The Gilded Age 1870-1900

- The nation’s first big business was railroads
- Encouraged mass production, mass consumption, and economic specialization
- Growth of other industries, especially coal and steel
- J.P. Morgan and other bankers quickly moved in to take control of the bankrupt railroads and consolidate them
- Monopolies and trusts were formed but the system left consumers victims of financial schemes and ruthless practices
- The Granger laws passed by Midwestern states in the 1870s were overturned by the courts
- Not until the Progressive era in the early 20th century did Congress expand the powers of Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) (see chapter 17) to protect public interest
Industrial Empires

• After the Civil War, a “second Industrial Revolution” resulted in the growth of large scale industry and the production of steel, petroleum, electric power, and industrial machinery to produce other goods

The Steel Industry

• Technological breakthrough that launched the rise of heavy industry was the discovery of a new process for making large quantities of steel

• Used vertical integration, by which a company would control every stage of the industrial process (from mining to transporting the finished product)

U.S. Steel Corporation

• Carnegie sold the $400 million company to J.P. Morgan. The new corporation, United States Steel, the first billion dollar company and also the largest enterprise in the world, employing more than 168,000 people
Rockefeller and the Oil Industry

- In 1863 John D. Rockefeller founded a company that would become the nation’s leading oil refinery - Standard Oil

Antitrust Movement

- Sherman Antitrust Act in 1890 - prohibited any contract in the form of trust or conspiracy as it relates to trade or commerce
Laissez-Faire Capitalism

Social Darwinism
- Capitalists believed this concept should be applied to the marketplace
- Also used to promote white supremacy

Gospel of Wealth
- Millionaires like Andrew Carnegie argued that God gave them wealth in order to carry out philanthropic goals
Technology and Innovations

Inventions

• Samuel B. Morse- telegraph (1844)
• Transatlantic cable (1866)
• Typewriter (1867)
• Alexander Graham Bell- telephone (1876)
• Cash register (1879)
• Calculator (1887)
• Adding machine (1888)
• Kodak camera (1888)
• Fountain pen (1884)
• Safety razor and blade (1895)
The Impact of Industrialization

- Industrialization raised the standard of living but also created sharper economic and class divisions

The Expanding Middle Class

- More middle management positions became available such as: accountants, clerical workers, and salespersons
- The increase in the number of good-paying occupations after the Civil War significantly increased the size of the middle class

Wage Earners

- By 1900 two-thirds of all working Americans worked for wages
- Ten hours a day, six days a week
- Working class families depended on the income of women and children

Working Women

- One adult woman out of every five in 1900 was in the labor force working
- Most were young and single
- Only 5% of married women worked outside of the home

Labor Discontent

- Many workers were exposed to chemicals and pollutants that only later were discovered to cause chronic illness and early death
- About 20% of those who worked in factories eventually dropped out of the industrial workplace. This was a much higher percentage than people who joined the labor unions.
The Struggle of Organized Labor

- The late 19th century witnessed the most deadly and frequent warfare between capital and labor.

**Industrial Warfare**

- Before 1900, management won most of its battles with organized labor because if violence developed, employers could always count on support from federal and state government.

- Labor was divided on what tactics to take, political action or direct confrontation (strikes, boycotts, picketing, and collective bargaining).

**Great Railroad Strike of 1877**
Attempts to Organize National Unions

• Before the 1860s unions were localized and craft specific

National Labor Union
• Founded in 1866, it organized 640,000 nationwide from diverse skills and jobs
• Their chief victory was getting the 8 hour work day for federal employees

Knights of Labor
• Included open membership to all, including African American and women

Haymarket Bombing
• Seven were sentenced to death and the union movement and the Knights lost popularity and membership

American Federation of Labor
• The AFL lead by Samuel Gompers, focused on higher wages and improved working conditions
Strikebreaking in the 1890s

Homestead Strike

• Failure of the strike would set back the steel union movement until the New Deal in the 1930s

Pullman Strike

• The Supreme Court approved the use of court injunctions against strikes, which gave employers a very powerful tool to break unions
College Men and Women

• Through most of the 19th century rate of Americans who attended college was around 2%, by 1920 it went to 8%.

• A much larger attended business and technical schools.

African American Education

• Booker T. Washington founded the Tuskegee Institute in 1881.
  • Focused on industrial education as opposed to...
  • Avoid confrontation with whites and focus on cultivating patronage and private influence

• Tide of disfranchisement, segregation, and lynching rolled in during the 1890s, educated and prosperous blacks became targets of white anger.
Higher Education for Women

• Women often attended female only institutions or teacher training colleges
• Warning by doctors to educated women-
• Eventually more public institutions allowed women students
• Coeducation was more prevalent in the Midwest, West, and African American schools. Why?
  • 58% of universities and colleges were coed by 1910
• More respect from male peers
• More justification for women’s suffrage.
The Great Outdoors

• More Americans became attracted to the outdoors
  • Bicycling and camping became popular
  • Women wore lighter clothes and played sports

Preservation

• National and state governments responded to American trends and set aside more public land for recreation.
  • Theodore Roosevelt extended national forests
  • National Park Service 1916
  • Lacey Act-
    • “monuments” vs. “parks”
  • John Muir founded the Sierra Club
• Environmentalists also worked to protect wildlife
  • Roosevelt signed 51 executive orders creating wildlife refugees
  • Sometimes states used such laws to keep Native Americans off of land
  • Brought hardship to rural families. Why?
Women in the Public Sphere

• Gradually women of all classes and backgrounds began to claim their rights to public space.

From Female Moral Authority to Feminism

• Many women’s clubs formed by 1890
  • Education, pollution, working conditions, and urban poverty
  • Materialism-
    • Between domesticity and feminism

The Women’s Christian Temperance Union 1874

• Frances Willard first mainstream advocate of women’s suffrage
• Launched women into public reform
• First organization to identify and combat domestic violence.
• Viewed as an attack on ethnic cultures
• Associated alcohol with prostitution, political corruption, and public disorder
• Education; kindergarten
• Labor reform
• Supported the Prohibition Party
• CO 1893; ID 1896
Women, Race, and Patriotism

• Daughters of the American Revolution 1890
• United Daughters of the Confederacy 1894
  • Confederacy a noble effort
  • Supported segregation and disfranchisement of African Americans
• Association of Colored Women 1896
  • Temperance, public health, orphans, elderly
• Women’s Convention of National Baptist Church
  • Night schools, prison reform, day care, health

Feminism

• Heterodoxy Club (1912) Greenwich Village, NY
• Female wage workers
• Against “separate sphere”
• Supported suffrage
• Work on their own behalf
Domesticity and Missions

- More women engaged in public activism through churches and religious groups
- Women’s National Indian Association
- Rescue home for Chinese women
  - Racially condescending
  - Fierce opposition from white residents
- Nine thousand oversees missionaries
  - Africa, Asia, Middle East
  - Frustration led to justification of Western imperialism
Religion: Diversity and Innovation

Immigrant Faiths

• What led to decline of religion?
• Immigrants established parochial schools
  • Mostly Catholic
• American Jews embraced Reform Judaism

Protestant Innovations

• Responding to the Growth of Catholicism, Protestant evangelism increased
• Social Gospel
• The Salvation Army
  • Used up-to-date marketing techniques
  • Bible Conferences at Niagara Falls
• Fundamentalism
• **Billy Sunday** helped bring evangelism to modern era
  • Women’s suffrage
  • Used sports to advertise revivals
  • Opposed child labor, socialism, and unrestricted immigration
Before the Civil War, cities served the needs of commerce and finance, not industry.

As industrialization developed, cities became sites for manufacturing as well as finance and trade.

Mass Transit and the Suburb

Steam driven cable cars appeared in the 1870s. By 1887, the electric trolley emerged.

Even before the Civil War, the arrival of railroads led to the growth of suburbs, outlying residential districts for the bourgeoisie.

Working class lived near the city center where they could walk to work.

The suburbs were an escape from the pollution and perceived dangers of the city.

Alexander Graham Bell’s telephone (1876).
  • Overall, by 1907, the nation had more than 3 million telephone customers
Newcomers and Neighborhoods

• Millions of immigrants came to the cities for better financial opportunities.
  • Boston- Irish
  • Minneapolis- Swedes
  • Northeast- Germans
  • Mid-Atlantic- Italians

• Ethnic clustering was common
  • Polish hammers hops
  • German carpentry shops
  • Serbian blooming mills

• They formed mutual aid societies
  • These societies collected dues from members and paid support in case of death or disability on the job. Mutual benefit societies also functioned as fraternal and political clubs.

• Sharply defined “ethnic neighborhoods” were driven both by discrimination and by immigrations’ desire to stick together.

• In addition to ethnic and racial segregation, the residential districts of almost all industrial cities were divided along lines of economic class.
At the turn of the 20th century, 90% of American blacks lived in the South. However the Northern black newcomers to the city confronted conditions that were even worse than those for foreign born immigrants.

- Turned away from manufacturing jobs
- Race riots and attacks by white mobs were common

Race riots in Atlanta and New York showed the resentment of black neighbors.

Investors rented unsanitary, disease infected, cramped apartments
**Investigative Journalism**

- John Pulitzer, led the way in building sales with sensational investigation stories
- William Randolph Hearst competed with Pulitzer leading to drops in prices of newspapers and increased sales
- “yellow journalism”
- Drew attention to corrupt city governments and abuse of power by large corporations
- Muckrakers inspired industrialization reform
Governing the Great City

Urban Machines

• “Private city”-
• “political machines”-
  • Provided jobs and social service for the city
  • Flagrant displays of bribery and kickbacks
  • Boss Tweed (political cartoon)

• Immigrants relied heavily on political machines. Why?
• Success industrializing and keeping the city clean

The Limits of Machine Government

• Working class unemployment rate reached a staggering 25% in the 1890s in the cities
  • Reasons: extremely rapid growth and political corruption and greed

• Reformers insisted on private charity instead of public because it promoted laziness among the poor

• Suggestions of municipal ownership of utilities and a tax system in which “monopoly and privilege” bore the main burdens instead of the working class.
Cities as Crucibles of Reform

- An overlapping set of movements to combat the ills of industrialization: **Progressivism**

**Public Health**

- One of the most urgent problems of the big city was disease prevention
  - Cholera
  - Unsanitary water

- City and state officials began to champion more public health projects

- Clean water initiative for industrial cities in late 19th century

- Fears of unsafe food and drugs led to government action to improve food and drug safety
  - Congress passed the **Pure Food and Drug Act** and **Food and Drug Administration** (1906) to oversee compliance with the new law

- Smoke free abatement laws

- Public parks with nature and play areas were built in cities
  - New York’s Central Park
The Movement for Social Settlements

- One of the most effective reform institutions of the 1870s and 1880s came out of Christian urban missions, educational, and social welfare centers.
  - Hampton Institute
  - Grace Baptist Temple
  - Samaritan Hospital
- Medical clinics, day care, athletic facilities
- Reform for working class women
  - Low wages and lack of day care for mothers
  - Housekeeping and self improvement classes
- “Social Settlement”= a community center and a spark plug for neighborhood betterment and political reform
  - Jane Addams; Hull House in Chicago
  - Libraries and gymnasiums for working class
  - Employment bureaus, penny savings banks, and cooperative kitchens
  - Projects for troubled teens
- Social work was an excellent opportunity for educated women who sought professional careers. By 1920, women made up 62% of U.S. social workers.
Cities and National Politics

• The problems of the industrial city grew more rapidly than remedies for them to be found
• City governments needed national and state politics to help
• The Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire in 1911 had a significant effect on national safety. Why?
• Cities in the U.S. were more ethnically, racially, and religiously diverse due to immigration
Reform Visions, 1880-1892

• In the 1880s, radical farmers’ groups and Knights of Labor challenged industrialization.
• Groups such as the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union began groundwork for middle-class progressivism, especially among women.

Electoral Politics after Reconstruction

• Fierce partisan conflict after Reconstruction
• Northern disillusionment with Reconstruction and resurgence of ex-Confederates, who regained a strong base in Congress.
• Increased voter participation and political fraud
• Fierce party loyalty among voters

New Initiatives in the 1880s

• Assassination of President James Garfield in 1881.
  • Spoils system
  • Patronage
  • Effect: Pendleton Act (1883)
Republican Activism

- By 1888 Republicans gained control of both Congress
- Extension of Union veteran pensions
- Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)
- President Benjamin Harrison (R) and MA Representative Henry Cabot Lodge sought to protect black voting rights in the South.
  - Bipartisan federal elections board
  - Resisted and defeated by urban machine bosses and southerners
The Populist Program

• When Democrats took power in Washington, they faced pressure from rural voters in the South and West who had organized the Farmers’ Alliance.

• Undermined by Democrats and Republicans, the Kansas Farmers’ Alliance and Knights of Labor formed the People’s Party aka the Populists.
  
  • Goals:
Democrats and the “Solid South”

- Poll taxes and limited voting by African Americans in south
- Democrats had to resort to fraud and violence to stop Populist momentum in the south
  - Terrorize black voters and stuffing ballot boxes
  - Populists and black leaders were murdered
- Disenfranchisement
  - Grandfather clause-
  - Literacy tests and poll taxes-
- Why did voter turnouts in South drop from 70% to 34%?
- Racism and segregation became more acute
  - Facilities, schools, hotels, transportation
  - Lynching occurred in broad daylight with thousands gathering to watch
The Election of 1896 and Its Aftermath

• The Populist Party faded after opposition in the South and electoral losses
• Republican William McKinley won easily
• Wave of voter exclusion ensued after election
  • Literacy tests in North and South
• With exclusion or reduced number of black, poor, and immigrant voters, middle class reformers felt far more comfortable increasing rights of remaining voters.
  • Direct primary-
  • 17th Amendment- required senators to be chosen by popular vote

The Courts Reject Reform

• Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)-
Reform Reshaped 1901-1917

Theodore Roosevelt in the White House

• In 1900 William McKinley easily won the presidential election. After his assassination in 1901, Vice President Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in as McKinley’s replacement.

• As a Republican, he denounced “extreme” views of Populists, and blended reform with needs of private enterprise.

• Environmentalist mixed with pro-business agenda

Antitrust Legislation

• Coal strike of 1902-

• Stronger enforcement of Interstate Commerce Act and Sherman Antitrust Act

• Elkins Act-railway rates

• Hepburn Act- shipping rates

• Left a legacy with federal government to dissolve monopolies
Grassroots Progressive Movements

Women and Reform

- Progressive women groups were inspired by emerging fields of social work and social science.
- Social scientists focused special attention on the plight of the urban poor.
- New York Consumers’ League-
  - White List-
  - National Consumers’ League-
  - Muller v. Oregon (1908)-
- Public law in IL for single mothers
- First minimum wage law for women
Civil Rights

  • Niagara Movement (1905) in Niagara Falls (Canadian side), had a broad impact
  • Called for:
    • The Niagara Conference led to the creation of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) in 1909
  • National Urban League (1911)
  • National Association of Colored Women’s Club

Innovation in the States

• “Wisconsin Idea” - right to “recall” and “referendum”
• Between 1910 and 1917, all industrial states enacted insurance laws that covered on the job accidents
The Problem of Labor

• The failure to pass labor laws reflected Republican political control and unions’ reluctance to engage in electoral politics.

• Voluntarism-

• Syndicalists-

• General strikes-
Taft and the Election of 1912

• In 1908 Theodore Roosevelt retired and William Howard Taft (R) easily won the presidency.

• By 1912 T. Roosevelt was back into politics and ran under the new “Progressive Party”/“Bull Moose Party”
  • Federal child labor, labor rights, minimum wage, women’s suffrage, popular recall of court decisions

• Eugene V. Debs- Socialist Party

• Woodrow Wilson- Democrat
  • NJ governor, direct primary, workers compensation, utility regulation
  • Restriction of big business
  • Southern racial views

• William Taft- Republican
Wilson and the New Freedom

• Call for stronger federal government. Why?

• African Americans had no reason to vote for Democrats, Republicans, or Progressives. Why?

• **Federal income taxes** (1913) and **Inheritance taxes** replaced high **Protective Tariffs**
  • Over subsequent decades, especially between 1930s and 1970s, the income tax system markedly reduced America’s extremes of wealth and poverty.

• Federal Reserve Act of 1913

• **Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914**

• **U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations**
  • Workers’ right to organize and engage in **collective bargaining**
Progressive Legacies

• By the turn of the 20th century, economic reform gained increasing support from middle class and elite progressives, especially in the cities.

• Limitations of the “Progressive Era”
  • Racial problems
  • Immigrants and poor whites
  • Child labor
  • Health insurance and old age pensions
  • Lack of social welfare programs

• Achievements of the “Progressive Era”
  • Stronger government regulation of big business trusts and monopolies
  • End of spoils system and “urban machines”
Unit 7
Chapters 21-24
1890-1945
17%
The New Imperialism

- Panic of 1893
- More resources to compete in global market

The “New Imperialism”

International Darwinism

- Imperialism
  - A need to compete or be reduced to second class power
- Missionaries
  - Protestant duty to colonize and spread benefits of “superior” civilization
- Politicians
  - General endorsement of global markets (T. Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge senator of MA)

Naval Power

- By 1900 the U.S. had the 3rd largest navy in the world
- Samoa coal

Popular Press

- Increased public interest and stimulated demand for larger world affairs
The Spanish American War

Causes of War

Cuban Revolt

- Cuban nationalists, after fighting failed to overthrow Spanish colonial rule between 1868 and 1878, renewed the struggle in 1895. Spain crushed revolt and forced civilians into concentration camps.

Yellow Press

- Joseph Pulitzer and Randolph Hearst
- Humanitarian reasons

De Lome Letter (1898)

- Dupuy de Lome’s letter was highly critical of William McKinley

Sinking of the Maine

- 260 Americans died, Spain blamed

McKinley’s War Message

- Ultimatum to Spain
Fighting the War
• A “splendid little war”

The Philippines
• Allied with Filipino rebels, U.S. troops captured the city of Manila

Invasion of Cuba
• More than 5000 Americans died from diseases; 500 in battle
• Led by Teddy Roosevelt
  • Aided by veteran regiments of African American soldiers

Annexation of Hawaii
• In 1893, American settlers overthrew Hawaii
• Annexed in 1900 and 50\textsuperscript{th} state in 1959
The Philippine Question
- Trading imperialists
- Emilio Aguinaldo led rebels for 3 years (1902)

Other Results of the War

Cuba and the Platt Amendment (1901)
1. Never sign a treaty with a foreign power that impaired its independence
2. To permit the U.S. to intervene in Cuba’s affairs to preserve its independence
3. To allow U.S. to maintain naval bases

Recognition of U.S. Power
- Increased nationalism
- Europeans recognition of U.S. power
Open Door Policy in China

Theodore Roosevelt’s Big Stick Policy

The Panama Canal (1903)

Building the Canal

- 1904-1914
- Latin Americans highly resentful
- 1921 Colombia was paid indemnity of $25 million
- 1999 Panama received canal

The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

East Asia

Russo-Japanese War

Gentlemen’s Agreement

- Japan objected to segregation laws
- T. Roosevelt agreed to persuade CA to repeal laws, Japan restricted emigration of workers
William Howard Taft and Dollar Diplomacy

The Lodge Corollary

Woodrow Wilson and Foreign Affairs

• Opposed imperialism “New Freedom”

The Philippines
• The Jones Act of 1916- territory status

Puerto Rico- citizenship

The Panama Canal- pay tolls
“The U.S. in World War I”

• While competing imperial claims fostered conflicts around the world, Germany became a rising power, the Ottoman Empire was losing grip on the Balkans, and European powers competed for colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

The Great War Begins, 1914-1917
From Neutrality to War

• President Wilson called for neutrality. American immigrants choose sides based on ethnicity.

The Struggle to Remain Neutral

• In 1914, the British set up a blockade to keep good from shipping to the Central Powers.

• This disrupted U.S. trade with Germany

• Lusitania-

America Enters the War

• Zimmerman telegram from Germany to Mexico

• German U-boats attacked American ships without warning

• The U.S. declared war on Germany in 1917
The American Fighting Force

- Ethnic diversity promoted immigrant assimilation in the U.S.
- 400,000 African Americans enlisted (13%)
  - Segregation and discrimination in the military was common
- Native American served in integrated combat units
  - They were put in more hazardous situations at war
- 53,000 servicemen died in combat; 63,000 died from disease, mostly the flu epidemic
War on the Home Front

Mobilizing the Economy

• American businesses made big bucks from World War 1. As grain, weapons, and manufactured goods flowed to England and France.
• Daylight saving time to conserve coal and oil.
• Food Administration mobilized voluntary rationing

Promoting National Unity

• Committee on Public Information (CPI), encouraged nationalism and used propaganda against Germans.
• Espionage Act of 1917-
• Sedition Act of 1918-
• Give examples of people that were prosecuted because of anti-war sentiments.
Great Migrations

• War created new job opportunities for African Americans and Mexican Americans
  • 400,000 African Americans moved to cities: St. Louis, Chicago, New York and Detroit=
  • Mexican Americans in TX, AZ, NM, and CA moved from farm to industrial jobs in cities
  • About 1 million women joined the work force for the first time, 8 million got higher
    paying industrial jobs

Women’s Voting Rights

• American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) under the leadership of Carrie Chapman Catt
  • women must prove their patriotism to advance the cause of suffrage; millions of volunteers to
    support war effort

• National Woman’s Party (NWP) under the leadership of Alice Paul
  • Picketing in front of White House; jailed for obstructing traffic; hunger strike

• Both movements proved affective in persuading Wilson and Congress to act
  • 19th Amendment (1920)
The Treaty of Versailles (the worst treaty EVER!)

The Fate of Wilson’s Ideas

• Japan’s suggestion that all treaties be treated equal was rejected
• Arab nations, Communist Russia, and African nations were excluded from spoils of war
• Germany’s territory was secretly divided between France and England
• Ottoman Empire was split into “mandates” controlled by spheres of influence (England and France)
  • Mandate of British Palestine (future Israel) was now an answer for the Zionist movement for Jewish migration. Millions of Palestinians were relocated causing riots and future war
• New fragile Eastern European nations were created
• Germany forced to pay reparations $33 billion
• An ineffective “League of Nations” was formed
  • The U.S. did not join, to avoid future European conflict
  • Wilson’s 14 Points were rejected by Allies
Conflicted Legacies of World War One

Racial Strife

• Participation in WW1 led to African Americans standing up for their rights and resisting oppression in the early 1920s
• Blacks who served in the war had high expectations that antagonized whites and led to more racism
  • Lynching doubled in the South
  • Race riots in the North
• Tension in Northern cities
  • Black voters
  • Job competition and housing
Erosion of Labor Rights

• Democrat party increased the size and power of labor unions until WW1
  • 8 hour work days for war workers
  • Overtime pay
  • Equal pay for women
  • AFL membership grew

• After the war employers cut wages and rooted out unions

• No child labor laws

• Adkins v. Children’s hospital

• Union membership fell from 5.1 to 3.6 million

• “welfare capitalism” only covered 5% of workforce
The Red Scare

• Socialist outlook of recent immigrants and Russian Bolsheviks terrified American born citizens.
• “Reds” had little political influence
• Public and press blamed labor unrest on alien radicals
• In 1919, threats and bombs led to the FBI
  • Attorney general Mitchell Palmer
  • J. Edgar Hoover
• Six thousands arrested and deported in “Palmer Raids”
• Sacco and Vanzetti case was an example of anti-immigrant and radical bias
Political in the 1920s

Women in Politics

• Sheppard-Towner Federal Maternity and Infancy Act-

• Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom-
  • Setbacks because of the Red Scare
  • Difficulty gaining access to Rep. and Dem. Parties

Republican “Normalcy”

• Warren Harding (R) won presidency in 1920
  • Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover promoted stable prices and wages, and industry wide standards
  • Exposed after death; financial corruption (oil scandal)

• Calvin Coolidge
  • Limited government, isolationism, tax cuts for businesses

• Republicans declined to carry forward progressive initiatives
Dollar Diplomacy

- Republicans encouraged private bank loans to foreign countries
- Military occupation to enforce repayment
- Haiti
  - Sexual exploitation of women by soldiers
  - Loans to local elites turned dictators

Culture Wars

- Urban v. Rural

Religion in Politics

- 18th Amendment ratified in 1920
  - Anti-German tone
  - Speakeasies, bootleggers, and moonshiners
- John Scopes “Monkey Trial” (1925)
Nativism

• Catholics and Jews from Southern and Eastern Europe
• Chinese immigration ban in 1882
• “Gentleman’s Agreement” in 1907
• Fear of socialism, anarchism, and undermining of Protestantism
• Cap on European immigration (150,000)
• Anti-Japan laws

The Klan Revived

• “Birth of a Nation” (1915)
• Catholics and Jews
• Klansmen won various elections nationwide
• 3 million members by 1925
• Declined after 1925, but strong in south
• Endorsed Anti-Saloon League using violence
Intellectual Modernism

Harlem In Vogue
• The Great Migration tripled NY’s black population after 1910
• Creative artistic work of African Americans in Harlem embodied ongoing struggle as a race

Marcus Garvey and the UNIA (United Negro Improvement Association)
• Universal Negro Improvement Association
• Marcus Garvey promoted black separatism
• 4 million followers
• Black Star Line steamship company
• Deported to Jamaica for mail fraud
• Legacy was pan-Africanism
The Coming of the Great Depression

- Consumer lending
- Stock market; buying on margin
- Stock market crash in 1929
- Banks went out of business
  - No insurance
- England’s central banks struggled after the war
- Protecting the “golden standard”
- Smoot-Hawley Tariff
- Republicans believed depressions were normal and healthy
  - “work harder” and “live a more moral life”
The Early Years of the Depression, 1929-1932

Down and Out: Life in the Great Depression

- Worst national crisis since the Civil War.
- First options were private charity and religious institutions
  - No public support
- Male favoritism
- North had worse conditions

Herbert Hoover Responds

- “Success went to those who deserved it”
- Limited government
Rising Discontent
• “Hoovervilles”
• Violent industrial strikes
• Bonus Army (1932)

The 1932 Election
• Franklin Roosevelt (D) won easily
• Americans wanted something new
• 1933 was the worst year of the “Depression”
The New Deal Arrives, 1933-1935

Roosevelt and the First Hundred Days

• Had an intimate presence with the American people (radio)
  • “He gave me a job”
• Broadened presidential powers. How?
• “Hundred Days”: banking, agriculture overproduction, business slump, and unemployment

Banking Reform

• Bank failures hurt 9 million families
• Emergency Banking Act reopened banks once Treasury Dept. did an investigation confirming they had sufficient cash reserves.
• 4000 banks closed in 1933; Only 61 closed in 1934.
• Glass-Steagall created the FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)
Agriculture and Manufacturing

• **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)** regulated the farm industry
  • Mostly benefited owners of large and medium sized farms

• **National Recovery Administration (NRA)** created private associations in 600 industries to agree on code of prices and production quotas

Unemployment Relief

• **Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)**- provided federal funds for state relief programs

• **Public Works Administration (PWA), Civil Works Administration, and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** provided millions of jobs for Americans.

Housing Crisis

• Between 1930 and 1932 half a million Americans lost their homes. **Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)** refinanced home mortgages
The New Deal under Attack

- Wall Street Reform
  - Securities Exchange Commission (SEC)

Critics on the Right

- Republican business leaders objected to “reckless spending” and “socialist” reforms of the New Deal

Critics on the Left

- Many ordinary Americans felt that the New Deal didn’t do enough
The Second New Deal and the Redefining of Liberalism, 1935-1938

- As attacks on New Deal increased, Roosevelt and his advisors moved to the left.
- Revenue Act - substantial tax increases on corporate profits and higher income and state taxes on the wealthy

The Welfare State Comes into Being

- Second New Deal emphasized social justice and creation of a safety net (old, disabled, unemployed)
- Welfare-

The Wagner Act and Social Security

- Wagner Act-
- Social Security Act-

New Deal Liberalism

- Opposed laissez-faire economics
- Government must assist the needy and guarantee basic welfare of citizens
- Both southern racists and northern and westerners who opposed it were in same party
From Reform to Stalemate

The 1936 Election

• Works Progress Administration (WPA) employed 8.5 million Americans between 1935 and 1943
• New voters joined the Democratic Party
• Many demographics related to unemployment and old age reform
• Democrats held on to the votes of white southerners
• One of the most decisive victories in American history

Court Battle and Economic Recession

• Supreme Court reshaped by timely resignations
• Congress cut of funding from WPA
• Stock Market dropped and unemployment went up to 19%
• Deficit spending-
The New Deal’s Impact on Society

A People’s Democracy

Organized Labor
- Unionized workers tripled to 23% of nonagricultural workforce
- Long lasting alliance with the Democratic Party

Women and the New Deal
- Did not directly challenge gender inequalities
- Frances Perkins
- Eleanor Roosevelt

African Americans and the New Deal
- 18% of WPA jobs
- Widely benefited from programs
- 71% vote support by Northern blacks
- Roosevelt administration appointed many AA to federal office
- “black cabinet”
- Mary McLeod Bethune
- Segregation continued: no anti-lynch law
- White southern Democrats were pacified so they would not block his other reforms in retaliation to civil rights legislation
Indian Policy

- Indian Reorganization Act of 1936 reversed the Dawes Act of 1887 by promoting Indian self-government through formal constitutions and democratically elected tribal councils.
- Semi sovereign dependent nations
- Congress did not stop interfering in internal Indian affairs and retained financial control of reservation government.

Struggles in the West

- "repatriation" of Mexican citizens
- Between 1929 and 1937 half a million people of Mexican descent were deported.
- More than 60% of these were LEGAL U.S. citizens, making the government’s actions unconstitutional.
- People of Mexican descent took relief in worst years of depression.
- New Deal programs did not improve the migrant farm labor system.
- CA prohibited Chinese and Japanese from owning land in 1913.
- Heavy job discrimination in CA against Japanese Americans (20% returned to Japan).
- Chinese Americans barred from most industrial jobs.
- Few Chinese benefited from New Deal.
- Repeal of Exclusion Act in 1943.
Reshaping the Environment

• Conservationists in the tradition of Theodore Roosevelt
• National policy stressed scientific management of the land and ecological balance

The Dust Bowl

• Years of misuse of soil caused massive drought and wind erosion in OK, TX, NM, CO, AK, and KS.
• 350,000 had to relocate to CA as massive deadly dust storms swept the region
• U.S. department of Agriculture lent their expertise to establishing sound farming practices in the plains.
Isolationists versus Interventionists

• Republicans claimed that arms manufacturers influenced Wilson to enter WW1

• Neutrality Acts of 1935-
  • Banned loans to belligerent nations in 1936
  • “Cash and carry” 1937

• Conservative groups lead isolationist sentiment
• Some pacifist groups were isolationist

The Popular Front-
• American Communist Party (100,000) opposed fascism
The Attack on Pearl Harbor

• U.S. refused to intervene after “Rape of Nanking” in 1937
• Japanese troops occupied French-Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos)
  • Effect:
• Japanese reaction in 1941…
• U.S. declaration of war
Organizing for Victory

- Dramatic increase in federal power for the world effort
- War Powers Act (1941)
- Imperial presidency

Financing the War

- Profits of American business nearly doubled
- Farm outputs grew one-third
- Revenue Act of 1942-
  - Paid for half of the war costs
- Borrowed 50% from wealthy and bonds
- Government employees grew x 4; more than New Deal
- War Production Board-
  - Deals with major corporations only
- Finances were important troops
- Suspension of anti-trust laws
Mobilizing the American Fighting Force

- Unprecedented number of enlisted men and women (15 million)
- They came from diverse backgrounds
- Black soldiers were segregated and given menial duties
- Native American and Mexican Americans were not segregated
  - “Code talkers” were very effective
- Women’s Army Corps (WAC)
- Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES)
- No combat duty, “women’s jobs”, and unequal pay
Workers and the War Effort
• Critical labor shortage led to opportunities for women and black people
• Unions had negotiation leverage

Rosie the Riveter
• “Longing won’t bring him back sooner…GET A WAR JOB!”
• Airplane riveters, ship welders, and drill-press operators
• Women were 36% of labor force in 1945
• Sexual harassment and lower wages
• After the war, guess what happened to those jobs?

Wartime Civil Rights
• Anti-Semitism and Jim Crow parallel
• A. Phillip Randolph’s march on Washington (1941)
• Reaction from FDR
  • Executive Order 8802
  • Segregation in military continued
  • Tuskegee Airmen
• NAACP grew 9x to 450,000 members in 1945
• Mexican Americans formed organizations to combat discrimination
• The U.S. used cheap Mexican labor to increase profit

Politics in Wartime

• “GI Bill”/Servicemen's Readjustment Act-
• FDR won election in 1944 with 53% popular vote
  • Harry Truman was added to Democrat ticket
  • VP Henry Wallace was dropped because he was “too liberal”
Life on the Home Front

“For the Duration”

- Office of War Information (OWI) disseminated news and promoted patriotism
- Shortage of consumer goods
- Meat, butter, sugar and other food regulations
- Higher wages for workers

Migration and the Wartime City

- About 15 million Americans migrated to different cities/states. Why?
  - California

Racial Conflict

- Migration of one million African Americans to the north and Midwest led to racial conflict, including race riots in more than a hundred cities.
  - CA, IL, MI, OH, and PA
  - Detroit riot (1943) - incited by Southern whites and Polish Americans, leaving 34 dead and hundreds injured
- “Zoot Suit” riot - four day riot between Mexican Americans and Anglo servicemen in Los Angeles (1943)
Japanese Removal

• After Pearl Harbor discrimination against Asian Americans intensified
• Japanese Americans had no political power
• Executive Order 9066 (1942)-
  • Two-thirds were Nisei
  • CA, AZ, UT, CO, WY, ID, AK
• Congress issued public apology and paid reparations in 1988 to 80,000 surviving Japanese Americans who were relocated
The Manhattan Project

• Harry Truman first learned of the Manhattan Project after the death of FDR.
• German scientists were also working on nuclear weapons
• Employed 120,000 people in 19 states
• Project hidden from VP, Congress, and American public
• Hiroshima (100,000) and Nagasaki (60,000) were bombed on August 6 and 9th of 1945. Why?
• Stalin’s spies knew about the project
• Japan official surrendered on August 10th and signed a formal surrender on September 2, 1945
Planning the Postwar World
• As victory was approaching, Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill met in Yalta.
• Friction between Roosevelt and Churchill over Indian independence
• Stalin insisted on control of Central and Eastern Europe (future Soviet Bloc)
• Division of Germany into 4 districts and partition of Berlin
• United Nations
  • Security Council- U.S., China, France, England, Soviet Union and six other rotating nations (General Assembly)
  • Five permanent members of the council have veto power over the others