

Period 6: 1865–1898

In a Nutshell

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 Concepts

Part 1

- A. Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.
- B. 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.
- C. A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns.
- D. New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.

Part 2

- E. The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.
- F. International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.
- G. Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.

Part 3

- H. 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.
- J. Dramatic social changes in the period inspired political debates over citizenship, corruption, and the proper relationship between business and government.

Significant Topics

1. The Industrial Revolution

Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems helped open new markets in North America. 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. 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. 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. 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.

a. Frederick Taylor

2. Formation of Trusts and Monopolies

Many business leaders sought increased profits by consolidating corporations into large trusts and holding companies, which further concentrated wealth.

a. J.P. Morgan

b. John D. Rockefeller

c. Andrew Carnegie

d. horizontal integration

e. vertical integration

f. robber baron

g. conspicuous consumption

h. Gilded Age

i. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890

3. **The American Labor Movement**

The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration; child labor also increased. Labor and management battled over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/ or directly confronting business leaders.

a. Knights of Labor, 1869

b. Great Railroad Strike of 1877

c. Haymarket Square 1886

d. Homestead Strike, 1892

e. Pullman Strike, 1894

f. Eugene Debs

g. American Federation of Labor (AFL), 1886

h. Samuel Gompers

i. Mother Jones

4. **The Southern Economy**

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.

a. The New South

b. sharecropping (tenant farming)

5. **American Social and Economic Theory**

Some argued that laissez-faire policies and competition promoted economic growth in the long run, and they opposed government intervention during economic downturns. 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. 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. 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.

a. laissez faire

b. Social Darwinism

- c. Henry George

- d. Edward Bellamy

- e. Gospel of Wealth

- f. Social Gospel

6. **Farmers' Organizations**

Improvements in mechanization helped agricultural production increase substantially and contributed to declines in food prices. 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.

- a. Grange, 1867

- b. Granger Laws

- c. Farmers' Alliance

- d. Colored Farmers' Alliance, 1886

- e. Las Gorras Blancas (The "White Caps"), 1889

c. Ellis Island

d. assimilation

e. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

f. American Protective Association, 1887

9. **The Effect of Urbanization on Politics, Society, and Culture**

Urban neighborhoods based on particular ethnicities, races, and classes provided new cultural opportunities for city dwellers. 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.

a. tenements

10. **Migration to the American West**

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. 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.

a. railroad subsidies

b. Morrill Land-Grant Acts, 1862 and 1890

c. Frederick Jackson Turner

k. initiative and referendum

l. socialism

13. Discrimination and Segregation

The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* 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.

a. Jim Crow Laws

b. grandfather clause

c. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896

d. Booker T. Washington

e. Atlanta Compromise, 1895

f. Ida Wells-Barnett

g. W.E.B. DuBois

