

## **Chapter 10-Day 2**

- Political machines were unofficial organizations to keep one group in power, headed by a “boss”
- Exchange of favors and graft (use of job to gain a profit) were a major source of income for machines
- Tammany Hall controlled by Boss Tweed in NYC most famous

### **Section 3—The Gilded Age**

- Gilded Age refers to time meaning outside everything looked good, but underneath corruption, poverty, and crime
- Era of great culture activity, new values, new art, and new gov’t.
- Individualism—you can go as far as your talent and commitment will take you
- Horatio Alger wrote more than 100 “rags to riches” stories
- Social Darwinism proposed by Herbert Spencer. Society progressed and became better because only the fittest survived. Industrial leaders embraced it as justification for their business practices
- Gospel of Wealth—Andrew Carnegie believed those who profited from society owed something in return. Responsibility to engage in philanthropy.
- Realism—new movement in art and literature to portray people realistically instead of idealizing them. Thomas Eakins—artist, Mark Twain, William Howell, and Henry James—writers.
- Industrialization improved standard of living
- More money and time to spend on recreation and entertainment. City Saloons were like community centers. Amusement Parks like Coney Island in NYC. Pro boxing and baseball
- 1<sup>st</sup> pro baseball Cincinnati Red Stockings 1869
- 1903 1<sup>st</sup> modern World Series Boston Red Sox v. Pittsburgh Pirates
- 2<sup>nd</sup> most popular game college football
- James Naismith invented basketball 1891
- Vaudeville variety acts became popular
- Ragtime music—Scott Joplin composer

### **Section 4—The Rebirth of Reform**

- Many believed problems could only be fixed if Americans and their gov’t. took active role in regulating economy and helping needy
- Naturalists believed some people failed in life because of circumstances beyond their control