

U.S. History- Western Migration and Industrial Age Notes/ Study Guide

1. Provide the four different cultures that clashed during the development of the western frontier.
Native Americans/ Cattlemen/ Miners/ Homesteaders
2. Frontier- unsettled, arable land.
Great Plains- grassland extending through the west- central portion of the U.S.
Pioneer- those who first settle a region.
Sod-buster- slang for farmers of the Great Plains who built their house out of sod (dirt).
3. What was the major cause of westward expansion and provide the two primary examples.
Federal Land Policies- a. Homestead Act b. Railroad Land Grants
4. Age of the Railroads- 1860's
 - * railroads lay track in the west with **Central Pacific (coming from Sacramento) and Union Pacific (coming from Omaha)**
 - * **Civil War vets, Irish, and Chinese immigrants build the railroad, 1000's are killed. Why? Dangerous work conditions.**
 - * Railroads meet at **Promontory Pt., Utah** in 1869 forming the **transcontinental railroad** and in the process unites a nation
How? links isolated communities which promotes trade and interdependence.
 - * Railroads accomplish the following:
 - a. **influences industry itself with its huge demand for materials and parts. (iron, coal, steel, lumber)**
 - b. **fosters the growth of new towns and cities. (Abilene, Flagstaff, Denver, Seattle)**
 - c. **establish new markets which offer rich opportunities for both visionaries and profiteers**
 - * **Corruption- some Railroad Magnates- (powerful and influential industrialists), infamous scheme- Credit Mobilier.**
 - * **Abuses- fixing prices, charging different customers different rates.**
 - * Congress passes **Intestate Commerce Act- establishes the right of the federal gov't. to supervise railroad activities.**
 - * **Financial problems of railroads help cause a nationwide economic collapse- Panic of 1893.**
5. Vigilante- those who feel wronged and take the law into their own hands.
 - a. Cause- to protect community and bring some kind of order to chaos.
 - b. Result- often done violently and without lawful procedures.
6. Provide the two different aspects indicated by the term "Wild West"?
 - a. **Environment- Rugged, Untamed**
 - b. **Culture- No Law (Lawless, Violent Frontier) and Order (No Stable Government, Political Conflict over Land).**
7. What allows the cattle business to flourish and why? R/R's- can bring beef back East where there is great demand for it.
8. A "Cowboy" had to be an expert at what two primary skills? a. Rope and b. Ride.
9. What role do key inventions play in leading to the Great Plains becoming the "Breadbasket of the World?"
Inventions such as the steel plow and reaping machine greatly reduce production time of grain which leads to more grain being available for a wider market.
10. After only 20 years (1867- 1887), the era of the wide open west comes to an end due to what three primary factors?
 - a. **overgrazing**
 - b. **bad weather**
 - c. **the invention of barbed wire**
11. Range Wars- competition over the use of land as "open" range for cattle vs sheep and homesteaders.
12. 1890- American Frontier is Gone!
13. Assimilation- a plan under which Native Americans would give up their culture and become part of the white culture.

14. Dawes Act- attempt to deal with the “*Indian Problem*” through *assimilation*.
- a. Goal- 2 perspectives: 1. “*Americanize*” Native Americans to the Christian agricultural society
2. Destroy the tribes, put an end to the reservations, and take the land.
 - b. Result- Native Americans never took to white culture and two-thirds of their land was taken away.
15. Populism- 1889 to 1896
- ▲ Organization
“*Peoples Party*” with individuals known as *Populists* consisting mainly of a coalition of *small farmers alliances, labor organizations, and middle class activists*.
 - ▲ Roots
a vast movement of *rural education!* Believed if the citizen had a better understanding of gov’t. and economics they could create a more just and prosperous society.
 - ▲ Goal
3rd Party grassroots political movement to fight against the power of the wealthy and for the rights of farmers and laborers- *The People!*
 - ▲ Causes
 - a. lift the burden of debt
 - b. give the people a greater voice in government.
 - ▲ Results
 1. The Populist movement changed American politics as it provided inspiration to future grassroots movements.
Why? social movement that showed the oppressed could organize and have political impact.
(* Oppressed- people subjected to undue burdens through the use of excessive authority)
 2. The Populist Party failed to survive, but the Populist Movement succeeded in getting many goals addressed.
 - ▲ Contemporary Impact
Politicians still speak the “language of” populism whenever they defend ordinary people against elites and a gov’t. dominated by special interests.
(ex.- Clinton- *Put People First!* / ex.- current Wall St. protestors- *We are the 99%! - Main St. vs Wall St.*)
 - ▲ Why is it improbable in today’s world of politics that any candidate could truly be labeled a populist?
The large sums of money needed to run modern campaigns is normally gained through donations from the very people and identities the candidate is supposedly standing up against!
16. Thomas Edison (1847- 1931)
- * “*Wizard of Menlo Park*” - over 1000 patents, incl: phonograph, motion picture camera.
 - * Menlo Park, NY- Develops the first R&D laboratory (Research and Development)
 - * 6000k attempts to find right answer for the light bulb.
 - * How does his invention of the carbon filament based incandescent light bulb literally change “life”?
Banishes the darkness with just a flip of a switch which allows stores, entertainment, factories to operate at night!
 - * What does Thomas Edison invent that completely changes the nature of “business” as it starts running everything
Electrical Power- develops utility companies which allows for *mass production*.
17. Alexander Graham Bell
- (1876) invents telephone- Why so important? it opens up the way for “*worldwide*” communication!
 - 1884- long-distance service begins in East, *West not connected until 1915*- Why? *not feasible economically- sparse population and the Rocky Mountains to deal with.*
18. “1920’s”- U.S was the leading industrial power of the world.
- * Reasons this was made possible.
 1. wealth of natural resources
 2. government support for business
 3. abundant capital
 4. explosion of technological innovation
 5. growing urban population that provided cheap labor and new markets for products
 6. Talented entrepreneurs.

19. Industrialization
- * Pro- a. frees some factory workers from back breaking labor b. improves workers standard of living c. and helps consumers regain some power in the marketplace.
 - * Con #1- a. long working hours b. low wages c. unsafe working conditions- led to the development of unions.
 - * Con #2- undesirable side effects such as air and water pollution.
 - * The beginning of an ongoing problem, "**How to balance industrial production and environmental concerns!**"
20. Industrial Age also known as Gilded Age (1870's to 1890's)
- * from the novel by Mark Twain in which he mocks the greedy and self-indulgent and notes the excesses of the 19th century- **political corruption, financial speculation, and the opulent lives of wealthy industrialists and financiers.**
 - * Gild- overlay of thin layer of gold, make appear bright and attractive, **make seem more attractive and valuable on the surface than it is underneath! The glittering exterior of the age turns out to hide a corrupt political core and a growing gap between the "few" rich and the "many" poor!**
21. Andrew Carnegie- embodied the **contradictions that divided America** in the Gilded Age when it struggled- often violently- to sort out the competing claims of **democracy vs individual gain.**
22. Economics of the Industrial Age
- a. Social Darwinism- "**economic**" principal of the "**survival of the fittest**". Natural selection- fit members survive and demonstrate fitness by accumulating property, wealth, social status. Dog eat Dog world!
 - b. Laissez Faire- allow to do, **the marketplace should not be regulated by the government**- success and failure were governed by natural law and no one had the right to intervene/ a sign of Gods favor, so the poor must be lazy or inferior.
 - c. Gospel of Wealth- beliefs about money which emphasize **Christian duty to work hard and smart to accumulate wealth, sign of Gods approval, then responsibly use it to help others.**
 - d. Philanthropy- **desire to help mankind as shown in large scale gifts** to charity, endowments, institutions for human advancement (*libraries, education, international peace*).
 - e. Horizontal Integration- **buy out competing companies within your industry.**
 - f. Vertical Integration- **buy out all suppliers of materials, transportation and control the prices.**
 - g. Merger- **when one corporation buys out the stock of another.**
 - h. Monopoly- **a corporation buys out the stock of all its competitors- complete control.**
 - i. Trust- **agreements with competing companies to turn stock over to trustees who would run the separate companies as one large corporation- not a legal merger, just a different approach for Monopolies!**
 - j. Holding Company- **corporation that does nothing but buy out other corporations.**
 - k. Tariff- **tax on imported goods.**
23. Pro/ Con analysis of Captains of Industry vs Robber Barons with a least two points on each side of the issue.
- Pro (Captain)- a. **created large business that created many goods and gave much wealth to charity.**
- Con (Robber)- a. **total control created unfair competition** and b. **it was built on the backs of unfairly treated workers.**
24. Matching: Business Leader with their Industry.
- Rockefeller- Oil
 - Vanderbilt- Railroad
 - Carnegie- Steel
 - JP Morgan- Finance

25. What act did Congress pass in an attempt to stop monopolies? **Sherman Anti-trust Act**
26. Unions- laborers join together to improve their conditions.
- a. Knights of Labor
 - * Arbitration- a formal hearing to settle the differences between parties by an impartial referee agreed to by both parties with the resulting decision/ solutions being understood to be legally binding.
 - (*Mediation- an attempt to reach a solution with a third party, but the recommendation may or may not be accepted).
 - b. AFL- American Federation of Labor
 - * Collective Bargaining- *negotiation between labor and management, to reach agreements on wages, hours, and working conditions.*
 - * Strike- refusal to work.
 - c. Eugene Debs- labor activist- **an especially active, vigorous advocate of a cause.**
 - * *"The strike is the weapon of the oppressed!"*
 - * Socialism- political and economic system in which "gov't. controls business, property, and "equal" distribution of wealth.
 - * Carried to it's extreme form- *Communism* would result in the overthrow of the capitalism.
 - d. Strikes
 - * The Great Strike of 1877- railroad workers protest and all train traffic stops, President Hayes calls in federal troops-impeding interstate commerce and the strike is ended.
 - * Haymarket Affair- violence, bombing, death (police, workers), convictions, hangings, prison.
 - * Homestead Strike- Carnegie hires Pinkerton Detective Agency to protect steel plant and keep it running by hiring
 - * Scabs- strikebreakers. (deaths, plant closing, National Guard called in.)
 - * Pullman Strike- violence, President Cleveland sends in federal troops, railroad strikers fired and
 - * Blacklisted- a private list exchanged among employers containing the names of people to be barred from employment within an industry.
 - e. Tragedy- Triangle Shirtwaist Factory- NYC (1911) - 146 women die in high rise building fire.
 - f. Mary Harris Jones- *"Mother Jones"*
Supports strikers and endures death threats, jail. Leads crusade to expose child labor cruelty with a march of injured children to the home of President Theodore Roosevelt. The crusade influences the passage of child labor laws.
27. What is "urbanization" and provide the problems experienced due to it.
Urbanization- the growth of large cities. (water, sewage, transportation, housing, crime, filth, poverty, stench, disease)
28. Tenement Housing- overcrowded urban dwellings- several families living in one family residences- unsanitary, diseases, no indoor plumbing- collect water from faucets on the street and heat it for bathing.
29. Social Gospel Movement- salvation through service to the poor.
- * Settlement Houses- community centers in slum neighborhoods to provide assistance.
 - * Jane Addams- 1931- co-winner of Nobel Peace Prize- founded Chicago's Hull House.
30. Provide three reasons the increase in immigration produces unrest in American cities.
Fear of: a. someone different (prejudice) b. the loss of culture (threat to "American" way of life) c. job competition
31. Immigration entry inspection stations: Ellis Island- NY (East Coast), Angel Island- CA (West Coast)
- * physical exam- if had disease, sent home/ legal- no felonies
 - * Challenges- place to live, job, getting along within foreign language and culture
 - * ethnic communities develop to support each other, pool money to build churches, form social clubs and aid societies.

32. Nativism- favoritism toward native-born Americans.

- * Many nativists believed that Anglo-Saxons- German Ancestors of the English- were superior to other ethnic groups.
- * Many nativists also were Protestants who thought Catholics and Jews would undermine democratic institutions established by country's Protestant forefathers. Vicious attacks, exclusion from colleges, businesses, social clubs.
- * Anti-Defamation League- (1913) Jewish organization designed to stop, by appeals of reason, conscience, and law, the defamation of the Jewish people. (* Defamation- false or unjustified injury of the good reputation of another.)

33. Melting Pot- native born American's thought of the country as a mixture of different cultures, races blended together by abandoning their native languages and customs.

34. Americanization Movement

- * gov't. to assimilate wide-ranging cultures into the dominant culture. Teach skills needed for citizenship- English, U.S. History, Government/ cooking, social etiquette... but many immigrants want to keep traditions.

35. This fear of immigrants leads to: discrimination, restrictions, segregation.

- * Emergency Quota Act or National Origins Act- "Quotas"
- * Chinese Exclusion Act- (1882- 1943)- barred entry except for students, teachers, merchants, tourists, gov't. officials.
- * Literacy Test for Immigrants- must be able to read 40 words of English.
- * Gentlemen's Agreement- President Theodore Roosevelt works out deal with Japan, they will limit unskilled workers emigrating to U.S. in exchange for repeal of San Francisco schools segregation of Japanese students into separate schools.

36. African Americans- Segregation and Discrimination

1. What does "separate but equal" refer to as determined by the Plessy vs Ferguson Supreme Court decision?

- * Minorities- especially blacks, were to go to separate facilities (ex.- water fountains, theatres, etc.) that were supposedly equal but many times were not. Segregated neighborhoods
- * Referred to as Jim Crow Laws.
- * Racial Etiquette- regulated white/ black relationships- belittling, humiliating- enforcing 2nd class status. Never shake hands- implies equality! Blacks have to yield the sidewalk to white pedestrians, black men always had to remove their hats for whites, etc. (1882 to 1892- 1400 shot, burned, hanged)

2. Booker T. Washington- racism would end once blacks acquired *labor skills*, proved their economic worth to society.

vs

W.E.B. Dubois- create well-educated *leaders*.

3. Voting Restrictions- Poll Taxes- annual tax that had to be paid before you could be qualified to vote.

37. With big cities come big problems- leads to development of:

- political machines- organized group that controlled the activities of a political group in a city. Offer services to voters (poor- provide services) and businesses (provide favors) - *in exchange for political or financial support- Corruption!*
- city bosses- controlled the activities of the political party throughout the city. By solving urban problems could win voter loyalty and extend influence.
- Graft- illegal use of political influence for personal gain. Kick backs- illegal payments for services.
- Boss Tweed- head of Tammany Hall- NYC's powerful Democratic political machine. Led the Tweed Ring- group of corrupt politicians who defrauded the city. Cost taxpayers millions. Thomas Nast- political

cartoonist,

arouse public outrage and Tweed was indicted on 120 counts of fraud and extortion.

38. A National Crime Center is developed through the use of: a. crime reports b. mug shots (criminal photos)

39. a. What is patronage, b. what U.S. President is assassinated by a radical lawyer because of his support for reforming it?
 a. **Patronage-** giving government jobs to people who helped get a candidate elected, ("*Spoils System*" -Andrew Jackson)
 b. **President James Garfield**
40. **Pendleton Act-** President Chester A. Arthur's weak effort at reforming the spoils system.
41. What are the two U.S. innovations that allow the vertical American city to be created?
 a. **Skyscraper** (*steel frame inside carries weight vs outside walls*)
 b. **Elevator** (*safety break- creates public confidence- first public elevator- makes skyscrapers possible!*)
42. **Mass Transit-** transportation systems designed to move large numbers of people .
 * **Electric Street Cars (trolleys) in San Francisco, Electric Subways in Boston/ NY, Elevated Trains.**
43. **City Planning**
 * futuristic "**White City**" (called after the white buildings) for 1893 World's Columbian Exposition (celebration of Columbus 400th anniversary of arrival in Americas.) held in Chicago. Glorious vision of an urban city with parks, trees, grand plazas. **Goal-** Unity, the creation of a unified city center from among the host of neighborhoods.
44. **Brooklyn Bridge-** largest suspension bridge in the world at the time.
45. **Education-** viewed as the key to a stable and prosperous democratic nation!
 * **1900-** kindergarten thru high school, research universities, mandatory school attendance, creates 90% literacy rate.
 * **Training grounds for employment and citizenship.** Belief that economic development depended on science/ technology knowledge, so education key to greater security and social status. Best opportunity to lift all classes of people into civilized life and assimilate millions of immigrants into American society.
 * **White/ Black students-** not equal in opportunity for education.
46. **Mass Culture-** (1877- 1917) way of life viewed as being preferred, shared by the majority of people.
 * **Middle Class-** new leisure activities, nation-wide advertising campaigns, and the rise of a "consumer" culture.
 * **Consumerism-** a social and economic order based on the systematic creation and fostering of a desire to purchase goods and services in ever greater amounts.
 * **Examples:** Newspaper, Books, Magazines/ **Nickelodeons-** five cent theaters to watch an eight minute silent feature of vaudeville skits / **Musical Comedy Records, Amusement Park (Coney Island, Brooklyn)/ Museum, Library, Art Gallery/ Shopping Centers, Department Stores, Chain Stores (Marshall Fields, Woolworths, Montgomery Wards, Sears)/ Spectator Sports-** boxing, baseball, football/ **Bicycling, Tennis/ Playgrounds, Fields/ Circus-** Barnum and Bailey- "*The Greatest Show on Earth*"/ **Ragtime Music-** blend of African American spirituals and European musical forms, **Scott Joplin/ Vaudeville-** song, dance, juggling, slapstick comedy, chorus lines of women performers. / **Minstrel Shows-** comic skits, variety acts, dancing, and music, performed by white people in blackface or, especially after the Civil War, black people in blackface/ **Snacks-** Hershey Chocolate Bar, Coca-Cola.
 * **Joseph Pulitzer-** NY newspaper emphasized sin, sex, and sensational headlines.
 vs. **William Randolph Hearst-** NY newspaper used exaggeration of political issues, personal scandals, cruelty, etc.
 * **Dime Novel-** slight fiction books that sold for 10 cents which told glorified adventure tales in the West.
 * **Mark Twain-** novelist and humorist that creates American literature classics- *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.
47. Colorado becomes 38th state in 1876- "*Centennial State*".
48. **John Muir-** early defender of the environment who helps inspire the creation of national parks.