



# Reconstruction

Rebuild or Revenge

# Presidential Reconstruction

1) Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction

2) Wade-Davis Bill (1864)

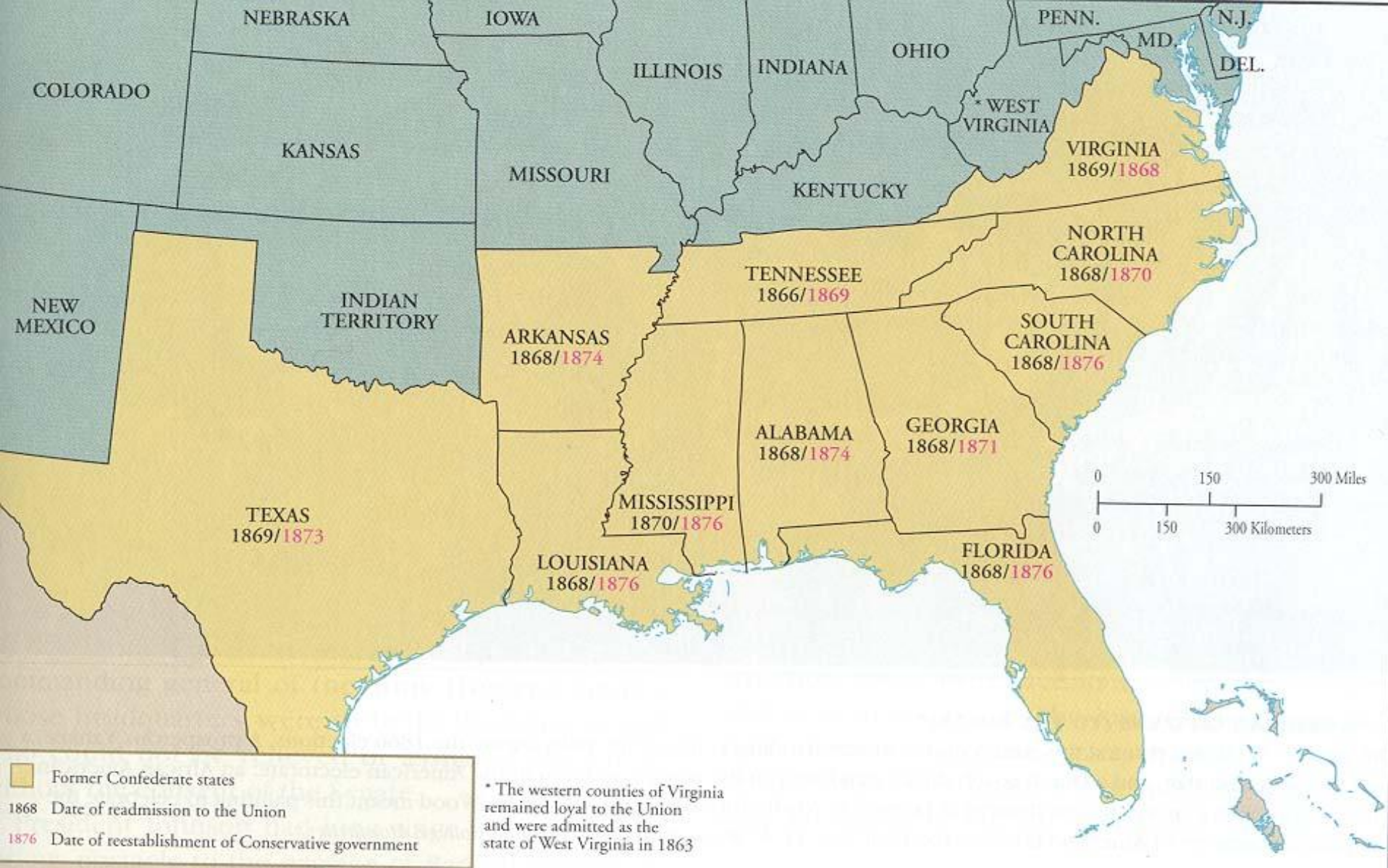
John Wilkes Booth

Presidential Reconstruction

Andrew Johnson (1865-69)

2) Johnson's Plan

13th Amendment



\* The western counties of Virginia remained loyal to the Union and were admitted as the state of West Virginia in 1863

### 3) Congressional (Radical) Reconstruction

#### Radical Republicans

Thaddeus Stevens

Charles Sumner

Alexander H. Stephens

“black codes”

### 3) Congressional (Radical) Reconstruction

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# Freedman's Bureau

### 3) Congressional or Radical Reconstruction

Civil Rights Bill/Act of 1866

14th Amendment

Reconstruction Acts (1867)



# Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

Edwin Stanton

Election of 1868

U.S. Grant

15th Amendment (1870)

# Radical Reconstruction in the South

-Black Republicans

-“carpetbaggers”

-“scalawags”

Ku Klux Klan

“Mississippi Plan” (1875)

“Redeemer” governments

Election of 1876

Rutherford B. Hayes (165)

Samuel J. Tilden (184)

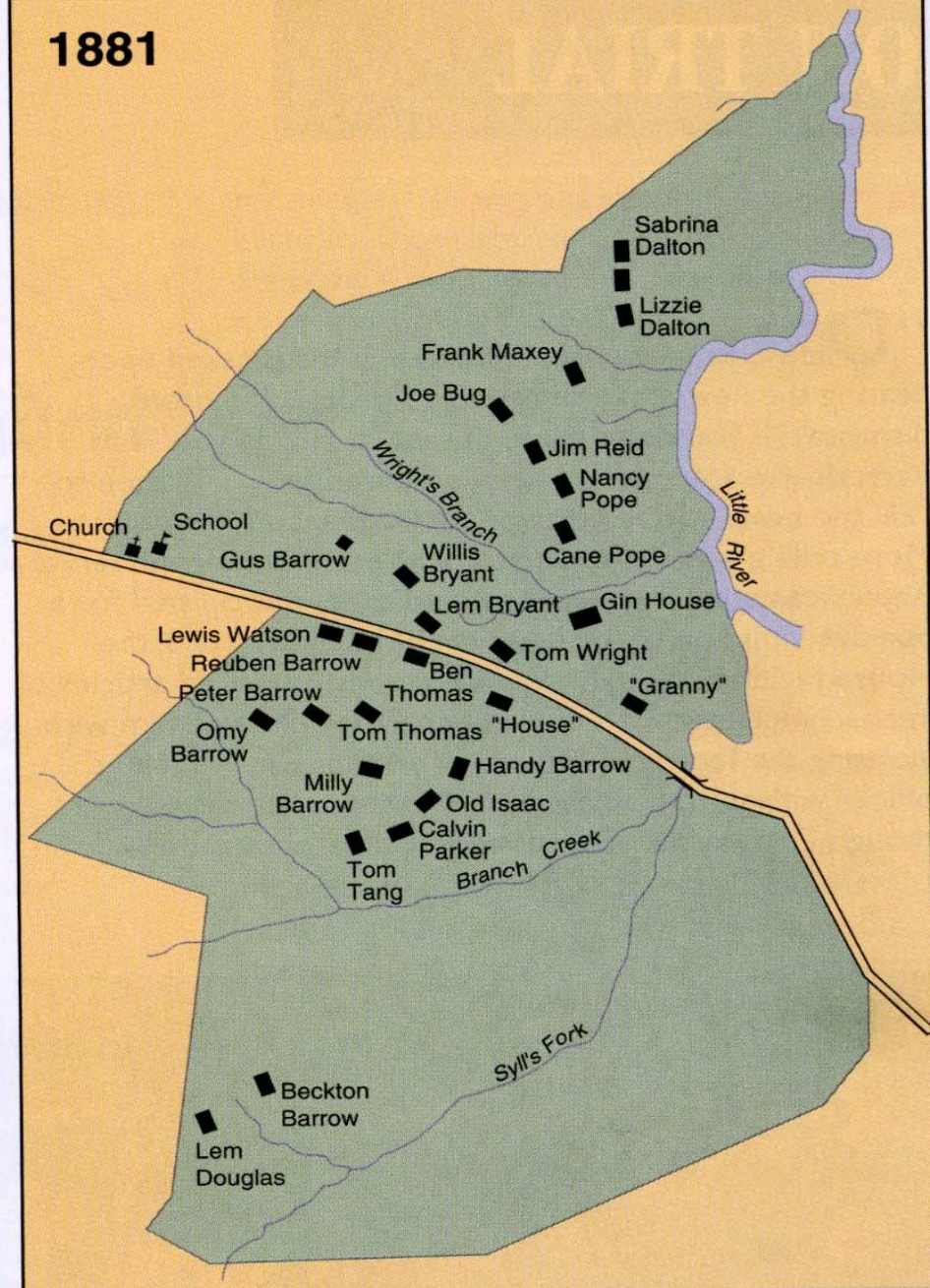
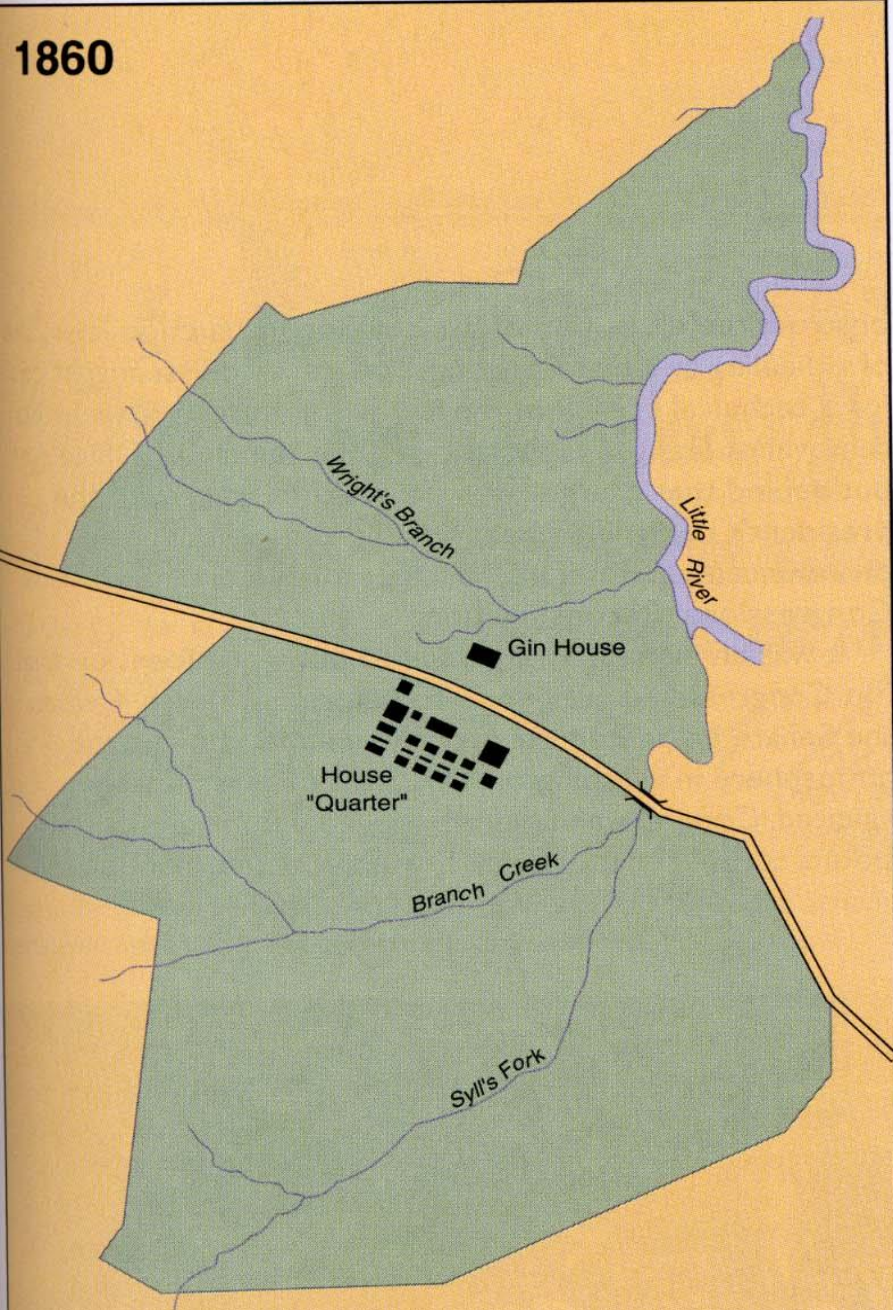
Joint Electoral Commission

Compromise of 1877

sharecropping

tenant farming

crop-lien system



Effect of sharecropping in the South: Barrow Plantation in Georgia.

**Why Did the North abandon  
the South and the  
Freedman?**

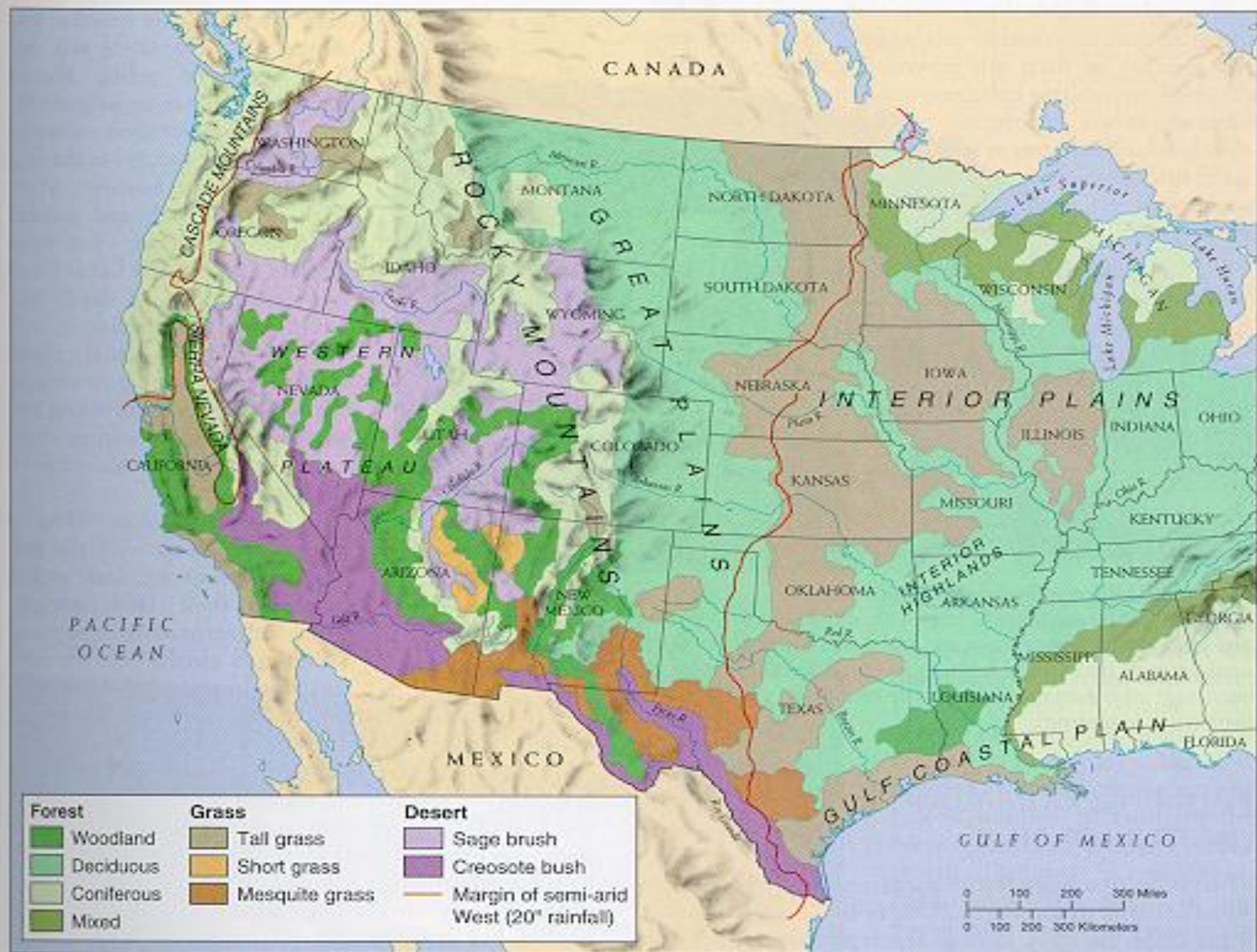




# The West (1860-1900)

## Myth –vs- Reality

Land of Multiple Frontiers

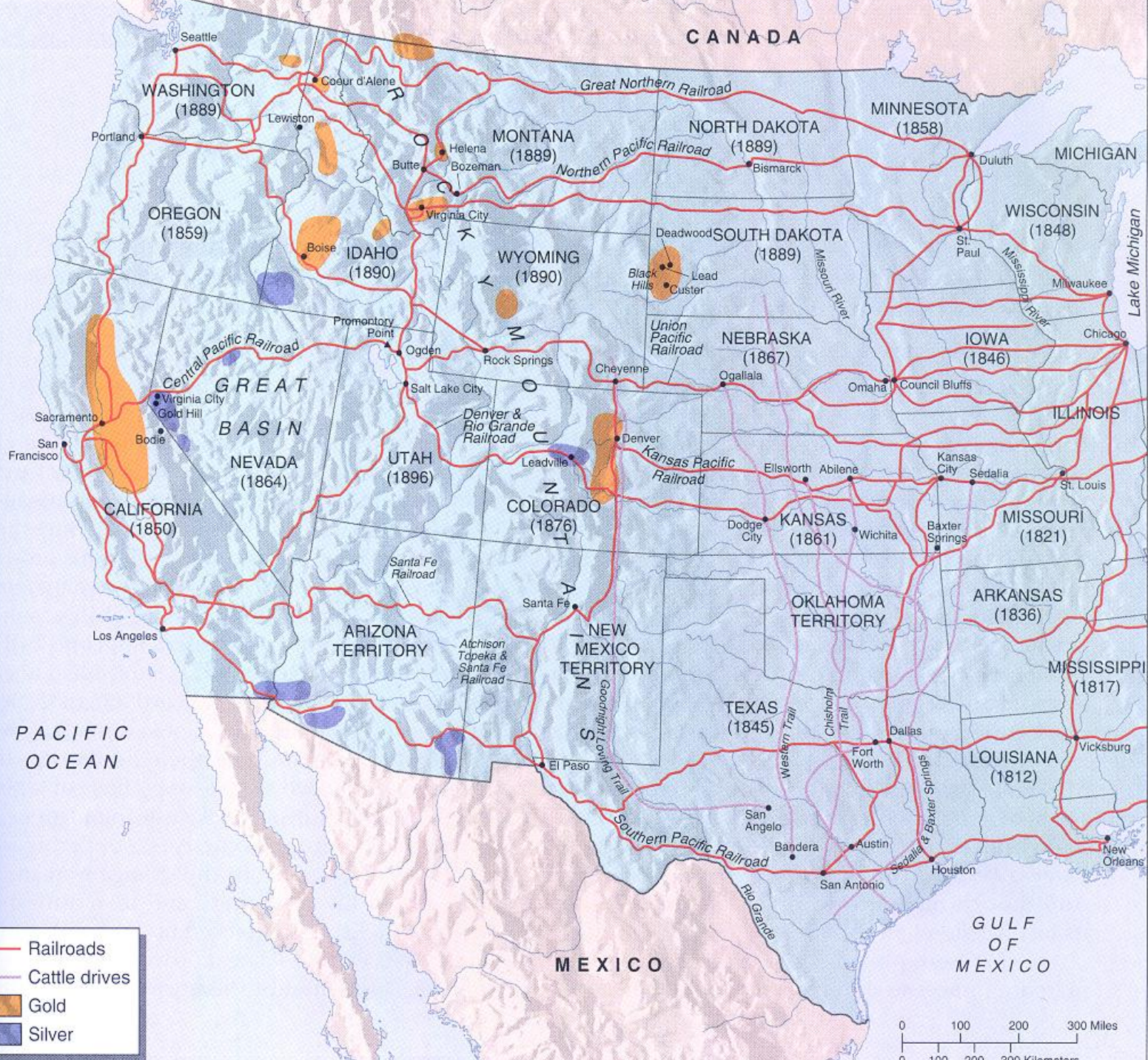


Natural Vegetation zones of the United States. Data from *Vegetation of the United States*, 1966, by R. S. Miles.

# The Mining Frontier

Comstock Lode (1859)

Pike's Peak (1859)



- Railroads
- Cattle drives
- Gold
- Silver

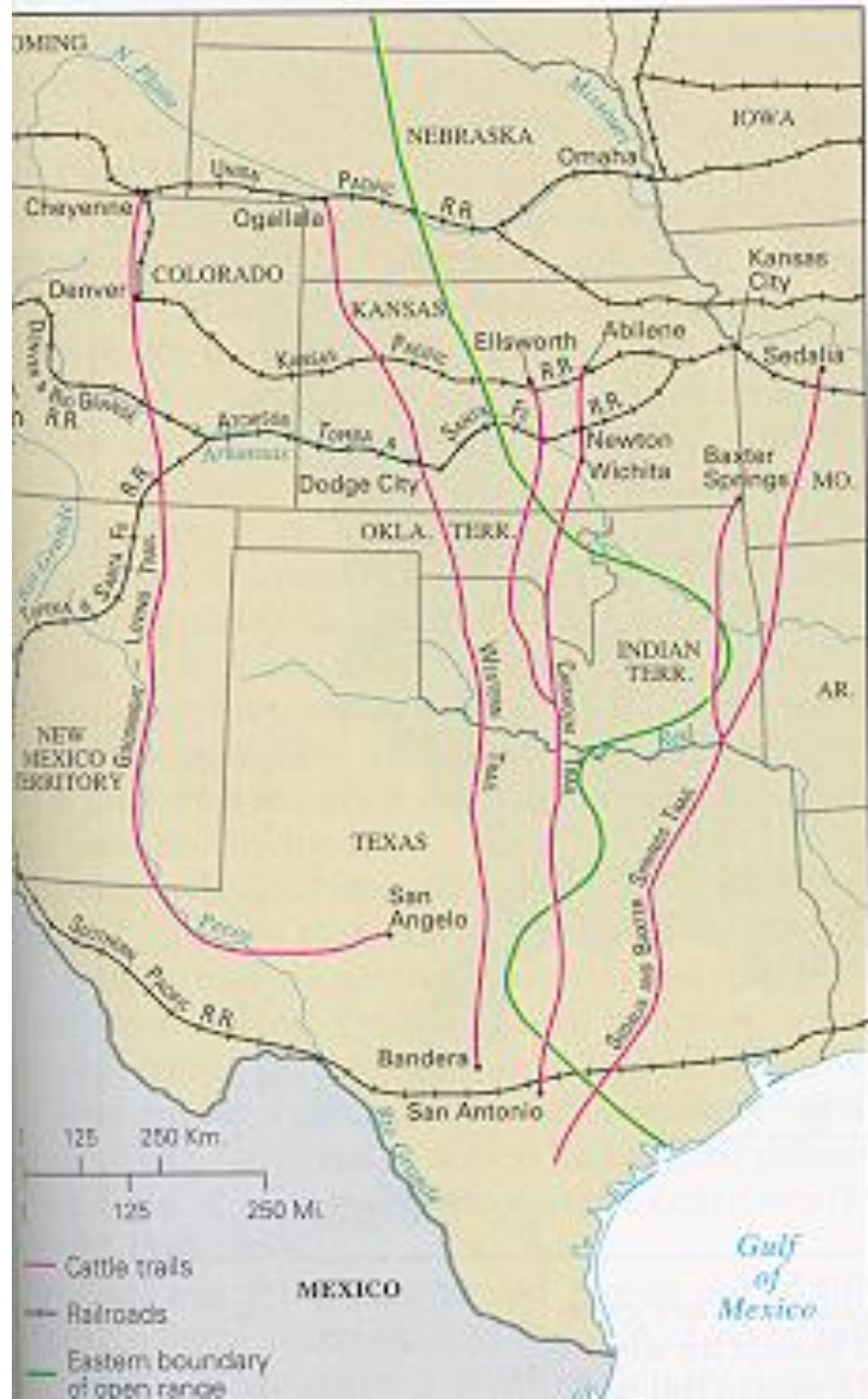
0 100 200 300 Miles  
 0 100 200 300 Kilometers

The Cattle Frontier

Abilene, Kansas

Joseph McCoy

Jesse Chisholm (Trail)



- Cattle trails
- Railroads
- Eastern boundary of open range

Ranching  
Richard King

Plains Indians

American Bison (Buffalo)

Sand Creek (1864)  
J.M. Chivington

"Reservation Policy"  
Indian Territory (Oklahoma)



Black Hills Reservation

Sioux

Sitting Bull

George Custer

Little Bighorn (1876)

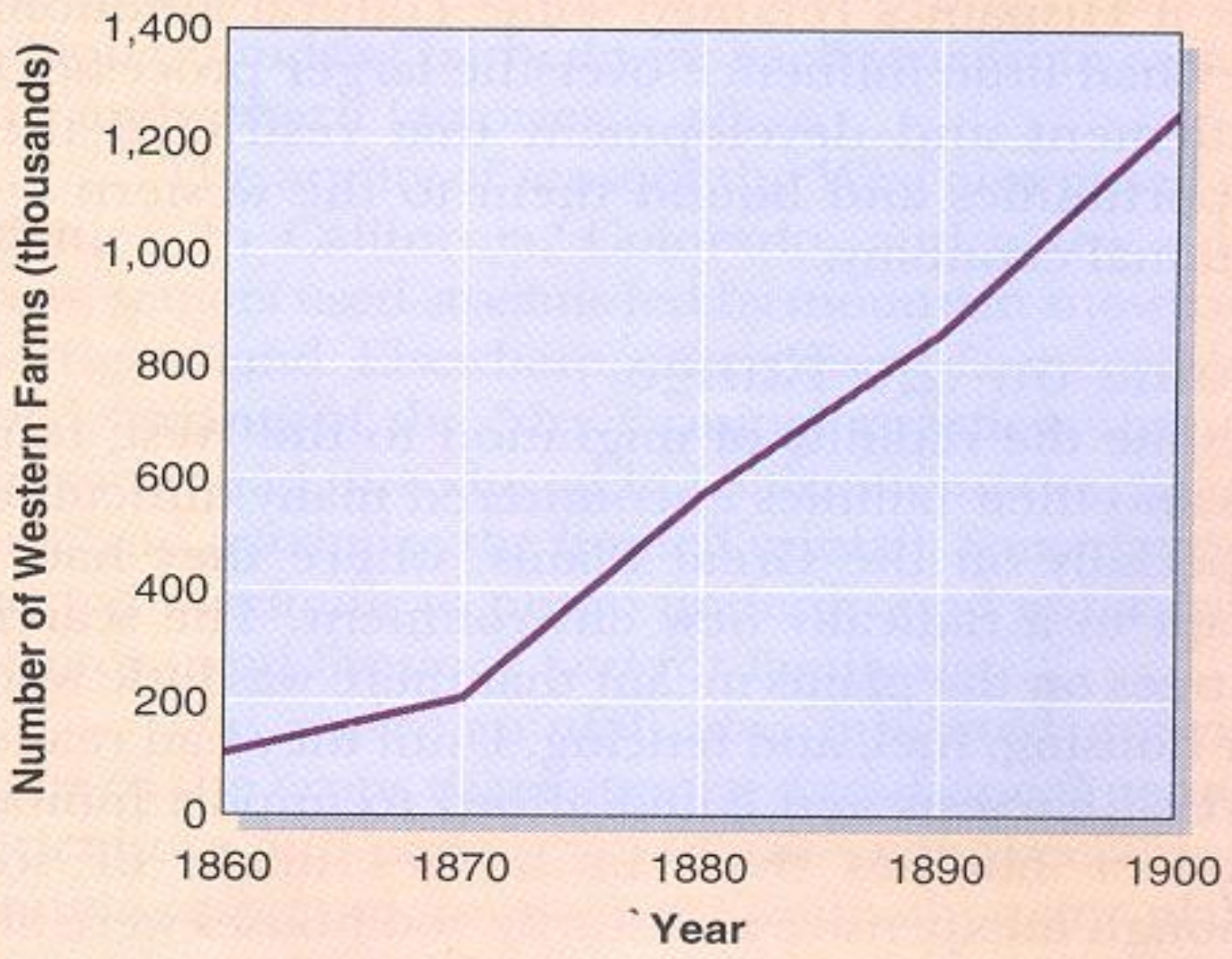
# Dawes Severalty Act (1887)

Wovoka

Wounded Knee, SD (1890)

# The Farm Frontier

## Homestead Act (1862)



# Frederick Jackson Turner “frontier thesis”

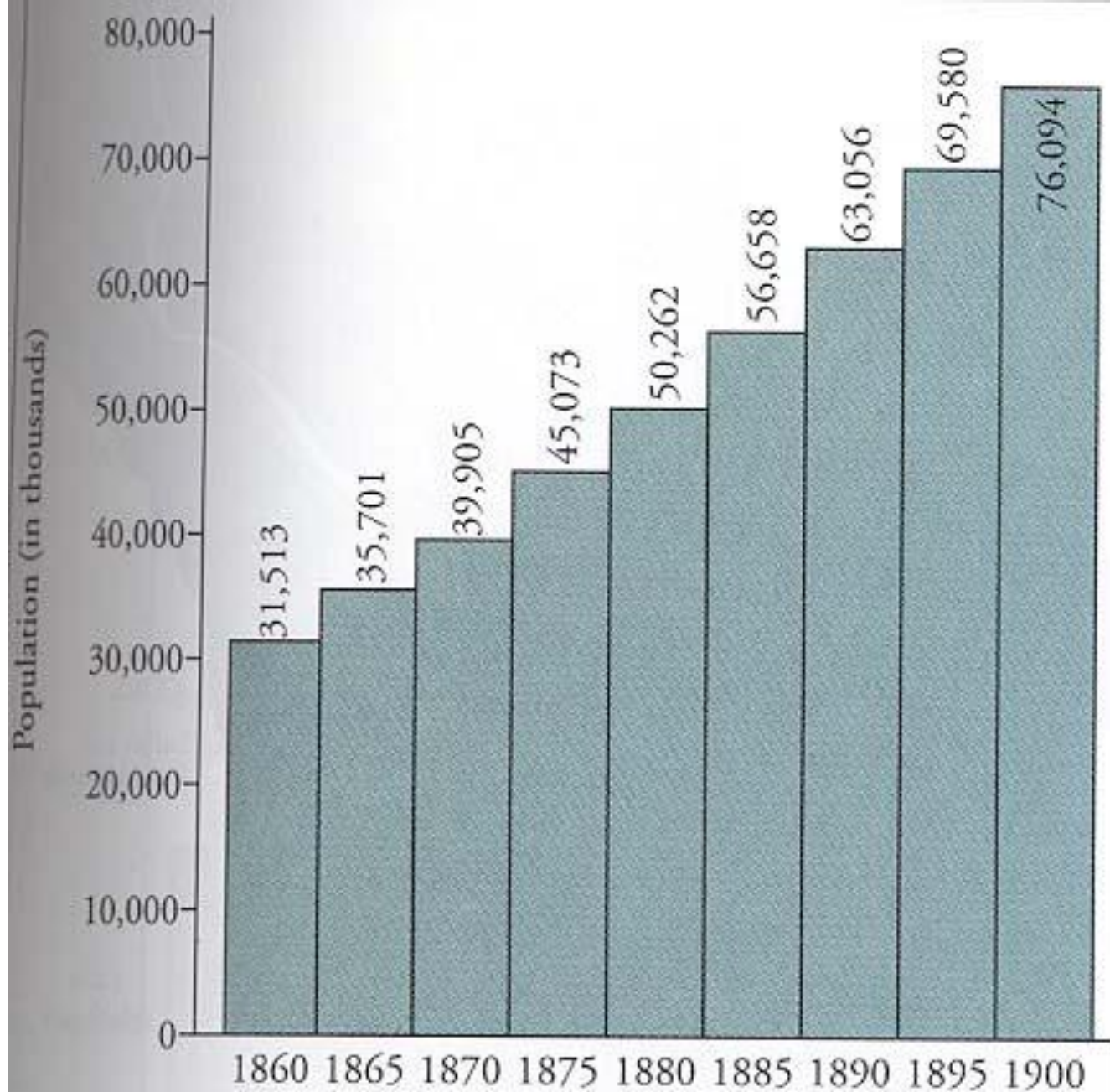




# **The Gilded Age**

(1865-1896)

The Industrialization of America



Population growth, 1860-1900

# 1) Railroads

Cornelius Vanderbilt  
New York Central





Pacific Time



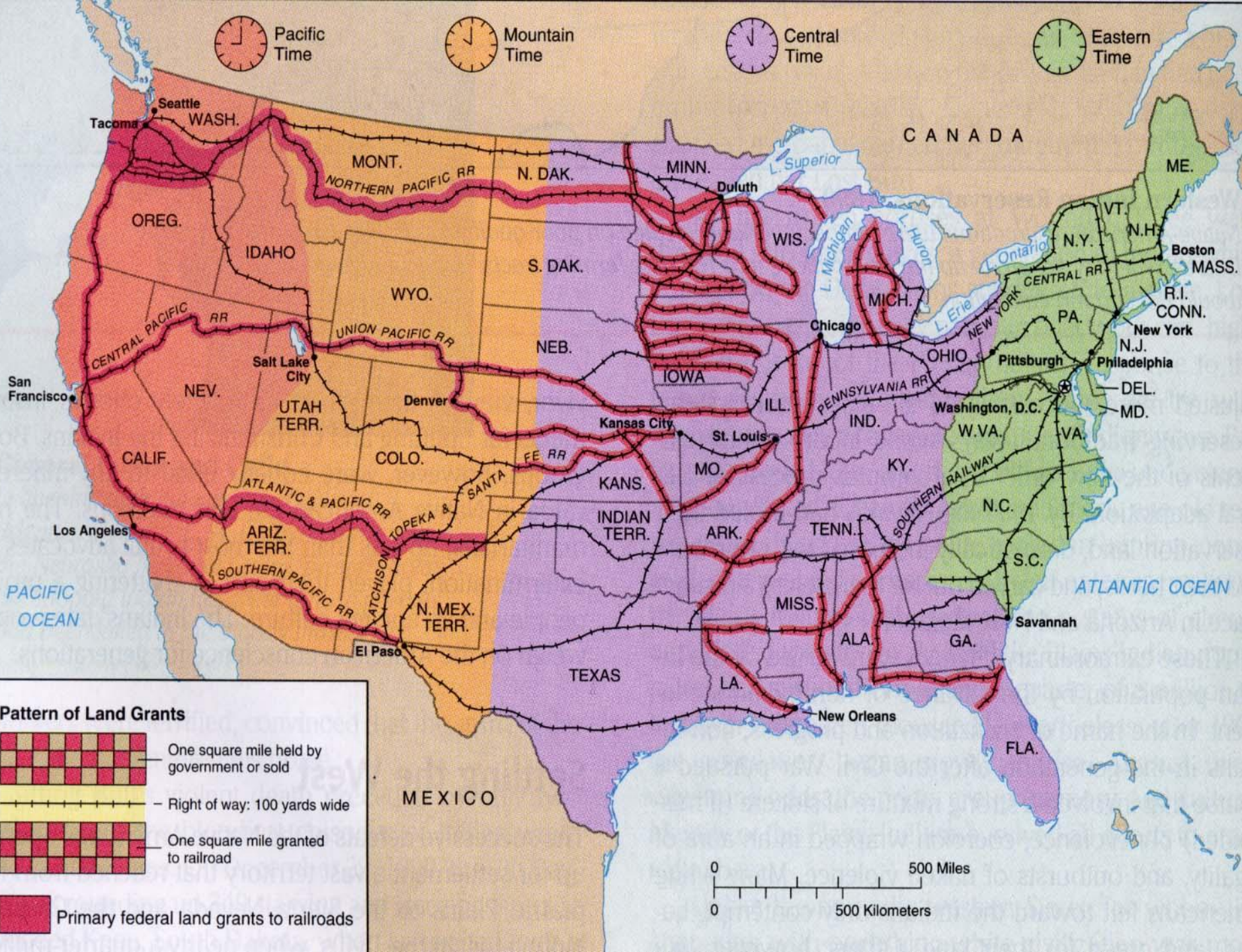
Mountain Time



Central Time



Eastern Time



### Pattern of Land Grants



One square mile held by government or sold



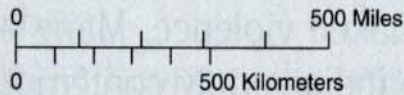
Right of way: 100 yards wide



One square mile granted to railroad



Primary federal land grants to railroads



2) Management Revolution  
Scientific Management

3) Innovation  
Alexander Graham Bell

George Westinghouse

Elisha Otis

Gustavus Swift

Thomas A.  
Edison

## 4) Industrial Organization and Consolidation

Andrew Carnegie

Vertical Integration

John D. Rockefeller

Horizontal Integration

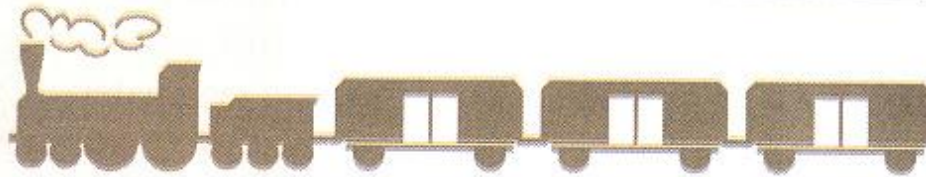
Homestead, PA  
Vertical Integration

"The Gospel of Wealth"

5 Sale to consumer



4 Transportation  
(finished products go to retail stores)



3 Processing (refineries transform crude oil into kerosene, lubricating oil, and paraffin)



2 Transportation  
of raw materials  
(crude oil moves to refineries)



1 Production of raw materials  
(oil is pumped out of the ground)



Vertical integration

Horizontal integration

● Steps in petroleum production/distribution

John D. Rockefeller

Horizontal Integration  
Standard Oil Trust  
Rebates

Theodore Vail

Henry O. Havemayer

James B. Duke

Social Darwinism

Herbert Spencer

Laissez-faire

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* (1776)

William Graham Sumner

What are the necessary downsides  
to rapid industrialization?





# The Downside of an Industrial World

Labor, Urban Expansion, &  
Environmental Change

Labor  
conditions

# Knights of Labor

## Terence Powderly

American Federation of Labor (A.F. of L.)  
Samuel Gompers

1) Wabash Case (1886)

2) Interstate Commerce Act (1887)

Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)

3) *U.S. v. E.C. Knight Company* (1895)

Pullman, Illinois (1894)

George Pullman

American Railway Union

Eugene V. Debs

4) *In re Debs* (1895)

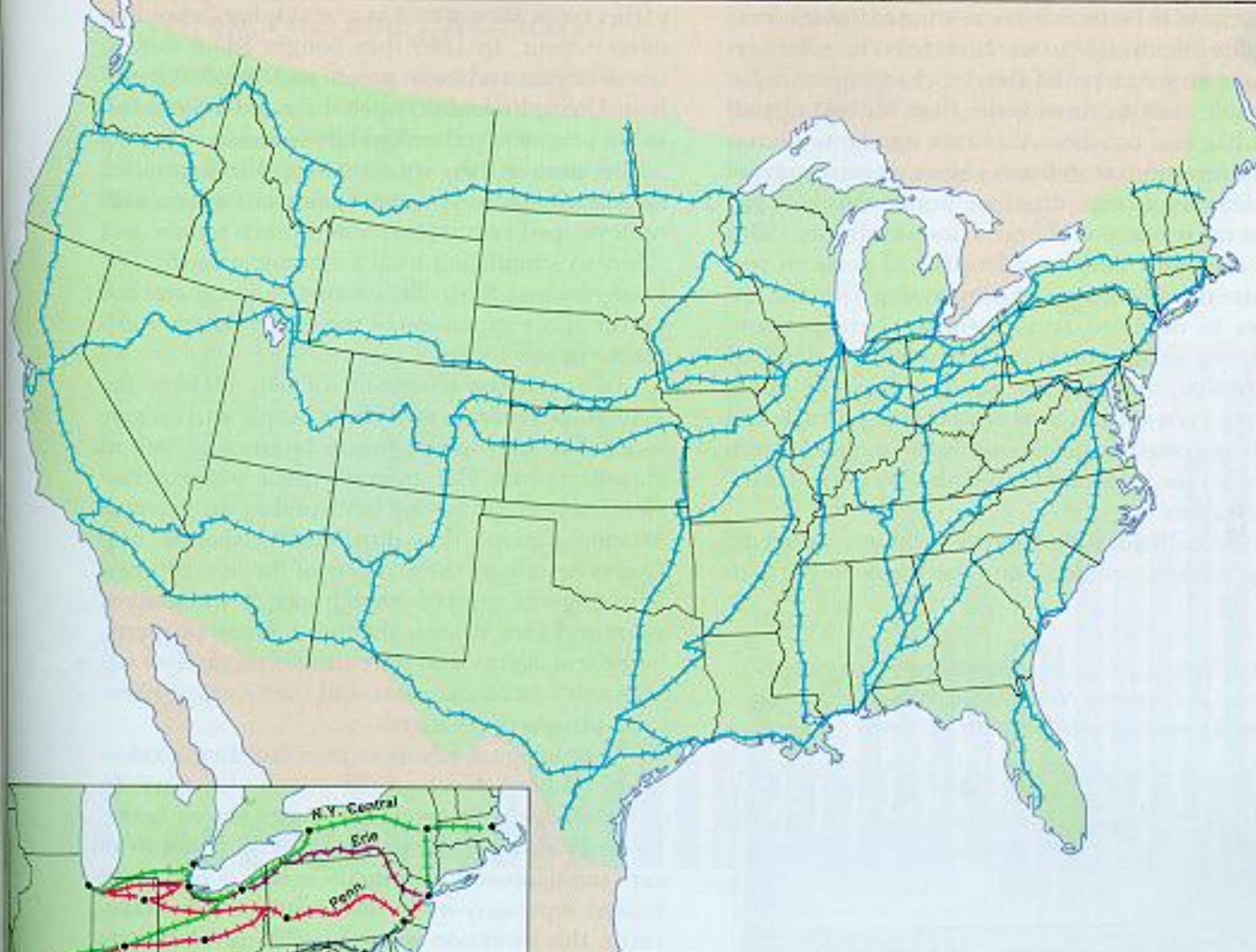
Jacob Riis

*How the Other Half Lives* (1890)

Land

Chicago

Rudolf Herring



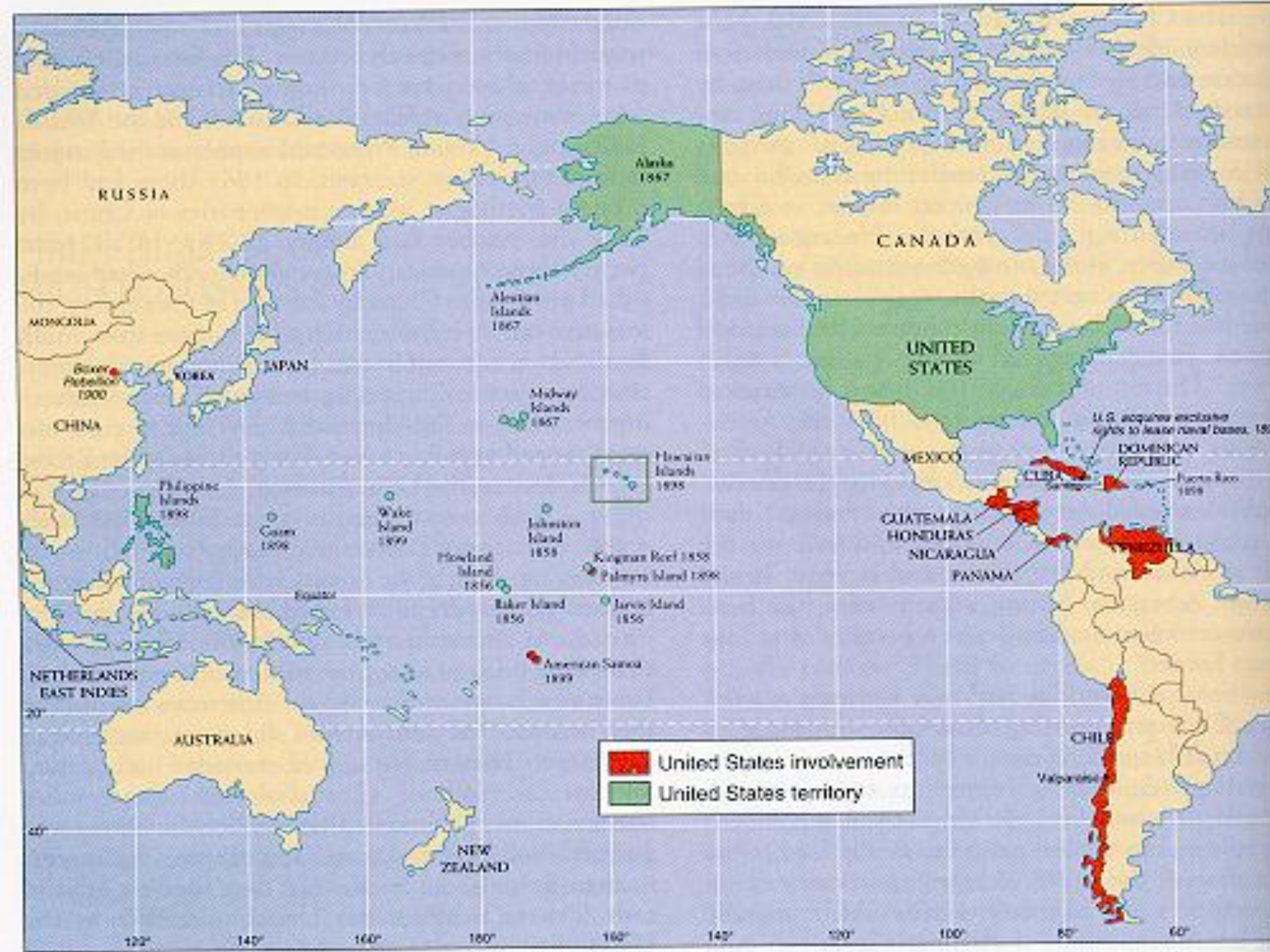
How was the rest of the country affected by population growth and industrialization?





# U.S. Imperialism

Where oh where did my little republic  
go?



Foreign Affairs

Frederick Jackson Turner

*Frontier Thesis*

Josiah Strong

*Our Country*

Alfred T. Mahan

*The Influence of Seapower Upon History*

Brooks Adams

Haitian Revolution (1888)

Brazilian Revolution (1894)

Venezuela Crisis (1895)

Hawaii (1898)

Spanish American War (1898)

Cuban Revolution (1895)

William Randolph Hearst

Yellow Journalism

Havana

*Maine*

Philippines

# THE AMERICAN SOUTH PACIFIC EMPIRE, 1900



Theodore Roosevelt  
“Roughriders”  
San Juan Hill

Golden Retriever

Roosevelt Corollary

“Big Stick Diplomacy”

Panama Canal

Philippe Bunau-Varilla

William Howard Taft

“Dollar Diplomacy”

Woodrow Wilson

"Missionary Diplomacy"

As the United States established itself as a powerful economic, political, and Imperial nation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, how did the public deal with the issues of unregulated growth?





# **Progressive Era (1896-1920)**

Reaction? Reform? Diversity?

# Triangle Shirtwaist Company (1911)

1) Election of 1896

William McKinley

William Jennings Bryan

## **2-Muckrakers**

Lincoln Steffans

*The Shame of the Cities*

Ida Tarbell

*History of Standard Oil*

## **3-Middle Class**

## 5 Areas of Reform

### 1. Direct Democracy

Corruption

Initiative & Referendum

Direct Primaries

17th Amendment

## 2. Active Government

### Regulation

“trustbusting”

“watchdog agencies”

### 3- Humanitarian

Social uplift

Settlement Houses

Jane Addams

Hull House

“Welfare State”

## 4. Efficiency and Urban Planning

City Manager

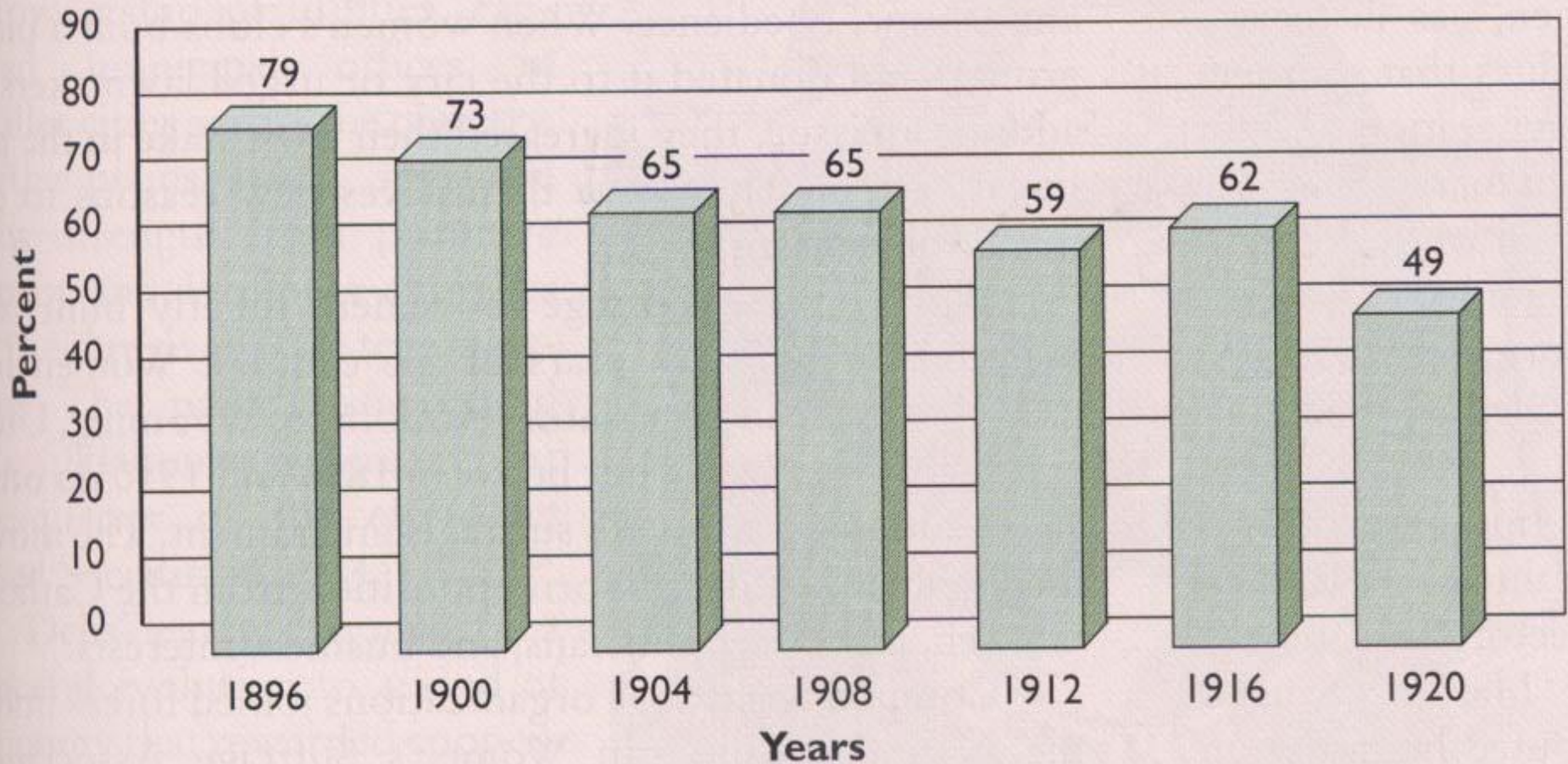
Frederick Olmstead

Sam Jones

## 5) Preservation -vs.- Scientific Conservation

John Muir - Gifford Pinchot

# Paradoxes of Progressivism



Percentage of eligible voters who cast ballots in the Progressive Era declined from the Gilded Age, as elections became more “educational” and voters lost interest

By the second decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is the United States ready to become a player on the international scene?





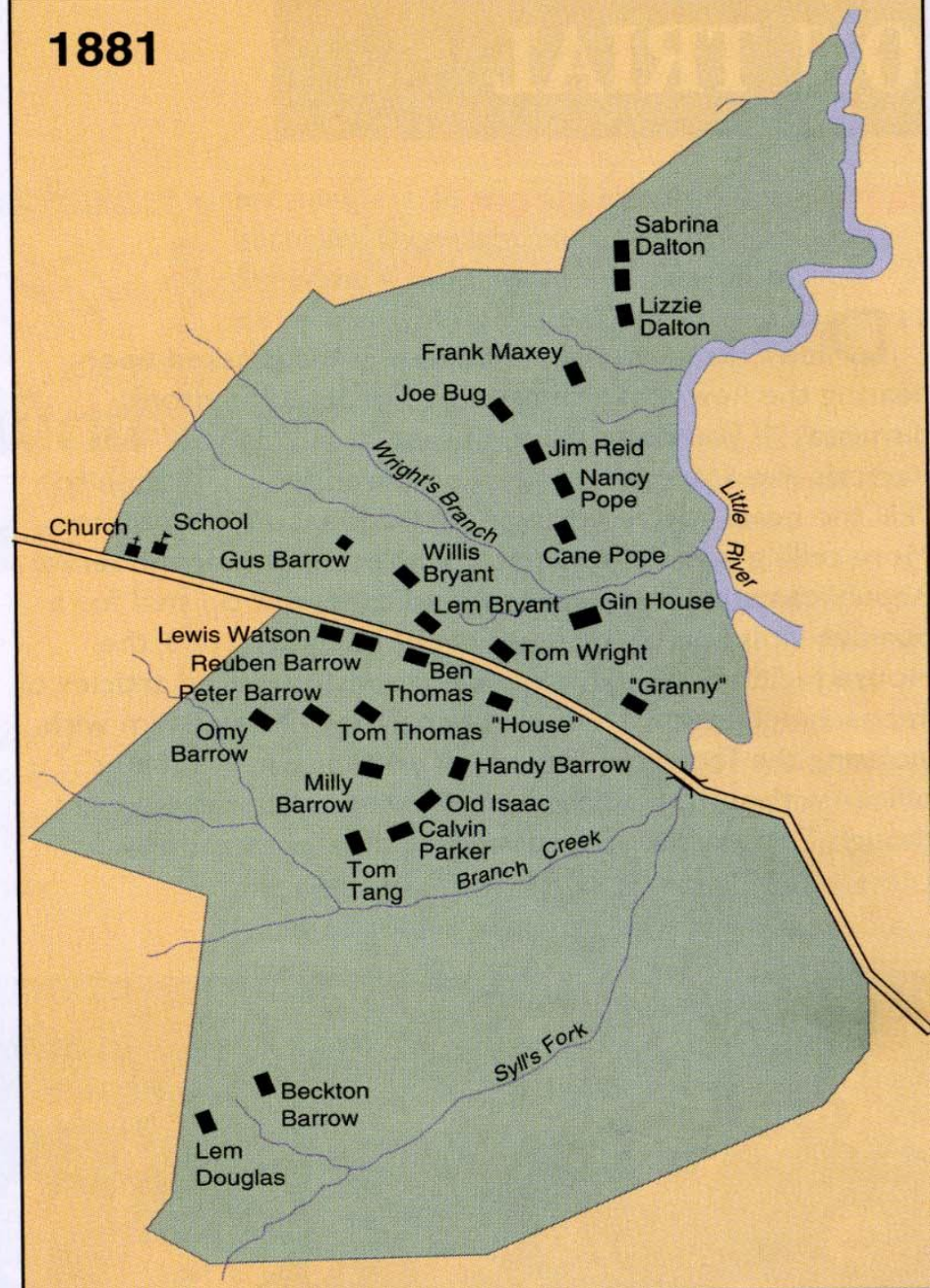
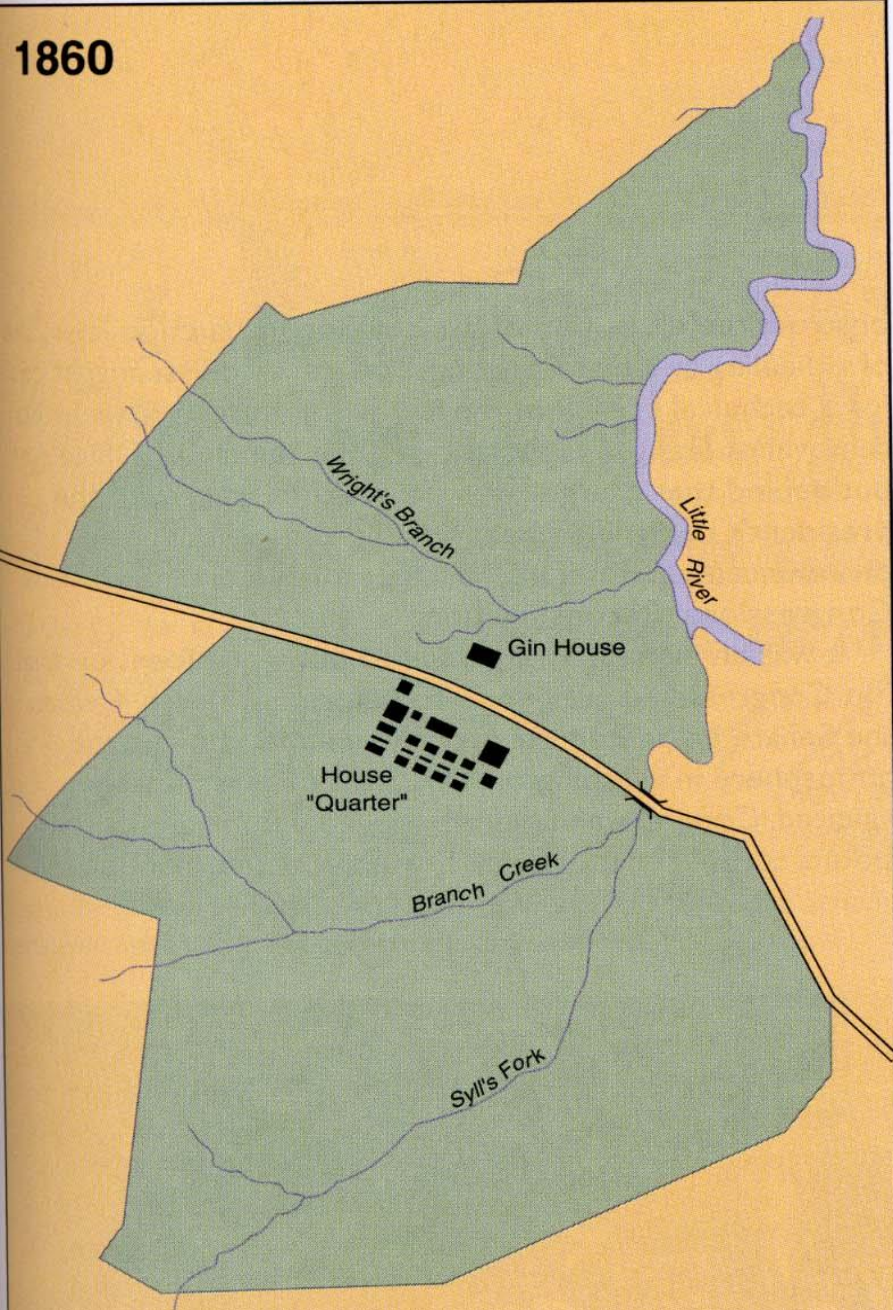
# The Marginalized Masses

A Search for Agency

sharecropping

tenant farming

crop-lien system



Effect of sharecropping in the South: Barrow Plantation in Georgia.

Disfranchisement

Poll Tax

Literacy Test

Grandfather Clause

“white primary”

Jim Crow laws

*Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)

Homer Plessy

*Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)

Homer Plessy

Lynchings

Booker T. Washington  
Tuskegee Institute  
Atlanta Compromise (1895)

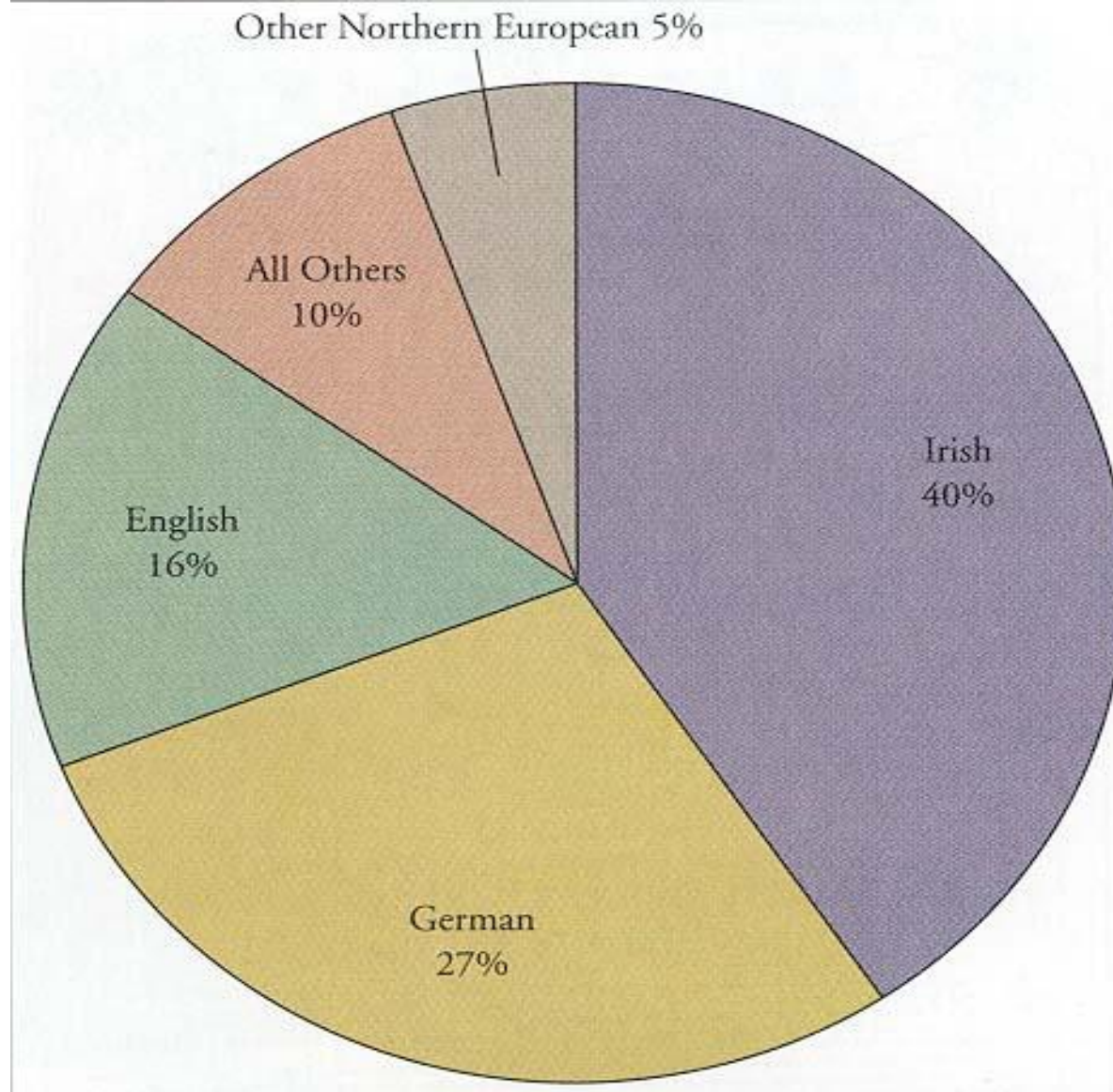
W.E.B. Du Bois

National Association for the  
Advancement of Colored People

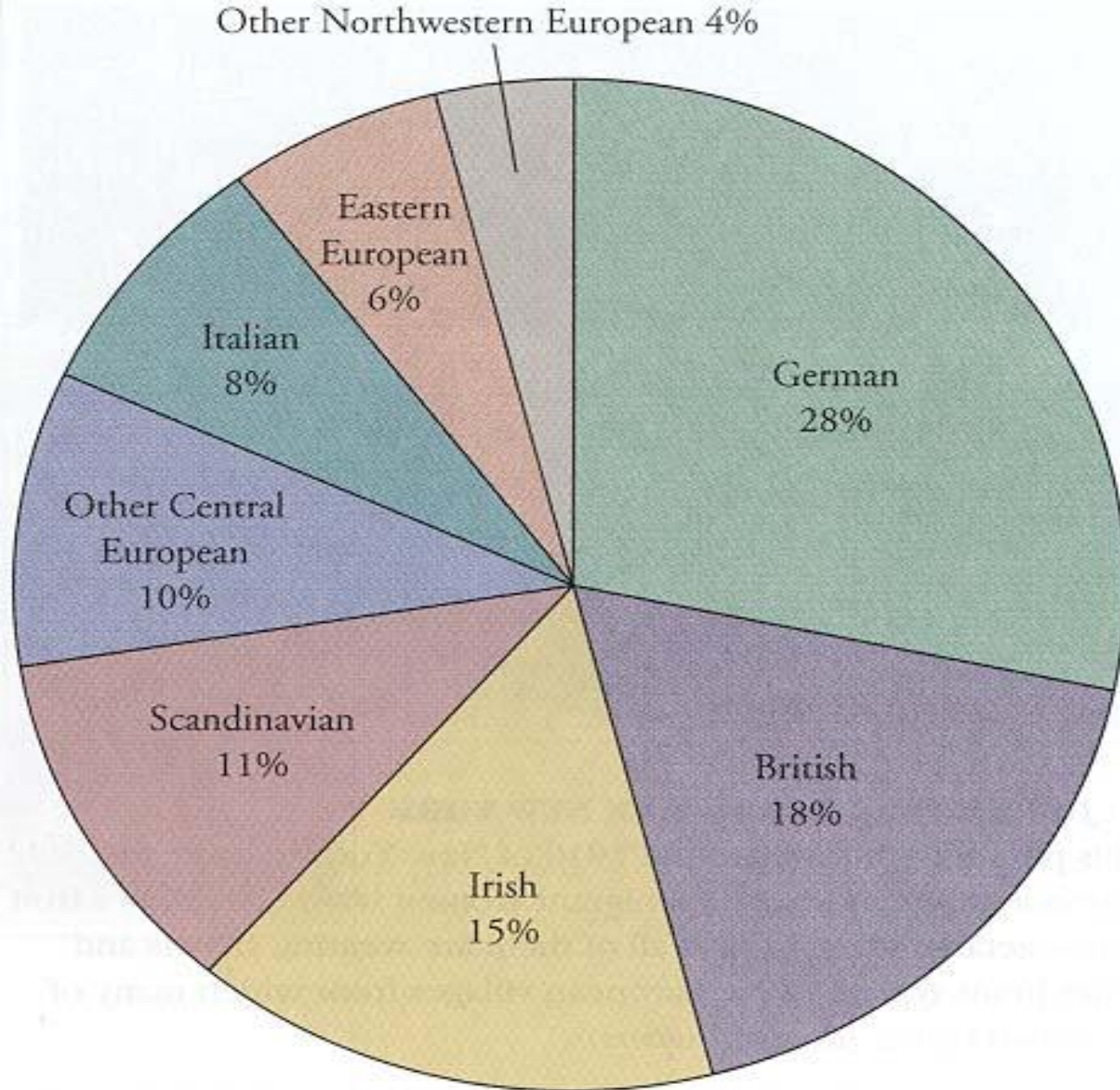
# Immigration

“Old Immigration” (1840s and 1850s)

"New Immigration" (1880-1914)

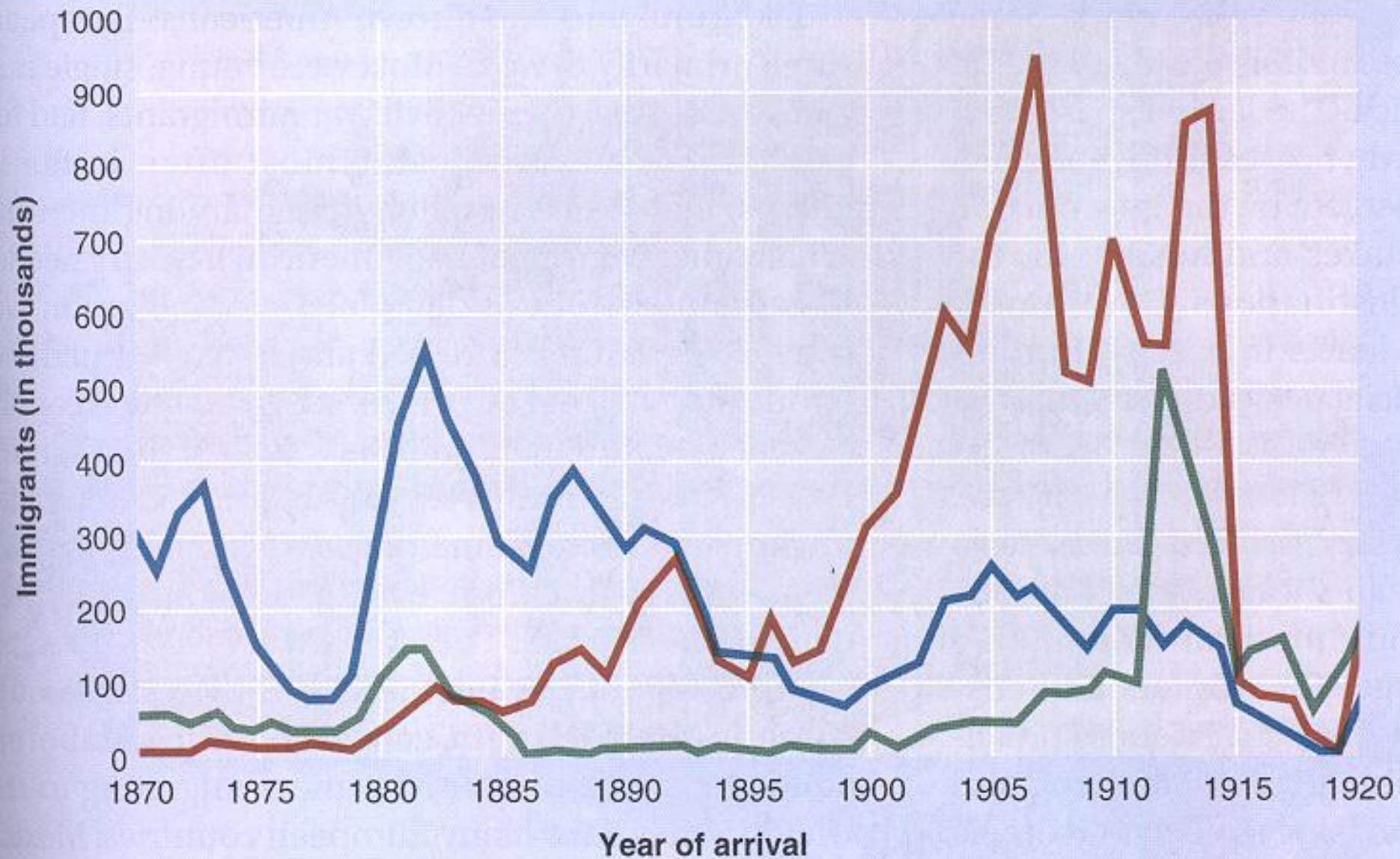


Sources of Immigration, 1840-1860



Sources of Immigration, 1860-1900

# Immigration to the United States, 1870–1920



— Northern and western Europe

— Southern and eastern Europe

— Asia, Africa, and the Americas

# The Chinese

# Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)

# Immigration Restriction League

# Ellis Island

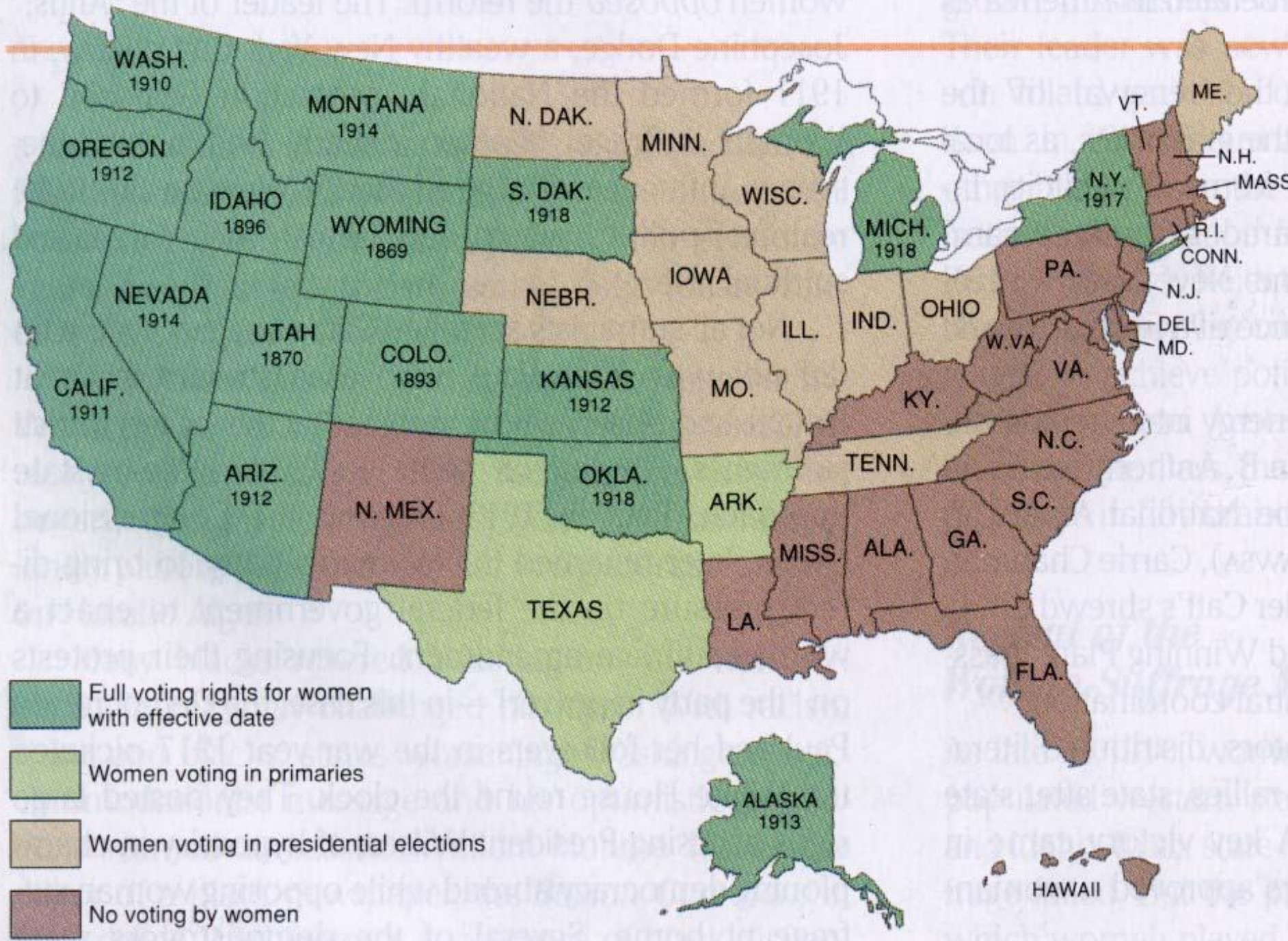
Women's Rights Movement

Alice Paul

National Suffrage Association

Carrie Chapman Catt

19th Amendment



Are You Free?





# **World War I (1914-1918)**

The United States Steps Up (Sort of)!



*U-boats*

*Lusitania* (1915)

*Sussex* Pledge

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

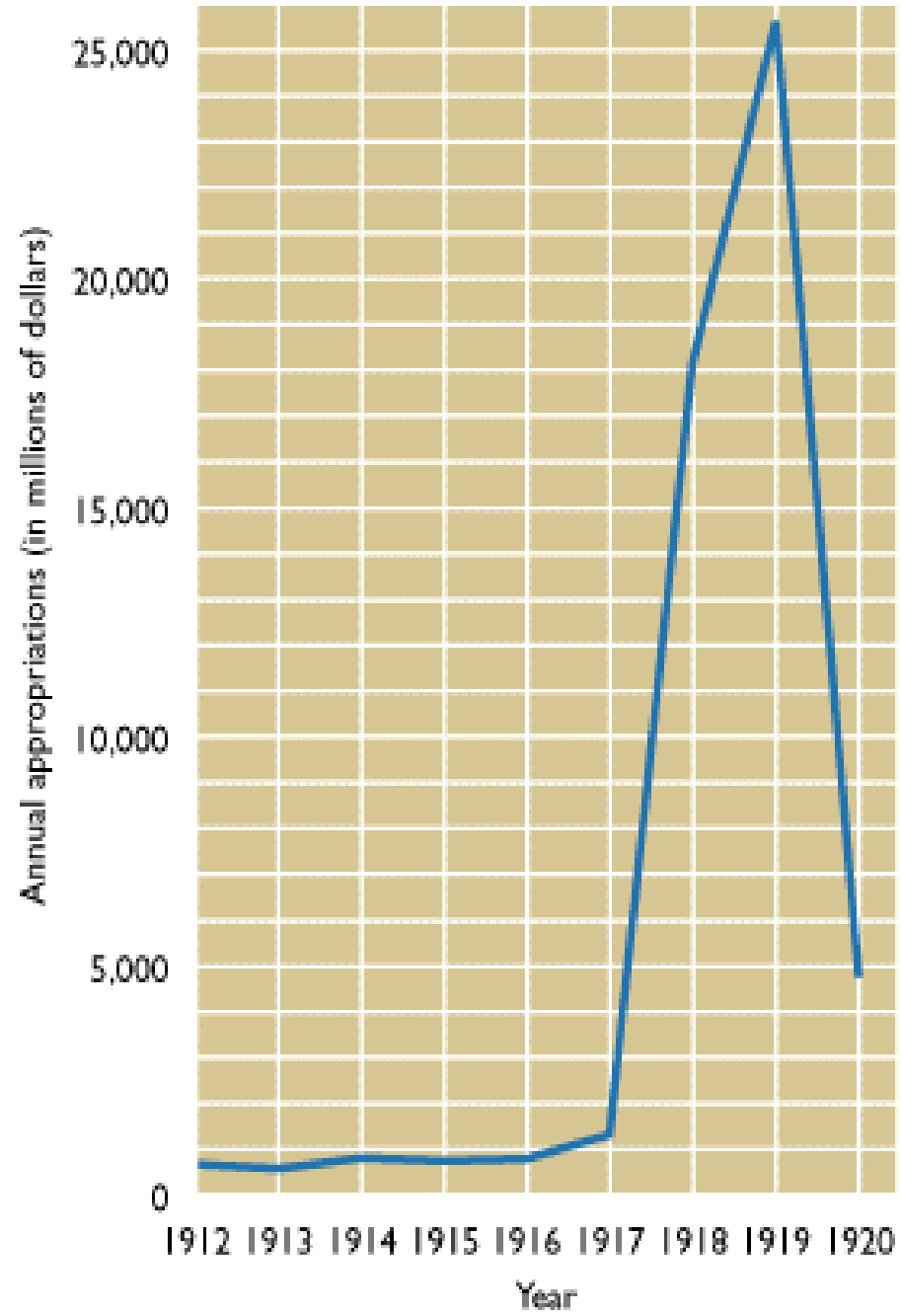
Zimmerman Telegram

1-Conscription

2-War Industries Board

Bernard Baruch

# THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE FEDERAL BUDGET



# 3-Food Administration

## Herbert Hoover

# 4-Committee on Public Information

## George Creel

5-Sedition Act

*Schenck v. U.S.* (1919)

## 6-"The Great Migration"

American Expeditionary Force (AEF)

John “Blackjack” Pershing

Fourteen Points

League of Nations

Treaty of Versailles (1919)

"Irreconcilables"

William Borah

"Reservationists"

Henry Cabot Lodge

How did participating in a world war change the United States of America; was this change for the better?





# Era of Paradox: 1920s

**Part I:** Looking Inward in a Time of Prosperity  
Isolationism, Economic Imperialism, and Moralism

**Part II:** Defining a New American Culture  
Cultural Liberation, Leisure, Individualism, and  
Consumerism

Isolationism?

Calvin Coolidge

Coolidge Prosperity

Trickle Down Economics

Associationalism

Economic Imperialism

Reparations

Dawes Plan

American Relief Administration

# Looking Inward

## Tensions:

Bolshevik Revolution (1917)

“Red Summer” (1919)

Labor Strikes

“Red Scare” (1920)

Xenophobia

“nativism”

Emergency Immigration Act (1921)

National Origins Act (1924)

“Culture of Fear”

Sacco-Vanzetti Case

*The Fundamentals* (1910)

fundamentalists

William Jennings Bryan

John T. Scopes

Clarence Darrow

Prohibition

18th Amendment

Volstead Act

Ku Klux Klan

William J. Simmons

Was this the sentiment of most  
people?



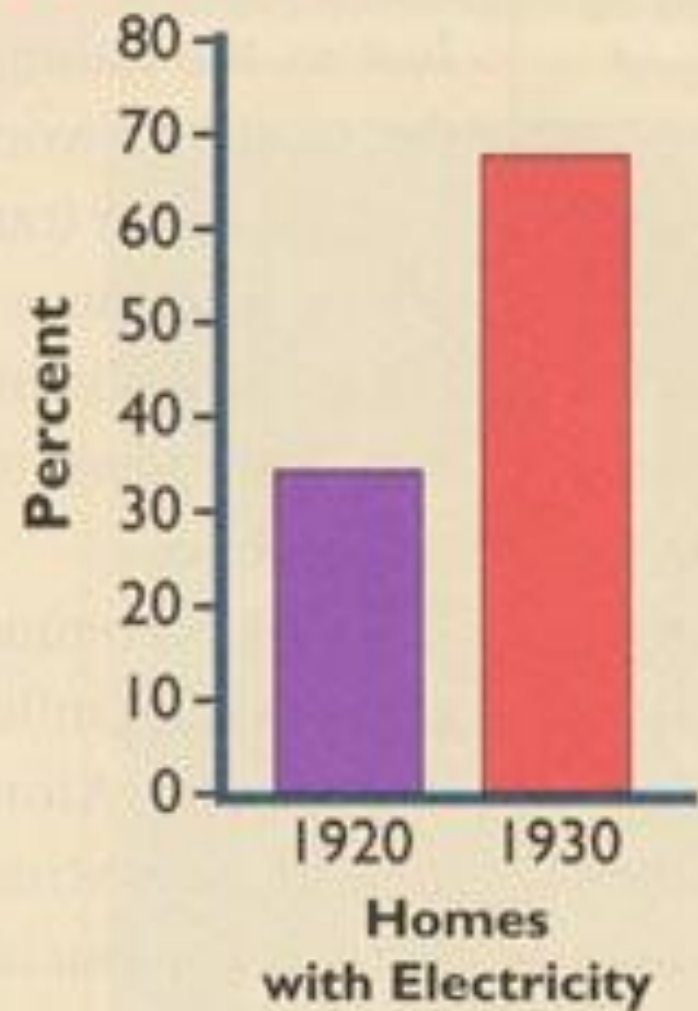
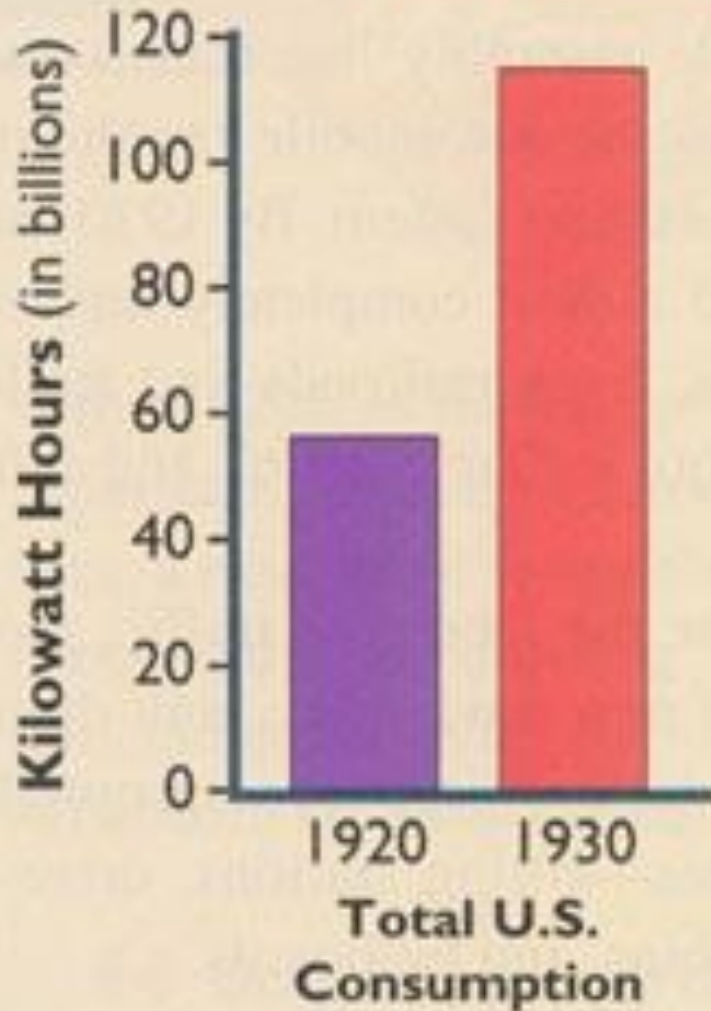


# Era of Paradox: 1920s

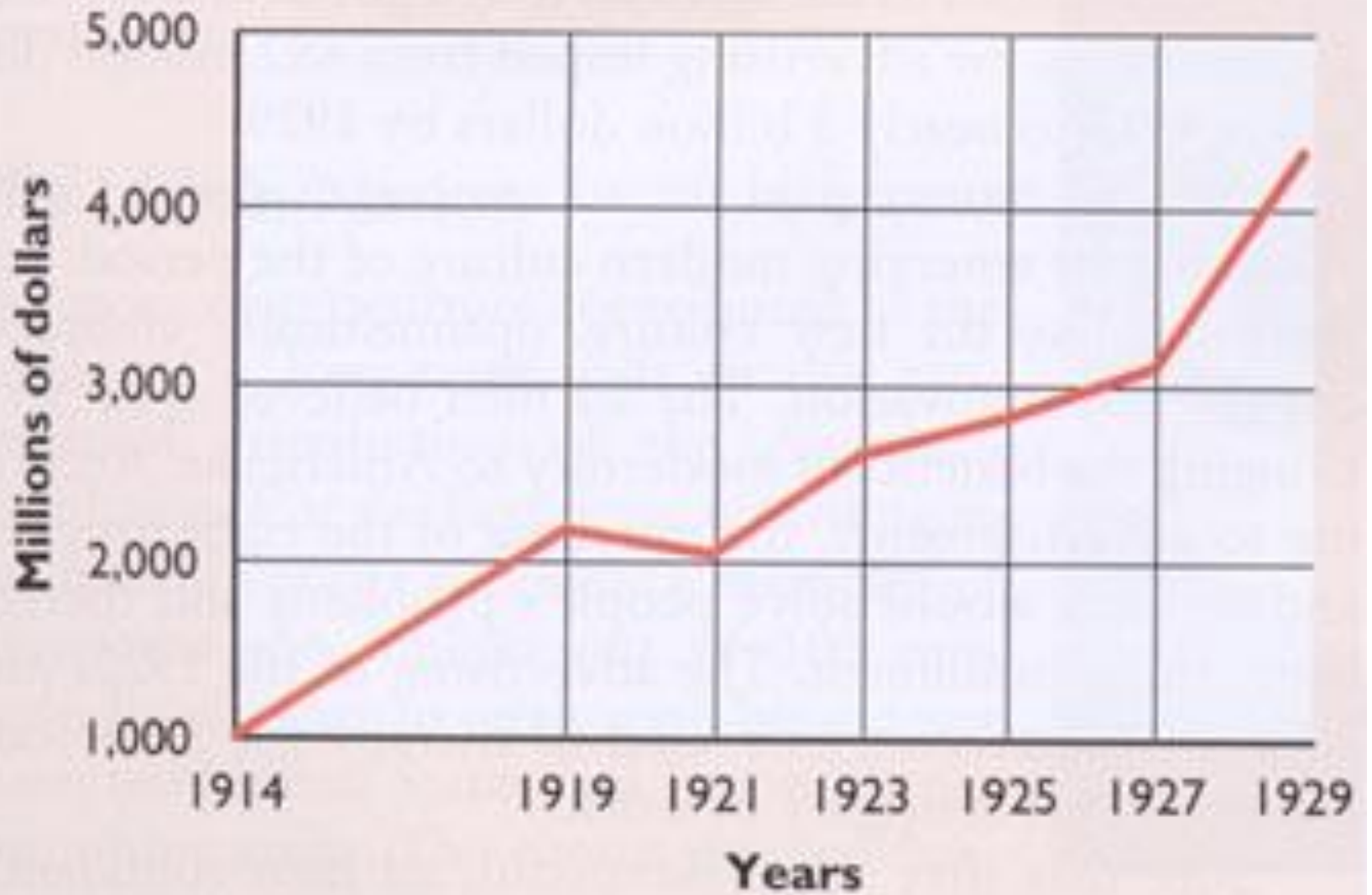
**Part I:** Looking Inward in a Time of Prosperity  
Isolationism, Economic Imperialism, and Moralism

**Part II:** Defining a New American Culture  
Cultural Liberation, Leisure, Individualism, and  
Consumerism

## ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION



The changing nature of America



Consumer spending on recreation

1) “Coolidge Prosperity”

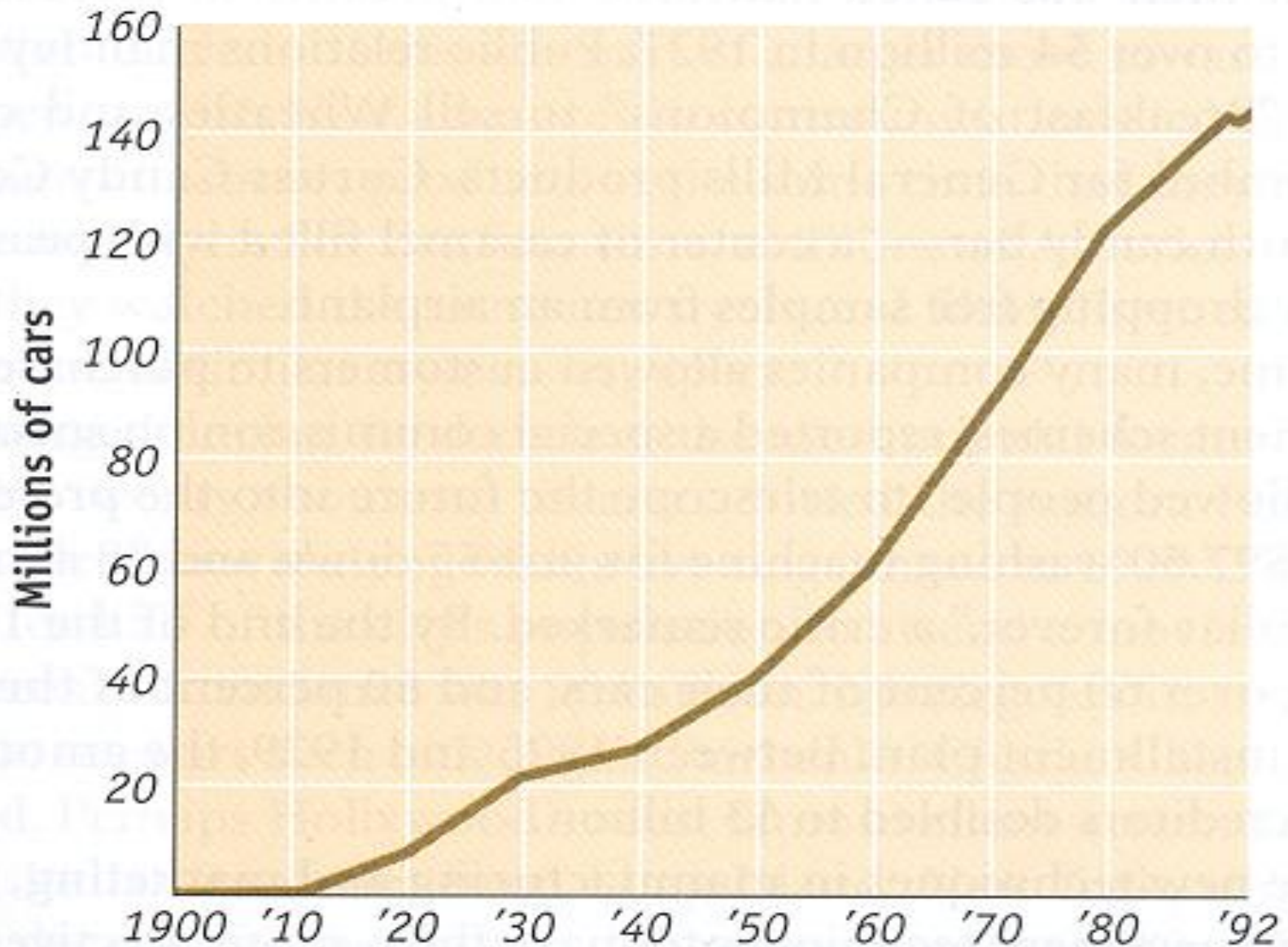
Bruce Barton

*The Man Nobody Knows* (1925)

Apostles of Modernity

# Henry Ford

## Model T



Number of registered cars in America. It reveals the growing significance of the automobile.

# General Motors

## 2) Roaring 20s

League of Women's Voters

Margaret Sanger

“flappers”

Changes of Youth

Dating

Leisure Culture

Jazz

Volstead Act  
“speakeasy”  
Al Capone

# Individualism

**Isolationism -vs- Econ Imperialism**

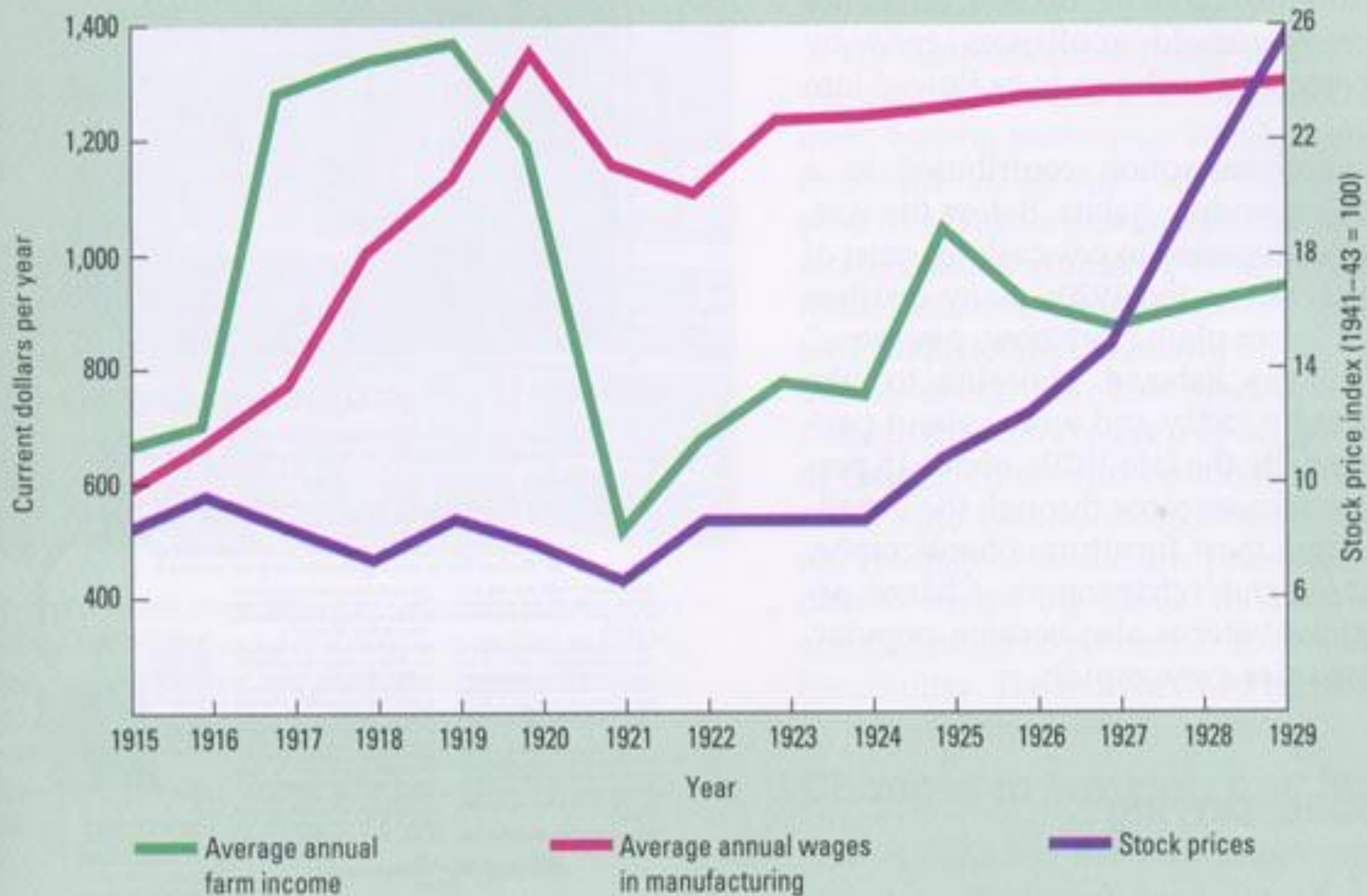
**Conservatism -vs- Cultural Liberation**

**Individualism -vs- Consumerism**





# **The Great Depression**



Economic indicators

Herbert Hoover (1929-33)

"Buy on Margin"

Stock Market Crash (October 1929)

Bonus Army

Hawley Smoot Tariff (1930)

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1932)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1933-45)

"One Hundred Days"

"First New Deal"

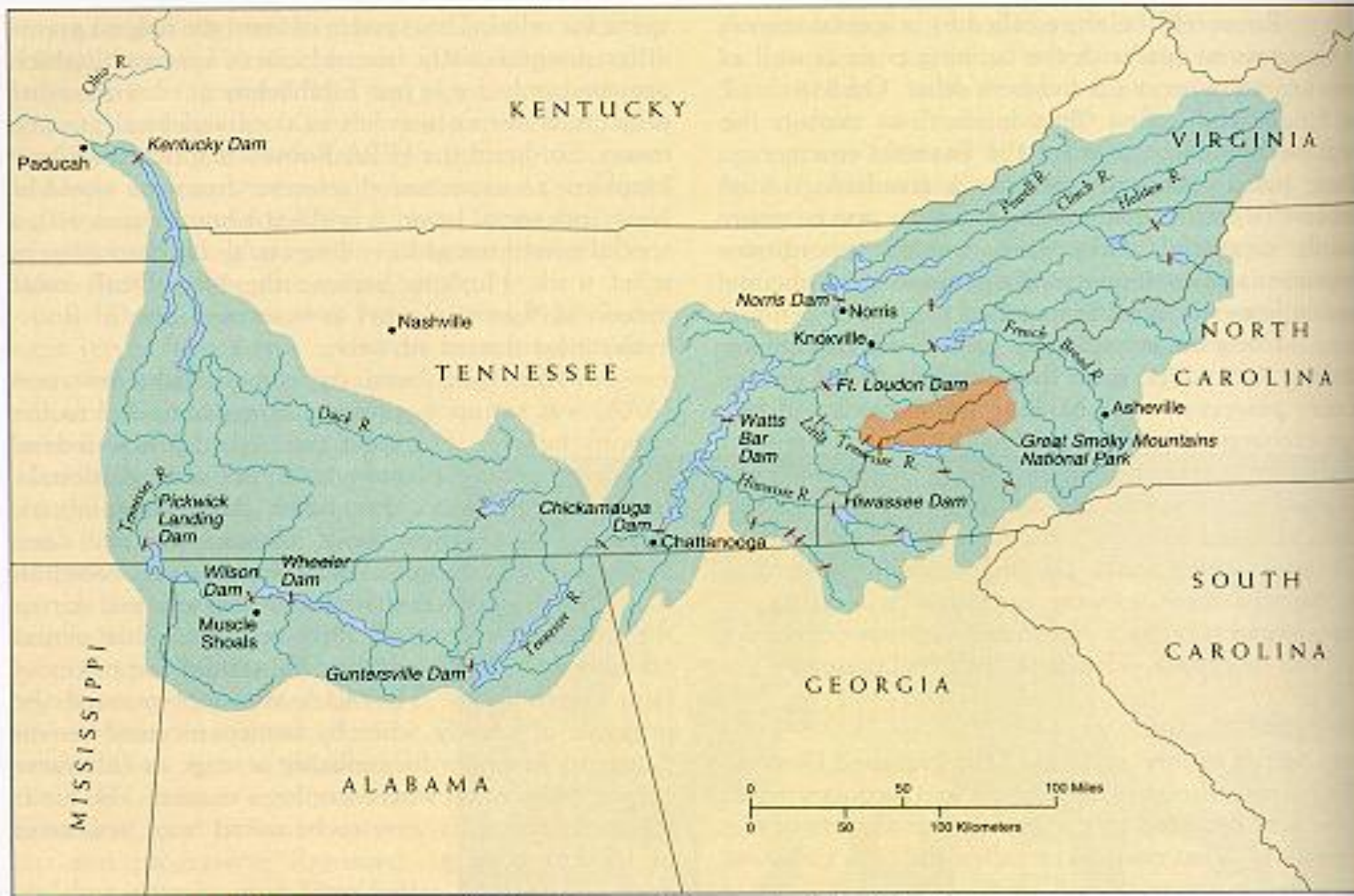
# Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

National Recovery Administration (NRA)

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

# The TVA -- Tennessee Valley Authority

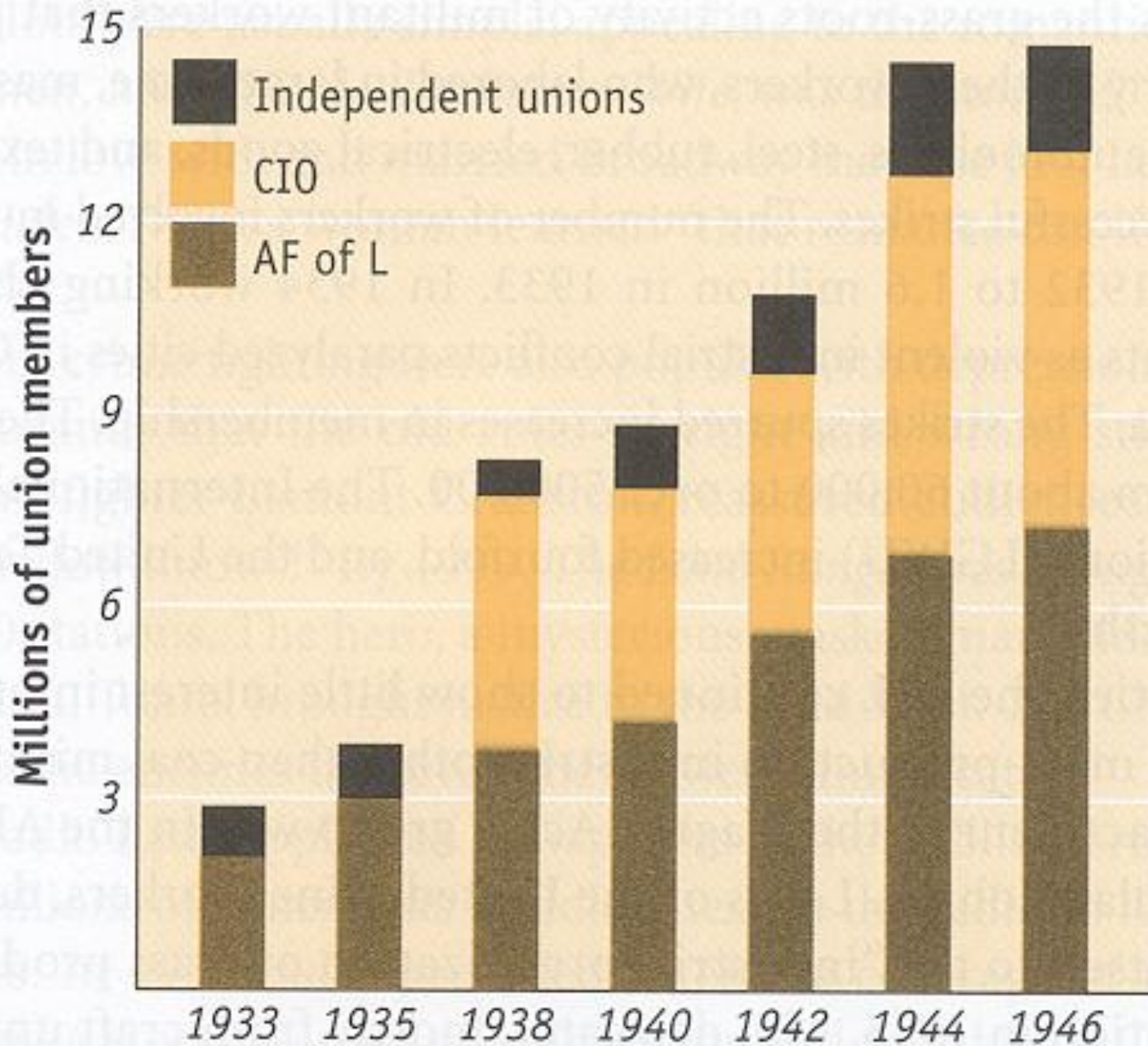


"Second New Deal"

Social Security Act

Wagner Labor Relations Act

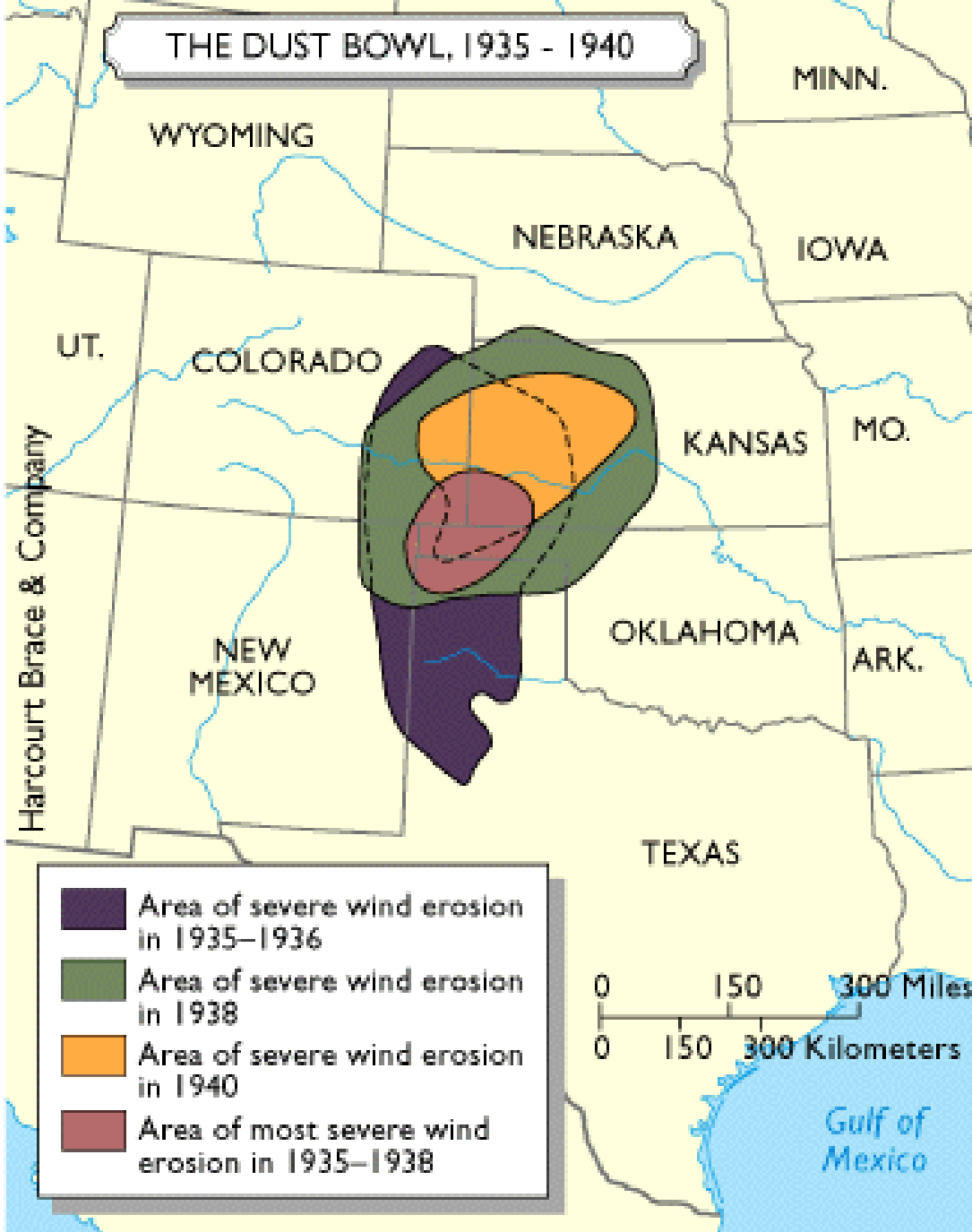
Fair Labor Standards Act



Labor Union Membership

“Dust Bowl”

# THE DUST BOWL, 1935 - 1940



# New Deal Significances

