



APUSH Unit 6 Study Guide

I. Following the Civil War, the United States experienced a significant expansion in transportation and communication infrastructure, facilitated by government subsidies. These investments played a crucial role in opening up new markets and connecting distant regions of the country.

- **Federal and state loans and land grants to transcontinental railroads:** The government provided substantial financial assistance to railroad companies, including loans and land grants, to support the construction of transcontinental railroads. These railroads facilitated the movement of people and goods across vast distances, contributing to economic growth and westward expansion.
- **Credit Mobilier Scandal:** The Credit Mobilier scandal involved corruption within the construction of the transcontinental railroad, where insiders of the Union Pacific Railroad formed the Credit Mobilier construction company and overcharged the government for the railroad's construction, resulting in financial improprieties and public outcry.
- **Transatlantic telegraph cable (1866):** The completion of the transatlantic telegraph cable revolutionized communication by enabling near-instantaneous transmission of messages between North America and Europe. This advancement significantly accelerated global commerce and diplomacy by reducing communication times from weeks to minutes.

II. Businesses during this period capitalized on technological innovations, access to resources, and changes in management and financial structures to drive unprecedented growth in production and wealth accumulation.

- **John D. Rockefeller (oil):** Rockefeller revolutionized the oil industry through aggressive business practices, including horizontal integration, where he consolidated control over various aspects of the oil refining process, leading to the formation of the Standard Oil Company and dominance in the industry.
- **J.P. Morgan (banking):** Morgan was a prominent financier who played a key role in facilitating corporate mergers and consolidations during this era. His banking interests were instrumental in providing capital for industrial expansion and restructuring.

- **Andrew Carnegie (Bessemer steel):** Carnegie was a steel magnate who pioneered the use of the Bessemer process for mass-producing steel, making it more affordable and contributing to the growth of industries such as railroads and construction.
- **Alexander Graham Bell (telephone):** Bell's invention of the telephone revolutionized communication, connecting people across long distances and facilitating business transactions and personal communication.
- **Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroads):** Vanderbilt was a prominent railroad tycoon who amassed a vast fortune by consolidating control over several major rail lines, contributing to the expansion of rail transportation in the United States.
- **Cyrus Field (transatlantic telegraph):** Field was instrumental in the laying of the first successful transatlantic telegraph cable, which revolutionized communication between Europe and North America.
- **Montgomery Ward mail-order catalog:** Montgomery Ward pioneered the concept of mail-order retailing, allowing consumers in rural areas access to a wide range of goods at affordable prices, contributing to the growth of consumer markets.

III. The rapid industrialization and expansion of business during this period had significant social and economic consequences.

- **Gilded Age by Mark Twain (1873):** Mark Twain's novel "The Gilded Age" satirized the excesses and inequalities of the era, depicting a society where wealth and prosperity masked underlying social problems.
- **Boss Tweed (1869-1876):** Boss Tweed was a notorious political figure associated with corruption and cronyism in New York City's Tammany Hall political machine, symbolizing the influence of political bosses and machine politics during the Gilded Age.
- **Tenement housing:** Rapid urbanization and population growth led to the proliferation of overcrowded and unsanitary tenement housing in cities, where many working-class families lived in squalid conditions.
- **Century of Dishonor by Helen Hunt Jackson (1881):** Helen Hunt Jackson's book highlighted the mistreatment and injustices faced by Native Americans at the hands of the U.S. government, drawing attention to issues of social justice and human rights.

- **How the Other Half Lives by Jacob Riis (1890):** Jacob Riis's book documented the living conditions of immigrant communities in New York City's slums, exposing the harsh realities of urban poverty and advocating for social reform.

IV. Business consolidation and the formation of trusts and holding companies were prominent features of the late 19th-century economy, leading to increased concentration of wealth and economic power.

- **Near monopoly:** Many industries were dominated by a small number of large corporations, effectively creating near-monopolies that stifled competition and allowed for the exertion of significant market power.
- **Standard Oil Trust (1882):** John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust was one of the most notorious examples of corporate consolidation, controlling over 90% of the oil refining industry in the United States and engaging in anti-competitive practices.
- **Holding company:** Holding companies were used to centralize control over multiple subsidiary companies, allowing for greater efficiency in management and facilitating the consolidation of corporate power.
- **Business pool:** Business pools were agreements among competing companies to allocate markets, fix prices, and reduce competition, often leading to monopolistic control over industries and consumer exploitation.
- **Horizontal integration:** Horizontal integration involves the consolidation of companies operating at the same stage of production or within the same industry, allowing for economies of scale and increased market share.
- **Vertical integration:** Vertical integration involves the consolidation of companies operating at different stages of production or within different industries, allowing for greater control over the supply chain and reducing dependency on external suppliers.

V. The United States expanded its economic and geopolitical influence beyond its borders during this period, seeking access to markets and natural resources in regions such as the Pacific Rim, Asia, and Latin America.

- **Purchase of Alaska (1867):** The United States acquired Alaska from Russia, gaining access to its rich natural resources, including timber, minerals, and oil, and establishing a strategic foothold in the Pacific region.

- **Influence of Sea Power upon History by Alfred T. Mahan (1890):** Mahan's book emphasized the importance of naval power in achieving geopolitical dominance and advocated for the expansion of the U.S. Navy to protect American interests abroad.
- **Turner Thesis (1893):** Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis argued that the frontier experience played a central role in shaping American identity and democracy, prompting concerns about the closure of the frontier and the need for new sources of expansion and growth.
- **Treaty of Paris (1898) and the acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines:** The Treaty of Paris ended the Spanish-American War and resulted in the United States acquiring territories such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, expanding American influence in the Asia-Pacific region.
- **Annexation of Hawaii (1898):** The United States annexed Hawaii, motivated by strategic and economic interests, particularly the desire for access to Hawaiian sugar plantations and naval bases in the Pacific.
- **John Hay's Open Door Note (1899):** Secretary of State John Hay's Open Door Note advocated for equal access to China's markets and territorial integrity, reflecting America's growing interest in exerting influence in Asia and preserving access to Chinese markets.

VI. Laissez-faire policies and their impact on economic growth were hotly debated during this period.

- **Laissez-faire policies:** Laissez-faire, French for "leave alone," refers to the economic philosophy of minimal government intervention in economic affairs. Advocates of laissez-faire believed that free competition and market forces would naturally regulate the economy and lead to optimal outcomes.
- **Panic of 1873:** The Panic of 1873 was a severe economic depression in the United States sparked by the collapse of the banking firm Jay Cooke & Company and exacerbated by overexpansion in railroads and speculative investments. Some proponents of laissez-faire argued that government intervention during this crisis would only prolong the downturn and advocated for allowing market forces to correct the imbalances.
- **Panic of 1893:** The Panic of 1893 was another severe economic depression characterized by bank failures, business closures, and high unemployment rates. Again,

proponents of laissez-faire ideology resisted government intervention, believing that economic downturns were natural occurrences that would eventually self-correct through market mechanisms.

- **Horatio Alger's "rags to riches" dime novels:** Alger's novels popularized the American Dream narrative, which portrayed individuals achieving success through hard work, determination, and perseverance. These stories reinforced the belief in meritocracy and served as inspiration for many aspiring entrepreneurs.
- **Andrew Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth (1899):** In his essay "The Gospel of Wealth," Carnegie argued that the wealthy had a moral obligation to use their fortunes to benefit society. While Carnegie advocated for philanthropy, he also emphasized the importance of self-reliance and criticized excessive government intervention in economic affairs.
- **Philanthropy:** Many industrialists, influenced by Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth, engaged in philanthropic activities, establishing foundations and donating large sums of money to educational, cultural, and social causes. However, critics argued that philanthropy did not address the root causes of social inequality and economic injustice.

VII. The expansion of the industrial workforce and the challenges faced by workers were significant aspects of this era.

- **Farm mechanization led to increased migration to cities:** The mechanization of agriculture reduced the need for labor on farms, leading to rural-to-urban migration as people sought employment opportunities in industrial centers.
- **"New Immigration" from Southern and Eastern Europe:** The late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed a wave of immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe, including countries such as Italy, Poland, and Russia. These immigrants provided a cheap source of labor for industries but also faced discrimination and exploitation.
- **Chinese immigration:** Chinese immigrants played a significant role in building the transcontinental railroad and contributed to various industries on the West Coast. However, they faced discrimination and were subject to laws such as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which restricted further immigration from China.
- **Homestead Act:** The United States federally pushed the movement of people West by providing money and land grants of those who do, pushing out Natives in the area.

VIII. Labor struggles and the rise of organized labor movements characterized the relationship between workers and management during this period.

- **Knights of Labor (1869):** The Knights of Labor was one of the first major labor organizations in the United States, advocating for an eight-hour workday, better wages, and improved working conditions for all workers.
- **Terrence Powderly:** Terrence Powderly was a prominent leader of the Knights of Labor, advocating for the inclusion of all workers regardless of skill level, race, or gender.
- **Haymarket Square riot (1886):** The Haymarket Square riot in Chicago erupted during a labor demonstration for an eight-hour workday, resulting in violence and the deaths of several civilians and police officers. The event had a significant impact on the labor movement and led to a backlash against labor organizations.
- **American Federation of Labor (1886):** The American Federation of Labor (AFL) emerged as a more conservative alternative to the Knights of Labor, focusing on organizing skilled workers into craft unions and bargaining for better wages and working conditions through collective bargaining.
- **Samuel Gompers:** Samuel Gompers was a key figure in the labor movement and the founding president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL). Gompers advocated for pragmatic unionism and focused on achieving concrete improvements in the lives of workers through collective bargaining.
- **"Bread and butter" unionism:** "Bread and butter" unionism refers to the focus of labor unions on securing tangible benefits for workers, such as higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions, rather than pursuing broader social or political goals.
- **Mother Jones' "March of the Children" (1903):** Mother Jones, a prominent labor organizer and activist, led the "March of the Children" to protest child labor and advocate for laws protecting the rights of working children.
- **Yellow dog contracts:** Yellow dog contracts were agreements between employers and employees in which workers agreed not to join a labor union as a condition of employment. These contracts were used by employers to suppress union organizing efforts and limit collective bargaining power.
- **Blacklists:** Employers often maintained blacklists of workers who were deemed troublemakers or union sympathizers, making it difficult for these individuals to find employment in their respective industries.

- **Railway Strike of 1877:** The Railway Strike of 1877 was one of the largest strikes in U.S. history, involving railroad workers across the country protesting wage cuts and poor working conditions. The strike was met with violent repression by both state and federal authorities.
- **Homestead Strike of 1892:** The Homestead Strike was a violent labor dispute between steelworkers and the Carnegie Steel Company at its Homestead, Pennsylvania, plant. The strike erupted after the company attempted to break the union by implementing wage cuts and reducing benefits.
- **Pullman Strike of 1894:** The Pullman Strike was a nationwide railroad strike that began after the Pullman Palace Car Company, a major employer of railroad workers, cut wages without reducing rents in the company town of Pullman, Illinois. The strike paralyzed rail traffic across the country and was eventually quelled by federal intervention.

IX. Despite efforts to industrialize the Southern economy, agriculture remained the dominant economic activity, characterized by sharecropping and tenant farming.

- **"New South":** Southern leaders such as Henry Grady advocated for a "New South" based on industrialization, diversification of the economy, and reconciliation with the North. However, agriculture continued to be the primary economic activity in the South due to factors such as limited capital, lack of infrastructure, and reliance on cheap labor.
- **Henry Grady:** Henry Grady was a journalist and orator who promoted the idea of a "New South" as a means of revitalizing the Southern economy and promoting regional development.
- **Textile mills in the South:** The South experienced some industrialization, particularly in the textile industry, which benefited from factors such as cheap labor, abundant raw materials, and proximity to cotton production.
- **James Duke:** James Duke was a tobacco magnate who played a significant role in the industrialization of the South through the development of the American Tobacco Company, which controlled the majority of the tobacco market through vertical integration and aggressive marketing tactics.

X. Mechanization and technological innovations revolutionized agricultural production methods, leading to increased efficiency and productivity.

- **Reapers:** Mechanical reapers such as Cyrus McCormick's invention drastically increased the speed and efficiency of harvesting crops, reducing the need for manual labor and allowing for larger-scale farming operations.
- **Combines:** Combines combined the tasks of harvesting, threshing, and winnowing, further streamlining the agricultural production process and reducing labor requirements.
- **Bonanza farming:** Bonanza farming refers to large-scale, mechanized agricultural enterprises that emerged in the late 19th century, particularly in the Great Plains region. These farms, often operated by wealthy investors or corporations, utilized advanced machinery and techniques to produce crops on a massive scale.
- **Dry farming:** Dry farming techniques, including deep plowing and moisture-conserving practices, were developed to cultivate crops in arid regions with limited rainfall, such as the Great Plains.
- **Barbed wire:** The invention of barbed wire by Joseph Glidden revolutionized fencing methods, allowing farmers to enclose their land more efficiently and effectively, protect crops from livestock, and prevent overgrazing.

XI. Farmers responded to economic challenges and market consolidation by forming cooperative organizations and advocating for government intervention.

- **Grange (1867):** The Grange, officially known as the Patrons of Husbandry, was an agricultural organization formed to promote the social and economic interests of farmers. The Grange established cooperatives, provided educational resources, and advocated for government regulation of railroads and grain elevators.
- **Granger laws:** Granger laws were state-level regulations enacted in the late 19th century to address abuses by railroads and other corporate interests. These laws imposed limits on freight and passenger rates and established regulatory agencies to oversee transportation and grain storage.
- **Wabash v. Illinois (1886):** In the landmark Supreme Court case *Wabash v. Illinois*, the Court ruled that states could not regulate interstate commerce, overturning many of the Granger laws and prompting calls for federal regulation of railroads.
- **Southern Farmers' Alliance (1875):** The Southern Farmers' Alliance was a regional organization formed to address the economic challenges facing Southern farmers,

including falling crop prices, high transportation costs, and discriminatory lending practices.

- **National Farmers' Alliance (1877):** The National Farmers' Alliance emerged as a coalition of regional farmers' organizations, advocating for economic reforms such as government regulation of railroads and banks, currency reform, and cooperative enterprises.
- **Colored Farmers' Alliance (1886):** The Colored Farmers' Alliance was formed by African American farmers in the South in response to discrimination and exclusion from predominantly white farmers' organizations. The alliance focused on economic self-help, educational initiatives, and political activism.

XII. Economic instability and consolidation in agricultural markets prompted agrarian activists to form the People's (Populist) Party and advocate for governmental reforms.

- **Omaha Platform of 1890:** The Omaha Platform outlined the goals and principles of the People's Party, also known as the Populist Party, including demands for currency reform, government regulation of railroads and utilities, direct election of senators, and the abolition of national banks.
- **Goals of the Populist Party:** The Populist Party sought to address the economic grievances of farmers and workers by advocating for policies such as the free coinage of silver, progressive taxation, government ownership of utilities, and the establishment of a national system of agricultural cooperatives.
- **"Free silver" movement:** The free silver movement called for the unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio to gold, believing that increasing the money supply would alleviate debt burdens and stimulate economic growth. The issue of free silver became a central plank of the Populist Party's platform and a major political issue in the 1890s.
- **William Jennings Bryan:** He was a prominent Democratic politician and orator who championed the causes of agrarian reform and free silver. Bryan's famous "Cross of Gold" speech at the 1896 Democratic National Convention galvanized support for free silver and helped secure him the party's nomination for president.

XIV. Urban neighborhoods organized along ethnic, racial, and class lines emerged, providing unique cultural experiences for residents.

- **Chinatowns:** Chinatowns were ethnic enclaves within cities, primarily inhabited by Chinese immigrants and their descendants. These neighborhoods served as centers of Chinese culture, commerce, and community life, providing a familiar environment for newcomers to navigate life in America.
- **"Little Italy":** "Little Italy" neighborhoods emerged in cities with large Italian immigrant populations, such as New York, Boston, and Chicago. These neighborhoods preserved Italian cultural traditions, language, and cuisine, fostering a sense of belonging and community among residents.

XV. Debates over assimilation and Americanization accompanied the influx of immigrants, with many newcomers negotiating between their native cultures and the dominant American culture.

- **Assimilation:** Assimilation refers to the process by which immigrants adopt the cultural norms, values, and practices of the dominant society. Immigrants faced pressure to assimilate into American culture while also maintaining aspects of their cultural identity.
- **Ellis Island:** Ellis Island, located in New York Harbor, served as the primary immigration processing center on the East Coast from 1892 to 1954. Millions of immigrants passed through Ellis Island, where they underwent medical examinations, legal inspections, and interviews to determine their eligibility for entry into the United States.
- **Angel Island:** Angel Island, located in San Francisco Bay, served as the immigration processing center for immigrants arriving on the West Coast, particularly from Asia. Immigrants from China, Japan, and other Asian countries faced rigorous questioning and often prolonged detention at Angel Island, reflecting the discriminatory immigration policies of the time.

XVI. Urban political machines wielded power by providing social services to immigrants and the poor, contributing to the political and social fabric of cities.

- **National American Woman Suffrage Association (1890):** The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) was a leading organization advocating for women's suffrage in the United States. Suffragists campaigned for the right of women to vote and participate in the political process.
- **Women's Christian Temperance Union (1874):** The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was a women's organization dedicated to promoting temperance and

advocating for the prohibition of alcohol. The WCTU played a significant role in the temperance movement and later became involved in social reform efforts, including women's suffrage and labor rights.

- **Tammany Hall political machine:** Tammany Hall was a powerful political organization in New York City, known for its control over Democratic Party politics and its patronage system. Tammany Hall provided social services, jobs, and assistance to immigrants and the urban poor in exchange for political support.
- **Settlement houses:** Settlement houses were community centers established in urban immigrant neighborhoods to provide social services, educational programs, and recreational activities for residents. Settlement house workers, often middle-class women, lived in the neighborhoods they served and worked to improve the lives of immigrants through education, social reform, and cultural exchange.
- **Jane Addams and Hull House (1889):** Jane Addams was a social reformer and co-founder of Hull House, a settlement house in Chicago that provided a wide range of services to immigrants and the urban poor. Hull House offered educational programs, daycare services, vocational training, and recreational activities, aiming to address the social and economic challenges facing immigrant communities.
- **General Federation of Women's Clubs (1890):** The General Federation of Women's Clubs was a national organization that brought together local women's clubs from across the United States. The federation focused on community service, education, and social reform, advocating for issues such as women's suffrage, child labor laws, and public health.

XVII. The growth of corporations and the emergence of a distinct middle class transformed American society, leading to increased consumerism and leisure time.

- **Conspicuous consumption:** Conspicuous consumption refers to the public display of wealth and the consumption of luxury goods and services as a means of demonstrating social status and prestige. The rise of the middle class and increased access to consumer goods fueled a culture of conspicuous consumption, where individuals sought to emulate the lifestyles of the wealthy through the acquisition of material possessions and participation in leisure activities.
- **Harvard Annex for women (1879):** The Harvard Annex, later known as Radcliffe College, was established in 1879 as a separate institution for women in Cambridge,

Massachusetts. Initially offering instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, the Harvard Annex provided women with access to higher education at a time when most colleges and universities were exclusively for men. It eventually merged with Harvard University in 1999, allowing women full access to Harvard's resources and facilities.

- **Bryn Mawr College (1885):** Bryn Mawr College, located in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, was founded in 1885 as a women's college dedicated to providing rigorous academic training and opportunities for intellectual growth. Modeled after the traditions of the Ivy League universities, Bryn Mawr offered a challenging curriculum and emphasized scholarly inquiry and critical thinking. It became known for its commitment to women's education and produced many notable alumni who made significant contributions to various fields.

XVIII. The development of transcontinental railroads, mineral discoveries, and government policies played pivotal roles in fostering economic growth and the establishment of new communities in the American West.

- **Pacific Railway Acts (1862 to 1866):** The Pacific Railway Acts authorized the construction of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States, providing federal government support in the form of land grants and loans to railroad companies to facilitate the construction of rail lines linking the East and West coasts.
- **Federal and state government subsidies to transcontinental railroads:** The federal and state governments provided significant financial incentives, including land grants and loans, to encourage the construction of transcontinental railroads. These subsidies played a crucial role in spurring economic development and westward expansion by improving transportation infrastructure and facilitating the movement of people and goods across the country.
- **Cattle trails:** Cattle trails were established routes used to drive cattle from ranches in Texas to railheads in Kansas, where they could be transported to markets in the East. The most famous of these trails was the Chisholm Trail, which connected ranches in Texas to the railhead in Abilene, Kansas.
- **Cow towns:** Cow towns were frontier settlements along cattle trails and railroad routes where cattle were herded, bought, sold, and shipped to market. These towns served as centers of commercial activity and provided essential services to cattle drivers and ranchers.

XIX. Migrants seeking self-sufficiency and economic opportunities moved to various areas in the West, including rural regions and boomtowns, to engage in activities such as railroad construction, mining, farming, and ranching.

- **Silver boom in Tombstone (1877-1890):** The discovery of silver deposits in Tombstone, Arizona, led to a mining boom in the late 19th century, attracting thousands of prospectors, miners, and settlers to the region in search of wealth and opportunity.
- **Abilene:** Abilene, Kansas, became a significant cattle town and railhead during the late 19th century, serving as a key shipping point for cattle herded along the Chisholm Trail. The town's location at the terminus of the trail contributed to its growth and prosperity as a center of the cattle trade.
- **Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show:** Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West show was a popular traveling entertainment spectacle that showcased the mythos of the American West. The show featured reenactments of frontier life, including stagecoach robberies, buffalo hunts, and encounters with Native American tribes, capturing the imaginations of audiences across the United States and Europe.
- **Frederic Remington's paintings:** Frederic Remington was a renowned artist known for his paintings and sculptures depicting scenes of the American West. His work romanticized the frontier experience and contributed to the popular perception of the West as a rugged and adventurous landscape.
- **Edward Wheeler's Deadwood Dick "dime novels":** Edward Wheeler, writing under the pseudonym Edward L. Wheeler, authored a series of popular dime novels featuring the character Deadwood Dick, a fictional cowboy hero known for his adventures in the Wild West. These novels, published in cheap paperback editions, were widely read and contributed to the mythology of the American West.
- **"Range wars":** Range wars were conflicts that erupted between cattle ranchers, sheepherders, farmers, and homesteaders over access to grazing land and water resources in the American West. These disputes often turned violent as competing interests clashed over control of territory and resources.

XX. The increasing competition for land and resources in the West led to violent conflicts among white settlers, Native Americans, and Mexican Americans.

- **Sand Creek Massacre:** The Sand Creek Massacre was a brutal attack on a Cheyenne and Arapaho encampment in Colorado Territory by Colorado militia forces in 1864. Hundreds of Native American men, women, and children were killed in the massacre, which sparked outrage and condemnation.
- **Battle of Little BigHorn (1876):** The Battle of Little BigHorn, also known as Custer's Last Stand, was a major conflict between the U.S. Army's 7th Cavalry Regiment and a coalition of Lakota Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. The Native American forces decisively defeated the U.S. Army, resulting in the death of General George Armstrong Custer and his men.
- **Battle of Bear Paw Mountain:** The Battle of Bear Paw Mountain was the final engagement of the Nez Perce War in 1877. Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce tribe were pursued by U.S. Army forces led by General Oliver O. Howard, eventually surrendering after a grueling 1,170-mile retreat through the mountains of the Pacific Northwest.
- **Battle of Wounded Knee (1890):** The Battle of Wounded Knee was a tragic confrontation between the U.S. Army and the Lakota Sioux on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. The massacre resulted in the deaths of hundreds of Lakota men, women, and children, marking the end of armed resistance by Native American tribes on the Great Plains.

XXI. U.S. government policies violated treaties with Native American tribes and employed military force to suppress resistance, leading to the confinement of Native Americans on reservations and the erosion of tribal sovereignty.

- **Surrender of Chief Joseph (1877):** Chief Joseph, a leader of the Nez Perce tribe, surrendered to U.S. Army forces in 1877 after a months-long retreat and series of skirmishes known as the Nez Perce War. His surrender marked the end of the tribe's resistance to forced relocation onto reservations.
- **Surrender of Apaches led by Geronimo (1887):** Geronimo, an Apache leader, surrendered to U.S. Army forces in 1887, effectively ending the Apache Wars and the last major Native American resistance to U.S. government control in the Southwest. Geronimo and his followers were subsequently relocated to reservations in Florida and later Oklahoma.

- **Great Sioux Reservation:** The Great Sioux Reservation was established by the U.S. government through treaties with various Sioux tribes in the 1850s and 1860s. However, subsequent encroachments by white settlers and the discovery of gold in the Black Hills led to the erosion of Sioux land rights and repeated conflicts over territory.

XXII. Despite government efforts to assimilate them, many Native Americans preserved their cultures and attempted to develop self-sustaining economic practices.

- **Carlisle Indian School (1879):** The Carlisle Indian Industrial School, founded by Captain Richard Henry Pratt in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was one of the first federally funded Indian boarding schools aimed at assimilating Native American children into mainstream American culture. Students were forced to abandon their native languages, customs, and traditions in favor of Euro-American ways of life.
- **Dawes Act (1887):** The Dawes Act, also known as the General Allotment Act, was a U.S. federal law that sought to assimilate Native Americans by dividing tribal lands into individual allotments, which were then distributed to individual Native American households. The goal of the act was to encourage private land ownership, farming, and assimilation into American society.
- **Ghost Dance movement (1890):** The Ghost Dance was a religious revitalization movement among Native American tribes in the late 19th century, particularly among the Lakota Sioux. The dance rituals were believed to bring about the restoration of Native American lands, the return of deceased ancestors, and the removal of white settlers from the Plains. The movement culminated in the Wounded Knee Massacre of 1890, when U.S. Army troops violently suppressed a gathering of Lakota Sioux dancers, resulting in numerous deaths.

XXIII. 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:** Social Darwinism was a social theory popularized in the late 19th century that applied Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection and "survival of the fittest" to human societies. Advocates of Social Darwinism argued that social and economic success was determined by natural competition, with the strongest and most

capable individuals or groups rising to the top while the weak and inferior were left behind.

- **Laissez-faire policies:** Laissez-faire policies advocated for minimal government intervention in the economy and society, allowing market forces to operate freely without regulation or interference. Supporters of laissez-faire economics believed that unrestricted competition and individual self-interest would lead to economic prosperity and social progress.
- **Russell Conwell's Acres of Diamonds sermon:** Russell Conwell, a Baptist minister and motivational speaker, delivered the Acres of Diamonds speech over 6,000 times during his lifetime. In the speech, Conwell promoted the idea that opportunities for success and wealth were abundant and within reach for anyone willing to work hard and seize them, drawing on the theme of self-improvement and individual initiative.
- **Horatio Alger's "rags to riches" dime novels:** Horatio Alger was a prolific author known for his popular series of novels featuring young protagonists who rose from poverty to wealth and success through hard work, determination, and moral virtue. Alger's stories embodied the American Dream ethos and reinforced the idea that social mobility was achievable through individual effort and merit.
- **American Protective Association (1887):** The American Protective Association was an anti-Catholic nativist organization founded in the late 19th century in response to increased immigration from Catholic-majority countries, particularly Ireland and Italy. The APA advocated for restrictions on immigration and sought to limit the political influence of Catholics in the United States.
- **Chinese Exclusion Act (1882):** The Chinese Exclusion Act was the first major federal law restricting immigration to the United States, particularly targeting Chinese laborers. The act prohibited the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years and barred Chinese immigrants from obtaining citizenship, reflecting widespread anti-Chinese sentiment and fears of economic competition.

XXV. 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.

- **Gilded Age by Mark Twain (1873):** Mark Twain's novel "The Gilded Age" satirized the excesses and corruption of American society during the late 19th century, particularly the disparities between the wealthy elite and the working class. Twain coined the term

"gilded age" to describe an era of superficial prosperity masking deeper social problems.

- **Henry George's "single land tax" in Progress and Poverty (1879):** Henry George, an economist and social reformer, proposed a "single tax" on the value of land as a means of redistributing wealth and reducing economic inequality. George argued that land ownership and speculation contributed to poverty and social injustice, advocating for land reform to address these issues.
- **Century of Dishonor by Helen Hunt Jackson (1881):** Helen Hunt Jackson's book "A Century of Dishonor" exposed the injustices and mistreatment of Native Americans by the U.S. government, documenting broken treaties, forced relocations, and violence against indigenous peoples. Jackson's work raised awareness of Native American rights and inspired calls for reform.
- **Edward Bellamy's "utopian socialism" in Looking Backward (1888):** Edward Bellamy's novel "Looking Backward" presented a vision of a future socialist society based on principles of cooperation, equality, and social justice. Bellamy's utopian vision offered a critique of the inequalities and injustices of contemporary capitalism, advocating for radical social and economic reforms.
- **How the Other Half Lives by Jacob Riis (1890):** Jacob Riis's book "How the Other Half Lives" exposed the harsh living conditions and poverty experienced by immigrant communities in New York City during the late 19th century. Through powerful photographs and descriptions, Riis highlighted the need for social reform and improved housing and sanitation conditions.
- **Social gospel movement (1890):** The social gospel movement emerged within Protestant Christianity in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, emphasizing the importance of social justice, charity, and the application of Christian principles to address social problems. Social gospel advocates sought to combat poverty, inequality, and injustice through religious and social reform efforts.

XXVI. 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.

- **Patronage vs. civil service reform:** Patronage, also known as the spoils system, involved the practice of rewarding political supporters with government positions and

contracts. Civil service reform aimed to replace patronage with a merit-based system of hiring and promotion based on qualifications and competency. The Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883 was a significant step towards civil service reform, establishing a merit-based system for federal employment.

- **Pendleton Civil Service Act (1883):** The Pendleton Civil Service Act established the United States Civil Service Commission and mandated that government jobs be awarded based on merit rather than political patronage. The act aimed to curb corruption and improve the efficiency and professionalism of the federal government.
- **Regulation of railroads:** The rapid expansion of the railroad industry in the late 19th century led to concerns about monopolistic practices, price discrimination, and unfair treatment of shippers and passengers. Various state and federal laws were enacted to regulate railroad rates, practices, and safety standards.
- **Interstate Commerce Act (1887):** The Interstate Commerce Act was the first federal law to regulate the railroad industry. It established the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to oversee railroad rates and practices, prevent discrimination, and investigate complaints of unfair treatment. The act represented an early attempt to regulate interstate commerce and address the abuses of railroad monopolies.
- **McKinley Tariff of 1890:** The McKinley Tariff was a protective tariff passed by Congress in 1890 that raised import duties on a wide range of goods to protect domestic industries from foreign competition. The tariff was named after Representative William McKinley, who played a key role in its passage.
- **"Free silver" issue, Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890):** The "free silver" issue was a contentious economic debate in the late 19th century over the monetary system and the role of silver in currency. Advocates of "free silver" called for the unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio to gold, believing it would expand the money supply and stimulate economic growth. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 required the U.S. government to purchase silver and issue silver certificates as currency, but it did not go as far as proponents of "free silver" desired.
- **Greenback Labor Party (1874-1889), National Farmers' Alliance:** The Greenback Labor Party and the National Farmers' Alliance were political organizations that emerged in the late 19th century to advocate for the interests of workers, farmers, and laborers. They supported measures such as currency reform, regulation of railroads and

corporations, and economic policies to alleviate the hardships faced by working-class Americans.

- **Populist Party (1891):** The Populist Party, also known as the People's Party, was a political party formed in the 1890s that represented the interests of farmers, laborers, and small business owners. The Populists called for economic reforms such as the free coinage of silver, a graduated income tax, government ownership of railroads and utilities, and increased regulation of big business. The party reached its peak of influence in the 1892 presidential election, but declined in subsequent years.
- **Regulation of trusts:** Trusts, large combinations of businesses or corporations, became a target of public concern due to their perceived monopolistic practices and control over markets. The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 was the first federal law to address anticompetitive behavior and prohibit monopolies and cartels.
- **Sherman Antitrust Act (1890):** The Sherman Antitrust Act was a landmark piece of legislation passed by Congress in 1890 to address concerns about monopolistic practices and unfair competition in the marketplace. The act outlawed trusts, monopolies, and cartels that restrained trade or commerce, and empowered the federal government to investigate and prosecute antitrust violations.

XXVII. 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.

- **Settlement houses:** Settlement houses were community centers established in urban immigrant neighborhoods to provide social services, educational programs, and recreational activities for residents. They were often staffed by volunteers, including women, who worked to improve living conditions, promote social reform, and assist immigrants in adapting to American society.
- **Jane Addams' Hull House:** Hull House, founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr in Chicago in 1889, was one of the first settlement houses in the United States. It offered a wide range of services to immigrants and the urban poor, including childcare, education, vocational training, and cultural enrichment programs.
- **"Good government" movement:** The "good government" movement emerged in the late 19th century as a response to political corruption, inefficiency, and patronage in local and state governments. Reformers sought to professionalize government

administration, increase transparency and accountability, and promote ethical standards in public service.

- **National American Woman Suffrage Association (1890):** The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) was a leading organization advocating for women's suffrage in the United States. It was formed by the merger of two existing suffrage organizations, and played a key role in the campaign for women's right to vote.
- **Elizabeth Cady Stanton:** Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a pioneering women's rights activist and leader of the women's suffrage movement in the United States. She co-organized the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, where the first women's rights declaration was drafted, and spent decades advocating for women's suffrage, equal rights, and social reform.
- **Susan B. Anthony:** Susan B. Anthony was another prominent figure in the women's suffrage movement and a close associate of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Together, they formed a powerful partnership advocating for women's rights, including the right to vote. Anthony played a central role in organizing suffrage campaigns and lobbying for constitutional amendments guaranteeing women's suffrage.
- **Carrie Catt, Margaret Sanger:** Carrie Chapman Catt was a leader of the women's suffrage movement in the early 20th century and served as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Margaret Sanger was a birth control activist and founder of the American
- **"City Beautiful" movement:** The "City Beautiful" movement, a progressive urban planning and architectural reform movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, aimed to transform cities into aesthetically pleasing, functional, and harmonious environments. Advocates believed that well-designed public spaces, parks, boulevards, and civic buildings could enhance civic pride, social cohesion, and overall quality of life. Major initiatives included the creation of grand urban parks, development of scenic parkways, construction of monumental civic buildings, and improvement of public infrastructure. This movement significantly influenced the design and development of American cities, shaping urban landscapes and urban planning practices for decades to come.

XXVIII. 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.

- **Jim Crow laws:** Jim Crow laws were state and local laws enacted in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the Southern United States to enforce racial segregation and discrimination. These laws mandated the separation of public facilities, such as schools, transportation, and public accommodations, based on race. Jim Crow laws institutionalized racial segregation and reinforced white supremacy, severely restricting the rights and freedoms of African Americans.
- **Poll taxes:** Poll taxes were fees imposed on individuals as a requirement for voting. In many Southern states, poll taxes were used as a means to disenfranchise African American voters and poor white voters by making it difficult or impossible for them to afford to vote. Poll taxes disproportionately affected minority and low-income communities, effectively suppressing their political participation.
- **Grandfather clauses:** Grandfather clauses were provisions included in Southern state constitutions and laws that exempted individuals from literacy tests and poll taxes for voting if their ancestors had been eligible to vote before the Civil War. These clauses were designed to disenfranchise African Americans while allowing many white voters to bypass discriminatory voting requirements. Grandfather clauses perpetuated racial inequality and undermined the political rights of African Americans.
- **Literacy tests to vote:** Literacy tests were administered to prospective voters to assess their ability to read and write. While ostensibly applied to all voters, literacy tests were often used as a tool of voter suppression, particularly in Southern states, where African Americans were subjected to discriminatory and arbitrary testing. The tests were designed to be exceedingly difficult, and African Americans were often denied the right to vote based on their race.
- **Impact of Plessy v. Ferguson:** The Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) upheld the constitutionality of racial segregation under the "separate but equal" doctrine. This ruling legitimized segregationist practices and policies, further entrenching racial discrimination and inequality in American society. Plessy v. Ferguson effectively nullified many of the political gains African Americans had made during Reconstruction, leading to decades of legal segregation and systemic racism.

- **Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Compromise (1895):** Booker T. Washington, an influential African American leader and educator, delivered the Atlanta Compromise speech at the Cotton States and International Exposition in 1895. In his speech, Washington advocated for African Americans to focus on vocational education, economic advancement, and self-improvement rather than directly challenging segregation and discrimination. While Washington's approach was criticized by some as accommodationist, it emphasized the importance of economic self-sufficiency and gradual progress for African Americans in the South.
- **Ida Wells-Barnett's anti-lynching crusade:** Ida B. Wells-Barnett was a prominent African American journalist, activist, and suffragist who led a campaign against lynching in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Through investigative journalism and public advocacy, Wells-Barnett exposed the brutality and injustice of lynching, challenging the prevailing narratives used to justify racial violence. Her anti-lynching crusade brought national attention to the issue and contributed to efforts to combat racial violence and promote civil rights.
- **National Association of Colored Women (1896):** The National Association of Colored Women (NACW) was founded in 1896 as a coalition of African American women's clubs and organizations dedicated to social reform, community service, and women's rights. The NACW played a significant role in addressing issues such as racial discrimination, poverty, education, and healthcare disparities affecting African American communities. The organization provided a platform for African American women to advocate for social and political change and uplift their communities.
- **Paul Lawrence Dunbar's Lyrics of Lowly Life (1896):** Paul Laurence Dunbar was an African American poet, novelist, and playwright known for his depictions of African American life and culture in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. His poetry collection, "Lyrics of Lowly Life" (1896), gained widespread acclaim for its lyrical beauty, emotional depth, and authentic portrayal of the African American experience. Dunbar's work challenged racial stereotypes and celebrated the humanity and resilience of African Americans during a time of racial oppression and discrimination.
- **George Washington Carver:** George Washington Carver was a pioneering African American scientist, educator, and inventor known for his groundbreaking work in agricultural research and development. Carver's research focused on sustainable farming techniques, soil conservation, and crop diversification, particularly the

cultivation of peanuts and sweet potatoes. His innovative discoveries and inventions helped to improve agricultural productivity and economic opportunities for farmers, particularly in the South. Carver's achievements challenged racial stereotypes and contributed to advancements in science and agriculture.