

important bc you see the future of the navy (turning point in navies)

①	U vs C Monitor vs. Merrimac	March 1862	Roads, Virginia	exchange of fire. Union blockade of South is maintained
	Shiloh (Pittsburgh Landing)	April 1862	Tennessee	Grant overcomes Southern forces with heavy losses for each side: 13,000 Union casualties, 11,000 for South
①	New Orleans	April 1862	Louisiana	Farragut seizes New Orleans for Union after boldly attacking Southern position. 11 Southern ships sunk → to control the Mississippi
	Peninsular Campaign (Yorktown, Seven Days' Battle, Fair Oaks)	March-July 1862	Southern Virginia	After continual prodding by Lincoln, McClellan decides to attack Richmond via the South. He moves his large army down the Potomac, marches on Richmond, and then assumes a defensive position rather than pushing for victory. Gen. Lee takes command of Southern troops
	Bull Run (Manassas) 2nd battle	August 1862	Northern Virginia	McClellan replaced by Gen. Pope. Lee and Gen. Stonewall Jackson defeat Union troops again at Manassas and Pope is replaced by McClellan
	Antietam	September 1862	Maryland	Heavily outnumbered, Lee's troops face McClellan in bloody fighting. Over 23,000 casualties (more than all previous American wars combined). Lee retreats to Virginia
	Emancipation Proclamation	September 23, 1862	Washington, D.C.	With victory at Antietam, Lincoln announces that on 1/1/63, all slaves in the rebelling states would be free. Does not affect border states. Forces European nations to recognize that choosing sides in the Civil War is to take a stand on slavery. <i>Bel Europeans not to support confed</i>
	Fredericksburg	December 1862	Central Virginia	Gen. Burnside attacks Lee's fortified position and suffers 10,000 casualties (to Lee's 5000).
	Chancellorsville	May 1863	Northern Virginia	Gen. Hooker defeated by Lee, but Jackson is mistakenly shot by his own men and killed.
②	Vicksburg	July 1863	Mississippi	After a long siege, Vicksburg surrenders to Grant. All of Mississippi River is now in Union control
	<i>Turning Point</i> Gettysburg	July 1863	Pennsylvania	Over 165,000 soldiers participate in the largest battle in the Western Hemisphere. After three days of fighting, Lee retreats, leaving 4,000 dead Confederates. Total casualties: 23,000 Union, 28,000 Confederates
	Chattanooga	November 1863	Tennessee	Reinforced with troops from the East, Grant is able to push Southern troops back and prepare for assault on Atlanta and the heart of the Confederacy
	Grant promoted to Lt.			Grant prepares for assault on Richmond. When

General and given command of all Union troops	March 1864	Washington, D.C.	Lincoln's Cabinet complains that Grant is a drunk and seeks to interfere with his command, Lincoln gives him unconditional support and asks not to notified of his plans.
Wilderness & Spotsylvania	May 1864	Central Virginia	Lee stops Union troops at the Wilderness, but Grant resumes march to Richmond Though suffering huge losses (55,000 men to South's 31,000), Grant states "I propose to fight on this line if it takes all summer"
Petersburg	June 1864-- April 1865	South of Richmond, Virginia	Grant focuses on important railroad junction and communication outside Richmond. Long siege of Petersburg begins with troops living in trenches which stretched for 50 miles
Atlanta to Savannah	September- December 1864	Georgia	Gen. Sherman destroys Atlanta and then sends troops on 300 mile destructive march to the sea. Railroads torn up, buildings destroyed, crops burned in an attempt to break the will of the South
Lee surrenders	April 9, 1865	Appomattox Court House, Virginia	Lee, refusing to see his troops suffer any further, surrenders to Grant. Southern troops given generous terms of surrender

Union thinks it will be an easy win and it turned into a tourist attraction

Bull Run 1st battle

- Union winning in AM. - by PM confederacy winning
- "Stonewall Jackson"
- reinforcements arrive south wins north retreats
- ** confederate morale soars
- mass panic
↓
army ran away
chaos

- incoinc RXn. to Bull Run

* Union Armies in the West

beginning of the draft

- men enlist for 3 years rather than months
- appoint George McClellan to lead army and fired McDowell
- fight for control of the Mississippi
- Gen. Ulysses S. Grant invades western Tennessee
- capture Fort Henry & Fort Donelson
- ~~Shiloh~~: church close to Mississippi border
- bloodiest battle w/ most casualties
- Confederate surprise attack from woods
- Union counter-attack - win
- learn to send scouts, dig trenches, build fortifications

→ New Orleans: David G. Farragut - seized ^① New Orleans
 Baton Rouge & Natchez
 ↓
 control of the Mississippi River

* The war for the Capitals -

- McClellan was cautious → "All quiet on the Potomac"
- Spring 1862 march to Chesapeake Bay
- head towards Capital & meet Robert E. Lee
- ↓
- Seven Days' Battles
- Lees determination unnerved McClellan -
- Lee "wins"

Grant - "the butcher of the west"
did anything to defend the Union
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Bull Run 2nd battle

- Lee moves on Union capital
- Confederate victory

Antietam

- McClellan (Union) finds Lee's army order wrapped around cigars
- ~~Antietam~~ (creek) - bloodiest single day battle
- McClellan does nothing - Lincoln fires him.

↓

The South stopped fighting so he should have fought and they could've won. Lincoln is furious

The next time we see McClellan is the election of 1864 → running for president.

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The Politics of war

March 27

* Britain Remains Neutral

→ Britain is no longer dependant on southern cotton and decides to remain neutral.

an only fight war at time a

① The Trent Incident → Confederates send James Mason & John Slidell to get BR to recognize confederacy. Diplomats board the Trent - Union arrest them. British threaten war and Lincoln frees prisoners.

① The Alabama Claims → BR sold south ships to fight union. "Alabama" sank - US sends BR a bill which BR ignores.

* Proclaiming Emancipation

Lincoln's view of slavery -

- disliked but said fed. govt couldn't abolish it
- goal - save the union
- seize enemy resources → armies could emancipate
- discouraged BR from supporting confederacy

on't support slavery so on't support the south

message to Britain ← ① * Emancipation Proclamation * → "free" slaves in confederacy b/c didn't want to lose border states

• didn't immediately free slaves - symbolic importance •

Reactions → gave the war purpose
allowed blacks to enlist in Union Army = happy
Democrats - prolong the war
angered Confederates even more

~ Compromise was no longer an option ~

Life During Wartime

* African Americans Fight for Freedom

Issue	The North	The South
Slavery/ African Americans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowed AA's to serve (10%) • discrimination → protests • mortality rate was higher • Fort Pillow: Nathan Bedford Forrest - massacred 200 AA's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • considered drafting AA's • only drafted at end of war when they were desperate for men • b/c they caused it should fight in it. • work conditions changed → sabotaged plantations
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decline of plantation system, inflation, new federal tax • army's need supported industry • standard of living declines • women work for government • 1863 - Income Tax - ^{un-}constitutional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shortage b/c: ① men went to army ② union take over food areas ③ slaves work in fields • food shortages - prices ↑ • no rice, corn, salt, sugar, medicine, needles, nails & coffee
war Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disregarded personal cleanliness • lice, dysentery + diarrhea • ate beans, bacon + hardtack 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coffee from corn, nuts, apples • "cush" - stew • just as bad as north
Prisons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elmira, NY & Camp Douglas, IL • 5x space, sleeping barracks, adequate food • malnutrition, pneumonia, dysentery • 12% of south soldiers died 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andersonville - Henry Wirz • no food, overcrowded, no tent canvas, water from sewer • 15% of Union soldiers died
Improvement (Nurses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US Sanitary Commission: train nurses & improve hygienic cond. • Dorothea Dix - 1st superintendent of women nurses • Clara Barton - "angel of the battlefield" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women volunteered for nursing duty • Sally Tompkins - captain • Belle Boyd - nurse and confederate spy

REINFO
★★★

Grant wants to bring the ~~xxx~~ war up North in order to show them what war really was

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The North Takes Charge

March 29th

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* Armies Clash at Gettysburg -

Prelude

- S defeats N at Chancellorsville, Virginia
- Confederates shoot Stonewall Jackson in left arm and dies May 10th of pneumonia
- Lee decides to invade North → supplies ^{and in order to} capture Washington

Day 1

- Gettysburg, Pa - nobody planned to fight
- S (A.P. Hill) need shoes from Gettysburg
- S bumps into N (John Buford)
- N takes defensive positions on high ground
- S takes control of N (George Meade)

Day 2

- S (James Longstreet) attacks Cemetery Ridge
- N abandon Little Round Top so S attack
- N (Chamberlain) defends but runs out of ammo
- N make bayonets & attack S in valley → S surrenders

Day 3

- optimistic Lee → artillery barrage on Union (2 hrs)
- S march across farmland but N renewed its barrage so they attack
- S (Jeb Stuart) attack N (Robert Gregg) from rear
- S retreat to Virginia in rain

Results

- fly infested corpses & dead horses → stench
- Northerners enthusiastic over victory
- Lee offers resignation to Jefferson Davis → refused

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Turning Point

D

	South	vs	North
Manassas	Lee		Hooker
Gettysburg	Hill		Buford/Meade
Little Round Top	Longstreet		Chamberlain
	Stuart		Gregg

* Grant Wins at Vicksburg -

- Grant wants control of Mississippi River
 - ↳ Vicksburg - 1 of a Confederate holdouts
 - Benjamin Grierson distracts & destroys while Grant lands south of Vicksburg
 - Grant captures Jackson (capital) → confidence
 - Siege on Vicksburg → no food/supplies
 - Vicksburg surrenders July 4
 - 5 days later Port Hudson surrenders
- ~ Confederacy is cut in two ~

* The Gettysburg Address -

- November 1863 - dedicate a cemetery in Gettysburg
- Edward Everett speaks
- Lincoln - "Gettysburg Address" 2.5 minutes
- ↳ helped the country realize they were a single nation

*K+riod b01109 p11107*xy

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* ~~The confederacy wears down~~

Morale in The Confederacy

- Farmers resented tax on crops
- Soldiers deserted & fought for Union
- Confederate congress fight with elo
- North Carolina & Georgia - peace movements

- Lincoln appoints Grant commander of all Union armies
- Grant appoints William Sherman commander of the military division of the mississippi

b/c he saw he could fight
↓
Sherman & Sheridan were mentore by Grant

↓
Total war (government civilians, armies)

Grant in Virginia	Sherman's march
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grind up Lee's army ① wilderness in Virginia → fires ② Spotsylvania, cold Harbor ③ Petersburg • Grant is viewed as a butcher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transportation center of Atlanta • takes offensive & marches to sea destroying on the way • burned Atlanta • takes Savannah & heads to help Grant (followed by 25,000 slaves)

The Election of 1864:

- Democrats opposed Lincoln
- ↳ *Copperheads (pro-south) → George McClellan (immediate armistice)
- * Radical Republicans → John C. Frémont (harsh readmittance to Union post-war)
- * National Union Party → Andrew Johnson (Lincoln's running mate)

- Admiral David Farragut closes mobile Bay, Alabama
- Frémont withdraws from race
- Philip Sheridan forces Confederates out of Shenandoah Valley
- Union soldiers vote via absentee ballots

*Lincoln wins w/ 55% of popular *

Surrender at Appomattox

- Grant & Sheridan approach Richmond from west
Sherman approaches from South
- President Davis abandons & burns capital
- Appomattox Court House - arrange a confederate surrender
- All Confederate resistance collapses

Union Victory

Linda Hlegrie

The Golden Age of Reconstruction:

a short pd. of time where the blacks had more power and rights than the whites

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Congressional Reconstruction

much stricter
than Presidential
Reconstruction 4/10

Moderates + Radicals Join

- Override vetoes of Civil Rights & Freedmen's Bureau acts
- Congress drafts 14th Amendment
 - ↳ anyone born/naturalized in the US is a citizen
 - due process rights
- If confed. states ratified they could rejoin Union
- Johnson advised Southerners not to ratify
- e/o BUT Tennessee rejects until 1868

1866 Congressional Elections

- Johnson - "swing around the circle"
 - ↳ disaster, offended voters, race riots (death)
- Republicans gain 2/3 majority → override vetoes

Reconstruction Act of 1867

Johnson's plan:
didn't include anything about
the slaves - now what? → congress makes
plan

under martial
law

- didn't recognize govts formed under Lincoln & Johnson
- ÷ 10 confed states into 5 military districts who elect delegates - write constitution that ① allows AA's to vote ② ratify 14th amendment ⇒ allowed to reenter Union
- Johnson vetoes & Congress overrides

Johnson Impeached

- Tenure of Office Act: pres. can't remove cabinet officers
- Johnson fires Sec. of War Edwin Stanton bc he knew the law was unconstitutional
- Radicals initiate impeachment → **NOT GUILTY!**
by 1 vote

U.S. Grant Elected

- Republican - Horatio Seymour vs Democrat - U.S. Grant
- AA's vote for Grant - **WINNER!**
- 15th Amendment - nobody can be kept from voting

war hero

they ~~will~~ never be
reck the law

[p. 200]

The Freedman's Bureau

- 40 Acres & a mule
- sharecroppers
- Jim Crow Laws

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April 11, 2010

The Collapse of Reconstruction

* Opposition to Reconstruction

The Ku Klux Klan

- vigilante group → whip, torture, murder former slaves
- 6 Confeds - social club in Tennessee 1866 (violent terrorist organization)
- Goals: ① destroy Republican Party ② throw out Reconstruction govts
- ③ control AA laborers ④ prevent AA's political rights
- prevent AA's from making economic + political progress
- ↳ kill livestock, give up land, whipped, refused to do business if they voted Republican

↓ Response

- Abraham Colby - Georgia's Equal Rights Association (testify against the Klan)
- Nathan Bedford Forrest - Klan leader - want them to disband
- Enforcement Acts (1870/71) → federal supervision of elections in South
- use federal troops in KKK areas
- ~ Klan's Activities Decrease ~

Congress - Amnesty Act: Confeds could vote/be in office
 - allowed Freedmen's Bureau to expire

(muckrakers / yellow journalism)

Grant was never accused but he chose these people & hes responsible

* Scandals & money Crises Hurt Republicans

of conflict of interest - the ppl who were supposed to be in charge were profiting from it.

holding company

Schuyler Colfax (vp) - credit mobilier affair → construction company took \$ from grt. RR contract

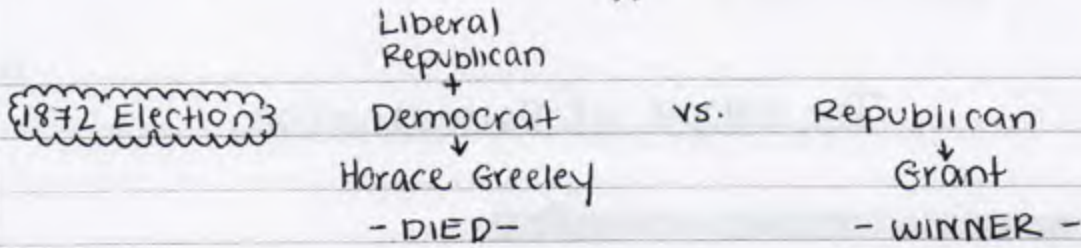
Gen. Orville E. Babcock (sec.) - whiskey Ring → take bribes from whiskey distillers to avoid taxes (Americans money)

3- William W. Belknap (sec of war) - took bribes from merchants who want to keep trading in Indian territory

↳ impeached & resigned

due to scandals there is a push for the merit system to ensure the government wouldn't be corrupt.

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* Liberal Republicans weakened the Radicals hold over Repub. party.

the more industrialized we get the greater the Panics

Panic of 1873	Currency Dispute
- investors borrow \$ & build new facilities asap.	- high unemployment; reduced business activity
- took on more debt than they could afford	- gov't reduced the # of greenbacks in circulation
- Jay Cooke, RR's - couldn't pay debt - bankruptcy <small>everything went down</small>	- specie Resumption Act: put country back on gold standard
- stock market collapsed	- drew attn away from Reconstr.

Federal Govt shouldn't protect AA's rights.

* Judicial & Popular Support Fades

- Supreme Court undermines Amendments 14 and 15 (Dealing with Jim Crow Laws)

states can deny you of certain rights as long as it's dealing with state matters

1- Slaughterhouse cases of 1873

• 14 amendment only protects rights ppl. have by virtue of their citizenship (interstate travel)

2- US v. Cruikshank 1876

• gov. doesn't have the right to punish whites who oppressed blacks

3- US v. Reese

• favor officials who didn't let AA's vote

Northern Support Fades

- Focus on Panic of 1873 and corruption
- desire for reconciliation
- turn against Reconstruction policies

* this happened b/c there was a lack of incorporation and supreme court didnt get involved

discrimination [De Jure - south → laws support it
De Facto - North → the reality of it (tradition)

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* Democrats "Redeem" the South

redemption: Democrats return to power in the south

Election of 1876

Democrats
↓
Samuel J. Tilden^{NY}
(won popular)

Republicans
↓
Rutherford B. Hayes
WINNER

→ commission w/ Republican majority chose Hayes

Tilden should've won but

- Democrats demand:
- ① withdraw troops from Louisiana & S.C. in order for Hayes to win
 - ② federal \$ to build RR from Texas to west coast & improve rivers, harbors & bridges
 - ③ appoint a conservative Southerner to cabinet

End of Reconstruction & martial law

↓
Compromise of 1877

whites take control of the states & reinstate jim crow laws

Louisiana & S.C. end up with rival governments but Democrats take over. Republicans don't control any Southern states government.

Home Rule → ability to run state govts w/o federal intervention

→ Redeemers ① restrict black rights ② destroy social programs & schools ③ slash taxes

Failures	Successes
- extending citizenship, civil rights & suffrage would let AA's protect themselves	- 13th Amendment
- thought land would = economic independence	- % of literate AA's ↑

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The end of Reconstruction 1877

people moved out west
 bc of The Homestead Act
 and the transcontinental RR

Native American Cultures in Crisis

* Government Restricts Native Americans -

men we needed
 and we just
 took it from
 NA even though
 we had
 reserves

1834 - designated the entire Great Plains as a reservation for Native Americans

change their policy - sign treaties to make boundaries for each tribe

Angers NA's - clash with settlers & miners

Massacre at Sand Creek	Death on Bozeman Trail
- Cheyenne - Sand Creek Reserve	- Sioux is angered w/ settlement along Bozeman Trail (hunting trails)
- raid trails for food & supplies	- Red Cloud appeals to govt
- Gov. John Evans orders attack	↳ begin guerrilla warfare - (surprise raids to attack troops)
- Fort Lyon - safe place	- Battle of Hundred Slain/ Fetterman massacre - ambush at Lodge Trail Ridge
- S.R. Curtis telegrams Chivington	
- revenge on NA's - attack sleeping Indians	



Treaty of 1868 - NA's agree to live on a reservation along the Missouri River in return for protection and supplies from US government.

- Conflicts:
- ① supplies came late & insufficient
 - ② Treaty was forced on Sioux → Sitting Bull never signed it (medicine man & leader)

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INFORCE
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They convinced troops that massacre was OK b/c ① the NAs were of a different race & didn't deserve respect b/c they were inferior to us → propaganda
② The Fog of War - soldiers just snap & kill everyone

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[A series of massacres]

April 12, 2010

* Bloody Battles Continue -

Kiowa & Comanche

- war in Southern Plains
- Kiowa and Comanche refuse to move to a reservation in Texas
- raiding spree → Red River war of 1874-5
- us Army herds friendly tribes and burns others

Gold Rush Black Hills - search for gold

- George Armstrong Custer investigates → Gold Rush
- Govt offers to buy the land - Sioux refuse



Custer's Last Stand Battle of Little Big Horn
Indians won

- Sioux + Cheyenne hold a sun dance
- Sitting Bull - vision of soldiers falling from horses and views this as a sign that victory will come
- Battle @ Rosebud Creek - Sioux are victorious
- Custer's flaws: ① undermined # of NA warriors ② ignored his scouts
- Custer is Defeated! (and died) he was better off a dead hero b/c he made so many mistakes
- Americans are shocked & demand revenge - Sioux are beaten
- Sitting Bull surrenders.

* The Government Supports Assimilation -

Helen Hunt Jackson - "A Century of Dishonor" -
exposed governments broken promises. (similar to Uncle Tom's Cabin)

assimilation: NA's had to give up cultures & beliefs to be like whites

Burke Act - Indians were declared incompetent so gov was in charge

Dawes Act → "Americanize" NA's by making them desire owning property and farming

→ broke up & distributed reservation land., sell the rest to buy farming implements

Education → Carlisle boarding school PA - Richard H. Pratt

→ promoted white values

→ skills were useless

→ conflict btwn culture of parents OR teachers

They killed buffalo for sport and took them away from Native Americans

Buffalo → RR company 'Kansas Pacific' hire buffalo hunters

to supply w/ meat as layed tracks

→ William F. Cody = "Buffalo Bill" killed 4,300

→ source of income, sport

→ destroyed Indians food, clothing, shelter, fuel

* **Battle of wounded knee**

→ Wovoka (Paiute prophet) - lands restored, buffalo returned, whites disappeared.

They would eat canned meat but then the fridge or car was invented so you could get fresh meat and much more

→ Ghost Dance movement

→ arrest sitting Bull and shoot catch-the-Bear (bodyguard)

→ his horse performed tricks - looked like Ghost Dance

→ round up Sioux & take to a camp @ wounded knee creek

→ NA give up weapons, slaughtered and froze

~ END OF THE INDIAN WARS ERA ~

↳ they were either dead or on a reserve

Cowboys

raise cattle as food and need to get it to people

you drive them ^{die on the way} to Kansas then get on cattle cars

they lose weight on the drive so cheaper to

send to Chicago then feed them. then ^{auCTION} ~~sell~~ them

mum v. Illinois → government has the right to regulate business

(get less abt farmers)
Grange → Populist → Progressive

Panic of 1893

- economy had grown too fast
- farmers overextend themselves w/ debts
- RR construction grew faster than markets.
- Erie RR, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Santa Fe FAILED!
- stock market collapsed banks stop loaning, investments decline
- price of silver drops & mines close

Free Silver what should be the basis of the monetary system?

<u>Bimetallism</u>	vs.	<u>Gold Bugs</u>
gold or silver for paper		dollars backed w/ gold
stimulate stagnant economy		stable/expensive currency (industrialists & bankers)

The "Cross of Gold"

- Peoples Party - bimetallism → William Bryan (VP Thomas Watson)
 - Republicans - gold standard → William McKinley
 - Democrats - gold + silver → William Bryan (VP Arthur Sewall)
- ran for President '88
- William Jennings Bryan - "Cross of Gold" speech. ~~☹~~
America was being crucified on a cross of gold.

End of Populism

- Bryan: meager funds, weakened support...
- ↳ spread himself widely
- McKinley - 7mil from east - WINNER!
- Bryan - 6.5mil from south & midwest
- Populism collapsed
- Left a powerful legacy
 - 1 - message to downtrodden they could have political impact
 - 2 - an agenda for reforms.

* Pendleton Civil Service Act: (1883)

- you get your job based on ability
- ↳ The merit system

gradually the
progressives
over
take

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central pacific & union pacific
meet at sacramento bc
central pacific had to
blow through the rockies

The Age of the Railroads

April 27, 2010

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* Opportunities & Opportunists

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④ Panic of 1893:

- RRs are bankrupt
- crucial to economy
- ↳ economic collapse

① New Towns & markets:

- promote trade + interdependence
- towns grow along RR lines → Pullman
- factory for RR cars & built a town for employees under company control
- angry employees → strike in 1894

Rapid Growth
of Railroads

faster, safer, more storage, exploded the economy

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③ Interstate Commerce Act:

- states couldn't set rates on interstate trade
- fed govt can supervise Railroad activities
- ↓
- Interstate Commerce Commission

② Granger Laws:

- response to RR abuses
- want laws to protect interests
- make a commission to make rates + prohibit discrimination
- Munn v. Illinois → S.C. upheld Granger Laws

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1862-

Congress could contract w/ RR's to build the transcontinental railroad

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[P 421]

The Gilded Age - appeared great on the surface.
(conspicuous consumption)

59
Big Business Emerges

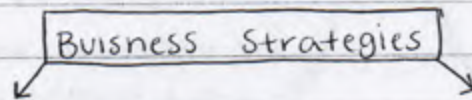
* Carnegie's Innovations -

- Successful due to management techniques

① make better products cheaper

• new techniques, improve quality of steel, accounting systems

② talented people → encouraged competition



Vertical Integration

• bought out all suppliers

• coal, iron, ore, RR lines

• total power over quality + cost

Horizontal Integration

• bought out competitors (merge)

• monopolized steel industry

* Social Darwinism & Business -

- Based on Charles Darwin's theory of evolution

(natural selection; survival of the fittest)

- Herbert Spencer → "First Principles" - free competition

- William Graham Sumner → business was governed by natural and govt can't intervene

- Horatio Alger → inspirational stories & no shame in lowly beginnings. rags to riches

justify
laissez
faire ←

* Fewer control more

Mergers - "if you can't beat them join them"

↳ led to monopolys = complete control

Holding Company - buy stocks from other companies
makes, produces and provides NOTHING!

controlled 90% of refining business

John D. Rockefeller - Standard Oil Company (ESSO)
trust: gave stocks to a group of trustees (EXXON)
a monopoly

- He made \$ by paying low wages & selling cheap oil once he controlled the market he hiked up prices.
- People called them robber barons but they defended themselves w/ philanthropy (Rockefeller Foundation)

Sherman Antitrust Act

- took a stand against monopolies b/c stifle free competition.
 - any attempt to interfere w/ free trade = illegal
 - enforcement was impossible "Any business combination that results in a restraint of trade is illegal."
- (ended up being used against labor unions)

* Business Boom Bypasses the South

Economic causes	Social causes
- Owned 90% of business in South	- compete w/ N for skilled workers
- economy: agricultural	- forestry, mining, tobacco, furniture + textile industries
- high taxes	

Clayton Antitrust Act

Linda tied up the loop holes and defined what unfair business was and legalized unions

Concentration of Income

95% of the countries wealth was controlled by less than 5% of the population

↓
Revolution (need a middle class)

International
Workers of
the World

Socialism & The IWW

- problems were b/c of capitalist system
- private ownership + free competition made rich richer & poor poorer
- SOCIALISM - equal distribution of wealth
- communism would overthrow capitalist system
- Industrial workers of the world (wobblies)
- William "Big Bill" Haywood

Sugar Beet & Farm Laborers' Union of Oxnard

→ Japanese + Mexican sugar beet fields

State Federation of Labor

→ Chinese + Japanese miners

here

[In all cases the strikes failed and turned violent]

↓
the government sent in troops

* Strikes Turn Violent

1877

The Great Strike of 1877 Railroad Strike

Baltimore & Ohio railroad (B+O)

strike spread - freight stopped in its tracks

↳ Riots

President John Garret urges pres. to send in troops

brought down the rights of labor

1890

The Haymarket Affair

Gather @ Chicago's Haymarket Square

protest the killing of a striker @ McCormick Harvester plant

throw bomb @ police line - police shoot

1892

The Homestead Strike

Carnegie Steel company's Homestead plant in PA

Henry Clay Frick (pres.) hired scabs - strikebreakers

plant was closed until PA National Guard came

The union movement was struggling to decide which direction it would go in.

63

1994

The Pullman Strike

Pullman Co. laid off 3,000 & cut wages
post-depression hired back 2,000 but didn't restore wages

Eugene Debs asks for arbitration - Pullman refuses

→ boycott Pullman trains - peaceful

send in federal troops Debs was jailed

mostly African Americans

* Women in the Labor Movement -

Mary Harris "Mother" Jones

- supported The Great Strike of 1877 & United Mine Workers of America (UMW)
- endured death threats & jail
- led miners wives on strikes - non-violent
- led 80 mill children to Pres Roosevelt's home

Pauline Newman mostly Jews worked in garment sweatshops

- International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)
- Womens Trade Union League (WTUL)

- supported "Uprising of the 20,000" strike shirtwaists

- Triangle Shirtwaist Factory → fire, locked all doors, no sprinklers, trapped.

- Jury accused them of manslaughter

Results: strict fire codes, no work on Sun., abolition of child labor

* Government Pressure on Unions

- refuse to recognize unions & negotiate
- forbade meetings + fired union members
- "yellow-dog contracts" - won't join union / strike
- Sherman Anti-Trust Act → stop if hurt interstate trade
- ppl. angry when strikes = shortage of goods

TURNING POINT
of labor movement

REINFORCED

REINFORCED

REINFORCED

REINFORCED

REINFORCED

"melting pot"
people argue were
more like a salad bowl

Jobs in the
Industrial Revolution



The New Immigrants

* Through the Golden Door

- 1- the promise of a better life
- 2- escape difficult conditions
- 3- "birds of passage" - temporarily to make \$

Europe → escape religious persecution (Jews - Pogroms)
 rising population → lack of land
 spirit of reform and revolt

China + Japan → discovery of gold
 Hawaiian planters recruit Japanese
 high American wages

West Indies + Mexico → jobs were scarce
 to flee political turmoil
 1902 National Reclamation Act - irrigate arid land

* Life in the New Land

represents
the immigration
experience

Ellis Island ^{The Island of Tears}	Angel Island
- European immigrants	- Asian immigrants
- physical exam, government inspector - literacy test...	- harsh questioning and long detention
- \$25, ability to work	- dirty, confined

Culture Shock → ppl. took advantage of them
 need to find a home, job...

- ↳ Form ethnic communities
- ↳ establish a church, social clubs, cemeteries, newspapers, orphanages
- ↳ "hyphenated" Americans

May 5, 2010

* Immigration Restrictions -

xenophobia/ethnocentric

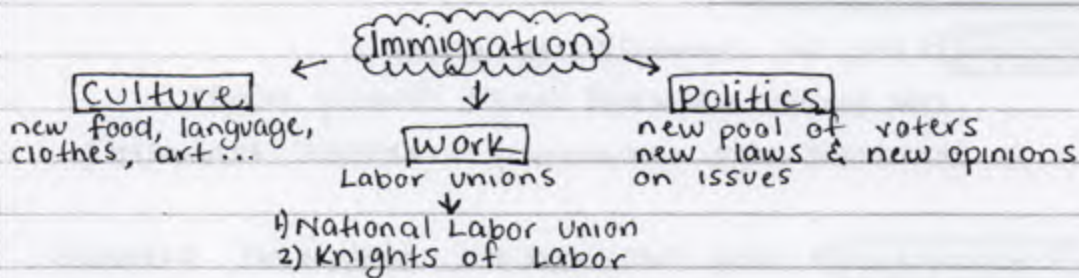
Nativism = favoritism to Native-born Americans

- feared growth of Roman Catholic + Jewish influence
- American Protective Association - anti-Catholic attacks
- Immigration Restriction League - keep out "undesirable classes" (literacy test → vetoed)

Anti-Asian

- Chinese look different (long hair, clothes...)
- feared work would go to Chinese
- Terence V. Powderly + Denis Kearny
- Chinese Exclusion Act - banned all entry of Chinese except students, tourists...

The Gentlemen's Agreement → Japan would limit emigration to the US if the US stopped segregation



England

Carl Marx - "Communist manifesto" wrote about economics - said that there would be an industrial revolution. Talked about how the proletariat (working class) would get angry at bourgeoisie (rich) & create a class-less society → Communism / Socialism

The Problems of Urbanization The process of ppl. moving to the city

* Urban Opportunities -

1- Immigrants settle in cities:

- cheap and convenient
- steady jobs in mills & factories
- clustered in ethnic neighborhoods
- Americans get hostile (overcrowding)

Transportation: the subway revolutionized city life.
Brooklyn Bridge - 1st in NYC

2- migration from Country to City -

- new farm equipment
- escape racial violence, economic hardship + political oppression

3- Urban & Cultural Opportunities:

- life in the city was varied + exciting
- 1st moving pictures, wild west shows
- made up for the hardships of life

* Urban Problems -

Housing → had to commute to work

row houses - attached single family homes
tenements were unsanitary → dumbbell tenements

Transportation → cable cars, electric streetcars, subways

Water → inadequate water mains, disease - cholera,
1893 chlorination, 1908 filtration

lose living conditions

Sanitation → horse manure, sewage, smoke
sewer lines and sanitation departments

Urban Planning - plan cities → enough infrastructure, water...
but in NY you couldn't build out so you built up (skyscrapers)
but this required elevators. 67

Fire → lack of water to combat fires
San Francisco - aftermath of earthquake
Great Chicago Fire 1871 → entire city burnt down
1st fire dept., automatic sprinkler

local governments
were corrupt so
fire codes were
ignored.

Crime → pickpockets, thieves, gangs
murderers' Alleys / Robbers' Roosts

* Reformers mobilize -

* programs to aid the poor & improve urban life

A) The Social Gospel movement:

- salvation through service
- Walter Rauschenbusch + Washington Gladden
- "Applied Christianity"

B) The Settlement - House movement:

- community centers in slum neighborhoods to educate adults to help them become citizens and provide a place to keep kids out of trouble
- promote education, culture + social services - A Bridge to New Life
- Jane Addams → Chicago's Hull House

The Progressive Party:

- * Protect social welfare → child labor laws, settlement houses
→ government reforms (primaries, suffrage, 16, 17 and initiative, referendum, recall)
- * Promote moral improvement → Prohibition (to protect women)
- * Economic Reform → gov. regulate business
→ muckrakers (Nelly Bly, Sinclair, Tarbell) yellow journalism
- * Fostering Efficiency → scientific management (Henry Ford - assembly line)
increase supply, reduce price

we help b/c they have something to offer us

* The major Era of International Imperialism *



Imperialism - when one country takes over another - you can colonize or just exploit.

we take over

We needed to "feed the beast" (resources markets) so we Imperialize other countries

* Dollar Diplomacy

- we bought Alaska = Seward's Folly
 - ↳ nobody lived there that's why we could buy it unlike Cuba (Spanish American war)
- 1897 - Hawaii (Royal monarchy) so it was easier to take over. Dole made himself pres. of Hawaii. If they wanted to avoid the tariff then they had to vote to join America (McKinley tariff)
 assassinated

yellow journalism so helped ppl. want to go to war b/c they saw the way they were being treated.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

- Un-American to go to war over sugar so they used the fact that the Spanish exploited their people.
- Cubans wanted to rebel so we helped them.
 José Martí - Cuba Libre (Free Cuba)

→ William Randolph Hearst (publisher) - U.S. Maine (blown up)

↓
WAR!

Rough Riders → Teddy Roosevelt & his wealthy friends go to war in order to face their own death - romantic charge up San Juan Hill (they won)

in charge of the navy

Admiral Dewey → The war turns into a Naval war b/c rebellions start in Puerto Rico + Phillipines

They need to build a Canal near Panama so we give them supplies so they can retake Columbia

June 1st

and now that they owe us they let us build our Canal → example of Imperialism.

1898 Treaty of Paris - Puerto Rico + Guam to the US

- Cuba ~~##~~ granted "independent" US really controlled Cuba.
 - Phillipines to US for \$20 mil

An amendment the US made to the cubans dec. of independence

→ Platt Amendment - can't make treaties
 - US can intervene to "protect"
 - if debt US can intervene
 - US can take land for the navy

we said the same thing to Britain
 ↓
 Hypocrites

Insular cases: - brought by the citizens of the places we owned
 - The constitution does not follow the flag. (don't expect the same rights as Americans even though we control you,

Filipino - American War (1899-1901) Really got it July 4, 1946

- US wins & we promise Filipinas independence on July 4, 1942 but they don't get it b/c WWII broke out & Japan had control of them.

we need to tweak the Monroe Doctrine so.....
 ↳ Roosevelt Corollary: The whole world is our backyard and we need to protect it
 "speak softly & carry a big stick"

mckinley gets shot and dies and Roosevelt takes over

Teddy Roosevelt & the Progressive movement

⊗ **Unions** → coal strike & he threatened the owners and said if you don't negotiate the gov. will take over.

⊗ **Trust-buster** → broke up 44 business combos but he also said not all trusts are bad. b/c it could work in the public interest. (electric - conEd)

⊗ **Elkins Act, Hepburn Act, Mann-Elkins Act** - for RR's
[strengthened ICC → interstate commerce]

⊗ **Consumer Laws** → meat act, Pure Food + Drug Act (FDA)
b/c soldiers died from food poisoning

Natural Resources

⊗ **Conservation** → unusual in this time b/c it was the Industrial Revolution - standing in the way of progress.

** He put aside millions of acres of land.

In 1908 he stepped down and hand picked William Howard Taft. but he doesn't like what Taft is doing. And he decides to run again in 1912 b/c he craved power

Bully pulpit → Roosevelt referred to the presidency as this. Bully described s/t great & a pulpit is the place where the priest speaks/preaches

⇒ The presidency can be used to get your ideas across to the people and shape what they think

[Taft vs. Wilson]

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June 3, 2010

America at the Crossroads

- rural → urban
- agricultural → industrial
- *immigrants* = new culture → "melting pot"
- republican ↔ democrat (reverse)

reform
business

blamed for
civil war / excluding
immigrants b/c they weren't
there so dems went after
them. (vote)

mostly Irish b/c
they spoke English
& they're familiar
w/ govt. b/c of Britain

→ The ^{democrats} ~~parties~~ sucked up to immigrants to win their votes so the more immigrants they got the less they could support the upper class.

→ The rich were upset the dems were serving the ^(progressive) immigrants so rep. took this as an opportunity to win over the rich = **SWITCH!**

now e/o has
time off
but they're
poor so
what can
they do??

Leisure Time → Sports, music, movies, Theater

Urban planning: try to keep poor people off the streets and out of trouble so.... Parks (Central Park) ^{Vaux +} Olmstead