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| **Title** | **what** | **When** | **Who** | **where** | **Why do we study this term** | **What does it tell you about** |
| **Vertical integration** | Company's avoidance of middlemen by producing its own supplies and providing for distribution of its product | 1873 | Carnegie | Pennsylvania | The get know the pros and cons of vertical integration to based economic | is a strategy used by a company to gain control over its suppliers or distributors to increase the firm’s power in the marketplace? |
| **Horizontal integration** | The process by which a corporation acquires or merges with its competitors | 1800 | Rockefeller | Ohio | The process can lead to monopoly if a company captures the vast majority of the market for that product or service. | is the process of a company increasing production of goods or services at the same part of the supply chain. |
| **Battle of Little Bighorn\*** | Most famous battle of the Great Sioux War | 1876 | General George A.custer/Combined Sioux and Cheyenne | Montana Territory | a vastly outnumbered US Cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer | was the most successful action fought by the American Indians against the United States Army in the West |
| **Ghost Dance Resistance** | A spiritual and political movement among Native Americans whose followers performed a ceremonial "ghost dance | 1890 | Neolin and Tenskwatawa | Nevada | To get know causes of the war and the result of ended war was when kicking bear surrendered | was an armed conflict in the United States between the Lakota Sioux and the United States government |
| **Wounded Knee Massacre** | Last incident of the Indian wars | 1890 | James W. Forsyth  And [Spotted Elk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spotted_Elk) | Dakota territory | It was marked the final conflict between the Sioux and the U.S. Army. | Killing 150-300 US native soldier killed at wounded knee |
| **The Gilded Age\*** | The popular but derogatory name for the period from the end of the Civil war to the turn of the century, | 1873 | Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner | America | Its beginning in the years after the [American Civil War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War) overlaps the [Reconstruction Era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstruction_Era) (which ended in 1877). | The Gilded Age was an era of rapid economic growth, especially in the North and West |
| **Liberty of Contract** | The idea that contracts reconciled freedom and authority in the workplace. | 19th-20th | Bradley and Field | America | The fourteen amendments had empowered the federal government overturn state laws that violated citizens | The supreme court was willing to accept law regulating enterprises that represented by significant |
| **Great Railroad Strike** | A series of demonstrations, some violent, held nationwide in support of striking railroad | 1877 | Railroad workers;  Federal troops | martinsburg, West VA, | It was the year of both the end of reconstruction and the first national labor walkout | Wage increases |
| **Knights of Labor** | the first national union lasted | 1880 | [Terence V. Powderly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terence_V._Powderly) | Philadelphia | It was movement supplanted by the American Federation of Labor. | The Knights promoted the social and cultural uplift of the workingman, rejected socialism and anarchism, |
| **Settler colonialism** | is a form of colonial formation whereby foreign people move into a region | 1872 | John gast | western territory | Culture change.  U.S government driven through policies | Replacing original population with new society settlers |
| **Homestead Act** | The Homestead Acts were several laws in the United States by which an applicant could acquire ownership of government land or the public domain | 1862 | U.S Gove | western territory | Promoted settlements on western plains | granting adult heads of families 160 acres of surveyed public land for a minimal filing fee and 5 years of continuous residence on that land. |
| **Dakota Conflict** |  | 1862 | Sioux Tribes | Minnesota | was an armed conflict between the United States and several bands of Dakota | Western settements |

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| **Title** | **What** | **When** | **Who** | **Where** | **Why do we study this term** | **What does it tell you about** |
| **Populism** | political program or movement that champions the common person, usually by contrast with the elite | Late 1800s |  | Texas-dakota | grew into a joint effort between farmer and labor groups against big business and machine-based politics | The movement became a third party in the election of 1892. |
| **Plessy v. Ferguson\*** | u.s. supreme court decision that supported jim crow's laws that permitted/required | 1896 | Homer Plessy | lousiana | Separate black and white facilities in the South were rarely equal and by 1900 there were no black high schools built in the South | It tells us that even though laws like the 14th Amendment were in place |
| **Alfred Thayer Mahan** | a navy officer that argued that no nation was complete without a fleet of ships that engaged in international trade protected by a navy from an overseas base |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Frederick Jackson Turner** | was an American historian | 20th | Frontier Thesis | CA | he was primarily known for his “Frontier Thesis.” | He trained many PhDs who came to occupy prominent places in the history profession |
| **USS Maine** | battleship that exploded in havana harbor | 1898, | US battle ship | cuba | this was the first United States Navy ship to be named after the state of Maine | resulting in 266 deaths |
| **Philippine-American War\*** | the Philippine Insurrection or the Tagalog Insurgency, | 1899 | Emilio Aguinaldo | Philippine | he McKinley administration believed that it US control would uplift/civilized the Filipinos. | was an armed conflict between the First Philippine Republic and the United States |
| **Anti-Imperialist League\*** | union of writers and social reformers that believed american energies should be explored at home | 1898 | [Mark Twain](https://www.google.com/search?q=Mark+Twain&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LUz9U3MC6oqKhSAjMNTcyMTbVUs5Ot9POL0hPzMqsSSzLz81A4Vmn5pXkpqUUAI-A6RT8AAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiHhZXr4e7fAhVxwcQHHTF2DzQQmxMoATAdegQIBBAH) | Boston | a variety of reasons ranging from the economic to the legal to the racial to the moral. | to battle the American annexation of the Philippines as an insular area. |
| **AFL (American Federation of Labor)** | was a national federation of labor unions in the United States | 1890s | Knights of Labor | Ohio | To get know what this foundation did and the significant and the main purpose was’not poilitics | The purpose of the AFL was to organize skilled workers into national unions consisting of others in the same trade. |
| **Booker T Washington\*** | was an American educator, author, orator, and advisor to presidents of the United States. | 1890 -1915 | **Booker T** | US | Washington was the dominant leader in the African-American community. | African American progressive who supported segregation and demanded |
| **lynching\*** | where a person (usually black) accused of a crime was murdered in front of a crowd before a trial | 1840-1940 | **southern** | south | Southerners wanted to keep their way of life. Violence would not only suppress the blacks, but also have fear in trying to change society. | It well continued into 19th century and total number of victims since 1880 has reached 4000 |
| **Ida B. Wells\*** | was an African-American investigative journalist, educator, and an early leader in the Civil Rights Movement. | 1892 | more commonly known as Ida B | memphis | Challenged notion of the sexually predatory black men | Wells and led to her to begin an anti-lynching campaign in 1892 |
| **Chinese Exclusion Act\*** | didn't allow Chinese laborers to enter U.S.; allowed   allowed students/ merchants to immigrate. | 1882 | James G. blaine | US | suspended Chinese immigration for ten years and declared the Chinese as ineligible for naturalization | he act was renewed in 1892 for another ten years |
| **Yellow press\*** |  | 1890 | NEWYORK JOURNAL AND JOSEPH PUTILIZER | NEW YORK | It was one of many factors that helped push the United States and Spain into war in Cuba | eye-catching headlines for increased sales. Techniques may include exaggerations of news events, scandal-mongering, or sensationalism |

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| **Title** | **What** | **When** | **Who** | **Where** | **Why do we study this term** | **What does it tell you about** |
| Progressivism\* | Political movement of individuals and groups who hoped to bring about significants change in American social and political life | 1890s | **Theodore Roosevelt** | US |  | acted out of concern about the effects of industrialization & working |
| Muckrakers | This was a movement led by many of the well-educated & naturally encouraged an organizational impulse to join forces, share information | 1905 |  | Ohio |  | This period also saw the rise of professional organizations such as the American Medical Association creating standards & educational requirements for the medical profession |
| Fordism\* | refers to the system of mass production and consumption characteristic of highly developed economies | 1905 | **Henry Ford** | Michigan | To get know how ford influences the economics | Ford didn’t invent the automobile, but he developed the techniques of production and the marketing |
| Taylorism |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conspicuous Consumption | **is** the purchase of goods or services for the specific purpose of displaying one's wealth |  |  |  |  |  |
| Birth control movement | A reform movement espousing the idea that right to control of one's body included the ability to enjoy an active sexual life without necessarily bearing children. | 1914 | Emma Goldman and Margaret Sanger | US | an **important** role in the advancement of women in the workplace, allowing them to invest in their careers and plan for their futures. | that aimed to increase the availability of contraception in the U.S. through education and legalization |
| Margaret Sanger\* | was an American birth control activist, sex educator, writer, and nurse | 1911 | Margaret Sanger |  | To get know reason why she supports the birth control movements who encourage girls to invest the future career | She began a column on sec education “what every girls should know” |
| Scientific Management\* | A program that sought to streamline production and boost profits by systematically controlling costs and work practices. | 1911 | Frederick Tylor | US | how the application of the **scientific** method to the **management** of workers greatly could improve productivity. | Through the scientific study “the one best way” of producing could be determined and implemented |
| Socialist Party |  | 1901 |  |  | Although the socialist party never won more than 6 percents of the vote nationally |  |
| IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) | is an international labor union | 1905 | William D. | Chicago, Illinois | is a labor union, and as such it has first for its aim to organize the workers, so that they can jointly force the employers of workers to grant better pay, shorter hours, and better conditions | most important contributions to the labor movement and broader push towards social justice was that, when founded, it was the only American union to welcome all workers, including women, immigrants, African Americans and Asians, into the same organization. |
| Conservation movement\* | is a political, environmental, and social movement that seeks to protect natural resources | **1890** | Theodore Roosevelt |  | The movement's goal was to preserve and promote the wise use of the nation's natural resources, |  |
| Pure Food and Drug Act\* | First law to regulate manufacturing of food and medicines; | 1906 | **Theodore Roosevelt** | US | purpose was to protect the public against adulteration of **food** and from products identified as healthful without scientific support. | prohibited dangerous additives and inaccurate labeling. |
| Theodore Roosevelt\* | was an American statesman and writer who served as the 26th President of the United States | 1901 to 1909 | **Theodore Roosevelt** | US | To get know how theodore was and what he did | Theodore was an impetuous ,energetic individual with penchant for what he called “strenuous life” |
| Jane Addams | known as the "mother" of social work, was a pioneer American settlement activist/reformer, social worker |  |  |  |  |  |