

AP (and DE) United States History (APUSH)

Mr. Murphy Wood

mwood@springwoodschool.com

Print the following APUSH Summer Assignment and complete it independently over the summer. All work should be neat, thorough, and fully completed to reflect your best effort. The completed packet is due to Mr. Wood on the first day of school.

ESSENTIAL CONTENT

Key Takeaways: 1865–1898

1. Large-scale production due to technological advances, improvements in railroads and transportation, and the opening of new markets led to the rise of industrialism and capitalism during this era. Business leaders such as Cornelius Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie, and John D. Rockefeller amassed huge fortunes. Aggressive financial methods caused multiple economic downturns and financial panics.
2. Due to the rise of big business, many groups, such as farmers and labor unions, called for stronger governmental protections to regulate the economy and safeguard the rights of workers. The government often sided with business, however, as evidenced by federally supported strikebreaking.
3. Migration increased, both to and within the United States. Cities became areas of economic growth that attracted African Americans and migrants from Asia and Europe. Multiple ethnic groups vied for control of the western frontier, and cultural tensions continued nationwide.
4. New intellectual and cultural movements arose during this period, often dubbed the Gilded Age. One view, called Social Darwinism, attempted to justify a wealthy elite class as natural and inevitable. Another view, known as the Gospel of Wealth, urged big business and the wealthy to help the less fortunate.
5. 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.

Key Terms: 1865–1898

Remember that the AP U.S. History exam tests you on the depth of your knowledge, not just your ability to recall facts. While we have provided brief definitions here, you will need to know these terms in even more depth for the AP exam, including how terms connect to broader historical themes and understandings.

The Industrialization of America

Transcontinental Railroad: The Transcontinental Railroad linked the United States from Atlantic to Pacific by both rail and telegraph, and accelerated the development and eventual closure of the frontier. Contained various rail lines, including the Union Pacific Railroad and Central Pacific railroad, which meet at Promontory Point in Utah.

Robber barons: A pejorative name for investors who artificially inflated the value of their company's stock, sold the stock to the public, and pocketed the profits. The company would then go bankrupt, leaving stockholders with nothing. The fierce competition of the Gilded Age coupled with lack of federal regulation often led to dishonest business practices.

Carnegie Steel Company: A company founded and owned by Andrew Carnegie. At its height, it supplied over half the world's steel. Sold to J. P. Morgan to form U.S. Steel.

Vertical integration: The process of controlling every aspect of the production process for a product, from the acquisition of raw materials to the distribution of the final product. A favored practice by Andrew Carnegie.

U.S. Steel: The first corporation in history with a capitalization of over one billion dollars, at a time when the entire U.S. stock market was worth roughly nine billion dollars. It was formed by J. P. Morgan, who purchased Andrew Carnegie's steel business and then went on to consolidate that whole industry.

Standard Oil Company: An oil refining company owned by John D. Rockefeller. At its height, it controlled 95 percent of U.S. refineries through consolidation. This business strategy is called horizontal integration. In 1911, the Supreme Court ruled it an illegal monopoly under the Sherman Antitrust Act and split it into 34 companies.

Horizontal integration: The process of merging companies that all compete in one aspect of a long production process, such as refinement in the oil industry, thereby creating either a monopoly (total control by one company) or an oligopoly (control by few companies).

Trust: Also called a corporate trust, it was a common form of monopoly around the turn of the twentieth century. Essentially, the stockholders of several companies would sell their stock to the owner of a larger company in exchange for trust certificates, which entitled them to a

Industrialization and Organized Labor

Great Railroad Strike of 1877: A nationwide strike that took place from July 14 to September 4, 1877. More than 100,000 railroad workers were

share of the profits as silent partners. The several companies still technically existed but were now effectively one entity. Later on, government policies would attempt to break up these trusts.

Panic of 1893: An economic depression caused by the failure of the Reading Railroad company and by overspeculation artificially inflating the price of stocks. The market did not recover for almost four years. Investors began trading in their silver for more valuable gold, depleting the already dangerously low supply of gold.

Monopolies: The total or near-total domination of an industry by one business. Monopolies can artificially fix prices and stifle innovation, as a lack of competition means they have little reason to reinvest their profits in improving their products.

Laissez-faire: First articulated by the economist Adam Smith in his treatise *The Wealth of Nations*, laissez-faire economics states that natural market forces, not government regulations or subsidies, should control the marketplace. However, the growth of monopolies during the Gilded Age prevented any natural competition from occurring, leading to antitrust laws. The term derives from the French for "let do," or in essence "Let the economy run itself."

Social Darwinism: The application of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution to society, specifically the concept of survival of the fittest. It attempted to explain economic and social differences by arguing that wealth belonged in the hands of those who were most fit to manage it. Many Social Darwinists believed that giving assistance to the poor went against the natural order.

ultimately involved, and the strike affected such cities as Baltimore, Newark, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Chicago. The state National Guardsmen

were often called in, but most militia members (and local residents) were sympathetic to the strikers. Ultimately, President Rutherford B. Hayes authorized the use of federal troops to break the strike. More than 100 workers were killed in the crackdown, and the strikers gained nothing. However, it led to more organized unionizing efforts.

Rutherford B. Hayes: Nineteenth president. Served from 1877–1881. While a Civil War veteran and a Republican, he ended Reconstruction as part of the Compromise of 1877 to resolve the disputed 1876 election. Enacted modest civil service reform. Ordered federal troops in to break up the Great Railroad Strike of 1877. Pledged not to run for reelection and returned to Ohio.

National Labor Union: The first attempt to organize all workers nationwide. Founded in 1866, its goals included better working conditions, higher wages, an eight-hour workday, and equal rights for women and African Americans (but at the exclusion of Chinese-Americans). Members included skilled and unskilled workers as well as farmers; these groups had different, sometimes incompatible, needs. The Panic of 1873 contributed to its decline, as did the failure of Great Railroad Strike of 1877.

Panic of 1873: A financial crisis that created an economic depression (1873–1879). It had several interlocking causes that reflected the period's increasingly globalized economy. Initially referred to as the Great Depression until the far more severe economic crisis of that name in the 1930s.

Knights of Labor: Founded as a secret society in 1869. Elected Terence V. Powderly its leader in 1879, and under his leadership, the union announced itself in 1881. One of its strengths was that it was a broad industrial union: all wage workers (skilled, unskilled, women, and minorities) were invited to join. The Knights advocated

for both economic and social reforms, such as the development of labor cooperatives, an eight-hour workday, and federal regulation of business. It preferred to use arbitration rather than violent strikes. Entered terminal decline after the Haymarket Square Riot.

Haymarket Square Riot: On May 4, 1886, a rally in support of the eight-hour workday was held in Chicago's Haymarket Square. When police began to break up what had been a peaceful public meeting, someone in the crowd threw a bomb at the police, and police fired into the crowd. Several dozens were killed. Rumors circulated that alleged the Knights of Labor were tied to the anarchist bombing, which fatally weakened the Knights. However, Haymarket Square ultimately became a global rallying point for the eight-hour workday. May Day began, in part, as an international commemoration for Haymarket Square.

American Federation of Labor (AFL): Founded in 1886, the AFL was a federation of 20 craft unions (unions of skilled workers, each representing a particular trade). The AFL concentrated on what it considered to be basic economic issues, such as the eight-hour workday and higher wages, rather than social change. Because the AFL was made up of skilled rather than unskilled laborers, its workers could not be as easily replaced if a strike were called.

Strikebreaking: The process of breaking a strike to avoid making concessions to workers, either through violence or through the use of replacement workers. In the nineteenth century, the government often sided with businesses and would authorize the use of the National Guard or U.S. Army troops on striking workers.

Grover Cleveland: Twenty-second and twenty-fourth president. Only president to serve non-consecutive terms, in 1885–1889 and 1893–1897. The first Democratic Party president since before the Civil War. Supported the gold standard. His

second term was defined by the Panic of 1893, which caused a severe depression. Sent federal troops in to break up the Pullman Strike. His resolution of the Venezuelan crisis of 1895 began the reconciliation between the United States and British Empire.

Expansion and Conflict in the West

Greenback Party: A third party formed in 1874 and disbanded in 1889. It existed alongside the Farmers' Alliance. Its elements later merged into the Populist Party.

Homestead Act of 1862: A law that provided a settler with 160 acres of land if he promised to live on it and work it for at least five years.

The Farmer's Plight

Mechanized agriculture: Using machines to do the work of farming. This greatly increases agricultural yields and productivity, but the machinery is expensive to purchase and maintain, which gives large commercial farms a big advantage over small local farms.

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry (Grangers): Founded in 1867 by Oliver H. Kelley, it was a kind of fraternity of farmers and their families. The Grange sought to break the hold of railroad owners and middlemen who kept raising the cost of farming by charging exorbitant prices for shipping and storage. The Grangers gained significant political power, and they played an important part in the rise of the Populist Party.

Impacts on American Indians in the West

Battle of Little Bighorn: Sometimes called Custer's Last Stand, it is the most famous victory of American Indian forces over the U.S. military (although not the largest in death toll). The Sioux killed over 260 troops and their leader, Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer.

In re Debs: A landmark 1895 Supreme Court case. It ruled that the use of court injunctions to break strikes was justified in the support of interstate commerce. In effect, the federal government had permitted employers to not deal with labor unions.

About 500,000 families took advantage of the Homestead Act, while many more bought land from private purveyors. Unfortunately, the parcels of land on the Great Plains were difficult to farm, owing to lack of rain and hard-packed soil. Many homesteaders left the land behind and returned home.

Munn v. Illinois: Supreme Court ruling (1877) that held that a state had the right to regulate the practices of a business if that business served the public interest. Because railroad transportation was very much in the public's interest, according to the Court, state regulation of rates was appropriate. Despite these successes on the state level, federal laws still protected interstate commerce and allowed railroad companies to raise their long-haul rates in order to offset the losses on short hauls.

Interstate Commerce Act: An 1887 law that would regulate and investigate railroad companies that participated in interstate rail trafficking. The first example of the federal government regulating private industry in U.S. history.

The Sioux were hunted down and killed by other U.S. forces.

Battle of Wounded Knee: A massacre of over 200 American Indian men, women, and children that took place in December 1890 in South

Dakota. Over 20 soldiers involved were awarded the Medal of Honor.

Dawes Severalty Act: An 1887 act which stripped tribes of their official federal recognition and land rights and would only grant individual families land and citizenship in

The New South

The New South: After the Civil War, the South suffered from slow economic progress. Southern leaders called for a new era in which the South shifted from an exclusively agricultural society to industrialization. The concept of the New South struggled to catch on, and sharecropping and tenant farming continued to be the primary economic activities.

Urbanization and Social Change

Nativists: Anti-immigrant activists in the nineteenth century. Many nativists, much like the Know-Nothings during the first wave of immigration, feared domination by a Catholic population. Labor unions feared a loss of jobs to an eager immigrant work pool who would accept lower wages and worse working conditions. On the West Coast, Chinese immigrants prompted similar xenophobic sentiments, including the Chinese Exclusion Act, which restricted Chinese immigration to the United States.

A Wave of Reform in the Gilded Age

Gilded Age: A period from the 1870s to 1900; the term was coined by author Mark Twain. While marked by massive economic growth due to industrialization, it also led to equally massive economic inequality. Backlash to this period manifested in the reforms of the Progressive Era.

25 years if they properly assimilated. Former reservation land was sold, and the proceeds funded "civilizing" ventures for natives, such as so-called Indian Schools which were rampant with abuse and neglect. This forced-assimilation policy remained the federal government's way of dealing with American Indians until 1934.

Plessy v. Ferguson: Landmark Supreme Court case (1896) that upheld segregation, codifying the doctrine of separate but equal. Partially overturned by *Brown v. Board of Education*. Functionally overturned by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Jim Crow laws: Laws that enforced segregation, primarily but not exclusively in the South. The name references a famous nineteenth-century blackface act called Jump Jim Crow.

Political machine: An authoritarian or oligarchical political organization that commands political influence, voting blocs, and corporate influence in such a way that it can decide (or strongly influence) the outcome of elections. Often corrupt and prone to political patronage. Usually active at the city level, but sometimes extends statewide. A famous political machine in New York City was Tammany Hall, led by Boss Tweed. A target of reform during the Gilded Age.

Social Gospel: An influential Protestant social justice movement in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It stated that Christians had an obligation to improve the lives of those less fortunate, especially the poor. Its leaders encouraged many middle-class Protestants to join reform efforts, such as those calling for

Part 2

Rapid Review and Practice

laws banning child labor and making school compulsory for children. Essentially, it was the religious wing of the Progressive movement.

Settlement house movement: A social reform movement led by young female activists, as they could not become involved in the political process. It aimed to achieve social reform through mixed-income housing, with people of different classes living in one house. These houses often offered education and daycare. The most famous of the settlement houses was Hull House in Chicago (1889).

Temperance movement: A long-running social justice movement that sought to reduce the consumption of alcohol. The Victorian ideal of strict moral decorum and the concern over Catholic immigration led to its revival after the

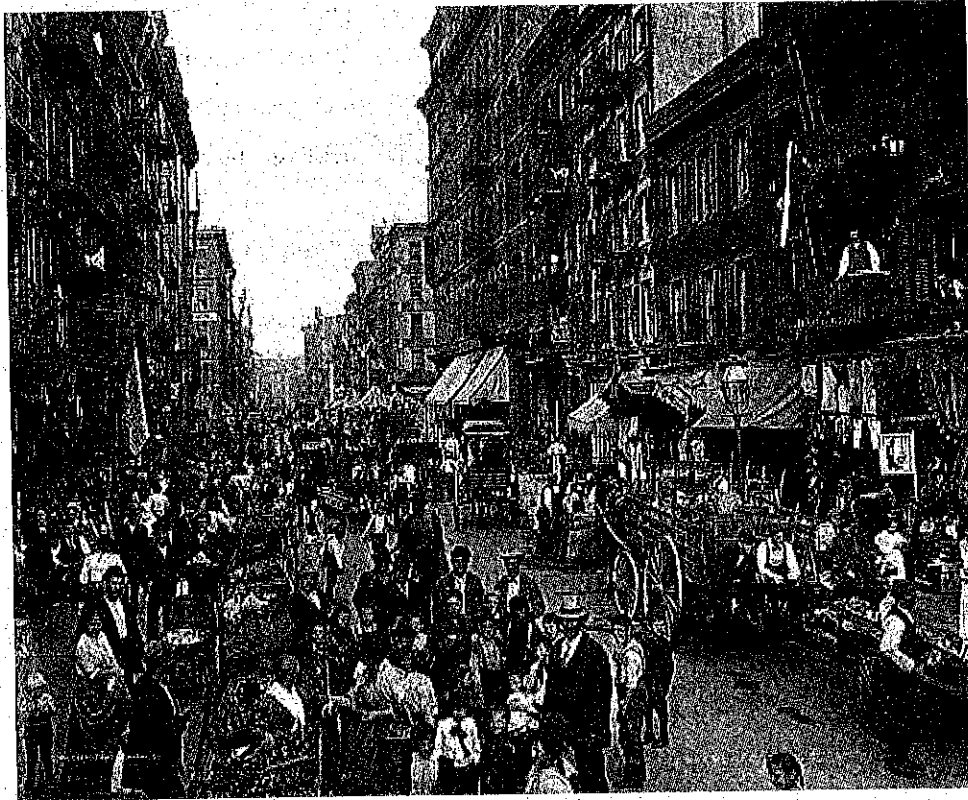
Civil War. The movement eventually hardened into a prohibition movement. Served as a stand-in for social issues that could not be discussed openly, such as domestic violence, and also as a soft form of nativism against German and Irish-Americans.

Gospel of Wealth: Economic philosophy developed by Andrew Carnegie; it asserted that wealth was a result of God's will and that, in turn, the wealthy had an obligation to give money away to better society.

National American Woman Suffrage Association: Formed in 1890, it combined the once rival National Woman Suffrage Association and American Woman Suffrage Association to fight for a woman's right to vote. The NAWSA organized several hundred state and local chapters.

TEST WHAT YOU LEARNED

Questions 1–4 refer to the image below.



This photograph depicts a crowded New York City street in the nineteenth century.

1. The influx of immigrants in the late nineteenth century to cities like New York most directly led to
 - (A) widespread movement of Southern and Eastern Europeans to rural areas
 - (B) the growth in power of urban political machines
 - (C) ethnic diversity in urban neighborhoods
 - (D) a backlash against Protestant immigrants
2. Which of the following groups would be most likely to support the interests of immigrants?
 - (A) Promoters of the New South
 - (B) Opponents of the settlement house movement
 - (C) Organizers for national unions
 - (D) Advocates of Social Darwinism

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Rapid Review and Practice

3. Which of the following issues from the mid-nineteenth century most clearly parallels the issues surrounding immigration in the late nineteenth century?
- (A) Increased nativism connected to Irish and German immigration
 - (B) Political upheaval connected to Manifest Destiny
 - (C) Displacement of native groups connected to territorial expansion
 - (D) States' rights in connection to the growth of federal power
4. Along with increased immigration, all of the following cultural changes occurred in the late nineteenth century EXCEPT
- (A) the growth of the working class
 - (B) the decline of the middle class
 - (C) increased independence for women
 - (D) increased literacy rates

Questions 5–7 refer to the excerpt below.

“The first count in the declaration . . . [charges] that the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company had, in violation of a statute of the state of Illinois, been guilty of an unjust discrimination in its rates or charges of toll and compensation for the transportation of freight [from Illinois to New York State] . . . [The court] holds as law that said act . . . cannot apply to transportation service rendered partly without the state . . . and cannot operate beyond the limits of the state of Illinois. The court further holds as matter of law that the transportation in question falls within the proper description of ‘commerce among the states’ . . .”

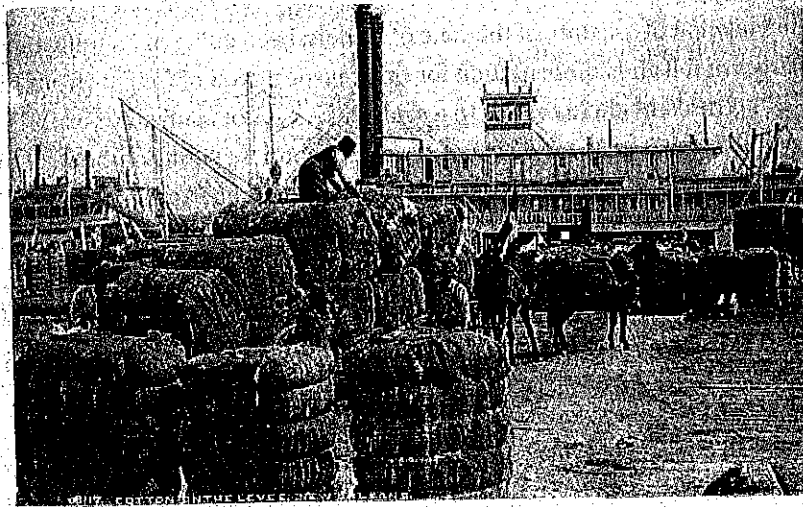
Decision from *Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company v. State of Illinois*, 1886

5. The Supreme Court’s decision in the *Wabash* case directly led to
- (A) an increase in states’ powers to regulate interstate commerce
 - (B) a decrease in federal intervention in state economics
 - (C) stricter enforcement of economic regulations in the railroad industry
 - (D) the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission
6. Economic issues arose again in a later Supreme Court case, *In re Debs*, which centered on the federal government’s
- (A) support of labor unions
 - (B) curtailing of big businesses
 - (C) role in strikebreaking
 - (D) laissez-faire approach
7. The reasoning expressed in the Supreme Court’s decision most directly reflects which of the following continuities in United States history?
- (A) Debates over the effects of territorial expansion
 - (B) Debates over industry’s impact on the environment
 - (C) Debates over the role of government
 - (D) Debates over competition for land and resources

Part 2

Rapid Review and Practice

Questions 8–10 refer to the image below.



This photograph from 1898 depicts cotton being bundled for sale in New Orleans.

8. Which of the following features of the South in the late nineteenth century is most clearly illustrated in the photograph?
- (A) The limited economic progress of the New South
 - (B) Southern opposition to the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision
 - (C) The South's economic independence from the North
 - (D) The dominance of mechanized agriculture in the South
9. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding the South's post-Civil War economy in the nineteenth century?
- (A) Tenant farmers were largely unable to escape the cycle of debt.
 - (B) Most Southerners, both black and white, were impoverished.
 - (C) Land-owning farmers profited from the crop-lien system.
 - (D) The price of cotton hit an all-time low by the end of the nineteenth century.
10. Along with the economy, another major issue for the late nineteenth century South was race relations. The Supreme Court case *Plessy v. Ferguson* led directly to
- (A) the repeal of Jim Crow laws
 - (B) the establishment of Black Codes
 - (C) the formation of the Ku Klux Klan
 - (D) the Great Migration

Part B: Key Terms

This key terms list is the same as the list in the Test What You Already Know section earlier in this chapter. Based on what you have now learned, again ask yourself the following questions:

- Can I define this key term and use it in a sentence?
- Can I provide an example related to this key term?
- Could I correctly answer a multiple-choice question about this key term?
- Could I correctly answer a free-response question about this key term?

Check off the key terms if you can answer “yes” to at least three of these questions.

The Industrialization of America

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transcontinental Railroad | <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Steel | <input type="checkbox"/> Panic of 1893 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Robber barons | <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Oil Company | <input type="checkbox"/> Monopolies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carnegie Steel Company | <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal integration | <input type="checkbox"/> Laissez-faire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical integration | <input type="checkbox"/> Trust | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Darwinism |

Industrialization and Organized Labor

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Great Railroad Strike of 1877 | <input type="checkbox"/> Knights of Labor | <input type="checkbox"/> Strikebreaking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rutherford B. Hayes | <input type="checkbox"/> Haymarket Square Riot | <input type="checkbox"/> Grover Cleveland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Labor Union | <input type="checkbox"/> American Federation of Labor (AFL) | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>In re Debs</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Panic of 1873 | | |

Expansion and Conflict in the West

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenback Party | <input type="checkbox"/> Homestead Act of 1862 |
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The Farmer's Plight

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanized agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry (Grangers) | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Munn v. Illinois</i> |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Interstate Commerce Act |

Impacts on American Indians in the West

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|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Battle of Little Bighorn | <input type="checkbox"/> Battle of Wounded Knee | <input type="checkbox"/> Dawes Severalty Act |
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