



PERIOD 6

1865-1898

TEST REVIEW

MR. POGREBA, PARKER SCHOOL AP US HISTORY

5364 MELBERRY STREET, NEW YORK CITY
COPYRIGHT 1907.
BY DETROIT PHOTOGRAPH

10-17%

HOW MUCH OF THE TEST WILL COME FROM PERIOD 4?

Test Format for Paper APUSH Test 2021

Section 1A: Multiple Choice (40%)

55 multiple choice questions in 55 minutes, usually appearing in sets of 3-4 questions keyed to reading, interpreting, and analyzing texts, images, graphs, and maps.



Section 2A: Document-Based Question (25%)

Focused on 1754-1980, the DBQ is a one-hour essay response to 7 sources.



Section 1B: Short Answer (20%)

Question 1 (1-2 secondary sources covering 1754-1980) and Question 2 (1 primary source covering 1754-1980) are required. Question 3/4 (1491-2001) allow student choice and do not include sources.

Section 2B: Long Essay (15%)

Students choose from 3 options to answer a 40 minute essay about one of three periods (1491-1800), (1800-1898), or (1890-2001).

LAST MONTH REVIEW STRATEGY

BIG ARGUMENTS

Make sure you can articulate answers, develop thesis statements, and contextualize these big arguments.

KEY POINTS

Review these key points, narrowed down from our notes throughout the year. Pay particular attention to bolded terms.

CONTEXT

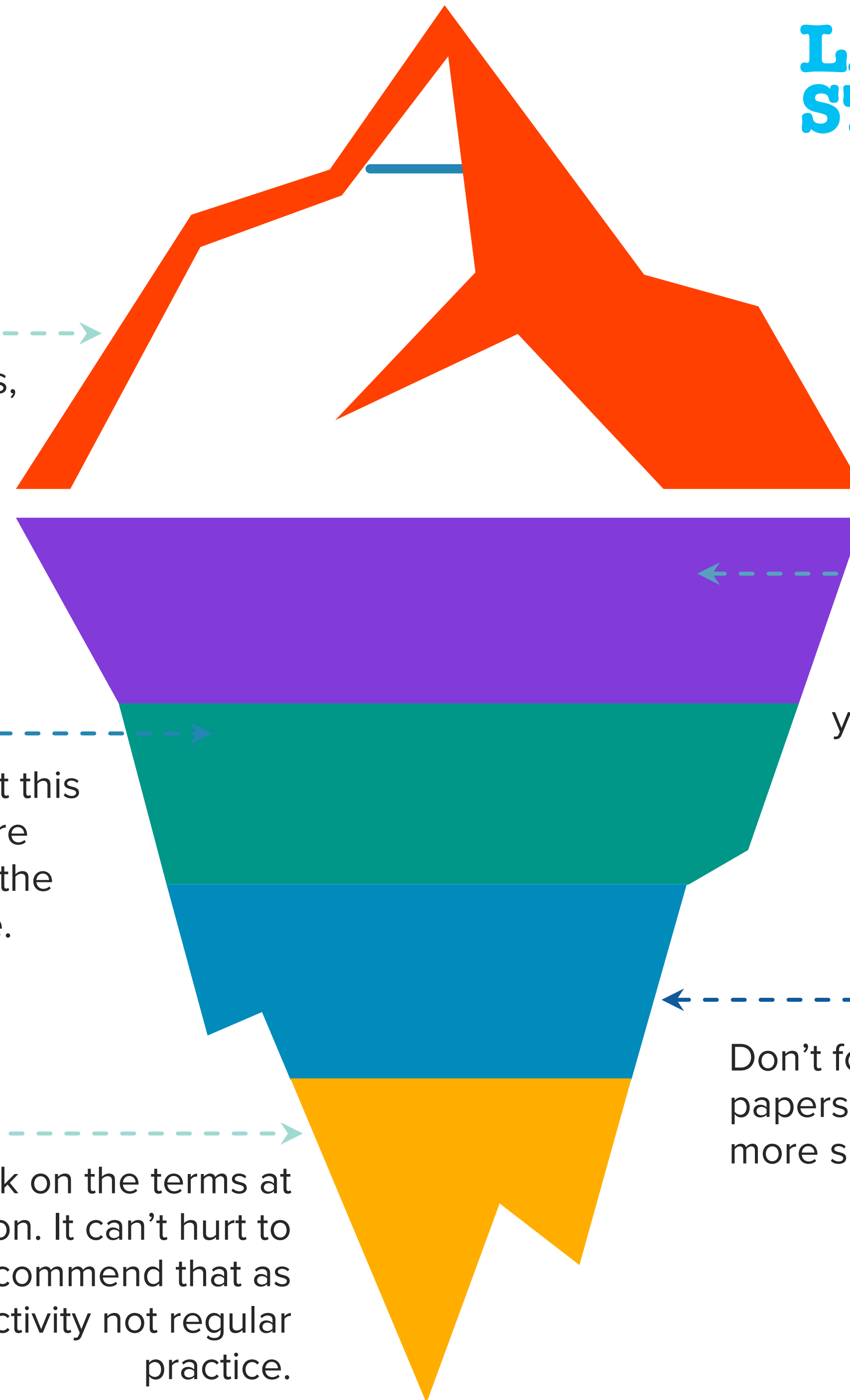
Think about how you can connect this unit to past historical events, future events, and events happening in the rest of the world at the same time.

TEST PREP

Don't forget to review rubrics, sample papers, multiple choice questions and more specific test prep!

TERMS

Your lowest priority is to work on the terms at the end of the presentation. It can't hurt to review those, but I would recommend that as a quick, periodic Quizlet activity not regular practice.



THE BIG ARGUMENTS

THE KEY IDEAS

BIG ARGUMENTS

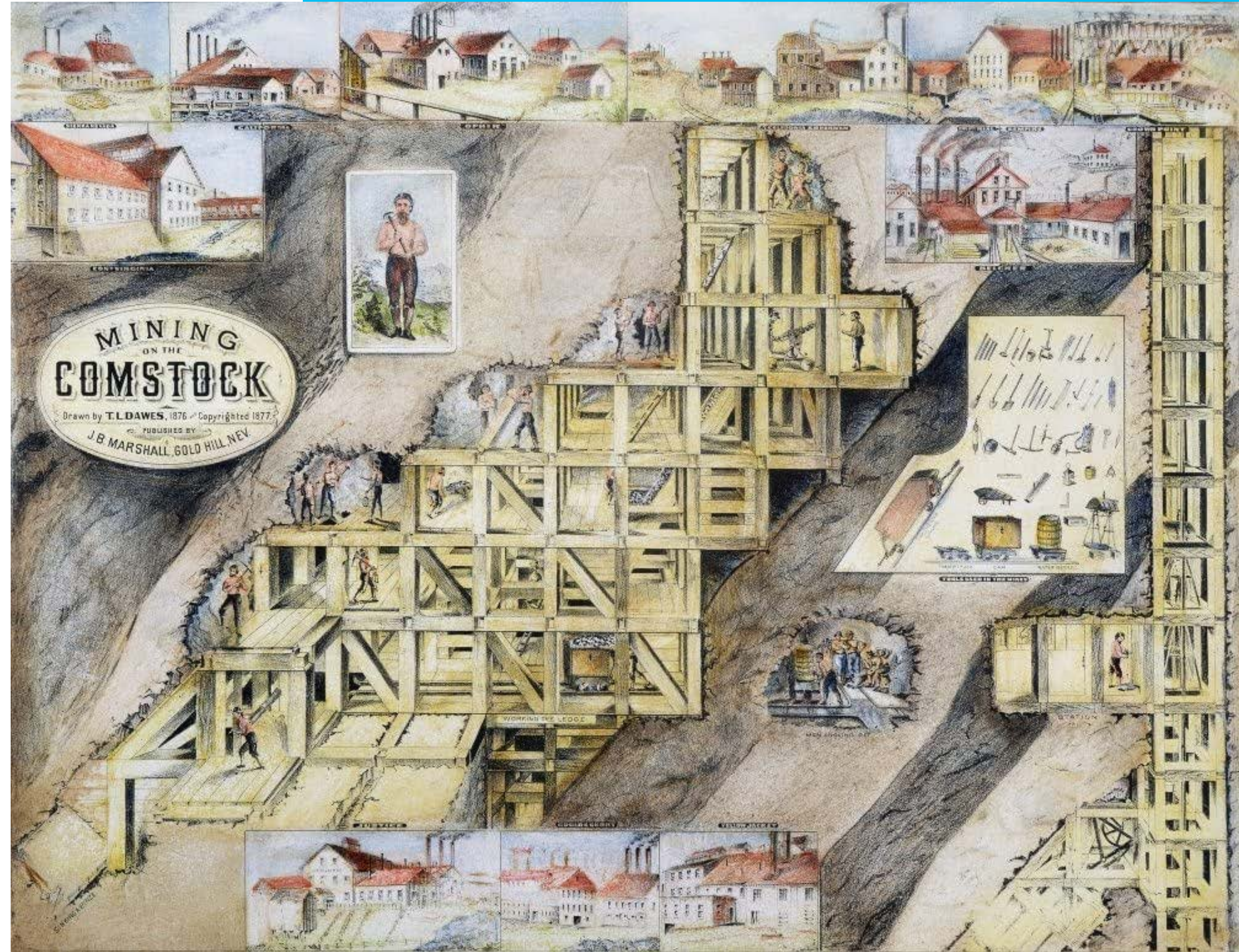
- ✓ Laissez faire ideology, industrialization and technological advances drove a massive expansion in American capitalism and giant businesses. Leaders like Carnegie and Rockefeller earned huge fortunes. While the standard of living increased for almost all Americans, the gap between the rich and poor grew.
- ✓ Migration became a central feature of American life, with massive numbers of immigrants coming to the country. This generated another wave of nativism, this time directed at Asian and Southern European immigrants.
- ✓ Farmer and workers' organizations began to resist the power of big business and demanded regulation.
- ✓ With Indian peoples largely subdued by the end of the century and white settlers in every corner of the West, Americans began to believe that the frontier that characterized American life had come to an end.
- ✓ Some advocated a belief system called **Social Darwinism** that held people in poverty were there because of inferiority while others adopted the idea of the **Gospel of Wealth** holding that the rich had a duty to the poor.
- ✓ Racist policy and violence became more entrenched as a new generation of African-American leaders rose with competing visions for the future of their people.

**YOU MUST
REMEMBER
THIS**

KEY POINTS WORTH LOCKING AWAY IN THE BRAIN

WESTWARD EXPANSION, PART 1

- Mining
 - The 1849 Gold Rush is reenacted repeatedly, from the **Comstock Lode** in Nevada to the Black Hills of South Dakota.
 - Eventually, the era of independent prospectors gives way to massive corporate mining.
- Agriculture
 - Technology like **barbed wire** (1873), the **sodbuster** (1868), and **refrigerated cars** (1869) make homesteading easier.
 - 2.5 million acres are settled by the **Homestead Act**.



COMSTOCK LODGE MINE

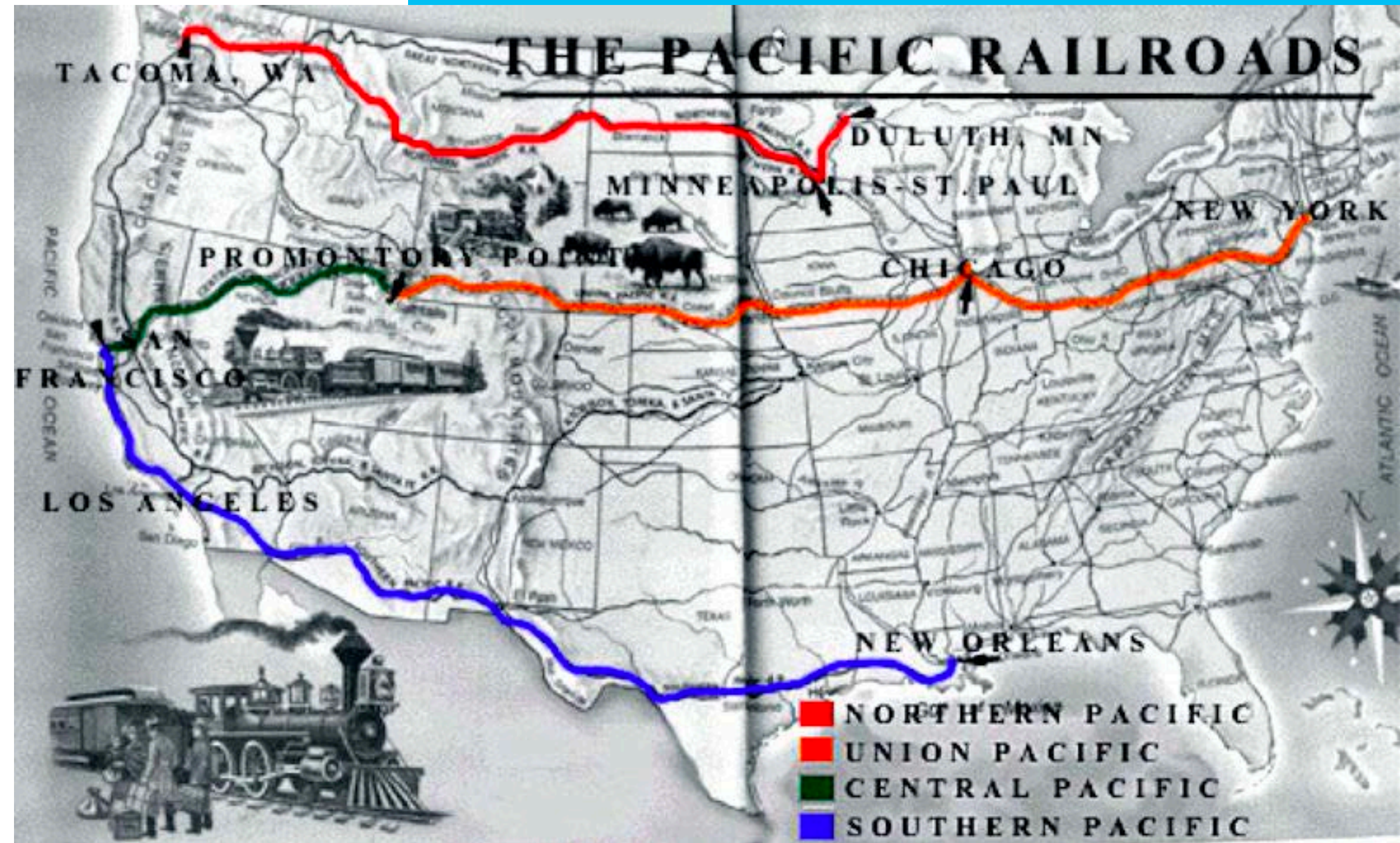
WESTWARD EXPANSION, PART 2

■ Farmer Grievances

- Cyclical overproduction, **railroad exploitation**, and limited credit drove farmer complaints in the era.
- By 1874, 1.5 million had joined **The Grange** to advocate for their rights. They were supplanted by later farmer alliances that had as many as 2.5 million members.

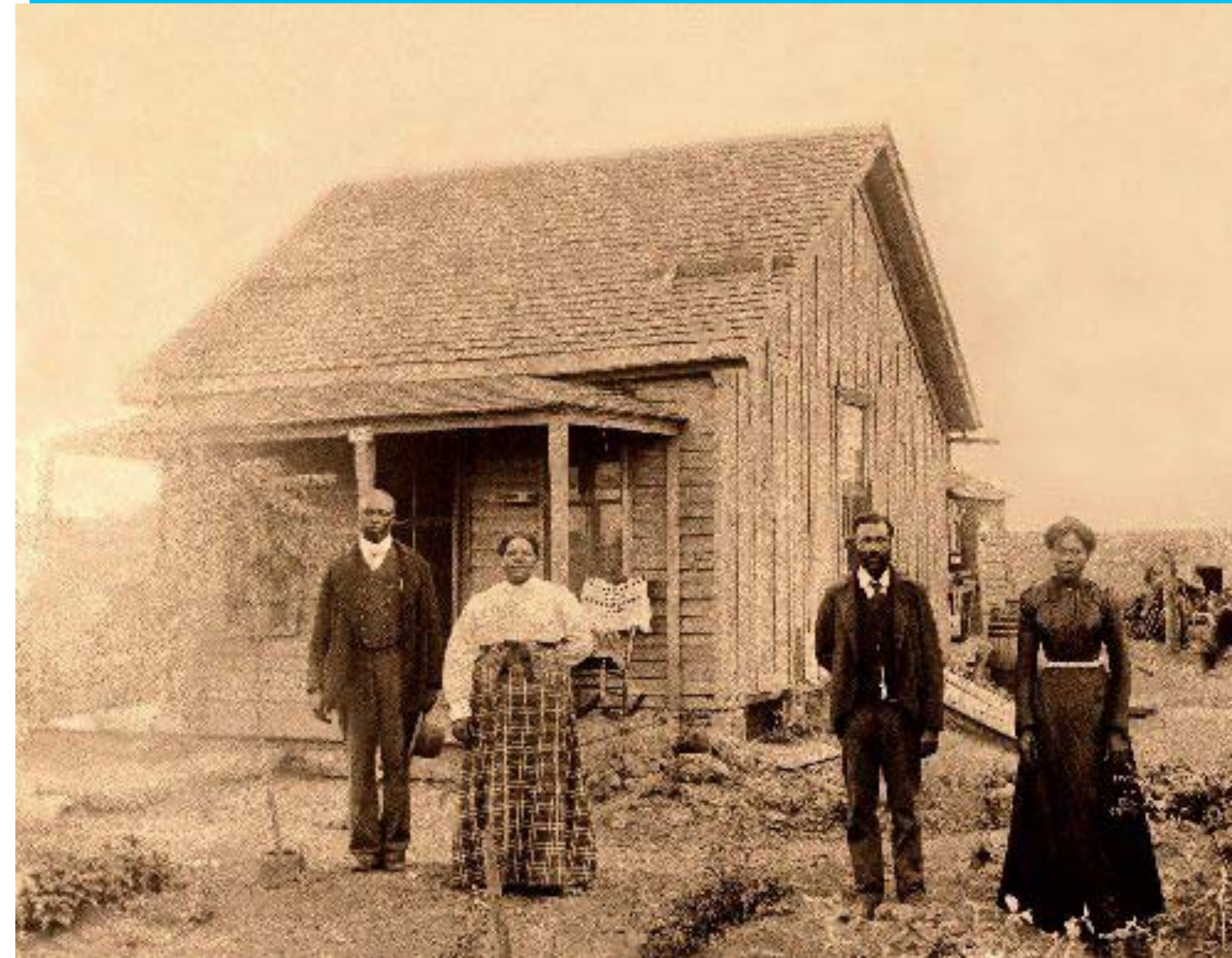
■ Railroads

- Private companies built the railroads when the **Pacific Railroads Acts** of 1862-1866 gave them land grants and massive financial aid.
- By 1897, the US went from 35,000 miles of railroad track to 200,000 miles.



WESTWARD EXPANSION: SOCIETY AND CULTURE

- While most of those migrating west were wealthy white Americans, others made major contributions:
 - 200,000 Chinese came, many to build the railroad and work in mines
 - Black Americans, known as **Exodusters**, headed West to escape the collapse of Reconstruction.
 - Of the 40,000 cowboys in the West, **1/3 were Black or Hispanic.**
- **Bison**
 - In 1750, there were an estimated **30 million buffalo roaming the Great Plains.** By 1850, there were less than 10 million.
 - And by **1900, on a few hundred remained.**



EXODUSTERS IN KANSAS

WESTWARD EXPANSION: SOCIETY AND CULTURE

— Indian Wars

- The frontier war raged from the 1850s to roughly 1880.
- The **Great Sioux War**(1876-77) was the bloodiest conflict since the Civil War.
- The Indian wars came to an end at the **Wounded Knee Massacre** in 1890.

— Policy Towards Indian Peoples

- For years, the US negotiated “treaties” with Indian tribes and drove them to **reservations**.
- The **Dawes Severalty Act** reversed this policy and broke reservations into 160 acre plots that were soon exploited.
- Between 1887-1934, Indian people lost **86 million of 130 million acres of land**.
- **Assimilationist** policy and institutions like the **Carlisle Indian School** aimed to "Kill the Indian, Save the Man."

INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME

OF

YOUR OWN

*

EASY PAYMENTS



PERFECT TITLE

*

POSSESSION

WITHIN

THIRTY DAYS

FINE LANDS IN THE WEST

IRRIGATED
IRRIGABLE

GRAZING

AGRICULTURAL
DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado	5,211.21	\$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	\$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

CLOSING OF THE FRONTIER

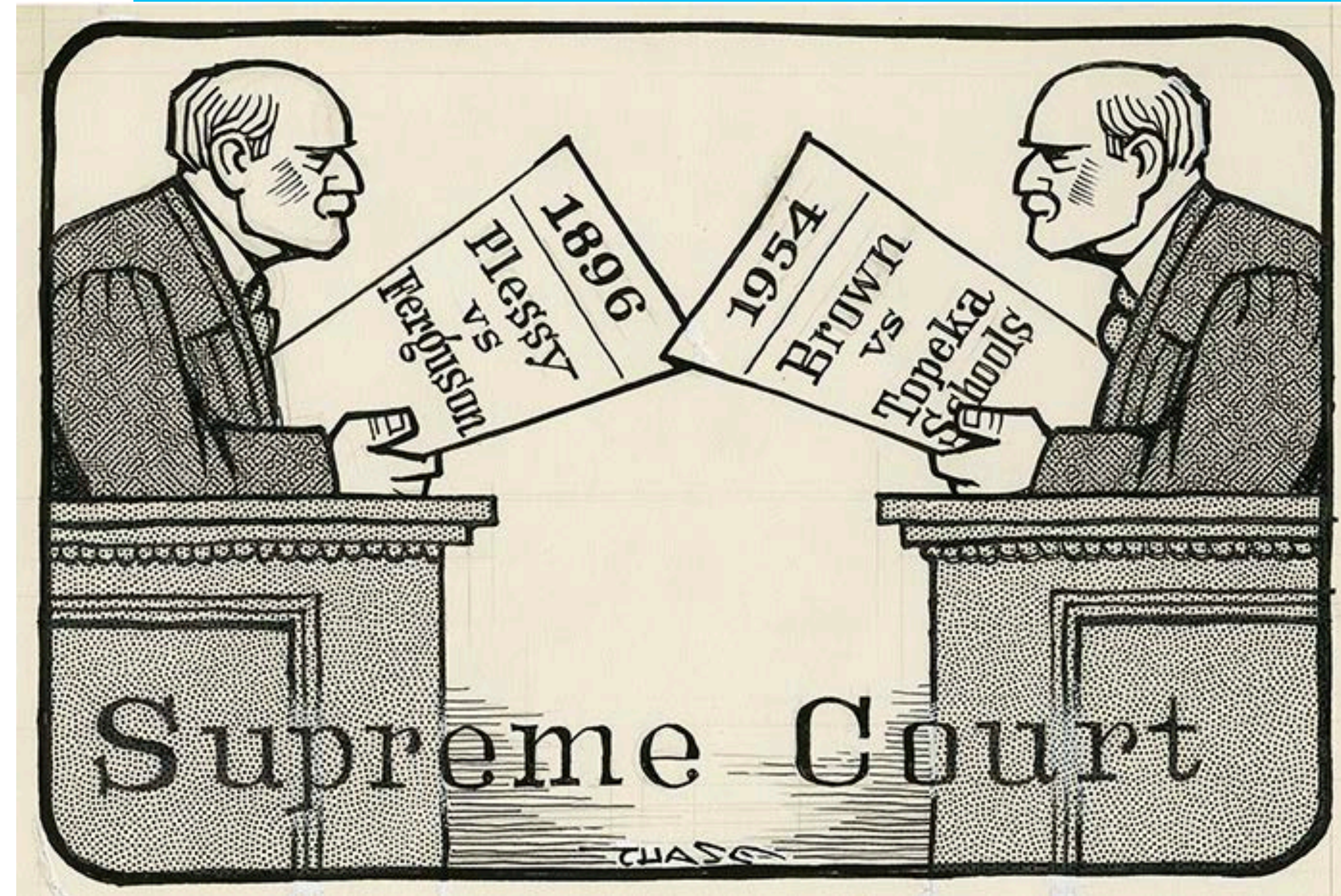
- Historian **Frederick Jackson Turner** argued in 1893 that the American frontier was closed, writing, “four centuries from the discovery of America, at the end of a hundred years under the Constitution, the frontier has gone and with its going has closed the first period of American history.”



IN 1890, THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS SAID THE AMERICAN FRONTIER WAS “CLOSED” BY THE SPREAD OF WHITE SETTLERS, WHO WERE SAID TO HAVE TAMED THE WILDERNESS.

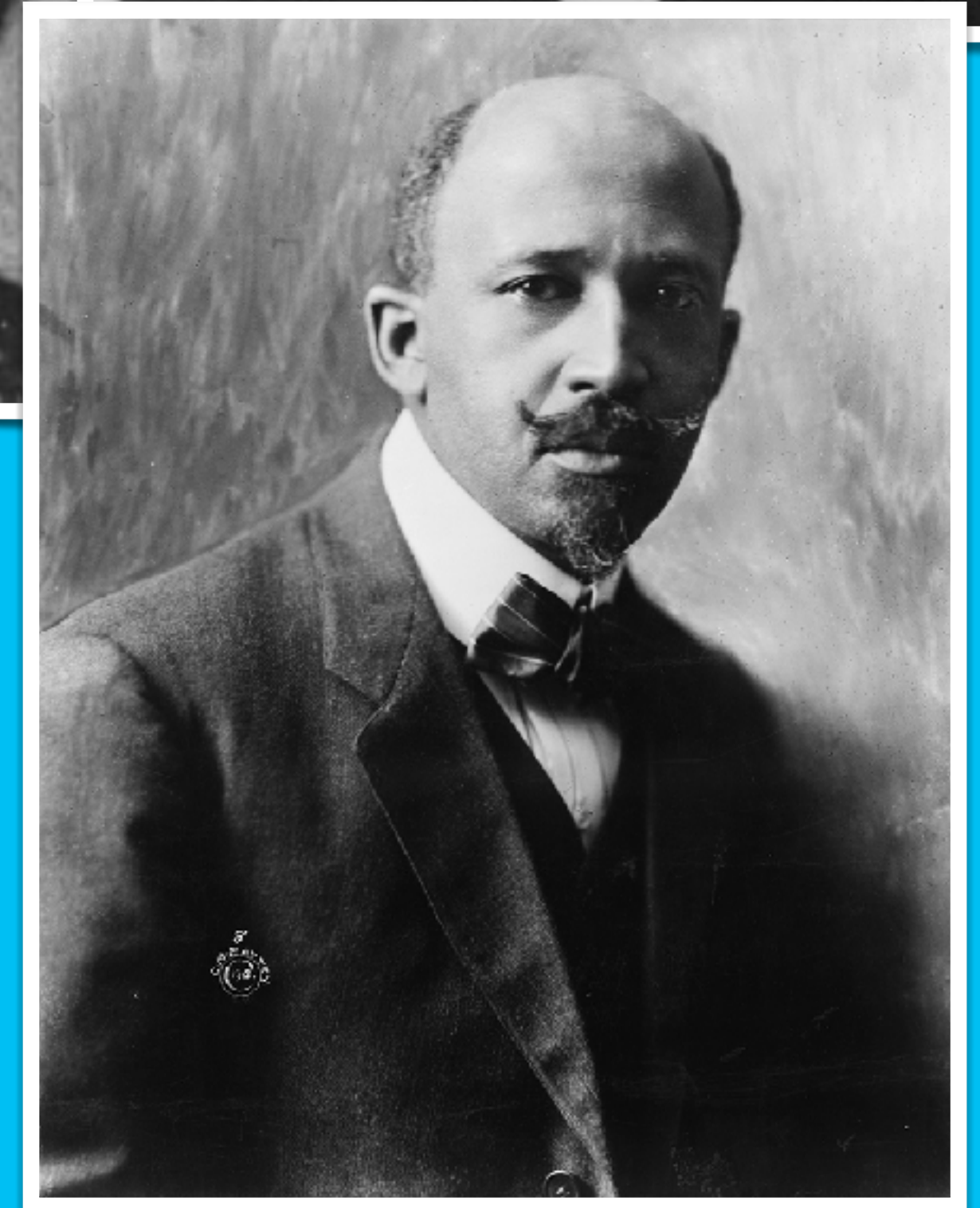
THE NEW SOUTH??

- While some leaders called for a **New South** built on small farms and industry, progress was slow. By the end of the century, the South had only 10% of US manufacturing and 40% of the income in the North.
- Racist Policy
 - **Grandfather clauses** and other voting restrictions drove black voters from the polls.
 - **Jim Crow social segregation** laws led to separation in social and economic life.
 - In 1896, the Supreme Court held in **Plessy v. Ferguson** that “separate but equal” facilities were legal.
- Violence
 - From 1890 to 1899, lynchings in the United States averaged 188 per year, 82% of which occurred in the South.
 - Senator Benjamin Tillman declared that blacks “must remain subordinate or be exterminated.”



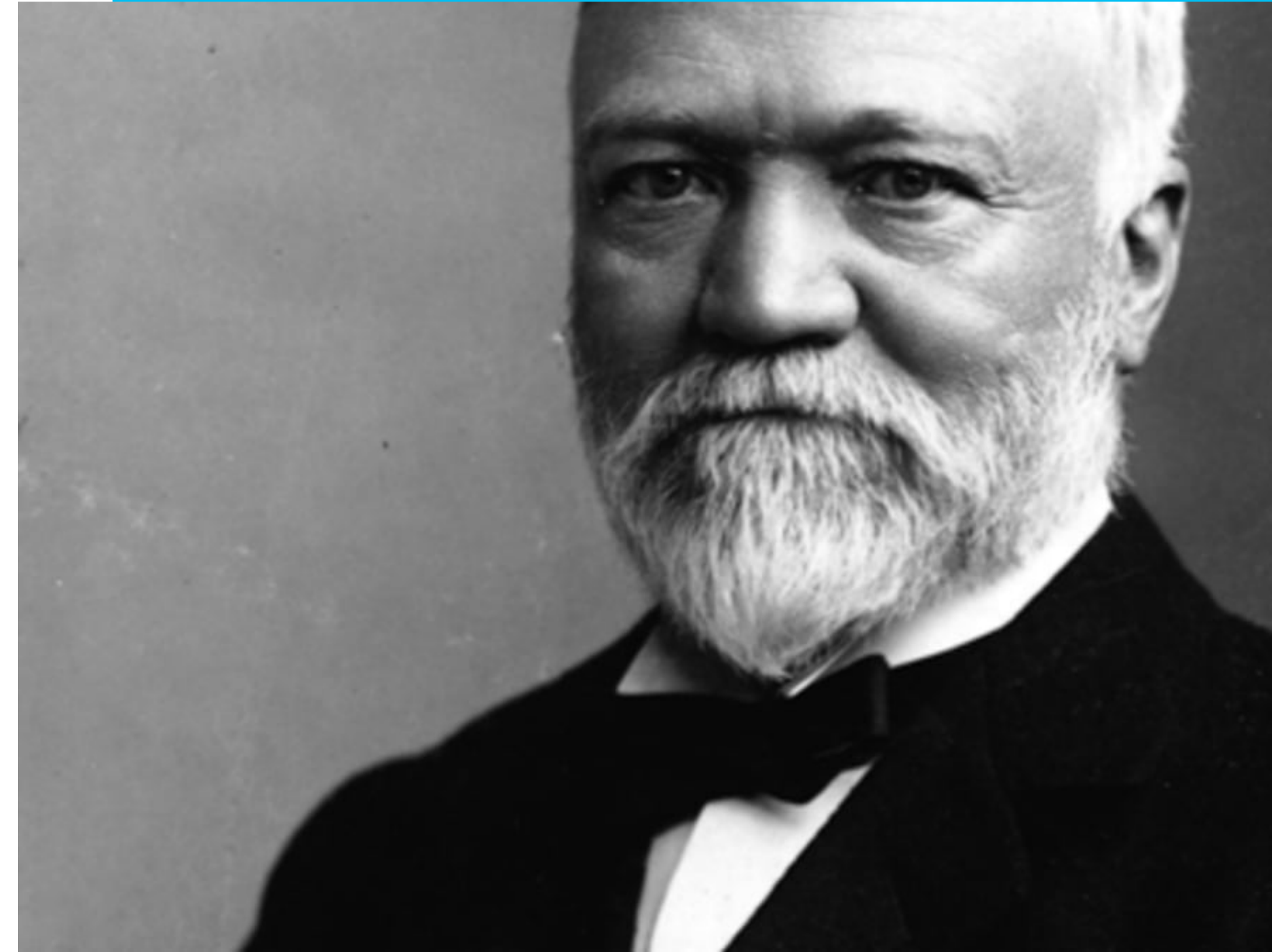
THE FIGHT FOR EQUALITY

- A Black professional class begins to emerge as segregation ironically creates space for Black-owned business.
- Leaders
 - **Ida B. Wells** fought against lynching and was a founder of the **NAACP**.
 - **Booker T. Washington** became known as a leader of the **accommodationist** movement, arguing that Black Americans needed to build an economic base before demanding social equality. His **Atlanta Compromise (1885)** speech laid out this idea.
 - **W.E.B. Du Bois** rejected this view and called for the emergence of bold leaders fighting to end segregation immediately.



THE RISE OF INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM

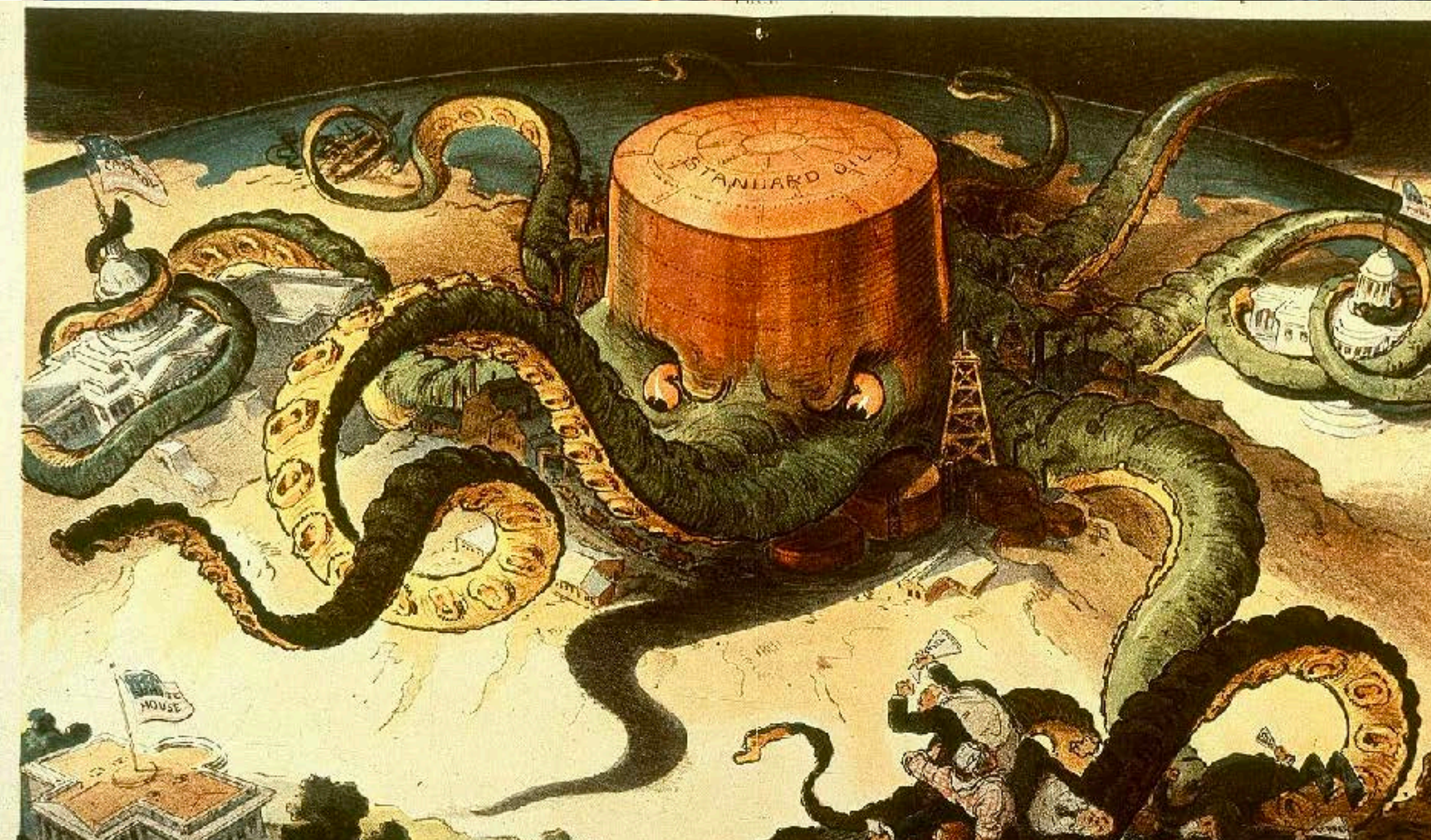
- **Rockefeller** and the **Oil Trust**: By 1879, his **Standard Oil** controlled over 90% of the oil refining in the country.
- **Andrew Carnegie** dominates the growing American steel production.
- **J.P. Morgan** was one of the most important early investment bankers. By 1901, he bought out Andrew Carnegie and formed **U.S. Steel**.
- **Sears & Roebuck** dominates the mail-order catalog model.
- Why did industry grow in this era?
 - **Laissez faire** economic
 - **Growing Labor Force**
 - **Marketing**
 - **Technological Innovations**



ANDREW CARNEGIE

MONOPOLIES & TRUSTS

- Vertical Integration
- Horizontal Integration
- **Trusts:** stockholders control massive corporations that drive competitors out of business and fuel mergers.
- Some of these very wealthy people eventually develop an attitude of social responsibility. **Andrew Carnegie** calls for the **Gospel of Wealth**, the idea that the wealthy should return their money to society. **Rockefeller** also gives up much of his wealth.



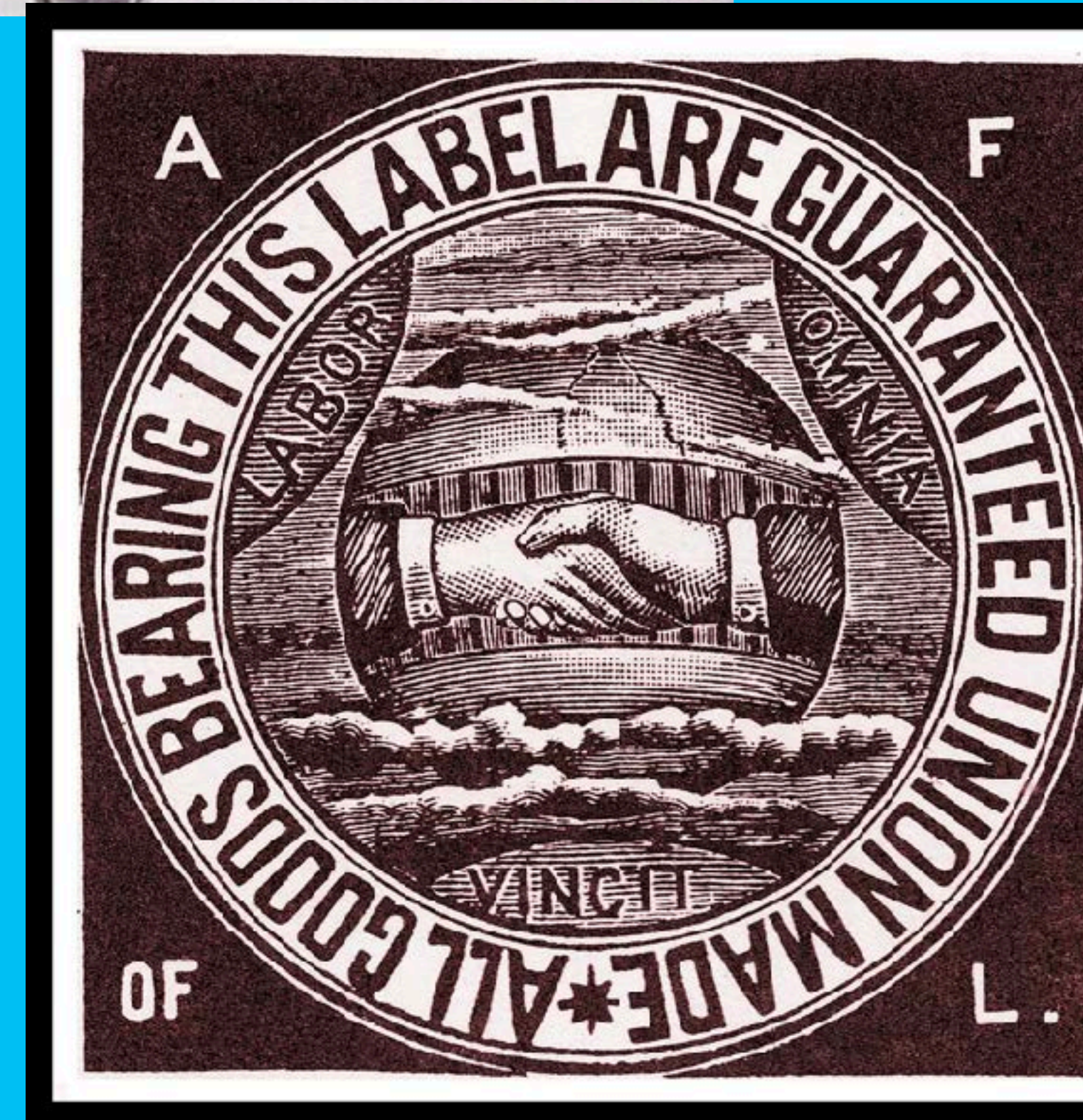
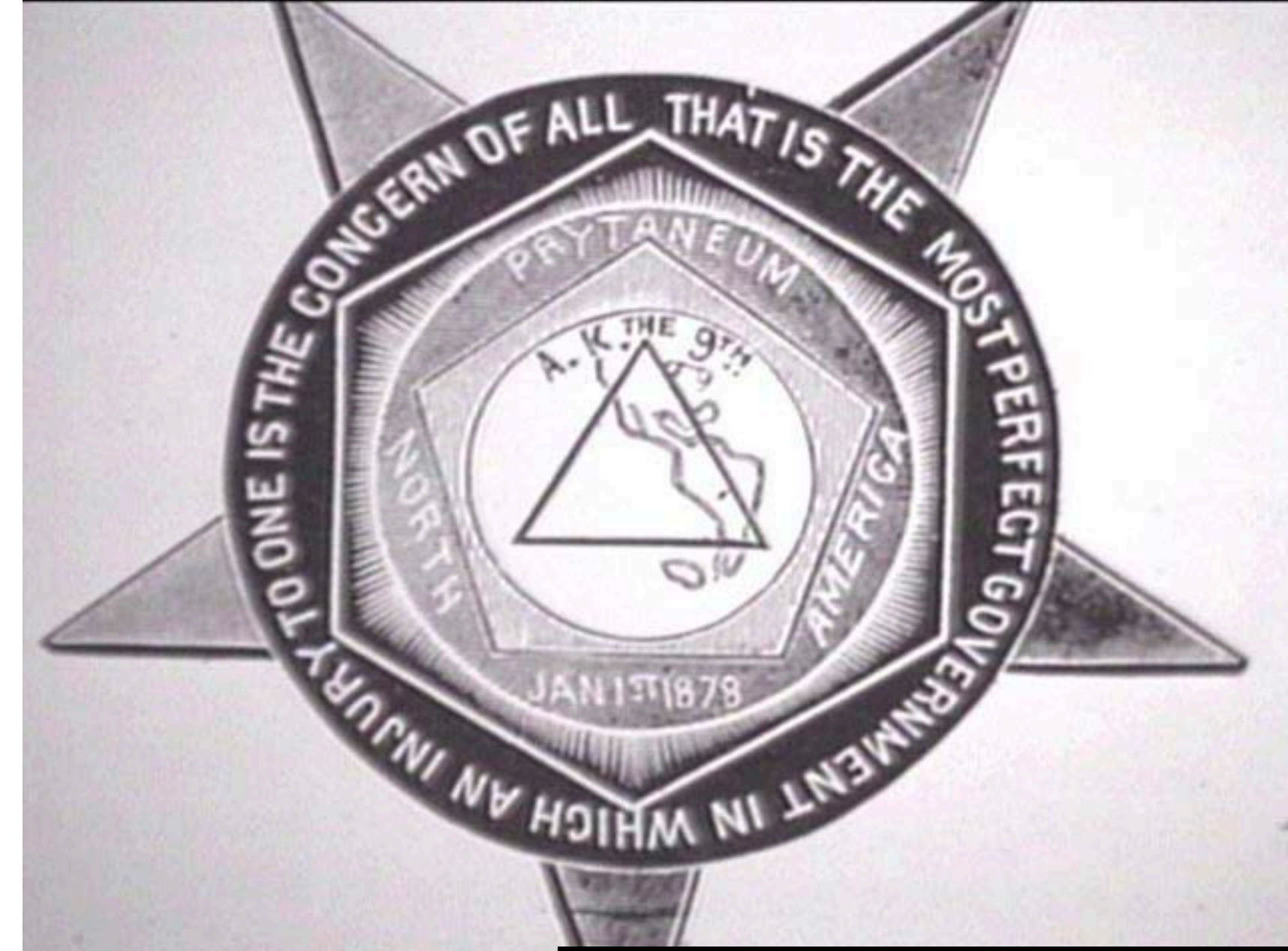
LABOR IN THE GILDED AGE

- While the standard of living grew **50% between 1860-1890 and another 37% from 1890-1914**, the gap between the wealthy and poorest Americans grew.
- For the growing middle class, **leisure time** becomes a reality and a **growing number of professionals** had more wealth.
- **American factories were *incredibly dangerous***. There were 25,000 workplace fatalities in 1913 alone.
- **Child labor**—often 12 hours a day, 6 days a week shifts—was common until the 1910s.
- Resistance
 - The Molly Maguires (1874-76)
 - **Railroad Strike of 1877**: a national strike that caused some to wonder whether the US was facing a “civil war between capital and labor.”
 - **Haymarket Square Riot (1886)**: several dozen killed at a rally for the 8-hour workday.



UNIONS

- The first national effort at a union was the **Knights of Labor**, open to “all who toiled.” They reached 700,000 members before the failed railroad strike led to their decline.
- **American Federation of Labor**, organized by **Samuel Gompers**, was more successful, focusing on skilled laborers and core economic issues.
- The government was active in **strikebreaking**.
 - Pinkertons
 - Pullman Strike and Eugene Debs



IMMIGRATION

- **Pull Factors:** cheap steamship transit, flyers from companies, and the lure of ethnic neighborhoods in American cities.
- **Push Factors:** Famine, Compulsory Military Service, Limited Land
- After the Civil War, the tide of immigration rose from just under 3 million in the 1870s to more than 5 million in the 1880s, and then 9 million by the first decade of the 1900s.
 - **Old Immigrants:** From Northern Europe
 - **New Immigrants:** By the 1880s, 70% of immigrants were Italians, Slavs, and Jews.
- Many European immigrants came to the US through **Ellis Island**.



RESPONSE TO IMMIGRATION

- Americans pushed hard for immigrants to **assimilate**, and many second-generation migrants were eager to do so.
- **Nativism** (often directed against Catholics and Jews) reared up again, with groups like the American Protective Association boasting 500,000 members.
- In 1882, Congress passed the **Chinese Exclusion Act**, which shut out Chinese immigrants for a decade. It was periodically extended until 1943.
- Some of the nativism was driven by the ideology of **Social Darwinism**, which corrupted evolutionary theory to suggest that some people were better than others.
- **Jane Addams** and her **settlement houses** were an effort to help immigrants when they arrived in the US.



THE MORTAR OF ASSIMILATION—AND THE ONE THAT WON'T MIX

URBANIZATION

- Between **1860 and 1910** the urban population mushroomed from **6 million to 44 million**. By 1920, more than half the population lived in urban areas, a first in American history.
- American cities were some of the most culturally vibrant in the world, with ethnic neighborhoods from all over the world.
- Despite their cultural vibrance, American cities were filthy and disease ridden.
 - Filled with horse manure, animals, sewage
 - Very crowded
- **Jacob Riis** captured the horrible conditions of American tenements in his book ***How the Other Half Lives***.



FROM HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES

REFORM IN THE GILDED AGE

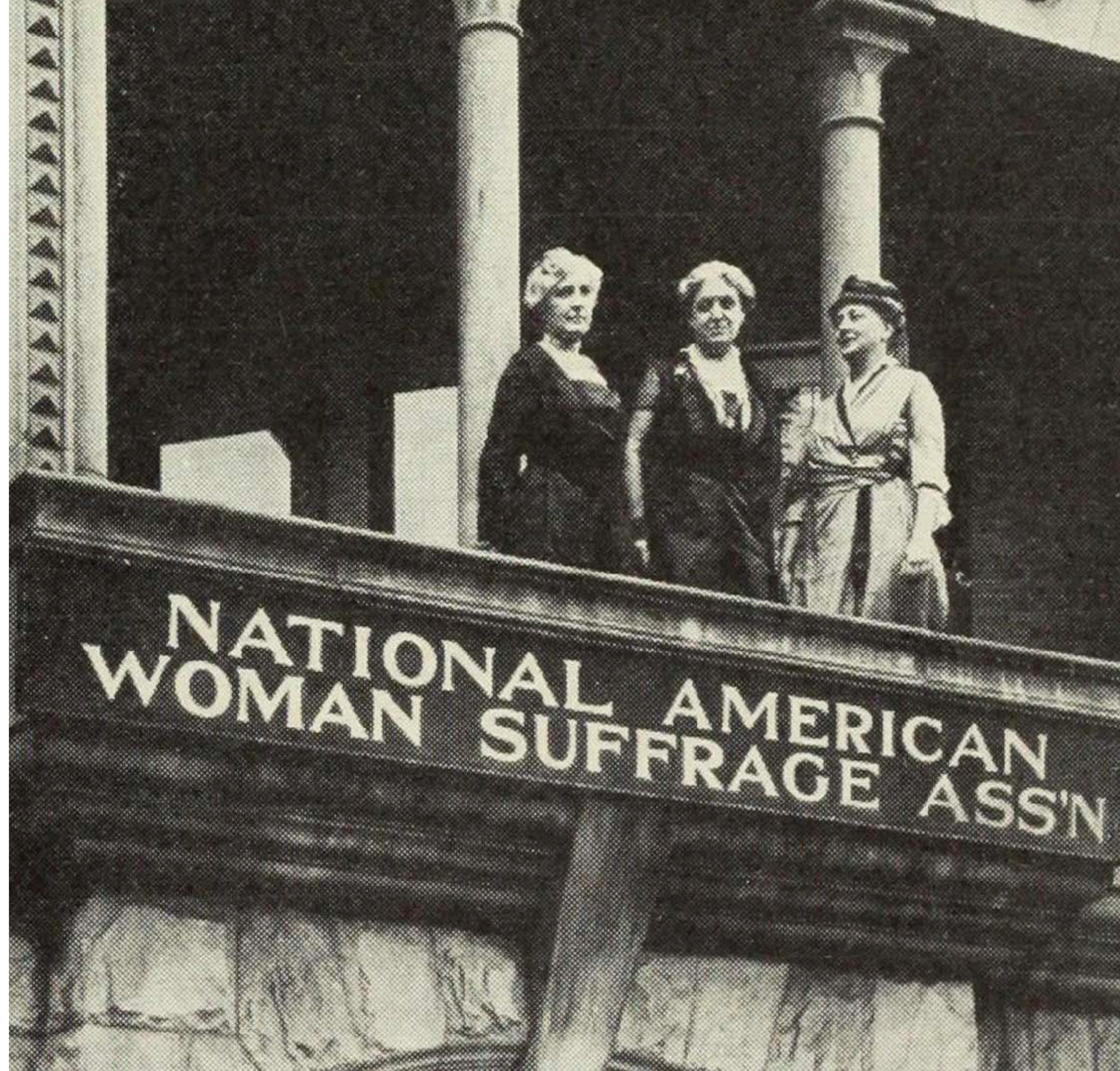
— Socialism

- Led by **Eugene Debs**, Daniel DeLeon, and **Henry George**, socialists began to argue for redistribution of wealth.

— Social Gospel Movement argued that Christians have a moral obligation to improve the lives of the poor.

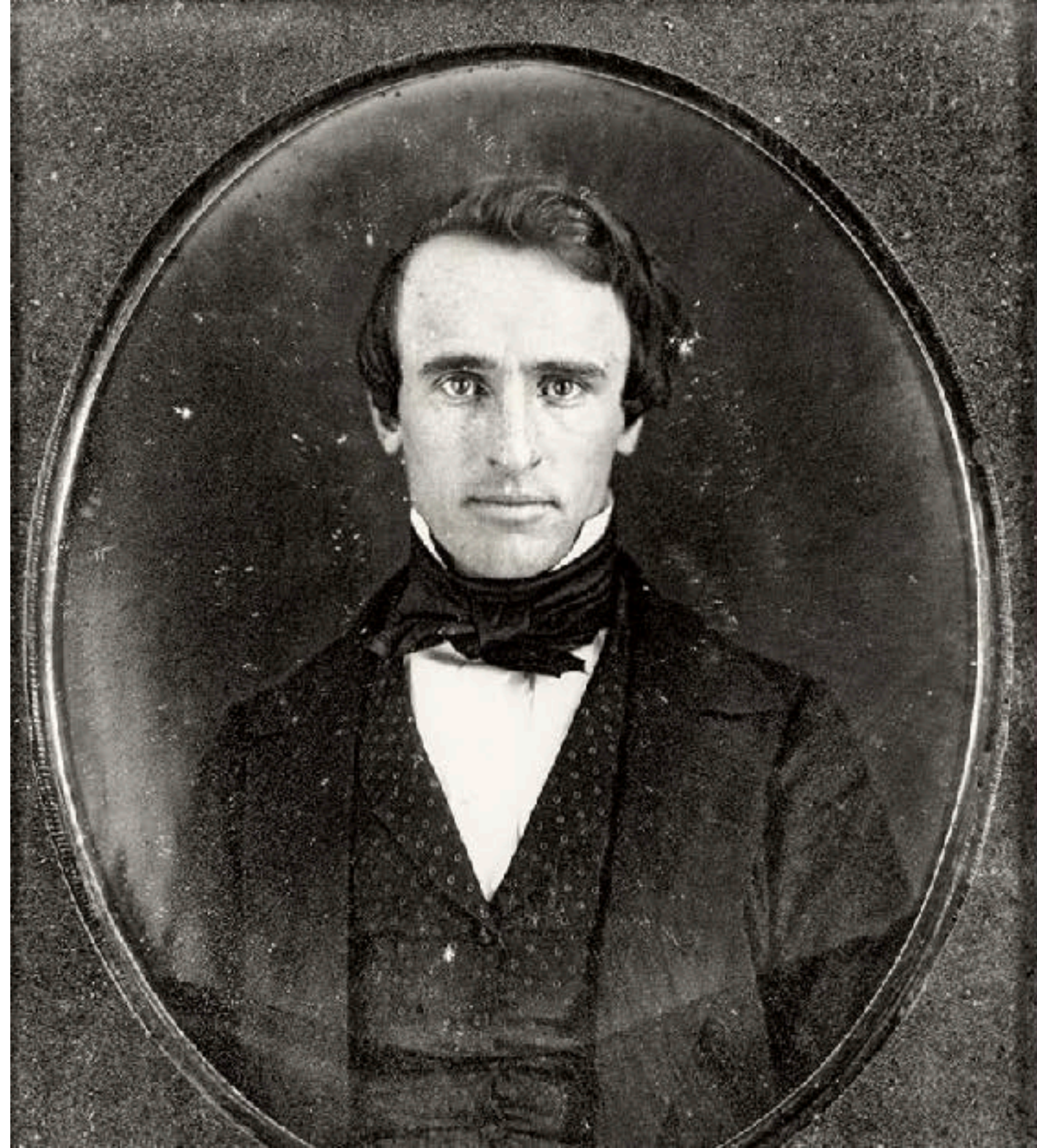
— Women's Rights

- More American women find work. 2.6 million were employed in 1880, 4 million in 1900.
- **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Susan B. Anthony** create the **National American Woman Suffrage Association**.
- Wyoming gave women the right to vote in 1869; by 1919, most states west of the Mississippi guaranteed suffrage.
- Linkages to the **temperance movement** helped grow the movement.



GOVERNMENT IN THE GILDED AGE

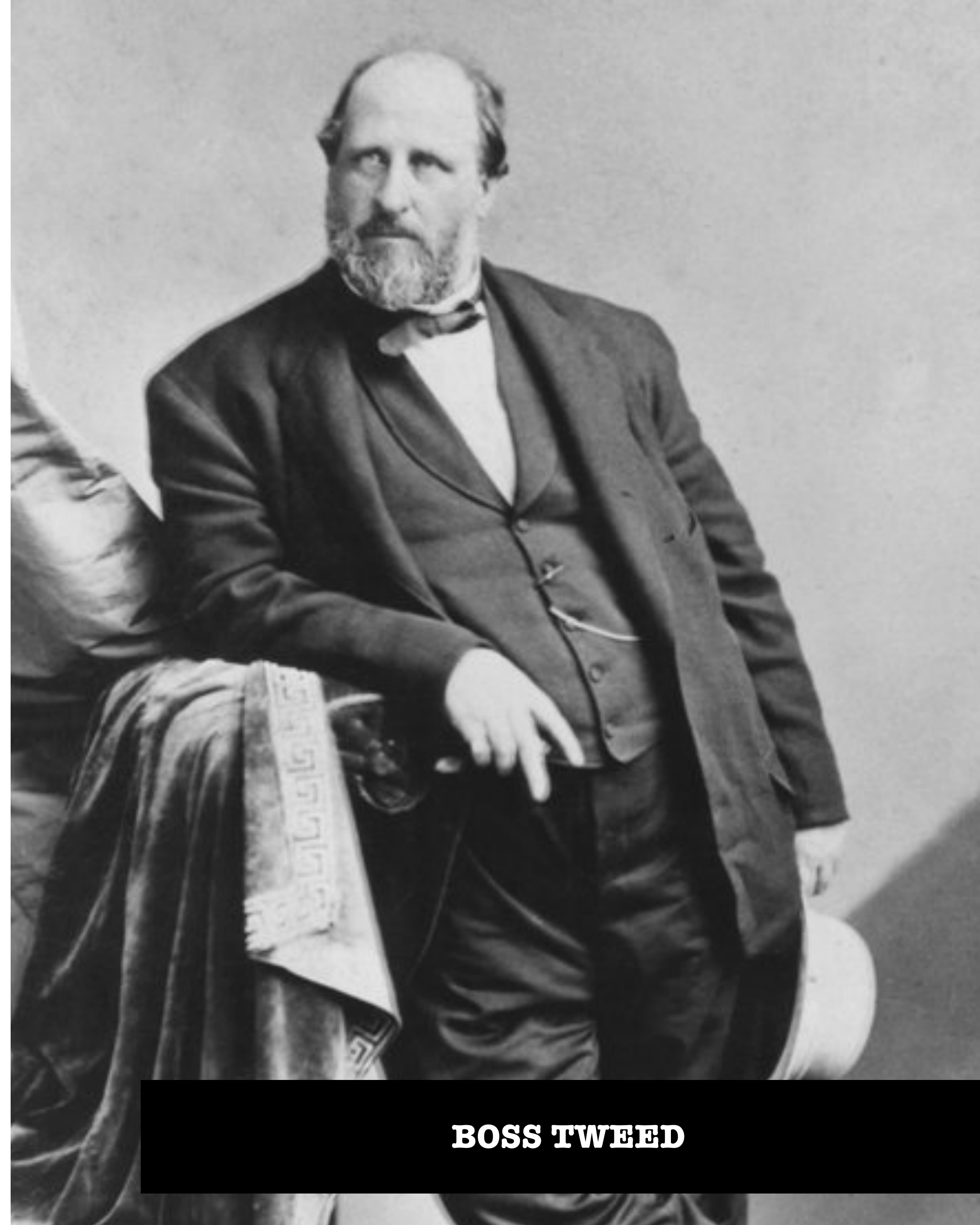
- Government in the gilded age was dominated by a small role for the federal government.
- Most political activity and taxation occurred at the state and local level.
- There was some political dynamism and experimentation at the state level, but as monopoly and corporate power grew, the relative weakness of the federal government to regulate and its **laissez faire** ideology meant little was done to check their power.
- The **Forgettable Administrations** characterize this era.
- The US showed only “languid interest” in overseas affairs, but the nation added **Alaska** (1867) as a territory and **Samoa** (1878) as a protectorate.



RUTHERFORD HAYES AND RUTHERFORD HAYES

POLITICS IN THE GILDED AGE

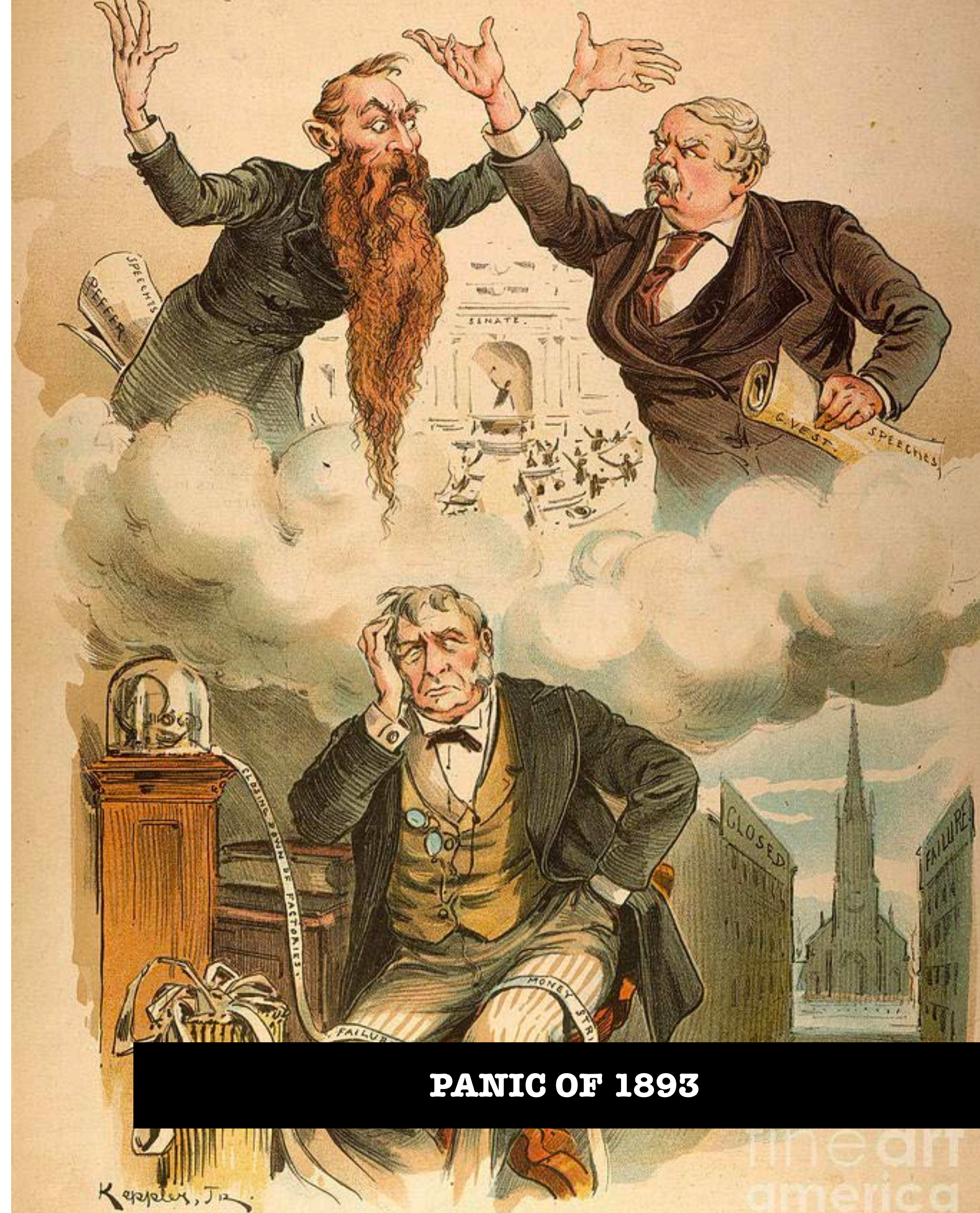
- **Republicans** were strongest among New England Protestants, the Midwest, and Black voters in the South. They tended to support the interest of big business.
- **Democrats** embraced “southern whites, immigrants and Catholics of any origin, Jews, freethinkers and those opposed to the moral view of the GOP. They tended to be more supportive of labor.
- **Gridlock** between Congress and the President often meant that little got done.
- Local politics were dominated by **urban machines** headed by **party bosses** like **Boss Tweed**. They had the real power in many cities.



BOSS TWEED

THE POPULISTS

- An alliance of farmers and labor formed the **Populist Party** in 1892. They called for:
 - Free silver
 - Progressive income tax
 - Public ownership of railroad, telephone, telegraph
 - 8 hour work day
 - Direct election of Senators
 - Initiative and recall
- After the **Panic of 1893**, Populists thought they would become very successful, but the 1896 Presidential election of **William McKinley** over **William Jennings Bryan** was a disaster for the party.



CONTEXT

WHAT ARE KEY LINKAGES BETWEEN THIS ERA AND OTHERS?

POINTS OF CONNECTION/CONTEXT

Before/Other

- ✓ While the Industrial Revolution began in England, by 1900, the United States was responsible for 25% of the world's industrial output.
- ✓ While Americans were not expressing much interest in overseas empire, the nations of Europe were. At the 1884 Berlin Conference, they agreed to divide Africa among themselves.
- ✓ The passage of the 15th Amendment fueled the argument made by suffragists that women deserved the right to vote.

After

- ✓ While they failed to achieve electoral success, the Populist Party's agenda leads to the emergence of the Progressive moment that achieved many of their aims.
- ✓ As Americans moved to cities and suburbs, many parts of the West became very depopulated by the 21st century, leading for some to call for a restoration of the ecosystem of western states.
- ✓ Progressives decry the boom/bust cycle of the laissez-faire late 1800s and implement significant corporate and consumer reform in the early 20th century.
- ✓ The realignment of the political parties in 1896 becomes the pattern for American political life through the election of 1968.

TERMS

THE BROAD LIST OF TERMS FROM THIS UNIT

- 1875 Civil Rights Act
- Alaska
- Alexander Graham Bell
- American Federation of Labor
- American Protective Association
- Andrew Carnegie
- Atlanta Compromise
- Barbed Wire
- Battle of Little Big Horn
- Bessemer Process
- Bison
- Booker T. Washington
- Burke Act
- Cattle Drives
- Chinese Exclusion Act
- Comstock Lode
- Cross of Gold
- Dawes Act
- Dominican Republic
- Ellis Island
- Eugene Debs
- Exodusters
- Farmers' Alliances
- Forgettable Administrations
- Ghettoes
- Gospel of Wealth
- Haymarket Square Riot
- Henry George
- Homestead Act
- Horizontal Integration
- Ida B. Wells
- J.P. Morgan
- Jane Addams
- Jim Crow
- Jingoism
- John Rockefeller
- Knights of Labor
- Laissez Faire
- Lynchings
- Minstrel
- Molly Maguires
- National American Woman Suffrage Association
- National Association of Colored Women
- Nativism
- New South
- New versus Old Immigrants
- Our Country
- Pacific Railroads Act
- Panic of 1893
- Plessy v. Ferguson
- Populist Party
- Pullman Strike
- Railroad Strike of 1877
- Reciprocity Treaty of 1875
- Samuel Gompers
- Sears and Roebuck
- Second Industrial Revolution
- Settlement Houses
- Social Darwinism
- Social Gospel
- Sodbuster
- Tammany Hall
- Transcontinental Railroad
- Trusts
- Turner Thesis
- Vaudeville
- Vertical Integration
- W.E.B. Dubois
- White Collar Workers
- William Graham Sumner
- William Jennings Bryan
- Women's Christian Temperance Movement
- Workmen's Compensation
- Wounded Knee Massacre
- Yellowstone National Park