



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Agriculture: land and labor (sharecropping and tenant farming)</li> <li>b. Status of freedmen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The economic, political, social, and educational experiences of formerly enslaved African Americans</li> <li>B. From exclusion to segregation</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Struggle for political control in the New South</li> <li>d. Supreme court interpretation of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments (Civil Rights cases, 1883)</li> <li>e. The Emerging debate over “proper” role of African Americans</li> <li>4. End of Reconstruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Disputed election of 1876</li> <li>b. End of military occupation</li> <li>c. Restoration of white control in the south (1870s and 1880s) and abridgement of rights of freed African-Americans</li> <li>d. Plessy V. Ferguson, 1896: “Separate but equal”</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. The Impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction: Summary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. On political alignment</li> <li>b. On the nature of citizenship</li> <li>c. On Federal-State relations</li> <li>d. On the development of the North as an Industrial Power</li> <li>e. On American Society</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<p>Change</p> <p>Citizenship</p> <p>Environment</p>
<p>III – The Rise of American Business, Industry, and Labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic Transformation and the Search for Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Business response to change: organize and rationalize</li> <li>b. Organizational Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. From proprietorship and partnership to the rise of monopolies</li> <li>B. Incorporation</li> <li>C. Capital concentration; consolidation</li> <li>D. Expanding markets: national and international</li> <li>E. Merchandising changes, department stores, mail order catalogs</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Major areas of growth in business and industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Transportation: railroads and automobiles; urban transportation</li> <li>b. Building materials; steel</li> <li>c. Energy Sources: coal, oil, electricity</li> <li>d. Communication; telephone, telegraph</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>4,5</p>	<p>Factors of Production</p> <p>Human Systems</p> <p>Science and Technology</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Problems (slums, increased crime, inadequate water and sanitation services)</li> <li>3) Skyscrapers and elevators; tenements and walk-ups</li> <li>4) Social Darwinism, increased class division, conspicuous consumption, social conscience, philanthropy</li> <li>b. Work and Workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Factories and people – immigrant patterns of settlement</li> <li>2) Geographic, economic, social and political considerations</li> <li>3) Working conditions: “wage slavery”</li> <li>4) Living conditions: company towns and urban slums</li> <li>5) The Great Migration: the migration of African-Americans to the North</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Women, families, and work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Traditional roles – Victorian ideal and reality</li> <li>2) Outside and inside their homes: double drudgery</li> <li>3) Jobs for domestics, laundresses, and textile workers; technology brought jobs as telephone operators and typists</li> <li>4) Emerging family patterns: two wage earners, broken homes</li> <li>5) Problems of child labor, elderly, disabled, and African-American women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Case Study: Child Labor</li> </ul> </li> <li>6) Role of religion in a pluralistic society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Religious tolerance develops slowly</li> <li>- Puritan beliefs and values influenced our historical development</li> <li>- Religion and party politics to 1896</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>d. The growing middle class (consumerism and its material benefits and effect</li> <li>e. Art &amp; Literature (Mark Twain and penny dailies)</li> <li>2. Immigration, 1850 – 1924 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. New Sources: eastern / southern Europe; Asia-the “new ethnicity” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Case studies: Italian immigration, Chinese immigration (1850 – 1924, West to East migration), Russian / Jewish immigration</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. The impulses abroad</li> <li>c. The attractions here: labor shortages, liberty, and freedoms</li> <li>d. Urbanization: ghettos</li> <li>e. “Americanization” process</li> <li>f. Impact on family, religion, education, and politics</li> <li>g. Contributions to American society</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<p>Factors of production</p> <p>Diversity</p> <p>Culture and Intellectual Life</p> <p>Diversity</p> <p>Change</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Diversity of the United States population</li> <li>3. Reactions to the “new” immigration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Cultural pluralism: assimilation (Americanization), acculturation (“melting pot” or cultural pluralism), or both</li> <li>b. Nativist reactions: Stereotyping and prejudice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Case study: Irish immigration</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Impact on African-Americans and other established minorities</li> <li>d. “Yellow Peril”, West Coast restrictions</li> <li>e. Literacy testing, 1917</li> <li>f. The Red Scare</li> <li>g. Quota Acts of 1921 and 1924</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. The frontier (1850 – 1890) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Land west of the Mississippi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Rolling plains and the Great American Desert</li> <li>2) Native American Indian nations; concept of oneness with the environment</li> <li>3) The Homestead Act, 1862, and the settlement of the West</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. The impact of industrialization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improved transportation facilitated shipping of foodstuff and migration of population</li> <li>2) Western migration of immigrants</li> <li>3) Potential for investment: development of key urban centers</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Native American Indians <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Pressure of advancing white settlement: differing views of land use and ownership</li> <li>2) Treaties and legal status</li> <li>3) The Indian wars: 1850 – 1900</li> <li>4) Legislating Indian Life: reservations; Dawes Act (1887)</li> <li>5) Indian civil rights laws – legal status of Native American Indians, 1887 – 1970; citizenship, 1924; self government, 1934; self-determination, 1970</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<p>Culture and Intellectual Life</p> <p>Citizenship</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Human Systems</p> <p>Science and Technology</p> <p>Diversity</p> <p>Human Systems</p> <p>Citizenship</p>
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