

gilded age crash course

gilded age crash course is your essential guide to understanding one of the most transformative periods in American history. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the Gilded Age, exploring its origins, major events, influential figures, and lasting impact on the United States. Whether you're a student preparing for exams, a history enthusiast, or simply curious about the economic booms and social upheavals of the late 19th century, this crash course delivers key insights. You'll discover the forces behind rapid industrialization, the rise of powerful tycoons, urban growth, and the struggles of workers and immigrants. The article also highlights political shifts, reform movements, and cultural changes that defined the era. With clear sections and organized topics, this gilded age crash course promises to enrich your understanding and make complex history accessible and engaging.

- Overview of the Gilded Age
- Economic Transformation and Industrialization
- Major Figures and Tycoons of the Era
- Urbanization and Immigration
- Labor Movements and Social Struggles
- Political Landscape and Reforms
- Cultural and Societal Shifts
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Overview of the Gilded Age

The Gilded Age refers to the period in American history roughly spanning from the 1870s to the early 1900s. Coined by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner, the term “gilded” implies something shiny on the surface but often hiding deeper issues underneath. This era was marked by unprecedented economic growth, technological innovation, and rapid industrial expansion. However, beneath the prosperity, there were significant social, political, and economic challenges. The gilded age crash course covers the profound changes that occurred during this time, offering a concise but thorough understanding of its complexities. From booming railroads and factories to political corruption and social unrest, the Gilded Age set the stage for modern America.

Economic Transformation and Industrialization

Growth of Industry and Technology

During the Gilded Age, the United States underwent a dramatic economic transformation. Innovations such as the Bessemer steel process, the telephone, and electric lighting revolutionized industries. Factories grew larger, and mass production became the norm. The railroad network expanded across the country, facilitating the movement of goods and people. This industrialization fueled urban growth and created new opportunities, but also led to stark inequalities between industrialists and workers.

Expansion of Railroads

Railroads were at the heart of the Gilded Age's economic boom. They connected distant markets, allowed for large-scale shipping, and played a central role in shaping the national economy. Railroad tycoons became some of the wealthiest individuals in the country, and the industry's growth encouraged further technological innovation. However, the rapid expansion also brought environmental changes and often led to exploitation of labor and resources.

Rise of Big Business and Monopolies

The Gilded Age saw the emergence of powerful corporations and trusts. Business leaders consolidated industries, often forming monopolies that dominated markets. Standard Oil, U.S. Steel, and other conglomerates wielded immense influence over commerce and politics. While these companies drove economic growth, they also sparked debates over business ethics, competition, and the role of government regulation.

- Mass production and assembly lines
- Development of new financial instruments
- Growth of national markets
- Increasing corporate influence in government

Major Figures and Tycoons of the Era

Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie became synonymous with the American steel industry. Starting from humble beginnings, Carnegie built a vast empire using modern management and production techniques. He later became known for his philanthropy, funding libraries and educational institutions across the country.

John D. Rockefeller

John D. Rockefeller dominated the oil industry through his company, Standard Oil. His innovative business practices, including vertical integration and aggressive pricing, helped him control a significant portion of the nation's oil supply. Rockefeller's methods influenced future generations of entrepreneurs and regulators.

J.P. Morgan

J.P. Morgan played a key role in finance and banking during the Gilded Age. He organized corporate mergers, stabilized markets during financial crises, and helped form major companies like General Electric. Morgan's influence extended into politics and philanthropy, shaping the modern American financial system.

Urbanization and Immigration

Rise of American Cities

The Gilded Age saw a massive shift from rural to urban living. Cities like New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia expanded rapidly, driven by industrial jobs and new technologies. Urbanization brought cultural diversity, economic opportunity, and significant social challenges such as overcrowding and inadequate infrastructure.

Waves of Immigration

Millions of immigrants arrived in the United States during the Gilded Age, seeking better lives and economic opportunities. The influx of Europeans, Asians, and others transformed American society, fueling the workforce and contributing to cultural change. However, immigrants often faced discrimination, poor working conditions, and challenges assimilating into mainstream culture.

Urban Challenges and Innovations

Cities struggled to keep pace with rapid growth, leading to issues like sanitation, housing shortages, and public health concerns. In response, local governments and reformers introduced innovations such as improved sewer systems, public parks, and mass transit. These changes helped shape the modern urban landscape.

Labor Movements and Social Struggles

Working Conditions and Labor Unrest

As industrialization accelerated, workers faced long hours, low wages, and unsafe conditions. Labor unrest became common, with strikes and protests erupting across major industries. Organizations like the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor emerged to advocate for workers' rights and better conditions.

Major Strikes and Conflicts

Several significant labor strikes marked the Gilded Age. The Haymarket Affair, Homestead Strike, and Pullman Strike highlighted tensions between labor and management, sometimes resulting in violence. These conflicts drew national attention to the plight of workers and helped spur the labor reform movement.

Origins of Labor Unions

Labor unions grew in strength and numbers during the Gilded Age. They fought for higher wages, shorter workdays, and safer workplaces. While progress was slow, the foundations laid by these early organizations influenced future labor laws and worker protections.

Political Landscape and Reforms

Corruption and Patronage

Politics during the Gilded Age were often characterized by corruption and patronage. Political machines, like New York's Tammany Hall, wielded significant power by exchanging jobs and favors for votes. Scandals such as the Credit Mobilier affair exposed the depth of corruption in business and government.

Reform Movements

The growing problems of inequality and corruption led to calls for reform. The Civil Service Act aimed to reduce patronage and ensure government jobs were awarded based on merit. Other reforms targeted monopolies, child labor, and public health. These initiatives paved the way for the Progressive Era's broader changes.

Role of Women in Reform

Women began to play a more prominent role in reform movements during the Gilded Age. Leaders like Jane Addams and Ida B. Wells advocated for social justice, labor rights, and public health. Their activism helped shape the direction of reform and laid the groundwork for future advances in women's rights.

Cultural and Societal Shifts

Rise of Consumer Culture

The Gilded Age saw the emergence of a consumer culture, with department stores, advertising, and mass-produced goods becoming widespread. Americans enjoyed greater access to products and services, but consumerism also contributed to social change and new expectations for lifestyles.

Art, Literature, and Entertainment

American culture flourished during the Gilded Age. Writers like Mark Twain and Edith Wharton captured the complexities of society in their works. Theaters, vaudeville, and sports gained popularity, reflecting changing tastes and the growth of leisure activities.

Social Stratification

The era was marked by stark divisions between wealthy elites, middle-class professionals, and the working poor. While some enjoyed luxurious lifestyles, others struggled to survive. These disparities fueled debates about social justice and the need for reform.

Legacy of the Gilded Age

Impact on Modern America

The Gilded Age left a lasting imprint on the United States. Its economic innovations, political reforms, and social movements shaped modern institutions and values. Issues like labor rights, regulatory policies, and urban development can trace their roots to this period.

Enduring Lessons

Studying the Gilded Age provides valuable lessons about balancing progress with equity, managing rapid change, and the importance of civic engagement. The era's successes and failures continue to influence debates about economic growth, social justice, and the role of government in American life.

Summary Points

- The Gilded Age was a period of rapid economic growth and social transformation.
- Industrialization and urbanization changed the American landscape.
- Major figures shaped industry, finance, and culture.
- Labor movements and reformers fought for social change.
- The legacy of the Gilded Age endures in contemporary society.

Q&A: Trending Questions about Gilded Age Crash Course

Q: What is the Gilded Age and why is it important?

A: The Gilded Age is a period in U.S. history from the 1870s to the early 1900s, marked by rapid industrialization, economic growth, and social change. Its importance lies in shaping modern America's economic structure, political reforms, and urban development.

Q: Who were the most influential figures during the Gilded Age?

A: Key figures include Andrew Carnegie (steel), John D. Rockefeller (oil), and J.P. Morgan (finance). Their business empires and philanthropic efforts had lasting impacts on the nation's economy and society.

Q: What were the main challenges faced by workers during the Gilded Age?

A: Workers endured long hours, low wages, unsafe conditions, and little job security. Labor unrest and strikes became common as workers organized for better rights and protections.

Q: How did immigration shape the Gilded Age?

A: Immigration fueled urban growth and supplied labor for expanding industries. Immigrants contributed to cultural diversity but often faced discrimination and harsh working conditions.

Q: What were some major reform movements during the Gilded Age?

A: Reform efforts targeted political corruption, labor rights, child labor, and public health. The Civil Service Act and early labor unions were notable achievements in addressing these issues.

Q: Why is the Gilded Age called “gilded”?

A: The term “gilded” suggests a thin layer of gold covering deeper problems. While the era appeared prosperous, underlying issues like inequality, corruption, and social conflict were prevalent.

Q: What lasting impacts did the Gilded Age have on modern society?

A: The Gilded Age influenced today’s economic policies, labor laws, urban planning, and social justice movements. Its legacy can be seen in ongoing debates about wealth, power, and reform.

Q: How did technological innovation affect everyday life in the Gilded Age?

A: Innovations such as electric lighting, telephones, and mass transit improved living standards and transformed communication, work, and leisure activities in urban areas.

Q: What were some significant labor strikes during the Gilded Age?

A: Notable strikes included the Haymarket Affair, Homestead Strike, and Pullman Strike. These events highlighted tensions between labor and management and led to increased support for labor unions.

Q: How did urbanization change American cities during the Gilded Age?

A: Cities grew rapidly, becoming centers of industry and culture. Urbanization brought new infrastructure, public services, and challenges such as overcrowding and sanitation issues.

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Gilded Age Crash Course: A Concise Overview of America's Gilded Era

The Gilded Age. The very name conjures images of opulent mansions, industrial titans, and a stark disparity between the obscenely wealthy and the struggling masses. But beneath the glittering surface of this era (roughly 1870-1900) lies a complex tapestry of social, economic, and political upheaval. This Gilded Age crash course provides a concise yet comprehensive overview, equipping you with a foundational understanding of this pivotal period in American history. We'll delve into the key players, defining events, and lasting legacies of this fascinating – and often contradictory – time.

H2: The Rise of Industrialization: Fueling the Gilded Age

The Gilded Age's glittering facade was built on the back of unprecedented industrial expansion. The post-Civil War era witnessed a boom in manufacturing, fueled by technological innovations like the Bessemer process (revolutionizing steel production), the railroad network's expansion, and the rise of powerful industrialists. Names like Andrew Carnegie (steel), John D. Rockefeller (oil), and J.P. Morgan (finance) became synonymous with this era's unprecedented wealth accumulation. This rapid growth, however, was far from evenly distributed.

H3: Robber Barons or Captains of Industry?

The debate surrounding these industrial giants continues to this day. Were they "robber barons," exploiting workers and engaging in ruthless business practices to amass their fortunes? Or were they "captains of industry," driving innovation and economic growth, albeit with questionable ethics? The reality likely lies somewhere in between, with a blend of both entrepreneurial vision and exploitative practices characterizing their methods.

H4: The Impact on Labor:

The rapid industrialization created immense wealth, but it also led to the exploitation of the working class. Long hours, low wages, dangerous working conditions, and the absence of worker's rights fueled widespread labor unrest. The rise of labor unions, such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, marked a significant response to these harsh realities, culminating in events like the Haymarket Riot and the Pullman Strike.

H2: Political Corruption and the Spoils System:

The Gilded Age wasn't just defined by industrial giants; political corruption was rampant. The spoils system, where political appointments were based on patronage rather than merit, thrived. Powerful political machines, like Tammany Hall in New York City, controlled city governments and enriched themselves at the expense of the public. This widespread corruption eroded public trust in government and highlighted the growing gap between the wealthy elite and the average citizen.

H3: The Rise of Populism:

As a response to the perceived injustices of the Gilded Age – economic inequality, political corruption, and the dominance of big business – the populist movement emerged. Farmers and laborers united to advocate for reforms such as government regulation of railroads, the free coinage of silver (to inflate the currency and ease farmers' debt), and increased political participation for ordinary citizens. Though ultimately unsuccessful in achieving its major goals, Populism laid the groundwork for future progressive reforms.

H2: Social and Cultural Changes:

The Gilded Age wasn't just about economics and politics; it also witnessed significant social and cultural transformations. Rapid urbanization led to the growth of cities, creating new social challenges and opportunities. Immigration surged, bringing diverse cultures and perspectives to the United States, but also exacerbating existing social tensions. The rise of mass culture, including newspapers, magazines, and popular entertainment, further shaped the era's identity.

H3: The Progressive Era's Precursor:

The Gilded Age's excesses and inequalities ultimately paved the way for the Progressive Era (roughly 1890s-1920s), a period of significant social and political reform. The Progressive movement directly addressed many of the problems highlighted during the Gilded Age, tackling issues like monopolies, worker's rights, and political corruption. The seeds of this reform were sown in the widespread discontent and calls for change that characterized the Gilded Age.

H2: The Legacy of the Gilded Age:

The Gilded Age left a lasting impact on American society. The immense industrial growth fueled the nation's economic power, but it also created significant social and economic inequalities. The era's political corruption highlighted the need for reforms, while its social and cultural changes laid the foundation for the modern United States. Understanding the Gilded Age is crucial for comprehending the complexities of American history and its enduring impact on the present.

Conclusion:

This Gilded Age crash course offers a bird's-eye view of a pivotal period in American history. While we've touched upon key aspects, further exploration is encouraged to fully grasp the nuances and complexities of this fascinating era. From the rise of industrial titans to the struggles of the working class and the rise of populism, the Gilded Age remains a crucial chapter in the American story, teaching us valuable lessons about wealth inequality, political corruption, and the enduring power of social movements.

FAQs:

1. What is the most significant legacy of the Gilded Age? The most significant legacy is arguably the vast economic disparity and the subsequent social and political movements it spawned, which continue to influence discussions about wealth distribution and political reform today.
2. How did the Gilded Age impact immigration to the United States? The industrial boom created a high demand for labor, leading to a massive influx of immigrants, particularly from Europe and Asia. This dramatically changed the demographic landscape of the country.
3. What were some of the major technological advancements of the Gilded Age? The Bessemer process for steel production, the expansion of the railroad network, and the development of electricity are key examples.
4. Who were some of the most prominent political figures of the Gilded Age? Grover Cleveland, Chester A. Arthur, and Benjamin Harrison are key examples of presidents during this time. Powerful political bosses like William "Boss" Tweed also played a significant role.
5. How did the Gilded Age contribute to the rise of the Progressive Era? The social and economic injustices of the Gilded Age, including widespread poverty, corruption, and lack of worker protections, fueled the demands for reform that characterized the Progressive Era.

gilded age crash course: The Gilded Age Mark Twain, Charles Dudley Warner, 1892

gilded age crash course: Gilded Age Cato Charles W. Calhoun, 2014-07-15 Union general, federal judge, presidential contender, and cabinet officer—Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana stands as an enigmatic character in the politics of the Gilded Age, one who never seemed comfortable in the offices he sought. This first scholarly biography not only follows the turns of his career but seeks also to find the roots of his disaffection. Entering politics as a Whig, Gresham shortly turned to help organize the new Republican Party and was a contender for its presidential nomination in the 1880s. But he became popular with labor and with the Populists and closed his political career by serving as secretary of state under Grover Cleveland. In reviewing Gresham's conduct of foreign affairs, Charles W. Calhoun disputes the widely held view that he was an economic expansionist who paved the way for imperialism. Gresham, instead, is seen here as a traditionalist who tried to steer the country away from entanglements abroad. It is this traditionalism that Calhoun finds to be the clue to Gresham's career. Troubled with self-doubt, Gresham, like the Cato of old, sought strength in a return to the republican virtues of the Revolutionary generation. Based on a thorough use of the available resources, this will stand as the definitive biography of an important figure in American political and diplomatic history, and in its portrayal of a man out of step with his times it sheds a different light on the politics of the Gilded Age.

gilded age crash course: The Age of Acquiescence Steve Fraser, 2015-02-17 A

groundbreaking investigation of how and why, from the 18th century to the present day, American resistance to our ruling elites has vanished. From the American Revolution through the Civil Rights movement, Americans have long mobilized against political, social, and economic privilege. Hierarchies based on inheritance, wealth, and political preferment were treated as obnoxious and a threat to democracy. Mass movements envisioned a new world supplanting dog-eat-dog capitalism. But over the last half-century that political will and cultural imagination have vanished. Why? The Age of Acquiescence seeks to solve that mystery. Steve Fraser's account of national transformation brilliantly examines the rise of American capitalism, the visionary attempts to protect the democratic commonwealth, and the great surrender to today's delusional fables of freedom and the politics of fear. Effervescent and razorsharp, The Age of Acquiescence is provocative and fascinating.

gilded age crash course: The Deadliest Diseases Then and Now (The Deadliest #1, Scholastic Focus) Deborah Hopkinson, 2021-10-05 Perfect for young readers of I Survived and the Who Was series! Packed with graphics, photos, and facts for curious minds, this is a gripping look at pandemics through the ages. The deadly outbreak of plague known as the Great Mortality, which struck Europe in the mid 1300s and raged for four centuries, wiped out more than 25 million people in the course of just two years. With its vicious onslaught, life changed for millions of people almost instantaneously. Deadly pandemics have always been a part of life, from the Great Mortality of the Middle Ages, to the Spanish Influenza outbreak of 1918, to the eruption of COVID-19 in our own century. Many of these diseases might have seemed like things to read about in history books -- until the unthinkable happened, and our own lives were turned upside down by the emergence of the novel coronavirus. As we learn more about COVID-19, we may be curious about pandemics of the past. Knowing how humans fought diseases long ago may help us face those of today. In this fast-paced, wide-ranging story filled with facts, pictures, and diagrams about diseases -- from plague to smallpox to polio to flu -- critically acclaimed Sibert Honor author Deborah Hopkinson brings voices from the past to life in this exploration of the deadliest diseases of then and now. Filled with more than 50 period photographs and illustrations, charts, facts, and pull-out boxes for eager nonfiction readers.

gilded age crash course: The Notorious Mrs. Clem Wendy Gamber, 2016-09 In September 1868, the remains of Jacob and Nancy Jane Young were found lying near the banks of Indiana's White River. Suspicion for both deaths turned to Nancy Clem, a housewife who was also one of Mr. Young's former business partners. Wendy Gamber chronicles the life and times of this charming and persuasive Gilded Age confidence woman, who became famous not only as an accused murderess but also as an itinerant peddler of patent medicine and the supposed originator of the Ponzi scheme.

gilded age crash course: Plunkitt of Tammany Hall William L. Riordan, 1995-11-01 Plunkitt of Tammany Hall A Series of Very Plain Talks on Very Practical Politics William L. Riordan "Nobody thinks of drawin' the distinction between honest graft and dishonest graft." This classic work offers the unblushing, unvarnished wit and wisdom of one of the most fascinating figures ever to play the American political game and win. George Washington Plunkitt rose from impoverished beginnings to become ward boss of the Fifteenth Assembly District in New York, a key player in the powerhouse political team of Tammany Hall, and, not incidentally, a millionaire. In a series of utterly frank talks given at his headquarters (Graziano's bootblack stand outside the New York County Court House), he revealed to a sharp-eared and sympathetic reporter named William L. Riordan the secrets of political success as practiced and perfected by him and fellow Tammany Hall titans. The result is not only a volume that reveals more about our political system than does a shelfful of civics textbooks, but also an irresistible portrait of a man who would feel happily at home playing ball with today's lobbyists and king makers, trading votes for political and financial favors. Doing for twentieth-century America what Machiavelli did for Renaissance Italy, and as entertaining as it is instructive, Plunkitt of Tammany Hall is essential reading for those who prefer twenty-twenty vision to rose-colored glasses in viewing how our government works and why. With an Introduction by Peter Quinn and a New Afterword

gilded age crash course: U.S. History P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd

Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

gilded age crash course: The Givers David Callahan, 2017 An inside look at the secretive world of elite philanthropists--and how they're quietly wielding ever more power to shape American life in ways both good and bad. While media attention focuses on famous philanthropists such as Bill Gates and Charles Koch, thousands of donors are at work below the radar promoting a wide range of causes. David Callahan charts the rise of these new power players and the ways they are converting the fortunes of a second Gilded Age into influence. He shows how this elite works behind the scenes on education, the environment, science, LGBT rights, and many other issues--with deep impact on government policy. Above all, he shows that the influence of the Givers is only just beginning, as new waves of billionaires like Mark Zuckerberg turn to philanthropy. Based on extensive research and interviews with countless donors and policy experts, this is not a brief for or against the Givers, but a fascinating investigation of a power shift in American society that has implications for us all.

gilded age crash course: *Gilded Lives, Fatal Voyage* Hugh Brewster, 2013-03-26 *Gilded Lives, Fatal Voyage* takes us behind the paneled doors of the Titanic's elegant private suites to present compelling, memorable portraits of her most notable passengers. The Titanic has often been called "An exquisite microcosm of the Edwardian era," but until now, her story has not been presented as such. In *Gilded Lives, Fatal Voyage*, historian Hugh Brewster seamlessly interweaves personal narratives of the lost liner's most fascinating people with a haunting account of the fateful maiden crossing. Employing scrupulous research and featuring 100 rarely seen photographs, he accurately depicts the ship's brief life and tragic denouement and presents compelling, memorable portraits of her most notable passengers: millionaires John Jacob Astor and Benjamin Guggenheim; President Taft's closest aide, Major Archibald Butt; writer Helen Churchill Candee; the artist Frank Millet; movie actress Dorothy Gibson; the celebrated couturiere Lady Duff Gordon; aristocrat Noelle, the Countess of Rothes; and a host of other travelers. Through them, we gain insight into the arts, politics, culture, and sexual mores of a world both distant and near to our own. And with them, we gather on the Titanic's sloping deck on that cold, starlit night and observe their all-too-human reactions as the disaster unfolds. More than ever, we ask ourselves, "What would we have done?"

gilded age crash course: **Diamond Jim Brady** H. Paul Jeffers, 2002-07-01 Praise for H. Paul Jeffers *An Honest President: The Life and Presidencies of Grover Cleveland* A well-written and timely book that reminds us of Grover Cleveland's courage, commitment, and honesty at a time when these qualities seem so lacking in so much of American politics. ?James MacGregor Burns, winner of the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award *Colonel Roosevelt: Theodore Roosevelt Goes to War, 1879-1898* A handsome narrative of a crucial period in the career of one of our country's most colorful politicians. ?Publishers Weekly *Commissioner Roosevelt: The Story of Theodore Roosevelt and the New York City Police, 1895-1897* A lively, entertaining, and well-researched portrait of a zealous reformer during the historic crusade that successfully launched his career in government. ?Publishers Weekly

gilded age crash course: **Banking Panics of the Gilded Age** Elmus Wicker, 2000-09-04 This study of post-Civil War banking panics has constructed estimates of bank closures and their incidence in five separate banking disturbances. The book reconstructs the course of banking panics in the interior, where suspension of cash payment was the primary effect on the average person.

gilded age crash course: American Colossus H. W. Brands, 2011-10-04 From the two-time Pulitzer Prize finalist, bestselling historian, and author of *Our First Civil War*: a first-rate narrative history (The New York Times) that brilliantly portrays the emergence, in a remarkably short time, of a recognizably modern America. *American Colossus* captures the decades between the Civil War and the turn of the twentieth century, when a few breathtakingly wealthy businessmen transformed the

United States from an agrarian economy to a world power. From the first Pennsylvania oil gushers to the rise of Chicago skyscrapers, this spellbinding narrative shows how men like Morgan, Carnegie, and Rockefeller ushered in a new era of unbridled capitalism. In the end America achieved unimaginable wealth, but not without cost to its traditional democratic values.

gilded age crash course: Wealth and Democracy Kevin Phillips, 2003-04-08 For more than thirty years, Kevin Phillips' insight into American politics and economics has helped to make history as well as record it. His bestselling books, including *The Emerging Republican Majority* (1969) and *The Politics of Rich and Poor* (1990), have influenced presidential campaigns and changed the way America sees itself. Widely acknowledging Phillips as one of the nation's most perceptive thinkers, reviewers have called him a latter-day Nostradamus and our modern Thomas Paine. Now, in the first major book of its kind since the 1930s, he turns his attention to the United States' history of great wealth and power, a sweeping cavalcade from the American Revolution to what he calls the Second Gilded Age at the turn of the twenty-first century. The Second Gilded Age has been staggering enough in its concentration of wealth to dwarf the original Gilded Age a hundred years earlier. However, the tech crash and then the horrible events of September 11, 2001, pointed out that great riches are as vulnerable as they have ever been. In *Wealth and Democracy*, Kevin Phillips charts the ongoing American saga of great wealth-how it has been accumulated, its shifting sources, and its ups and downs over more than two centuries. He explores how the rich and politically powerful have frequently worked together to create or perpetuate privilege, often at the expense of the national interest and usually at the expense of the middle and lower classes. With intriguing chapters on history and bold analysis of present-day America, Phillips illuminates the dangerous politics that go with excessive concentration of wealth. Profiling wealthy Americans-from Astor to Carnegie and Rockefeller to contemporary wealth holders-Phillips provides fascinating details about the peculiarly American ways of becoming and staying a multimillionaire. He exposes the subtle corruption spawned by a money culture and financial power, evident in economic philosophy, tax favoritism, and selective bailouts in the name of free enterprise, economic stimulus, and national security. Finally, *Wealth and Democracy* turns to the history of Britain and other leading world economic powers to examine the symptoms that signaled their declines-speculative finance, mounting international debt, record wealth, income polarization, and disgruntled politics-signs that we recognize in America at the start of the twenty-first century. In a time of national crisis, Phillips worries that the growing parallels suggest the tide may already be turning for us all.

gilded age crash course: America's History James Henretta, Eric Hinderaker, Rebecca Edwards, Robert O. Self, 2018-03-09 America's History for the AP® Course offers a thematic approach paired with skills-oriented pedagogy to help students succeed in the redesigned AP® U.S. History course. Known for its attention to AP® themes and content, the new edition features a nine part structure that closely aligns with the chronology of the AP® U.S. History course, with every chapter and part ending with AP®-style practice questions. With a wealth of supporting resources, America's History for the AP® Course gives teachers and students the tools they need to master the course and achieve success on the AP® exam.

gilded age crash course: Death in the Haymarket James Green, 2007-03-13 On May 4, 1886, a bomb exploded at a Chicago labor rally, wounding dozens of policemen, seven of whom eventually died. A wave of mass hysteria swept the country, leading to a sensational trial, that culminated in four controversial executions, and dealt a blow to the labor movement from which it would take decades to recover. Historian James Green recounts the rise of the first great labor movement in the wake of the Civil War and brings to life an epic twenty-year struggle for the eight-hour workday. Blending a gripping narrative, outsized characters and a panoramic portrait of a major social movement, *Death in the Haymarket* is an important addition to the history of American capitalism and a moving story about the class tensions at the heart of Gilded Age America.

gilded age crash course: Henry George and the Crisis of Inequality Edward O'Donnell, 2015-06-09 America's remarkable explosion of industrial output and national wealth at the end of the nineteenth century was matched by a troubling rise in poverty and worker unrest. As politicians

and intellectuals fought over the causes of this crisis, Henry George (1839–1897) published a radical critique of laissez-faire capitalism and its threat to the nation's republican traditions. *Progress and Poverty* (1879), which became a surprise best-seller, offered a provocative solution for preserving these traditions while preventing the amassing of wealth in the hands of the few: a single tax on land values. George's writings and years of social activism almost won him the mayor's seat in New York City in 1886. Though he lost the election, his ideas proved instrumental to shaping a popular progressivism that remains essential to tackling inequality today. Edward T. O'Donnell's exploration of George's life and times merges labor, ethnic, intellectual, and political history to illuminate the early militant labor movement in New York during the Gilded Age. He locates in George's rise to prominence the beginning of a larger effort by American workers to regain control of the workplace and obtain economic security and opportunity. The Gilded Age was the first but by no means the last era in which Americans confronted the mixed outcomes of modern capitalism. George's accessible, forward-thinking ideas on democracy, equality, and freedom have tremendous value for contemporary debates over the future of unions, corporate power, Wall Street recklessness, government regulation, and political polarization.

gilded age crash course: *The Gilded Age Captivating History*, 2020-11-16 If you want to discover the captivating history of the Gilded Age, then keep reading... From a modern perspective, it may seem that the United States was a major powerhouse since its early days. Its present-day economic, military, and cultural strength gives out an aura of everlasting magnificence, possibly even that it was God-given. That's how some may see it, at least. However, the truth is far from it. The American story started hundreds of years ago when it was a lowly European colony, far from the grandeur and magnificence the world associates with it today. Generations worked hard to gradually transform the humble, dependent colonies into bustling independent states, which were united under a single flag. This transformation from a weak and relatively poor dominion into a world-class international power was undoubtedly a long process, yet it achieved its peak in the late 19th century. At that time, the US managed to achieve change in many aspects, from economic and social to political and military. This period of growth has become known as the Gilded Age. In *The Gilded Age: A Captivating Guide to an Era in American History That Overlaps the Reconstruction Era and Coincides with Parts of the Victorian Era in Britain along with the Belle Époque in France*, you will discover topics such as Building the Foundation From Chaos to the Gilded Age Economic Boom and Bust Ups and Downs of Politics and the Government Turbulent Winds of Change in the US The Transformation of Life And much, much more! So if you want to learn more about the Gilded Age, scroll up and click the add to cart button!

gilded age crash course: *China's Wings* Gregory Crouch, 2012-02-28 From the acclaimed author of *Enduring Patagonia* comes a dazzling tale of aerial adventure set against the roiling backdrop of war in Asia. The incredible real-life saga of the flying band of brothers who opened the skies over China in the years leading up to World War II—and boldly safeguarded them during that conflict—*China's Wings* is one of the most exhilarating untold chapters in the annals of flight. At the center of the maelstrom is the book's courtly, laconic protagonist, American aviation executive William Langhorne Bond. In search of adventure, he arrives in Nationalist China in 1931, charged with turning around the turbulent nation's flagging airline business, the China National Aviation Corporation (CNAC). The mission will take him to the wild and lawless frontiers of commercial aviation: into cockpits with daredevil pilots flying—sometimes literally—on a wing and a prayer; into the dangerous maze of Chinese politics, where scheming warlords and volatile military officers jockey for advantage; and into the boardrooms, backrooms, and corridors of power inhabited by such outsized figures as Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek; President Franklin Delano Roosevelt; foreign minister T. V. Soong; Generals Arnold, Stilwell, and Marshall; and legendary Pan American Airways founder Juan Trippe. With the outbreak of full-scale war in 1941, Bond and CNAC are transformed from uneasy spectators to active participants in the struggle against Axis imperialism. Drawing on meticulous research, primary sources, and extensive personal interviews with participants, Gregory Crouch offers harrowing accounts of brutal bombing runs and heroic

evacuations, as the fight to keep one airline flying becomes part of the larger struggle for China's survival. He plunges us into a world of perilous night flights, emergency water landings, and the constant threat of predatory Japanese warplanes. When Japanese forces capture Burma and blockade China's only overland supply route, Bond and his pilots must battle shortages of airplanes, personnel, and spare parts to airlift supplies over an untried five-hundred-mile-long aerial gauntlet high above the Himalayas—the infamous “Hump”—pioneering one of the most celebrated endeavors in aviation history. A hero's-eye view of history in the grand tradition of Lynne Olson's *Citizens of London*, *China's Wings* takes readers on a mesmerizing journey to a time and place that reshaped the modern world.

gilded age crash course: Reconstruction Eric Foner, 2011-12-13 From the preeminent historian of Reconstruction (New York Times Book Review), a newly updated edition of the prize-winning classic work on the post-Civil War period which shaped modern America, with a new introduction from the author. Eric Foner's masterful treatment of one of the most complex periods of American history (New Republic) redefined how the post-Civil War period was viewed. Reconstruction chronicles the way in which Americans—black and white—responded to the unprecedented changes unleashed by the war and the end of slavery. It addresses the ways in which the emancipated slaves' quest for economic autonomy and equal citizenship shaped the political agenda of Reconstruction; the remodeling of Southern society and the place of planters, merchants, and small farmers within it; the evolution of racial attitudes and patterns of race relations; and the emergence of a national state possessing vastly expanded authority and committed, for a time, to the principle of equal rights for all Americans. This smart book of enormous strengths (Boston Globe) remains the standard work on the wrenching post-Civil War period—an era whose legacy still reverberates in the United States today.

gilded age crash course: Andrew Carnegie Speaks to the 1% Andrew Carnegie, 2016-04-14 Before the 99% occupied Wall Street... Before the concept of social justice had impinged on the social conscience... Before the social safety net had even been conceived... By the turn of the 20th Century, the era of the robber barons, Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) had already accumulated a staggeringly large fortune; he was one of the wealthiest people on the globe. He guaranteed his position as one of the wealthiest men ever when he sold his steel business to create the United States Steel Corporation. Following that sale, he spent his last 18 years, he gave away nearly 90% of his fortune to charities, foundations, and universities. His charitable efforts actually started far earlier. At the age of 33, he wrote a memo to himself, noting ...The amassing of wealth is one of the worse species of idolatry. No idol more debasing than the worship of money. In 1881, he gave a library to his hometown of Dunfermline, Scotland. In 1889, he spelled out his belief that the rich should use their wealth to help enrich society, in an article called *The Gospel of Wealth* this book. Carnegie writes that the best way of dealing with wealth inequality is for the wealthy to redistribute their surplus means in a responsible and thoughtful manner, arguing that surplus wealth produces the greatest net benefit to society when it is administered carefully by the wealthy. He also argues against extravagance, irresponsible spending, or self-indulgence, instead promoting the administration of capital during one's lifetime toward the cause of reducing the stratification between the rich and poor. Though written more than a century ago, Carnegie's words still ring true today, urging a better, more equitable world through greater social consciousness.

gilded age crash course: *Gilded Age* Cato Charles W. Calhoun, 2021-12-14 Union general, federal judge, presidential contender, and cabinet officer—Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana stands as an enigmatic character in the politics of the Gilded Age, one who never seemed comfortable in the offices he sought. This first scholarly biography not only follows the turns of his career but seeks also to find the roots of his disaffection. Entering politics as a Whig, Gresham shortly turned to help organize the new Republican Party and was a contender for its presidential nomination in the 1880s. But he became popular with labor and with the Populists and closed his political career by serving as secretary of state under Grover Cleveland. In reviewing Gresham's conduct of foreign affairs, Charles W. Calhoun disputes the widely held view that he was an economic expansionist who paved

the way for imperialism. Gresham, instead, is seen here as a traditionalist who tried to steer the country away from entanglements abroad. It is this traditionalism that Calhoun finds to be the clue to Gresham's career. Troubled with self-doubt, Gresham, like the Cato of old, sought strength in a return to the republican virtues of the Revolutionary generation. Based on a thorough use of the available resources, this will stand as the definitive biography of an important figure in American political and diplomatic history, and in its portrayal of a man out of step with his times it sheds a different light on the politics of the Gilded Age.

gilded age crash course: *Modernity At Large* Arjun Appadurai, 1996

gilded age crash course: *Dispatches from the Gilded Age* Julia Reed, 2022-08-23

Dispatches from the Gilded Age is a collection of essays by Julia Reed, one of America's greatest chroniclers. In the middle of the night on March 11, 1980, the phone rang in Julia Reed's Georgetown dorm. It was her boss at Newsweek, where she was an intern. He told her to get in her car and drive to her alma mater, the Madeira School. Her former headmistress, Jean Harris, had just shot Dr. Herman Tarnower, The Scarsdale Diet Doctor. Julia didn't flinch. She dressed, drove to Madeira, got the story, and her first byline and the new American Gilded Age was off and running. The end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first was a time in which the high and the low bubbled furiously together and Julia was there with her sharp eye, keen wit, and uproariously clear-eyed way of seeing the world to chronicle this truly spectacular era. *Dispatches from the Gilded Age* is Julia at her best as she profiles Andre Leon Talley, Sister Helen Prejean, President George and Laura Bush, Madeleine Albright, and others. Readers will travel to Africa and Cuba with Julia, dine at Le Bernardin, savor steaks at Doe's Eat Place, consider the fashions of the day, get the recipes for her hot cheese olives and end up with the ride of their lives through Julia's beloved South. With a foreword by Roy Blount, Jr. and edited by Julia's longtime assistant, Everett Bexley.

gilded age crash course: *Drift and Mastery* Walter Lippmann, 1985 *Drift and Mastery*, originally published in 1914, is one of the most important and influential documents of the Progressive Movement, a valuable text for understanding the political thought of early twentieth-century America. This paperback edition of Walter Lippmann's classic work includes a revised introduction by William E. Leuchtenburg that places the book in its historical and political contexts. In his first book, *A Preface to Politics*, Lippmann was sharply critical of traditionalism in favor of creativity—so much so that he was accused of anti-intellectualism. In *Drift and Mastery*, he corrected this imbalance, exploring the tensions between expansion and consolidation, traditionalism and progressivism, emotion and rationality. He wrote to convince readers that they could balance these tensions: they could be organized, efficient, and functional without sacrificing impulse, choice, fantasy, or liberty. *Mastery* is attainable, Lippmann argued, but scientific endeavor is driven by human curiosity and creativity—an argument in favor of science as both a method as both a method for discovering the truth and a means of wish fulfillment through diligent attention to facts. *Drift and Mastery* is both a telling product of its times and a lucid exploration of timeless themes in American government and politics. It will continue to serve new generations of scholars and students in American intellectual history, mass communications, and political science.

gilded age crash course: *Making the Modern American Fiscal State* Ajay K. Mehrotra, 2013-09-30 *Making the Modern American Fiscal State* chronicles the rise of the US system of direct and progressive taxation.

gilded age crash course: *Permanent Supportive Housing* National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Policy and Global Affairs, Science and Technology for Sustainability Program, Committee on an Evaluation of Permanent Supportive Housing Programs for Homeless Individuals, 2018-08-11 Chronic homelessness is a highly complex social problem of national importance. The problem has elicited a variety of societal and public policy responses over the years, concomitant with fluctuations in the economy and changes in the demographics of and attitudes toward poor and disenfranchised citizens. In recent decades, federal agencies, nonprofit organizations, and the

philanthropic community have worked hard to develop and implement programs to solve the challenges of homelessness, and progress has been made. However, much more remains to be done. Importantly, the results of various efforts, and especially the efforts to reduce homelessness among veterans in recent years, have shown that the problem of homelessness can be successfully addressed. Although a number of programs have been developed to meet the needs of persons experiencing homelessness, this report focuses on one particular type of intervention: permanent supportive housing (PSH). Permanent Supportive Housing focuses on the impact of PSH on health care outcomes and its cost-effectiveness. The report also addresses policy and program barriers that affect the ability to bring the PSH and other housing models to scale to address housing and health care needs.

gilded age crash course: *Cities in American Political History* Richard Dilworth, 2011-09-13 Profiling the ten most populous cities in the United States during ten critical eras of political development, *Cities in American Political History* presents a unique singular focus on American cities, their government and politics, industry, commerce, labor, and race and ethnicity. *Cities in American Political History* analyzes the role that large cities from New York to Chicago to San Jose, have played in U.S. politics and policymaking. Each entry is structured for straightforward comparison across issues and eras. The city profiles include basic data and statistics for the era and are accompanied by maps of each era and the largest cities at that time.

gilded age crash course: *Gilded Age* Ivan Franceschini, Nicholas Loubere, 2018-04-01 According to the Chinese zodiac, 2017 was the year of the 'fire rooster', an animal often associated with the mythical fenghuang, a magnificently beautiful bird whose appearance is believed to mark the beginning of a new era of peaceful flourishing. Considering the auspicious symbolism surrounding the fenghuang, it is fitting that on 18 October 2017, President Xi Jinping took to the stage of the Nineteenth Party Congress to proclaim the beginning of a 'new era' for Chinese socialism. However, in spite of such ecumenical proclamations, it became immediately evident that not all in China would be welcome to reap the rewards promised by the authorities. Migrant workers, for one, remain disposable. Lawyers, activists and even ordinary citizens who dare to express critical views also hardly find a place in Xi's brave new world. This Yearbook traces the stark new 'gilded age' inaugurated by the Chinese Communist Party. It does so through a collection of more than 40 original essays on labour, civil society and human rights in China and beyond, penned by leading scholars and practitioners from around the world.

gilded age crash course: *China's Gilded Age* Yuen Yuen Ang, 2020-05-28 Unbundles corruption into different types, examining corruption as access money in China through a comparative-historical lens.

gilded age crash course: *The Annotated Mona Lisa* Carol Strickland, John Boswell, 2007-10 Like music, art is a universal language. Although looking at works of art is a pleasurable enough experience, to appreciate them fully requires certain skills and knowledge. --Carol Strickland, from the introduction to *The Annotated Mona Lisa: A Crash Course in Art History from Prehistoric to Post-Modern* * This heavily illustrated crash course in art history is revised and updated. This second edition of Carol Strickland's *The Annotated Mona Lisa: A Crash Course in Art History from Prehistoric to Post-Modern* offers an illustrated tutorial of prehistoric to post-modern art from cave paintings to video art installations to digital and Internet media. * Featuring succinct page-length essays, instructive sidebars, and more than 300 photographs, *The Annotated Mona Lisa: A Crash Course in Art History from Prehistoric to Post-Modern* takes art history out of the realm of dreary textbooks, demystifies jargon and theory, and makes art accessible-even at a cursory reading. * From Stonehenge to the Guggenheim and from Holbein to Warhol, more than 25,000 years of art is distilled into five sections covering a little more than 200 pages.

gilded age crash course: *The Moralist* Patricia O'Toole, 2019-04-16 Acclaimed author Patricia O'Toole's "superb" (The New York Times) account of Woodrow Wilson, one of the most high-minded, consequential, and controversial US presidents. A "gripping" (USA TODAY) biography, *The Moralist* is "an essential contribution to presidential history" (Booklist, starred review). "In

graceful prose and deep scholarship, Patricia O'Toole casts new light on the presidency of Woodrow Wilson" (Star Tribune, Minneapolis). The Moralists shows how Wilson was a progressive who enjoyed unprecedented success in leveling the economic playing field, but he was behind the times on racial equality and women's suffrage. As a Southern boy during the Civil War, he knew the ravages of war, and as president he refused to lead the country into World War I until he was convinced that Germany posed a direct threat to the United States. Once committed, he was an admirable commander-in-chief, yet he also presided over the harshest suppression of political dissent in American history. After the war Wilson became the world's most ardent champion of liberal internationalism—a democratic new world order committed to peace, collective security, and free trade. With Wilson's leadership, the governments at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 founded the League of Nations, a federation of the world's democracies. The creation of the League, Wilson's last great triumph, was quickly followed by two crushing blows: a paralyzing stroke and the rejection of the treaty that would have allowed the United States to join the League. Ultimately, Wilson's liberal internationalism was revived by Franklin D. Roosevelt and it has shaped American foreign relations—for better and worse—ever since. A cautionary tale about the perils of moral vanity and American overreach in foreign affairs, The Moralists "does full justice to Wilson's complexities" (The Wall Street Journal).

gilded age crash course: AP® U.S. History Crash Course Book + Online Larry Krieger, Gregory Feldmeth, 2015-01-19 REA's Crash Course for the AP® U.S. History Exam - Gets You a Higher Advanced Placement® Score in Less Time Completely Revised for the 2015 Exam! Crash Course is perfect for the time-crunched student, the last-minute studier, or anyone who wants a refresher on the subject. Are you crunched for time? Have you started studying for your Advanced Placement® U.S. History exam yet? How will you memorize everything you need to know before the test? Do you wish there was a fast and easy way to study for the exam AND boost your score? If this sounds like you, don't panic. REA's Crash Course for AP® U.S. History is just what you need. Our Crash Course gives you: Targeted, Focused Review - Study Only What You Need to Know Fully revised for the 2015 AP® U.S. History exam, this Crash Course is based on an in-depth analysis of the revised AP® U.S. History course description outline and sample AP® test questions. It covers only the information tested on the new exam, so you can make the most of your valuable study time. Expert Test-taking Strategies Crash Course presents detailed, question-level strategies for answering both the multiple-choice and essay questions. By following this advice, you can boost your score in every section of the test. Take REA's Online Practice Exam After studying the material in the Crash Course, go to the online REA Study Center and test what you've learned. Our practice exam features timed testing, detailed explanations of answers, and automatic scoring analysis. The exam is balanced to include every topic and type of question found on the actual AP® exam, so you know you're studying the smart way. Whether you're cramming for the test at the last minute, looking for extra review, or want to study on your own in preparation for the exams - this is the study guide every AP® U.S. History student must have. When it's crucial crunch time and your Advanced Placement® exam is just around the corner, you need REA's Crash Course for AP® U.S. History!

gilded age crash course: The American Yawp Joseph L. Locke, Ben Wright, 2019-01-22 I too am not a bit tamed--I too am untranslatable / I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world.--Walt Whitman, Song of Myself, Leaves of Grass The American Yawp is a free, online, collaboratively built American history textbook. Over 300 historians joined together to create the book they wanted for their own students--an accessible, synthetic narrative that reflects the best of recent historical scholarship and provides a jumping-off point for discussions in the U.S. history classroom and beyond. Long before Whitman and long after, Americans have sung something collectively amid the deafening roar of their many individual voices. The Yawp highlights the dynamism and conflict inherent in the history of the United States, while also looking for the common threads that help us make sense of the past. Without losing sight of politics and power, The American Yawp incorporates transnational perspectives, integrates diverse voices, recovers

narratives of resistance, and explores the complex process of cultural creation. It looks for America in crowded slave cabins, bustling markets, congested tenements, and marbled halls. It navigates between maternity wards, prisons, streets, bars, and boardrooms. The fully peer-reviewed edition of *The American Yawp* will be available in two print volumes designed for the U.S. history survey. Volume I begins with the indigenous people who called the Americas home before chronicling the collision of Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans. *The American Yawp* traces the development of colonial society in the context of the larger Atlantic World and investigates the origins and ruptures of slavery, the American Revolution, and the new nation's development and rebirth through the Civil War and Reconstruction. Rather than asserting a fixed narrative of American progress, *The American Yawp* gives students a starting point for asking their own questions about how the past informs the problems and opportunities that we confront today.

gilded age crash course: Under the Bridge Rebecca Godfrey, 2009-09-29 *Now a Hulu limited series starring Lily Gladstone, Riley Keough, and Archie Panjabi!* “A swift, harrowing classic perfect for these unnerving times.” —Jenny Offill, author of *Dept. of Speculation* One moonlit night, fourteen-year-old Reena Virk went to join friends at a party and never returned home. In this “tour de force of crime reportage” (Kirkus Reviews), acclaimed author Rebecca Godfrey takes us into the hidden world of the seven teenage girls—and boy—accused of a savage murder. As she follows the investigation and trials, Godfrey reveals the startling truth about the unlikely killers. Laced with lyricism and insight, *Under the Bridge* is an unforgettable look at a haunting modern tragedy.

gilded age crash course: *The Crisis of the Middle-Class Constitution* Ganesh Sitaraman, 2017-03-14 In this original, provocative contribution to the debate over economic inequality, Ganesh Sitaraman argues that a strong and sizable middle class is a prerequisite for America's constitutional system. A New York Times Notable Book of 2017 For most of Western history, Sitaraman argues, constitutional thinkers assumed economic inequality was inevitable and inescapable—and they designed governments to prevent class divisions from spilling over into class warfare. The American Constitution is different. Compared to Europe and the ancient world, America was a society of almost unprecedented economic equality, and the founding generation saw this equality as essential for the preservation of America's republic. Over the next two centuries, generations of Americans fought to sustain the economic preconditions for our constitutional system. But today, with economic and political inequality on the rise, Sitaraman says Americans face a choice: Will we accept rising economic inequality and risk oligarchy or will we rebuild the middle class and reclaim our republic? *The Crisis of the Middle-Class Constitution* is a tour de force of history, philosophy, law, and politics. It makes a compelling case that inequality is more than just a moral or economic problem; it threatens the very core of our constitutional system.

gilded age crash course: *The Age of Clinton* Gil Troy, 2015-10-06 The 1990s was a decade of extreme change. Seismic shifts in culture, politics, and technology radically altered the way Americans did business, expressed themselves, and thought about their role in the world. At the center of it all was Bill Clinton, the talented, charismatic, and flawed Baby Boomer president and his controversial, polarizing, but increasingly popular wife Hillary. Although it was in many ways a Democratic Gilded Age, the final decade of the twentieth century was also a time of great anxiety. The Cold War was over, America was safe, stable, free, and prosperous, and yet Americans felt more unmoored, anxious, and isolated than ever. Having lost the script telling us our place in the world, we were forced to seek new anchors. This was the era of glitz and grunge, when we simultaneously relished living in the Republic of Everything even as we feared it might degenerate into the Republic of Nothing. Bill Clinton dominated this era, a man of passion and of contradictions both revered and reviled, whose complex legacy has yet to be clearly defined. In this unique analysis, historian Gil Troy examines Clinton's presidency alongside the cultural changes that dominated the decade. By taking the '90s year-by-year, Troy shows how the culture of the day shaped the Clintons even as the Clintons shaped it. In so doing, he offers answers to two of the enduring questions about Clinton's legacy: how did such a talented politician leave Americans thinking he accomplished so little when he actually accomplished so much? And, to what extent was Clinton responsible for the catastrophes

of the decade that followed his departure from office, specifically 9/11 and the collapse of the housing market? Even more relevant as we head toward the 2016 election, *The Age of Clinton* will appeal to readers on both sides of the aisle.

gilded age crash course: *Duchess by Design* Maya Rodale, 2018-10-23 “Captivating . . . Sparkling characters, able plotting, and joie de vivre make the first in Rodale’s *Gilded Age Girls Club* an utterly enjoyable standout.” —Publishers Weekly In *Gilded Age* Manhattan, anything can happen . . . Seeking a wealthy American bride who can save his family’s estate, Brandon Fiennes, the duke of Kingston, is a rogue determined to do the right thing. But his search for an heiress goes deliciously awry when an enchanting seamstress tumbles into his arms instead. . . . and true love is always in fashion Miss Adeline Black aspires to be a fashionable dressmaker—not a duchess—and not even an impossibly seductive duke will distract her. But Kingston makes an offer she can’t refuse: join him at society events to display her gowns and advise him on which heiresses are duchess material. It’s the perfect plan—as long as they resist temptation, avoid a scandal, and above all do not lose their hearts. “Rodale’s *Gilded Age*-set series launch is a smart, bright love story that perfectly balances messages of female empowerment and social potential with romantic tensions created by class and gender dichotomies ripe for revolution.” —Kirkus Reviews “Overall, after a year of mediocre to decent to very occasionally brilliant romance, *Duchess by Design* stands out as unique and refreshing. It’s more than worth your time.” —All About Romance

gilded age crash course: *Ages of American Capitalism* Jonathan Levy, 2022-04-05 A leading economic historian traces the evolution of American capitalism from the colonial era to the present—and argues that we’ve reached a turning point that will define the era ahead. “A monumental achievement, sure to become a classic.”—Zachary D. Carter, author of *The Price of Peace* In this ambitious single-volume history of the United States, economic historian Jonathan Levy reveals how capitalism in America has evolved through four distinct ages and how the country’s economic evolution is inseparable from the nature of American life itself. The Age of Commerce spans the colonial era through the outbreak of the Civil War, and the Age of Capital traces the lasting impact of the industrial revolution. The volatility of the Age of Capital ultimately led to the Great Depression, which sparked the Age of Control, during which the government took on a more active role in the economy, and finally, in the Age of Chaos, deregulation and the growth of the finance industry created a booming economy for some but also striking inequalities and a lack of oversight that led directly to the crash of 2008. In *Ages of American Capitalism*, Levy proves that capitalism in the United States has never been just one thing. Instead, it has morphed through the country’s history—and it’s likely changing again right now. “A stunning accomplishment . . . an indispensable guide to understanding American history—and what’s happening in today’s economy.”—Christian Science Monitor “The best one-volume history of American capitalism.”—Sven Beckert, author of *Empire of Cotton*

gilded age crash course: *Looking Backward: 2000-1887* Edward Bellamy, 2013-08-13 *Looking Backward: 2000-1887* is a utopian science fiction novel by Edward Bellamy, a lawyer and writer from Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts; it was first published in 1887. According to Erich Fromm, *Looking Backward* is one of the most remarkable books ever published in America.

gilded age crash course: *AP® U.S. History Crash Course, 4th Ed., Book + Online* Larry Krieger, 2017-01-11 Publisher’s Note: For updates to the first printing of the 4th edition of REA’s Crash Course® for AP® United States History, please visit www.rea.com/apush2018update AP® U.S. History Crash Course® –A Higher Score in Less Time! 4th Edition – Fully Aligned with the Latest Exam Framework REA’s AP® U.S. History Crash Course® is the top choice for the last-minute studier or any APUSH student who wants a quick refresher on the course. Are you crunched for time? Have you started studying for your Advanced Placement® U.S. History exam yet? Do you wish there was a fast and effective way to study for the exam and boost your score? If this sounds like you, don’t panic. REA’s Crash Course® for AP® U.S. History is just what you need. Go with America’s No. 1 quick-review prep for AP® exams to get these outstanding features: Targeted, Focused Review – Study Only What You Need to Know REA’s all-new 4th edition addresses

all the latest test revisions taking effect through 2018. The book covers the full range of AP® history reasoning skills (formerly described by the College Board as historical thinking skills), including “contextualization,” “comparison,” “causation,” and “continuity and change over time,” which requires test-takers to be conversant in patterns across American history. Our Crash Course® review is based on an in-depth analysis of the revised AP® U.S. History course description outline and sample AP® test questions. We cover only the information tested on the exam, so you can make the most of your valuable study time. Expert Test-taking Strategies and Advice Written and researched by Larry Krieger, America’s best known and most trusted AP® U.S. History expert, the book gives you the topics and critical context that will matter most on exam day. Crash Course® relies on the author’s extensive, strategic analysis of the test’s structure and content. The author presents detailed, question-level strategies for answering all APUSH question types. By following his advice, you can boost your score in every section of the test. Are You Ready for Test Day? Take REA's Online Practice Exam After studying the Crash Course®, go to the online REA Study Center to reinforce what you’ve learned with a format-true full-length practice test. Our practice exam features timed testing, detailed explanations of answers, and automatic diagnostic scoring that pinpoints what you know and what you don’t. We give you balanced coverage of every topic and type of question found on the actual AP® U.S. History exam, so you can be sure you’re studying smart. Whether you’re using the book as a refresher in the final weeks before the exam, looking for a great way to stay on track in your AP® class throughout the school year, or want to bolster your prep for the exam with proven score-raising techniques, Crash Course® is the quick-review study guide every AP® U.S. History student should have. When it’s crunch time and your Advanced Placement® exam is just around the corner, you need REA’s Crash Course® for AP® U.S. History!

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