VIII. RE-BIRTH OF THE NATION 1865-1879.

Survey of American life at close of Civil War.

Conditions in North, Problems of demobilization and economic adjustment.


Veterans' associations. Loyal Legion, 1865; G. A. R. 1866; Society of Army of Potomac, 1869.

Eugenic consequences of Civil War. Economic cost.

Great progress in efficiency of postal service (1863-64); delivery by carriers; money orders, etc.

Laying of Atlantic cable, 1867, 1868, 1866.

Invention of passenger elevator.


Work-a-day world.

Reorganisation of southern economic life. Transition from great plantations to small farms, from slave labor to wage labor. Social effects.

Rapid Western settlement. Operation of Homestead Act to 1880. Problems of the farmer; prices, marketing, reumption, Granger movement, 1868-84. Rise and decline of range and ranch cattle industry in Far West, 1866-80.


Panic of 1873.

2.

Railroad strikes of 1876-77.

Intellectual interests.


New spirit in literature. First productive periods of Mark Twain, (1865), Bret Harte, 1868, Joaquin Miller. Third period of Longfellow. Whittier's non-controversial writings. First era of the "dime novel" (Beadle).


Great activity in geological exploration by state and national governments. Stanley and Livingstone in Africa.

Lewis H. Morgan's contributions to American anthropology.


Philadelphia Centennial Exposition (1876) as a measure of and
incentive to American material and cultural progress.

Trend of public policy.

Era of constitutional revision in North and South.

Low tone of public morality.

New generation of leaders. Alliance of politics and industrial capitalism.

Trend of Supreme Court decisions away from Civil War centralization.

Reform movements:


Religious life.

Failure of sectionized churches to re-unite.

Reconciliation of Old and New School Presbyterians, 1869.

Rapid expansion of church activities. Home missionary societies. Foreign missionary activities.

Breakdown of Puritan conception of Sabbath.

Famous ministers; Henry Ward Beecher, et al