History Reconstruction era. The years between 1865 and 1920 witnessed the beginning of a modern America poised to take its place upon the world stage. Great fortunes arose amidst tremendous poverty, and what many experienced as the liberation of a new industrial economy looked to others to be a constriction of deeply-held beliefs about the labor, independence, and freedom in a nation built upon agrarian and craft ideals. Trace the increasing organization of institutions in these years, paying attention to such potential examples as the federal government’s experiments during Reconstruction, the business innovations of the Gilded Age, the farmers’ revolt in Populism, Progressivism’s new vision of governance, and the struggle over constitutional rights in the period of Jim Crow and women’s suffrage. What solutions did reformers suggest to ameliorate the changes wrought by industrialization, and how successful were they in implementing their reforms? Potential IDs to use in the essay. John Rockefeller Fourteen Points Freedmen’s Bureau Andrew Johnson 14th Amendment Booker T. Washington American Federation of Labor Eugene Debs The Jungle The Souls of Black Folk New Nationalism Lusitania Emilio Aguinaldo Elizabeth Johnson Williams Lucy Burns Omaha Platform Chinese Exclusion Act William Jennings Bryan Harlan’s Dissent Farmers’ Alliance Ida B. Wells separate spheres 19th Amendment Minor v. Happersett Progressivism William Howard Taft Quanah Parker sharecropping double consciousness Radical Reconstruction U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark William McKinley 15th Amendment Spanish-American War