

Unit 7 Words (90-140)

Frederick Law Olmsted- United States landscape architect primarily responsible for the design of Central Park in New York City (1822-1903)

Louis H. Sullivan- [American architect](#), called the "father of [modernism](#)". He is considered by many as the creator of the modern [skyscraper](#), was an influential architect and critic of the [Chicago School](#), and was a mentor to [Frank Lloyd Wright](#).

John Roebling- United States engineer (born in Germany) who designed and began construction of the Brooklyn bridge (1806-1869)

â€œNew Southâ€“ - an attempt to describe the rise of a South after the Civil War which would no longer be dependent on the now-outlawed [slave](#) labor or predominantly upon the raising of [cotton](#), but rather a South which was also [industrialized](#) and part of a modern national economy.

â€œGilded Ageâ€“ - The years between the Civil War and World War I when institutions undertook financial manipulations that went virtually unchecked by government. This era produced many infamous activities in the security markets.

â€œDiamond Jimâ€“ Brady- James Buchanan Brady, also known as Diamond Jim Brady, ([12 August 1856](#)â€“[13 April 1917](#)) was an [American](#) businessman, financier, and [philanthropist](#) of the [Gilded Age](#). Known for his penchant for jewels, especially [diamonds](#), he collected [precious stones](#) and [jewelry](#) in excess of [US\\$ 2 million](#) (adjusted for [2005](#) dollars, approx. \$50 million).

Chautauqua- of or pertaining to a system of education flourishing in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, originating at Lake Chautauqua, New York.

YMCA- The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA, also called The "Y" for short) is an [ecumenical](#) service [organization](#) based on [Christian](#) values.

Ragtime- a style of American music having this rhythm, popular from about 1890 to 1915.

Morrill Act- an act of Congress (1862) granting each state 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land for each member it had in Congress, 90 percent of the gross proceeds of which were to be used for the endowment and maintenance of colleges and universities teaching agricultural and mechanical arts and other subjects.

Normal schools- A normal school or teachers college is an [educational institution](#) for training [teachers](#). Its purpose is to establish teaching standards or *norms*, hence its name.

Womenâ€™s Educational and Industrial Union- The Rochester Womenâ€™s Educational and Industrial Union (WEIU) was organized in 1893.

Booker T. Washington- American educator. Born into slavery, he acquired an education after emancipation and became the principal of Tuskegee Institute, which flourished under his tutelage (1881-1915).

Scott Joplin- American pianist and composer known for his ragtime works, including "Maple Leaf Rag" (1899) and the opera *Treemonisha* (1911).

Vaudeville- theatrical entertainment consisting of a number of individual performances, acts, or mixed numbers, as by comedians, singers, dancers, acrobats, and magicians. A satirical cabaret song.

Albert Spalding- 1888â€‘1953, U.S. violinist.

Negro Leagues- were [American](#) professional [baseball](#) leagues comprising predominantly African-American teams.

Edward Bellamy- American writer and utopian socialist who publicized his political views through his popular novel *Looking Backward* (1888).

Department of Interior- The United States [Interior Department](#) is primarily concerned with managing lands owned by the federal government, mainly the administration of [natural resources](#) such as parks and wildlife.

Pension Act of 1890- passed a measure in 1890 that provided pension assistance for all [disabled](#) (those unable to do manual labor) former Union soldiers. Benefits were also expanded to veterans' parents, widows and children.

Interstate Commerce Commission- A federal agency that monitors the business operations of carriers transporting [goods](#) and people between states. Its jurisdiction includes railroads, ships, trucks, buses, oil pipelines, and their terminal facilities.

William Marcy Tweed- Known as "Boss Tweed." 1823-1878.

American politician. The Democratic boss of New York City in the 1860s, he defrauded the city of millions of dollars before being exposed and convicted (1873).

Michael Kenna- Michael "Hinky Dink" Kenna ([1857-1946](#)) was First Ward Alderman in [Chicago](#) from [1897-1923](#). Kenna's nickname came from his small stature. Kenna and his partner, fellow first ward alderman ["Bathhouse" John Coughlin](#), were known as the "Lords of the Levee," a district included in their ward which provided them with the support of prostitutes, pimps, tavern-owners, and gamblers.

James Garfield- 20th President of the United States; assassinated by a frustrated office-seeker (1831-1881)

Department of Education- A department of the federal [executive branch](#) responsible for providing federal aid to educational institutions and financial aid to students, keeping national educational records, and conducting some educational research.

Civil Service Reform Association-

Pendleton Act- is an 1883 [United States federal law](#) that established the [United States Civil Service Commission](#), which placed most federal employees on the [merit system](#) and marked the end of the so-called "[spoils system](#)."

Circuit Court of Appeals Act of 1891- The Ninth Circuit is [politically liberal](#) and out of step with Supreme Court precedent. The large size of the court impedes effective court administration. a [federal court](#) with [appellate jurisdiction](#) over the [district courts](#).

Grange- An association of farmers founded in the United States in 1867.

Oliver H. Kelley- is considered the "Father" of the Order of [Patrons of Husbandry](#) (or 'Grangers').

Munn v. Illinois- was a [United States Supreme Court](#) case dealing with corporate rates and agriculture. The Munn v. Illinois case allowed states to regulate certain businesses within their borders, including railroads.

Charles W. Macune- (1851-1940) was a leader of the [Farmers Alliance](#) and editor of its theoretical publication the [National Economist](#). He formulated the [subtreasury plan](#) which maintained the integrity of the Alliance and addressed the [tight credit](#) which caused the failure of its [cooperative](#) warehouses.

National Farmersâ€™ Alliance and Industrial Union- was an organized agrarian [economic](#) movement among [U.S.](#) farmers that flourished in the 1880s. First formed in 1876 in [Lampasas, Texas](#), the Alliance was designed to promote higher commodity prices through collective action by groups of individual farmers. The movement was strongest in the [South](#) and [Great Plains](#), and was widely popular before it was destroyed by the power of commodity brokers. Despite its failure, it is regarded as the precursor to the [United States Populist Party](#), which grew out of the ashes of the Alliance in 1889.

Southern and Northern Famersâ€™ Alliance-

Tompkins Square Riot-

Henry George- ([September 2, 1839](#) â€“ [October 29, 1897](#)) was an American political economist and the most influential proponent of the "[Single Tax](#)" on [land](#). He is the author of [Progress and Poverty](#), written in 1879.

Patrons of Husbandry- (Grangers) The Grange movement in the [United States](#) was a [farmers' movement](#) involving the affiliation of local farmers into area "granges" to work for their political and economic advantages.

Frances E. Willard- ([September 28, 1839](#)-[February 17, 1898](#)) was an [American](#) educator, [temperance](#) reformer, and [women's suffragist](#). She was born in [Churchville, New York](#) but spent most of her childhood in [Janesville, Wisconsin](#). She moved to [Evanston, Illinois](#) when she was 18. Willard was elected president of United States [Women's Christian Temperance Union](#).

Populist Movement- is a federal system of government where the final check and balance on the power of the politicians is directly in the hands of the people; with the Constitution and Bill of Rights serving as legal boundaries to protect the rights and liberties of all citizens. Contrary to popular belief, this is the natural progression of society that [Thomas Jefferson](#) and many of our founding fathers felt was necessary to ensure America's lasting freedom.

Mary E. Lease- ([1853-1933](#)) was an [American](#) lecturer, writer, and political activist. Most of her political work was done toward the cause of temperance.

Peopleâ€™s Party Platform- The People's party, assembled in National Convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892.

Jacob Coxey- was a [socialist American](#) politician, who ran for elective office several times in [Ohio](#). In 1894, he was nominated by the [People's party](#) for the [18th district](#) seat. In 1895 and 1897, the People's party nominated Coxey for [Governor of Ohio](#).

Homestead Strike- was a [labor](#) lockout and strike which began on [June 30, 1892](#), with a battle between the strikers and private security agents erupting on [July 6, 1892](#). It is one of the most serious labor disputes in U.S. history. The dispute occurred in [Homestead, Pennsylvania](#), between the [Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers](#) (the AA) and the [Carnegie Steel Company](#).

Amalgamated iron, Steel and Tin Workers- commonly known as the AA) was an American [labor union](#) formed in [1876](#) and which represented iron and steel workers. It partnered with the [Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO](#), on [June 4, 1936](#). Both organizations disbanded [May 22, 1942](#), to form new organization, the [United Steelworkers](#).

Henry C. Frick- was an [American](#) industrialist and art patron.

George Pullman- 1831â€“97, American industrialist and developer of the railroad sleeping car, b. Brocton, N.Y. As a young man he became a cabinetmaker, and after he moved (1858) to Chicago he began converting (1859) old railroad coaches in order to

facilitate long-distance traveling. Some five years later he built the *Pioneer*, the first modern sleeping car. Gaining great wealth from his invention, he founded (1867) the Pullman Palace Car Company. The town of Pullman, now part of Chicago, was built (1880) for the company and its workers. One of the most famous of all U.S. strikes was that at Pullman in 1894.

American Railway Union- was the largest union of its time, and the first [industrial union](#) in the [United States](#). It was founded on [June 20, 1893](#), by [railway workers](#) gathered in [Chicago, Illinois](#), and under the leadership of [Eugene V. Debs](#) (locomotive fireman and later [Socialist](#) Presidential candidate), the ARU, unlike the [trade unions](#), incorporated a policy of unionizing all railway workers, regardless of craft or service. Within a year, the ARU had hundreds of affiliated local chapters and over 140,000 members nationwide.

Social gospel movement- a [Protestant Christian](#) intellectual movement that was most prominent in the late [19th century](#) and early [20th century](#). Social Gospel principles continue to inspire newer movements such as [Christians Against Poverty](#). The movement applies [Christian](#) principles to [social problems](#), especially [poverty](#), [liquor](#), [drugs](#), [crime](#), racial tensions, [slums](#), bad hygiene, poor schools, and the danger of [war](#). Theologically, the Social Gospel leaders were overwhelmingly post-millennialist. That is they believed the [Second Coming](#) could not happen until humankind rid itself of social evils by human effort. For the most part, they rejected pre-millennialist theology (which was predominant in the Southern United States), according to which the Second Coming of Christ was imminent, and Christians should devote their energies to preparing for it rather than addressing the issue of social evils. Their millennial views are very similar to those shared by [Christian Reconstructionists](#). However Social Gospel leaders are predominantly liberal politically and religiously, whereas Reconstructionists tend to hold politically liberatian and religiously fundamentalist views.

Grover Cleveland- The 22nd and 24th President of the United States (1885-1889 and 1893-1897). He was known as an honest, independent President opposed to corruption and the spoils system.

1873 Coinage Act- enacted by the [United States Congress](#) in [1873](#) and embraced the [gold standard](#) and de-monetized [silver](#). [Western mining](#) interests and others who wanted silver in circulation labeled this measure the "Crime of '73". For about five years, gold was the only metallic standard in the United States.

The act (H. R. 2934) also placed the [United States Mint](#) within the [United States Department of the Treasury](#), and specified four [United States](#) mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson, and Denver, and two assay-offices at New York and Boise City, Idaho.