SYLLABUS – HISTORY 164


Readings:  To Be Assigned

Topics and Assigned Readings:


4. The South and the West. Textbook: Chap. 16, pages 424-441; Chap. 17, pages 446-474.


14. The Recent Years. Textbook: pages 794 to end of text.
Course Objectives: History 164 covers a very important period of United States history, marking the transformation of the nation from what it had been before the Civil War to what it has become today. {See topics listed above}. With an understanding of both domestic and foreign affairs since 1865, students will be better able to fulfill their obligations as citizens – to be intelligent, informed and responsible participants in the political process.
Industrialization
- Emergence of the big corporations
- Elimination of competition
  - the pool
  - the trust
  - the holding company
- Public reaction to monopoly
  - Interstate Commerce Act
  - Sherman Anti-Trust Act
  - E.C. Knight Case
  - Addiston Pipe Co. Case
- The Businessman dominant
  - Businessman’s Philosophy
  - Classical Economics
  - Social Darwinism - Herbert Spencer
  - Gospel of Wealth - Andrew Carnegie

Government and Business
- Government’s contribution to Industrialization
  - Development of transportation
  - High protective tariffs
  - Laissez-faire economic policy
  - hostility toward organized labor

Rise of Labor
- Reasons for labor organization
  - Big Business v. Big Labor
- Knights of Labor
  - Philosophy and policies
  - Uriah Stephens
  - Terence V. Powderly
  - Failure and decline of the Knights
- American Federation of Labor
  - Samuel Gompers
  - Philosophy and policies
- Labor Conflicts
  - Railroad strikes of 1877
  - Haymarket Riot
  - Homestead
  - Pullman Strike
  - Ludlow Massacre
- Suppression of Labor
  - Yellow dog contracts, blacklists, and scabs
  - Use of police and troops
  - Richard B. Olney and Federal Court injunctions

Rise of the City
- Industrialization and urbanization
- Problems
  - Transportation
    - Frank J. Sprague and the street car
  - Communications
  - Housing - Slums - Jacob Riis
  - In Re Jacobs and reform
- Crime

Immigration
- A Nation of Immigrants
  - "Old" v. "New" Immigrants
- Reaction to Immigration
  - Nativism
  - Literacy Tests

Conquest of the West
- Problems of settling the Great Plains
  - Joseph Glidden and barbed wire
- Rise of the Cattle Kingdom
  - Range wars
  - the cattleman v. the farmer
  - Weather of the Great Plains
  - Disasters of the 1880's

The Indian
- Reservation policy
- Indian wars
- Slaughter of the buffalo
  - Reform - the Dawes Act
  - Helen Hunt Jackson

Politics of the Post-Civil War Period
- Disputed election of 1876
  - Rutherford B. Hayes
  - Samuel J. Tilden
  - Electoral Commission

Republican Faction
- Stalwarts - Roscoe Conkling
- Half-Breeds - James G. Blaine
- Independents

Election of 1880
- Garfield v. Hancock
  - Assassination of Garfield
  - Charles J. Gutzee
  - the evils of the spoils system
  - Civil Service Reform - the Pendleton Act
  - Chester A. Arthur as President

Election of 1884
- Blaine v. Cleveland
  - the politics of smear

Cleveland Administration
- the veterans
- the tariff question

Election of 1888
- Cleveland v. Harrison
  - Issues: pensions and tariffs
  - Harrison’s victory in the Electoral College

Harrison Administration
- McKinley Tariff
  - "Raid" on the Treasury

Election of 1892
- Harrison v. Cleveland

2nd Cleveland Administration
- Depression of 1893
- Tariff Reform
- the gold crisis

Election of 1896
- McKinley v. Bryan
- Populists
  - The "Money Question"
  - The Gold Standard v. "Free Silver"
  - "Crime of '73"
  - Bland-Allison Act
  - Sherman Silver Purchase Act
  - Wm. H. Harvey, Coin’s Financial School
  - William Jennings Bryan - the Cross of Gold speech
  - McKinley’s victory and the decline of the free silver crusade
Academic Dishonesty

All students are expected to engage in all academic pursuits in a manner that is above reproach. Students are expected to maintain complete honesty and integrity in the academic experiences both in and out of the classroom. Any student found guilty of dishonesty in any phase of academic work will be subject to disciplinary action. The University and its official representatives may initiate disciplinary proceedings against a student accused of any form of academic dishonesty including, but not limited to, cheating on an examination or other academic work which is to be submitted, plagiarism, collusion and the abuse of resource materials.

Classroom Rules of Conduct

Students will refrain from behavior in the classroom that intentionally or unintentionally disrupts the learning process and, thus, impedes the mission of the university. Cellular telephones and pagers must be turned off before class begins. Students are prohibited from eating in class, using tobacco products, making offensive remarks, reading newspapers, sleeping, talking at inappropriate times, wearing inappropriate clothing, or engaging in any other form of distraction. Inappropriate behavior in the classroom shall result in a directive to leave class. Students who are especially disruptive also may be reported to the Dean of Students for disciplinary action in accordance with university policy.

Visitors in the Classroom

Unannounced visitors to class must present a current, official SHSU identification card to be permitted in the classroom. They must not present a disruption to the class by their attendance. If the visitor is not a registered student, it is at the instructor's discretion whether or not the visitor will be allowed to remain in the classroom.

Religious Holidays

Section 51.911(b) of the Texas Education Code requires that an institution of higher education excuse a student from attending classes or other required activities, including examinations, for the observance of a religious holy day, including travel for that purpose. A student whose absence is excused under this subsection may not be penalized for that absence and shall be allowed to take an examination or complete an assignment from which the student is excused within a reasonable time after the absence.

"Religious holy day" means a holy day observed by a religion whose places of worship are exempt from property taxation under Section 11.20, Tax Code.