- Lincoln had to do scorched Earth - wanted to show South that it's just not worth fighting for.

- Sherman march - started in North went down - steady march through South.

The Vicksburg campaign - towards end of 1863 - wanted to do "Miss river" part of strategy - so try to capture Vicksburg
- However - bloody battle, Union is depleted - less and less access to supplies so very hard to capture Vicksburg.

- Battle at Richmond - very difficult b/c lee's men short of supplies + Union came with a lot of force - overwhelmed them
- So lee retreated - ran away from Richmond.
- Gov't in Richmond quickly ran out of city
- Union had orders to burn up all military + governmental buildings
- By mistake they lit fire to tobacco buildings + tobacco is flammable - so the whole city went in flames
- Richmond was glory of south - now it was all destroyed, ppl going crazy, confused, ran out of houses, prisoners escaped jail → complete chaos!
- lee was supposed to meet with someone for supplies, but miscommunication, so they went through cities starving and no supplies, but no cities have anything
- Grant is behind them chasing them.
- so lee turns around, realizes must surrender

- When South surrenders, first thing Grant says give them food. confederates embarrased, lay down their arms, but

Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation? What's the point if it didn't free any slaves.

- EP is a war strategy: it inspired Union troops — motivation for Union army. (strategies)

- In 1862 - Lincoln redefined Civil War - about slavery
  - Didn't start over slavery but now it actually was
- War is ennobled
- War Abroad: England and France are not going to fight for slavery with South
  - So now takes away South's "cotton card"

- Lincoln says by freeing the slaves we are making ourselves free too - I will be remembered for this
  - But lying - no slaves actually freed - but said to hype them up - want them to believe + be inspired.
  William Seward - we are doing something noble but not actually freeing them.
- Booker T Washington - slave in South - he knew about the EP - how? - ② ppl from North went to South. announced to slaves - told them they're free
  - So even though slaves weren't free - they are inspired - now start to fight against owners.
- Slave rebellions in past - John Brown... - all failed
- Now all these owners are scared - slaves are in my house with family - they know I'm fighting against Slavery!

③ - white owners will defect (leave) the Southern armies to protect families + property.

④ - Slaves start running North + join Union army

- Roosevelt picked him 2 be next pres.
- He won against Democrat William Jennings Bryan
- Taft busted 90 trusts in 4 yrs but it didn't boost his popolarity.
- Payne-Aldrich Tarrif - Taft ran on campaign 2 lower tarrifs. Passed Payne bill - would lower rates on manofactured goods - but most cuts were eliminated. So he passed Payne-Aldrich tarrif - Defends the tarrif.
- Taft appointed Richard A. Ballinger as secretary (of the interior) & angered many conservationists. Ballinger removed 1 mil acres of forrest & mining lands
- a muckraker published an article about Ballinger & Pinchot agreed that he exploits natural resources
- Taft fired pinchot & he wrote "the fight 4 conservation"
- Problems: - conservatives & progressives split over tafts support of Joseph Cannon - speaker of the house. Progressives didn't like him
  - George Norris - called 4 entire house to elect Comittee on rules
  - roosevelt wanted 2 run 4 third term. Tafts ppl didn't nominate him. Roosevets supporters make 3rd party - progressive party & nominate TR. Bull Moose Party. Republicans were split btwn Taft & Roosevelt. Wilson wins - Democrat.

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Wilson

- Progressive platform - endorsed antitrust legislation, banking reform & reduced tarrifs
- wanted all trusts broken up
- "New Freedom"
- Planned attack on "triple wall of privilage" - trusts, tarrifs, high finance.
- Clayton Anti trust - strengthened Sherman Antitrust act. Declares certain business practices illegal & says that labor unions & farm organizations had right 2 exist & would no longer be subject to antitrust laws.
- Federal Trade Act 1914 - 5 member watchdog agency called Federal Trade comission. Had power 2 investigate possible violations or regulatory statues, 2 require periodic reports from corporations & 2 put an end to unfair bussiness competition or unfair business practices.

- Underwood Tarrif of 1913: wilson believed high tarrif rates creat monopolies by reducing competition. Underwood tarrif substantially lowered tarrif rates senate passage apeared unlikely cuz of manufacturing lobbyists but senate cut taxes more than house.
- 16th Ammendment - legalized federal income tax - pro revenue by taxing profits & earnings. Graduated tax taxed ppl w/ more money more than ppl w/ less $.
- needed credit availibility & money supply
- Federal Reserve Act 1913 - divides nation into 12 distri each had a federal reserve bank 2 which all nation banks within the district belonged. They hat the pow 2 issue new paper currency in emergencys, give loans customers, to transfer funds 2 member banks that into trouble.
- local suffrage battles: Boston = suffrage associatio & college = suffrage legue spread suffrage message. Founded by Radcliffe graduate - Maud wood Park. They spread message to poor & working class women & spoke 2 crowds. Got inspired from British suffrage mvmt.
- carrie Chapman Catt = pres of Nawsa. She focused on 1) Painstaking organizations 2) closte ties btwn national, local & state workers 3) establishing wide support base 4) lobbying 5) lad like behavior. others focused on ratifying constitutional ammen
- Lucy Burns & Alice Paul = more radical organization Congressional union / National Womens Party, sought 2 pressure gov't to pass ammendment. After women help in WWI 19th Ammendment gives them right 2 vote.

- Shermans March - the N sent soldiers to march through S + burn plantations + destroy stuff to get rid of S's good morale. scorched earth.
- the Vicksburg Campaign - Grant marched though vicksburg + takes the misisipi river. S has less suplies now cuz N took Miss River
- Battle of Richmond - S had very little suplies. it was last battle. Lee led his troops to run away from Richmond. brought the grt stuff w/ them to neighboring city. The N burned Richmond + they lit a tobaco building + it exploded + burned the whole city. N ppl were looting from S. there was chaos and derastation. They S had no suplies or food + they went from city to city but noone had. Lee realized that his soldiers would die if didnt eat so he surendered
- when they surrendered, Lincoln said they will be nice to S + not be mad at them + give them food.
- Stonewall Jackson was S + he was still fighting + Lee sent letters to him to tell them to stop. they said that they could keep fighting even though war is over + terorize N. Lee tells them no so they Stop
- 13th amend is passed - no more slavery
- major questions:
  - what hapens to S? are they punished?
  - what happens to slaves?
  - what happens to southern generals?

• lincoln will not answer these cuz will get asasinated.

Aim: What are the dif views of how to reconstruct the country?

• things that need fixing:
1. southern destruction and economy
2. should the southern generals and soldiers be punished or accepted as part of the country? could they vote?
3. what do we do with all of the slaves (cuz they were freed)? they have no education or family or homes.

its a choice b+ 2 + 3 - if you let the white southerners vote, they'll keep the blacks very low + not slaves but very low. if you let the slaves become citizens then whites would be upset.

• two dif opinions - be strict with the southern whites / be lenient w/ them.

• who determines?
1. cong or pres
2. traitors or brothers

Lincoln	Congress
• be lenient w/ whites • he proposed the 10% plan - 10% citizens of southern states take an oath to abide by the const + then the state	• wade + davis are radical repubs in cong. they propose the same oath to go by const, but 50% of the ppl have to do it in order to pardon the state.

Lincoln	Congress
is pardoned + can be rep in congress believed S were brothers so was lenient	they thought that the S was traitors so thats why had a stricter plan. wanted them to be a little punished

- because of Lincolns leniency, all of the S states rejoin the U.S. . they all pass "black codes" which basically turned the blacks into unoficial slaves.
- johnsohn is now pres + is inefective. cong basically is in charge of reconstruction
- after the elections for cong when the S ppl were elected, cong didn't let them come in*'t join + instead instituted the 50% plan. - switched to black side + against S whites.

<u>Aim</u>: How did cong reconstruction attempt to help the blacks?

- it was radical reconstruction
- even though the slaves were free, there was still segragatic they didn't have $, property, family...
- the slaves need (wishlist):

political	economic	social
• citizenship • equality • voting	• $, property - so theyll be self suficient hare economic stability. • jobs	• education • integrate - whites + blacks • medical attention • reunite families.

• The stuff the slaves got:

I. Political

1. passed the Civil Rights Act - but wasn't good cuz an act isn't long term cuz acts could be overturned. gave citizenship. realized needed s/t stronger so wanted amendment.

2. passed 14th amendment - it made blacks citizens. also said that the states could not make or enforce laws that abrige the priveleges of citizens of U.S. the states can't take away life, liberty, or pursuit of hapiness from any citizens. this is exactly the bill of rights - why'd they need this then? cuz bill of rights is making sure the fed gvt does this, not the states, but now the bill of rights also applies to the states under the 14th amend. in the 14th amend, it also says they must have equal protection under the law - can't make black codes (laws that only apply to blacks like blacks must work or else jail...).

Southern whites were furious → they formed the KKK (a terrorist group against blacks). they believed that whites should have supremacy. they killed + terrorized ppl. they weren't stopped by the police cuz the police were on their side. why didn't they need KKK before civil war cuz were already superior + could outwardly torture blacks but now have to do it in secret. this was a struggle b/t fed + state gvt cuz police

wont punish KKK + enforce fed law. Jackson shouldve stepped in + did s/t + sent military, but he was stupid. cong stepped in + split the S into 5 districts + sent troops to do military law. It mostly stopped the KKK. basically gave equality

3. passed the 15th amend - blacks could vote in the 1st election when blacks could vote, there werent a lot of ppl that could run for office cuz they were all traitors + didnt do the oath yet so werent pardoned. so some ppl that wanted a seat in politics moved from N to run in S. called carpetbaggers - its a S neg term. scalawags - southern whites who got pardoned + ran as repubs + campaigned to blacks. S thought they were traitors.

II. Social Reforms

1. The freedmens bureu - one thing they did was try to educate blacks. It was very unorginized cuz there were so many blacks of all ages. It was not systematic. It was very idealistic cuz most of the blacks had to work so couldnt attend school. this wasnt so succesful

2. gave rations to the old + sick, gave some medical attention + reunited some families

3. didnt integrate.

III. Economic

1. govt does nothing to help them economically. no 40 acres

and a mule, no food stamps...

the sharecropper system - the S ppl want cheap labor + can't have slavery, so instead did sharecropping. the slaves need jobs so wanna buy land but don't have money. so a landowner gave the black a piece of land, but the slave had to pay back the owner for the land + supplies + shelter. they were always in debt to the owner cuz had to pay them back + were never free of the debt. this kept them poor + were basically slaves. the only dif was that they couldn't be sold + split from their families + weren't beaten. the social changes were better but the economics were still bad.

Mini Aim: Why did cong try to impeach Johnson?

- there was conflict over reconstruction - Johnson wanted to help S whites like Lincoln said but cong wanted to help slaves.
- conflict + tension between pres + cong - J kept on vetoing all of their bills. everyone hated J b/c the northerners thought of him as a S, + the S ppl thought he was a traitor.

cong wanted to get J impeached, so they made a plan. They knew he wanted to fire Stanton, so they made a law called the Tenyer of Office Law that said that the pres had to approve the firing of any person by the pres. this law was unconst, so J went against it + fired Stanton anyway. cong impeaches him even though the law was unconst,

but he wasnt succesfully removed from office cuz were 1 vote short cuz 1 repub said that its not gonna get rid of the tension if we get rid of him for a stupid reason & its not the type of thing a pres should be impeached for acording to the const - it says "a high crime or misdemeanor" - but he didnt do one. it would be a bad precedent for the future, cuz then every time they dont like a pres theyre gonna impeach him.

Aim: How did reconstruction end?

- it ended because you cant continue marshall law in the S forever. S has to become part of U.S. again & vote & be part of the country
- three factors that ended reconstruction:
  1. Grant was pres - he wasnt a good pres because he hired ppl & didnt check up on them & the ppl were bribing & there were scandals & corrupt politics in Grant administration. The corrupt politics led to the end of reconstruction
  2. The panic of 1873 - had a recession. it was bad for the incumbant party (the one in ofice) cuz the ppl blame it on them & in the next election theyll vote for the other party
  3. Amnesty Act - the repubs realized that they cant keep the

Congress sets up special election committee - and they decide (b/c are Repub) that all votes go to Repub → so Hayes from Repub wins!
- Southerners suspect corruption in this - Democrats says fine well let Hayes be pres, but want compensation

- Compromise of 1877 - Dems demand to end marshall law - get rid of military reconstruction
- Repubs said ok fine (knew they cheated election, so just said fine)
  - They also demanded a Democrat cabinet - so get a lot of repres in govt! - Pres gets a lot of advice from them

How effective was Reconstruction in long term?

- Politically - citizenship, voting, equality
  (can't take away from blacks)
  - poll tax - if want to vote - pay poll tax
  - Literacy Test - can only vote if pass literacy Test - blacks were illeterate - couldn't pass
  - This was unconstitutional - can't have separate laws for blacks + whites!
  - Therefore made Grandfather Clause - If grandfather voted, you can vote without poll tax / literacy test - so this was a loophole to get blacks not to vote, but at same time avoided being unconstitutional
  - However, even if blacks payed poll tax + passed literacy test, if he went to vote he gets shot by K.K.K
- K.K.K had a lot of power after Reconstruction ended - b/c even police agreed with them! Nobody stopped them!
pic - public lynching of blacks - whites congregated around +

S from voting anymore or becoming citizens or keep them as traitors. they decide to start pardoning them in this act. - S could vote + be citizens...

- b/c of these 3 things, in the elections of 1876, Democrats will gain a lot of votes (cuz S want D since R wanted reconst, + ppl blamed R for the panic of 1873, + ppl didnt like R cuz Grant's admin was bad.)
- But in this election, there was an uncontested electoral vote, so cong (which was repub) decided to , + the repub won who was Rutherford B Hayes. ppl realized this was dirty + sneaky, so they said that they need major compensation - wanted to end military reconstruction. also said that they must put Dem ppl in cabinet to advise pres + get stuff for Dem ppl.

<u>Aim</u>: How efective was Reconst in the long run?

I. Political
- S realized that voting is imp + didnt want blacks to vote, so:
  1. put poll tax - if you wanna vote you have to pay a tax. will prevent blacks from voting
  2. also had to take literacy test in order to vote
  3. put grandfather clause - wanted the whites to vote, but some might not have $ for poll tax + might not pass literacy test, so put the gfather clause. said that if your grandpa voted, you could vote

(now all whites could vote + all blacks can+)

- if a black was able to pass literacy test + pay toll + went to vote, they were lynched or killed by KKK the police didnt stop them cuz were also part of KKK. so blacks did not vote + were kept low. did the lynching publicly so *'

II. Social
- Jim crow laws - segragation laws. had seperate everything. it was a social thing that did not allow blacks to go on same buses, stores, water fountains...
- plessy vs fuergeson - a black guy was kicked off a white train. this goes over the equal protection law. the supreme court said its ok to do seg laws cuz theyre "seperate but equal" + its in the blacks heads + its not the whites that are doing it. says jim crow laws are constitutional.

III. Economic
- since the schools were seg, black schools were not as good so couldnt go to white schools. they couldnt get good jobs cuz went to black schools.
- also ppl put up signs + said "help wanted, whites only".

<u>Aim</u>: How did the face of America change after the civil war?

- the west was settled b/c gvt encouraged movement west:
  1. they gave money to railroads to extend west. connected east to west so they could move there.
  2. Homestead Act of 1862 - gvt promised 160 acres of

land to anyone that would cultivate it for 5 years

- the west was also settled b/c imigrants came for oportunity.
- also blacks settled there to get land + stuff
- Frederick Turner said that now "the frontier is closed" - west is fully settled. his thesis is that America is defined by the west + it made us who we were:
  - the existence of the frontier led to a "composite nationality" - when your struggling on the frontier you have to give up all your individual customs (like "afternoon tea") + come up w/ a joint culture + become more unified.
  - the frontier made us less dependent on B cuz now have raw materials.
  - the frontier motivated us to quickly develop our country - made more railroads, canals, national roads, inventions like barbed wire + rifle in order to sustain the west
  - they became more democratic based on necesity - they needed ppl to work so couldn't be picky so let blacks and women work. They got rights quicker + the rest of the country followed.
  - the west is a "safety valve" b/c if you mess up in the east you could pick up + move to the west
- Turners thesis shows the value of the west.
- Now that the west is developing, a lot of new politics + issues come up (new polit party...
- East is changing cuz industrial rev → workers lives

including events leads to end of reconstruction

dif, factories

Aim: How did the farmer's problems lead to the rise of the populist party?

- the farmers had a few mayor probs:
  1. they always have to borrow $ cuz need $ for supplies + then have to pay it back w/ the crops they grew (always invest in the beg + then pay back in end in the hope that theyll make enough crop to pay back).
     mortgage payments - have to pay back $ that borowed for land + house. they hate the bank cuz every month they had to pay them back.
  2. railroad - the farmers have to pay $ for railroad shipping to east. the rr was a monopoly so they could charge whatever they want + the prices were so high. they didnt care about the public.
- their solutions:
  1. they want cheap $ - want a dollar to be backed by gold and silver (now its only backed by gold + theres a limited amount of gold + cant print so much). if $ will be backed by gold + silver then there will be inflation - the $ is worth less but there is more $ in circulation so ppl will have more $. now the farmers could charge more for their crops cuz ppl have the $ to pay. the farmers are

getting more $ + even though their supplies + rr prices go up, the mortgage stays the same. they have to pay the same for the mortgage so have more $ left for themselves since making more $. inflation = cheap $

2. this is good for farmers, bad for factory workers (cuz their salary always stay the same but the prices of everything else go up.). bad for bankers cuz since the morgage stayed the same but prices of everything goes up. its bad for business owners cuz

3. the farmers orginize - they realized that the only way to get cheap $ is if they join tog. they formed the farmers alliance / grangers. it started out as just a social orginization to discuss their probs. they realized that the rr's that go through their farms will destroy them

missing fri

Aim: The Industrialists - Captains of Industry or Rober Barons?

- the gvt was laize fair so companies could do whatever they wanted.
- companies had monopolies in many dif ways - trusts, holding companies, conglamitees - were all dif ways they controlled all of their industry
- had vertical monopolies - controlled all the steps in making their product
- had horizontal monopolies - merged + bought out all of the oposing companies.
- industrialist were rockerfeller (oil), carnegie (steel), JP Morgan (bank), vanderbilt (rr's)
- ppl viewed the industrialists in their time as:
  - Reverend Conwell said: It is your duty to be rich + you have no right to be poor. if your rightous then youll be rich. Gd entitles the rich to their $. = this is the idea of The Gospel of Wealth, shows they believed the industrialists were righteous.
  - Horatio Alger wrote a book called Strive + Succed, which was about poor guy who did the right thing + got rich. ppl loved this cuz it was like a fairytale of the Amer Dream + they wanted it to happen to themselves.

*' they were an inspiration + moved the economy

How did movement on the frontier affect the Native Americans?

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Turner Thesis:
The frontier shapes American character.

Differing Perspectives: Americans v. Indians

As Americans move West, they encounter the Indians. This presents a problem because they share differing perspectives on life:

oposing views

1. Native Americans- view nature as sacrosanct (pure), think Whites destroy nature [you cant own or cultivate land, we are a part of nature, cant adjust nature so all i a big comuni]
2. Whites- think that man needs to tame or cultivate nature to his needs, thinks the Indian is savage. [build + cultivate the land, settle... constanly had conflicts b/c of oposing views + tension.]

Previous American attitude towards the Indians:

- Andrew Jackson- "Trail of Tears"- Ignored Supreme Court's decision in Worcester v. Georgia. Do whatever is necessary to get them out of the way- Move to reservations, kill them... we bought this land from France meanwh the Indians already lived there → moved them in Trail of Tears. w thought they were savages. they could not live tog b/c they were to oposites

[This policy isnt working anymore cuz now we have rr's + could go anywhere, so cant just push Indians more west cuz we are gonna go there too!]

- Helena Hunt Jackson writes "A Century of Dishonor"- exposes American brutality toward the Indians. (similar to what Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* did for slavery) In response, Americans change their attitude towards dealing with the "Indian Problem" and pass the - Dawes Act

- **Dawes Act** (1887) The act attempted to "kill the Indian, but save the man"- or Americanize/ Assimilate the Indian. [wanit to asimilate them instead of killing them. was sucessful] This was done in various ways:

  Socially-

  a. sent the children to boarding schools where they would asimilate them. This created tension because the Americanized Indians were not accepted into the popular American culture, nor were they accepted back into their tribal culture. they shouldve sent them to reg american schools.

  b. divided up their tribal lands into individual plots. This attempted to destroy their tribal culture by breaking the tribal connections and forcing them to live like Americans. On individual plots of land, with a home and a garden/ no shared property. [gave them eac own property disconected from leader]

not part of Dawes Act

  Economically-

  the Indians were severely hurt as Americans hunted and destroyed the Buffalo population which had been a staple of their economy.

- **Battle of Wounded Knee-** [was a huge miscomunication. the Indians were do ritual called the Ghost Dance in order to revive bufalo. The whites got scared, + sent pol to ares chief. o]

  As a result of these hardships against the Indians, many altercations between them and the Americans ensued. The worst battle took place at Wounded Knee. The Battle was a result of a miscommunication. The Indians had conducted a Ghost Dance, hoping that they would be able to revive the buffalo economy. Many whites, not knowing what was going on got scared, and they sent in people to arrest Sitting Bull- the Indian Chief. One of Sitting Bull's bodyguards protectively shot one of the white police men. The other police men shot and [the gu shot a to prot him. the police the ch the whites scared + I would revenge so made them surender their weap one I didnt wanna give his weapons, so the shot 300 I's. after this, the I realized tha were stronger so gave up + just asimilated.]

killed Sitting Bull. As a result, the Whites feared Indian revenge and demanded that all Indians give up their weapons. One Indian refused to relinquish his gun, and as a result, the Whites massacred 300 unarmed Indians.
This marked the end of the Indian struggle, as most just gave into the fact of American oppression, and acquiesced to assimilation.

- **Indians Today-**
  Indians did not receive full citizenship *until 1924*. It was only then that Americans started to allow them some form of self-government on the reservation. Today Americans attempt to make up for their injustices towards the Indians by allowing them special tax breaks, Reservations, and casino privileges.

Editorial note:
One of the greatest questions we, as students of American History have to ask is,
How is it that the same patriots who declared that "all men are created equal", the same patriots who fought to establish a country founded on the ideals of democracy, the same patriots who gave their lives to protest a tyrannical government- how could those same patriots found their democracy on the backs of brutality? The facts are clear. There would have been no frontier to explore if the Indians were considered. For that matter, there wouldn't have been a US of America if the Indians were considered. There was no way to work around it. Indians and Americans (dare I call them that) had diametrically opposing views on how to settle land. But Americans saw no problem- You know that "safety valve" we spoke about, oh and that Homestead Act, well those and more assumed the Indians to be irrelevant. And so… with forced removal, murder and assimilation, we, ever the entrepreneurs, have tried different models to solve the "Indian Question."
As students of American History, let me ask you another question.
Noticing a trend? Trend- we broke away from B for freedom, + now whenever we see ppl we don+ like, we opress them + act selfishly, and only afterwards we give them things to make up for it.

- Rockerfeller tought his Sunday School class that those who are rich deserve to be rich cuz of survival of the fittest + social Darwinism - see hw.
- James weaver, founder of populist party - he tries to get public anger against the Industrialists so they would all realize the bad stuff of monopolies. said monopolies were bad for public cuz fired ppl in order to increase production + make prices higher. not so many ppl had this view. most believed industrialists were righteous + social Darwinism...

• historians think:

Captains of Industry	Robber Barons
• they helped shape American industry + pushed them into the industrial rev using new technology - like Bill gates. orginized business*	• paid their workers very little, underpaid them, noone was able to regulate this cuz laize faire, barely "liveable wage"
• gave so much $ to charities - suporting the American dream by giving $ to education + culture.	• could afford more → greedy
	• didnt play fair - decreased prod → reduced price → inc price, put ppl out of business
	• they give so much $ to charity for education, meanwhile why didnt they give that $ to their workers by giving higher

*' 7. unskilled labor - comp for jobs w/ imigrants

pay, better conditions, no child labor...?

- could the monopolies be stopped? no b/c the industrialists had so much $ that they could manipulate the gvt to do whatever they wanted - had them in the palm of their hands. until the populists make reform of gvt, it will stay like this until eventually the populists affect the progresive ppl who then made a reform.

Aim: How do the problems of the workers lead to demands for reform? see sheet

- probs → workers orginize → reforms
- the workers problems:

1. company towns - workers live in a town owned by factories.
2. labor was boring + repetitive actions
3. child labor - uneducated kids
4. low wages - b/c of imigration cuz theres competition for jobs
5. long hours
6. dangerous conditions *

- the workers form unions + its efective cuz they unite

endell Phillips proposes abolition of the ystem (capitalism).

affirm, as a fundamental principle, that ne creator of wealth, is entitled to all it

ming this, we avow ourselves willing to the final results of the operation of a e so radical, — such as the overthrow whole profit-making system, the extinc- all monopolies, the abolition of privi- lasses, universal education and frater-

erfect freedom of exchange, and . . . al obliteration of that foul stigma upon called Christian civilization — the pov- the masses . . .

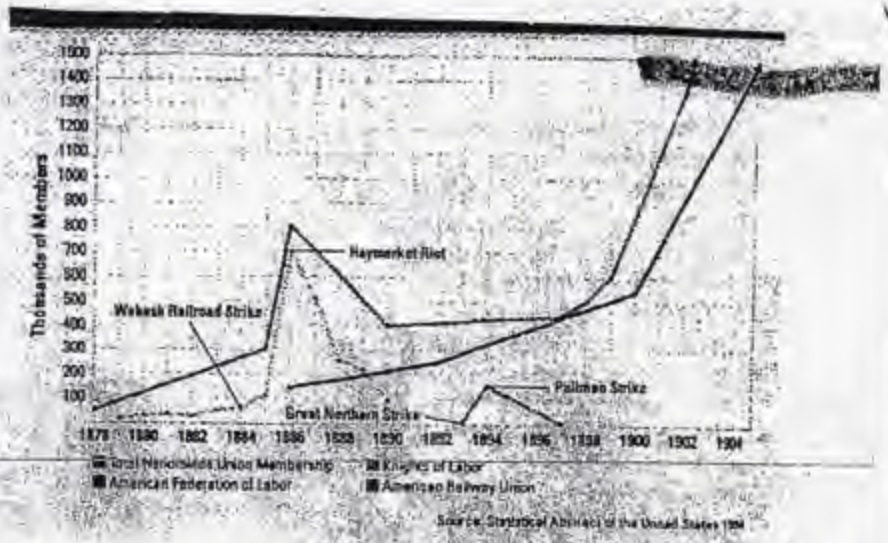
we declare war with the wages system, demoralizes alike the hirer and the hired, both, and enslaves the workingman; war ie present system of finance, which robs and gorges capital, . . . war with these grants of the public lands to speculating nies . . . war with the system of ex- capitalists by the creation and increase lic interest-bearing debts.

Speech at Labor-Reform Convention, Sept. 4, 1871. Wendell Phillips, *Speeches, Lectures, and Letters.* Boston, Lee and Shepard, 1892, II, 152–53.

nd Eugene V. Debs, founder of the an Socialist Party, wants workers "to own these mammoth machines . . . operate them as joint partners . . ."

material interest and mine in the so- the future will be the same. Instead ng to fight each other like animals, as we ay . . . we are going to jointly own ammoth machines, and we are going to them as joint partners and we are go- divide all the products among our-

are not going to send our surplus to the and Vanderbilts . . . We are not go- pile up a billion of dollars in John D. eller's hands — a vast pyramid from the of which he can look down with . . upon the "common herd."). Rockefeller's great fortune is built our ignorance. When you know enough what your interest is you will support it party that is organized upon the prin- collective ownership of the means of



"Show me a country in which there are no strikes, and I will show you a country in which there is no liberty." — S. Gompers

STRIKE! MANAGEMENT OR LABOR?

The decision to strike or not to strike was not—and is not—an easy one. Because many workers faced poor conditions for terribly low wages, they protested by withholding their most valuable resource—their labor. In the words of the leader of the Women's Trade Union League, Rose Schneiderman, "It is up to the working people to save themselves."

Management, on the other hand, felt that workers were under contract to provide their labor. In the eyes of employers, strikers not only violated that contract but kept companies from providing essential services. A newspaper editorial applauded President Cleveland's action in stopping the Pullman strike in 1894, "nominally for the expedition of the mails, but really for the preservation of society."

46. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act is applie against labor unions during the Pullman Strik of 1894.

Combinations are condemned, not onl when they take the form of trusts, but in wha ever form found, if they be in restraint o trade . . . Any proposed restraint of trade though it be in itself innocent, if it is to be ac complished by conspiracy, is unlawful . . .

U.S. v. Debs et al., 64 Fed. 724 (1894)

45. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, explains the difference between the Knights of Labor and the trade unions in the A.F.L.

Trade unions endeavored to organize for collective responsibility persons with common trade problems. They sought economic betterment in order to place in the hands of wage-earners the means to wider opportunities.

The Knights of Labor was a social or fraternal organization . . . its purpose was reform. The Knights of Labor prided itself upon something higher and grander than a trade union or political party . . .

The order admitted to membership any person, excluding only lawyers and saloon-keepers. This policy included employers . . . The order was a hodgepodge with no basis for solidarity . . .

[redacted]

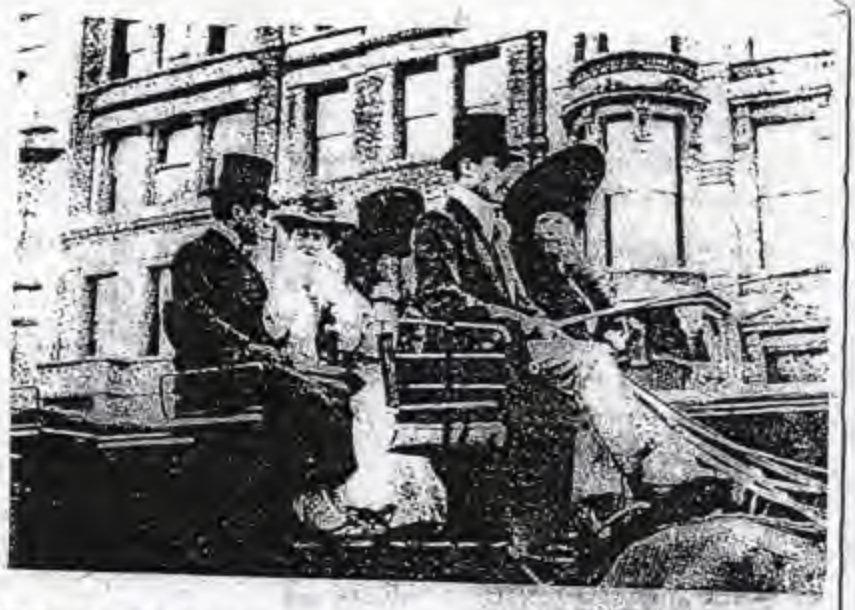
HISTORY

[redacted]

Ruin followed loss of work because what came in on Friday was gone by Thursday. And contrary to popular belief, $2 a day in the 1870's was not a lot of money. Except for New Yorkers, rents were lower, taking only 10 to 15 percent of an average wage (for dismal accommodations), and certain foods could be bought reasonably. But statistics show that food absorbed 50 percent of low incomes.

In 1882 a Boston bootmaker with a family of five and $660 yearly income spent $120 on rent, $319.29 on groceries. Measured against $2 a day, an acceptable wage, the average prices per pound—butter, 19 cents; bacon, 10 cents; fowl, 10–15 cents; and eggs, 15 cents a dozen—were quite high. Many families had only $1 a day to spend—a desperate hardship. "They often live on bread alone and have no meat for weeks."

Through a larcenous scheme, workers were forced to pay higher food prices in company towns. Wages were mostly in scrip, redeemable only in company stores that charged inflated prices. In the coal regions of Pennsylvania a barrel of flour that cost $6.50 in a "cash" store was $8.50 at the company store; butter at 19 cents was 25 cents in scrip, and so on. Workers who protested this extortion were not only sacked but evicted from their homes, which the company also owned.



Q(uestion): "State the differences (between the itions under which machinery is made now and that it existed under ten years ago."

A(nswer): "Well, the trade has been subdivided those subdivisions have been again subdivided, so a man never learns the machinist's trade now. years ago he learned, not the whole of the trade, a fair portion of it. Also, there is more machinery in the business, which again makes machinery ... man may make just a particular part of a machine may not know anything whatever about another of the same machine. In that way machinery is uced a great deal cheaper than it used to be ... men are able to do now what it took 300 or 400 to do fifteen years ago..."

"The opinion of the committee presented in its preliminary report, that large numbers of children were employed in manufacturing places contrary to law, has been amply confirmed by its further and fuller investigations...These children were undersized, poorly clad and dolefully ignorant, unacquainted with the simplest rudiments of a common school education, having no knowledge of the simplest figures and unable in many cases to write their own names in the native or any other language... The following testimony of Eva Lunsky, 16, supports this position:

Q. "Do you know when the 4th of July is?"

A. "No, sir."

Q. "Do you know the names of the summer months?"

A. "No, sir."

Q. "What month is this; do you know what month this is?"

A. "No, sir."

From a New York State legislative committee hearing, 1896

to get reforms.

- unions formed:
  1. AFL (American Federation of Labor) headed by Gompers
  2. Knights of Labor - headed by Debs
  3. (American Socialist party - wanted socialism, gvt own factories - this is polit party not union).
- AFL is skilled workers only
  Knights of Labor is skilled + unskilled laborers
- AFL is more efective cuz skilled ppl are harder to find.
- unions used ways to get what they wanted:
  1. strike
  2. collective bargaining - they all get tog + ask for stuff
- in response to this, management does:
  1. hire "scabs" - ppl who cross the picket line + work while everyone else is striking
  2. blacklist - made a list of all union ppl + noone would hire them
  3. yellow dog contracts - in the worker contracts it said they cant strike
  4. appealed to gvt to stop strikes → gvt agreed + put strikers in jail
- which side is the gvt on?
  on the management's side cuz were corupt. shouldve helped workers. they had the Sherman Anti Trust Act:
  - it was origionally made to be anti monopolies +

pro competition

- they aplied this act to unions + said if you have a combination of workers, its a monopoly of workers. since its a "monopoly", it will stop trade + its illegal.
- this is so ironic cuz in the beg it was suposed to help the workers + in the end they used it to hurt workers.

<u>Aim</u>: Why do many americans resist imigration?

- imigrants were looking for freedom when they came to America + they worked hard in order to get it.
- americans didnt like imigrants cuz they were taking their jobs (their in the indust age + there were unskilled jobs so a lot of owners were able to replace amer workers w/ imigrants cuz theyre willing to get payed less)
- also didnt like them cuz theyre dif + have dif customs
- till 1900 most of the imigrants came from north western europe (england, france, germany), but after that, most of the imigrants came from south eastern europe (like china). these SE imigrants were wierd + americans didnt like them
- was america a melting pot then? melting pot means that imigrants shed thier culture + become american but contribute own culture to society. It used to happen

more quickly, but it was happening slower cuz each ethnicity lived in own little town (like jewish bk, chinatown...). these imigrants didnt really mix into melting pot so americans didnt like them.

- when there is high unemployment, theres low imigration (cuz closed doors to imigrants). when low unemployment there was high imigration (cuz more markets to sell for, also will take jobs that americans dont want) - shows irony of American fear cuz wasnt really a threat.
- Americans didnt like imigrants, meanwhile they were imigrants once
- there was a lot of natirism - excluding people who arent like us. we want ppl that are like us.
- they made the "know nothing party", which was a very racist party.
- they didnt like chinese especially + passed the chinese exclusion act to make sure they dont come
- japanese ppl were coming alot + americans were racist in california where they were a lot of them. they wanted to segregate japanese schools but the J got insulted + told america not to do it. we made the gentlemans agreement which said america wont seg schools if J would limit imigration to america.

- 1840 - 1900 - a surge of immigrants come to America
- many americans resisted immigrants - why?
  - immigrants were taking american jobs
  - Different (they had dif culture, views & languages...)
- from 1890s to 1910's immigrants go from coming from North western europe to south eastern europe.
- North western are protestant, south eastern is like italy, catholics
- at first they liked the immigrants but the ones from south eastern europe are very dif. & they don't like them
- melting pot - every1 who comes here become american & add some culture to America (pizza, sushi)
- But many immigrants started living in little communities of ppl who are just like them - americans saw this & were mad that they didn't assimilate & join the melting pot
- Americans saw that immigrants werent fitting in & they didn't like it.
- High immigration didn't really cause high unemployment. The fear that immigrats cause unemployment was prejudice & not real. Also the more immigrants the more ppl there are to buy things & immigrants typicily took jobs that Americans didn't want
- Americans don't like immigrants but they once were immigrants
- <u>Nativism</u> = americans react by limiting immigration. only natives are accepted
  - ex: <u>"Know Nothing Party" / American Party</u> - ppl had racist meetings & when asked about them they'd say we know nothing
  - <u>Chinese exclusion Act</u> - ppl didn't like Chinese b/c they're dif. so they limit them (immigration)
  - <u>Gentlemans Agreement</u> - a lot of japanese immigration in California. California hated them & segregated schools - gov't told them to not to so they said only if you limit japanese immigration.
  - <u>Literacy Test</u> - must take a test to enter america - if they couldn't speak or read English they failed & couldn't come - we exclude ppl who are not like us

- they put literacy tests to make sure chinese + other foreign people couldnt come in - if you couldnt read english you couldnt come in (even if you could read a dif lang)
- they limited the ppl from southeast europe mostly (China...)
- they put quota laws limiting imigration - didnt say well just take 20000 imigrants, they say 20 from China, 30 from Japan.
- imigration was very racist in this time cuz limited certain countries that they didnt like + let other imigrants from like B. + F to come.

* missed notes 5/26 *

ter all this nativism immigrants from south eastern europe decrease &
th western immigration stays the same - quotas - we're limiting
migration by country (quota laws) - Don't really care about jobs, we're just racist!
me to anti immigration policy = we want ppl like us in the country.
day our immigration debate is more about illegal immigration, back then
y were limiting legal immigrants.

n: How were politics corrupt in the gilded age
eetle dee tweetle dum = 1869-1901 = very little was being done by polititions
presidents (Hayes, Garfield, Arthur - didn't do anything - were almost all
publicans)
ed - seems great but its not, were emerging from a recession - seems great
t many ppl r poor & gov't does nothing & are corrupt
rruption

- Presidents - mostly republican - ran on a campaign "waving the bloody shirt" - (republicans were the party who won the civil war & Democrats destroyed our country & caused war). Also ran on campaign to raise tarrifs (on southern democrats)
- local/state level: - cater to rich industrialist not to all americans
  - kickbacks, faked voters, hired lenient police, took bribes
  - Tweed = NY leader - NY was very corrupt
  - Political machine - Pendergast = political bosses (like mafia) Did favors for immigrants & poor ppl so they vote 4 them. Once they get control they steel, take kickbacks, bribes, grafts,
    - graft = taking advantage of public $ they know some1 needs it, they buy it & raise the price to sell it

→

- Tammany (town building) Tiger loose - politicians are abusing the public & no1 can do anything
- Elections - made up ppl who were voting & voted 4 them self the ppl who counted the votes could just make up the number also intimidated ppl into voting 4 them (no secret ballot)
- Patronage system - if you help me run my election I'll pay you back by giving you a job. unskilled ppl running the gov't - not 4 the good of the ppl

- pictures get ppl to realize the gov't is corrupt (pictures not articles b/c immigrants couldn't read) Thomas Nast - famous journalist - used pictures to show corruption
- republican election of 1880 - ppl in america were fed up = Reformers ppl in america who want country 2 stay the same = stalwarts
  Stalwart vs Reformers
  Garfield vs Arthur
  [conklins [redacted] assasinated - arthur got mad [redacted] same passes pendleton Act]

Political
ressive & Reforms

- secret ballot
- initiative - you can tell gov't about your problems
- referendum - public vote on a specific issue (like gay marriage)
- Recall - you don't like some1 (w/ enough signatures) you can pull some1 out of office

end in 1950

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4

walk around the room

Progressive:

Gilden Age (but ppl were suffering b/c of industrial rev & political corruption.)

Aim: How did the Muckrakers (journalist, taking dirt of society & expose it) expose the problems of society?

muckrakers	Problem/Expose	Reform
Susan B Anthony	womens rights pictures/articles	get right 2 vote
Ida tarbell	rockafellers unfair Book: "History of standard Oil company"	
John Muir	Book: "american forrest" Gov't is rich & spendthrift	
Upton Sinclair	Book: "The jungle Bad food (rats in it)	
Jacob Riis	made cartoons "How the other half lives" poor ppl tenaments & disease pictures	
WEB DU Bois	Black Rights The Souls of Black Folk Prohabition	

so many reforms at this time
bic times were bad (corrupt
govt)

★IMPORTANT★

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	muckrakers	Problem	Expose	Reform
olitical	Thomas Nast	Corruption	cartoons	progresive political reforms (4)
	susan B Anthony	women are inequal (sufferage) [society was very much stuck w/ stereotypes thought women belonged @ home]	wrote spoke rallys protests	1920 - 19th Ammendment (its only 1848)
ocial	Jacob Riis	urban Poverty tenament houses	Book "How the other half live"	
		child Labor		
	upton Sinclair	unsanitary food productions	Book "the jungle"	Teddy Roosevelt reforms this
	women	prohabition temperance		18th ammendment in 1919 prohabition
	WEB DU BOIS	Black rights integration civil rights "talented 10" top 10% of black society go to best schools in country to prove that blacks & whites are = & those 10% will help the other 90%	Book "The souls of Black Folk" — jim crow / segregation	Jim crow laws end in 1954
		Niagra - NAACP (organization that fights 4 civil rights)		

Muckraker	Problem	Expose	Reform
Booker T Washington	"socially we can be as seperate as fingers, Mutual progress we should work together as one hand"		
	civil rights → he's okay w/ jim crow laws & segregation but we need to work together to provide skills & jobs 4 blacks b/c we're all one economy		
	creates Tuskeekee Institute (vocational training) - schools 4 blacks to learn skills 4 specific jobs (blue color) - better than sharecroping		

Booker T Washington & WEB Du Bois were very against eachother. Du Bois says how can you say your okay w/ segregation? But Washington says I'm being a realist.

John Muir	Enviormental Deforrestation Enviormental problems (1st hearing about this b/c of the indostrial revolution)	Book: "American Forrest".	Teddy Roosevelt
conomic Ida tarbell	Rockafellers unfair Gov't didn't stop him	Book: "History of Standard oil Company"	Teddy Roosevelt

Teddy Roosevelt becomes 1st proactive president gov't will no longer be lezze fair it will help 1st progressive president

Aim: how was teddy roosevelt a progressive pres?

- teddy roosevelt was a repub, but he really was also a dem + he did whatever was good for the country.
- he had a good personality which helped him politically.
- progresive pres - wanted progress for country. the problems of the time were exposed by mugbreakers + he was the 1st to address these probs + fix them
- why was he good?
  1. time pd - probs in indust rev + he fixes them
     came after a bunch of presidents that did almost nothing
  2. personality - charisma
  3. good vision
- up till now, presidents used to just set things up (washington was good cuz set up country, but didn't fix things), but now TR is looking for the probs of the ppl + tried to fix them. ended the laisse faire approch by the gvt
- TR's approach was a "square deal" - fair on both sides (the working class + monopolies)
- he says that a square deal means he's gonna do what he thinks is fair + there wont be crookednes he's not gonna give some ppl advantages + some ppl not.

*' he couldve did that cuz could say its harming the public cuz need coal for heat in winter + will freeze.

- how did TR deal w/ the dif classes (working/ monopoles
  - he didnt like unfair trusts cuz had too much power, so he limited their power. he sued J.P. morgan for monopoly over the rr's. the case went to the supreme court. he sued him based on the restraint of trade, which was said in the Sherman anti trust act which said a company cant monopolize cuz it slows trade. b/c of his suing of monopolies, he was known as a "trustbuster", but he was really a trust regulater. he likes trusts, but wants to get rid of bad trusts. he distinguishes bt good trusts + bad trusts bad trusts are corrupt + do whatever they want b/c theyre a monopoly so they raise prices, fire workers, bad conditions...
  - his 1st encounter w/ workers - the coal miners:
    - this issue wasnt only about coal workers, it was about all workers in bad conditions.
    - the miners strike - in the past, strikers were forced to go back to work w/ an injunction by the gvt (legal cuz gvt says a strike is restraint of trade + goes against sherman anti trust). *But TR did s/t else + invited both sides to the white house + negociate. forced the owners to come cuz said if they dont then he'll take away the mines + theyll be owned by the gvt (nationalized the

coal mines.)

- by doing this, he showed the monopolies that they cant be inhumane to their workers + markets or else the workers could strike + TR will side w/ them if theyre right
- this shows he was progresive cuz he dealt w/ the probs of the workers.

- he invited Booker T. Washington to whitehouse for dinner. this was very progresive + he got so much oposition for it cuz south was all segregated + had jim crow laws, so how could the prez sit down w/ a black man for dinner?
- upton Sinclaire writes "the jungle" about unsanitary meat → TR passed the Meat Inspection Act + also sets up food + labor act
- he was the 1st conservationist - tried to protect + conserve the earth + resources. he stopped them from desroying the Grand Canyon. He saw the changing america in the indust rer + knew it was good, but he realized that they have to preserve the earth + make sure ppl eat healthy, + protect the ppl from currupt practices. even though business is good, they sometimes do bad like this stuff so in his presidency he tried to protect the ppl from this + at same time liked the big business

- he was such a modern president

Aim: How did Taft + Wilson follow TR to become progressive presidents?

- TR was prez for 7½ years (cuz he came in the middle when the pres before him died) + he didn't run again cuz didn't wanna break a term tradition
- He passed his ideas onto Taft + tried to train him.
- he ended up being a bad prez cuz wasn't a good leader
- he raised the tarrif which suports the big business + hurts the little guy - he was giving in to business. TR was mad

- in the 1912 election he wants to run again but Taft is already running as the repub candidate, so he runs as a progresive party (bull moose party)
- it was Taft (repub) vs TR (bull moose) vs wilson (democrat wilson won b/c taft + TR split the repub's votes cuz both had same repub ideas.
- wilson is pres
- he wanted to break the "triple wall of privilege" -
  tarrif - got rid of it
  trusts - traton anti trust act - same as sherman anti trust but stronger
  banks - passes federal reserve (this was the

birth of todays federal reserve) it made 1 system across the country to be fair to everyone - farmers + monopolies.

Final!

current events - pictures - need 5 cartoons + 5 pics
could do 10 more pics

2 out of 4 essays

map - 50 states

hint hint

50 mult choice