**HIST1302**

**UT Dallas – Spring 2019**

**Worksheet I, Chapters 14-18**

**Dr. Yvonne Johnson**

I. Identify the following (who, what, when, where) and tell the significance of each:

1. Ten Percent Plan
2. Wade Davis Bill
3. Black Codes
4. Freedmen’s Bureau
5. Civil Rights Act of 1866
6. Charles Sumner
7. Thaddeus Stevens
8. Reconstruction Act of 1865
9. Fourteenth Amendment
10. Fifteenth Amendment
11. Civil Rights Act of 1875
12. Elections of 1868 and 1872
13. AWSA – Lucy Stone
14. NWSA
15. Minor v. Happersett
16. Victoria Woodhull
17. Sharecropping
18. Union League
19. Blanche K. Bruce
20. Robert Smalls
21. Credit Mobilier
22. Whiskey Ring
23. Ku Klux Klan
24. Nathan Bedford Forrest
25. Redeemers
26. Slaughterhouse Cases
27. Civil Rights Cases
28. Election of 1876
29. laissez faire
30. Munn v. Illinois
31. Crime of ’73
32. Homestead Act of 1862
33. Exodusters
34. Nez Perces
35. Chief Joseph
36. Dakota Uprising
37. John Chivington
38. Sand Creek Massacre
39. Fetterman Massacre
40. Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock
41. Dawes Severalty Act
42. Battle of the Little Big Horn
43. Sitting Bull
44. Ghost Dance Religion
45. Battle of Wounded Knee
46. Frederick Jackson Turner
47. Buffalo Bill Cody
    1. Famous for writing about the cowboys of the wild west
    2. Negotiated with Indians to join his stage show
48. Andrew Carnegie
    1. Scottish immigrant
    2. Arrived in US in 1848 at 12 years old
    3. Massive steel mills
    4. Wrote “Wealth” aka “The Gospel of Wealth”
49. Gustavus Swift
    1. Shrewd Chicago cattle dealer
    2. Observed that local slaughterhouses lacked scale to heal with waste and high labor costs
    3. Invented assembly line slaughter, where worker performed same slaughtering task over and over
    4. How barbaric
    5. He also pioneered vertical integration – where a company controls all aspects of production
    6. Predatory pricing – accepting losses in one locality to eliminate competition, then raise prices later
50. John D. Rockefeller
    1. Establishes standard Oil trust 1880
    2. Horizontal integration – drive competitors to extinction with predatory pricing, then offer to partner with them
    3. His lawyers created the first **trust**
51. Vertical vs. Horizontal Integration
    1. Vertical integration
       1. Allowed corporations to control production through:
       2. Harvesting raw materials
       3. All the way up to the sale of finished products
52. Frederick W. Taylor
53. New Immigration
54. Chinese Exclusion Act
    1. Native born workers and European immigrants, agitated that Chinese workers might take their jobs and wage work
    2. 1882-1943
    3. United States
55. Great Railroad Strike of 1877
56. Henry George – Progress & Poverty
57. Knights of Labor
    1. Mid 1880’s
58. Granger Laws
59. Haymarket Square
60. Farmers’ Alliances
61. Interstate Commerce Act
62. American Federation of Labor
63. Social Darwinism
64. American Protective Association
65. Dwight L. Moody
66. Women’s Christian Temperance Union
67. National Association of Colored Women
68. Jacob Riis
69. Political Machines – William M. Tweed
70. Hull House – Jane Addams
71. Triangle Fire
72. Pure Food & Drug Act
73. Louis Sullivan
74. Mark Twain & Realist Writers
75. Ash Can School

Possible Essay Questions

1. Compare and contrast presidential and congressional plans for reconstructing the South after the Civil War. What were their objectives and which of the plans was best for the nation? Why?
2. Discuss Black Reconstruction and several of the African American politicians of that era. Who were the “Redeemers” and what were their goals? What was the legacy of the Reconstruction process?
3. What methods did the U.S. government use to solve the “Indian Problem” in the West? How successful were these methods?

4. What impact did the frontier have on American attitudes, behavior and institutions? Is the “frontier

thesis of Frederick Jackson Turner viable?

5. Describe the growth of American industry in the era following the Civil War. Name and discuss at

least four major industrialists and their contributions and limitations.

6. Compare the role of political machines with the social reformers in dealing with the new urban

environment of the late nineteenth century. Which groups was more successful?

7. What was the purpose of the settlement house movement? Evaluate its objectives and methods?

8. Did American farmers have any alternative to the political system for solutions to their problems in

the late nineteenth century?

9. Distinguish between the “Builders” and “Spoilers” of American industry. Name and describe four of

leading industrialists – explain which was a builder or spoiler. Also, describe the development of the

American labor movement.