American history II since 1865: Exam I Outline

Reconstruction

Key Problems?
- Rebuilding
- Slaves
- Punishment

“40 Acres and a Mule”

Lincoln and Reconstruction
- 10% Proposal

Freedmen’s Bureau

Andrew Johnson

- 13th Amendment

Freedmen’s Bureau
Presidential Reconstruction, 1865-1866
opposed Black suffrage & land redistribution

Southern Defiance
Alexander Stephens
no Black suffrage
Black Codes

Congressional Reconstruction, 1866-1870
military districts

14th Amendment

Impeachment

15th Amendment

1868 Election
Ulysses Grant

Republican Voters in the South
    Blacks
    Scalawags
    Carpetbaggers

Blacks
    Sharecropping
Southern Criticism of Reconstruction

Southern Violence
  KKK
  Massacres

1873 Depression

1877 Compromise

New South

Lost Cause

Redemption

Redeemers

Economic Affairs
  Industry

Education
Urbanization

Disfranchisement

Segregation

Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896)

Jim Crow laws

Lynching

Prominent Black Leaders

Booker T. Washington

W. E. B. Du Bois

NAACP

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**Industrialization, 1870-1900 Outline**

- Steel
- Electricity
- Capitalism
What made Phase II possible?

**Automobile / Planes**
- Henry Ford, Model T
- Wright brothers

**Railroads**

“Robber Barons”

Andrew Carnegie

John D. Rockefeller

J. P. Morgan

Vertical integration

Horizontal integration

**Criticism of Capitalism**

Increased gap

**Alternatives to Capitalism**
- Socialism
- Anarchism
Defending Capitalism
Social Darwinism

- *Gospel of Wealth*
- Horatio Alger

Social Mobility

Working Conditions

Organized labor

- Knights of Labor
- AFL

Industrialist Response to Unions

Labor Unrest

- Haymarket
- Homestead Strike
- Pullman Strike
- 1873 Depression
Urban America, 1870-1900 Outline

Population Growth

Immigration

1848-1890

1890–1915

Nativism
WASP
American Protective Association
1892 Chinese Exclusion Law

Problems with Urbanization

Jacob Riis

Political Machines

Response to Urban Growth
  Gospel of Wealth
  Social Gospel
  Socialism

Eugene Debs
Settlement Houses

Class & Culture in Urban America

Old Elite—
New rich--

Old Middle class

New middle class—
increased gap

Leisure, Recreation, and Consumerism

The Trans-Mississippi West, 1865-1890  Outline

Indians

Westward expansion

1. railroads
Transcontinental Railroad

2. land

Homestead Act

3. Mining

4. Cattle Ranching

5. Buffalo Hunters

Mark Twain

US Indian policy
Reservations
Dawes Act

Indian Wars
Battle of Little Bighorn
Geronimo
Ghost Dances
Wounded Knee Massacre

II. 1890s the “closing” of frontier

Frederick Turner Frontier
Politics and Populism, 1877-1900

I. Political Parties

Republicans

Democrats

II. Specific Issues
1. Civil Service Reform

1880 election— Republican James Garfield

1881 Chester Arthur

1883 Pendleton Civil Service Act

- 2. Sherman Anti-Trust Act

3. Tariffs

  Republican Ben Harrison

  Mckinley Tariff

3. Interstate Commerce Commission, ICC
III. Popular Discontent

- Jacob Coxey and his Army
- Farmer Discontent

**Populist Party**

IV. 1896 Election

Depression 1893-1897

Republicans – William Mckinley

Democrats
  - William Jennings Bryan

Populists

**US Imperialism 1865-1917**

Arguments for Imperialism

Arguments against imperialism
Anti-Imperialist League

Carnegie
Twain
Gomper
Addams

US Party Views
Democrats

Republicans

McKinley, Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt

Socialists

Spanish American War, 1898
Cuba
Spain
yellow-press journalism

/Maine/

Theodore Roosevelt’s Rough Riders

Teller Amendment

US-Filipino War

Emilio Aquinaldo

/Cuba/
Platt Amendment

Panama

Open Door Policy

Boxer Rebellion