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X. THE INTELLECTUAL RENAISSANCE, 1878-1898

External characteristics of American life.

Manners, customs, dress, speech, diet. Common use of preserved foods. Adoption of standard time, 1883.

Admission of new states.

Period of rapid urbanization. Age ofskyscrapers. Slum districts. Department stores, beginning with Wanamaker in 1876. Improved city lighting. Introduction of electric street railways, 1885. Building of Brooklyn Bridge, 1876-83.

Great inventions important to social well-being. Bell's telephone, 1876; Edison's phonograph, 1877; practicable arc light, 1878; Edison's incandescent electric light, 1878; Edison's quadruplex telegraph; Bell and Tainter's graphophone, 1886; development of practical typewriters, 1868-83; Berliner's gramophone, 1887; "Kodak" camera, 1888; Welsbach burner, United States patent, 1890.

Era of millionaires. Society life. Playgrounds of rich at Tuxedo and Newport, and winter resorts in California and Florida.

Extension of range of social diversion..

Sports. Nationalization of baseball. National League, 1876; American Association, 1882. Development of college football. First intercollegiate football convention, 1880. Rise of commercialized boxing. Sullivan, heavyweight champion,1882. Introduction of tennis from England, 1875. National Tennis Association, 1881.

Great circuses. Buffalo Bill's Wild West, 1883.

Multiplication of adult fraternal organizations. Elks, 1869; Red Men, 1871; Royal Arcanum, 1877; Scottish Clans, 1878; Knights of Columbus, 1882; Maccabees, 1883; Modern Woodmen, 1883; Kings Sons and Daughters, 1886.

Multiplication of hereditary and patriotic societies. Sons of Veterans, 1881; National Association of Naval Veterans,1887; United Confederate Veterans, 1889; Sons of American Revolution, 1889; Daughters of American Revolution, 1890; Colonial Dames, 1890; Society of War of 1812, 1894; Daughters of Confederacy, 1894; Mayflower Descendents, 1895; American Scenic and Historic preservation Society, 1895; Sons of Confederate Veterans,1896; Order of Indian Wars, 1896; American Flag Association, 1898.

Enterprises for social amelioration.

Progress of women in industry and professions. Federation of Women's Clubs, 1890. Improved legal status. First federal suffrage amendment proposed in 1878. Equal suffrage in four states, 1890-96.

American Humane Association, 1877. American Humane Education Society, 1889.

Establishment of American Red Cross, 1881. Activities in flood relief, etc.

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Spread of prohibition legislation through local option, etc. Anti-saloon league, 1893.

Rise of social settlement movement, beginning in New York and Chicago in 1889.

Religious life. Moody and Sankey as popular evangelists.

Salvation Army begins American career, 1880.

First Church Scientist, founded by Mrs. Eddy, 1879.

Beginning of Christian Endeavor and like movements for young people, 1881.

Leading ministers: Lyman Abbott, Washington Gladden, et al.

Backward races.

Reservation Indians. Frontier encroachments. Helen Hunt Jackson's Century of Dishonor, 1876. Indian Rights Association 1882. Lake Mohawk Indian Conference, 1883. Dawes Act, 1887.

Negro problem in South. Non-interference of North. Negro disfranchisement. Discriminatory legislation. Economic and educational progress of negro. Tuskegee, 1881

Intellectual interests.

Stimulus to achievement given by Philadelphia Centennial. By benefactions of wealthy men.

Foreign visitors to United States. Bryce; Freeman, 1881; Wilde, 1882; Herbert Spencer, 1882; Matthew Arnold, 1883.

Educational renaissance in North. Expansion of curriculum to include utilarian branches. Rapid growth of free public high school. Displacement of men by women teachers.

Rapid expansion of public libraries. American Library Association, 1876.

Journalism. Rise of business manager to dominant position. Tremendous increase of advertising. Development of colored supplement ("Yellow Kid" etc"). Invention of linotype

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Literary trend. New novelists: Henry James and W. D. Howells. Second period of Mark Twain. Humor of Riley and Bill Nye. American girl as theme for fiction, Southern life in fiction of Harris, Cable and Tourgee, beginning in 1880. Fiction for children: Howard Pyle, Burnett's Fauntleroy (1886); St Nicholas Magazine, 1873; Harper's Young People, 1879. Literary magazines: Dial, 1880; Critic, 1881; Bookman, 1896.

Beginning of systematic graduate training. Leadership of John Hopkins University, 1876, in United States. Exodus of students to Europe (chemists, pharmacists, zoologists, mathematicians and historians to Germany; economists to Austria; sculptors and painters to Paris.)

Progress in natural and applied sciences. Organization of great national bodies: American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1880; American Ornithologists Union, 1883; American Society of Naturalists, 1883; American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 1884; Geographical Society of American,1888;; American Mathematical Society, 1889. Multiplication of specialized scientific journals. Contributions of Newcomb, Rowland, Gibbs, Hill, Michelson, et al.United States Geographical Survey, 1879. Woods Hole Biological Laboratory, 1887.

First organized scientific research in social sciences. Influence of John Hopkins group (1876) and of Columbia School of Political Science (1880), Establishment of great learned societies: American Historical Association, 1884; American Economic Association, 1886; American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1889. Services of Ely, Laughlin, Walker, L. F. Ward, McMaster, G. B. Adams, Turner, Henry Adams, W. Wilson, et al

Foundations of modern psychology. James founds American Society for Psychological Research, 1884.

American Bar Association, 1878.

New era in musical history."Star system" in grand opera began in 1878. Opening of Metropolitan Opera House, 1883. Beginning of Seidel's American career as conductor, 1885. First productive periods of Chadwick, Macdowell, Parker, Foote, et al. composers in the classical form. First productive periods of Sousa, Schoenefeld, Gleason, Hadley, et al., orchestral and band composers. Plpularity of light opera (de Koven, Herbert, Kelley), Popular ballads.

"New Movement" in American painting from 1878. Entry of Munich influence. Predominance of Parisian influence. Society of American Artists, 1877. Leaders: Inness, Wyant,Martin, Homer, La Farge, Whistler, Chase, Alexander, Sargent.

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Italian school of sculpture, now replaced by Parisian school, Hartley, St Gaudens, French, Macmonnies, Barnard, Taft, et al.

Archeological Institute of America (1879) founds American School of Classical Studies in Greece, 1882.

Columbian Exposition (1893) as a measure of cultural and material achievement. Influence on cultural development of Middle West.

Political trend.

Dominant figures in public life.

Rise of organized independent movement. Schurz, Curtis, Godkin.

Constitutional revision (Florida, 1885; New Hampshire, 1889; Mississippi, 1890; Kentucky, 1891; New York, 1894; South Carolina, 1895; Delaware, 1897; Louisiana, 1898).

Civil Service reform. National Civil Service Reform League, 1881. Act of 1883 and its operation.

Rehabilitation of spirit of national unity.

Subsidence of doctrinaire anti-slavery feeling in North.

Services of Grady, Watterson, et al.

Influence of Spanish American War.

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