

# Period 6

## 1865-1898

### Key Concepts

Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

Large-scale industrial production— accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies—generated rapid economic development and business consolidation.

A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns. New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.

The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.

Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.

The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.

New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age.

Dramatic social changes in the period inspired political debates over citizenship, corruption, and the proper relationship between business and government.

### Timeline

- Purchase of Alaska **1867**
- Transcontinental Railroad **1869**
- The Indian Wars **1870s** into **1880s**
- Panic of **1873**
- Battle of Little Bighorn **1876**
- Great Railroad Strike of **1877**
- Chinese Exclusion Act **1882**
- Pendleton Act **1883**
- Haymarket Square Riot **1886**
- Interstate Commerce Act **1886**
- Dawes Act **1887**
- *The Gospel of Wealth* **1889**
- Sherman Antitrust Act **1890**
- Panic of **1893**
- Pullman Strike **1894**
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* **1896**

### Terms, people, and events

- Federal Land Grants
- Monopolies
- Antitrust movement
- Andrew Carnegie
- John Rockefeller
- Cornelius Vanderbilt
- Adam Smith
- Laissez-Faire capitalism
- “Greenbacks
- Social Darwinism
- Mark Twain
- The “Gilded Age”
- Inventions of the late 1800s
- Alexander Graham Bell
- Thomas Edison
- Labor unions (NLU, Knights of Labor, AFL)
- Conservation movement
- John Muir
- The New South
- Jim Crow Laws
- Ida B. Wells
- Booker T. Washington
- “Old” and “New” immigrants
- Melting pot vs. cultural diversity
- Boss Tweed
- Political machines
- WCTU
- William Jennings Bryan “Cross of Gold”
- William McKinley

