Unit 4: Gilded Age Social Issues

OHS US HISTORY TEAM
Learning Objectives

• Explain the concepts of Social Darwinism and the Social Gospel
• Compare and contrast the ideas of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois
• Explain the impact of the Granger Movement and populism
• Explain the conflict between farmers and the railroads
Big Concepts

• Industrialization and Urbanization led to a wealth gap
• Wealthy Americans argued they were rich because they were superior to others
• Many wealthy Americans disagreed and used their wealth to help others.
• African Americans pushed for civil rights during the Gilded Age
• Farmers organized to fight large powerful railroad monopolies
Essential Vocabulary

- MUST COPY
- COPY IF TIME PERMITS
Social Darwinism

• Gilded Age belief that evolution influenced your place in society
• Rich = superior
• Poor = inferior
Social Gospel

• Religious movement to help those in need
• Focused on = poverty, slums, racism, inequality
• Jane Addams
Gospel of Wealth

• is an article written by Andrew Carnegie in 1889
• describes the responsibility of philanthropy by the new upper class of self-made rich
Booker T. Washington

• African American Civil Rights leader
• Spoke about income equality and education
• “Atlanta Compromise” speech
• Ran the trade school Tuskegee Institute
• Former slave
• The main idea of Booker T. Washington's “Atlanta Compromise” speech (delivered in 1895) was that blacks and whites in the South should realize that they needed each other and that they should act in ways that would allow them to coexist. Washington told both sides to “cast down your bucket where you are.”
W.E.B. Du Bois

• African American Civil Rights Leader
• Spoke about political equality
• Helped found the NAACP
• First AA to graduate Harvard with PhD
Granger Movement

- Group of farmers who fought the monopolies of the railroads
- Felt over charged for shipping grain
- Midwest
Munn v. Illinois

• Supreme Court Case
• Grange movement biggest victory
• Upheld that the state could regulate private business that affect the “common good”
• In this case it was grain warehouses over charging farmers
Populism

• Political movement that formed out of the Granger Movement

• Party of the common people (farmers and workers)

• Wanted Railroad Regulation

• Bimetallism = Dollar backed by gold and silver = more money available to pay off farmers debts (land, equipment, shipping costs)
William Jennings Bryan

• Populist

• Ran for president as a Democrat in the 1896 election

• Gave the “Cross of Gold” speech
Chronology Timeline

1867 – Granger Movement starts
1876 – Munn v. Illinois
1889 – Gospel of Wealth
1892 – Populist Party Forms
1895 – BTW Atlanta Compromise Speech
1909 – NAACP Formed
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Continuity</th>
<th>Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrialization</td>
<td>Railroad regulation</td>
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<tr>
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<td>AA push for Civil Rights</td>
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<td>Assimilation</td>
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<td>Disenfranchisement</td>
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