**Period 6: 1865-1898: (Chapters 23-26: The *American Pageant*)**

**The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes.**

**Key Concept 6.1:** The rise of big business in the United States encouraged massive migrations and urbanization, sparked government and popular efforts to reshape the U.S. economy and environment, and renewed debates over U.S. national identity.

**Key Concept 6.2:** The emergence of an industrial culture in the United States led to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, and women.

**Key Concept 6.3:** The “Gilded Age” witnessed new cultural and intellectual movements in tandem with political debates over economic and social policies.

**Chapter 23 Terms**

1. “Gilded Age” 12. Compromise of 1877

2. President Ulysses S. Grant 13. Great Railroad Strike of 1877

3. Jim Fisk & Jay Gould 14. Civil Rights Cases 1883

4. Boss Tweed 15. Plessy v. Ferguson

5. Thomas Nast Cartoons 16. Jim Crow Laws

6. Credit Mobilier scandal 17. Rutherford B. Hayes

7. Whiskey ring scandal 18. Chinese Exclusion Act 1882

8. Indian ring scandal 19. James Garfield

9. Soft vs. Hard Money argument 20. Chester Arthur

10. Stalwarts v. Half Breeds 21. Grover Cleveland

11. Civil Rights Act of 1875

**Chapter 23 Guiding Questions:**

1. Why did politics in the Gilded Age to sink to such a low level? What were some political problems of this era?

2. Was the Compromise of 1877 another cynical & corrupt deal of the era, or a wise adjustment to avoid a renewal of serious sectional conflict? What was its impact on Southern freedmen and freedwomen?

3. What did Plessy vs. Ferguson establish? What was the effect of this decision on the South?

4. What kind of society did Jim Crow laws create in the South?

5. Why was the sharecropping system so hard to overcome? Were blacks worse off or better off after the Civil War?

6. What was the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, and what does it say about the level of discrimination the Chinese faced in American? What other challenges did the Chinese face in the U.S.? How did they attempt to overcome them?

7. Why did the political system fail to respond to the economic grievances of farmers and workers, especially during the hard economic times of the 1890’s? What were the Populists trying to achieve?

**Chapter 24 Terms**

1. Union and Central Pacific Railroad 11. John D. Rockefeller & Standard Oil

2. Big Four 12. J.P. Morgan

3. Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt 13. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890

4. Stock Watering 14. National Labor Union + Nat.Colored LU

5. Munn v. Illinois (1877) 15. Knights of Labor

6. Wabash v. Illinois (1886) 16 Terence V. Powderly

7. Interstate Commerce Act / ICC 17. Haymarket Square Incident

8. Alexander Graham Bell 18. American Federation of Labor

9. Thomas Edison 19. Samuel Gompers

10. Andrew Carnegie, Carnegie Steel, 20. Yellow Dog Contract

Carnegie’s *Gospel of Wealth*

**Chapter 24 Guiding Questions:**

1. What kinds of federal assistance did the Union and Central Pacific Railroads receive for building the first transcontinental railroad? How was this a departure from past governmental policies regarding internal improvements? Why did the government do this?

2. What were the positives and negatives of post-Civil War industrialization?

3. Should industrialists like Vanderbilt, Carnegie and Rockefeller be viewed as “robber barons” or “captains of industry”? Why?

“The Old South rested everything on slavery and agriculture, unconscious that these could neither give nor maintain healthy growth. The New South presents a perfect democracy…a social system compact and closely knitted, less splendid on the surface, but stronger at the core – a hundred farms for every plantation, fifty homes for every palace – and a diversified industry that meets the complex need of this complex age.” - Henry Grady, *the Atlanta Constitution*

4. Explain, in your own words, this idea of the “New South.” Did Grady’s vision become a reality? Why? Why not?

5. What did the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Anti-trust Act establish? What were the “loopholes” in each of these Acts?

6. Why did workers have such a hard time responding to the new industrial conditions of labor? What kinds of internal & external challenges did they face in organizing? Why did the AF of L survive while the Knights of Labor failed?

7. Overall, how successful were labor unions in achieving their goals during the Gilded Age?

8. Did the United States truly have a laissez-faire economy during the Gilded Age? Why/why not?

**Chapter 25 Terms**

1. Dumbbell tenement 12. Ida B. Wells

2. New Immigrants 13. Horatio Alger

3. Jane Addams/Hull House 14. NAWSA/Carrie Chapman Catt

4. Florence Kelley 15. Women’s Christian Temperance Movement

5. American Protective Association 16. Carrie Nation

6. Mary Baker Eddy/Church of Christ Scientists 17. Anti-Saloon League

7. Fundamentalists vs. Modernists 18. The Red Cross/Clara Barton

8. George Washington Carver 19. P.T. Barnum

9. Niagara Movement/NAACP 20. Buffalo Bill Cody

10. Booker T. Washington 21. Baseball

11. W.E.B. Dubois

For literature/authors of the Gilded Age, Please Study Literature of the Gilded Age Handout

**Chapter 25 Guiding Questions:**

1. Did the development of American cities justify Jefferson’s claim that “when we get piled up in great cities we will become as corrupt as Europe”?

2. What would life have been like in a dumbbell tenement?

3. Which ethnic and regional groups made up the so-called “new immigration” of the 1880’s and 90’s? What was similar and different regarding the discrimination these groups faced, compared to the experience of Irish and German immigrants from the first half of the 19th century? Consider groups such as the American Protective Association & the American Party.

4. In the absence of government social services, how did people like Jane Addams and Florence Kelley attempt to help these new immigrants adjust to life in America? Should the government have done more to help these immigrants? Why didn’t they? Does our current government have a responsibility to help new immigrants adjust to American life?

5. What central idea did the “Social Gospel” express? How was this idea connected to the economic and demographic changes that were occurring in the United States in the late 19th century?

6. What were the key differences in the approach to black progress put forth by Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Dubois? Which do you think was best for the time? What did Ida B. Wells’ contribute to the cause of black progress?

7. Looking at the map of the progression of Women’s suffrage, why do you think it spread from the West to the East? At the same time, how did the urbanization of American change the approach to the fight for women’s suffrage?

8. What was the central spoke of the multi-faceted literature of the Gilded Age?

9. Why didn’t calls for temperance and prohibition wane after the Civil War? Which groups prove that it strengthened?

**Chapter 26 Terms**

1. Frederick Remington (see paintings in book)

2. Treaty of Fort Laramie 13. Goodnight-Loving, Western & Chisholm Trails

3. George Armstrong Custer & the Battle of Little Big Horn 14. Homestead Act 1862

4. Sitting Bull 15. Dry farming in the Great American Desert

5. Chief Joseph & the Nez Perce 16. Oklahoma “Sooners”

6. Geronimo & the Apache 17. Frederick Jackson Turner’s “Frontier Thesis”

7. Helen Hunt Jackson/A Century of Dishonor 18. Patrons of Husbandry/Grange

8. Ghost Dance & the Battle of Wounded Knee 19. Munn v. Illinois

9. Dawes Severalty Act, 1887 20. Wabash v. Illinois, 1886

10. Carlisle Indian School 21. Farmers’ Alliances/Colored Farmer’s Alliance

11. Pike’s Peak & the Comstock Load 22. Populists

12. Long Drive 23. Mary Lease

**Chapter 26 Guiding Questions:**

1. The Plains Indians allied with the Union cause during the Civil War, only to be hunted, killed, imprisoned and/or put on reservations after the War. Why did this happen? How did new technologies help this to happen? How did the Plains Indian Wars compare to colonial era wars with tribes such as the Powhattans and Wampanoags?

2. What were the goals of the reservation system, the Indian Schools, such as the Carlisle Indian School and the Dawes Severalty Act? Were these goals achieved?

3. What was romantic about the final phases of frontier settlement, and what was not?

4. Why was the “passing of the frontier” as popularized by Fredrick Jackson Turner’s *Frontier Thesis*, a disturbing development for many Americans?

5. Was the federal government biased against farmers and worker in the late 19th century? Why or why not?

6. Who were the Populists and what did they stand for? What did they achieve as a political party?

7. What did McKinley’s election over William Jennings Bryan in 1890 reflect about the state of affairs in the nation?