

THE INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, & URBAN REVOLUTIONS, 1865-1900

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Outcomes

1. Explain how the transcontinental railroad network provided the basis for the great post-Civil War industrial transformation.
2. Identify the abuses in the railroad industry and discuss how these led to the first efforts at industrial regulation by the federal government.
3. Describe how the economy came to be dominated by giant “trusts,” such as those headed by Carnegie and Rockefeller in the steel and oil industries.
4. Discuss the growing class conflict caused by industrial growth and combination, and the early efforts to alleviate it.
5. Explain why the South was generally excluded from industrial development and fell into a “third world” economic dependency.
6. Analyze the social changes brought by industrialization, particularly the altered position of working men and women.
7. Describe the early efforts of labor to organize and counterbalance corporate power and why they generally failed.
8. Explain why the failures of the Knights of Labor and the modest success of the American Federation of Labor in organizing workers and counterbalancing corporate power
9. Describe the industrial city and its impact on American society.
10. Describe the “New Immigration” and explain why it aroused opposition from many native-born Americans.
11. Discuss the efforts of social reformers and churches to aid the New Immigrants and alleviate urban problems.
12. Analyze the changes in American religious life in the late nineteenth century.
13. Explain the changes in American education from the elementary to college level.
14. Describe the literary and cultural life of the period, including the widespread trend toward “realism.”
15. Explain the growing national debates about morality in the late nineteenth century, particularly in relation to the changing roles of women and the family.
16. Discuss the nature of the cultural conflicts and battles that accompanied the white American migration into the Great Plains and the Far West.
17. Explain the development of federal policy toward Native Americans in the late nineteenth century.
18. Analyze the brief flowering and decline of the cattle and mining frontiers.
19. Explain the impact of the closing frontier and the long-term significance of the frontier for American history.
20. Describe the revolutionary changes in farming on the Great Plains.
21. Describe the economic forces that drove farmers into debt, and describe how the Grange, the Farmers’ Alliances, and the Populist Party organized to protest their oppression

Outline

- I. Industry Comes of Age
 - A. The Railroads
 1. Construction
 2. Business practices

- B. Mechanized production
 - C. Robber Barons or Captains of Industry?
 - 1. business integration
 - a) vertical & horizontal
 - b) trusts, pools, interlocking directorates, holding companies
 - 2. Andrew Carnegie & Steel
 - 3. John D. Rockefeller & oil
 - 4. J.P. Morgan
 - D. Social Darwinism & The Gospel of Wealth
 - E. beginning of government regulation
 - 1. Interstate Commerce Commission
 - 2. Sherman Anti-Trust Act
 - F. Impact of the Industrial Revolution
 - 1. the South v. the North
 - 2. changing ways of life
 - G. Response: the labor movement
 - 1. origins
 - 2. Knights of Labor & Haymarket Square
 - 3. American Federation of Labor
- II. America Moves to the City
- A. urban v. rural America
 - B. the new immigration
 - 1. the immigrants
 - 2. reactions to conditions in the cities
 - a) tenements & slums
 - b) government corruption
 - 3. nativism
 - C. religion
 - 1. reform movements
 - 2. Charles Darwin
 - D. education
 - 1. public schools
 - 2. education for African Americans: Booker T. Washington v. W.E.B. DuBois
 - 3. colleges
 - E. journalism & literature
 - 1. the yellow press & calls for reform
 - 2. American literature after the Civil War
 - F. Women & family life
 - 1. new morality
 - 2. feminism & women's rights
 - 3. prohibition
 - G. pictorial arts
 - H. popular entertainment
- III. The Great West & the Agricultural Revolution
- A. Subjugation of the Native Americans
 - 1. westward push
 - 2. treaties
 - 3. hostilities
 - 4. the 1868-1890 Indian Wars
 - a) 1874 the Sioux v. Custer
 - b) 1877 Nez Perce
 - c) Apaches
 - d) 1890 Battle of Wounded Knee
 - 5. Reservation System
 - a) Dawes Severalty Act, 1887

- b) forced assimilation
 - 6. Loss of a Way of Life
- B. The taming of the frontier
 - 1. mining
 - 2. cattle driving
 - 3. farming & homesteading
 - 4. Frederick Jackson Turner & the closing of the frontier, 1890
- C. Populism
 - 1. industrialized agriculture
 - 2. the plight of farmers
 - 3. National Grange & Farmers' Alliance
 - 4. populist & labor unrest
 - 5. 1896 election: Golden McKinley v. Silver Bryan
 - 6. McKinley administration

Vocabulary

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land grant
stock watering
pool
rebate
vertical integration
horizontal integration
trust
interlocking directorate
capital goods
plutocracy
injunction
Union Pacific Railroad
Central Pacific Railroad
Grange
Wabash Case
Bessemer process
United States Steel
gospel of wealth
New South
yellow dog contract
National Labor Union
Haymarket riot
American Federation of Labor

Leland Stanford
Collis P. Huntington
James J. Hill
Cornelius Vanderbilt
Jay Gould
Alexander Graham Bell
Thomas Edison
Andrew Carnegie
John D. Rockefeller
J. Pierpont Morgan
Terence V. Powderly
John P. Altgeld
Samuel Gompers
William Graham Sumner

Ch. 25

megalopolis
settlement house
nativism
evolution
pragmatism
yellow journalism
New Immigration
social gospel
Hull House
American Protective Association
Salvation Army
Chatauqua movement
Morrill Act
Comstock Law
Women's Christian Temperance Union
Eighteenth Amendment

Jane Addams
Florence Kelley
Mary Baker Eddy
Charles Darwin
Booker T. Washington
W.E.B. Du Bois
William James
Henry George
Horatio Alger
Mark Twain
Charlotte Perkins Gilman
Carrie Chapman Catt
Cardinal James Gibbons
Dwight L. Moody

Ch. 26

Sioux Wars
Nez Percé
Apache
Ghost Dance
Battle of Wounded Knee
Dawes Severalty Act

Little Big Horn
Buffalo Soldiers
Comstock Lode
Long Drive
Homestead Act
Sooner State
"safety valve" theory
Bonanza farms
National Grange
Granger Laws
Farmers' Alliance
Colored Farmers National Alliance
Populist (People's) Party
Coin's Financial School
Coxey's Army
Pullman Strile
Cross of Gold speech
Gold Bugs
"16 to 1"
"fourth party system"
Dingley Tariff Bill
Gold Standard Act

Sitting Bull
George A. Custer
Chief Joseph
Geronimo
Helen Hunt Jackson
John Wesley Powell
Oliver H. Kelley
William Hope Harvey
Mary Elizabeth Lease
Frederick Jackson Turner
James B. Weaver
Jacob S. Coxey
Eugene V. Debs
William McKinley
Marcus Alonzo Hanna
William Jennings Bryan
Joseph F. Glidden