

Key Concept 6.1 — Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

- I. Large-scale industrial production—accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies—generated rapid economic development and business consolidation.
 - A. Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems helped open new markets in North America.
 - B. Businesses made use of technological innovations, greater access to natural resources, redesigned financial and management structures, advances in marketing, and a growing labor force to dramatically increase the production of goods.
 - C. As the price of many goods decreased, workers’ real wages increased, providing new access to a variety of goods and services; many Americans’ standards of living improved, while the gap between rich and poor grew.
 - D. Many business leaders sought increased profits by consolidating corporations into large trusts and holding companies, which further concentrated wealth.
 - E. Businesses and foreign policymakers increasingly looked outside U.S. borders in an effort to gain greater influence and control over markets and natural resources in the Pacific Rim, Asia, and Latin America.
- II. A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns.
 - A. Some argued that laissez-faire policies and competition promoted economic growth in the long run, and they opposed government intervention during economic downturns.
 - B. The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration; child labor also increased.
 - C. Labor and management battled over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/or directly confronting business leaders.
 - D. Despite the industrialization of some segments of the Southern economy—a change promoted by Southern leaders who called for a “New South”—agriculture based on sharecropping and tenant farming continued to be the primary economic activity in the South.
- III. New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.
 - A. Improvements in mechanization helped agricultural production increase substantially and contributed to declines in food prices.
 - B. Many farmers responded to the increasing consolidation in agricultural markets and their dependence on the evolving railroad system by creating local and regional cooperative organizations.
 - C. Economic instability inspired agrarian activists to create the People’s (Populist) Party, which called for a stronger governmental role in regulating the American economic system.

Transcontinental railroad, telegraphs, westward expansion

Tech - Besemer process, mass production, assembly line, Taylorism. Financial - Vertical & horizontal integration, monopolies, trusts, Morgan & corporate financing.

Ford provided living wage for workers so they could buy his products, Growing middle class, strength of Labor Unions improves wages and working conditions

Beginnings of economic Imperialism, American plantations in Hawaii, Cuba, etc.

Immigration - New groups, Southern & Eastern Europe, Asia (China)=diverse languages

Eugene V. Debs, Samuel Gompers, Knights of Labor, AFL/CIO, IWW labor organizations. Great strikes that were Labor movement “game changes” including Railroad 1877, Haymarket, and Homestead.

End of Reconstruction brings Jim Crow, segregation and other racial limitations.

John Deere, Cyrus McCormick, Bonanza farms (massive, corporate monoculture farms) = overproduction

Farmer’s problems:
Debt, predatory lending
Sharecropping
High railroad rates
overproduction
Tariff rates
Gold based monetary system

People’s Party Platform:
Add Silver to money supply - create inflation
Regulate railroads
Women’s suffrage
8 hour workday
Reduce immigration
Secret Ballot & other voting reforms
Direct election of Senators

Populist leaders: Mary Elizabeth Lease, Tom Watson, William Jennings Bryan (Cross of Gold Speech, 1896 Presidential Candidate, close 2nd)

Key Concept 6.2 — The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

- I. International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.
 - A. As cities became areas of economic growth featuring new factories and businesses, they attracted immigrants from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe, as well as African American migrants within and out of the South. Many migrants moved to escape poverty, religious persecution, and limited opportunities for social mobility in their home countries or regions.
 - B. Urban neighborhoods based on particular ethnicities, races, and classes provided new cultural opportunities for city dwellers.
 - C. Increasing public debates over assimilation and Americanization accompanied the growth of international migration. Many immigrants negotiated compromises between the cultures they brought and the culture they found in the United States.
 - D. In an urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, political machines thrived, in part by providing immigrants and the poor with social services.
 - E. Corporations’ need for managers and for male and female clerical workers as well as increased access to educational institutions, fostered the growth of a distinctive middle class. A growing amount of leisure time also helped expand consumer culture.
- II. Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.
 - A. The building of transcontinental railroads, the discovery of mineral resources, and government policies promoted economic growth and created new communities and centers of commercial activity.
 - B. In hopes of achieving ideals of self-sufficiency and independence, migrants moved to both rural and boomtown areas of the West for opportunities, such as building the railroads, mining, farming, and ranching.
 - C. As migrant populations increased in number and the American bison population was decimated, competition for land and resources in the West among white settlers, American Indians, and Mexican Americans led to an increase in violent conflict.
 - D. The U.S. government violated treaties with American Indians and responded to resistance with military force, eventually confining American Indians to reservations and denying tribal sovereignty.
 - E. Many American Indians preserved their cultures and tribal identities despite government policies promoting assimilation, and they attempted to develop self-sustaining economic practices.

Urban issues: extreme poverty; unsanitary, unsafe living conditions; crime, machine politics

Tamany Hall, William “Boss” Tweed, head of the Democratic party in NY ran much of the city with political favors, corruption, block voting support by immigrant groups that owed favors for public services, etc.

“Land Grand” state colleges, part of the Homestead Act.
 Beginnings of consumer goods produced by industry like “off the rack” clothing instead of handmade.

Gold discovered in the Black Hills led to violations of the first Treaty of Ft. Laramie and the Plains Indian Wars. Growth of “boom towns” around mining operations... often went “bust” after the mines stopped producing. Drew single men from the East and Chinese laborers.

Bison (“Buffalo”) targeted by settlers and the US Army to eradicate the economic basis of traditional Native American life on the Plains.

Other conflicts in the later West between farmers and ranchers over the fencing off of the prairies (Barbed Wire)

Dawes Severalty Act, divided up the reservations into 160 acre lots assigned to individual Indigenous families. This resulted in a second wave of land loss for Native nations.

Key Concept 6.3 — The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.

- I. New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age.
 - A. Social commentators advocated theories later described as Social Darwinism to justify the success of those at the top of the socioeconomic structure as both appropriate and inevitable.

Social Darwinism - William Graham Sumner
 Gospel of Wealth - Andrew Carnegie
 Social Gospel - Walter Rauschenbusch

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. Some business leaders argued that the wealthy had a moral obligation to help the less fortunate and improve society, as articulated in the idea known as the Gospel of Wealth, and they made philanthropic contributions that enhanced educational opportunities and urban environments. C. A number of artists and critics, including agrarians, utopians, socialists, and advocates of the Social Gospel, championed alternative visions for the economy and U.S. society. | <p>Utopian Societies - Shakers, Onieda movement, etc.</p> <p>Eugene V. Debs again - Socialism</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> II. Dramatic social changes in the period inspired political debates over citizenship, corruption, and the proper relationship between business and government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The major political parties appealed to lingering divisions from the Civil War and contended over tariffs and currency issues, even as reformers argued that economic greed and self-interest had corrupted all levels of government. B. Many women sought greater equality with men, often joining voluntary organizations, going to college, promoting social and political reform, and, like Jane Addams, working in settlement houses to help immigrants adapt to U.S. language and customs. C. The Supreme Court decision in <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> that upheld racial segregation helped to mark the end of most of the political gains African Americans made during Reconstruction. Facing increased violence, discrimination, and scientific theories of race, African American reformers continued to fight for political and social equality. | <p>Spoils system started by Jackson has now led to rampant political corruption</p> <p>Beginnings of the Progressive movement. Will continue and expand in Period 7</p> <p>“Nadir” of Race Relations period. Plessy enshrines segregation and Jim Crow into the legal code. Rise of the second KKK.</p> |