**HIST1302**

**UT Dallas – Spring 2019**

**Worksheet I, Chapters 14-18**

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

1. Ten Percent Plan
   1. President Lincoln
   2. State could be readmitted after 10% of voting pop swore fealty oath
2. Wade Davis Bill
   1. Required 50%
3. Black Codes
   1. Restricts blacks rights of freedom
   2. Compelling them to work in labor economy with low wages or debt
4. Freedmen’s Bureau
   1. Lincoln was the founder
   2. This bureau
      1. Established a bank
      2. Establish a college, Fisk & Hampton
      3. Helped people acquire land
         1. Even though 25% of African Americans could not afford land on their own
   3. \*\* Must remember this name Oliver O Howard\*\*
      1. Sent by President Johnson to reclaim land distributed by the Freedmen’s Bureau
5. Civil Rights Act of 1866
   1. Formerly enslaved people were considered citizens
6. Charles Sumner
   1. Radical Republican - Senate
7. Thaddeus Stevens
   1. Radical Republican - House
8. Reconstruction Act of 1865
   1. Process for readmitting states into union
   2. 14th
   3. 15th
9. Fourteenth Amendment
   1. All born or naturalized citizens cannot be deprived of any of the following WITHOUT DUE PROCESS:
      1. Life
      2. Liberty
      3. Property
10. Fifteenth Amendment
    1. African Americans could vote
    2. Did not prevent poll taxes or literacy tests
11. Civil Rights Act of 1875
    1. Sumner
    2. Full and equal access to jury service, public transport and public accommodations
12. Elections of 1868 and 1872
    1. 1868
       1. Ulysses S Grant won by a large margin
       2. Against Horatio Seymour
    2. 1872
       1. Ulysses S Grant
       2. Horace Greeley
13. AWSA – Lucy Stone
    1. Lucy Stone was the founder
    2. American woman suffrage association
14. NWSA
    1. National Women Suffrage Association
    2. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
       1. Seneca Falls Convention
    3. Suzan B Anthony
15. Minor v. Happersett
    1. Women did not have the right to vote
    2. Women were considered citizens
16. Victoria Woodhull
    1. Free lover
17. Sharecropping
    1. 75% were African Americans
    2. Designed to take advantage of lack of resources
       1. Farmers had to borrow to start out
       2. High interest rates from local general stores
       3. Crop liens
    3. Some argued this was better that slavery, some argued it was worse
18. Union League
    1. Grass roots Radical Republican Party
19. Blanche K. Bruce
20. Robert Smalls
    1. US Congressman
21. Credit Mobilier
    1. Union Pacific Railroad
    2. Contracts awarded to highest bidder
    3. Gave stocks to US Senators as kickbacks
22. Whiskey Ring
    1. One of scandals in Grants Presidency, Whiskey Ring
       1. Secretary, Orville Babcock
       2. Claimed ignorance
       3. Distillers corrupting official
       4. Did not pay taxes
    2. Another scandal, Belknap Scandal
       1. Secretary of Interior
       2. Took money supposed to go to Native Americans
23. Ku Klux Klan
    1. Grand Wizard
       1. Nathan Bedford Forrest
24. Nathan Bedford Forrest
    1. Grand Wizard of KKK
    2. Fort Pillow Massacre
       1. No prisoners
25. Redeemers
    1. Whites that wanted to recapture political support in the South
26. Slaughterhouse Cases
    1. US vs Cruikshank
    2. Bill of rights and 14th
27. Civil Rights Cases
    1. US gutted Civil Rights act of 1875
28. Election of 1876
    1. Grandfather clause
       1. You can only vote if your Grandfather could vote
    2. Enforcement Laws for the 14th and 15th amendments
    3. One of the most contested Elections in History
    4. Rutherford B Hayes vs Samuel B Tilden
       1. Committee of 15 to decide the results of a recount because there were 20 duplicate votes sent in from the original count
       2. It wasn’t known where the duplicates were sent from
       3. The committee awarded Hayes the entire sum of the recount, which was exactly what he needed to win
29. laissez faire
    1. Hands off attitude for government
30. Munn v. Illinois
    1. Supreme court ruled that states could regulate railroad interstate commerce
31. Crime of ’73
    1. Switch in Standard of currency to Gold
    2. Gold deflation occurred soon after
    3. Caused people to lose their farms
32. Homestead Act of 1862
    1. Encouraged people to move West and Stake a claim to land
    2. Guaranteed 150 acres to anyone who stayed 5 years
33. Exodusters
    1. People who traveled from Mississippi to Kansas
34. Nez Perces
    1. Started with the massive loss of Indian territory
    2. Led by Chief Joseph
    3. Indians had to move to Idaho
    4. 90% reduction in land
       1. 750,000 acres in Idaho
    5. 1,600 mile journey
       1. Joseph and followers tried to escape along the Trek
       2. Led US soldiers on a chase
       3. Indians were captured just 30 miles from the Canadian Border
35. Chief Joseph
    1. “I will fight no more, forever”
36. Dakota Uprising
    1. Dakota Sioux Indians
    2. Started because of lack of payments to the Sioux
    3. 400 to 800 settlers killed
    4. 1000’s of Dakota’s captured
       1. Lincoln pardoned most
       2. Lincoln had to order 38 killed
    5. Remaining were driven out of Oklahoma
37. John Chivington
    1. US Colonel who attacked Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians
    2. Did so to further his election campaign
38. Sand Creek Massacre
    1. Bloody battle started by John Chivington against the Arapaho
    2. Killed over 100 Indians, mostly women and children
    3. Attack violated several peace treaties
39. Fetterman Massacre
    1. Cheyennes carried war pipes to Arapahos and Sioux
    2. Attacked and burned settlements
    3. Indians were angered over the Bozeman Trail and SC Massacre
    4. Red Cloud and Crazy Horse organized an ambush
    5. Killed 80 US soldiers
40. Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock
41. Dawes Severalty Act
    1. Divide Indian Lands and force them into legal land ownership
       1. ½ of the lands were sold off for profit
       2. ½ of the land was given back to the Indians
    2. Each household has 160 acres
    3. Much of land went to speculators
    4. Indians lost 66% of the lands given by this act by 1930’s
42. Battle of the Little Big Horn
    1. Black Hills Dakota, Gold discovered on Indians Paha Sapa (Food basket)
    2. Sundance Ceremony in Montana with 10,000 Indians, Sitting Bull was there
    3. Many came off reservations to attend
    4. Lakota, North Cheyenne and Arapaho
    5. Crazy Horse
    6. Custer
       1. 3 prong attack
       2. Reno – 86 died of 210
       3. Benteen – never showed up
       4. Terry
          1. Gibbens
          2. Crooks
43. Sitting Bull
    1. Originally resisted Ghost Dance
    2. Finally agreed to partake
    3. 40 police showed up to his house
    4. Shot and killed in his house, by police
44. Ghost Dance Religion
    1. Blending between Christianity and Native American religion
    2. Thought that the Whites would be carried away across the Ocean
    3. Millennium of prosperity of the Native Americans
    4. Kicking Bear gave out special shirts to protect against bullets
45. Battle of Wounded Knee
    1. The Ghost Dance was outlawed by this time
    2. Spotted Elk surrendered the Miniconjou
    3. Major Whiteside accepted the surrender
    4. Colonel James Wynkoop surrounded
    5. Shot was fired and attack started
46. Frederick Jackson Turner
    1. Historian
    2. Famous for, “The Significance of the Frontier”
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
    1. Triangle Shirtwaist company
    2. Fire broke out on three floors of a building
    3. Employers locked emergency doors to prevent women from stealing
       1. Despite the safety laws that required emergency access doors being unlocked
    4. 146 dead
       1. Some jumped to their deaths to avoid the flames
    5. 56 laws passed dealing with workplace safety afterwards
       1. Fire hazards
       2. Unsafe machines
       3. Wages
       4. Working hours
    6. Frances Perkins
       1. Saw the women who jumped to their death, horrified by their dead bodies in the street
       2. Became the first women cabinet member
       3. US secretary of labor for FDR
72. Pure Food & Drug Act
    1. Upton Sinclair the Jungle
       1. Showed impact of reformers
       2. Federal food and drug administration
    2. National Consumers League
       1. Charity was not enough to help poor
       2. Improved wages and working conditions
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?

Presidential

Presidential - Lincoln’s Ten Percent Plan

* a southern state could be readmitted into the Union once 10 percent of its voters swore oath to US
* medium for nation, both sides kind of unhappy

Congressional - Wade Davis Bill

* 50 percent of a state's white males take a loyalty oath to be readmitted to the Union.
* best for nation, both sides kind of unhappy

Presidential – Reconstruction from Johnson

* that gave the white South a free hand in regulating the transition from slavery to freedom and offered no role to blacks in the politics of the South
* lots of Northerners angry, lots of Southern Happy
* too lenient
* worst for nation

Congressional - Reconstruction Act

* radical republicans
* favored equal rights for African Americans
* stringent measures for readmitting 10 rebel states
* universal suffrage
* Also bad for nation, very strict on rebel states

1. 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?

Black Reconstructions

14th amendment – due processes before loss of: life liberty property

15th amendment – gave African American men right to vote

African American Politicians

* Governor Pinchback
  + Only African American to serve as governor until 1990
* Hiram Revels
  + First African American to serve in the US Congress, Senator
* Robert Smalls
  + Escaped slavery
  + Became a ships pilot, sea captain and politician
  + Republican US house of Representatives

Redeemers / goals

* Wanted to recapture Southern political support

Legacy of Reconstruction

* Changes the lives of southerners, especially those of the many slaves who first tasted freedom

1. What methods did the U.S. government use to solve the “Indian Problem” in the West? How successful were these methods?
2. Military
3. Grant’s Peace Policy
4. Boarding Schools
5. Legal

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

thesis of Frederick Jackson Turner viable?

Attitudes

* Long lasting impact on even our culture today
* By the time turner died over 60% of the leading history departments in the US were already teaching frontier history

Frontier thesis

* Releases Americans from European mindsets and eroding old, dysfunctional customs
* No need for standing armies, est churches, aristocrats and nobles

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.

Four major industrialists

Carnegie

* + Limitations
    - Broke strikes with force
  + Contributions
    - Millions donate to library’s
    - Self-made immigrant to steel success

Rockefeller

* + Limitations
    - Malicious destruction of competitions resources
    - Blew up a competitors pipeline, allegedly
  + Contributions
    - Created first trust
    - Created standard oil

Gustavus Swift

* + Limitations
    - Screw business practices
    - Hostile pricing
  + Contributions
    - Large scale meat packing in Chicago
    - Invited the Assembly line
    - Vertical Integration

Cornelius VanderBilt

* + Limitations
    - Defeated by his competitors, who use shady business practices
    - Combat of Erie Railway
  + Contributions
    - Business magnate
    - Philanthropist
    - Build business in shipping

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?

Political machines role in reformation

* Based on a ward boss, who only asked for votes in return for promoting the social welfare of his constituents
* Lots of immigrants followed this model, and most were happy with it
* The book lists a comparison between Chicago and Germany on 3 different metrics
  + Gallons per water available per person Us was 100+ while Germany was 20-
  + Light source, US had electricity, Germany has Gas
  + Sanitation, reversed the course of the Chicago River, carried sewage away into lake Michigan
* Tammany Hall / William boss tweed
  + Downfall with overpriced contracts
  + Favored richer neighborhoods for improvements
  + 1 person at the top, doing business for personal gain

Social Reform

* Drew attention to corruption
  + How the Other Half-Lives
* Made public demands for sanitation and hygiene
* Closed red light districts

Which was more successful

* Social reform was more successful mainly because there was not an ambitious drive for personal gain. The effects were not immediate for social reform, and sometimes things got worse before they got better. Overall social reform was more successful than political machines.

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

Settlement House Movement

Objectives

* Help poor in urban areas
* Raised funds to assist poor, so that they could advocate on their own behalf

Methods

* Served as a bridge between the classes
* As much of a help for the well-to-do as it was the poor

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.

Builders

* Carnegie
  + Self-made success
  + Immigrant, to iron to steel business
  + Donated millions to libraries
* Rockefeller
  + Wonderful personal habits
    - Did not swear
  + His lawyers created the first trust
    - This pioneering financial move is still in use today

Spoilers

* Jim Fisk
  + Black Friday drove stock up, and let it fall so he could profit
  + Ruthless financial masterminds, gold ring
  + Did not create new business, only manipulated them
  + Unethical war for Eire RR
  + Conspired to water down stock
* Cornelius Vanderbilt
  + Fell victim watered stock
  + Built shipping business
  + Gave back to the community
  + Cheap rail fares for all the “Peoples Line”

American Labor Movement

* Grew out of need to protect common interests of workers
* Unions fought for better wages, reasonable hours and safe working conditions