

VIII. RE-BIRTH OF THE NATION 1865-1878.

Survey of American life at close of Civil War.

Conditions in North, Problems of demobilization and economic adjustment.

Conditions in South, Demobilization, Problem of racial adjustment. Northern missionaries and educators. Freedman's Bureau. Potentialities of negro; his training, religious beliefs, musical talents. Benefaction for negro education, 1867.

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, 1857, 1868, 1866.

Invention of passenger elevator.

Popular recreation and sports. Beginning of professional baseball. First intercollegiate football in 1872. Barnum's circus, 1871.

Immigration Act of 1864. Character and distribution of immigrants. Anti-Chinese agitation in California. Exclusion Act of 1882.

Work-a-day world.

Reorganization 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, resumption, Granger movement, 1868-84. Rise and decline of range and ranch cattle industry in Far West, 1866-80.

Manufacturing. Application of steam power to manufacturing. Tariff protection as permanent peace policy. System of interchangeable parts. Accelerated growth of manufactures.

Railways. Evolution of trunk lines. Rate wars and pools. Beginning of state regulation. Substitution of steel for iron rails. First sleeping and dining cars. Building of trans-continental lines.

Panic of 1873.

Nationalization of labor movement. Multiplication of national trade unions. National Labor Union, 1866-72. Rise of Knights of Labor after 1869. Entry of labor into national politics, 1872.

Railroad strikes of 1876-77.

Intellectual interests.

Public schools. Extension of public school system into South. Period of retrenchment in North. Compulsory attendance laws. Beginnings of kindergarten movement. Establishment of United States Bureau of Education, 1867.

Founding of land grant colleges. Co-education in state universities. Founding of womens' colleges: Vassar, 1865; Wellesley, and Smith, 1875. Origin and spread of sororities. Association of Collegiate Alumnae, 1882.

Journalism. Decline of editorial page. Improved news service through press associations. Revival of religious journalism. Growth of evening papers. Nast and the beginning of modern political cartooning. Godkin and founding of Nation, 1865.

Successors to ante bellum lyceum. John Redpath's reorganization of lyceum in 1866. Rise of chautauqua movement in 1874.

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).

Legal science. C. C. Langdell, originator of "case system" of instruction, 1870. Notable works of Pomeroy, Cooley, Schouler, et al.

Reception of Darwinian doctrine of evolution in United States. American precursors of Darwin in Hitchcock, Lewis, Guyot. Controversy in scientific circles, Agassiz opposing and Asa Gray favoring. John Fiske's Cosmic Philosophy, 1874. Reception of doctrine in religious circles. Huxley's visit to the United States, 1876.

Influence of Civil War on surgery and medicine. Influence of Pasteur (France) and Lister (England) on development of anti-septic medicine. American Society for Prevention of Cruelty To Animals, 1866. American Public Health Association, 1872.

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

Lewis H. Morgan's contributions to American anthropology.

Sculpture. Building of public memorials. Chief sculptors; Randolph Rogers, Leonard Volk, et al.

Painting. Establishment in 1870 of Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and New York Metropolitan Art Museum.

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 centralism.

Reform movements:

Revival of woman movement. Failure to attach woman suffrage to fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. First state suffrage campaigns in New York and Kansas. Adoption of partial and local woman suffrage. Woman suffrage in Wyoming, 1869. Birth of women's clubs.

New phase of prohibition movement. National Temperance Society, 1865; Prohibition Party, 1869. Woman's Temperance Crusade 1873-74. W. C. T. U., 1874. Frances Willard.

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