

CHAPTER 18

THE VICTORIANS MAKE THE MODERN-APUSH



AIM: HOW DOES THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE CHANGE AFTER THE CIVIL WAR?

**DO NOW: "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!"**

- EMMA LAZARUS, "THE NEW COLOSSUS", 1883

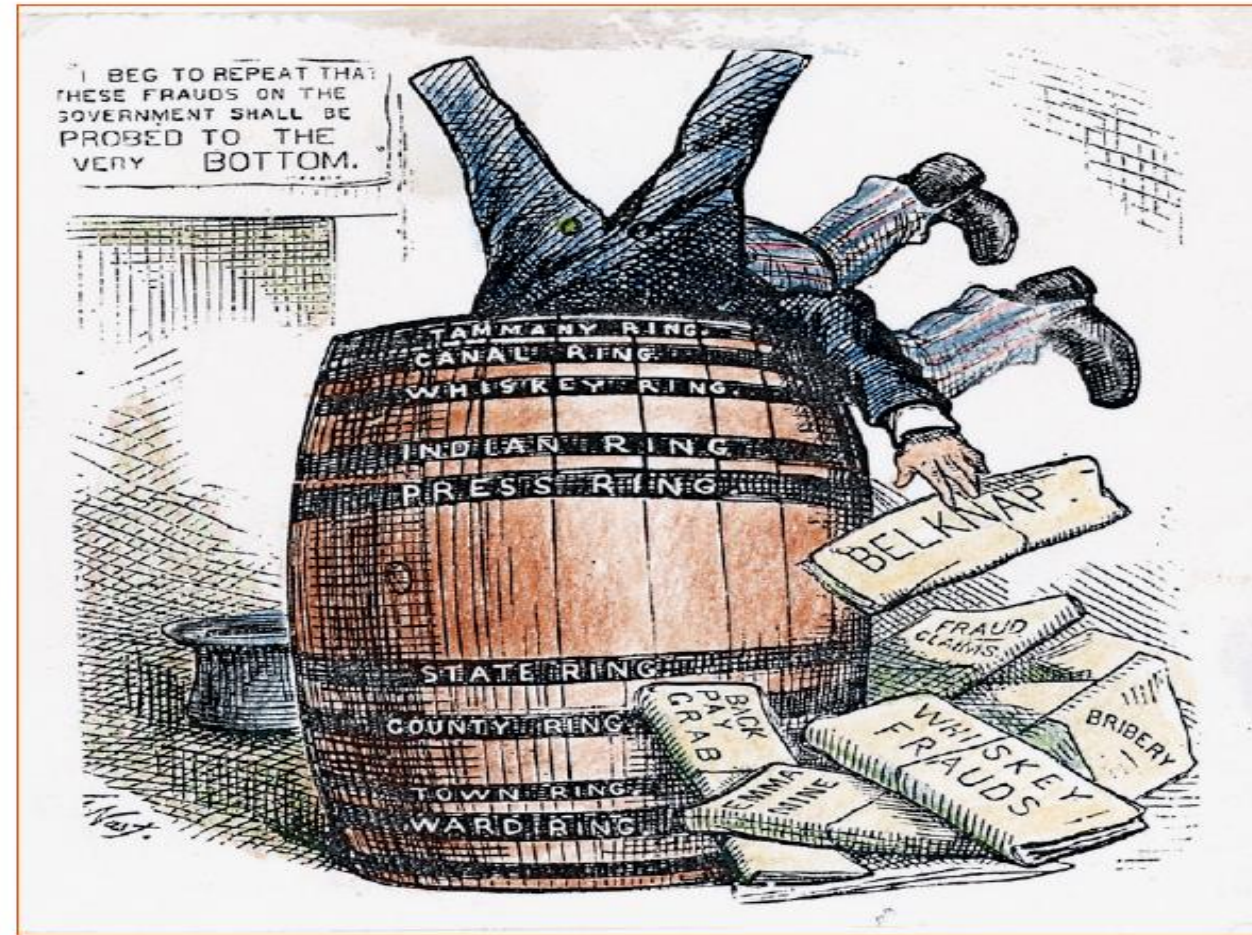
Choose **ONE** of the following two long-essay questions.

7. Analyze and evaluate the ways in which **ONE** of the following areas influenced United States foreign policy in the late 18th century.

- French Revolution
- Washington's Farewell Address
- XYZ Affair

President Grant (1868-1876)

- Civil War hero **Ulysses S. Grant** wins the Presidency for the **Republican party** in 1868
 - Temporary social and political revolution- **black voters** vote for Republican candidates
- Corruption during the Grant administration
 - **Credit Mobilier affair**: VP & members of Congress involved in RR stock scandal
 - **Whiskey Ring**: 1875-Private Secretary of Grant helped steal 3 million from the fed govt in a tax corruption scheme.
 - “**Grantism**”- term used to describe corruption in politics

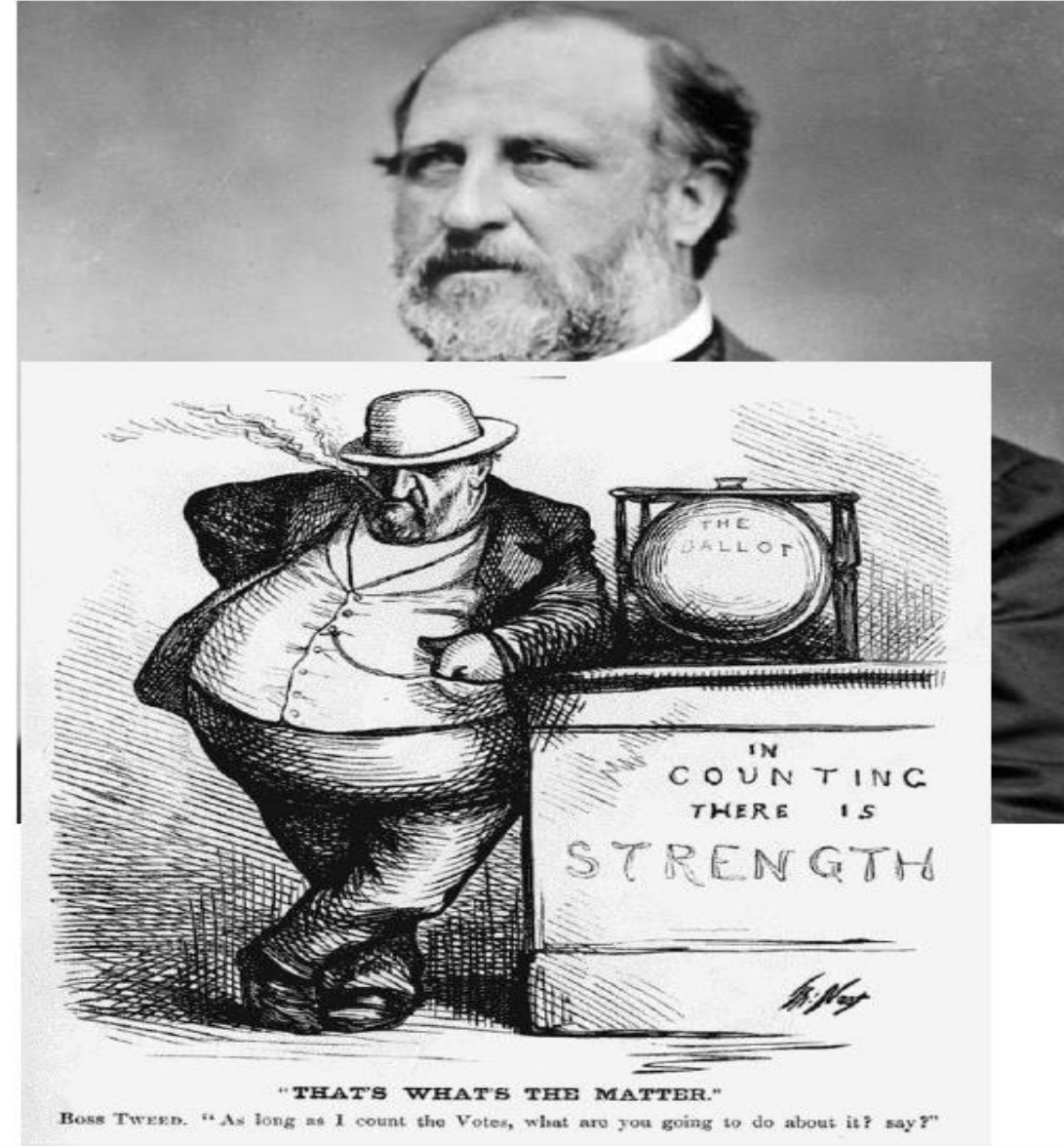


The Ultimate Symbol of Gilded Age Political Corruption: Boss Tweed

Local Political corruption:
Tammany Hall (Democratic
party **political machine**):

- “**Boss**” **Tweed** used bribery, graft, and fraudulent elections to steal over \$200 million from NY taxpayers

- **Thomas Nast** would expose this corruption to the masses



PANIC OF 1873

- Severe **economic collapse** further distracts the nation from enforcing Reconstruction
- Causes: 1) **Overproduction** in industries such as factories, railroad, and mining. 2) **Over speculation** by bankers: too much money loaned out
- Hard times inflicted the worst effects on debtors
- Debtors advocate for relaxation of **tight money policies**
 - Debate between **“hard currency”** vs. **“greenbacks”**
 - Agrarian and debtor groups want “cheap money”
 - want **greenbacks** issued

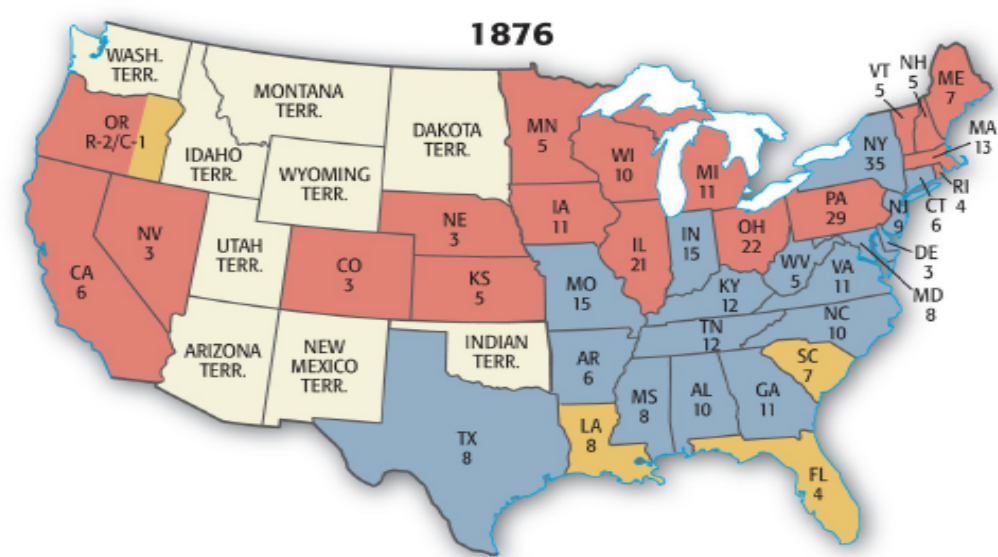


Election of 1876

- Republican Rutherford **Hayes** vs. Democrat Samuel **Tilden**
- Political controversy as **results** in 3 southern states were **contested**

Compromise of 1877

- South/Democrats would recognize **Hayes as President**
- Hayes would pull federal **troops out** of the South and **end Reconstruction**
- Hayes to provide **south political positions (patronage)** and federal **aid for a transcontinental RR** for the south



Candidate (Party)	Uncontested Electoral Vote	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
Hayes (Republican)	165	185 50%	4,034,311 48.0%
Tilden (Democrat)	184	184 50%	4,288,546 51.0%

Legend:
■ Hayes (Republican)
■ Tilden (Democrat)
■ Contested
■ Territories



The Court Undermines Reconstruction

- **Civil Rights Act of 1875: Protected Rights**
 - made it a crime for any individual to deny full & equal use of public places
 - Prohibited racial discrimination in jury selection
- **Civil Rights Cases of 1883: Court striking down!**
 - Supreme Court said 14th amendment only protected against government violations of civil rights
 - Individuals can discriminate all they want
 - Overturns the Civil Rights Act of 1875
- **Jim Crow laws** spread throughout the south
- **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)**
 - Racial segregation was constitutional if equal facilities were made available to each race (“separate but equal”)

- Idea of “**New South**” promoted: south would rebuild, industrialize, and develop their economy.
- However, Agrarian **sharecropping** and **tenant farming** continued to dominate the region
- Life for African Americans in the Post Reconstruction South continued to be filled with **many challenges**.

1.) Literacy Test

2.) Poll Taxes

3.) Property Requirements

4.) Grandfather

Clauses: Exempted

from electoral

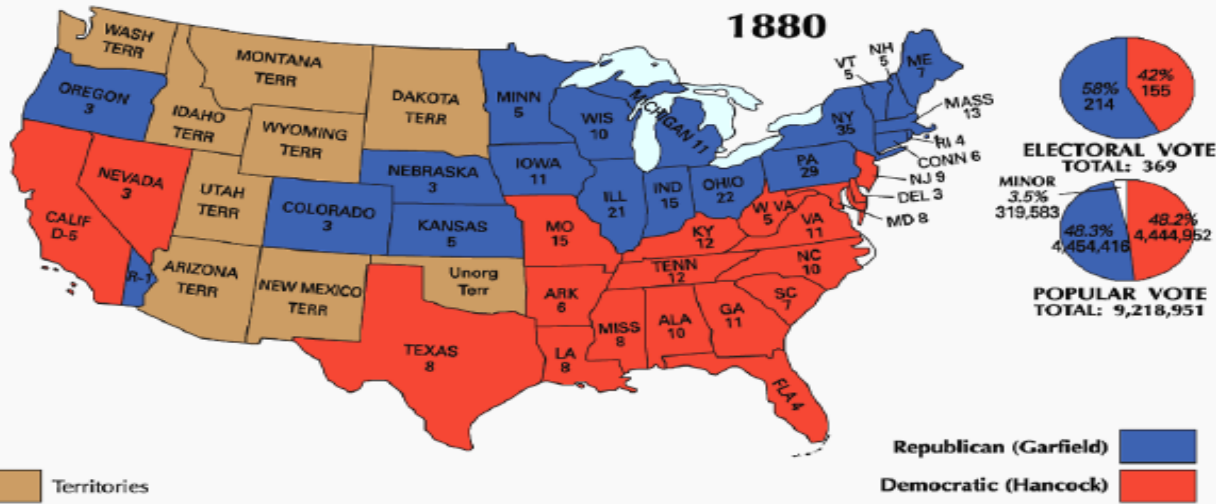
requirements

anyone who had

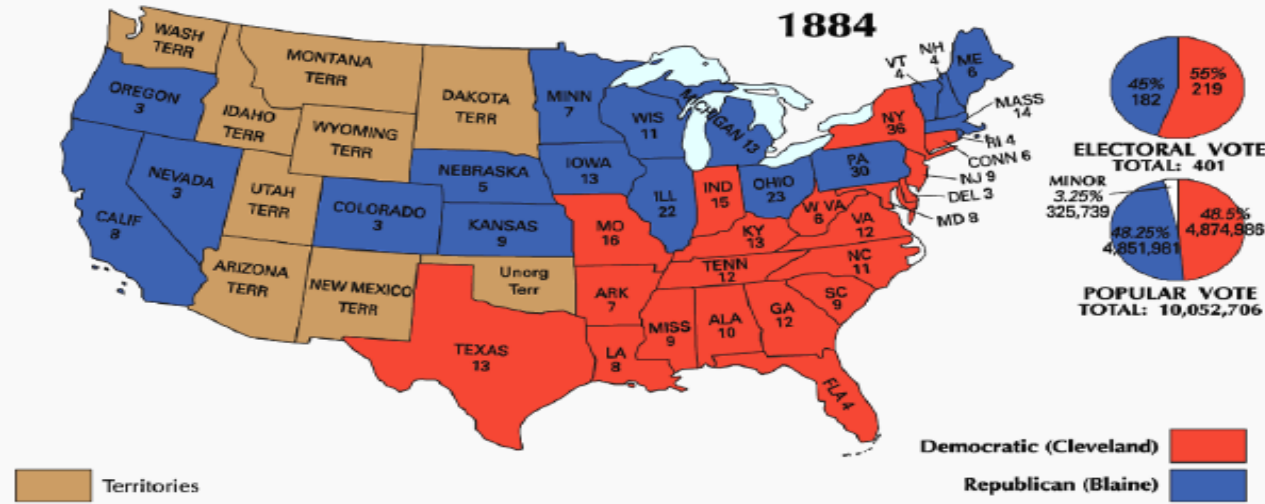
voted in 1860



1880



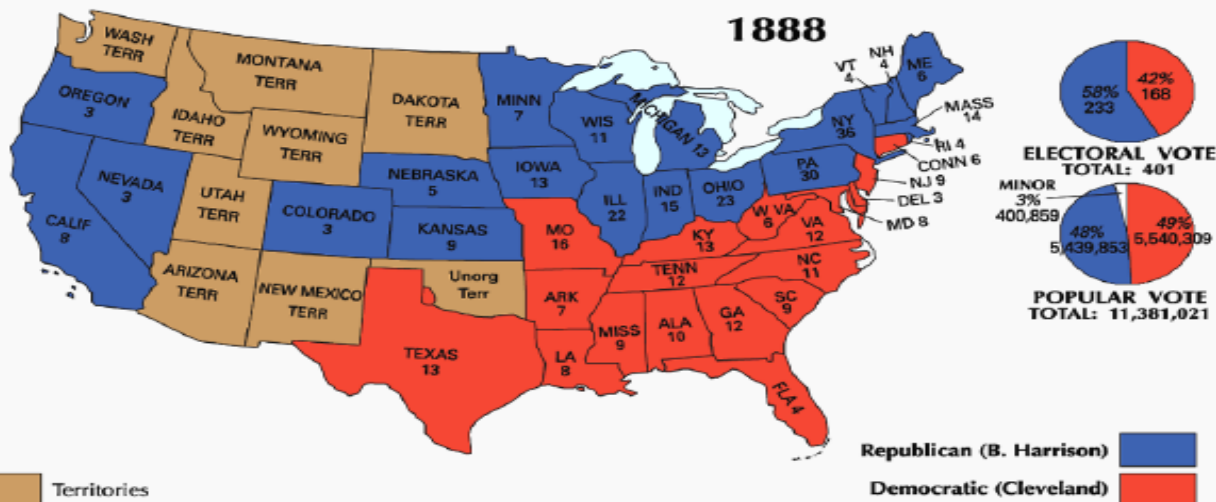
1884



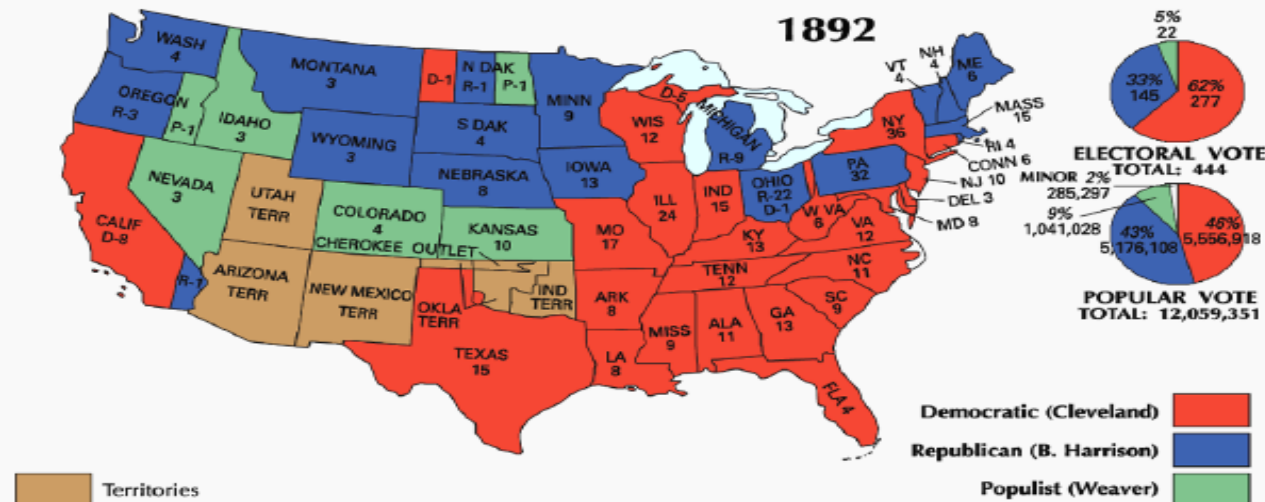
Democrats Dominate the South

White Democrats (“**Redeemers**”) reassumed political power in the South

1888



1892



Gilded Age Presidents

- **1876-1880: Rutherford B. Hayes (R)**
- **1880-1884: James Garfield (R) killed**
 - **VP Chester A. Arthur takes over**
- **1884-1888: Grover Cleveland (D)**
- **1888-1892: Benjamin Harris (R)**
- **1892-1896: Grover Cleveland (D)**
- **1896-1900: William McKinley (R)**

“Gilded Age politics were intimately tied to big business and focused nationally on economic issues such as tariffs and currency policy.”

Both political parties during the Gilded Age ignored the political and social consequences of industrialization

LAISSEZ FAIRE

Key Issues: **Currency, Civil Service Reform & Tariffs**

- **Patronage** was used by both political parties
 - **Civil Service** jobs given to supporters (“to the victor belong the spoils”)
 - Calls for **Civil Service Reform**
- **Half-Breeds**: advocated civil service reform (James Blaine)
- **Stalwarts**: supporters of patronage (Roscoe Conkling)
- By the 1880’s the U.S. Treasury had a **huge surplus** from **tariffs**



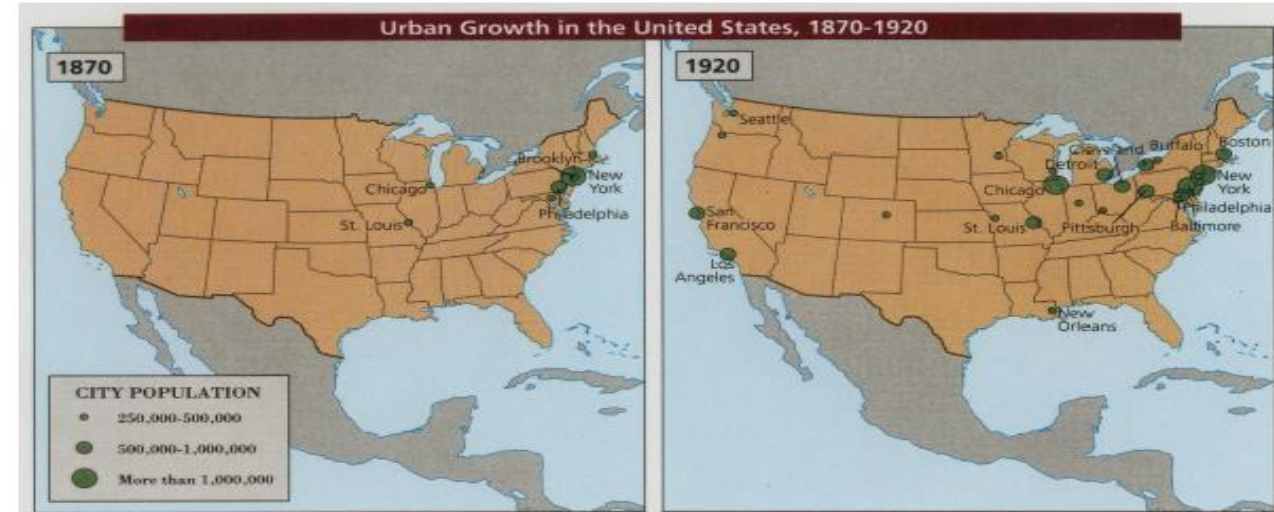
IN MEMORIAM—OUR CIVIL SERVICE AS IT WAS

Gilded Age Presidential Politics

- **1876-1880: Rutherford B. Hayes (R)**
 - **Becomes President following Compromise of 1877**
 - **Sends federal troops to break up Great Railroad strike**
- **1880-1884: James Garfield**
 - **Garfield is assassinated**
 - **Chester A. Arthur throws support behind the Pendleton Act (1883) civil service reform**
- **1884-1888: Grover Cleveland (D)**
 - **Strong advocate of laissez faire- “Though the people support the government,” “the government should not support the people”**
 - **Signed into law Interstate Commerce Act (1887)**
- **1888-1892: Benjamin Harrison (R)**
 - **advocated for keeping the tariff high.**
 - **Billion-dollar Congress- McKinley Tariff, Civil War pensions**
- **1892-1896: Grover Cleveland (D)**

GROWTH OF CITIES

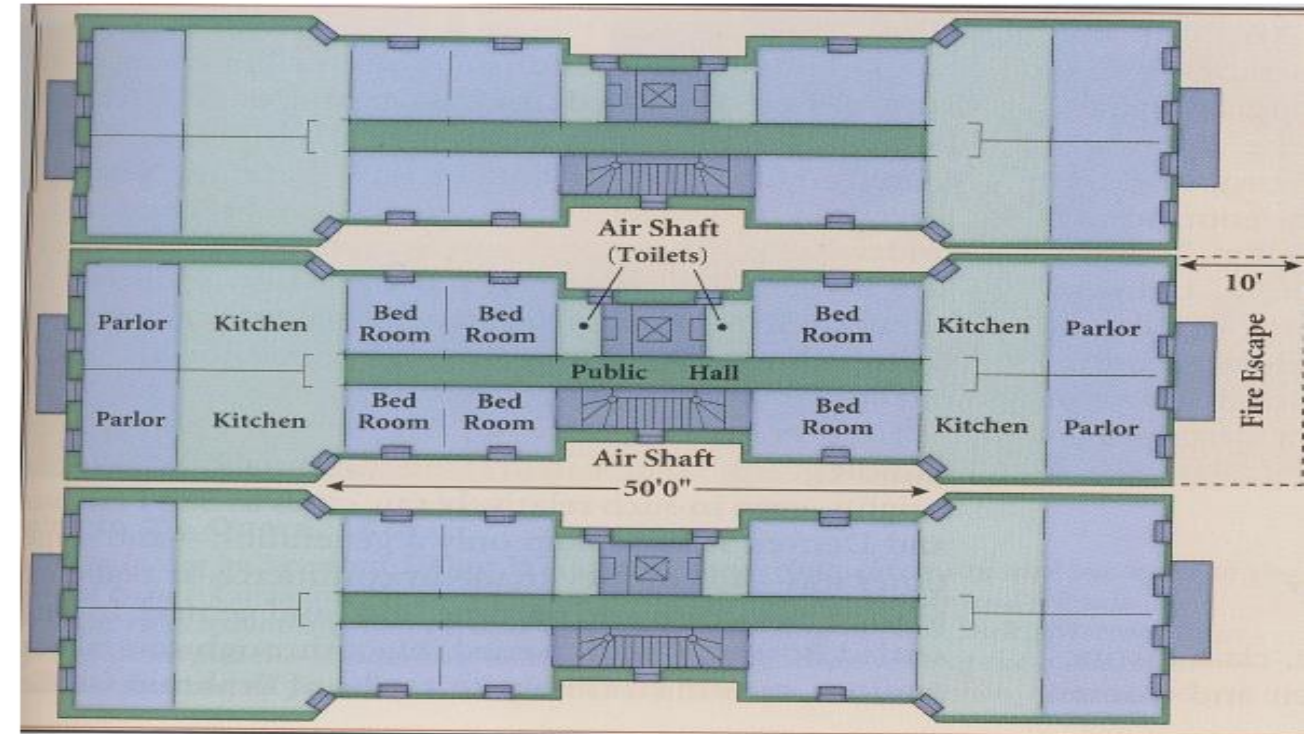
- **Huge increase in urbanization**
 - **Economic opportunities in industrial jobs** bring people to the cities
 - Both international and internal migrations
- **New technology supports this growth**
 - In 1885 the 1st **skyscraper** built in Chicago
 - **Electric streetcars** allow people to travel greater distances
- **Changing roles for women**
 - Took on new jobs
 - Economic opportunity and sense of independence



PROBLEMS IN THE CITIES

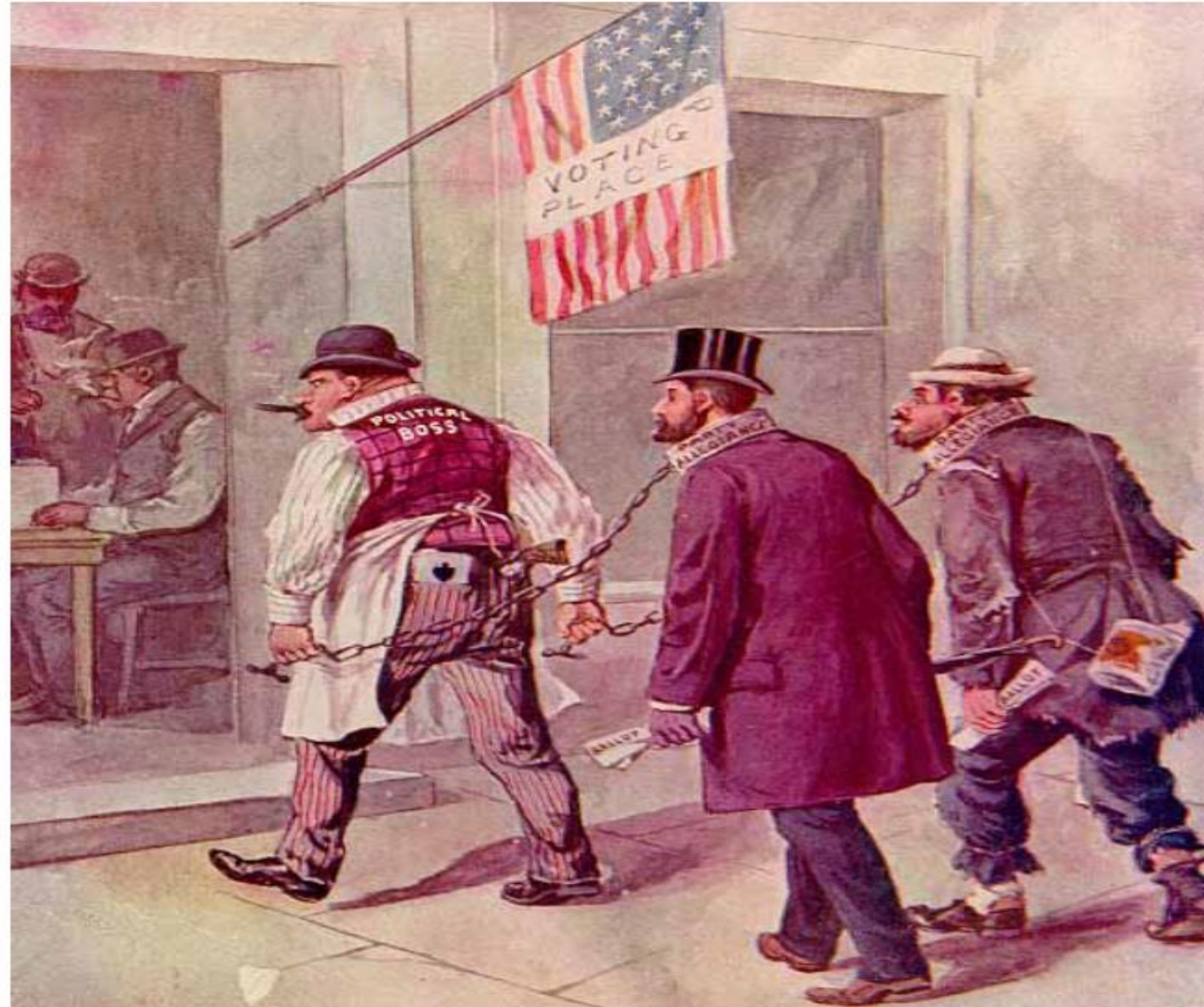
Challenges:

- **Growth of urban poverty**
 - Rising gap between the rich and poor
- **Huge population increase leads to:**
 - **Lack of clean water**
 - **Limited trash disposal & poor sanitation**
 - **Rise Tenement / slums**
 - **Dumbbell tenement**
- **Neighborhoods segregated by race, ethnicity, and class**
 - **Little Italy in New York**
 - **Lower Eastside Jewish community**
 - **Polish neighborhood of Pilsen in Chicago**
 - **Southside of Chicago**



Political Bosses & Machine Politics

- Political machines controlled politics in major cities
 - William “Boss” Tweed of Tammany Hall in NY
- Political bosses controlled the rank and file and rewarded supporters with jobs
- Provided basic welfare type services to the poor and immigrant community
- Greed, graft, and fraud was common



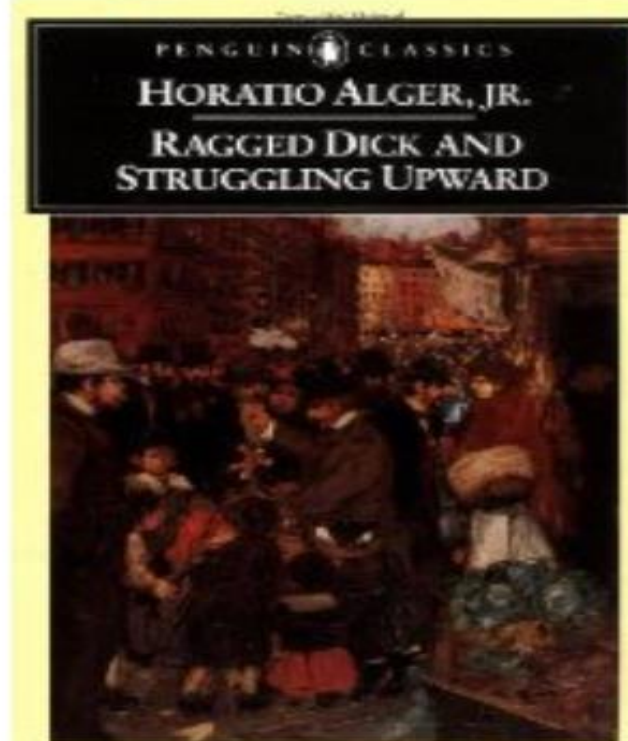
Response to Urbanization & Immigration Issues

- Various attempts undertaken to deal with the problems posed by urbanization & immigration
- **Social Gospel Movement**
 - Christians had a responsibility to deal with urban poverty
- **Salvation Army** came over from England in 1879 & provided poverty relief while spreading Christian values
- **YMCA & YWCA**- Christian values
- **Settlement House Movement**
 - **Jane Addams** establishes the **Hull House** in 1889
 - Provided various social services in the community
 - Helped immigrants adapt to new society



Belief Systems of the Industrial Revolution

- **Belief in Protestant work ethic**
- **Horatio Alger: story of “rags to riches”**
 - **Honesty, hard work leads to success**
 - **Re-enforced by experience of people such as Andrew Carnegie (immigrant from Scotland)**
- **Critics of the Industrial pro business climate of the Gilded Age**
 - **Henry George “Progress & Poverty”** critically examined the inequalities in wealth caused by industrialization and laissez faire capitalism.
 - **Edward Bellamy “Looking Backward”** about a utopian socialist society that has fixed the social and economic injustices of the time.
- **Effort to reform these problems will eventually lead to a movement known as the Progressive Movement in the 1890s**
 - **Rise of press and education**
 - **compulsory attendance, tax supported schools were more accessible, & Illiteracy rates were dropping**



AFRICAN AMERICAN RESPONSES

Booker T. Washington

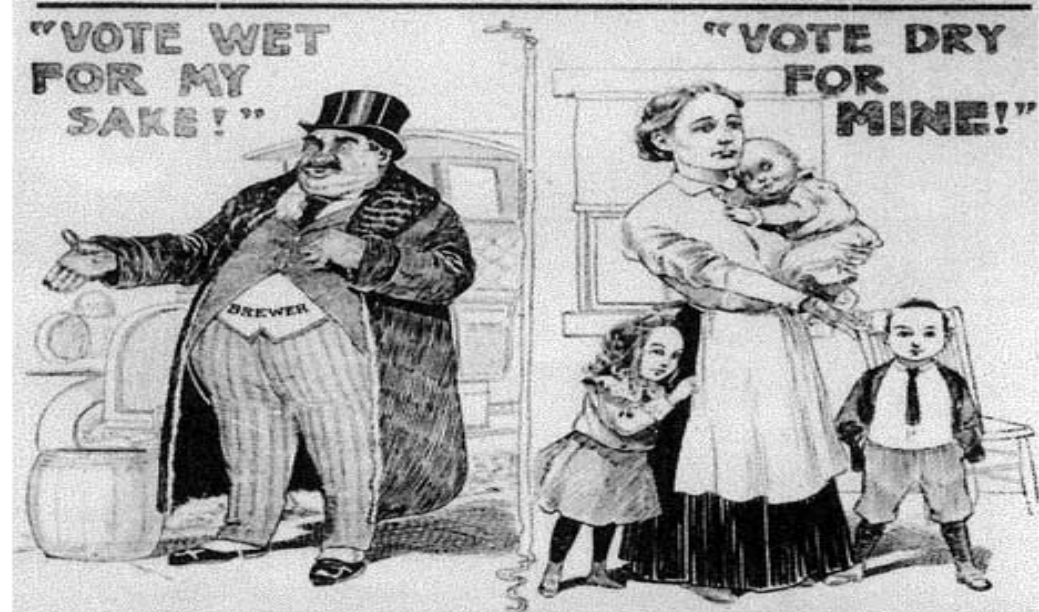
- **From the south, ex-slave**
- **Wrote autobiography “Up From Slavery”**
- **African Americans should acquire vocational skills to gain self-respect and economic security**
- **Established Tuskegee Institute**
- **Did not advocate for directly challenging white supremacy**
 - **Accused of being a “accommodationist” by critics**

W.E.B. DuBois

- **From the north**
- **1st African American to earn a Ph.D from Harvard**
- **Helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909**
- **Demanded immediate political and social equality for black people**
- **Rejected Booker’s gradualism**

Temperance Movement

"WET" OR "DRY"



Shall the Mothers and Children be Sacrificed to the Financial Greed of the Liquor Traffic?

IT IS UP TO YOU, VOTER, TO DECIDE

VOTE DRY

- **Division over the temperance movement**
 - "Wet"- against prohibition
 - "Dry"- supporters of prohibition
- **Conflict between**
 - Protestant Native born vs. Catholic immigrants
 - Rural vs. Urban
- **Woman's Christian Temperance Union: large organization of woman advocating for temperance**
- **Anti-Saloon League (1895) was leading organization advocating for legal prohibition**
- **18th Amendment (1919)**

WOMEN IN THE MOVEMENT



- **Carrie Chapman Catt** became president of the **National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)**

Initially she favored fighting for suffrage with a **state by state** strategy

- **Alice Paul** broke with NAWSA and formed the **National Woman's Party** in 1916

– More militant, demanded a **national amendment**

Eventually **19th Amendment** (1920)

