DynaNotes™ Review Guide

US U.S. History End-of-Course

1877-1898: Growth, Transformation, and Gilded Age

INDUSTRIALIZATION, TECHNOLOGY, AND LABOR

Gilded Age: late 19th century U.S.; wealth of few hid poverty, corruption

technological (second industrial) revolution: based on steel, railroads, electricity, petroleum (oil)-based products; propelled by many factors:

- **geography:** plentiful raw materials (crude oil, iron ore, coal, timber)
- **government:** courts, Congress supported free enterprise or laissez-faire capitalism (non-interference in business) and patent protection
- **technology:** inventions created new or larger business opportunities
  Examples: Bessemer process ↑steel output, ↓cost (cities grew up rather than out); crude oil refined into cheap illuminants, fuels; electricity powered cities (Edison, Tesla/Westinghouse); telephone (Bell, Edison) sped long-distance communication (aided big companies); light bulb (Edison) "lengthened" daytime, ↑productivity; ↑patents
- **entrepreneurship:** ambitious business leaders took risks, innovated, integrated, adopted technologies (↓production costs)→**monopolies**
  -**pros:** big businesses were efficient; ↑access to infrastructure, goods, services at stable prices (e.g., cross-country train travel in days, not months; low-cost kerosene, not whale oil; telephone service)
  -**cons:** big businesses used schemes to crush competition; work was unsafe/tedious with ↑hours/↓wages; broke up unions/stri

Entrepreneur	Integration Type Used Initially to Beat Competi
Carnegie/ steel	**vertical:** controlled all levels of production for 1 product: mines, mills, fabrication (rails), tra
Rockefeller/ oil	**horizontal:** controlled 1 level of producti entire industry: ~90% of U.S. refining ca

Example: **Andrew Carnegie's** mills made low-cost steel, aidin growth. As a philanthropist, he funded educational a cultural p His book, *Gospel of Wealth* (1889), inspired philanth industria In Homestead (1892) strike, his steelworkers and ers fought a deadly gun battle. The National Guard (gov helped crush the union. A 12-hour workday and lower gie wrote, "... we are [back] at work selling steel one

K of L	skilled+unskilled union; ↓popularity after H
AFL	skilled craft union; Samuel Gompers led; use pursued collective bargainin ion-only hops
IWW	unskilled union; "Wobblies" cialism strikes
ARU	unskilled railroad industr Pull-man (1894) strikers; fede ce)

WESTWARD MIGRATION AND IN

westward migration: demographic shi s 19% % (1900) of population; closed frontier (no left); key causes:

- **Homestead Act:** 1862 law encouraged se west via 160 acre grants of pu d (free) after 5 years' provemen
- **Transcontinen** east/west coas lines; n- nected dista enabled ca industr m
- **human, physi** hunger," r ces

Example 1: Great re le moved d and finished goods we plus gr eap land attracted settlers, even to dro a ave "rain fol the plow").

Example 2: Newspape f gold" (Canad ska) caused the fr massive 189 d Rush. Most nts left broke. Plains Indians Whites' beli drove policies/acts.

Private Actions	U.S. Government Policy
ech, ph s in F or a orced treaties; Dawes American rva 100's A ave India guilt ding chool farms; 26 boar	
num lo; violat rmy weakly ent	
aties (k Hills after Little Bigh	
rush); vio cks/reprisals army killed rec	

FARM ISSUES A LISM

Poor eco s for western (ex-Union) grai southe rs (bla white) led to chronic debt,

- **costs** gh-cost plows and reapers were vital; and grain elevator h monopolies; sellers, not farmer
- **revenue ↓:** over-pro on, global competition (cotton)
- **deflation:** tight m supply caused value of dollar to year (good for le ers, wage-earners, and rich, but ba

Populists: third party political movement to address farmer won national election, but much of its platform eventually

William Jennings Bryan: 1896 Democratic presidential nom Gold" speech co-opted Populist idea of free coinage of silver to combat deflation/keep farmers' vote; gold vs. silver split Democrats→McKinley won

URBANIZATION, NEW IMMIGRATI AND CITY LIFE

U.S. urbanized as rural migrants grants sought work in cities:

- **push factors:** war, persecuti nic crisis, or poverty at home
- **pull factors:** industrializati d unskilled workers; "American Dream" stories exaggera rtunitie y believed in Europe

Example: NYC grew in m m 0.9 (4 (1900)→5.6 (1920)

new immigration: shift sh, Iris n) to so n/eastern European immigrant R lish), fr 1920

city life: crowded, uns used po disease)

- **social:** ethnic enclaves d; men ds lived o "factory time"; minorities fa tio d to s s
- **political:** "political machines" or vo raft

Example: In *How the Other Half Li* d Je ne to New York's crowded Jewtown tenement n East Europe to escap rsecution." English was "practic unknown ngue." He wro re means the hardest kind of work almost in the cradle." "Ch centrated Chinese unions and ial purists" led effort migration res ness clusion Act (1882).

SOCIAL D MERIC N OF IMMIGRANTS

Gospel philosophy n duty to fix society's ills; or, ena ments d purity crusades in cities

campaig corrupt c machines (e.g., NYC In many H wed); lasting reform difficult vors/p helped poor); in 1883, Pendleton Civil Service Act passed after Garfield's assassinat upset spoils-seeker; some states then ed civil service exams

ion	free schools Am nized immigrants (taught culture); many Catholic s ols formed to resist; literacy rates grew
nt	classes, child care, social events helped and Americanized nearby im nts (e.g., **Jane Addams'** Hull House, Chicago)
	ainst labor; for living wage, 8-hr. workday, unions
temp	**Frances Willard's** campaign, "Do Everything" for women/ chil n, fought alcohol with prayer, education, lobbying

1898-1920: Progressive Era and Rise of World Power

AMERICAN EXPANSIONISM AND SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

pansionism: support for a stronger U.S. role in international affairs

- **eco s growth:** over-production of food, goods caused financial p , depressions (drove down prices); U.S. needed new markets
- **security:** in *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783* (1890), **Alfred T. Mahan** argued for a strong U.S. navy, new bases to protect foreign markets (and investments) from rival nations (Eur./Jap.)
- **mission work:** missionaries felt duty to spread Christian religion and western culture (language, law, capitalism) to "heathen masses"
  Example: Americans invested in Hawaiian sugar plantations after 1875 free trade treaty, which also gave U.S. land for Pearl Harbor naval base. In 1892, businessmen, missionaries, and U.S. Marines overthrew monarchy and chose **Sanford B. Dole** as president. He pursued annexation to U.S. (approved in 1898), citing "American effort ... in building up the Christian civilization," its "geographical position," and "profitable reciprocal commercial interests."
- **vitality:** **Henry Cabot Lodge** and **Theodore Roosevelt (T.R.)** believed new frontiers would energize American spirit, keep U.S. competitive

Expansionism, yellow journalism (sensational) and Proctor report on Spain's brutality in Cuba, de Lôme letter, and U.S.S. *Maine* explosion fueled pro-war view. **Spanish-American War** was turning point for U.S.: d start ar U.S. acific, d wars ed U.S. rkets. Puerto affairs oliced" treaty ower"; , Asia arily gorge ships) r labor

Example: Sanitation plan (netting, no standing water) and quinine were critical to defeat/fight mosquito-borne yellow fever/malaria among labor.

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