**APUSH Unit 8: Gilded Age**

**Politics in the Gilded Age, 1869-1896 (Chapter 23)**

*I can describe the political corruption of the Grant administration and the various efforts to clean up politics in the Gilded Age. (Pages 502-506)*

Election of 1868

-Candidates and positions

-Republican

-Democratic

-“Waving the bloody shirt”

-outcome

Black Friday

-Jim Fiske and Jay Gould

-“cornering the market”

-role of U.S. government (Grant)

Tweed Ring

-“Boss” Tweed (Tammany Hall)

-Thomas Nast

*Crédit Mobilier* Scandal

Whiskey Ring

Belknap Fraud

Election of 1872

-Candidates and positions

-Republican

-Democratic

-Outcome

*I can describe the economic slump of the 1870s and the growing conflict between “hard money” and “soft money” advocates. (Pages 506-507)*

Panic of 1873 (causes)

“Hard money” advocates

-groups represented and why

“Soft money” advocates

-groups represented and why

-silver issue

*I can describe the politics of the Gilded Age. (Pages 507-508)*

Republican Party

-ethnic and cultural characteristics

-geographic base

-Stalwarts and Half-Breeds

Democratic Party

-ethnic and cultural characteristics

-geographic base

patronage

I can identify the relationship between the Election of 1876 and the end of Reconstruction. (Pages 508-509)

Election of 1876

-Candidates and positions

-Republican

-Democratic

Compromise of 1877

-Electoral deadlock

-End of military reconstruction

-Significance

*I can describe how the end of Reconstruction led to the loss of black rights and the imposition of the Jim Crow system of segregation in the South. (Pages 509-511)*

“Redeemers”

crop-lien system

Jim Crow laws

*Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)

*I can explain the growth of class and ethnic conflict during the 1870s and after. (Pages 511-514)*

Railroad strike of 1877

-causes

-U.S. government response

Chinese in California (also see pages 512 to 513)

-background of immigration

-Dennis Kearney (“Kearnyites”)

-Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)

-*U.S. vs. Wong Kim Ark* (1898)

*I can describe the personal and partisan clashes between the Democrats and Republicans. (Pages 514-521)*

Election of 1880/James A. Garfield

Garfield’s Assassination/Charles Guiteau

Chester Arthur

Pendleton Act (1883)

Election of 1884

-Republicans-James G. Blaine

-Democrats-Grover Cleveland

-Campaign tactics

Issues of Cleveland’s administration

-Grand Army of the Republic (private pension bills)

-Tariff issue

Election of 1888-Benjamin Harrison

Harrison’s Presidency

-Billion Dollar Congress

-McKinley Tariff (1890)

*I can describe the political effects of growing social protests and class conflict. (Pages 521-526)*

Farmers’ Alliance

People’s (Populist) Party

-Omaha Platform

-Geographic base

Conditions facing black farmers in the South

-grandfather clause

Election of 1892/Grover Cleveland

Depression of 1893

-contributing causes

-Repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 (1893)

-Role of J.P. Morgan

Wilson-Gorman Tariff (1894)

**Industry Comes of Age, 1865-1900 (Chapter 24)**

*I can explain how the transcontinental railroad network provided the basis for the great post-Civil War industrial transformation. (Pages 528-534)*

Federal Land Grants to Railroads

Union Pacific Railroad

-*Crédit Mobilier* construction company

-Irish labor

Central Pacific Railroad

-Big Four

-Chinese Labor

Significance of the transcontinental railroad

Cornelius Vanderbilt

Steel rail/standard gauge/air brake/Pullman cars

Economic effect of completed railway network

*I can identify the abuses in the railroad industry and discuss how these led to the first efforts at industrial regulation by the federal government. (Pages 534-536)*

Stock watering

Pool

Rebates/kickbacks

*Wabash* case (1886)

Interstate Commerce Act (1887)

-Interstate Commerce Commission

*I can describe how the economy came to be dominated by giant ‘trusts,” and early government efforts to limit their influence. (Pages 536-543)*

Role of the following in postwar industrial expansion:

-liquid capital

-natural resources

-immigration

-innovation

-Alexander Graham Bell

-Thomas Alva Edison

vertical integration (Carnegie Steel)

horizontal integration (Standard Oil)

trust

interlocking directorate

Steel industry

-Bessemer Process

-Andrew Carnegie

-J.P Morgan

Oil industry

-John D. Rockefeller

-“American Beauty Rose” analogy

Meat trust/Gustavus F. Swift and Philip Armour

Gospel of Wealth/Andrew Carnegie

Social Darwinism/William Graham Sumner

Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)

*I can analyze the social changes brought by industrialization. (Pages 543-549)*

Reasons for Southern failure to industrialize

Impact of Industrial Revolution:

-on women

-increasing wealth gap

-wage dependency

-pressure for foreign trade

*I can explain the failures of the Knights of Labor and the modest success of the American Federation of Labor. (Pages 549-555)*

lockout

yellow dog contract

blacklist

company town

National Labor Union (1866)

Knights of Labor (1869)

-Terence V. Powderly

-Also see pages 552-553

Haymarket Square (1886)

Reasons for the decline of the Knights of Labor

American Federation of Labor (1886)

-Samuel Gompers

**America Moves to the City, 1865-1900 (Chapter 25)**

*I can describe the new industrial city and its impact on American society. (Pages 557-560)*

Changes to American cities

-skyscrapers/Louis Sullivan

-elevator

-electric trolley

-consumerism/class divisions

Theodore Dreiser/*Sister Carrie* (1900)

Dumbbell tenement

Bedroom communities

*I can describe the “New Immigration” and explain why it aroused opposition from many native-born Americans. (Pages 561-565)*

New immigration

-source areas/religion

-social characteristics

-settlement patterns

Push factors

Pull factors

*I can discuss the efforts of social reformers and churches to aid the New Immigrants and alleviate urban problems. (Pages 565-568)*

New immigrants and political bosses

“social gospel”

Jane Addams/Hull House (1889)

Settlement house movement

Lillian Wald

Florence Kelley

Women in the work force

*I can describe native-born opposition to the new immigrants. (Pages 568-571)*

Reasons for nativist sentiment

American Protective Association (1887)

Organized labor and new immigrants

Federal restrictions aimed at new immigrants

*I can analyze the changes in American religious life in the late nineteenth century.*

*(Pages 571-573)*

Urban revivalists

Dwight Lyman Moody

Salvation Army

Mary Baker Eddy/Christian Scientists (1879)

YMCA/YWCA

Charles Darwin/*On the Origin of Species* (1859)

“Fundamentalists”

“Modernists”

*I can explain the changes in American education from elementary to the college level.*

*(Pages 573-576)*

rise of public education

normal schools

Chautauqua movement

Booker T. Washington

-Tuskegee Institute

-“accommodationist” viewpoint

George Washington Carver

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

NAACP (1910)

Women in higher education/Vassar

Blacks in higher education/Howard, Hampton

Morrill Act of 1862/land grant colleges

Hatch Act (1887)

William James/pragmatism

*I can describe the literary and cultural life of the period, including the widespread trend towards “realism.” (Pages 576-581)*

Carnegie libraries

Newspapers

-linotype (1885)

-appeal of sensationalism

-Joseph Pulitzer/*New York World*

-Yellow Kid comic/yellow journalism

-William Randolph Hearst

Authors of the Gilded Age

-Henry George/*Progress and Poverty* /single tax

-Edward Bellamy/*Looking Backward* (1888)

-Horatio Alger

-Walt Whitman/*Leaves of Grass*

-Emily Dickinson

-Kate Chopin

-Mark Twain

-Bret Harte

-Stephen Crane

-Henry James

-Jack London

-Paul Lawrence Dunbar

-Charles W. Chestnutt

-Theodore Dreiser

*I can explain the growing national debates about morality in the late nineteenth century, particularly in relation to the changing roles of women and the family. (Pages 581-586)*

Victoria Woodhull

Anthony Comstock/The “Comstock Law”

Effect of urban life on the family

Effect of urban life on women

Charlotte Perkins Gilman

National American Women Suffrage Association (1890)

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Susan B. Anthony

Carrie Chapman Catt

Women’s Club Movement

Ida B. Wells

Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (1874)

Carrie A. Nation

Anti-Saloon League (1893)

*I can identify artistic and other leisure-time pursuits of the Gilded Age. (Pages 586-589)*

James Whistler

Winslow Homer

Augustus Saint-Gaudens

Music

-Symphony orchestras in Boston and Chicago

-Metropolitan Opera House in New York

-Black folk traditions/ragtime, jazz, the blues

-the phonograph

Vaudeville

Minstrel shows

Circus/P.T. Barnum

Wild West Shows/”Buffalo Bill” Cody, Annie Oakley

Sports

-Baseball

-Football

-Pugilism

-Croquet

-The Bicycle craze

-Basketball