

The Origins of the New South

US.3 Explain the impact of the Hayes-Tilden Presidential election of 1876 and the end of Reconstruction on African Americans, including Jim Crow laws, lynching, disenfranchisement methods, efforts of Pap Singleton and the Exodusters.

The Origins of the New South

Explain the sharecropper-tenant system of farming and how this system perpetuated ignorance and racism.

How did segregation and political disenfranchisement shape race relations in the New South?

To what extent did Jim Crow laws create and govern a racially segregated society in the South?

I can explain the impact of the Presidential election of 1876 and the end of Reconstruction.

I can describe the post-Reconstruction culture on African Americans, including

- Jim Crow laws
- lynching
- voting restrictions
- Pap Singleton and the Exodusters westward migration to Kansas

[This Honorable Body-African Americans in the 19th century General Assembly](#)

The Origins of the New South

Digital History: *The 14th Amendment and Jim Crow*

Pap and the Exodusters

Interpreting Sources: *The Farmers Revolt*

Henry Grady Sells the “New South”

Georgia State University Law Review
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Segregating the New South: The Origins and Legacy of Plessy v. Ferguson
James C. Cobb

Gilded Age Politics

US.4 Analyze the causes and consequences of Gilded Age politics and economics, including the rise of political machines, major scandals, civil service reform, and the economic difference between farmers, wage earners, and industrial capitalists, including the following:

- Boss Tweed
- Thomas Nast
- Credit Mobilier
- Whiskey Ring
- Garfield's assassination
- Pendleton Act
- Interstate Commerce Act

WCE.USH1 Identify the importance of Constitution Day. (*September 17th*)
*Federal Mandate

US.5 Analyze the controversy that arose over the currency system in the late 1800's, including the impact of gold and silver strikes in the West, the contrasting views of farmers and industrialists, the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890, the Gold Crisis during the Cleveland administration, and an analysis of William Jennings Bryan's Cross of Gold speech.

Gilded Age Politics

Were big business leaders "captains of "industry" or "robber barons?"

What were the political developments of the Gilded Age?

What problems, real and perceived, affected American farmers of the era?

What factors precipitated the rise of the agrarian revolt and the Populists?

I can explain the importance of September 17th.

I can analyze the controversy that arose over the currency system, including

- the impact of gold and silver strikes in the West
- contrasting views of farmers and industrialists
- Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890
- the Gold Crisis during the Cleveland administration
- William Jennings Bryan's Cross of Gold speech
- Alexander Graham Bell

Gilded Age Politics

Digital History: Robber Baron or Captain of Industry?

Cross of Gold Speech

The Rise of Industrial America

US.6 Describe the changes in American life that resulted from the inventions and innovations of business leaders and entrepreneurs of the period:

- Henry Bessemer
- George Pullman
- Alexander Graham Bell
- Andrew Carnegie
- Thomas Edison
- J.P. Morgan
- John D. Rockefeller
- Swift and Armour
- Cornelius Vanderbilt

US.1 Explain patterns of agricultural and industrial development as they relate to climate, use of natural resources, markets and trade, the growth of major urban areas, and describe the geographic considerations that led to the location of specialized industries such as textiles, automobiles, and steel.

The Rise of Industrial America

I can associate the innovators with their industrial and technological contributions and evaluate the cultural impact of each.

I can explain the patterns of agricultural and industrial development as they relate to climate, natural resources, markets, trade, and urbanization.

I can describe geographic considerations for the location of specialized industries including

- textiles
- automobiles
- steel

The Rise of Industrial America

[Carnegie Bio \(PBS\)](#)
[Rockefeller Bio \(PBS\)](#)

Excerpt from: "The absurd effort to make the world over" March 1894; William Graham Sumner

<p>US.7 Analyze the movement of people from rural to urban areas as a result of industrialization.</p> <p>US.8 Evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media as in the political cartoons of Thomas Nast and others during the Gilded Age.</p> <p>US.9 Describe the difference between “old” and “new” immigrants and analyze the assimilation process and consequences for the “new” immigrants and their impact on American society, including ethnic clusters, competition for jobs, rise of nativism, the work of Jane Addams, and the documentation of living conditions by Jacob Riis, Chinese Exclusion Acts, and the Gentlemen’s Agreement.</p>	<p>I can analyze the emigration of people from rural to urban industrialized areas.</p> <p>I can assess the intents of political cartoonists such as Thomas Nast and other Gilded Age media.</p> <p>I can describe the difference between “old” and “new” immigrants using excerpts from “The New Colossus,” Emma Lazarus.</p> <p>I can analyze examples of assimilation using primary source excerpts from <i>Twenty Years at Hull House</i>, Jane Addams.</p> <p>I can describe the consequences of “new” immigrants and their impact on American society including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ethnic clusters ▪ competition for job ▪ rise of nativism ▪ the work of Jane Addams ▪ the documentation of living conditions using excerpts/pictures from <i>How the Other Half Lives</i>, Jacob Riis ▪ Chinese Exclusion Acts ▪ The Gentlemen's Agreement 	<p>THOMAS NAST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Nast Biography - Facts, Birthday, Life Story • Thomas Nast <p>The New Colossus</p> <p>Interpreting Sources: Immigration Urban Chicago: Hull House and Jane Addams</p> <p>Progressive Social Reformers SAC (Jane Addams and Immigrants)</p> <p>Jacob Riis Doc Analysis</p> <p>Jacob Riis How the Other Half Lives</p> <p>Japanese School Segregation Doc Analysis (Gentleman's Agreement)</p> <p>Chinese Exclusion Act Doc Analysis</p>
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The Progressive Era 1890 - 1920

US.10 Analyze the similarities and differences between the ideologies of Social Darwinism and Social Gospel.

US.11 Using textual evidence; compare and contrast the ideas and philosophies of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Dubois.

US.12 Explain the characteristics and impact of the Granger Movement and Populism, including the problems between farmers and the railroads, the call for banking reform, support for a graduated income tax, and regulation of public utilities.

The Progressive Era 1890 - 1920

I can define Social Darwinism and compare and contrast with Social Gospel using primary source excerpts from *Gospel of Wealth*, Andrew Carnegie and other examples.

I can compare and contrast the ideas and philosophies of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Dubois using the primary sources excerpts from "Atlanta Exposition" speech and *The Souls of Black Folks*.

I can define Populism and cite examples such as:

- Granger Movement
- Farmer's Alliance
- problems between farmers and the railroads
- the call for banking reform
- support for a graduated income tax
- regulation of public utilities

The Progressive Era 1890 - 1920

Social Gospel and the Progressive Era;
<http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/twenty/tkeyinfo/socgospel.htm>

"The Talented Tenth" [excerpts]

W.E.B. Du Bois;

file:///Users/jconley/Desktop/Primary%20Documents/W.E.B.%20Du%20Bois,%20The%20Talented%20Tenth_.html

Booker T. Washington Delivers the 1895 Atlanta Compromise Speech;
<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/39/>

W. E. B. Du Bois (William Edward Burghardt), 1868-1963

The Souls of Black Folk; Essays and Sketches;
<http://docsouth.unc.edu/church/duboissouls/summary.html>

Teaching With Documents:
iPolitical Cartoons Illustrating Progressivism and the Election of 1912;
<http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/election-cartoons/>

<p>US.13 Describe the rise of trusts and monopolies, their subsequent impact on consumers and workers, and the government’s response, including the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890.</p> <p>US.14 Describe working conditions in industries, including the use of labor by women and children.</p> <p>US.15 Analyze the rise of the labor movement, including its leaders, major tactics, and the response of management and the government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Samuel Gompers ▪ Eugene Debs ▪ Haymarket Affair ▪ Pullman Strike ▪ Coal Creek Labor Saga ▪ Collective bargaining ▪ Blacklisting ▪ Open vs. closed shops 	<p>I can define and describe the impact of trust and monopolies including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 and its implications ▪ impact on consumers and workers <p>I can cite evidence of working conditions in industries, including the use of labor by women and children using sources such as Triangle Shirtwaist Fire, Lewis Hine’s photographs, and <i>Bitter Cry of the Children</i> by John Spargo.</p> <p>I can identify the rise of the labor movement, including its leaders, major tactics, and the response of management and the government.</p>	<p>Sherman Anti-trust Act and Standard Oil; www.digitalhistory.uh.edu</p> <p><u>MTSU Library: Child Labor in the United States</u> <u>History.com: Child Labor</u> <u>Lewis Hines Children at Work Photos</u> <u>Lewis Hines Children At Work analysis</u> <u>History.com: Triangle Shirtwaist Fire</u></p> <p><u>Mining Disaster at Coal Creek</u> <u>Coal Creek Lesson Plan</u></p>
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<p>US.16 Citing textual evidence as appropriate, explain the significant roles played by muckrakers and progressive idealists, including Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, and Upton Sinclair.</p>	<p>I can explain the significant roles played by muckrakers and progressive idealists using primary excerpts including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Robert La Follette ▪ Theodore Roosevelt, <i>“The New Nationalism”</i> speech ▪ Ida Tarbell, <i>The History of Standard Oil</i> ▪ Lincoln Steffens, <i>The Shame of the Cities</i> ▪ Upton Sinclair, <i>The Jungle</i> 	<p>Teddy Roosevelt’s New Nationalism; http://www.heritage.org/initiatives/first-principles/primary-sources/teddy-roosevelts-new-nationalism</p> <p>Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i>: Muckraking the Meat-Packing Industry; http://www.crf-usa.org/bill-of-rights-in-action/bria-24-1-b-upton-sinclairs-the-jungle-muckraking-the-meat-packing-industry.html</p>
<p>US.17 Analyze the goals and achievements of the Progressive movement, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ adoption of the initiative, referendum, and recall ▪ adoption of the primary system ▪ 16th Amendment ▪ 17th Amendment ▪ impact on the relationship between the citizen and the government 	<p>Can reform movements improve American society and politics?</p> <p>Were the Progressives successful in making government more responsive to the will of the people?</p>	<p>16th Amendment; http://constitutioncenter.org/constitution/the-amendments/amendment-16-status-of-income-tax-clarified</p> <p>The Progressive Era (1890 – 1920); http://www.gwu.edu/~erpapers/teaching/glossary/progressive-era.cfm</p>

<p>US.18 Describe the movement to achieve suffrage for women, including its leaders, the activities of suffragettes, the passage of the 19th Amendment, and the role of Tennessee in the suffrage effort (Anne Dallas Dudley, Harry Burn, Josephine Pearson, “Perfect 36”).</p> <p>US.19 Analyze the significant progressive achievements during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt including the Square Deal, “trust-busting,” the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Meat Inspection Act, and support for conservation.</p> <p>US.20 Analyze the significant progressive achievements during the administration of Woodrow Wilson, including his New Freedom, the Underwood Tariff, the Federal Reserve Act, and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.</p>	<p>I can describe the suffrage movement, including its leaders, the activities of suffragettes, and the passage of the 19th Amendment.</p> <p>I can identify the role of Tennessee in the suffrage movement including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anne Dallas Dudley (<i>pro-suffrage</i>) ▪ Harry Burn (<i>TN Representative</i>) ▪ Josephine Pearson (<i>anti-suffrage</i>) ▪ “Perfect 36” (<i>TN was the state need to meet the ¾ ratification minimum</i>) <p>Is a strong President good for our nation? (Theodore Roosevelt) Or: Did Roosevelt further the goals of Progressivism?</p> <p>I can analyze the significant progressive achievements during the administration of Woodrow Wilson.</p>	<p><u>DocTeach: Extending Suffrage to Women Activity</u></p> <p><u>TN Virtual Archives: "Don't Forget the Ladies!" exhibit</u></p> <p><u>Bad Romance: Woman's Suffrage (YouTube)</u></p> <p>Federal Reserve Act Signed by President Wilson; http://www.federalreservehistory.org/Events/DetailView/10</p>
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