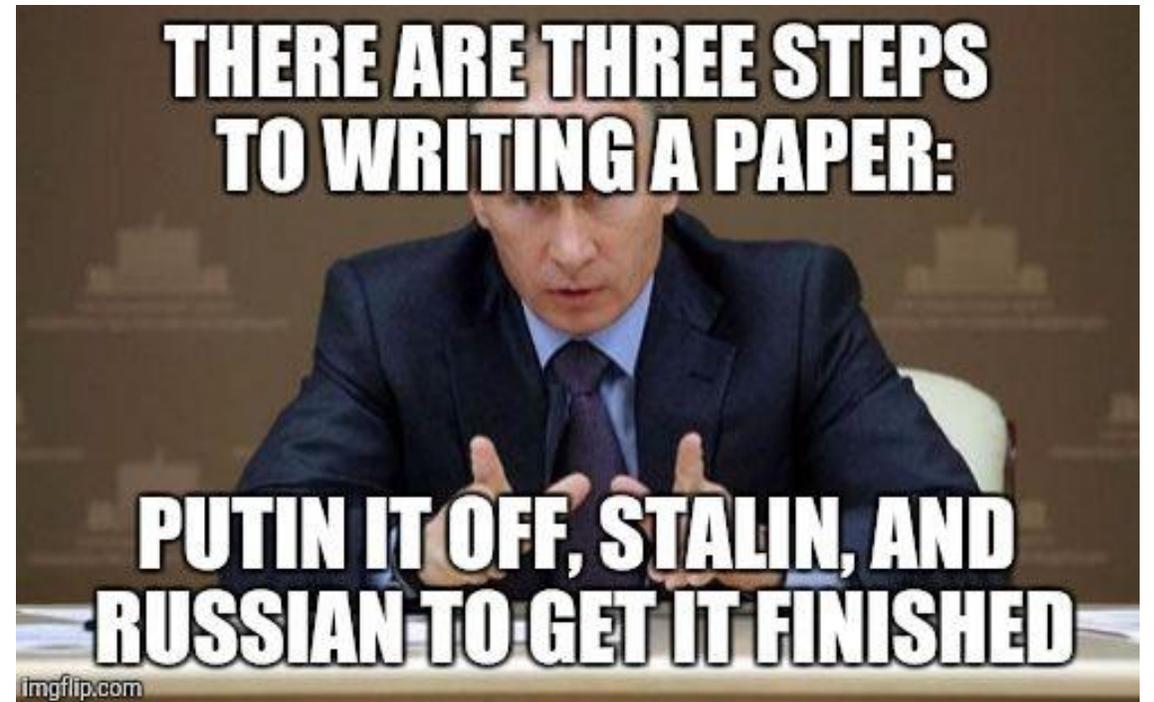
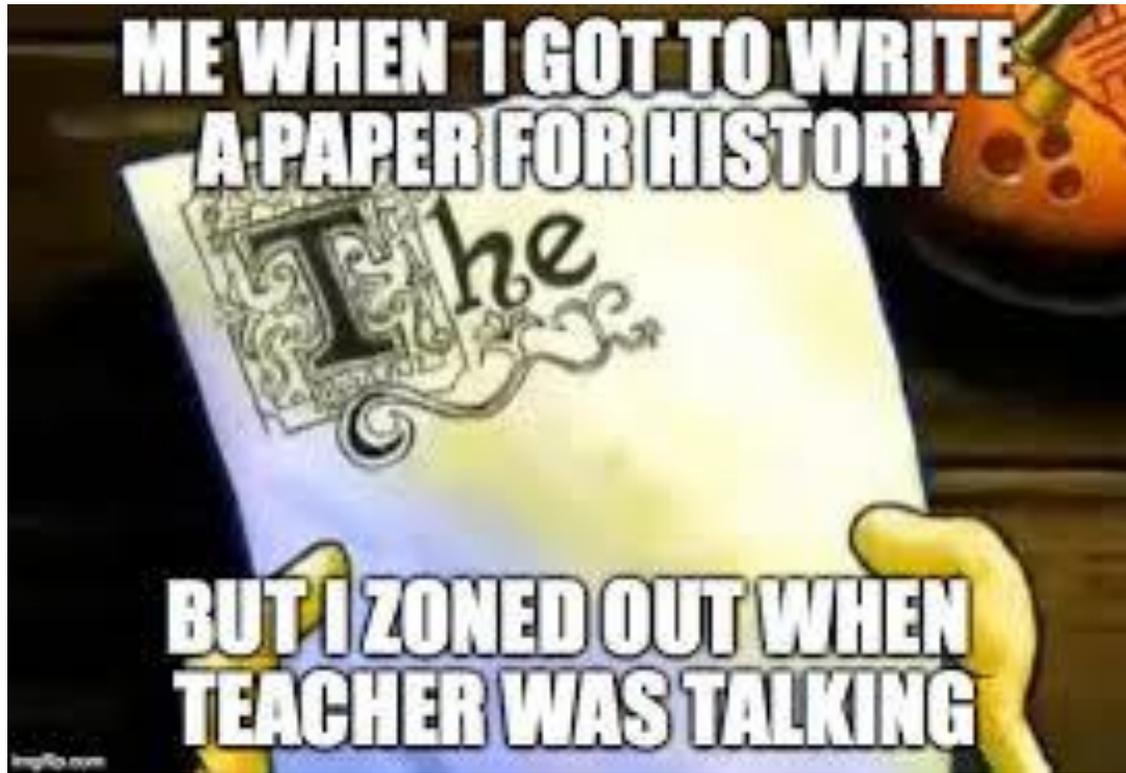
## Image Analysis

*What can Solomon Butcher's  
photographs tell us about life for  
homesteaders on the Great Plains  
in the 1880s?*

# Image Analysis by Station

- You will need to complete the following:
  - Look at each of the Images A-E
  - Explain/Describe how each image suggests what life was like (2-3 sentences)
  - Answer questions 2-3 (Minimum of 3 Sentences)
  - Look at Image 4 and answer the subsequent question
    - (Minimum of 5 sentences)





# Workday!

- What are we doing this weekend?
- Today is devoted to working on your Integrated Paper Outline
- Please use this time wisely as this outline is due tonight by 11:59PM!
- If you would like me to go over your outline with you, please sign up for that on the whiteboard
  - I will do my best to get through as many of them as possible
- You are all going to do great!

Happy  
Monday!

- How was your weekend?
- What did you do?
- Any questions about the Integrated Essay?



**INDUSTRIALIZATION**

**THE U.S. IS GROWING RAPIDLY WITH THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR INDUSTRIES**

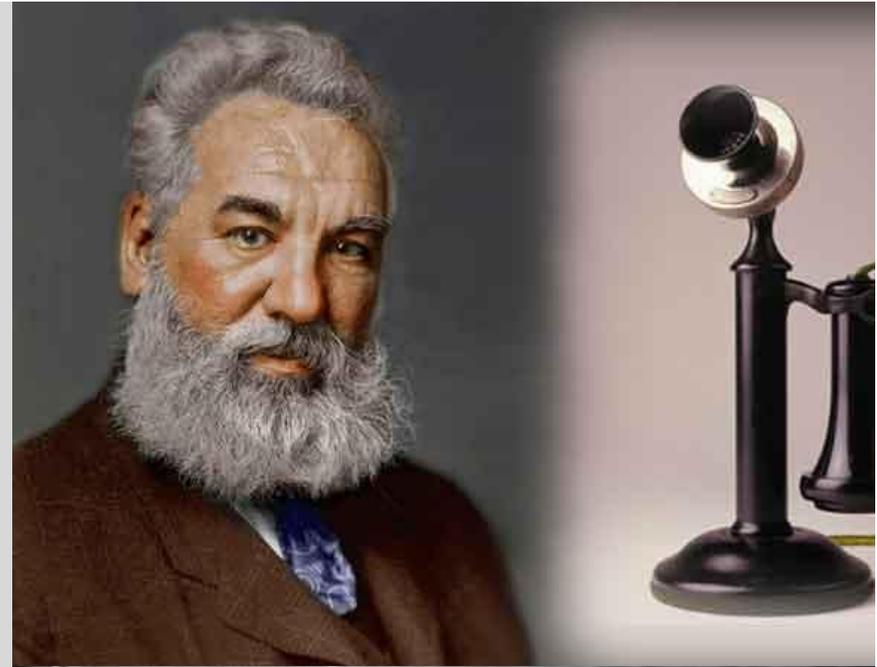


THE GILDED AGE  
1870-1900



# Inventions during the Gilded Age

- Light bulb – Thomas Edison
- Telegraph – Samuel F. B. Morse
  - Fast, cross-country communication
- Telephone – Alexander Graham Bell
  - Person-person communication
- Use of “rock” or land oil creating new fuel source
- **Bessemer process**
  - Cheaper steel

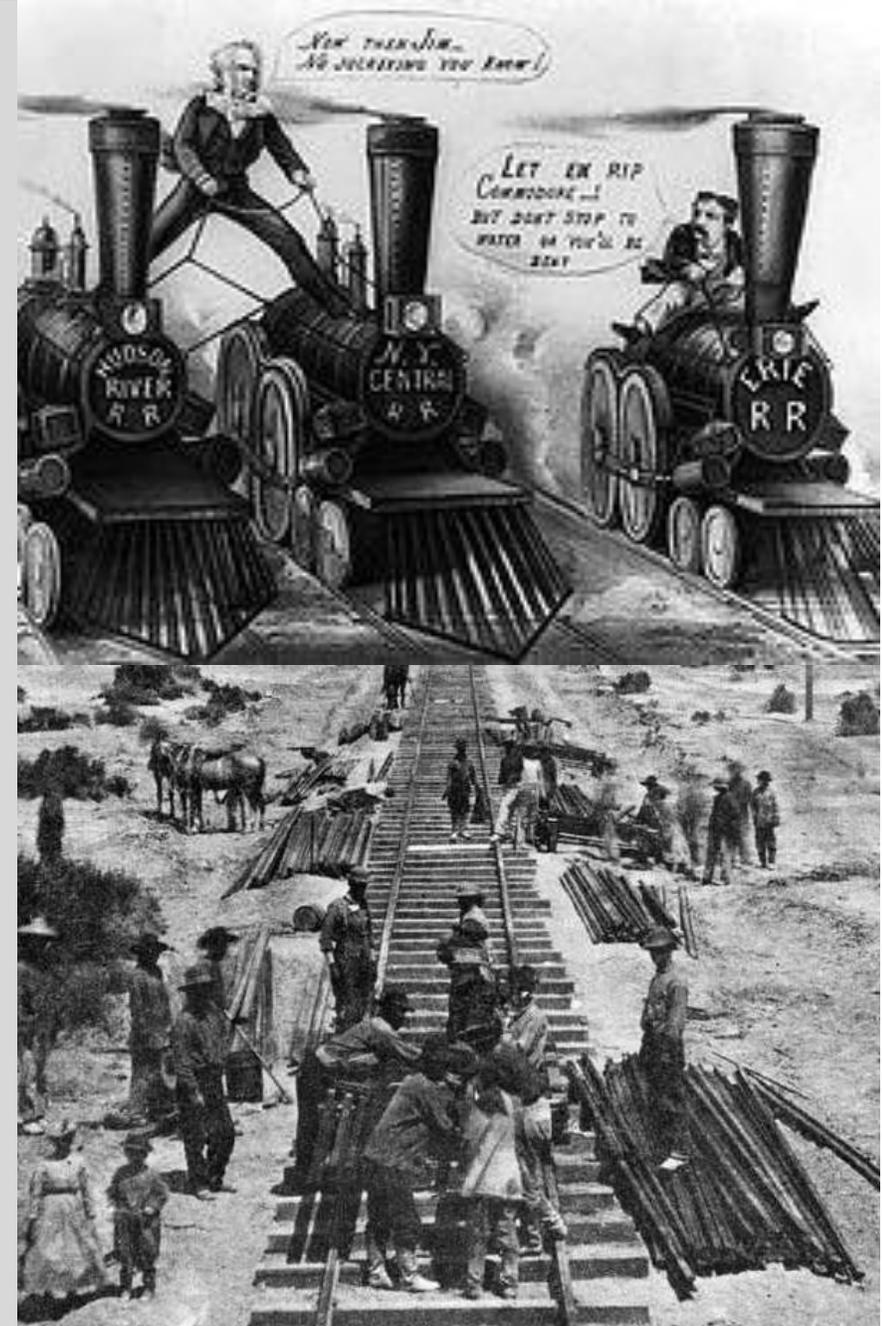


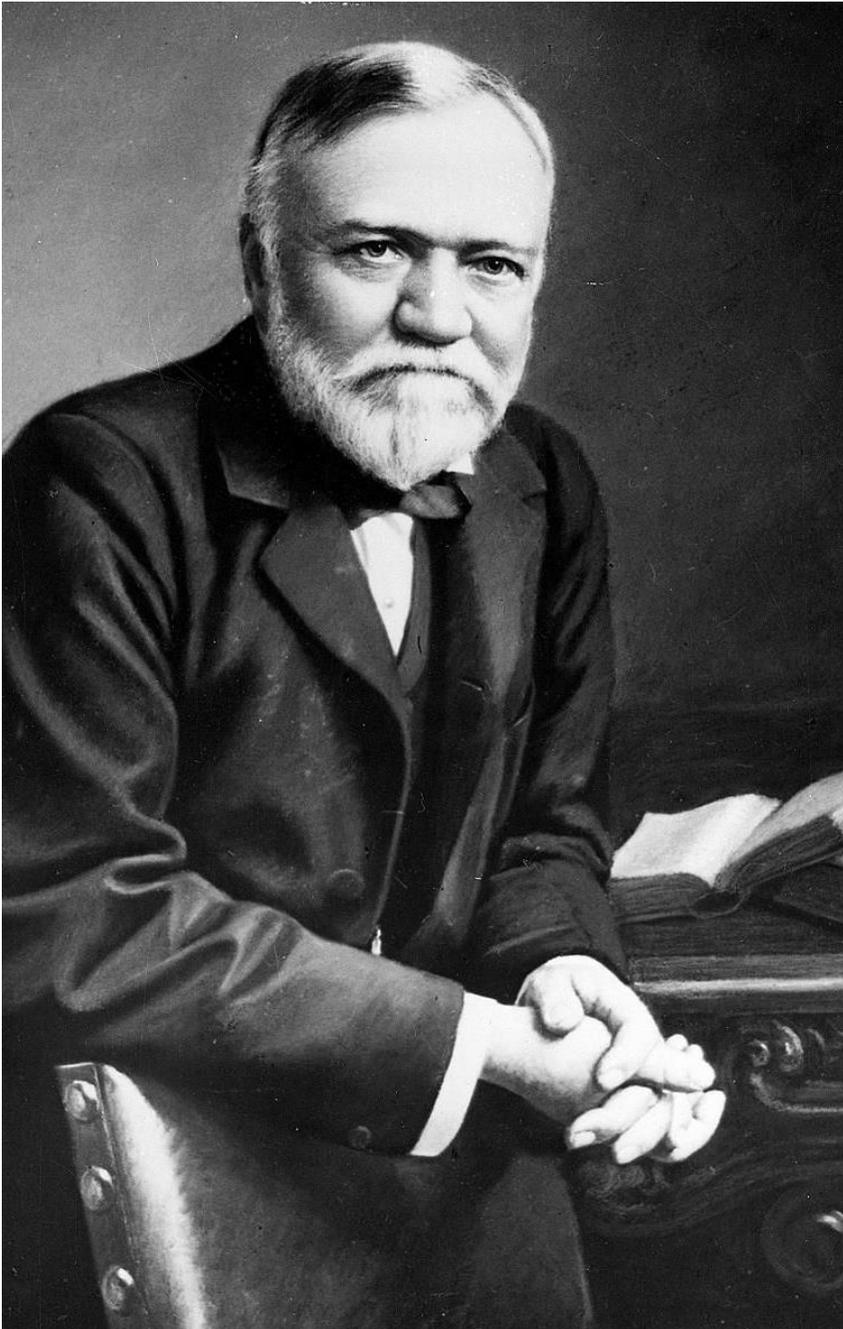
# The Rise of Capitalism

- What is it?
  - an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.
- **New inventions spurred investment in hopes of making a profit**
- Everything becomes faster, more efficient, and the market expands to fully national

# Transcontinental Railroad

- Government gives land grants to Union and Central Pacific Railroads
  - Hired immigrants (mostly Chinese) and migrant workers to lay track
  - Completed 1869
- Railroads become first corporations as westward travel expands
  - **Cornelius Vanderbilt**
  - **Impact for who?**
    - Widespread corruption
    - Panic of 1893 leads to large takeovers of failed businesses





# Money Makes the World Go Round...

## Andrew Carnegie

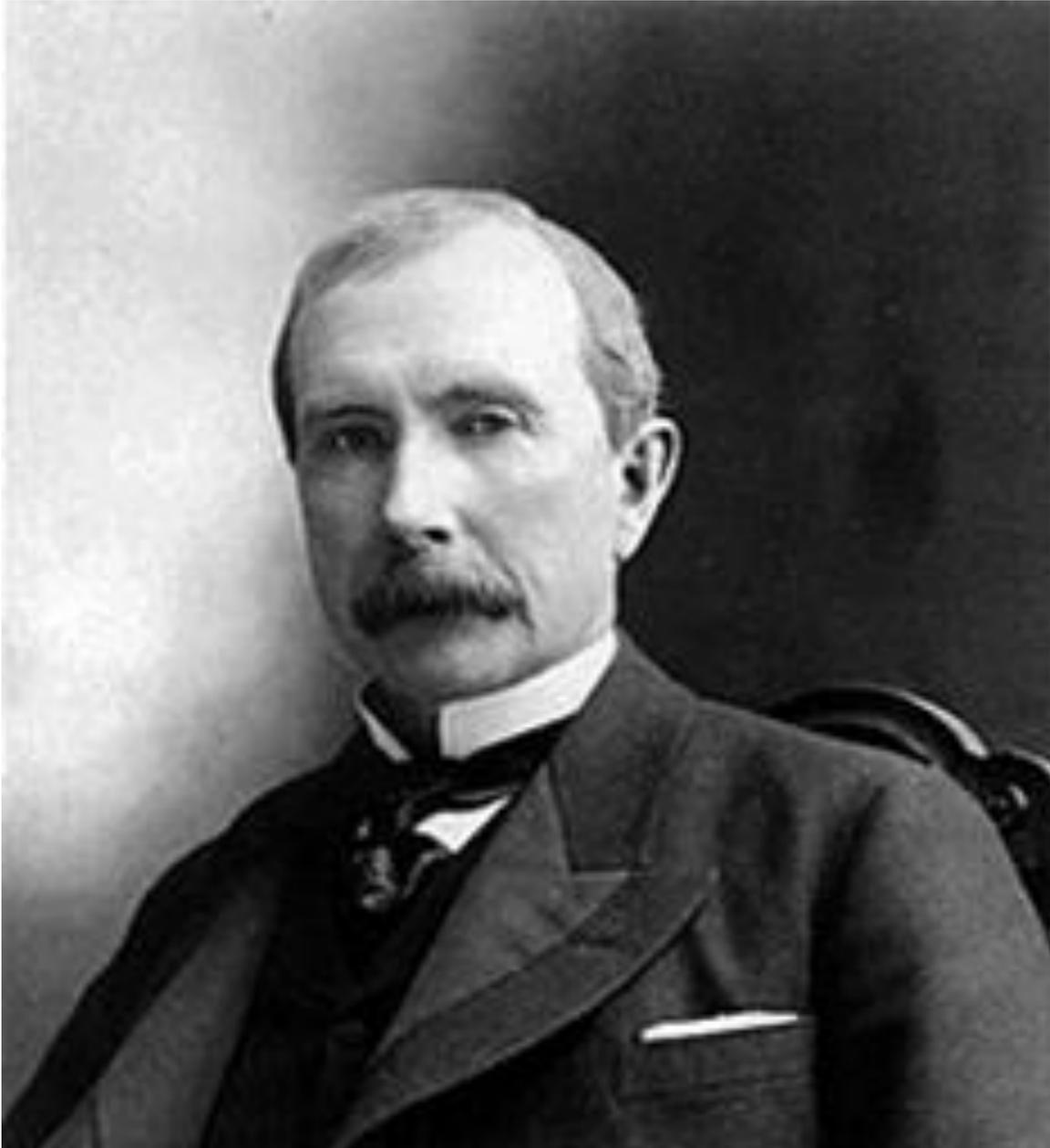
- **Vertical Integration**
  - Controlling every step of the manufacturing process
- **Horizontal Integration**
  - Buying out competitors
  - Creation of monopolies
    - the exclusive possession or control of the supply of or trade in a commodity or service.
- **Social Darwinism**
  - Survival of the fittest in business
  - Justified laissez-faire (zero regulation) economics
  - Justified creation of monopolies

# Monopolies

## J.P. Morgan (yes, as in the bank)

- Created holding companies to acquire competition and eventually set up monopoly
  - Basically created a company that bought up stock of other companies
- **United States Steel** – world's largest business





# Monopolies

## Rockefeller

- **Standard Oil**
  - **Trusts (legal gray areas) to control 90% of oil business**
  - Later broken up to include Chevron, Conoco, and Exxon Mobile

# Rockefeller

This primary source is from 1884 and is captioned "Monster Monopoly." The cartoon portrays the Standard Oil Company as an octopus attacking/grasping other businesses like railroads and other oil companies.

This source is significant because it shows the amount of power and control of John Rockefeller's oil company, Standard Oil. The company became very big and powerful as a monopoly. It controlled over 90 percent of all oil refining by 1880. It also worked with and had power over other businesses and industries. This is just one representation of this dominant company. The company may have been very powerful; however, it was not all bad. The products it made were good and were sold at reasonable prices.

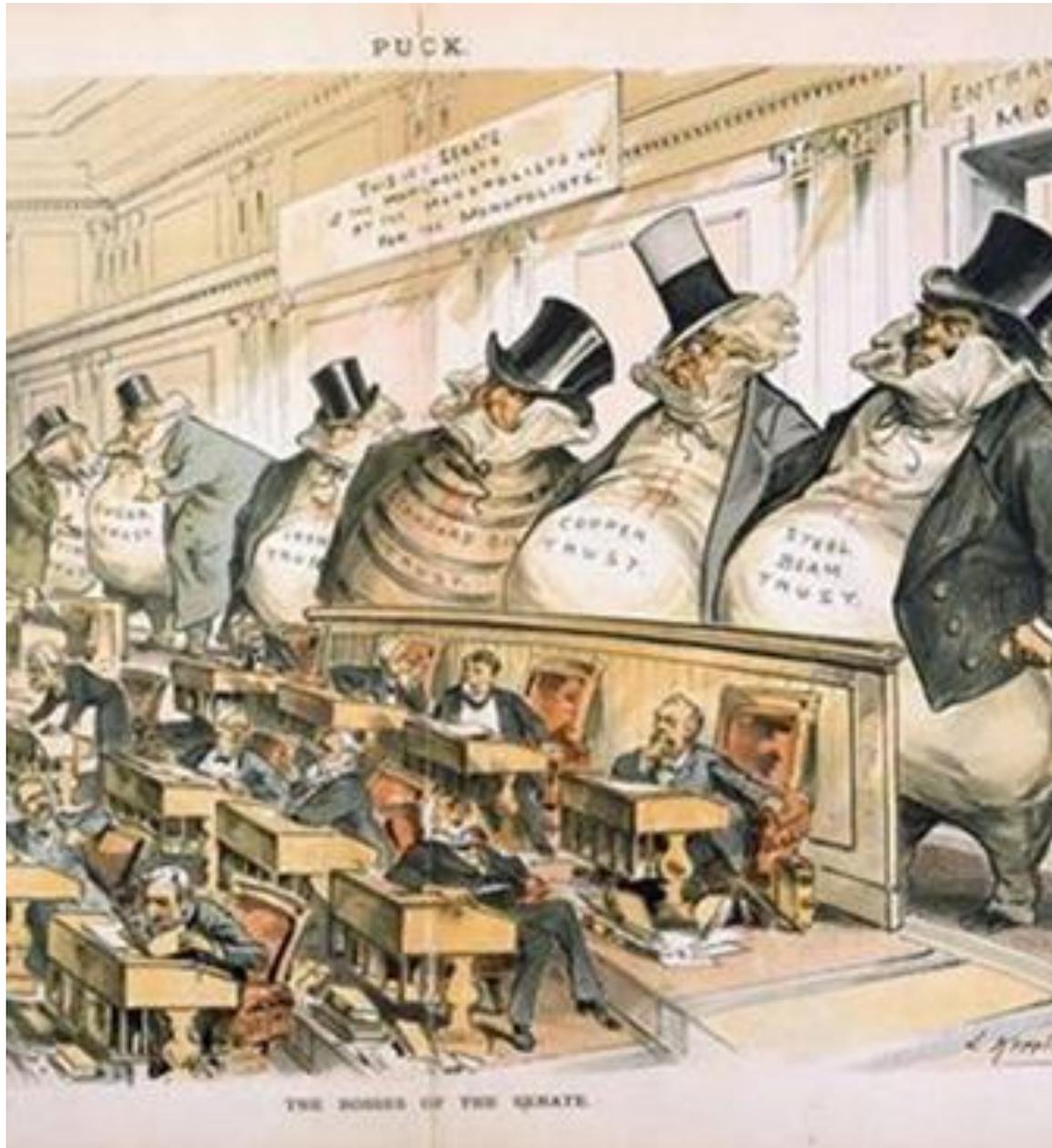


Credit: The Granger Collection, New York

# *The Gospel of Wealth*

Read *The Gospel of Wealth* by Andrew Carnegie. Consider the following and discuss with your table when finished:

- What are some of his main ideas on how the wealthy should use their money?
- How does this contrast with Carnegie's own views on social Darwinism?
- Which ideas do you think the Gilded Age wealthy would have the hardest time with?
- Which ideas do you think modern billionaires would have the hardest time with?



# Big Business

## Robber Barons or Captains of Industry?

- Achieved success through ruthless tactics
- Suppressed competition
- Low wages/harsh work conditions
- Political Power

# Big Business

- **Industrial Growth will mostly bypass the South**
  - Still recovering economically and socially from Civil War
  - **Life for African Americans will remain extremely limited and harsh under Jim Crow Laws and the Lynching epidemic**



# Working Conditions

- **BAD**
- Long days full of repetitive work (12-14 hours)
  - Health hazards in factories: bad air, enclosed spaces
  - Low wages force everyone to need to work
- Widespread Child Labor
  - Often most dangerous jobs (small)
  - Child labor laws mostly ignored







# Tenant Housing

- Run down apartments housing 4 families on a floor
- These families "cook, eat, and sleep in the same room, men, women, and children together." **Disease flourished** in such cramped and often airless quarters, and **fire was an ever-present danger.**







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# Labor Unions

- **Knights of Labor:** accepts both skilled and unskilled workers (declines after 1886)
  - Strikes last resort
- **American Federation of Labor:** skilled workers
  - Focused on “bread and butter” – higher wages/shorter workday
  - Collective bargaining and successful strikes
- **Industrial Workers of the World:** unskilled, socialists

# Strikes over Labor

- **Railroad Strike 1877**
  - During economic depression and wage loss
  - Shut down half of nation's rail lines
  - Strikers battle police/militia
  - Boosts union membership
- **Haymarket Affair**
  - Protest against police killing of a striker
  - Police arrive, bomb goes off
  - Riot ensues, killing several
  - 8 men convicted
- **Public begins to turn against labor movement**

# Strikes over Labor

- **Homestead Strike**

- Carnegie steel mill
- Strikers successfully fight back and take control of town
- Militia brought in and union shut out of mill

- **Pullman Strike**

- Strike against oppression of company town
  - Wages cut, supplies and rent remain the same
- Federal troops brought in when mail gets stopped
  - Leaders jailed, strikers blacklisted

# Women and Labor

- **Women did mostly unskilled jobs and paid far less than men**
- Extremely harsh conditions
  - Long hours, bad air, no breaks
  - Sometimes locked in to ensure work
- Women Unite
  - **Mary Harris “Mother” Jones**
    - Organized miners and strikes
    - Fought against child labor and working conditions
    - 1903 march of maimed children to Roosevelt’s house would inspire later child labor laws



# Triangle Shirtwaist Fire





# IMMIGRATION

# Warm Up

- What is the difference between *emigrate* and *immigrate*?
- Why do you think people immigrate?
- Are there issues with immigration?
  - What might some of those issues be?
- How has immigration impacted/shaped the United States?

# Immigration: Main Ideas



- What were push-pull factors of Gilded Age immigration?
- What were negative consequences of the explosion of immigration?
- What were key problems with rapid urbanization?
- How were these problems addressed?

# Motives for Immigration

- **Dream of Riches/Land**
  - Overpopulation in Europe
- **Freedom from poverty or totalitarian regimes**
- **Religious Freedom**
  - Jews flee pogroms (anti-Semitic riots in Russian Empire)

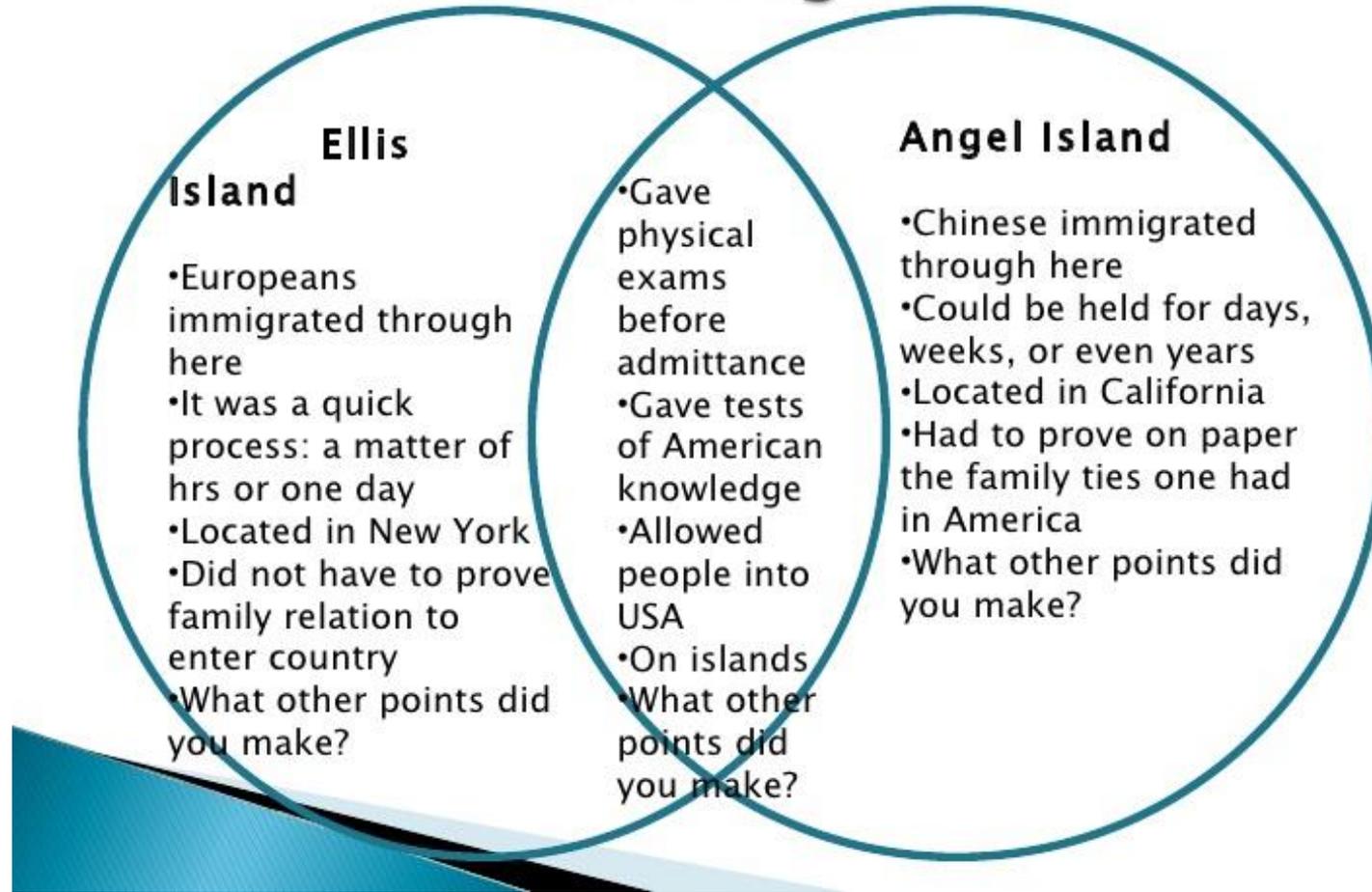




# Ports of Entry

- **Eastern Portal** (Ellis Island, Boston)
- **Western Portal** (After 1910-Angel Island)
- Shifts in countries of origin will inspire the growth of the nativist, racist, and religiously intolerant anti-immigration movement.

# Venn Diagram



# Chinese Immigration

- Why are they coming to the U.S.?
  - Primarily 1848-1882
  - What were they building?



## Timeline of Chinese Immigration and Exclusion

- 1842** China lost the First Opium War to Britain. The Qing Dynasty signed a treaty favorable to British trade interests and ceded Hong Kong Island to the British Empire.
- 1848** Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, California; thousands of Chinese immigrants departed from Hong Kong to mine for gold in California.
- 1850** California instituted the Foreign Miners' tax, which targeted Chinese and Latino miners.
- The Taiping Civil War began in China. 20-30 million died as a result, and millions more were displaced by its end in 1863.
- 1852** Approximately 17,000-25,000 Chinese in California.
- 1854** California Supreme Court ruled that Chinese did not have the right to testify against white citizens in *People v. Hall*.
- 1860** United States trade with China tripled from 1845 levels.
- China lost the Second Opium War to France and Britain. The Qing Dynasty signed a treaty favorable to Western interests, including the legalization of the opium trade.
- 1865** Central Pacific Railroad recruited workers directly from China.

- 1868** China and U.S. signed the Burlingame Treaty. It guaranteed Chinese immigration to the U.S., protection of Chinese citizens, and helped U.S. trade interests in China.
- 1869** First transcontinental railroad completed.
- 1871** A white mob tortured and hanged 17 to 20 Chinese in Los Angeles.
- 1873** Panic of 1873 led to a major economic depression in the U.S. The effects of the depression were felt into the 1880s.
- 1877** A white mob rioted against Chinese in San Francisco, killing several and extensively damaging Chinese-owned property.
- 1878** A U.S. federal court ruled in *In re Ah Yup* that Chinese were not eligible for citizenship.
- 1879** New California State Constitution forbade corporations and government offices in California from employing Chinese.
- 1880** Approximately 105,000 Chinese in America (less than 10% of California's population); California passed anti-miscegenation law (Chinese and whites could not marry).
- 1882** Chinese Exclusion Act restricted Chinese immigration (in one year, the number of new lawfully admitted Chinese immigrants dropped from 40,000 to 23).



# Chinese Exclusion Act

- Passed in 1882 by President Chester Arthur (not repealed until 1943)
- Passed after the [Page Act of 1875](#)
  - Banned Chinese Women from immigrating to the U.S.
- [Chinese Exclusion Act](#)
  - No more Chinese immigration allowed
  - First law preventing all members of a specific ethnic or national group from immigrating

# Japanese Immigration

- Primarily 1880-1907
- Many came through Hawaii
- Gentleman's Agreement
- Informal "Agreement" between US and Japan in 1907
- Japan would deny passports to the US to Japanese laborers in exchange for San Francisco lifting school segregation order



# Filipino Immigration

- US acquires the Philippines in the Spanish-American War in 1898
- Results in steady immigration of Filipino population



# Nativism

- **What do you already know?**
  - Showing favoritism towards native-born Americans
  - **NOT patriotic!** Nativism is born out of xenophobia, or an **irrational fear** of people from other countries
  - Its purpose is to create and increase **opposition** to foreign influence of any kind (economic, political, or cultural)
  - **Commonly used by fascists and racist dictators to justify violence against non-native groups**
- **This definition has NOT changed with time!**



# Nativism in the Gilded Age



Fear of increasing Catholic and Jewish immigration



Encourages immigrants to settle together in common neighborhoods known as ghettos



In the west this fear extends towards Chinese and Japanese immigrants



**Quotas will be issued on immigration from certain European countries**

# Immigration Control

- Quota Systems will emerge in response to racism, nativism, and later WWI
- Initialized through literacy tests in 1917 during WWI and fully formalized (federal regulation) in 1924
- **Allowed 2% of total population from each country as of the 1890 census into US each year**
- Very discriminatory to Eastern Europe (predominantly Jewish/Catholic)
- **Banned ALL immigration to US for those who could not be naturalized**
- Specifically Asian populations who had been banned from becoming naturalized citizens in 1870

# Chinese Immigration Reading

Read your depiction of Chinese immigration. Discuss the following questions with your table group.

- What was life like for Chinese immigrants?
- Why did they come/what were they hoping to gain?
- How did they live?
- Why were they looked down on?
- **What Nativist sentiments do you see in these accounts?**



# URBANIZATION



# Urbanization

- **Tenement Housing**
  - Immigrants take over housing left behind by working class moving to suburbs
  - Multiple families take over single dwellings
- **Overcrowding and fires**
  - Wooden houses and lack of water
  - Great Chicago fire 1871 kills 300, 3 square miles destroyed (17,500 buildings)

# Urbanization

- **Clean water and sanitation**
  - Piped water not available everywhere
  - Trash not picked up frequently
  - Disease spreads rapidly
- **African American migration to North**
  - Escaping violence and oppression in South
  - **Prejudice and inadequate education led to similar conditions in cities**

# The City

- **Skyscrapers**
  - Increased population and limited space lead to building up instead of out
- **Elevators**
  - New designs increase use for skyscrapers
- **Public transportation**
  - Cable Cars, subways
- **Water filtration**
  - Chlorination and filtration developed to stop spread of disease
- **Automatic fire sprinklers**
  - Fire constant danger in packed housing
  - Sprinklers and full-time firefighters increase

# Reform

- **Social Gospel Movement**

- Church movement
- Treat problems that led to immoral behaviors
- Better living and working conditions
- Ideas of charity and justice

- **Settlement Houses**

- Jane Addams – Hull House
  - Community activities, classes, child-care, summer camps
- Henry Street Settlement
  - Health care to poor, expanded
- 400 by 1910



"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."

BOSS TWEED. "As long as I count the Votes, what are you going to do about it? say?"

# Political Corruption

- **Political Machines**
  - Controlled political party in cities
  - Offered services to voters in exchange for political/financial support
  - Machine boss controls municipal jobs, licenses, public funds

# Political Corruption

- **Immigrants**
  - Political machines offered sympathy and solutions to naturalization and poverty
- **Fraud and Grafts**
  - Voter fraud to pad elections
  - Grafts (kickbacks)
  - Bribes and political favors



# Political Corruption

- **Boss Tweed**

- Head of New York's Democratic political machine Tammany Hall
- Made as much as \$200 million in kickbacks and bribes
- Outed by Thomas Nast and sent to jail

# Far and Away

- Viewing Guide
  - You will turn this in for 10 participation points
  - This will also be used in parts for your unit assessment, so pay attention!



# THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

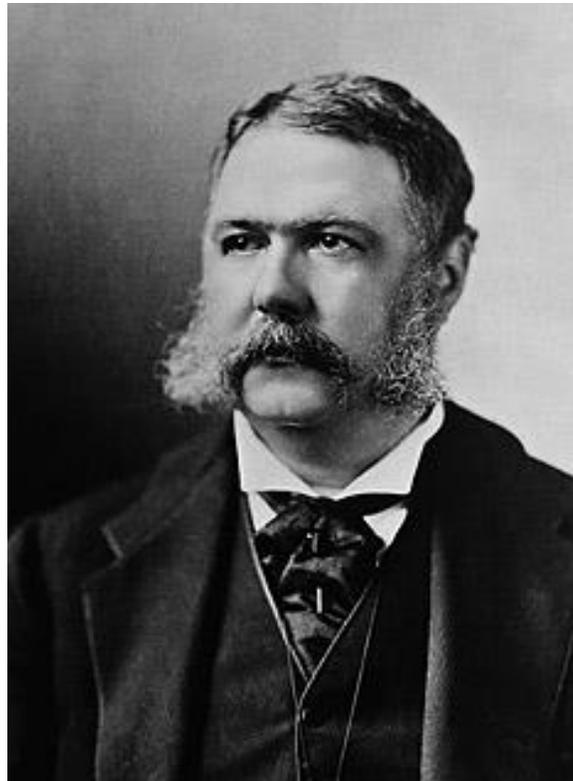
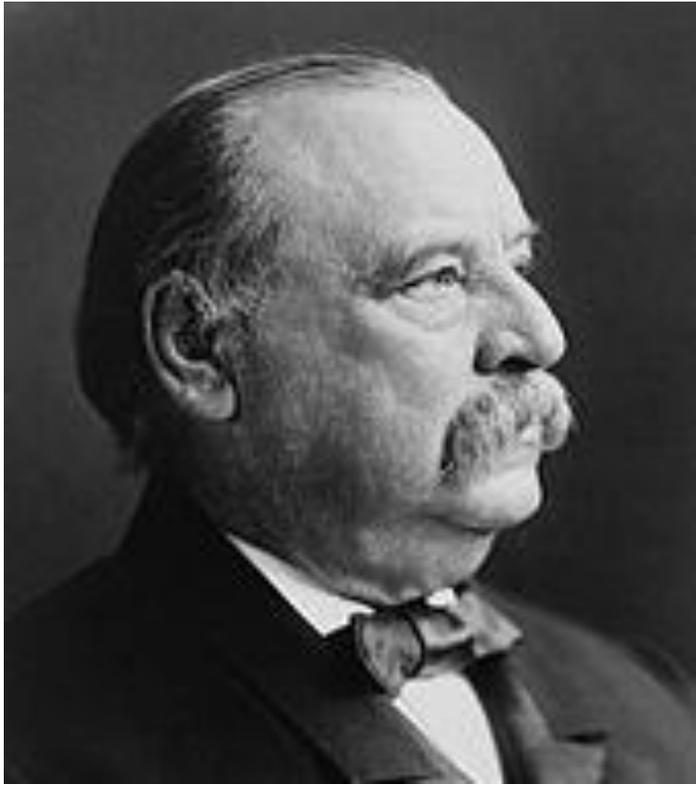
## Political Reform

- Laissez-faire economics
- Business ran politics
- Bribes and campaign gifts for favorable policies
- Scandals
  - **Credit Mobilier**
    - Overcharging for railroad work, Congress receives stock to ignore it

# Political Reform

- **President Hayes** (remember him??)
  - Appoints by qualifications
  - Cleans out corrupt departments
- **President Garfield** assassinated after not giving someone a job





# Political Reform

- **President Arthur**
  - **Pendleton Civil Service Act – 1883**
  - Tests for civil service jobs
- **President Cleveland - 1884**
  - First democrat since 1856
  - Railroad Regulation
  - Hard to enforce
  - Second Term (non-consecutive)
    - Failed to help the 1893 depression and angered unions along with many others



# Political Reform

- **President Harrison**
  - **Sherman Anti-Trust Act**
    - **Not well enforced**
  - Huge tariff increase
    - Hurt economy
  - Pension to Civil War veteran dependents
- **President McKinley**
  - Wins 1896 election with promise of a "Full Dinner Pail"
  - New tariff and strong gold standard
  - Later Assassinated

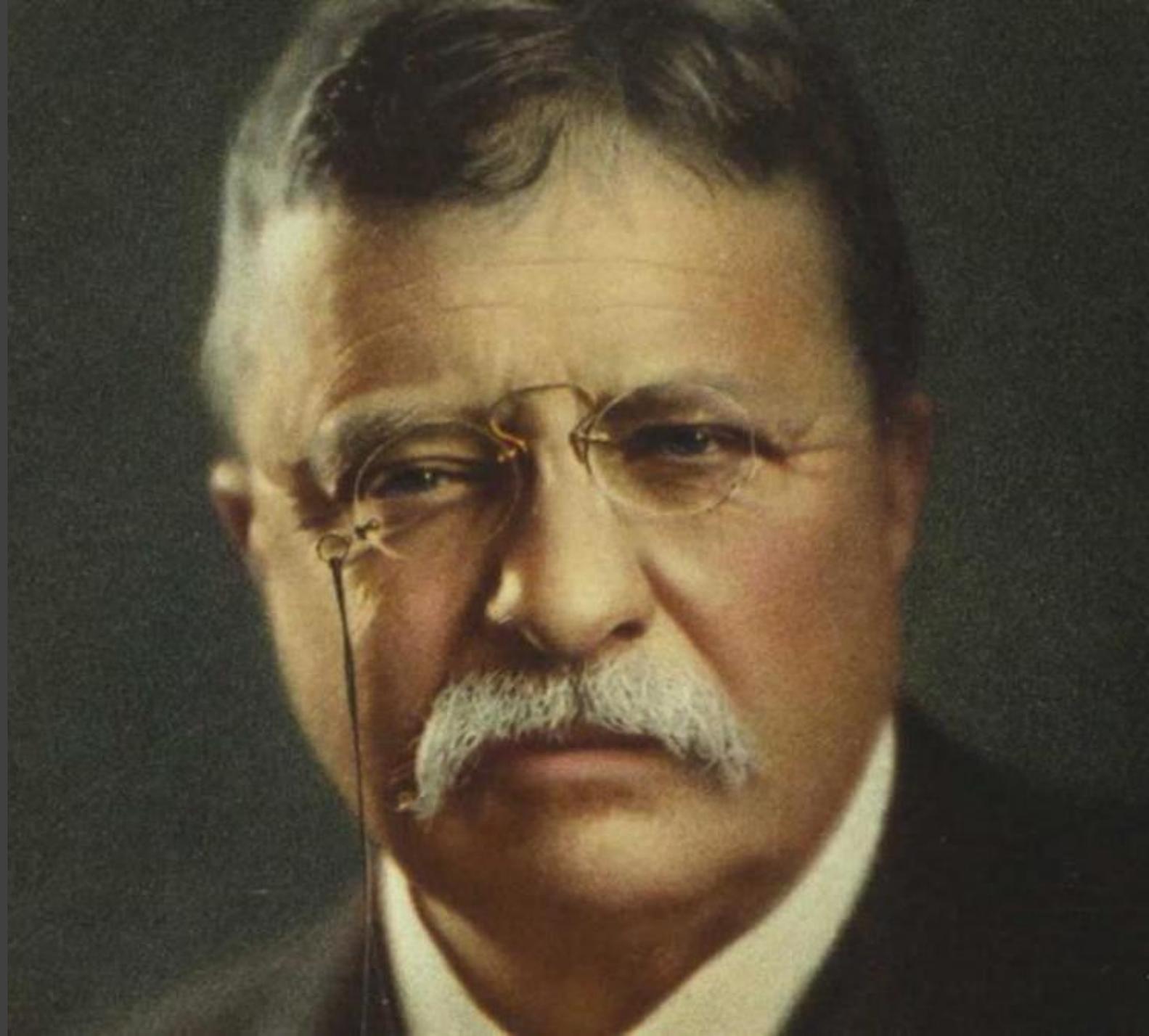
# Progressive Era Overview

- Purpose:
  - Expose and fix the problems of the Gilded Age
- Focus:
  - Economic inequities
  - Environmental issues
  - Social welfare
  - Working conditions
  - Rights for women, children, and minorities (small extent)
  - Government reform

# Progressive Era Overview

- **Big Ideas:**
  - Government can be an instrument of social change and justice
  - New laws and constitutional amendments can drive change
  - The public must be made aware of problems in order to call for change (muckraking)

THEODORE  
ROOSEVELT





# Theodore Roosevelt

- Republican
- **The true father of American Progressivism**
- All aspects of Progressive Era focus points were at least partially addressed during his administration

# Theodore Roosevelt

## Square Deal

- **Coal Miners strike**
  - Shorter days, higher pay, no union recognition
  - Becomes new slogan
    - *Shows that gov. will/ should intervene in labor disputes and that it can be civilized*

## Trustbusting

- Breaking up of monopolies using Anti-trust legislation (Sherman and later Clayton)
- **Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co.**
  - Break up led to the creation of smaller oil companies
    - Chevron
    - Mobil
    - Exxon
    - Amoco

# Theodore Roosevelt

- **Health Reform**

- Pure Food and Drug Act

- **Truthful labeling**

- Led to FDA (1930s): tested and approved drugs

- **Meat Inspection Act**

- Seal of approval

- Inspired by *The Jungle*

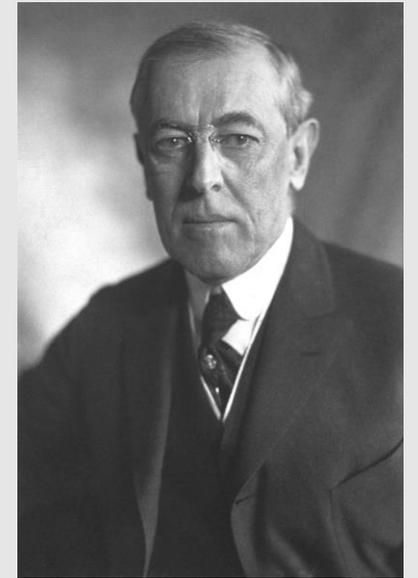
# Theodore Roosevelt

## Environmental Reform

- **National Park System**
  - Inspired by John Muir and Sierra Club
  - **Focuses on preservation**
  - WA example~ Olympic National Park
- **National Forest Service**
  - Pushed through by Gifford Pinchot
  - **Focuses on conservation**
  - WA example~ Wenatchee National Forest



# Presidential Progressives



- **William H. Taft- Republican**

- Hand-picked by Roosevelt
- Continues progressive agenda
- Perhaps takes it a bit far in some places(trustbusting) and not far enough in others (conservation)
- Rift emerging between conservative/progressive Republicans impeded his presidential success

- **Woodrow Wilson- Democrat**

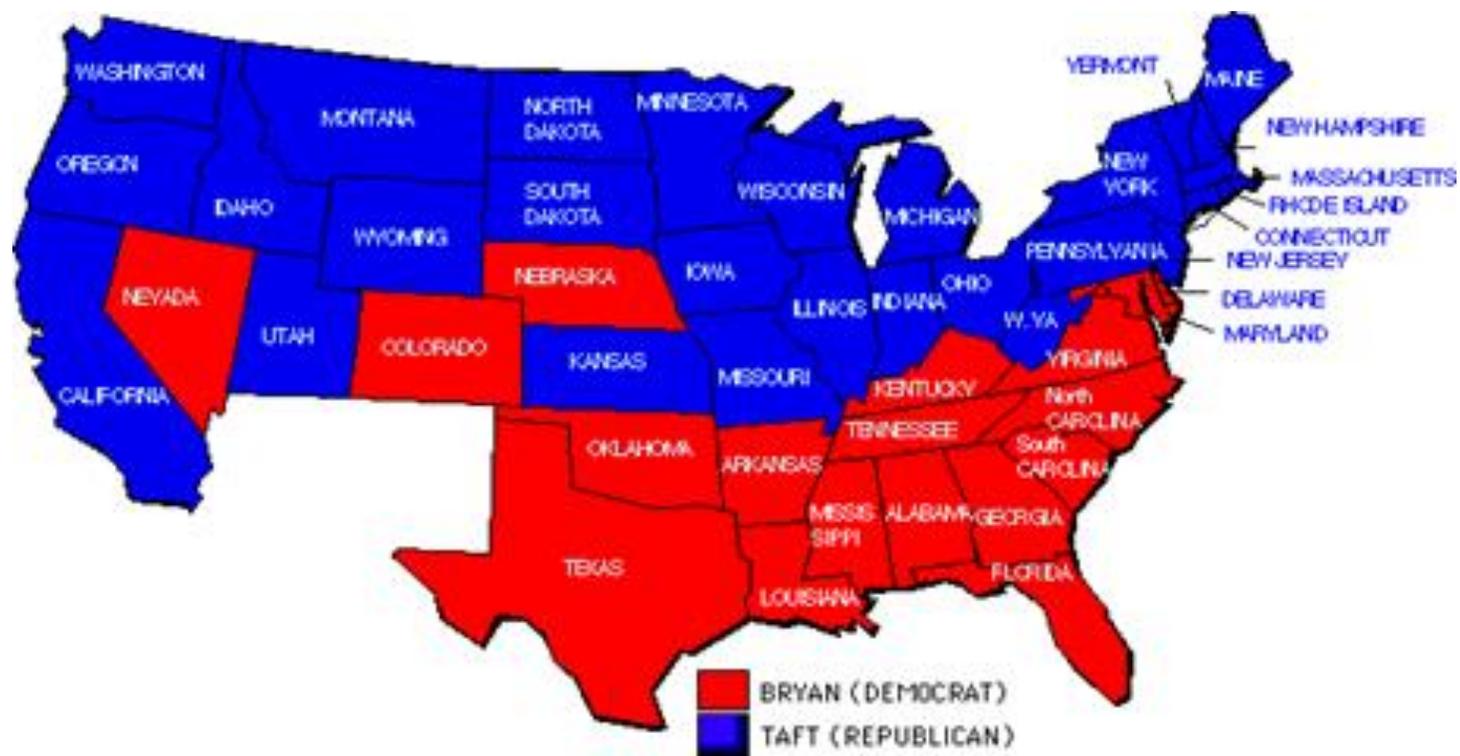
- Continued progressive financial agenda (tariffs, anti-trust action)
- Not strong on issues of social justice

# The Election of 1912

- Only time in US history that 3 presidents will run for office at the same time
  - Progressive Roosevelt (past)
  - Republican Taft (present)
  - Democrat Wilson (future)
- There was also a 4<sup>th</sup> candidate
  - Eugene Debs, socialist
- Roosevelt and Taft split the Republican vote, allowing **Wilson** to easily take the presidency



# ELECTION OF 1904



# ELECTION OF 1908

# ELECTION OF 1912



# President Woodrow Wilson

- **Clayton Antitrust Act**
  - Legalized Unions and their activities
  - Tightens merger laws
- **Federal Trade Commission (FTC)**
  - **Enforce** Clayton Act
- **Federal Reserve System**
  - 12 districts
  - Controlled amount of currency



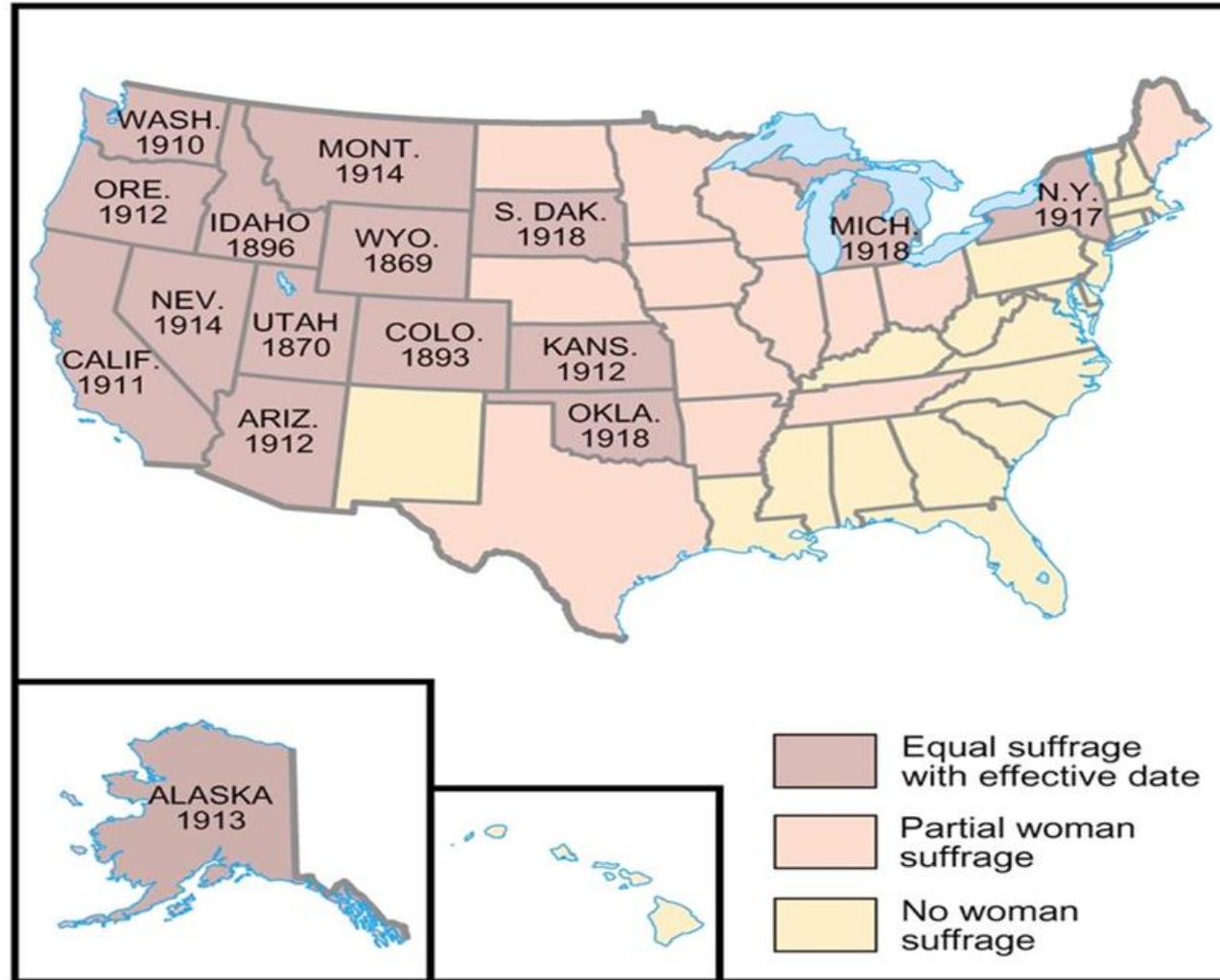
# Muckrakers

- [Journalistic “Voice” of Progressives](#)
- Investigative journalists who expose corruption and other problems that needed to be addressed
- **Profitable** for magazines and newspapers
- Term coined by T. Roosevelt with a negative connotation
- Examples of work:
  - **Upton Sinclair’s** *The Jungle*
  - Lincoln Stephen’s *The Shame of the Cities*
  - **Ida Tarbell’s** *History of the Standard Oil Co.*
  - **Ida B. Wells’s** *Lynch Law in America*



# Women's Suffrage

- Origins
  - [Seneca Falls Convention 1848](#)
    - Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - Susan B. Anthony
- Two ways to get votes
  - Constitutional amendment
  - States' rights
- NAWSA (National American Woman Suffrage Association)



**WOMAN SUFFRAGE BEFORE 1920**

# Suffrage Leaders

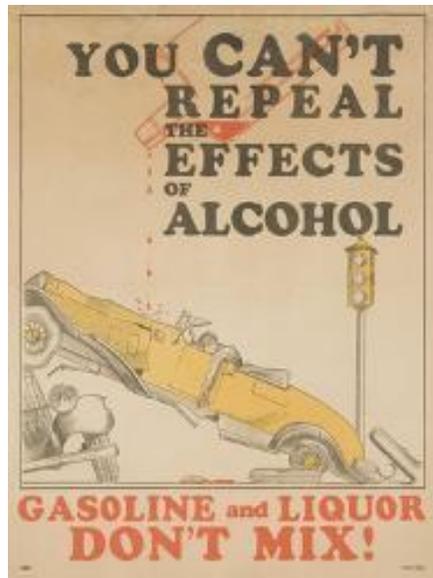
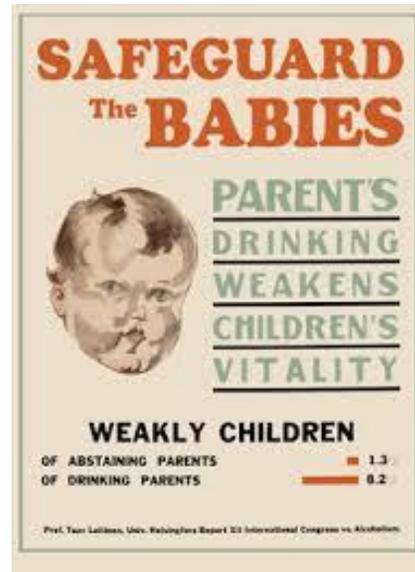
- **Alice Paul**
  - Militant campaign
  - Borrowed from British
  - Congressional Union
  - **Pickets, burning speeches, White House Fence, arrests, hunger strikes**



# Carrie Chapman Catt

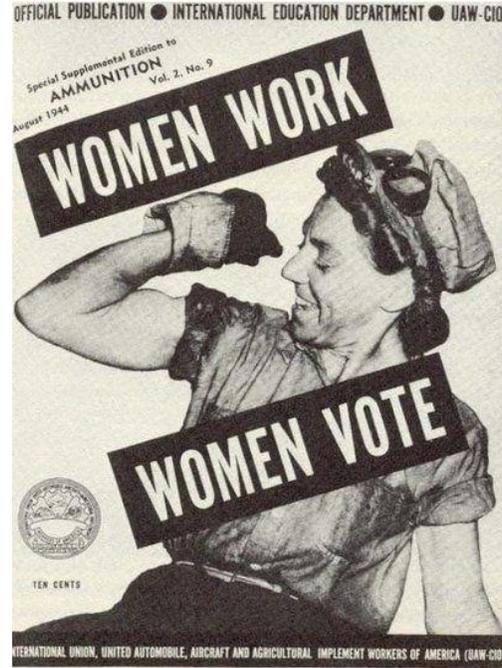
- Founder of multiple women's organizations
- Leads “army” of women to D.C. to pressure Congress to approve women's votes
- Congress approves bill 1918
- 19th Amendment Ratified 1920





# Progressive Era Amendments

- 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - Federal Income Tax
- 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - Direct Election of Senators
- **18<sup>th</sup> Amendment**
  - Prohibition of Alcohol
- 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - Women's Suffrage



# 19TH AMENDMENT

# Progressive Era

- This era saw the establishment of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) and a more organized approach to Civil Rights
- Roosevelt attempted to open dialogue about race relations and openly spoke out against lynching during his presidency, clearly articulating its illegality. Even invited Booker T. Washington to the White House. However he backed off the issue when he received harsh pushback.
- Wilson will actively speak against Anti-Lynching legislation. He will also formally segregate all D.C. government buildings/offices.

# Suffrage Poetry

- Work in partners or on your own
- Due at the end of the period!!



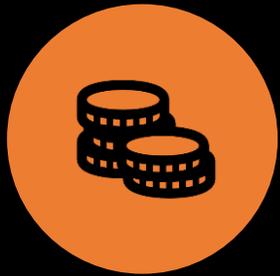
# Homework for Thursday

- **Read and take notes on Chapter 20 of *TCI* and Chapter 21 pgs. 242-243**
- **Guiding Questions:**
  - What is Yellow Journalism and how did it start?
  - How did the Spanish try to suppress the Cuban rebels? What was the American reaction?
  - How did the de Lome letter and the Maine incident get used by the media and what was the public response?
  - Why was the first battle in the Philippines and not Cuba?
  - Describe the tactics used by each side in Cuba.
  - What were the main points of the Treaty of Paris?
  - What was the Platt Amendment?



# IMPERIALISM

# Motivations for Imperialism



**Economic Competition**



**Political and Military competition**



**Racial and cultural superiority**



**Belief that we needed to spread Christianity and civilization to those considered less so**

# CONQUEST OF HAWAII



KING  
KALA'KAUA



# King's Rule

- New Constitution
  - Put whites in charge (money)
  - Changed voting rights to favor wealthy landowners
- July 1887
  - King denies renewal of U.S. rights to Pearl Harbor
  - **U.S. does it anyway**
- Cabinet dismissed and King goes on trial



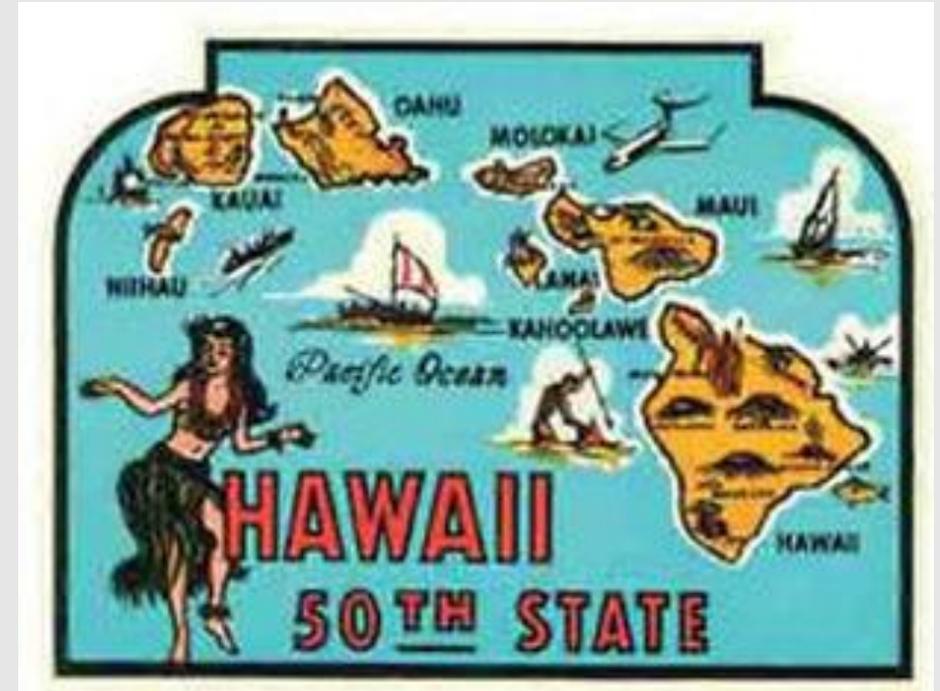
# QUEEN LILIUOKALANI

# Conquest of Hawaii

- 1891 – Liliuokalani takes throne
- 1892 – Cooper and Thurston form annexation committee
  - Queen offered pension
  - Supposedly better conditions for people
- Only Queen's Party opposed

# Conquest of Hawaii

- Jan. 7, 1893: Royalists set to launch attack
- Jan. 8, 1893: Annexation member killed
- Royalists defeated near Diamond Head
- Queen arrested
  - House arrest
- Jan. 14, 1893: Forced to abdicate
  - Lived in Queen's house until death





# Annexation

- Sanford B. Dole set up as provisional governor
- Cleveland against annexation but recognizes the republic
- McKinley officially annexes and proclaims Hawaii a territory

# Discuss

- Consider the U.S. imperialistic motivations.
  - **Economic Competition**
  - **Political and Military competition**
  - **Racial and cultural superiority**
- Why did the United states want Hawaii?
- Why was it supported and successful?
- Where does their logic break down?

*The businessmen who conspired to overthrow the queen claimed that they were overthrowing a corrupt, dissolute regime in order of advance democratic principles. They also argued that a Western power was likely to acquire the islands. Hawaii had the finest harbor in the mid-Pacific and was viewed as a strategically valuable coaling station and naval base. In 1851, King Kamehameha III had secretly asked the United States to annex Hawaii, but Secretary of State Daniel Webster declined, saying "No power ought to take possession of the islands as a conquest...or colonization." But later monarchs wanted to maintain Hawaii's independence. The native population proved to be vulnerable to western diseases, including cholera, smallpox, and leprosy. By 1891, native Hawaii's were an ethnic minority on the islands.*

# Spanish American War

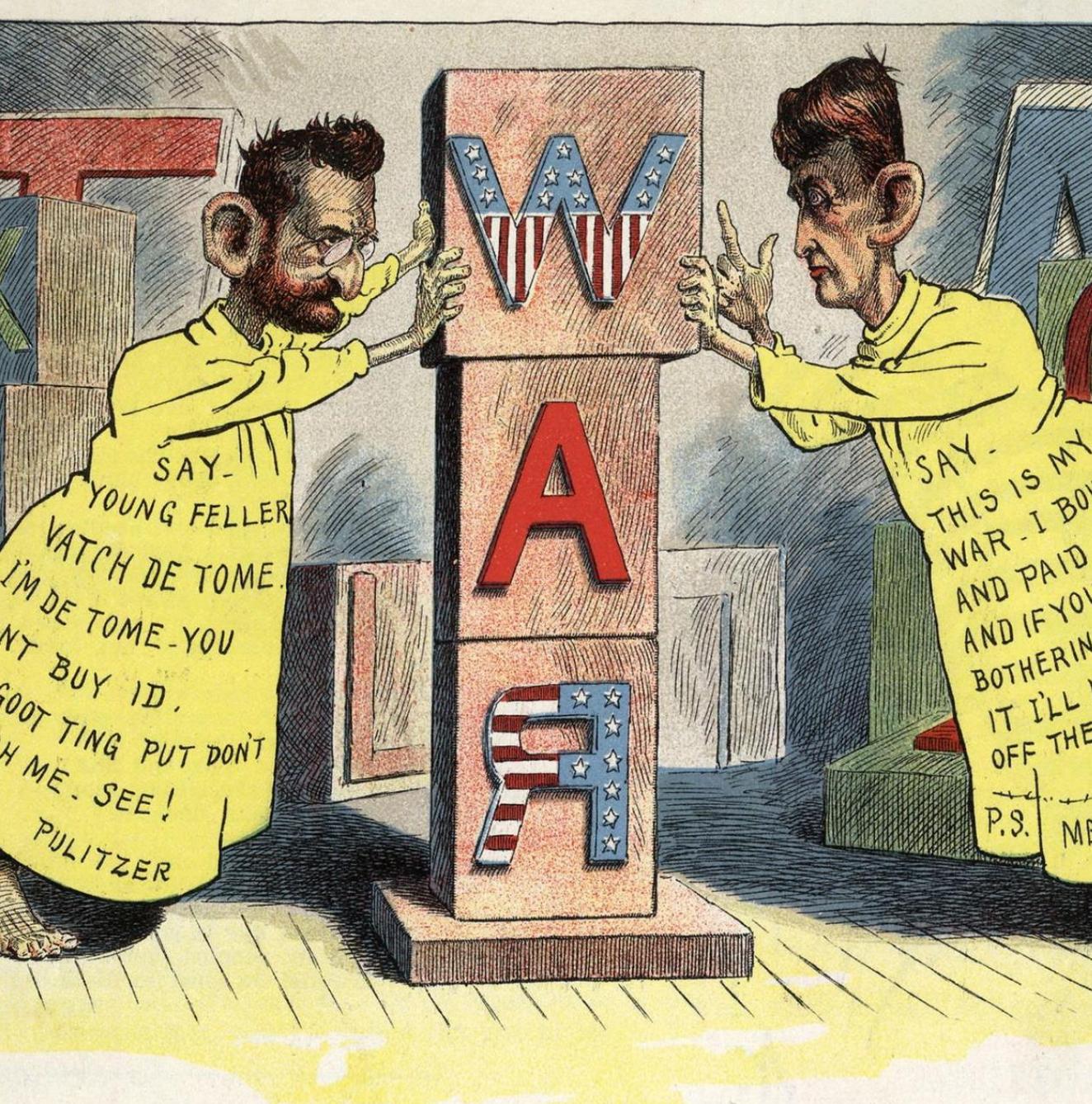


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  - What was the Platt Amendment?

# Background

- Cubans fighting for independence
  - Supported by many Americans under the Monroe Doctrine
- Spain begins putting Cuban rural rebels in internment camps
  - Attempt to stop guerrilla warfare
  - Thousands die
- U.S. citizens outraged (But why?)



## Yellow Journalism

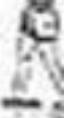
- Creating sensationalist headlines and stories to make money
- Often contains inaccuracies or information taken out of context
- **Joseph Pulitzer** and **William Randolph Hearst**



The Journal will pay \$50,000 for information, furnished to it exclusively, that will convict the person or persons who sent the Maine.

# NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

The Journal will pay \$50,000 for information, furnished to it exclusively, that will convict the person or persons who sent the Maine.



No. 3372.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1895.—10 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT IN CITIES AND 1 1/2 CENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY

**\$50,000!**

**\$50,000 REWARD!**

For the Detection of the  
Perpetrator of  
the Maine Outrage!

The New York Journal today offers a reward of \$50,000 CASH for information, FURNISHED TO IT EXCLUSIVELY, which will lead to the conviction and punishment of the person, persons or persons responsible for the explosion which resulted in the destruction of the Maine, and the United States war ship Maine and the loss of 266 lives of American sailors.

The \$50,000 CASH is offered for the same information as

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt  
Convinced the Explosion of  
the War Ship Was Not  
an Accident.

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the  
Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent

**\$50,000!**

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YELLOW JOURNALISM

# Final Straw(s)

- De Lome letter
  - **Legitimacy in question**
  - Criticized McKinley for being weak
- U.S.S. Maine explodes (probably an accident)
  - **Yellow journalism takes advantage**
- Philippines – U.S. supports rebellion
- Spain rejects U.S. demands to withdraw





# The War Itself

- Pretty Quick
- Philippines
  - Spain signs over Philippines to U.S.
  - Filipinos rebel against U.S. control
  - Herded into camps (irony much??)
  - About 200,000 die

# Aftermath of the War

- Platt Amendment
  - Bases in Cuba (Guantanamo)
  - Cuba can't sign treaties
  - Can't go into debt
  - U.S. gets to interfere if we feel it's needed
- Puerto Rico
  - Territory
  - Debate over application for statehood
  - No citizenship at first (1917)



# Foreign Policy

## Panama Canal

- U.S. built and controlled
- Starts Panama independence from Colombia
- So we could make money
- Strains Latin American relations

## Roosevelt Corollary (to the Monroe Doctrine)

- “Speak softly and carry a big stick”
- Police power in Western Hemisphere
- Diplomacy with big military backup



# Foreign Policy

- **Taft's dollar diplomacy**

- Foreign investment to keep stability

- **Wilson and Moral Diplomacy**

- Won't recognize governments achieved through violence
- Mexican Revolution
  - Refuse to recognize government achieved through coup
    - Attempt to interfere to protect investment (angered Mexicans)
- Investments lost when Mexico curbs American ownership of resources



© George Matthew Adams

CAN HE PRODUCE THE HARMONY?  
From the *Citizen* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

# Topics Covered- Review

- Gilded Age
  - Carnegie, "Gospel of Wealth"
- Native American Conquest
  - Custer's Last Stand, Dawes Act, Ghost Dance Movement, Wounded Knee
- Westward Expansion and Homesteaders
  - Homestead Act, Pacific Railway Act, Solomon D. Butcher
- Industrialization
  - Inventions, Rise of Capitalism/Monopolies, Carnegie, Vanderbilt, Morgan, Rockefeller, Robber Barons, Working Conditions, Child Labor, Female Labor, Tenant Housing, Triangle Shirtwaist Fire
- Immigration and Urbanization
  - Portals of entry, Motivations for immigration, Chinese Exclusion Act, Nativism, *Far and Away*, Political Corruption
- The Progressive Era
  - Political Reform (Presidents Reform), Theodore Roosevelt's Presidency, Muckrakers, Women's Suffrage
- Conquest of Hawaii and Spanish American War
  - Treaty of Paris, De Lome Letter, Yellow Journalism, Foreign Policy Ideas

# **SOCIAL STUDIES TEST**

**MAY THE ODDS BE EVER IN YOUR FAVOR!**

## Test

- Monday- Kahoot (Block Day Test)
- Test Format???
  - 50 MC + Short Essay
  - 25 MC + 2 Short Essays
  - 75-85 MC Only
  - Short Answer Only