

Gilded Age & Big Business and & Semi-Organized Labor

Click [here if you want the prof's textbook version explained in class](http://www.cjbibus.com/Topics_1302_Gilded_Age_Lesson_1_TBversion.pdf). Link Address:
http://www.cjbibus.com/Topics_1302_Gilded_Age_Lesson_1_TBversion.pdf

Lesson 1—like the other Lessons—provides a copy of the section of the Study Guide for **this** lesson.

Key Background on the Gilded Age—and the Future

1. 13th amendment
2. Defeat of the South, but Andrew Johnson
3. Southern black codes and race riots
4. Reconstruction, and military reconstruction
5. 14th amendment
 - “due process” and states
 - citizenship - and why necessary
6. 15th amendment
7. Scandals in Grant’s terms
8. Election of 1876, Compromise of 1877, and troops

Lesson 1 -----

Use the **3 Learning Quizzes 1st**.

Gilded Age (meaning of the term)

9. Republican Party, policy pre-Civil War/post-secession
10. Republican party, early years of Gilded Age
11. Rise of Industrial Capitalism and:
 - Rockefeller and his industry
 - Carnegie and his industry
 - Horizontal integration / vertical integration
 - Monopoly, trust (and anti-trust)
12. Rise of financial capitalism and J.P. Morgan
13. Technology 1877-1887 (mainly for new industries)
14. Technology 1887-1893 (mainly for urban life)
15. North, workers in big business
 - Average work week/pay/living costs for laborers
 - Child labor – why?
 - Types of Unions
 - Knights of Labor (industrial- attempted)
 - American Federation of Labor (union of unions—only skilled trade unions)
 - Strikes (Haymarket, Homestead, Pullman)
16. Prohibition (WCTU) – President Frances Willard (1873 to end of the 1800s and beyond)

Key Background on the Gilded Age—and the Future

The items about the end of the Civil War and about Reconstruction are in date order and from the in-class quiz at the beginning the course:

1	Amendment to the Constitution that ended slavery – 13th
2	Defeat of the South and surrender at Appomattox
3	Southern state legislatures create black codes; race riots in the South against blacks
4	Amendment to the Constitution that required states (not just Congress) to follow “due process” – 14th
5	Amendment granting the vote to all males – 15th
6	Reconstruction, including military
7	Rising corruption in the federal government 1868-1876 and rising violence against black voters in the South

Gilded Age—Meaning of the Term and Who Named the Age

From a novel in the early 1870s, *The Gilded Age* and most associated with humorist Mark Twain. Want to understand this better? Look up these 2 words in *Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary*:

- The phrase *golden age*
- The word *gild* or *gilded*

Vocabulary Words – Why Vocabulary? Because they are words you need to understand in multiple places.

The first 4 laws listed are in time order and all are passed by the Republicans during the Civil War while **all** of the South is out of the Union. The fifth is in 1873. These laws will major issues throughout Unit 1 (and beyond) and they help some and hurt others. The first row shows an example. Symbols Used: ✓ = the law helps. X = the law hurts

Regions and Groups and Consequences of These Laws	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest	New West	Farmer with land	Farmer landless	Factory Owner	Skilled Worker	Unskilled Worker	Railroad Owner	Railroad Worker	Creditor	Debtor	Middle Class Professional
Laws															
Protective tariff	✓		X			X	X	✓							
Homestead Act															
Railroad building subsidized by land grants (Called internal improvements in US History I)															
National banking system and a uniform currency															
1873 Currency and gold standard															

Corruption and Congress

The party of Lincoln that ended slavery changed to corruption (shown in blue) with newspapers being the ones to expose them. For examples, click on [1867 1877 Andrew Johnson to Hayes Color Coded to Show Trends](http://www.cjbibus.com/1867_1877_AJohnson_to_Hayes1pageColorCoded.htm). (Link Address: http://www.cjbibus.com/1867_1877_AJohnson_to_Hayes1pageColorCoded.htm)

Video: The Gilded Age Search Word: corruption - 1st use “golden age of American corruption”

Railroads as the Stimulant

Video: The Gilded Age Search Word: summary

Rise of **Industrial** Capitalism and 2 New Industries

Horizontal and vertical integration are still legal issues in mergers.

- Meaning of **Industrial** Capitalism
- Prior legal concepts used for new purposes:
 - Incorporation
 - Trusts – and Anti-Trust (not until 1895)
- Horizontal (Rockefeller) integration (all the oil) and examples of how he created monopoly:
 - Rebate

- Drawback
- And counting his nails
- Vertical (Carnegie) integration (all from the mines to the mills to transport)

Shift to **Finance** Capitalism by the End of the Gilded Age

- Control of the industry by bankers
- Major figure - J.P. Morgan - remains powerful until the crash of 1929
- Railroads – the first to fall under the control of finance capitalism because of over-building

Technology 1870-1887 - New Industries

1870	Standard Oil – John D. Rockefeller
1873	Carnegie Steel – Andrew Carnegie
1876	Thomas Alva Edison – Menlo Park
1877	Alexander Graham Bell – telephone Patent: phonograph < What's a patent?
1878	Patent: typewriter < Why need? Why QWERTY keyboard?
1879	Patent: cash register < Why need?
1880-11	1880s Trends, Railroad – pool, short haul, long haul

For more, click on [Study Tool: Chronological Events of the 1877-1887 Era](http://www.cjbibus.com/1877_1887_Hayes_to_Cleveland.htm) Link Address:
http://www.cjbibus.com/1877_1887_Hayes_to_Cleveland.htm

Technology 1887-1890s - New Inventions for Urban Life

- elevator
- skyscraper – Louis Sullivan
- streetcars
- suburbs
- subways
- tenement
- tenement, dumbbell

Conditions of Factory Labor

These statistics are from the link below them. You will find them on page 2 of the Snapshot.

- Page 2 – Averages, national
Pre-1900 60-hr., 6 day/week - 20 cents/hr. if skilled. 10 cents/hr. if not
Average income - \$400-\$500/yr.
Minimum cost of living – family of \$4 = \$600/yr.
- Page 2 – Factory, South
12 hrs/day – frequently women/children
½ pay rate of North

For more, click [Snapshot of America in the 1870s-1890s](http://www.cjbibus.com/1870-1890s_Snapshot.pdf) Link Address: http://www.cjbibus.com/1870-1890s_Snapshot.pdf

Laborers' Attempts to Organize

Two different approaches to organizing workers:

- Knights of Labor - General term: industrial union
- American Federation of Labor

Before looking at the table/chart, what do these words mean?

- Pinkertons
- State militia
- Federal troops
- **Without answers for self-testing:** [Comparison of Labor Events from 1874 through 1893 – and to the End of the 1890s](#)
- **With answers for observing patterns:** [Comparison with Answers](#)

Purpose: Notice where is the labor unrest and in what industries. Notice how strikes are stopped—is that what you expected to be the method?

Significant Examples of Strikes in the Gilded Age

- Haymarket – 1886 Chicago - What's anarchism? Socialism?

Video: Labor's Struggle Search Word: Haymarket

- Homestead – 1892 Pennsylvania – A Carnegie plant.

Video: Labor's Struggle Search Word: Homestead

- Pullman – 1894 Pullman, Illinois – Company town (away from other working places) with a factory making Pullman cars. Lowering of wages, but not lowering of prices in the company store or the rent on houses. Strike, observations by the governor of the state (Altgeld). Lowering of wages remains.

Video: Labor's Struggle Search Word: Pullman

Early Attempt to Deal with Problems in America

WCTU (Women's Christian Temperance Union) from about 1873 to the end of 1800s, but they still exist today

- Leader: Frances Willard (gender?)
- Major Issue: Temperance – with the Anti-Saloon League developing later and the result of the 18th Amendment (for a while)
- Later Issue: Women's suffrage