

14. Q: Social Darwinists were seeking to explain and fix certain social problems. What social problems did they attempt to solve? How did they attempt to fix these problems? Give specific examples of their theories and beliefs.

- I. Justification of doing nothing
- II. Enforced idea of individualism
- III. Herbert spencer proposed the idea that society only became better because only the fit and adaptable survive
 - A. The lazy would have to work harder and get better work ethics
- IV. An attempt to explain how society evolves through competition and natural selection
 - A. Paralleled Laissez-faire in economics, where only the adaptable could survive
 - B. Used by business leaders

Citations

<http://autocww.colorado.edu/~toldy2/E64ContentFiles/SociologyAndReform/SocialDarwinism.html>

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15. Q: Social Gospelists were seeking to explain and fix certain social problems. What social problems did they attempt to solve? How did they attempt to fix these problems? Give specific examples of their theories and beliefs.

- I. Strove to improve conditions in cities
 - A. Used biblical ideals of charity and justice.
- II. Dislocations created by industrialism were not going away on their own
 - A. Helped poverty, inequality, and industrial injuries that had continued to grow.
- III. Emphasized the "problems of industrialism and unregulated urban growth."
- IV. Community functions designed to improve society
 - A. Social programs
 - B. Day care
 - C. Helping the poor

Citations:

1. Appleby, Joyce Oldham. "Early Reforms in a Gilded Age." *The American Vision*. New York: Glencoe McGraw-Hill, 2005. 268. Print.
2. Bateman, Bradley W. "The Social Gospel and the Progressive Era, Divining America, TeacherServe®, National Humanities Center." *The Social Gospel and the Progressive Era, Divining America, TeacherServe®, National Humanities Center*. N.p., n.d. Web. 26 Oct. 2013. <<http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/twenty/tkeyinfo/socgospel.htm>>.
3. Potter, Kyle. "Social Gospel Theology." *Social Gospel Theology*. N.p., Mar. 2001. Web. 26 Oct. 2013. <<http://spider.georgetowncollege.edu/htallant/courses/his338/students/kpotter/theology.htm>>.
4. Appleby, Joyce Oldham. "Early Reforms in a Gilded Age." *The American Vision*. New York:

Glencoe McGraw-Hill, 2005. 269. Print.

16. Q: Who were the proponents of Social Darwinism? Provide biographies of leading advocates. Eg: William Graham Sumner

I. John D Rockefeller

- A. Believed in survival of the fittest
- B. He studied economic and social problems at Brown
- C. Very strict to his 5 kids and to workers
- D. Believes large businesses grow bc “survival of the fittest” and small business are not adaptive

II. William Graham Sumner

- A. Studied sociology and anthropology at Yale
- B. The fittest in society has the most money
- C. Belief in individualism
- D. Likes the sense of competition
- E. Inequality in income makes people work harder
- F. “What Social Classes Owe to Each Other” he believes nothing

III. Andrew Carnegie

- A. Always believed in egalitarianism
- B. “Rags to riches”
- C. Became rich for investing in bessemer process
- D. Justified his ruthless work for survival of the fittest.
 - 1. Went around his old boss to get a higher job
 - 2. Strikes in his factory

Citations:

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<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/biography/rockefellers-johnjr/>

http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Social_Darwinism?rec=1528

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1914sumner.html>

http://www.slate.com/articles/life/history/2012/03/income_inequality_william_graham_sumner_invented_the_gop_s_defense_of_the_rich_in_1883_.html

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/carnegie/peopleevents/pande01.html>

<http://www.history.com/topics/andrew-carnegie>

17. Q: Who were the proponents of Social Gospelism? Provide biographies of leading

advocates. Eg: Billy Sunday

I. Washington Gladden page 268-269 <http://washingtongladdensociety.org/biography.html>

- A. Tried to connect the cause to a “Christian law”
- B. Believed in the “right and necessity of labor organizations”
- C. Religious editor of the *Independent*
- D. Spoke of "labor, poverty, and race"

II. Walter Rauschenbusch page 269 <http://people.bu.edu/wwildman/bce/rauschenbusch.htm>

- A. Believed competition was the cause of social problems
- B. He studied science and evangelical Christianity
- C. Saw capitalist industrialization for the bad, the poor
- D. Connects religion to economics and social problems
- E. Founded the Brotherhood of the Kingdom which had church figures helping to solve social problems
- F. Published Christianity and the Social Crises

Citations:

page 268-269

<http://washingtongladdensociety.org/biography.html>

page 269

<http://people.bu.edu/wwildman/bce/rauschenbusch.htm>

18. Q: WHERE did these ideologies take root? Why in these sections of the country?

Think: cities vs. rural areas

I. Social Darwinism:

- A. Took root in the rich cities
- B. The rich tried to use it as a justification for their power
- C. Excuse for the rich not to help the poor

II. Social Gospel:

- A. Took root in the slums
- B. Poor wanted the rich to pay for their reforms

Citations:

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/carnegie/peopleevents/pande03.html>

<http://library.thinkquest.org/C004367/eh4.shtml>

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/monkeytrial/peoplevents/e_gospel.html

http://spider.georgetowncollege.edu/htallant/courses/his338/students/kpotter/pol_rel.htm

19. Q: Who generally supported each of these theories? What group in society was drawn to these messages? Why? Think about: who would benefit- either economically or socially (think status)- from these theories? (Unions? Churches? Workers? Farmers? Large Employers?)

I. Supporters of Theories

A. Social Darwinism

1. Herbert Spencer--an English social philosopher
2. William Graham Sumner--a Yale graduate, sociologist, political economist
3. Wealthy class that succeed
4. Andrew Carnegie
5. Industrialists
6. Not by fundamentalists
7. Ernst Haeckel—a German biologist
8. Writers

B. Social Gospel

1. Washington Gladden--a Congregational minister
2. Walter Rauschenbasch--a Baptist minister
3. Jane Addams--a social reformer, pacifist and feminist
4. Theodore Roosevelt--youngest President in Nation's history
5. Political leaders
6. Urban class
7. Working class
8. Industrialists
9. Ministers
10. Not by fundamentalists

II. Reasons Supporters were Drawn to Theories

A. Social Darwinism

1. Proposed laissez-faire—a system that allows businesses to operate with little government interference
2. Inquired change, in which was the time of industrialization... change
3. Complimented those of the upper class that were wealthy and owned property
4. Opposed gov't aid to poor
5. Inspired freedom in business

B. Social Gospel

1. Equality for urban class and poor

2. Desired change in labor through scriptures
3. Promotes change in social Norms and beliefs

Citations:

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<http://progressiveeradotcom.wordpress.com/2011/12/12/why-the-social-gospel-movement-is-a-social-movement/>

<http://www.crf-usa.org/bill-of-rights-in-action/bria-19-2-b-social-darwinism-and-american-laissez-faire-capitalism.html>

<http://progressiveeradotcom.wordpress.com/2011/12/12/why-the-social-gospel-movement-is-a-social-movement/>