**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”
    5. Built libraries in “any city prepared to maintain the library itself”
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 congress barred Chinese immigrant laborers from entering the US
    4. Congress gave the courts sweeping new powers to enforce
       1. Chinese were the first illegal immigrants of America
55. Great Railroad Strike of 1877
    1. Protest of large wage cuts that started in 1873
    2. Thousands of workers walked off the job
    3. Injustice of railroads and fire created by sparks from locomotives
    4. Left 50+ people dead as caused 40 million worth of damage
    5. US government created the National Guard
56. Henry George – Progress & Poverty
    1. Warning that we were too optimistic about railroads and manufacturing
    2. George believed the emerging industrial order meant permanent poverty
    3. Proposed a single tax on landholdings, that did not get support
    4. His ideas did start radical movements for economic reform
57. Knights of Labor
    1. Mid 1869
    2. Secrete society of garment workers
    3. Believed ordinary people needed control over enterprises in which they worked
    4. Proposed to setup new shops, owned by employees
    5. Cooperative commonwealth
    6. Excluded Chinese immigrants
    7. Demanded: checks on wealth accumulation, workplace safety laws, prohibition of child labor, federal tax on highest income, public ownership of utilities, government recognition of workers right to organize.
    8. Personal responsibility and self-discipline.
    9. 1885 southwest railroad strike, workers walked off and immediately called the Knights and joined their cause
    10. By 1886 membership reached 750,000 due to increased popularity from that strike
    11. Included unskilled wage workers, women and African Americans
    12. 1886 protest of McCormick reaper works, lead to a strike with police, that left 4 dead
58. Granger Laws
    1. Railroad commissions to supervise railroad rates and policies
    2. Starting point for regulatory efforts on big business
    3. US Midwest
59. Haymarket Square
    1. Police tried to disperse a protest
    2. Someone threw a bomb that killed several police
    3. Police shot guns
    4. 8 anarchists found guilty, 4 were hanged
    5. Profoundly damaged American labor movement
    6. Contributed to Knights downfall
60. Farmers’ Alliances
    1. Found n 1870s
    2. Wanted cooperative stores and exchanges to cut out middlemen
    3. Farmers would buy product in bulk at wholesale product instead
    4. Brought about the Hatch act from Grover Cleveland
61. Interstate Commerce Act
    1. Counter acted Wabash v Illinois
    2. Created the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)
    3. Investigating interstate shipping
    4. Forced railroads to make their rates public
    5. The ICC could sue when necessary to reduce companies “unjust or unreasonable” prices
62. American Federation of Labor
    1. Lead by Samuel Gompers, Dutch-Jewish cigar makers
    2. Believed Knights relied too much on electoral politics
    3. Negotiated directly with business leaders, cut out middleman and distrusted politics
    4. Made up of relatively skilled well-paid workers
    5. Pure and simple unionism
    6. Narrowness of membership base was a flaw (skilled workers only, no women or African Americans)
63. Social Darwinism
    1. Charles Darwin
       1. Origin of species
       2. All creatures struggle to survive
       3. Born with random genetic mutations that better suit them
       4. Successful mutations become dominant in future generations
       5. This is the theory of natural selection
       6. Disapproved of evolution, because this implies upward progress
       7. Natural selection is blind
    2. Jean Baptiste Lamarck
       1. Argued for evolution
       2. A rhinoceros could build up a stronger horn and pass the trait to offspring
    3. Herbert Spencer
       1. Survival of the fittest
       2. “Social Darwinism”
64. American Protective Association
    1. 2 million members in 1890’s
    2. Outrage at separate catholic schools
    3. Demanded that all public-school teachers be protestant
    4. Ban on Catholic office holders
    5. Anti-Catholicism group, which arose because protestant dominance was challenged
    6. Restrictions in immigration
    7. Prefigured the revived KKK
65. Dwight L. Moody
    1. Former shoe salesman from Chicago
    2. YMCA official
    3. Pioneer for modern evangelist
66. Women’s Christian Temperance Union
    1. Maternalism
    2. Goal, curb alcoholism
    3. Means, prohibiting alcohol sales
    4. First organization to combat domestic violence
    5. Encouraged women to
       1. Join debates
       2. Taught women how to lobby, raise money and run for office
       3. Gave women “knowledge of their own power”
67. National Association of Colored Women
    1. Care for orphans, founded homes for elderly, advocated temperance, public health
    2. Ida b Wells
       1. Sued Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for denying her seat in ladies’ car
       2. White mob invaded a grocery store owned by her three friends
       3. All 3 lynched
       4. Launched 1-woman campaign against lynching
68. Jacob Riis
    1. Danish born Journalist
    2. Flash photographs inside dimly lit apartment dwellings
    3. “How the other half lives”
    4. Theodor Roosevelt
69. Political Machines – William M. Tweed
    1. Local party bureaucracies that kept a grip on both election and appointed offices
    2. Dispensed jobs, patronage, urban services (basically a social service agency) in return for political power and clout
    3. Tammany Hall
       1. New York’s infamous political machine
       2. William Marcy Tweed – corruption
          1. His downfall was overpricing contracts for a lavish city courthouse
          2. Voters felt “he had a big Irish heart”
          3. He is good to the widow and fatherless
          4. He knows the poor
       3. George Washing Plunkitt – Irish leader
          1. No need for outright bribes
          2. “honest graft”
       4. Comparison between Berlin and Chicago from 1900’s
          1. Chicago
             1. 139 gallons per resident
             2. Flush toilets in 60% of homes
             3. Streets lit with electricity
             4. Twice as many parks as German capital
          2. Berlin
             1. 18 gallons per resident
             2. Flush toilets rare in homes
             3. Streets lit by gaslight
             4. Half as many parks as Chicago
       5. Shortcomings
          1. Favored improvements for rich neighborhoods
          2. Failed to provide adequate outside shelter for homeless
          3. Presidential decision to oust machines and launch programs of reform
          4. Pingree’s Potato Patches
70. Hull House – Jane Addams
    1. Community welfare center that investigated the plight of the urban poor
    2. Chicago’s West Side
    3. Ellen Gates Starr
    4. Concept came from London settlement house Toynbee Hall
    5. Also, from urban missions like the Hampton Institute
    6. Jane Addams
       1. Originally wanted to form a art class center
       2. Developed into a bridge between the classes
       3. Believed working class already knew what they needed
       4. Just required resources to make it happen
       5. Bathhouse, kindergarten, playground, day care
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.