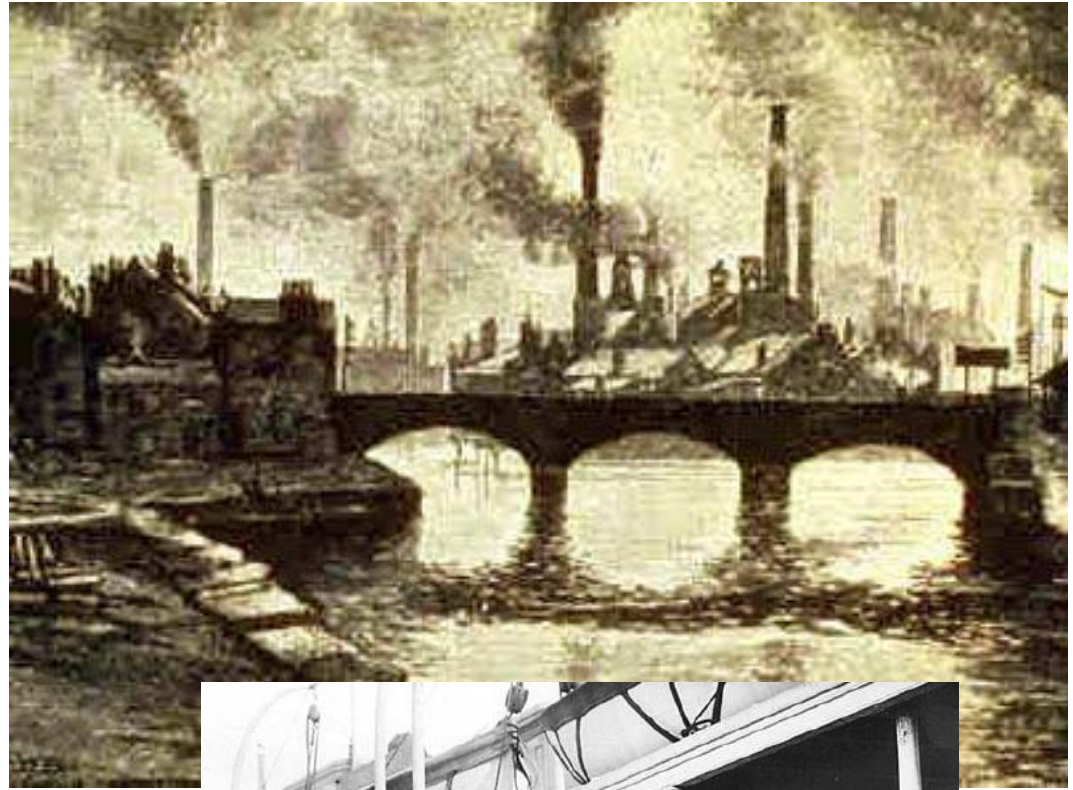


SOLVUS 8

End of Reconstruction
to the
Early 20th Century

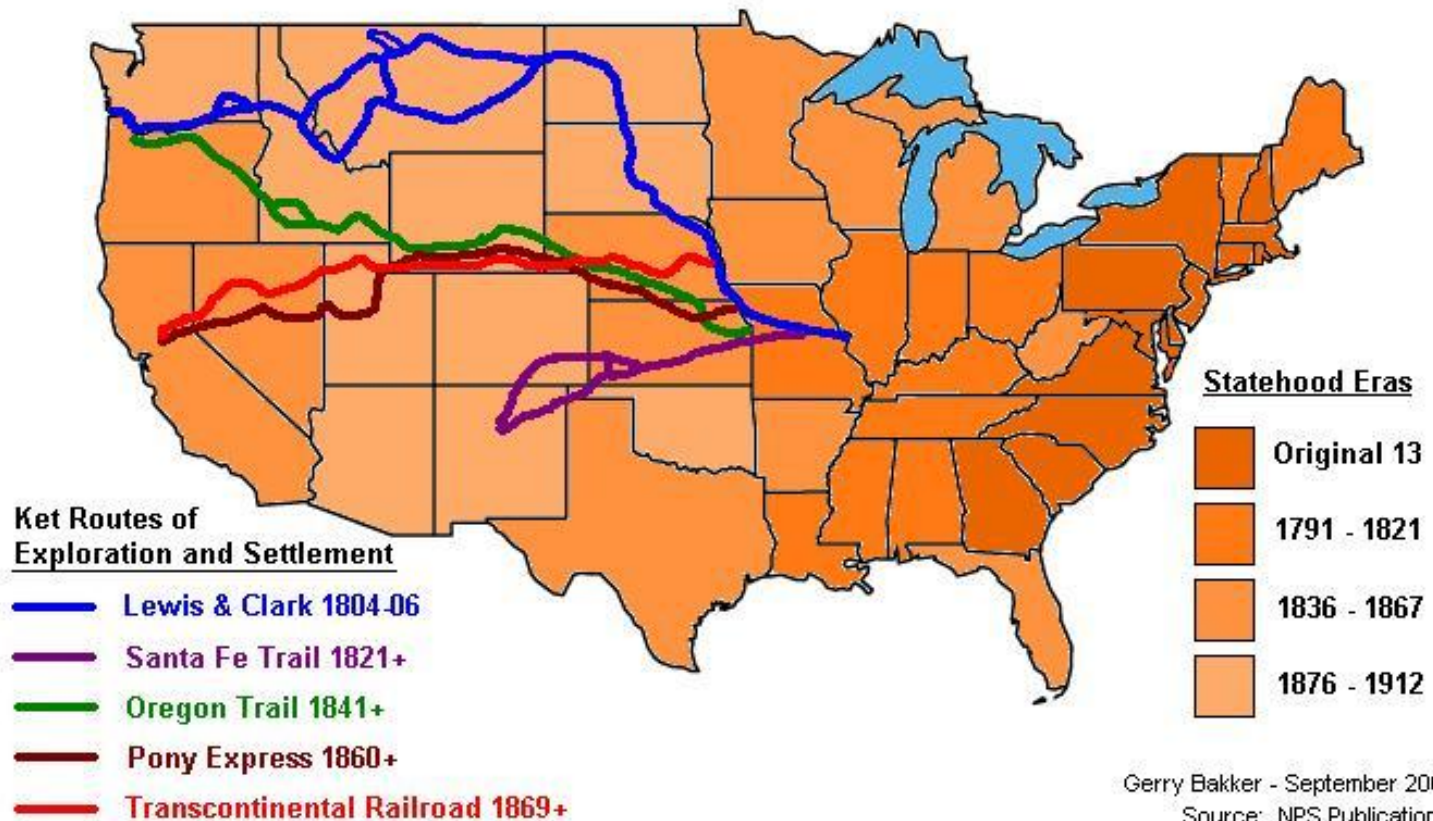
- In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, economic opportunity, industrialization, technological change, and immigration fueled American growth and expansion.



Westward movement

- Following the Civil War, the westward movement of settlers intensified in the vast region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

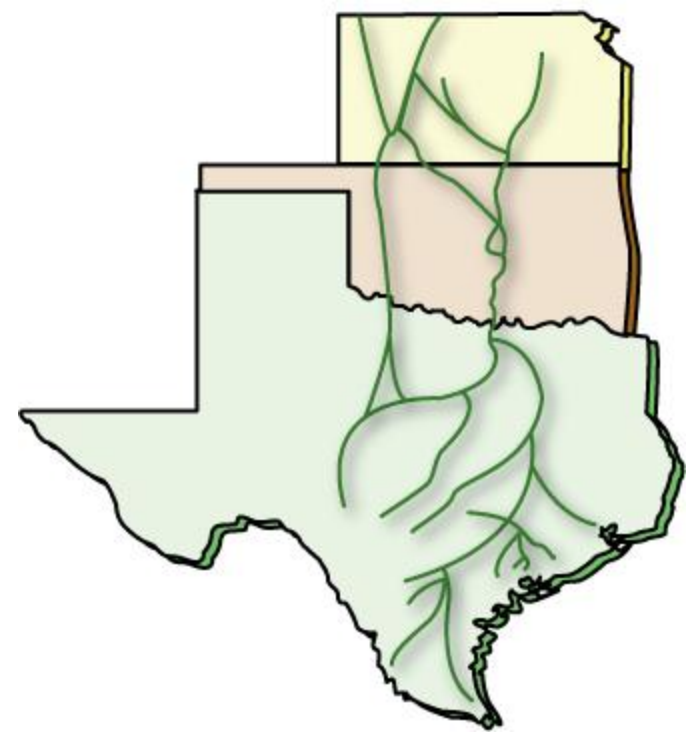
Westward Expansion of the United States



Notes start on next slide!

Westward movement

- The years immediately before and after the Civil War were the era of the **American cowboy**, marked by long cattle drives for hundreds of miles over **unfenced** open land in the West, the only way to get cattle to **market**.



Westward movement

- Many Americans had to rebuild their lives after the Civil War.
- They responded to the incentive of free public land and moved west to take advantage of the **Homestead Act of 1862**, which gave free public land in the western territories to settlers who would live on and farm the land.
- **Southerners**, including **African Americans** in particular, moved west to seek new opportunities after the Civil War.

asc

HOMESTEAD.

Land Office at *Brownville Neb*
January 20th 1868.

CERTIFICATE, }
No. 1 }

} APPLICATION,
} *No. 1*

It is hereby certified, That pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 20, 1862, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain,"

Daniel Kruman has
made payment in full for *1/2 of NW 1/4 & SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 of SE 1/4* of
Section *Twenty Six (26)* in Township *fourth N*
of Range *five (5) E* containing *160* acres.

Now, therefore, be it known, That on presentation of this Certificate to the
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, the said *Daniel Kruman*
shall be entitled to a Patent for the Tract of Land above described.

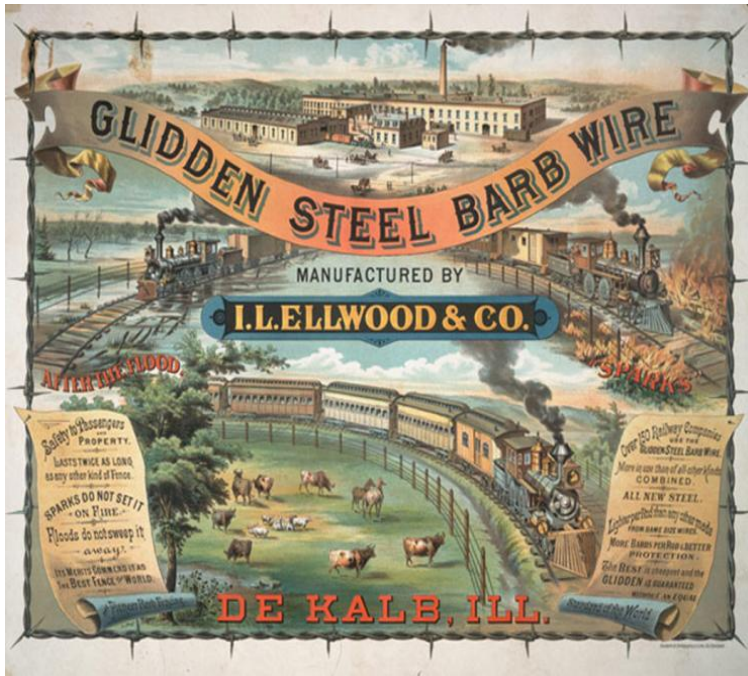
Henry M. Atkinson Register.

Westward movement

- New technologies aided in westward expansion:
 - **Railroads** - opened new lands in the West for settlement
 - **Mechanical reaper** - made farming profitable by increasing the efficiency of production and linking markets.
- By the turn of the century, the **Great Plains** and Rocky Mountains regions of the American West were no longer a mostly unsettled frontier, but were fast becoming regions of **profitable farms**. Now farming was a profitable business due to linking (connecting) goods to markets using the **railroad**. Farms, ranches, and towns began to grow to grow.



The American Cowboy



The American Cowboy era ended with the invention of **Barbed Wire**, which protected farms and livestock, and prohibited cowboys from driving cattle over the open range.



The forcible removal of the American **Indians from their lands would continue throughout the remainder of the 19th century as settlers continued to move **West** following the Civil War.**

Immigration

- Prior to 1871, most immigrants to America came **from northern and western Europe (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden)**-
Old Immigrants
- During the half-century from 1871 until 1921, most immigrants came from **southern and eastern Europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, present-day Hungary, and former Yugoslavia), as well as Asia (China and Japan)**. *New Immigrants*
- Like earlier immigrants, these immigrants came to America seeking **freedom** and **better lives** for their families.

Immigration

- Like earlier immigrants, these immigrants came to America seeking **freedom** and **better lives** for their families.



Emma Lazarus' famous sonnet depicts the Statue as the "**Mother of Exiles**": a symbol of immigration and opportunity - symbols associated with the Statue of Liberty today.

The New Colossus

*Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"*

Immigration

- Immigrants made valuable **contributions** to the dramatic industrial growth of America during this period.
 - **Chinese workers** helped to build the **Transcontinental Railroad**.
 - Immigrants worked in **textile and steel mills** in the Northeast and the clothing industry in New York City.
 - Slavs, Italians, and Poles worked in the coal mines of the East.
- Immigrants often worked for very **low** pay and endured **dangerous working** conditions to help build the nation's industrial strength.



Immigration

- During this period, immigrants from Europe entered America through Ellis Island in New York harbor; their first view of America was often the Statue of Liberty, as their ships arrived following the voyage across the Atlantic.



Immigration

- Immigrants began the process of assimilation into what was termed the American “**melting pot.**”
- While often settling in ethnic neighborhoods in the growing cities, they and their children worked hard to learn English, adopt American customs, and become American citizens.
- The **public schools** served an essential role in the process of **assimilating** immigrants into American society.



Immigration

- Despite the valuable contributions immigrants made to building America during this period, immigrants often faced **hardship** and **hostility**.
- There was fear and resentment that immigrants would take **jobs** for **lower** pay than American workers.

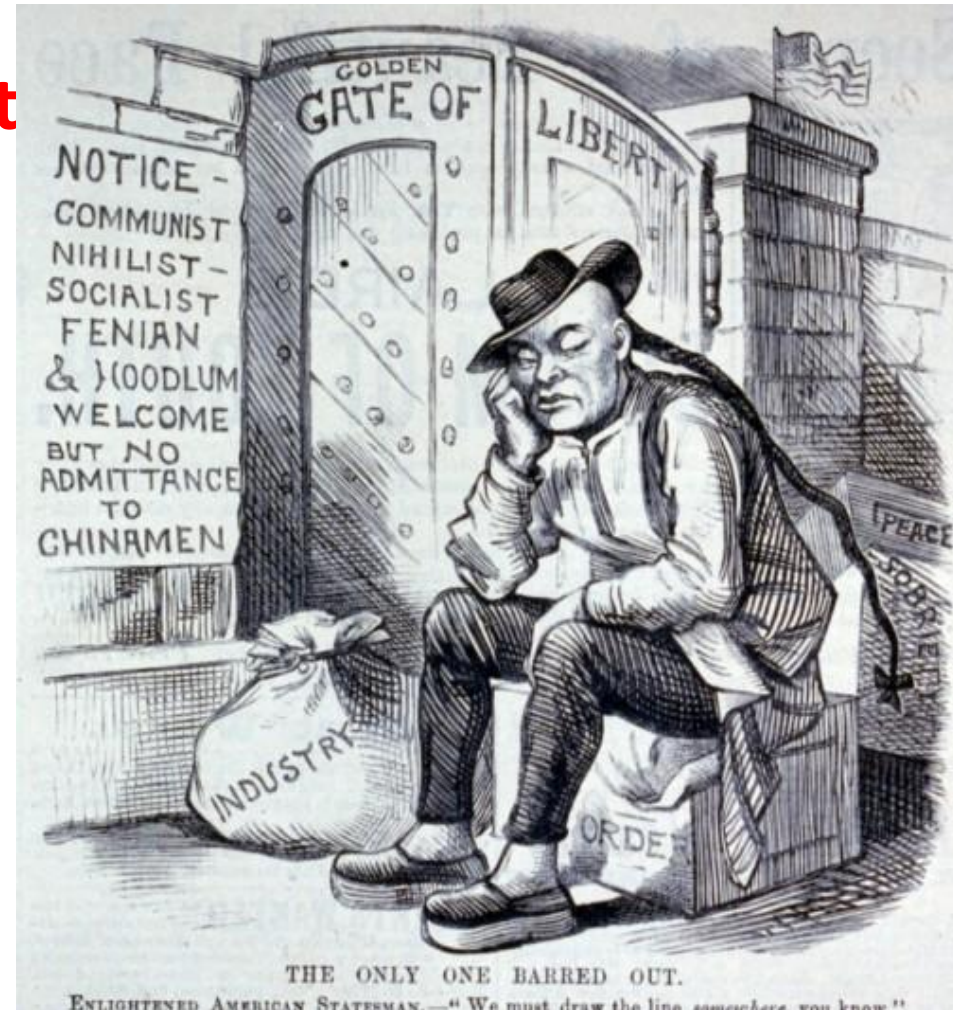
There was prejudice based on cultural and religious differences. Immigrants

brought essential characteristics such as **music**, **literature**, **fashion** and **food**.



Immigration

- Mounting resentment led Congress to limit immigration through the **Chinese Exclusion Act** of 1882 and the **Immigration Restriction Act** of 1921.
- These laws effectively cut off most immigration to America for the next several decades; however, the immigrants of this period and their descendants continued to contribute immeasurably to American society.



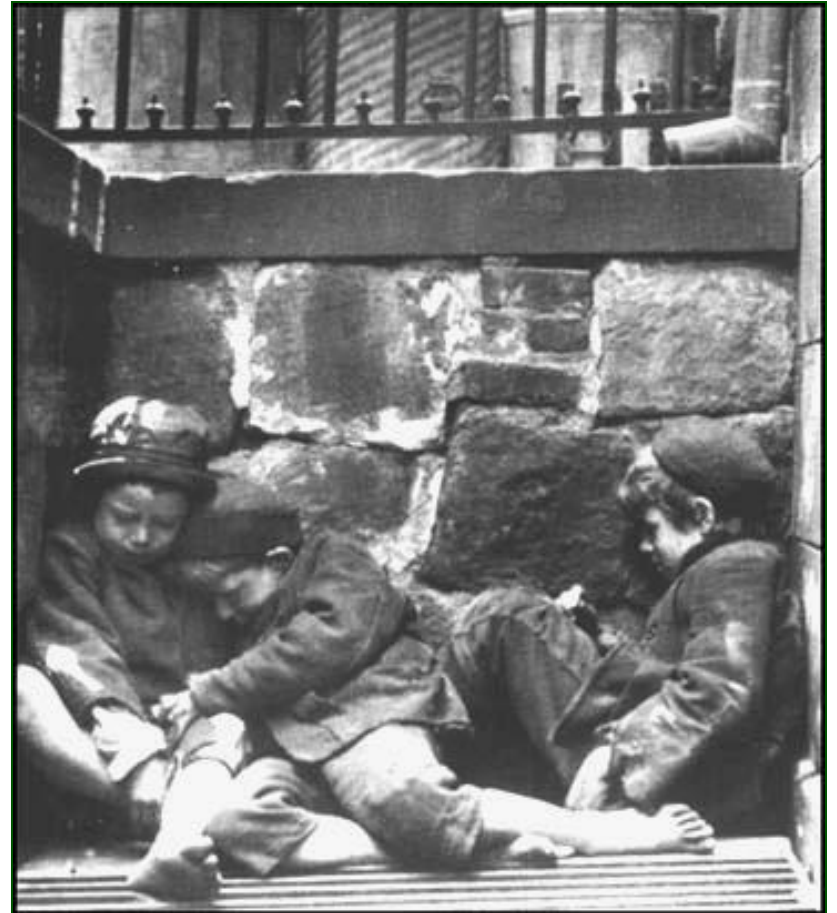
THE ONLY ONE BARRED OUT.
ENLIGHTENED AMERICAN STATESMAN.—“ We must draw the line somewhere, you know.”

Growth of cities

- As the nation's industrial growth continued, **cities** such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York grew rapidly as manufacturing and transportation centers.
- Factories in the large cities provided jobs, but workers' families often lived in harsh conditions, crowded into tenements and slums.

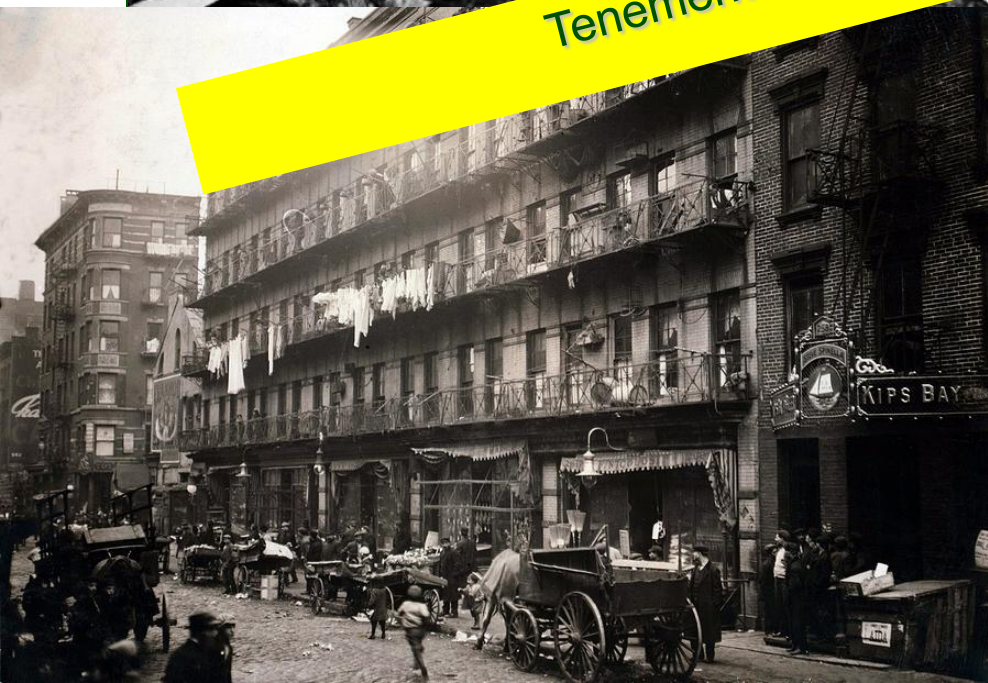


Tenement Slum Living





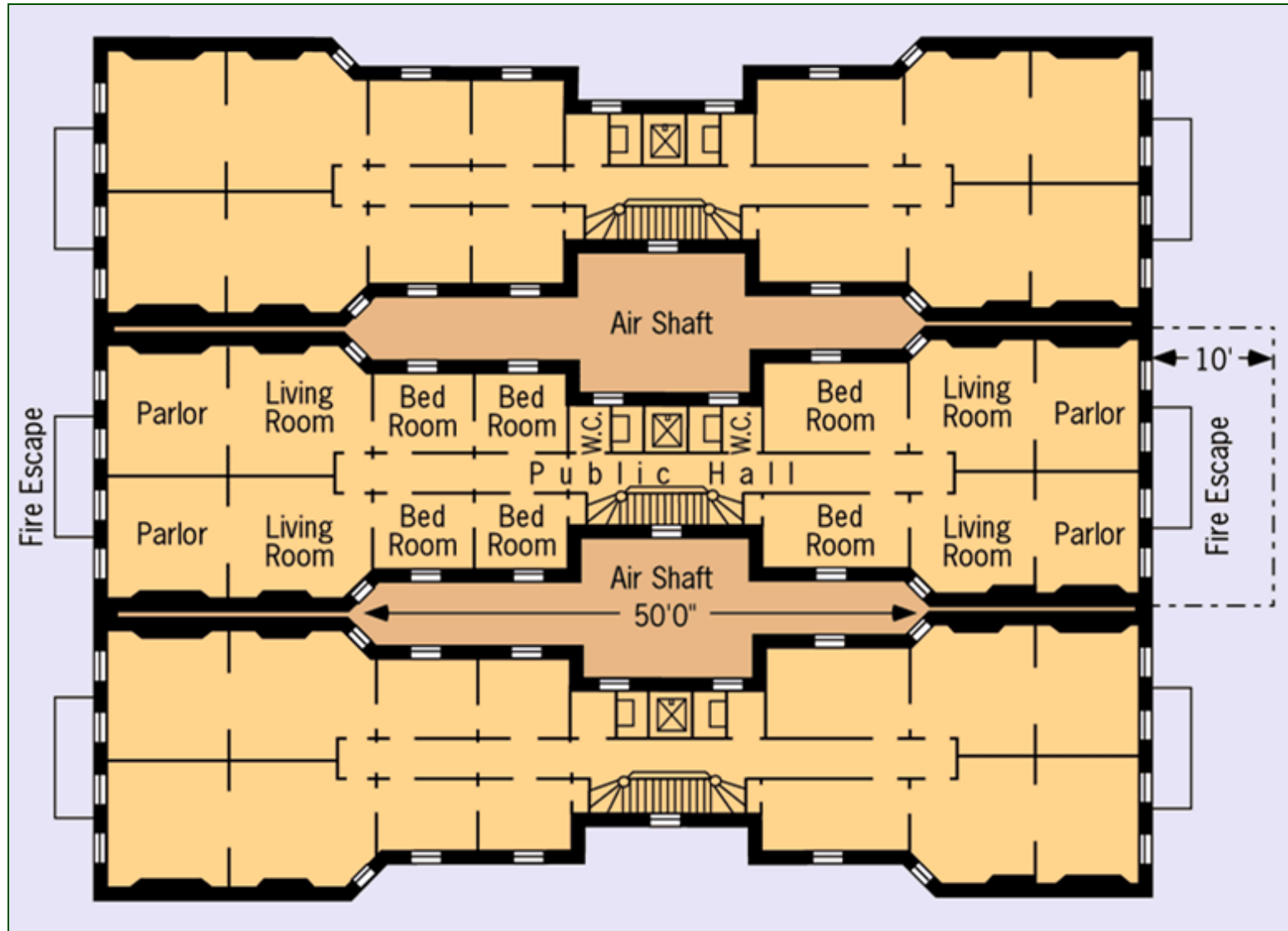
Tenement Slum Living



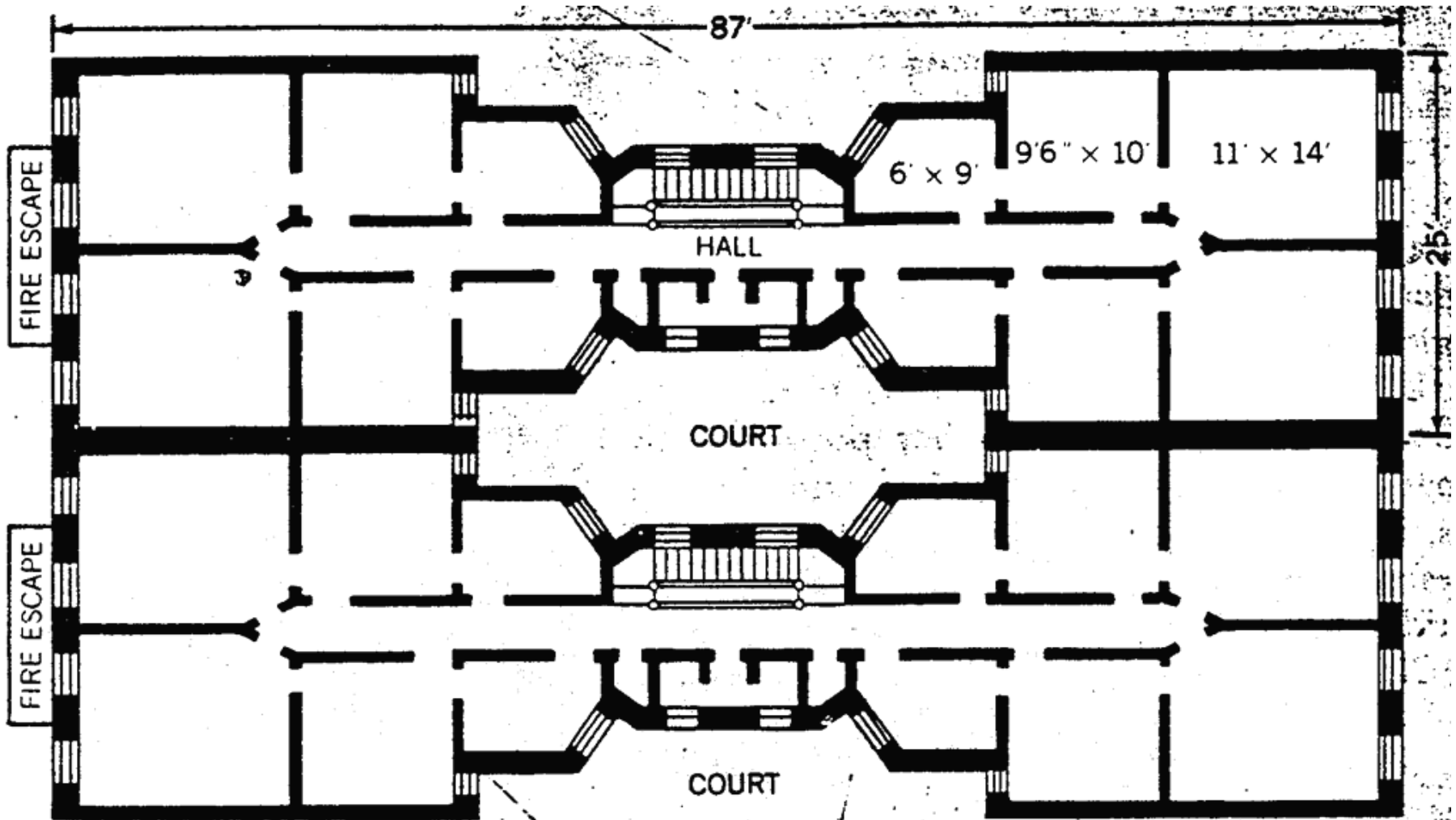
“Dumbell “ Tenement, NYC



“Dumbbell “ Tenement



Dumbbell Tenement Plan

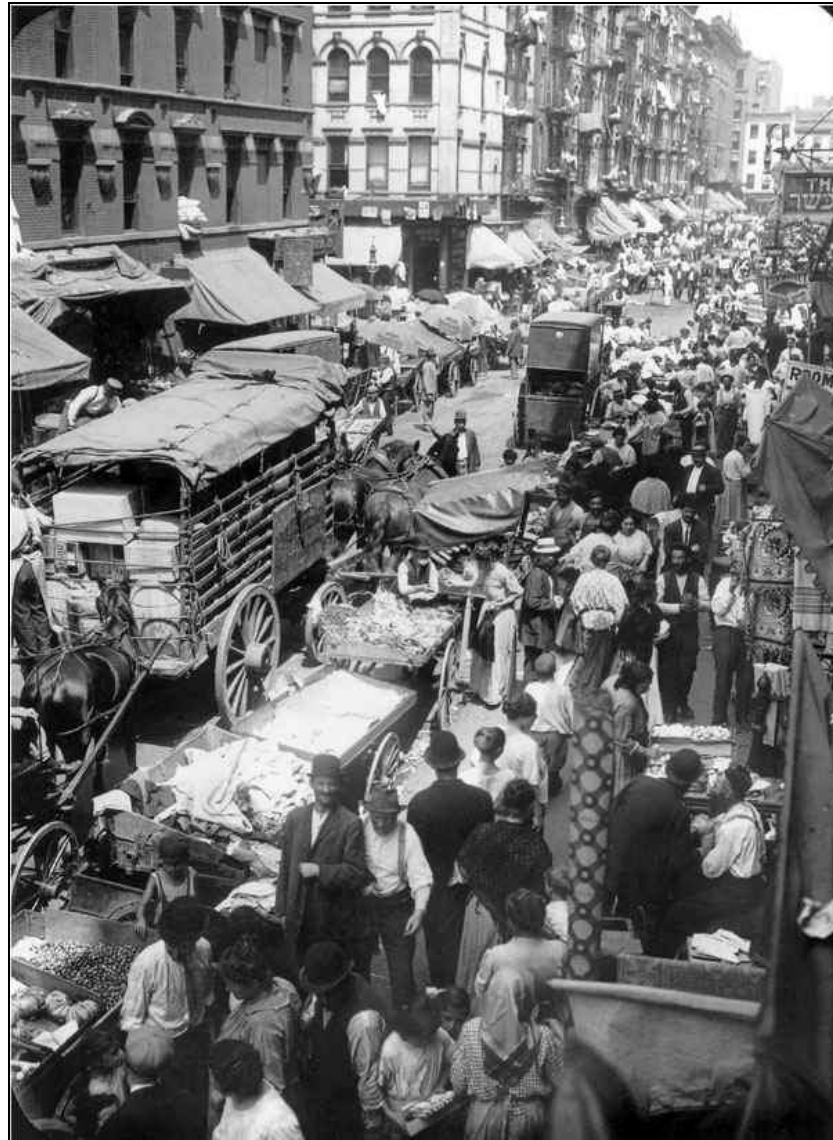


Tenement House Act of 1879, NYC

Mulberry Street – “Little Italy”



Hester Street – Jewish Section



Pell St. - Chinatown, NYC

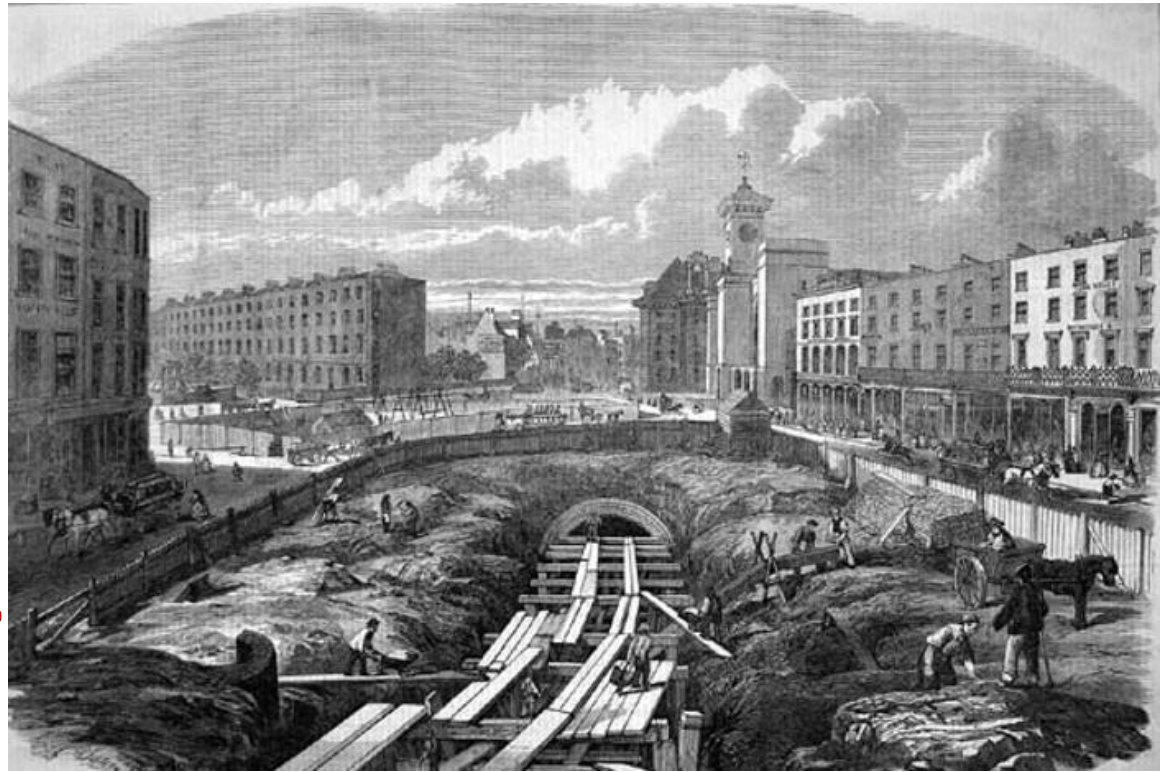


Typical NYC Sweatshop, 1910



Growth of cities

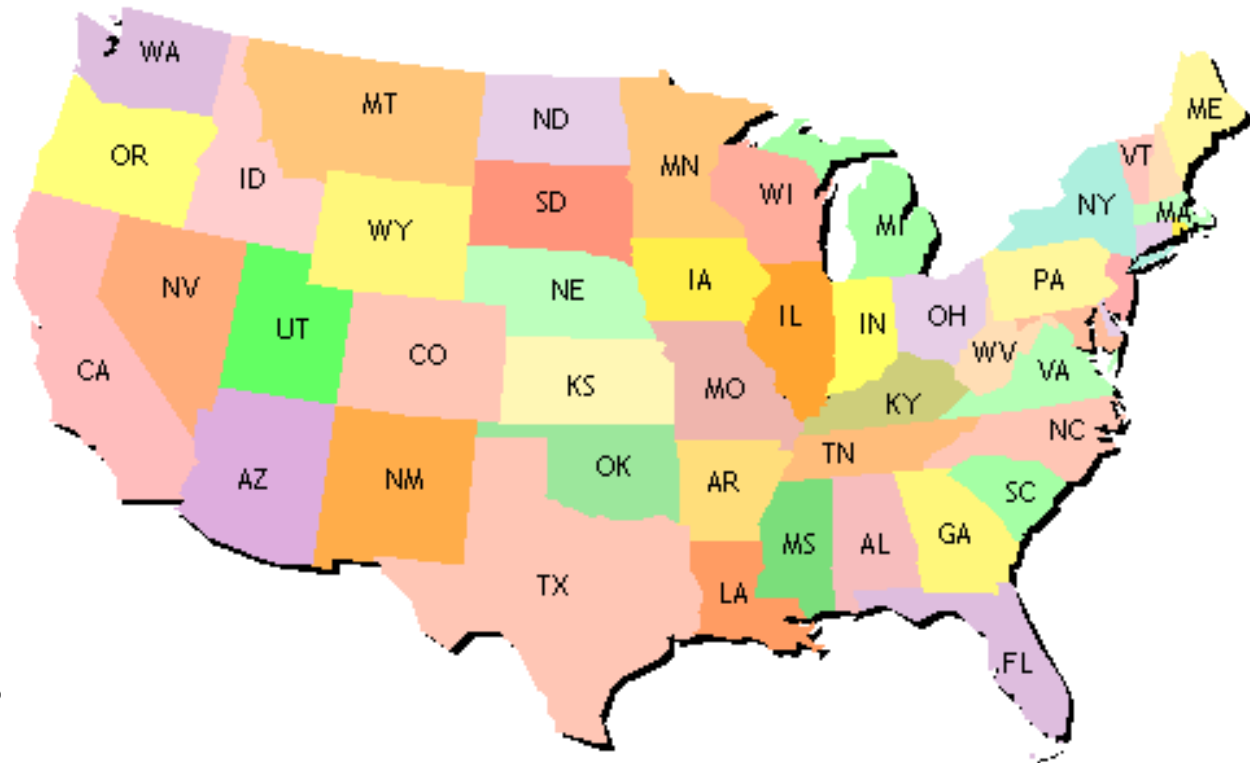
- The rapid growth of **cities** caused **housing** shortages and the need for new **public** services, such as **sewage** and **water** systems and **public** transportation.



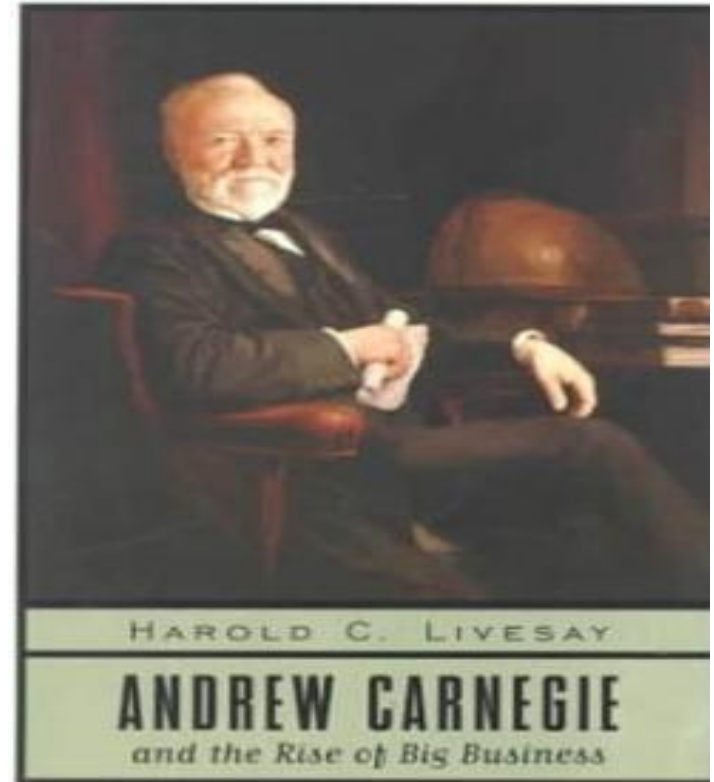
- **New York City** was the first city to begin construction of a subway system around the turn of the twentieth century, and many cities built trolley or streetcar lines.

Admission of new states

- As the population moved **westward**, many new states in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains regions were added to the United States.
- By the early twentieth century, all the states that make up the continental United States today, from the **Atlantic** to the Pacific, had been admitted.



- During the period from the Civil War to World War I, the United States underwent transformation that involved development of an economy, industrial expansion, the growth of big business, the growth of large-scale agriculture, and the rise of national labor unions and industrial conflict.

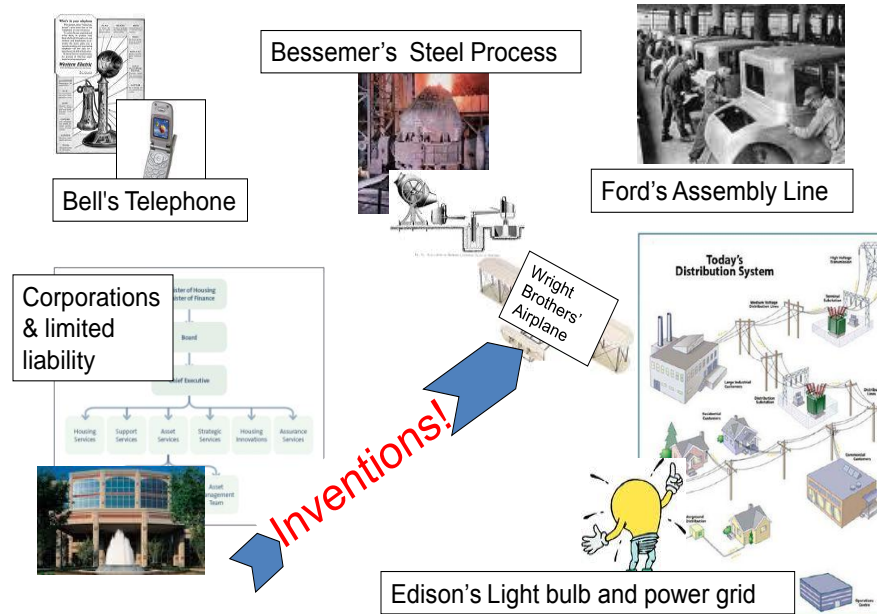


In the late 19th and early 20th centuries **economic** opportunity, **industrialization**, technological change and immigration fueled American growth and **expansion**.

Technological **change**, inventions and innovations, and **industrial** leaders spurred growth of industry primarily in northern cities.

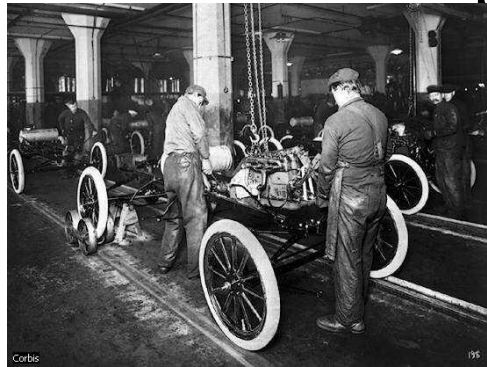
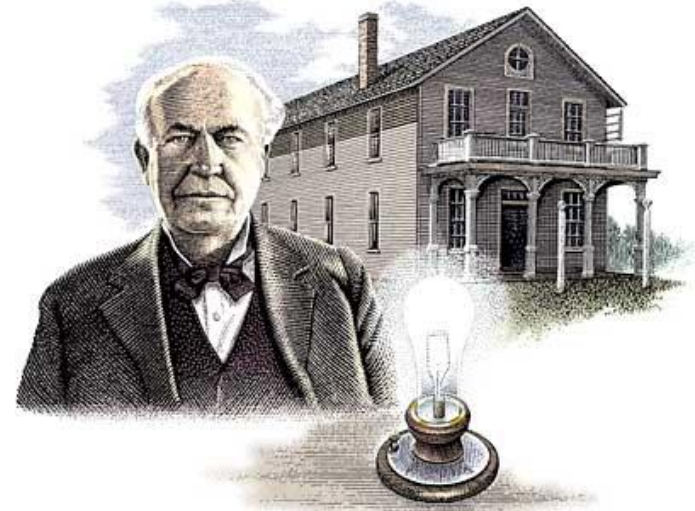
The wealthiest and most powerful leaders were John D. Rockefeller (oil), Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroads), Andrew Carnegie (steel), and J.P. Morgan (finance).

Modern Industrial Economy



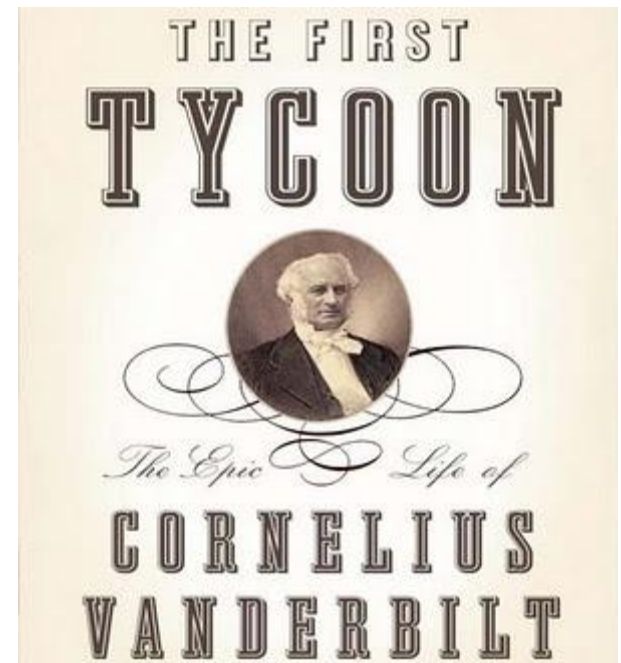
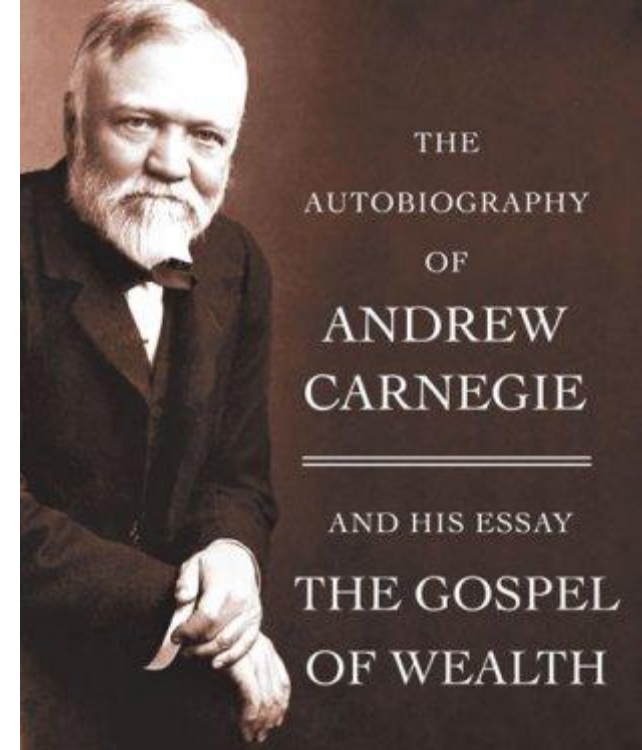
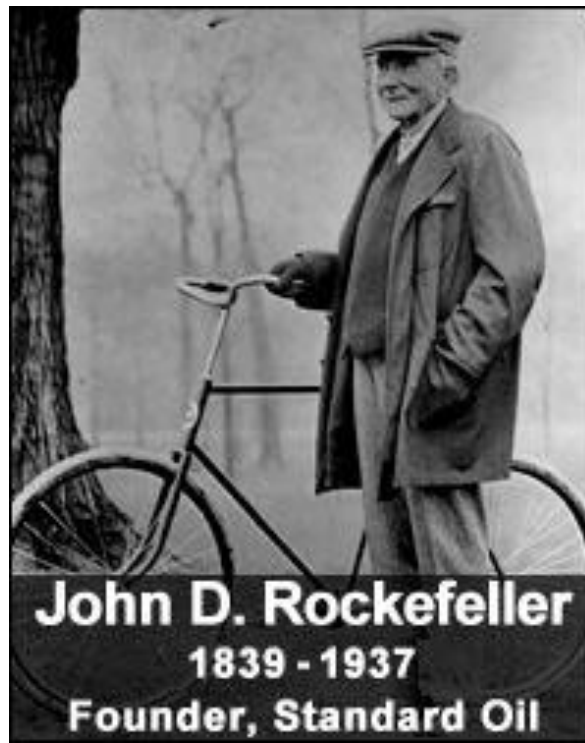
Inventions/Innovations

- Corporation (limited liability)
- Bessemer steel process
- Light bulb (Thomas Edison) and electricity as a source of power and light
- Telephone (Alexander Graham Bell)
- Airplane (Wright brothers)
- Assembly-line manufacturing (Henry Ford)



Industrial leaders

- Andrew Carnegie (steel)
- J. P. Morgan (finance)
- John D. Rockefeller (oil)
- Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroads)



Reasons for economic transformation

- Laissez-faire **economics** and special considerations (e.g., land grants to railroad builders)
- The increasing **labor** supply (from **immigration** and migration from **farms**)
- America's possession of a wealth of **natural** resources and navigable rivers

- Discrimination against African Americans intensified and took new forms in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, including segregation
- African Americans disagreed about how to respond to these developments.



Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans

- Laws limited freedoms for African Americans.
- After reconstruction, many Southern state governments passed “Jim Crow” laws forcing separation of the races in public places.
- Intimidation and crimes were directed against African Americans (lynchings).
- African Americans looked to the courts to safeguard their rights.
- In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that “**separate but equal**” did not violate the **14th** Amendment, upholding the “Jim Crow” laws of the era.
- During the early twentieth century, African Americans began the “**Great Migration**” to Northern cities in search of **jobs** and to **escape poverty** and **discrimination** in the South.

Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans

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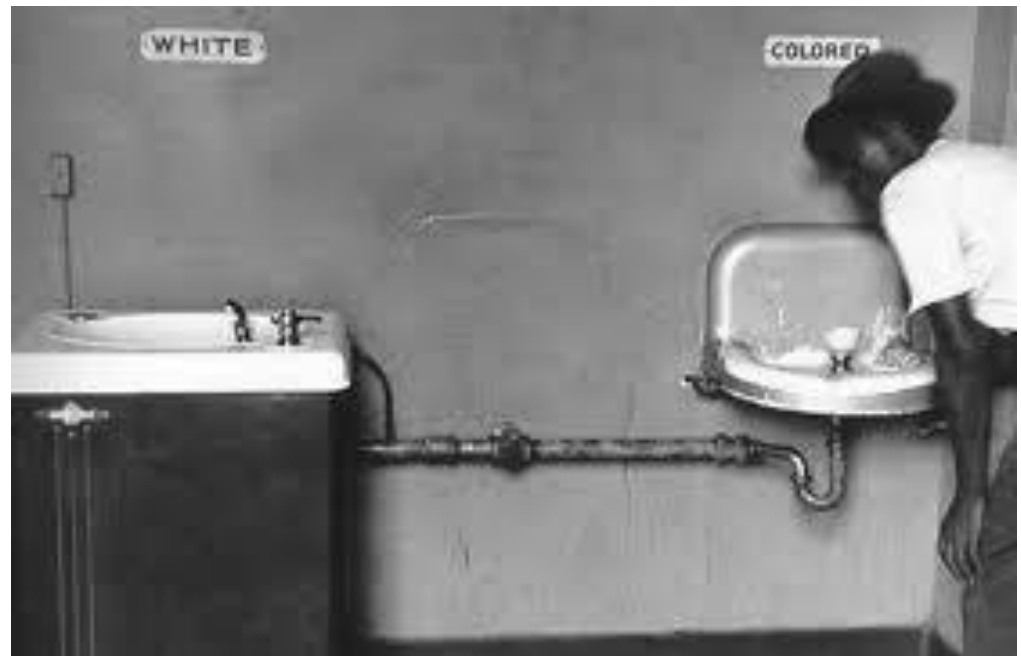
Jim Crow Laws

- ◎ Jim Crow laws were laws during the late 19th century and early 20th century, which discriminated against colored people especially black people.
- ◎ These laws were mainly implemented in the South.
- ◎ Some example:
 - > No person or corporation shall require any white female nurse to nurse in wards or rooms in hospitals, either public or private, in which negro men are placed.
 - > It shall be unlawful for a negro and white person to play together or in company with each other at any game of pool or billiards.
 - > The marriage of a white person with a negro or mulatto or person who shall have one-eighth or more of negro blood, shall be unlawful and void

Voter Discrimination, Literacy Tests, Poll Taxes



Examples of Jim Crow Laws



Segregation = Separation



Discrimination

Side Note



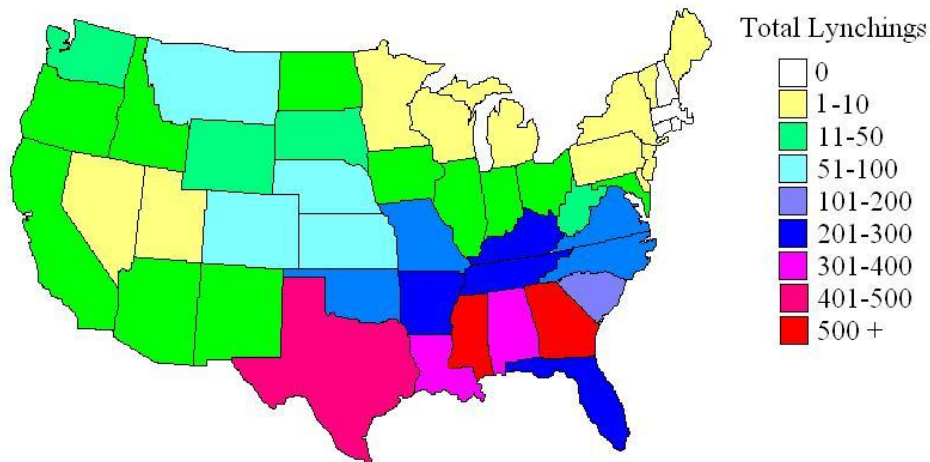
- ◎ The name Jim Crow comes from a song written by Thomas Dartmouth Rice, who was a struggling actor and musician.
- ◎ In 1828, Rice appeared in a short skit as a man named Jim Crow, who was the stereotypical black person.
- ◎ He was one of the first actors to do skits in “Black Face” which is when a white person paints their face black.

Lynchings

- ⦿ The act of lynching is considered an extreme mean of execution by either hanging or shooting the victim.
- ⦿ It was created by white people to punish colored people, mainly blacks.
- ⦿ Lynchings occurred mainly in the south.
- ⦿ Lynchings became basically a way for white people to vent their anger against blacks.
- ⦿ Between the years 1882-1968 almost 3,446 black people were lynched.



Lynching Statistics



- Between the years of 1882-1968 Mississippi had the highest number of lynchings – 581
- Georgia was 2nd with 531
- Texas was 3rd with 493

Responses of African Americans

- **Ida B. Wells** led an anti-lynching crusade and called on the federal government to take action.



Lynchings (1890-1900)

- In the one decade alone, at least 1,014 people were lynched.
- There were more than 450 documents showing the lynching occurrences in Georgia itself.
- Not only were victims hanged, but they were also shot, burned, drown, dismembered or dragged to death.
- “Is a civilization naturally backward because it is different? Outside of cannibalism , which can be matched in this country, at least, by lynching there is no vice and no degradation in native African customs which can begin to touch the horrors thrust upon them by white masters. Drunkenness, terrible diseases, immorality, all these things have been gifts of European civilization.” – W.E.B. Du Bois

Governor Benjamin Tillman



- Tillman or “Pitchfork Ben”, was elected Governor for South Carolina in 1890 to his tenure as Senator until his death.
- His view points on African-Americans were very controversial. He strongly supported lynching and thought of the white race as supremacists.

Governor Benjamin Tillman Cont.

- “I will say to the Senator, that as long as the Negroes continue to ravish white women we will continue to lynch them.”
- This quote from Governor Tillman, compared to others, was one of his least offensive and racist ones. Comments such as this one proved that even people in political positions were deeply racist. Tillman thought of African-American men as “people to fear “ and that lynching them was the only way to keep order. In fact, the protection of white women was the third greatest cause of lynching.

African-American Voice

**IF YOU ARE BLACK
AND NOT VOTING
IN THIS YEAR'S
ELECTION...**

**YOU ARE A BURDEN
TOO HEAVY
FOR YOUR BROTHERS
TO BEAR**

**VOTE
BE HEARD!**

JOIN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

**NAACP JOIN
NOW!**

Your Local NAACP Branch 720-8620

Printed and distributed by the Voter Education Department of the NAACP.
400 Mt. Hope Drive, Baltimore, Maryland 21212 (301) 524-8888
made by 2001 100

- As the harsh treatment of African-Americans became more severe, people began to stand up and defend themselves rather than submitting to the mistreatment. This resulted in many monumental events in history to occur.

Ida B. Wells (1862-1931)

- Ida B. Wells started out as an editor of an African-American newspaper called *The Free Speech and Headlight*. After three of Well's friends were lynched she used her paper to reveal the evils of lynching and encourage the black citizens of Memphis to go West. This article was the start of Ida B. Well's crusade against the injustices of lynching.



“One had better die fighting injustice than die *like a dog or a rat* in a trap...”

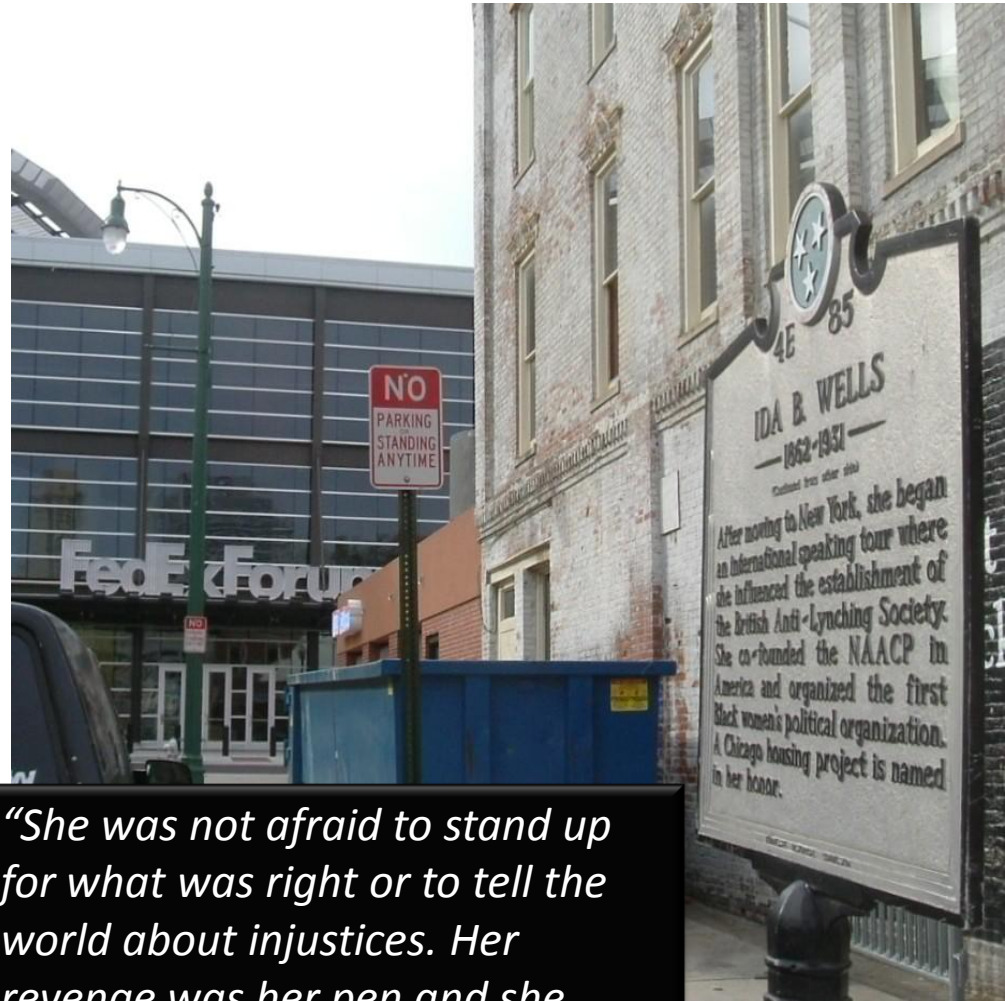
Spoke out against lynching



- Ida B. Wells had her hands in many other causes but anti-lynching was one of her most famous campaigns.
- In 1895, Wells published *A Red Record* which gave a record of the race lynchings in America.
- In the early 1909, Wells joined the Committee of 40 which was the forerunner of organizations like the NAACP.
- Wells fought for equal rights for African-Americans until her death in 1931.

Free Speech in Memphis

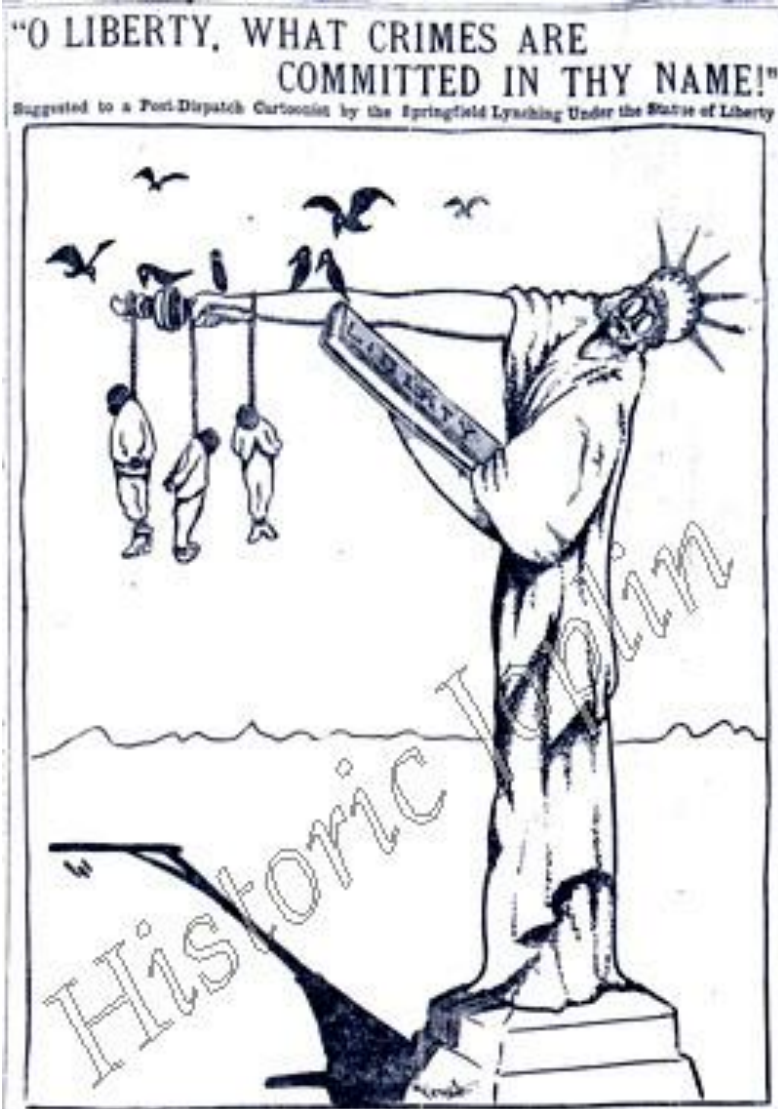
- Ida B. Wells was the co-founder of *The Free Speech and Headlight*, which she later renamed *Memphis Free Speech*.
- It was with this paper that she started her fight against lynching and the injustice of African-Americans.



“She was not afraid to stand up for what was right or to tell the world about injustices. Her revenge was her pen and she used it well.”



Lynching of three grocers

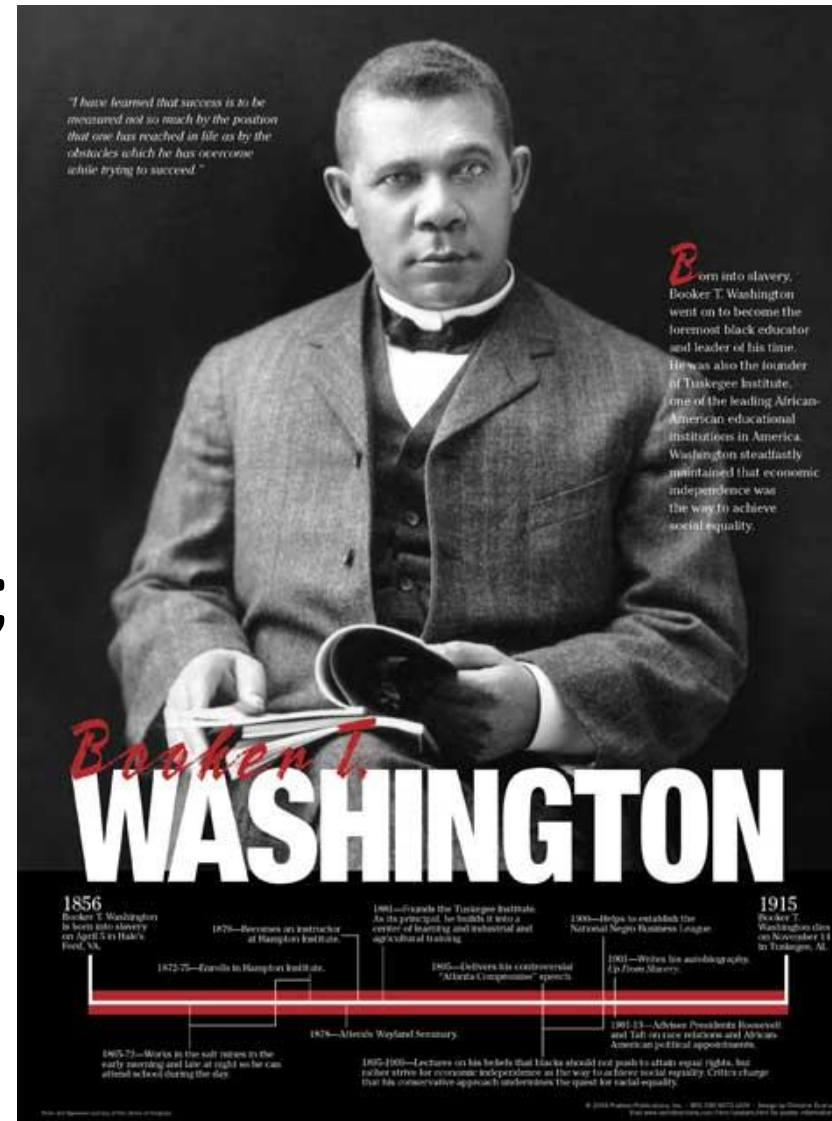


- Three of Wells's friends were owners of the Peoples Grocery Company. They competed with fellow white owned stores who would continuously attack their store. Eventually the three grocers fought back and one of the white men was shot and killed. The three African-American grocers were arrested and while they were in their jail cell, a mob broke into the jail, took them outside of town, and lynched the three men.
- This event was the catalyst that caused Ida B. Wells to begin her crusade for justice.

"O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

Responses of African Americans

- **Booker T. Washington** believed the way to equality was through vocational education and economic success; he accepted social separation.



"I have learned that success is to be measured not so much by the position that one has reached in life as by the obstacles which he has overcome while trying to succeed."

Born into slavery, Booker T. Washington went on to become the foremost black educator and leader of his time. He was also the founder of Tuskegee Institute, one of the leading African-American educational institutions in America. Washington steadfastly maintained that economic independence was the way to achieve social equality.

Booker T. WASHINGTON

1856 Booker T. Washington is born into slavery on April 5 in Hale's Ford, VA.

1872-75 Enrolls in Hampton Institute.

1878 Becomes an instructor at Hampton Institute.

1881 Founds the Tuskegee Institute. In its principal, he teaches it into a center of manual and industrial and agricultural training.

1895 Delivers his controversial "Atlanta Compromise" speech.

1901 Writes his autobiography, *Up from Slavery*.

1901-13 Advises Presidents Roosevelt and Taft on race relations and African-American political appointments.

1915 Booker T. Washington dies on November 11 in Tuskegee, AL.

1865-75 Works in the salt mines in the early morning and late at night so he can attend school during the day.

1895-1905 Expresses his belief that blacks should not push to attain equal rights, but rather strive for economic independence as the way to an better social equality. Critics charge that his conservative approach undermines the quest for racial equality.

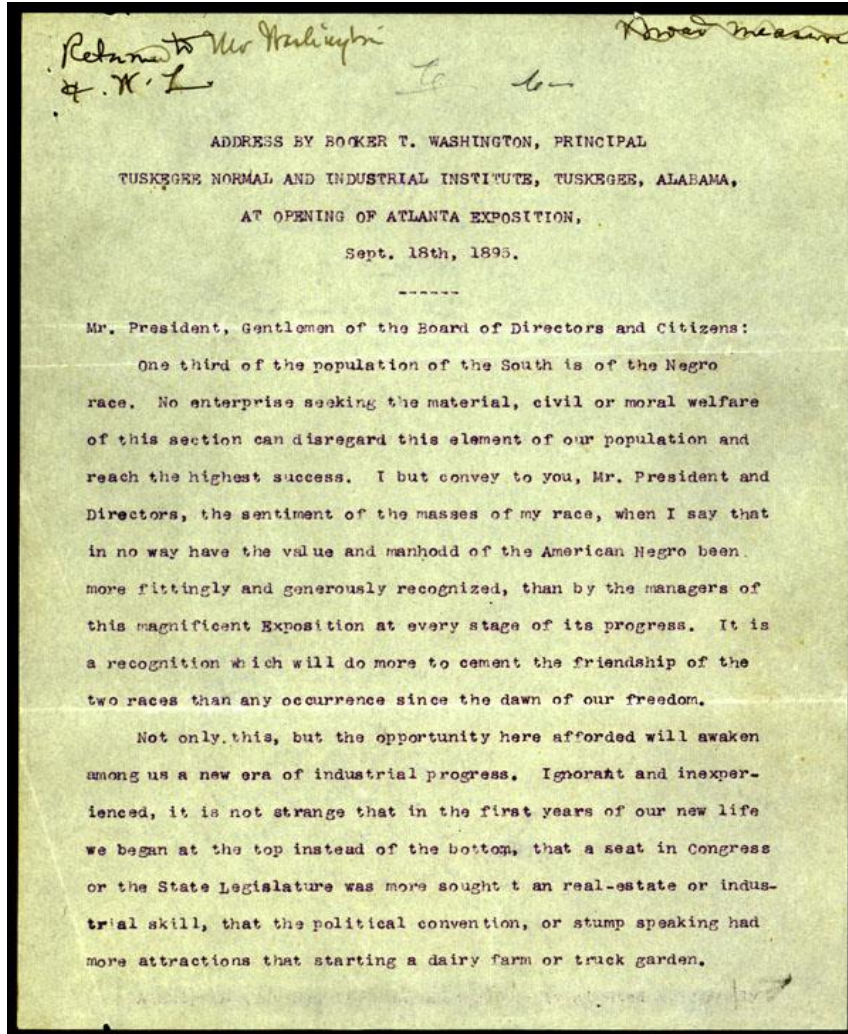
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Booker T. Washington (1856-1915)

- Booker T. Washington was, amongst many things, an educator, author, and a progressive. He sought to make the lives of African-American's lives better through education and advancement. He was the leader of the Tuskegee Institute and overall, the leader of the start of better education for blacks.



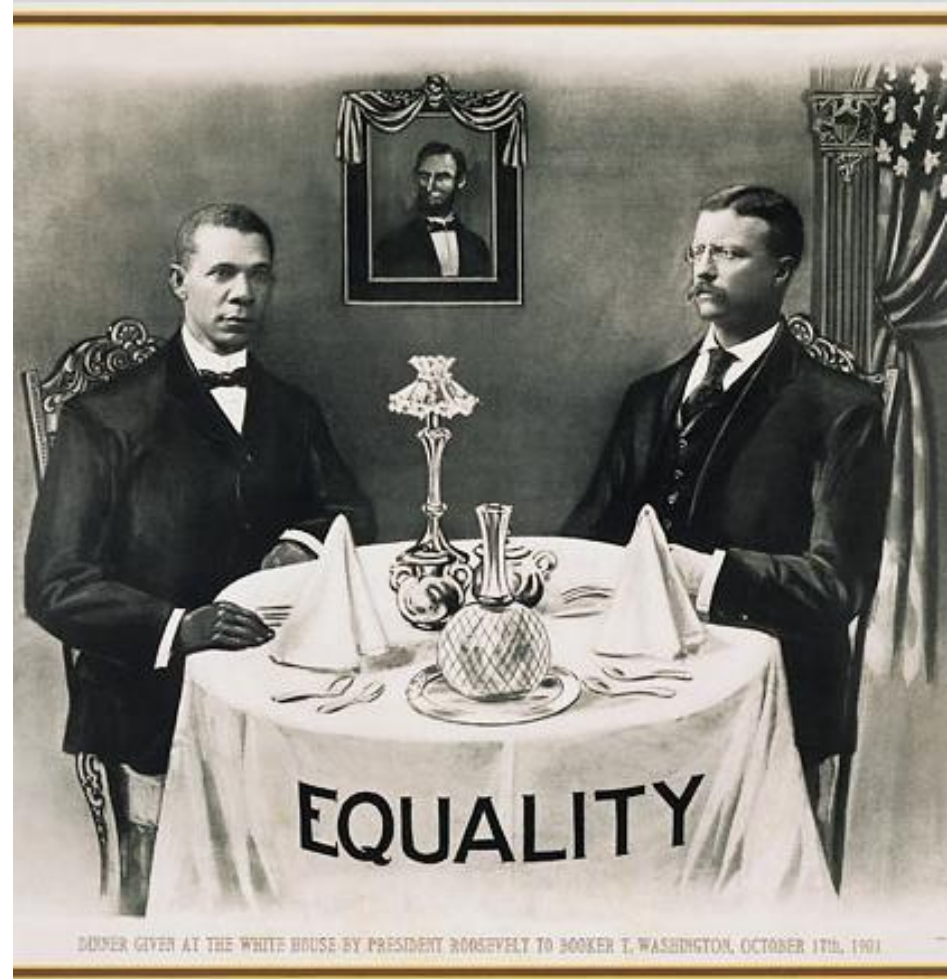
Atlanta Compromise



- In 1895, Southern white leaders and African-American leaders came together and made an agreement that blacks would “work weekly and submit to white political rule, while Southern whites guaranteed that blacks would receive basic education and due process in law”
- This compromise was presented at the Atlantic Exposition Speech which was given by Booker T. Washington

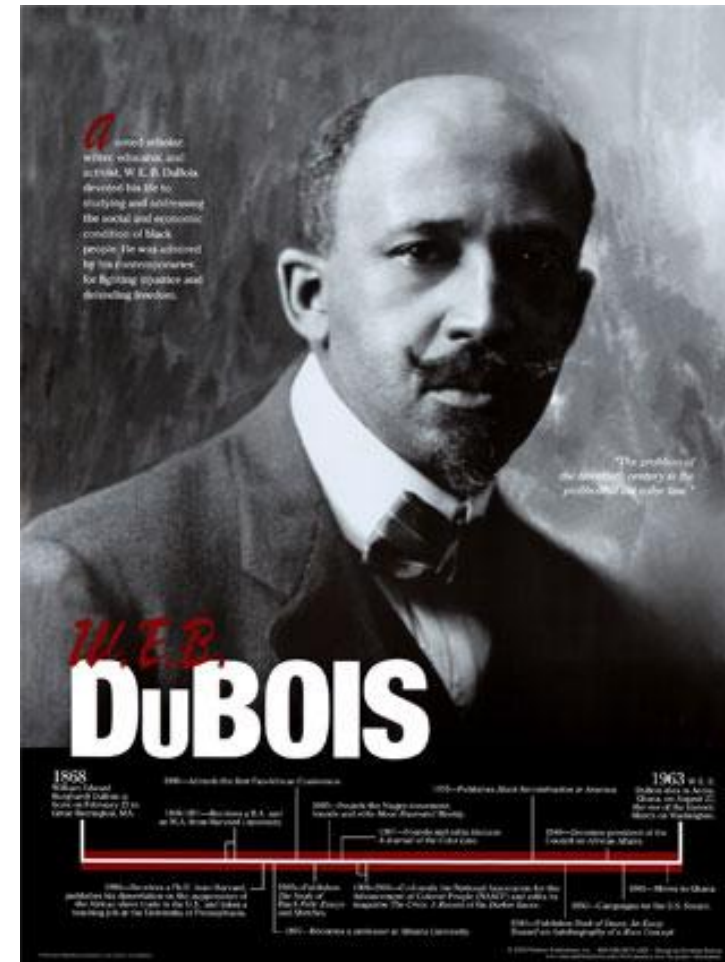
Invitation to White House

- Throughout Washington's life time he wrote a number of books and essays but his autobiography *Up From Slavery* had a huge impact in the African-American community. After writing his autobiography, President Theodore Roosevelt invited Washington to have dinner with him in 1901. This was a very monumental event for African-Americans at the time, to have a fellow black man eat dinner with the president



Responses of African Americans

- **W.E.B. DuBois** believed that education was meaningless without equality.
- He supported political equality for African Americans by helping to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).



W.E.B. DuBois (1868-1963)



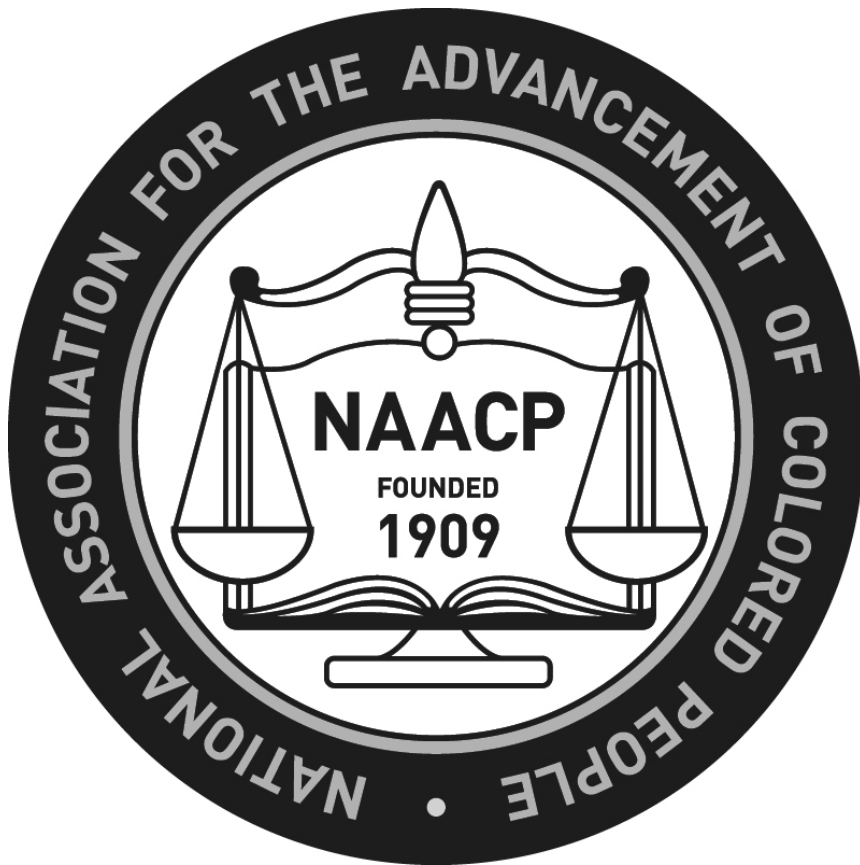
“history cannot ignore W.E.B. DuBois because history has to reflect truth and Dr. DuBois was a tireless explorer and a gifted discoverer of social truths. His singular greatness lay in his quest for truth about his own people. There were very few scholars who concerned themselves with honest study of the black man and he sought to fill this immense void. The degree to which he succeeded disclosed the great dimensions of the man.” –Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Civil Rights

- DuBois' life goal was to insure equality to his race. He demanded equality and wanted it as soon as possible, opposed to Washington's view of gradual equality.
- DuBois was an important part of the civil rights movement. He founded the NAACP and pushed for political and educational rights for African-Americans

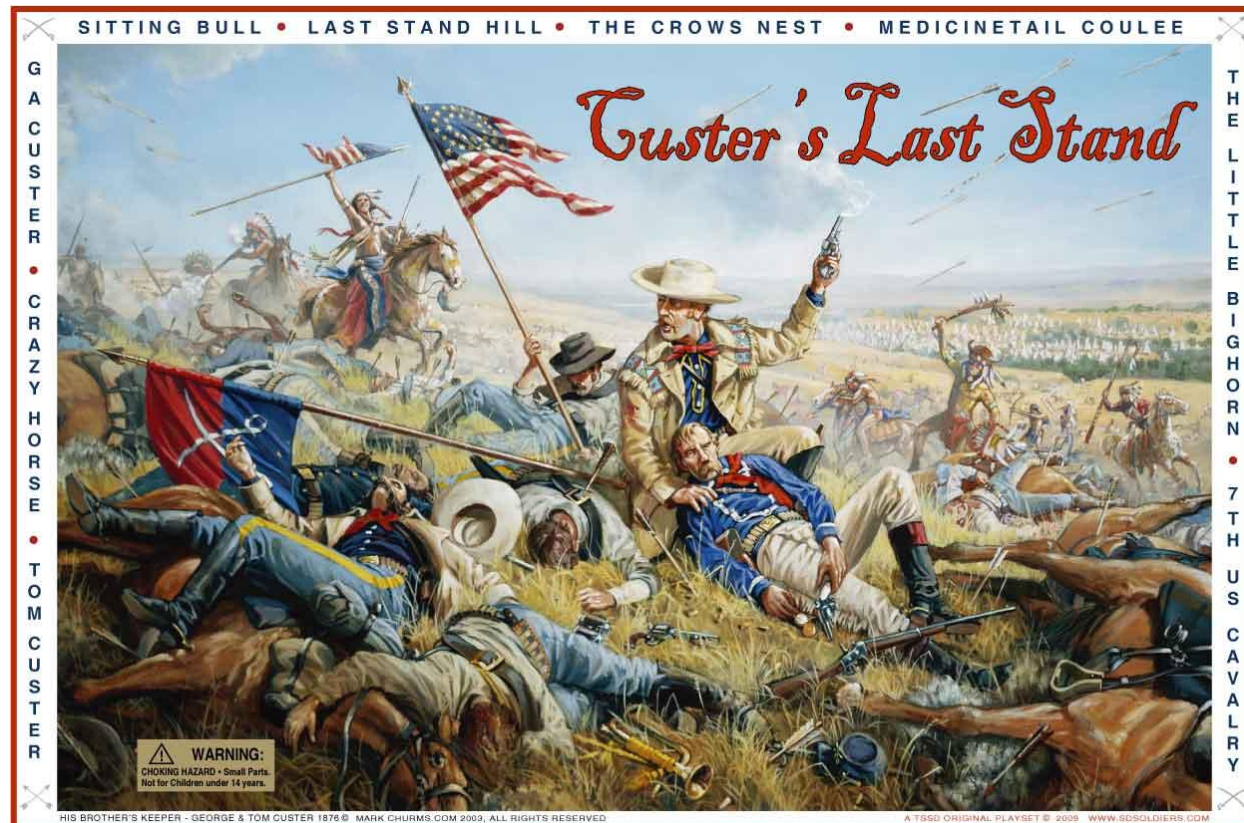


William Edward Burghardt DuBois founded NAACP



- The NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) is an organization that was founded by W.E.B. DuBois.
- DuBois founded the NAACP “to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination”
- The NAACP fought, and still fights, racial discrimination. It is still running today.

- The period from Reconstruction through the early twentieth century was a time of contradictions for many Americans.
- **Agricultural expansion** was accomplished through wars against the Plains Indians, leading to new federal Indian **policies**.



- **Industrial development** brought great fortunes to a few and raised the standard of living for millions of Americans, but also brought about the rise of national labor unions and clashes between **industry** and **labor**.



- Social problems in rural and urban settings gave rise to third-party movements and the beginning of the Progressive Movement.

- The Progressive Movement used **government** to institute reforms for problems created by **industrialization**.
- Examples of reform include Theodore Roosevelt's **"Square Deal"** and Woodrow Wilson's **"New Freedom."**



Causes of the Progressive Movement

Excesses of the Gilded Age

Income **disparity** between **lavish** lifestyles of the wealthy few in the Age of the **robber** barons with the harsh living conditions of factory workers and immigrants led to a call for reform.



Working conditions were **dangerous**. Child labor was an issue, as schools were not mandatory, so children worked long hours under dangerous conditions for even lower pay. People worked for low pay (.10 an hour working 60 hours a week. 12 hour work days. .10 bought around 6 eggs), with no job **security** or **benefits**. You get hurt → you are severely injured because factory jobs = jobs like steel plants working with hot metal, etc



Company towns were built, where companies controlled rent, prices, and wages.



Goals of Progressive Movement

- Government controlled **by the people**
- Guaranteed economic opportunities through **government** regulation
- **Elimination** of **social** injustices



Progressive accomplishments

- **In local governments**
 - New forms of government (commissioner-style and city-manager-style) to meet needs of increasing urbanization

- **In state governments**

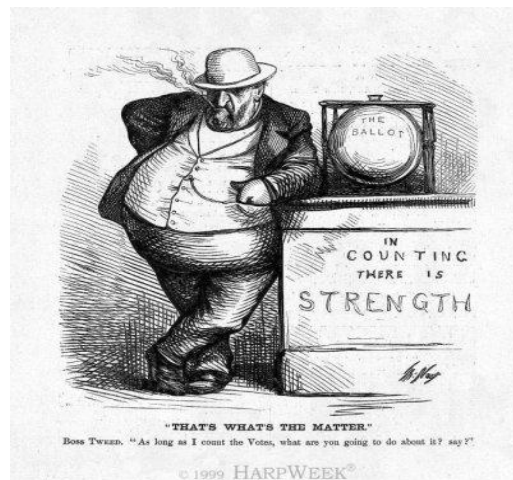
Referendum-**citizens vote on proposed laws**

Initiative-**voters force initiation of a bill**

Recall-**voters can remove a corrupt official from office.**

- **In elections**

- Primary elections
- Direct election of U.S. Senators (17th Amendment)
- Secret ballot



In Elections:

- ***Primary Elections:*** allowing members of the party (people) to decide who will run for election
- ***17th Amendment:*** provides for direct election of Senators
- ***Secret Ballot:*** to relieve pressure on voters

- Next memory trick
- 16—tax (federal income tax)
- 17—senators
- 18—who drink (prohibits alcohol)
- 19—while voting (women can vote)

Labor Unions

Attempts were made to organize national labor unions to improve working conditions.



In 1869, the **Knights of Labor** formed open to all workers.

In 1886, **Samuel Gompers** formed the **American Federation of Labor** seeking practical economic goals for **skilled workers**.



The **International Ladies' Garment Workers Union** formed in 1900 to benefit its mostly women members.

Eugene Debs, President of the American Railway Union.

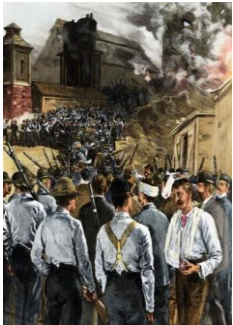
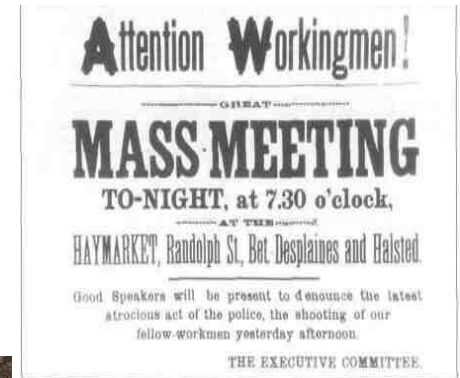




Labor Unions—Early Strikes

Labor strikes caused public distrust of these early union attempts.

The 1886 **Haymarket Square Riot** violence where a bomb killed 7 policemen “killed” the Knights of Labor.



When the Carnegie Steel plant near Pittsburgh cut wages in 1892, the **Homestead Strike** occurred.

The 1898 **Pullman Strike** in the railroad car building company ended with a court injunction.



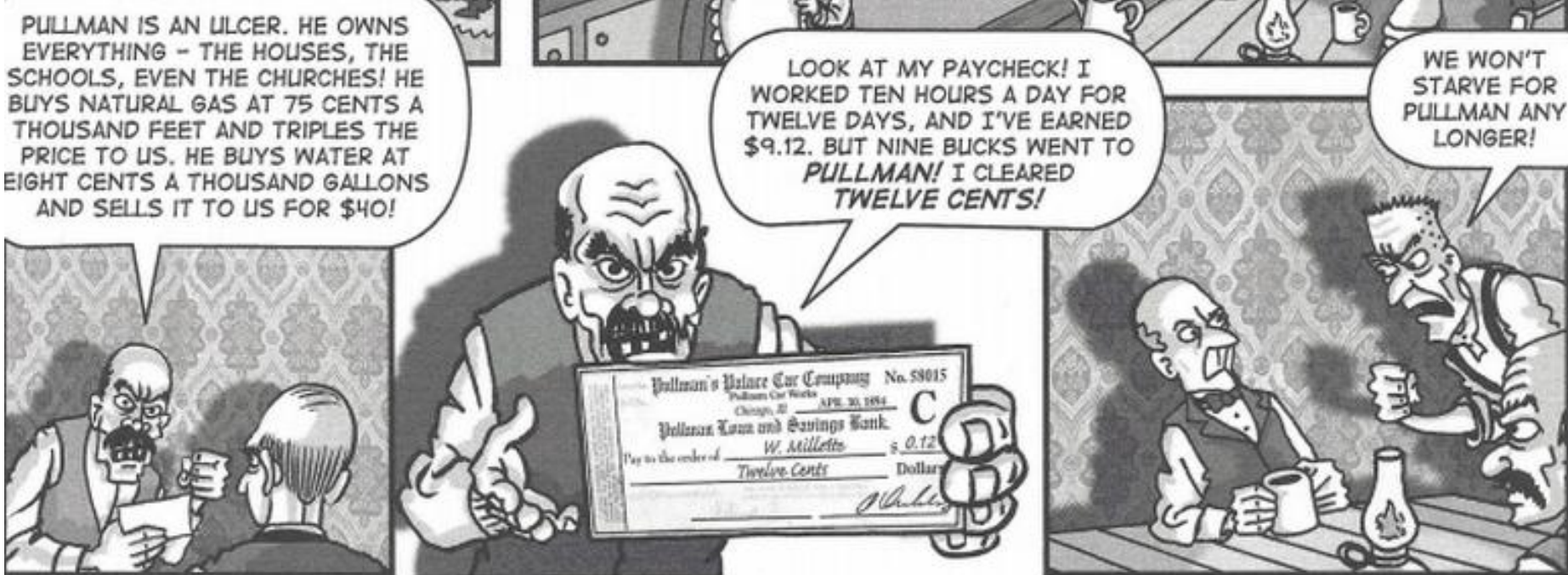
Homestead Strike 1892

- Andrew Carnegie's steel plant in Pennsylvania announced a wage cut to workers. Workers went on strike. The company instituted a **lockout** and hired some 300 detectives to guard the plant. A violent clash between strikers and detectives broke out which resulted in 16 deaths. Order was restored after the state's militia was called in.

STEEL TOWN



Pullman Strike 1894



The Government intervened



Progressive accomplishments

- Antitrust laws
 - **Sherman Anti-Trust** Act: Prevents any business structure that “restrains trade” (monopolies)
 - **Clayton Anti-Trust** Act: Expands Sherman Anti-Trust Act; outlaws price-fixing; exempts unions from Sherman Act

Labor Union--Gains



Limited work hours

Regulated work conditions



- ***Muckraking (investigative journalism)*** literature described the abuses of Child Labor
- Child labor laws were passed

Write this down in your notes!!!!

Muckraking literature led to people becoming more aware of problems in society such as child labor.

One famous muckraker was Upton Sinclair, who wrote “The Jungle”, about problems in the meatpacking industry.



Women's Suffrage

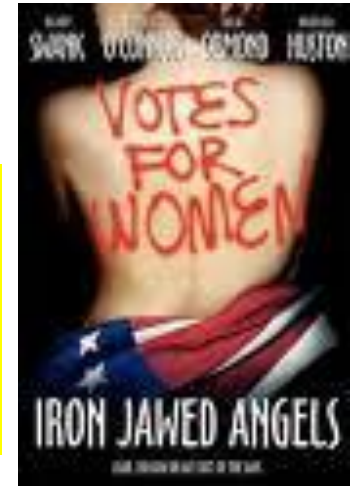
Elizabeth Cady Stanton (seated) and Susan B. Anthony worked to gain the right to vote for women.



- Began at Seneca Falls
- Forerunner to modern protest movement
- Resulted in ***19th Amendment***

Women's Suffrage

The movement to grant women the **right to vote (suffrage)** was a forerunner of the modern protest movements.



It benefited from the strong leadership of **Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton**.

Women were encouraged to **enter the labor force** during World War I



With the **19th Amendment in 1920**, women gained suffrage (the right to vote).

Quick Review of Progressive accomplishments

- In child labor
 - Muckraking literature describing abuses of child labor
 - Child labor laws
- Impact of labor unions
- Organizations
 - Knights of Labor
 - American Federation of Labor (Samuel Gompers)
 - American Railway Union (Eugene V. Debs)
 - International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
- Strikes
 - Haymarket Square Riot
 - Homestead Strike
 - Pullman Strike
- Gains
 - Limited work hours
 - Regulated work conditions