8-5.4 - 8-5.8: The Gilded Age & The Progressive Era

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| Topic | Notes: |
| **The Gilded Age** | |
| Gilded Age | The second half of the 19th century became known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Gilded means covered in gold. The name refers to the fact that on the surface things seemed shiny and bright, but underneath the surface people were really struggling.  A handful of Americans got rich, but**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| Railroad Expansion | The U.S. increased economic development and movement out west by quadrupling the amount of railroads across the country.  Movement out West was encouraged by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(the govt gave free land to people if they agreed to live on it for 5 years) In SC, railroad growth came slowly...however, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** became a regional hub. |
| Industrial Boom | Other industries like oil and steel across the U.S. experienced a huge boom. Because of a need for labor in factories, the U.S. saw a huge **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** 25 million people arrived in the U.S. between 1865 to 1915.  Factories started using **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, so they no longer needed skilled workers. Immigrants, blacks, and poor whites provided unskilled labor and in exchange they were subject to low wages, long hours, and poor working conditions. |
| Textile Industry | SC did not see the same economic boom or rise in immigration because the Conservative Democrats under Governor Wade Hampton wanted to stick with the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** did boom in SC. In the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** along rivers for power, textile mills started popping up. By 1910, there were 167 mills employing 47,000 people. |
| Mill Life | Mills in SC typically hired **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** Conditions in the mills were terrible. Workers worked 12 hour shifts Monday-Saturday. Because there were no **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (organized group of workers formed to negotiate with employers) wages were very low.  Mill owners built **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**to house their employees. Owners therefore controlled almost every aspect of workers lives. It was hard to get out of the cycle of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. |
| Other Industries | The other major industry that developed was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** which is used as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. During the 1880s, SC was the world’s leading producer of phosphates. Other industries developed in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **Wade Hampton & the Redeemers** | |
| Hampton | After Reconstruction, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** were in control of the state. They immediately set out to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the Reconstruction policies that had given African Americans rights in SC. |
| Disenfranchisement of African Americans | The Democrats blocked the vote of African Americans in three ways:  -**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  -**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  -**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| Results | These measures worked. In 1876, before the end of Reconstruction, nearly 92,000 African Americans had voted. Six years into the Gilded Age, less than 14,000 voted. African Americans would **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in U.S. Congress until 1993. |
| Farmers | Farmers in post Reconstruction SC really struggled. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** & **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** created a cycle of debt. Cotton wasn’t selling well because it was in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Prices dropped and many farmers turned to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (which could be sold locally out of the back of your truck). Two major environmental disasters (earthquake of 1886 & hurricane of 1893) also took a toll on farming. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** never recovered as customers turned to Asia to provide rice. |
| **Populism & the Tillman Era** | |
| Grange & Farmers’ Alliance | Farmers began to blame big business and government for their problems. Following the example of labor unions, farmer began to organize. In 1871, SC farmers formed **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**---a group that tried to persuade politicians to pass laws that helped farmers. It had little success, so they formed the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to replace it. The Alliance was divided by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** |
| Populist Movement | Out of the farmers’ struggle and the Farmers’ Alliance came the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** movement. The People's party (Populist), was organized to represent the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**—especially **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**—against the interests of the industrial capitalists. |
| Populist Issues | Populists wanted:   * federal farm loans * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(unique to the SC Populists) * graduated income tax * direct election of Senators |
| Pitchfork Ben | The Populists supported **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Nicknamed “Pitchfork Ben,” he advocated for greater support for farmers. He openly attacked the Hampton Democrats for their conservative policies and ridiculed Hampton himself. The Tillmanites elected him **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Tillman formed a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** by playing on poor farmers and racism to gain votes. Unlike in other states, the Populists remained a part of the SC Democratic party. |
| Clemson | Gov. Tillman supported the establishment of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** as an agricultural school to teach better farming practices. The land had been donated by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (John C. Calhoun’s son-in-law). Clemson was created as a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (Morrill Act: paid for the University with funds off the sale of western land). |
| Dispensary | Tillman also successfully created the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Temperance (the banning of alcohol movement) was growing in SC. The SC Dispensary took over the sale of alcohol in the state and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** went to government initiatives. |
| **Constitution of 1895 & Jim Crow Laws** | |
| Tillman & the Constitution | Tillman went on to become a US Senator. He used his influence to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** with the goal to restore white supremacy in the state. |
| Constitution of 1895 | In September of 1895, they rewrote the constitution. The Constitution of 1895 included: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** The new constitution also set the stage for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (racial separation) by requiring separate schools for black and white children. |
| Plessy v Ferguson | Later in the year, the Supreme Court ruled that laws segregating blacks and whites in public places did not violate the Constitution, as long as they were “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.” The case (Plessy v Ferguson) paved the way for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** which forced blacks to ride in separate rail cars, use separate public facilities, and inhabit “Colored only” areas. |
| Lynchings | A record number of violent acts broke out. In the 1890s, there were an average of 187 **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a year. Hundreds of thousands of African Americans migrated North out of the state to escape the violence. |
| **Natural Disasters** | |
| Natural Disasters | On Aug 31, 1886, an **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** destroyed Charleston. Over 100 were confirmed dead (counting of African American deaths was inaccurate). Thousands of buildings were destroyed. In the 1890s, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** struck the coast. The disasters contributed further to the farmers’ struggle. |
| **The Progressive Era** | |
| Progressives | In the late 1800s and early 1900s, reformers wanted to fix the problems of the Gilded Age. They called themselves Progressives. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** were members of both political parties, but in SC they were a part of the**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**party. |
| Goals | Progressives targeted**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in industry. They tried to improve working conditions and low wages for workers. |
| Muckrakers | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** worked to expose some of the corrupt practices of businesses and government. For example, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** published his book *The Jungle* to expose the unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, a photojournalist published *How the Other Half Lives* to show the conditions poor people were living in the cities. |
| Progressive Amendments | Progressive Presidents also contributed to change. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** broke up monopolies and created the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. William Howard Taft passed the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (established an income tax) and the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (direct election of Senators). Under Woodrow Wilson, the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (prohibition: made the sale, manufacturing, and transport of alcohol illegal) was passed. |
| Women’s Vote | Women **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** also fought for the right to vote. In 1920, the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (gave women the right to vote) was passed. SC refused to ratify it until 1967, but because other states did, women earned the right to vote. |
| SC Progressives | In SC, the major issues for progressives were: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** They were able to set a minimum work age (10 years old). The progressives also worked to pass a attendance law for schools because 45% of SC could not read or write. They worked to establish hospitals to fight diseases like tuberculosis (which was rampant in mill towns). |