

APUSH Reference Sheet #6

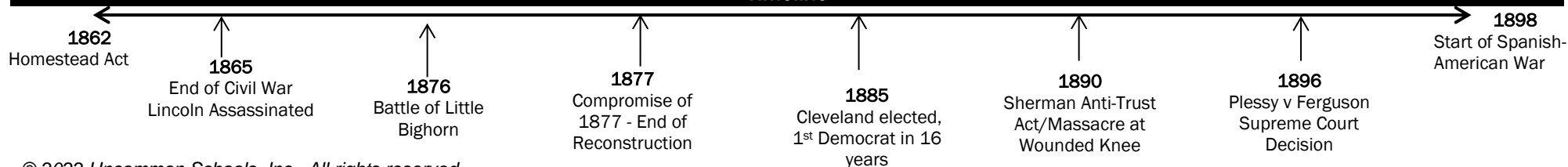
Period 6 – 1865 – 1898

Industrial Revolution, Gilded Age, Westward Expansion, Imperialism

Key Terms

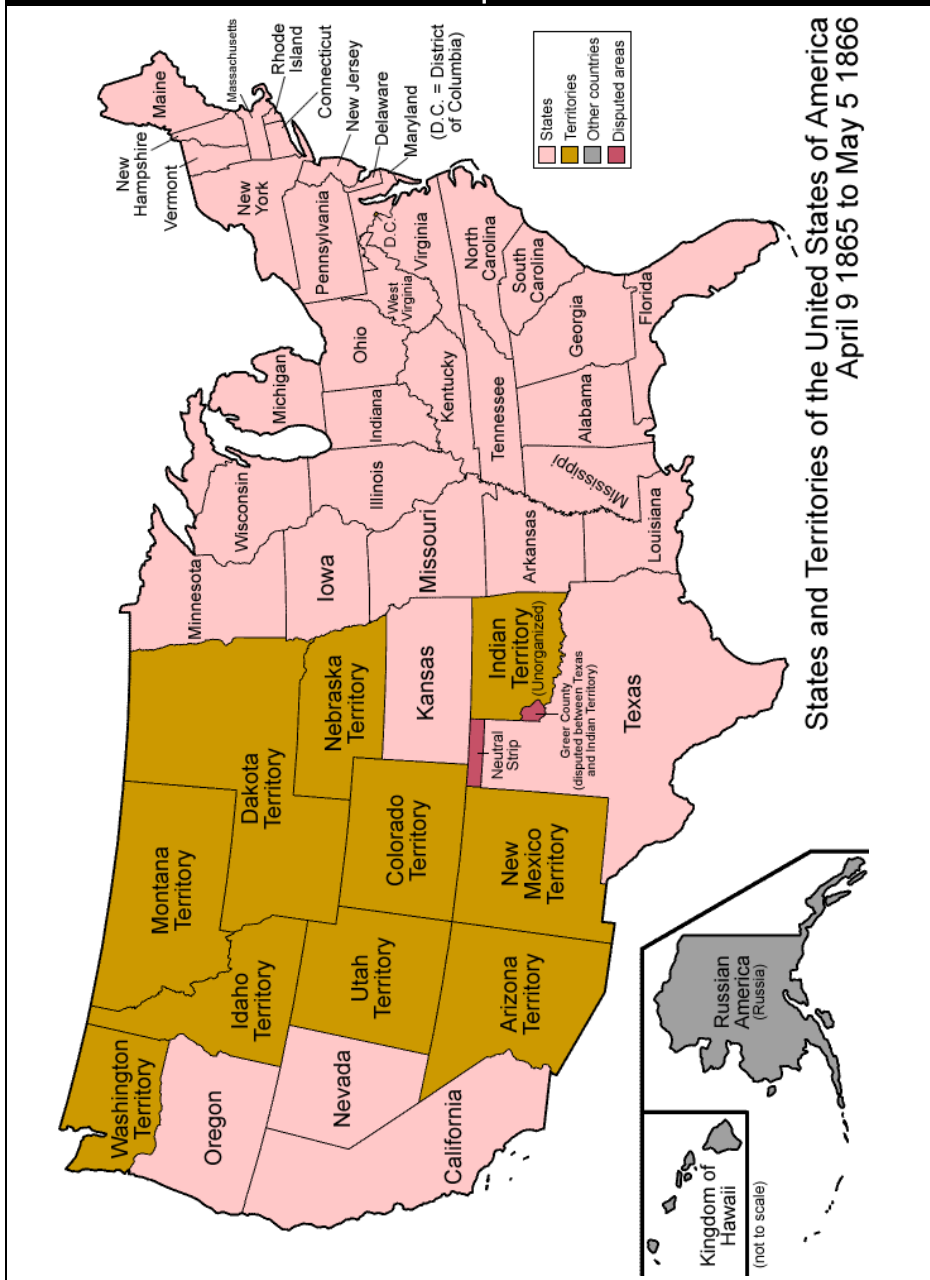
Presidents	
Abraham Lincoln	(R) 1860 – 1865. Leader of the Union during Civil War, credited for keeping the country together, 13 th Amendment is passed during presidency
Andrew Johnson	(D) 1865 – 1869. VP of Lincoln, leniency on the south led to the rise of the Southern Democratic political movement. 14 th Amendment passed during presidency
Ulysses S. Grant	(R) 1869 – 1877. General of the Union army, pushed for civil rights for former slaves (15 th amendment), career ended in scandal due to corruption of advisory
Rutherford B. Hayes	(R) 1877 – 1881. Compromise of 1877 ended Reconstruction and brought Hayes into office. Only served one term, struggled with post-war economy
James A. Garfield	(R) March 4, 1881 – September 19, 1881. Assassinated four months into his first term as president
Chester A. Arthur	(R) 1881 – 1885. Arthur rose above partisanship and in 1883 signed the Pendleton Act, which required government jobs to be distributed based on merit
Grover Cleveland	(D) 1885 – 1889, 1893 – 1897. The only president to date who served two nonconsecutive terms. Cleveland angered many of his original supporters and seemed overwhelmed by the Panic of 1893 and the depression that followed
William Jennings Bryan	*Not president, but leader of the influential populist party that advocated for farmers and nativists who struggled in the new industrial and imperialist America
Government Acts	
Homestead Act	1862 - Encouraged Western migration by providing settlers 160 acres of public land
Dawes Act	1887 - Authorized the President of the United States to survey American Indian tribal land and divide it into allotments for individual Indians
Chinese Exclusion Act	1882 - It was the first significant law restricting immigration into the United States
Civil Service Act	1883 - Established that positions within the federal government should be awarded on the basis of merit instead of political affiliation
Sherman Anti-Trust Act	1890 - First major legislation passed to address oppressive business practices associated with cartels and oppressive monopolies
Populist Party	Represent farmers—against the entrenched interests of railroads, bankers, processors, corporations, and the politicians in league with such interests.
Supreme Court Cases	
Yick Wo vs Hopkinds	1886 - The first case where the United States Supreme Court ruled that a law that is race-neutral on its face, but is administered in a prejudicial manner, is an infringement of the 14 th Amendment
Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock	1903 - Supreme Court decided that Congress had the authority to break any treaty obligations between the United States and Native American tribes
Plessy v Ferguson	1896 - Supreme Court decided that segregation laws did not conflict with the 14 th Amendment and that states could create “separate but equal” public spaces
Munn v. Illinois	1877 - Supreme Court upheld the power of government to regulate private industries
Elk v. Wilkins	1884 - Supreme court decided that even though Elk was born in the United States, he was not a citizen and therefore could not vote
Wabash v Illinois	1886 - Supreme Court decided to limit the rights of states to control interstate commerce. It led to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
Native American Conflict	
Sand Creek Massacre	1864 - U.S. Volunteer Cavalry attacked and destroyed a village of Cheyenne and Arapaho, killing and mutilating an est. 100 unarmed Native Americans.
Battle of Little Bighorn	1876 - Also known as Custer’s Last Stand, military victory of combined Native American forces over U.S. Cavalry. Led by Lakota holy man Sitting Bull.
Wounded Knee	1890 - Massacre of 150 – 300 unarmed Lakota at the hands of the U.S. Cavalry; it traditionally marks the end of the ‘Indian Wars’
Westward Expansion Figures	
General Custer	A United States Army officer and cavalry commander in the American Civil War and the American Indian Wars. Killed at Battle of Little Bighorn.
Sitting Bull	A Hunkpapa Lakota leader who led his people during years of resistance to United States government policies. Was killed during his attempted arrest.
Crazy Horse	A Lakota leader who fought against encroachment by white American settlers on Indian territory and to preserve the traditional way of life of the Lakota people.
Richard H. Pratt	The founder and longtime superintendent of the influential Carlisle Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
Benjamin “Pap” Singleton	An American activist and businessman best known for his role in establishing African American settlements in Kansas (known as Exodusters)
Gilded Era Figures	
John D. Rockefeller	American businessman who found success in oil , he is widely considered the wealthiest American of all time, and the richest person in modern history.
Andrew Carnegie	Scottish - American businessman who found success in steel , led the expansion of the American steel industry in the late 19 th century
Henry Ford	American businessman, the founder of the Ford Motor Company , and the sponsor of the development of the assembly line technique of mass production.
JP Morgan	American financier who was found success in banking, finance, steel, industrial consolidation , founded what is known today as Chase bank
Cornelius Vanderbilt	American businessman t who built his wealth in railroads and shipping

Timeline



Map

Key Takeaways



Migration: Major changes in migration occurred, as Americans and migrants from Asia and Europe increasingly moved into urban areas. Nativist campaigns succeeded convinced the government to pass quotas and restrictions on immigration. Westward settlement continued causing increased conflict with Native Americans. This started as open conflict through ‘Indian Wars’ but eventually shifted to assimilation. After the Civil War, many African Americans migrated to urban areas in the north for work and out west for land and economic opportunity.

Imperialism: The US fought a major war during this period (the Spanish American War) and became increasingly less isolationist. Once the ‘frontier’ closed and Americans had largely settled the North American continent, they looked outside their own shores for new areas to influence. The US annexed territory in the Pacific, fought over land in the Caribbean and Southeast Asia, and sought out economic markets in Asia.

Civil Rights: Debates intensified over citizens’ rights, especially in relation to gender and race. The Supreme Court case Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) marked a major setback for African Americans, as it upheld racial segregation and ended some of the progress made in the decades following the Civil War. African American reformers continued to strive for political and social equality in the face of escalating violence and discrimination.

Gilded Age: Large scale industrialization and advances in technology gave rise to capitalism and the era of big business. Businessmen such as Cornelius Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie, and John D. Rockefeller amassed huge fortunes. Aggressive financial methods caused multiple economic downturns and financial panics. Due to the rise of big business, many groups such as farmers and unions called for stronger governmental protections to regulate the economy and safeguard the rights of workers.

KEY Questions

- By the end of the unit(s) you should be able to answer these questions*
- What were the causes and effects of westward settlement, both for Americans moving westward and Native people already living there?
 - What opportunities and risks did industrialization bring, and how did it reshape American society?
 - What effect did the end of Reconstruction have on people living in the south?
 - What migration patterns emerged as a result of the end of Reconstruction and beginning of the industrial revolution? What changes did these new migration patterns bring?