

## 1-50 Extra Credit Vocabulary terms for AP AMERICAN

1. No mans land- and that is unoccupied or is under dispute between parties that leave it unoccupied due to fear or uncertainty. Most commonly associated with the First World War to describe the area of land between two enemy trenches that neither side wishes to openly move on or take control of due to fear of being attacked by the enemy in the process.<sup>[2]</sup>
2. Cherokee Nation v. Georgia- By refusing to hear the case, the Court left the Cherokees at the mercy of the state of Georgia and its land-hungry citizens. In late 1838 the Cherokee were forcefully marched under winter conditions from their homes in northwest Georgia to lands set aside in Oklahoma. Four thousand died in military detention camps and along the infamous "Trail of Tears." The forced removal of Indian tribes from the Southeastern United States was completed by 1858.
3. Medicine lodge treaty of 1867- assigned reservations of diminished size to the aforementioned tribes. They were brought in close contact with the Lakota, Shoshone, Bannock, and Navajo, setting the scene for more inter-tribal conflict for dwindling resources.
4. Lakota- a Native American tribe.
5. Sand Creek Massacre- The Sand Creek massacre (also known as the Chivington massacre, the Battle of Sand Creek or the Massacre of Cheyenne Indians) was an incident in the Indian Wars of the United States that occurred on November 29, 1864, when a 700-man force of Colorado Territory militia attacked and destroyed a village of friendly Cheyenne and Arapaho encamped in southeastern Colorado Territory,<sup>[2]</sup> killing and mutilating an estimated 70–163 Indians, about two-thirds of whom were women and children.
6. Bozeman Trail- was an overland route connecting the gold rush territory of Montana to the Oregon Trail. Its most important period was from 1863-1868. The flow of white pioneers and settlers through territory of American Indians provoked their resentment and attacks.
7. Great Sioux War- a series of battles and negotiations between the Lakota and Northern Cheyenne.

8. Red Cloud- leader of the Oglala who resisted the development of a trail through Wyoming and Montana by the United States government .
9. Treaty of Fort Laramiee- an agreement between the United States and the Lakota nation, Yanktonai Sioux, Santee Sioux, and Arapaho signed in 1868 at Fort Laramie in the Wyoming Territory, guaranteeing to the Lakota ownership of the Black Hills, and further land and hunting rights in South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana. The Powder River Country was to be henceforth closed to all whites. The treaty ended Red Cloud's War.
10. W.T. Sherman- was an American soldier, businessman, educator and author. He served as a General in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861–65), for which he received recognition for his outstanding command of military strategy as well as criticism for the harshness of the "scorched earth" policies that he implemented in conducting total war against the Confederate States.
11. Crazy Horse- chief of the Sioux who resisted the invasion of the Black Hills and joined Sitting Bull in the defeat of General Custer at Little Bighorn
12. Sitting Bull- chief of the Sioux; took up arms against settlers in the northern Great Plains and against United States Army troops; he was present at the Battle of Little Bighorn (1876) when the Sioux massacred General Custer's troops.
13. George Custer- was a United States Army officer and cavalry commander in the American Civil War and the Indian Wars.
14. Little Bighorn- a river that flows from northern Wyoming into the Bighorn River in southern Montana; site of Custer's Last Stand.
15. Cochise- Apache leader of the resistance to United States troops in Arizona.
16. Geronimo- Apache chieftain who raided the white settlers in the Southwest as resistance to being confined to a reservation.
17. Red River War- a military campaign launched by the U.S. Army in 1874 to remove the Comanche, Kiowa, Southern Cheyenne, and Arapaho Indian tribes from the Southern

Plains and enforce their relocation to reservations in Indian Territory. It brought an end to the Texas–Indian Wars.

18. Chief Tuketas
19. Chief Joseph- was the chief of the Wallowa band of Nez Perce during General Oliver O. Howard's attempt to forcibly remove his band and the other "non-treaty" Nez Perce to a reservation in Idaho. For his principled resistance to the removal, he became renowned as a humanitarian and peacemaker.
20. Klondike- a region in northwestern Canada where gold was discovered in 1896 but exhausted by 1910.
21. Comstock Lode- first major U.S. discovery of silver ore, located under what is now Virginia City, Nevada, on the eastern slope of Mount Davidson, a peak in the Virginia Range.
22. Anaconda Copper Mining Company- one of the largest trusts of the early 20th century, owned all the mines on Butte Hill, Montana, USA.
23. Virginia City- Virginia City is an unincorporated community that is the county seat of Storey County, Nevada, United States. It is part of the Reno–Sparks Metropolitan Statistical Area.
24. Caminetti Act
25. Joesph Smith- religious leader who founded the Mormon Church in 1830
26. Brigham Young- United States religious leader of the Mormon Church after the assassination of Joseph Smith; he led the Mormon exodus from Illinois to Salt Lake City, Utah.
27. Deseret- a term derived from the Book of Mormon, a scripture of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) and other Latter Day Saint groups.

28. Utah Territory- the Territory of Utah was an organized incorporated territory of the United States that existed from September 9, 1850, until January 4, 1896, when the final extent of the territory was admitted to the Union as the State of Utah.
29. United States v. Reynolds- a landmark legal case in 1953 that saw the formal recognition of State Secrets Privilege, a judicially recognized extension of presidential power.
30. Edmunds act- also known as the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Act of 1882, is a United States federal statute, signed into law on March 23, 1882, declaring polygamy a felony. The act is named for U.S. Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont
31. Edmunds-Tucker Act- passed in response to the dispute between the United States Congress and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) regarding polygamy.
32. Gadsden Purchase- a region of present-day southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico that was purchased by the United States in a treaty signed by President Franklin Pierce on June 24, 1853, and ratified by the U.S. Senate.
33. Cortina's war
34. Cinco De Mayo- the fifth of May which is observed in Mexico and Mexican-American communities in the United States to commemorate the Mexican victory over the French in the Battle of Puebla in 1862.
35. Joesph Mccoy- 9th century cattle baron.
36. Jesse Chisholm- as an Indian trader, guide, and interpreter, born in the Hiwassee region of Tennessee, probably in 1805 or 1806. He is chiefly famous for being the namesake to the Chisholm Trail, which ranchers used to drive their cattle to eastern markets.
37. Wyatt Earp- was an American officer of the law in various Western frontier towns, farmer, teamster, buffalo hunter, gambler, saloon-keeper, miner and boxing referee.

38. "Wild Bill" Hickok-was a figure in the American Old West. His skills as a gunfighter and scout, along with his reputation as a lawman, provided the basis for his fame, although some of his exploits are fictionalized.

39. Range wars- conflict that occurs in agrarian or stockrearing societies.

40. John Decree

41. Cyrus

42. Morril Act of 1816- Prior to this time, bills, petitions, and memorials relating to public lands were referred to various select committees.

43. Department of Agriculture- s the United States federal executive department responsible for developing and executing U.S. federal government policy on farming, agriculture, and food. It aims to meet the needs of farmers and ranchers, promote agricultural trade and production, work to assure food safety, protect natural resources, foster rural communities and end hunger in the United States and abroad.

44. Hatch Act of 1887- enacted 1887-03-02, 7 U.S.C. § 361a et seq.) gave federal land grants to states in order to create a series of agricultural experiment stations, as well as pass along new information, especially in the areas of soil minerals and plant growth. State agricultural stations created under this act were usually connected with land-grant state colleges and universities founded under the Morrill Act of 1862.

45. Lands Claims Commission- land was the dominant concern of the litigation by tribes before the Indian Claims Commission (ICC). The statutory authority did not permit this tribunal granting or restoring land to the tribes, but only awarding money based upon a net acreage figure of lost lands times the monetary market value of an acre at the time of taking.

46. California Citrus Growers' Foundation

47. 98<sup>th</sup> meridian-The **meridian 98° west of Greenwich** is a line of longitude that extends from the North Pole across the Arctic Ocean, North America, the Pacific Ocean, the Southern Ocean, and Antarctica to the South Pole.

48. Timber Culture Act- was a follow-up act to the Homestead Act. The Timber Culture Act was passed by Congress in 1873. The act allowed homesteaders to get another 160 acres ( $0.65 \text{ km}^2$ ) of land if they planted trees on one-fourth of the land, because the land was "almost one entire plain of grass, which is and ever must be useless to cultivating man.
49. National Reclamation Act- also known as the Newland Act, to appropriate the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands.
50. Forest Service- is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture that administers the nation's 155 national forests and 20national grasslands, which encompass 193 million acres ( $780,000 \text{ km}^2$ ). Major divisions of the agency include the National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, and the Research and Development branch.

## 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.

## Unit 7 vocabulary review

1. Forest Management Act- is a United States federal law that is the primary statute governing the administration of national forests and was an amendment to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, which called for the management of renewable resources on national forest lands.
2. William H. Jackson- (April 4, 1843 - June 30, 1942) was an American painter, Civil War and geological survey photographer and an explorer famous for his images of the American West.
3. Thomas Moran- ( February 12, 1837 - August 25, 1926) from Bolton, England was an artist of the Hudson River School. Thomas Moran's vision of the Western landscape was critical to the creation of Yellowstone National Park.
4. Yellowstone- National preserve in northwestern Wyoming, southern Montana, and eastern Idaho, U.S. The oldest national park in the U.S. (and in the world), it was established by the U.S. Congress in 1872; it covers 3,468 sq mi (8,983 sq km). The Gallatin, Absaroka, and Teton mountain ranges extend into it. Yellowstone has unusual geologic features, including fossil forests and eroded basaltic lava flows. It also has 10,000 hot springs, which erupt as steam vents, fumaroles, and geysers.
5. Albert Bierstadt- 1830-1902, American painter of Western scenery, b. Germany. After traveling and sketching throughout the mountains of Europe, he returned to the United States. He then journeyed (1859) to the West with a trail-making expedition. His immense canvases of the Rocky Mts. and the Yosemite emphasized grandeur and drama, sometimes at the expense of clarity. His works were popular and commanded great prices during his lifetime. They include *The Rocky Mountains* (Metropolitan Mus.); *Indian Encampment, Shoshone Village* (N.Y. Public Lib.); *The Last of the Buffalo* (Corcoran Gall.); and *Discovery of the Hudson River* and *The Settlement of California* (Capitol, Washington, D.C.).
6. Nat Love- (1854 - 1921) was an African American cowboy during the time of the claim to that name Love was born a slave in Davidson County, Tennessee, in 1854. Despite slavery era statutes that outlawed black literacy he learned to read and write as a child with the help of his father. He later went west to Dodge City, Kansas, and became a cowboy. He entered a rodeo on the 4th of July in 1876. He won the rope, throw, tie, bridle, saddle and bronco riding contests. His fans called him by the nickname "Deadwood Dick."
7. Deadwood Dick- Nat Love's nickname given to him by his fans or is a fictional character who appears in a series of stories, or "dime novels", published between 1877 and 1897 by Edward Lytton Wheeler (1854/5-1885). The name became so widely known in its time that it was used to advantage by several men who actually resided in Deadwood, South Dakota.
8. Calamity Jane- 1852-1903, American frontier character, b. Princeton, Mo. Her real name was Martha Jane Canary, and the origin of her nickname is obscure. Little is known of her early life beyond the fact that she moved with her parents to Virginia City, Mont., in 1865 and that she grew up in mining camps and rough frontier communities. In 1876 she appeared in Deadwood, S.Dak., dressed in men's clothes and boasting of her marksmanship and her exploits as a pony-express rider and as a scout with Custer's forces. In her later years she toured the West in a burlesque show and appeared at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N.Y. She died in poverty and obscurity in Deadwood, where she is buried beside Wild Bill Hickock.
9. William F. Cody- ("Buffalo Bill"), 1846–1917, U.S. Army scout and showman famous for his Wild West Show.
10. Charles Russell- 1860–1941, U.S. journalist, sociologist, biographer, and political leader.
11. Frederic Remington- 1861-1909, American painter, sculptor, illustrator, and writer, b. Canton, N.Y., studied at the Yale School of Fine Arts and the Art Students League. His subjects, drawn largely from his life on the Western plains, are chiefly horses, soldiers, Native Americans, and cowboys, each modeled or painted with sympathetic understanding and usually in spirited action. His paintings are exciting and accurate portrayals of the West and have been extensively reproduced in color prints.

12. Boy and Girl Scouts- one of the largest youth organizations in the United States, with over 4.5 million youth members in its age-related divisions. Since its founding in 1910 as part of the international Scout Movement.
13. A Century of Dishonor- goal is to train youth in responsible citizenship, character development, and self-reliance through participation in a wide range of outdoor activities, educational programs, and, at older age levels, career-oriented programs in partnership with community organizations. For younger members, the Scout method is part of the program to inculcate typical Scouting values such as trustworthiness, good citizenship
14. Dawes Severalty Act- To provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes
15. Indian Rights Association- was an American social activist group dedicated to the well being and acculturation of Native Americans. Founded in Philadelphia in 1882, the Indian Rights Associations (IRA) was highly influential in American Indian policy through the 1930s and remained involved as an organization until 1994.
16. Wounded Knee Creek- is a tributary of the White River, approximately 50 mi (80 km) long, in southwestern South Dakota in the United States. It rises in the southeastern corner of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation along the state line with Nebraska and flows northwest, past the site of the 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre and the towns of Wounded Knee and Manderson. It flows NNW across the reservation and joins the White south of Badlands National Park
17. Kit Carson-1809-68, American frontiersman and guide, he made his living as a trapper, miner, teamster, cook, guide, and hunter for exploring parties. In 1842, while returning from St. Louis by boat up the Missouri, he met J. C. Frémont, who employed him as a guide for his Western expeditions of 1842, 1843-44, and 1845
18. Long Walk- was the deportation and attempted ethnic cleansing of the Navajo people made in 1864. Navajos were forced to walk at gunpoint from their reservation in what is now Arizona to eastern New Mexico. The trip lasted about 18 days. Sometimes the "Long Walk" includes all the time the Navajo were away from the land of their ancestors
19. Centennial Exposition of 1876- the first official World's Fair in the United States, was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia. It was held in Fairmount Park, along the Schuylkill River. The fairgrounds were designed by Hermann Schwarzmann. About 10 million visitors attended, equivalent to about 20% of the population of the United States at the time
20. Alexander Graham Bell- 1847-1922, American scientist, inventor of the telephone, b. Edinburgh, Scotland, educated at the Univ. of Edinburgh and University College, London
21. Thomas Alva Edison- 1847-1931, American inventor, b. Milan, Ohio. A genius in the practical application of scientific principles, Edison was one of the greatest and most productive inventors of his time, but his formal schooling was limited to three months in Port Huron, Mich., in 1854. American inventor and physicist who took out more than 1,000 patents in his lifetime. His inventions include the telegraph (1869), microphone (1877), and light bulb (1879). He also designed the first power plant (1881-82), making possible the widespread distribution of electricity. During World War I, Edison worked on a number of military devices, including flamethrowers, periscopes, and torpedoes.
22. mail order- a term which describes the buying of goods or services by mail delivery. The buyer places an order for the desired products with the merchant through some remote method such as through a telephone call or web site. Then, the products are delivered to the customer.
23. Vertical/ Horizontal Combination-(horizontal) absorption into a single firm of several firms involved in the same level of production and sharing resources at that level.(Vertical) the integration within one company of individual businesses working separately in related phases of the production and sale of a product.

24. Gustavus Swift- ( June 24 1839 – March 29 1903) founded a meat-packing empire in the Midwest during the late 19th century, over which he presided until his death. He is credited with the development of the first practical ice-cooled railroad car which allowed his company to ship dressed meats to all parts of the country and even abroad, which ushered in the "era of cheap beef." Swift pioneered the use of animal by-products for the manufacture of soap, glue, fertilizer, various types of sundries, and even medical products.
25. James Duke- (December 23, 1856 – October 10, 1925) was a U.S. tobacco and electric power industrialist best known for his involvement with Duke University.
26. John D. Rockefeller- ( July 8, 1839 – May 23, 1937) was an American industrialist and philanthropist. Rockefeller revolutionized the petroleum industry and defined the structure of modern philanthropy. In 1870, he founded the Standard Oil Company and ran it until he officially retired in 1897
27. Sherman Antitrust Act- 1890, first measure passed by the U.S. Congress to prohibit trusts; it was named for Senator John Sherman. Prior to its enactment, various states had passed similar laws, but they were limited to intrastate businesses. Finally opposition to the concentration of economic power in large corporations and in combinations of business concerns led Congress to pass the Sherman Act. The act, based on the constitutional power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, declared illegal every contract, combination (in the form of trust or otherwise), or conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign trade. A fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for one year were set as the maximum penalties for violating the act.
28. gospel of wealth- is an essay written by Andrew Carnegie in 1889<sup>[3]</sup> that described the responsibility of philanthropy by the new upper class of self-made rich. The central thesis of Carnegie's essay was the peril of allowing large sums of money to be passed into the hands of persons or organizations ill-equipped mentally or emotionally to cope with them. As a result, the wealthy entrepreneur must assume the responsibility of distributing his fortune in a way that it will be put to good use, and not wasted on frivolous expenditure.
29. Jay Gould- 1836-92, American speculator, b. Delaware co., N.Y. A country-store clerk and surveyor's assistant, he rose to control half the railroad mileage in the Southwest, New York City's elevated railroads, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. With savings of \$5,000 at 21 he became a speculator, particularly in small railroads.
30. Andrew Carnegie- 1835-1919, American industrialist and philanthropist, b. Dunfermline, Scotland. Andrew first worked in a cotton mill as a bobbin boy, then advanced himself as a telegrapher, and became (1859) a superintendent for the Pennsylvania RR. He resigned (1865) his railroad position to give personal attention to the investments he had made (1864) in iron manufactures. By 1873, Carnegie had recognized America's need for steel and, concentrating on steel production, he began his acquisition of firms, which were later consolidated into the Carnegie Steel Company. His success was due in part to efficient business methods, to his able lieutenants, and to close alliances with railroads
31. Social Darwinism- is a theory that competition among all individuals, groups, nations or ideas drives social evolution in human societies. The term draws upon the common use of the term *Darwinism* to refer to various evolutionary ideas and ideas of " survival of the fittest
32. Horatio Alger- 1834-99, American writer of boys' stories, b. Revere, Mass. He wrote over 100 books for boys, the first, *Ragged Dick*, being published in 1867. By leading exemplary lives, struggling valiantly against poverty and adversity, Alger's heroes gain wealth and honor. His works were all extremely popular.
33. Frederic Winslow Taylor- (March 20, 1856 – March 21, 1915) was an American mechanical engineer who sought to improve industrial efficiency.<sup>[1]</sup> He is regarded as the father of scientific management and was one of the first management consultants.<sup>[2]</sup> Taylor was one of the intellectual leaders of the Efficiency Movement and his ideas, broadly conceived, were highly influential in the Progressive Era.

34. Chinese Exclusion Act- was a United States federal law signed by Chester A. Arthur on May 8, 1882, following revisions made in 1880 to the Burlingame Treaty of 1868. Those revisions allowed the U.S. to suspend immigration, and Congress subsequently acted quickly to implement the suspension of Chinese immigration, a ban that was intended to last 10 years. This law was repealed by the Magnuson Act on December 17, 1943.
35. National Labor Union- was the first national labor federation in the United States. Founded in 1866 and dissolved in 1872, it paved the way for other organizations, such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. It was led by William H. Sylvis.
36. Knights of Labor- American labor organization, started by Philadelphia tailors in 1869, led by Uriah S. Stephens. It became a body of national scope and importance in 1878 and grew more rapidly after 1881, when its earlier secrecy was abandoned. Organized on an industrial basis, with women, black workers (after 1883), and employers welcomed, excluding only bankers, lawyers, gamblers, and stockholders, the Knights of Labor aided various groups in strikes and boycotts, winning important strikes on the Union Pacific in 1884 and on the Wabash RR in 1885.
37. Haymarket Square Riot- outbreak of violence in Chicago on May 4, 1886. Demands for an eight-hour working day became increasingly widespread among American laborers in the 1880s. A demonstration, largely staged by a small group of anarchists, caused a crowd of some 1,500 people to gather at Haymarket Square. When policemen attempted to disperse the meeting, a bomb exploded and the police opened fire on the crowd. Seven policemen and four other persons were killed, and more than 100 persons were wounded.
38. Labor Day- holiday celebrated in the United States and Canada on the first Monday in September to honor the laborer. It was inaugurated by the Knights of Labor in 1882 and made a national holiday by the U.S. Congress in 1894. In most other countries—and among the leftists in the United States and Canada—May Day (May 1) is celebrated instead.
39. Tompkins Square Riot- occurred on August 6–August 7 1988 in New York City's Tompkins Square Park. Groups of "drug pushers, homeless people and young people known as 'skinheads'" had largely taken over the East Village park, but the neighborhood was divided about what, if anything, should be done about it. The local governing body, Manhattan Community Board 3, adopted a 1 a.m. curfew for the previously 24-hour park, in an attempt to bring it under control. On July 31, a protest rally against the curfew saw several clashes between protesters and police. Another rally was held on August 6. The police charged a crowd of protesters, and a riot ensued. Bystanders, activists, police officers, neighborhood residents and journalists were caught up in the violence. Despite a brief lull in the fighting, the mêlée continued until 6 a.m. the next day. Mayor Ed Koch temporarily rescinded the curfew. The neighborhood, previously divided over how to deal with the park, was unanimous in its condemnation of the heavy-handed actions of the police.
40. Sherman Silver Purchase Act- was enacted on July 14, 1890<sup>[1]</sup> as a United States federal law. It was named after its author, Senator John Sherman, an Ohio Republican, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. While not authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver that the Free Silver supporters wanted, it increased the amount of silver the government was required to purchase every month. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act had been passed in response to the growing complaints of farmers and mining interests
41. McKinley Tariff- of 1890 was what set the average *ad valorem* tariff rate for imports to the United States at 48.4%, and protected manufacturing. Its chief proponent was Congressman and future President William McKinley.
42. William McKinley- 1843-1901, 25th president of the United States (1897-1901), b. Niles, Ohio. He was educated at Poland (Ohio) Seminary and Allegheny College. After service in the Union army in the Civil War, he returned to Ohio and became a lawyer at Canton. He entered politics and was elected as a Republican to Congress in 1876. As a congressman until 1891 (except for part of one term when his election was declared invalid), he strongly advocated protective tariffs, thus pleasing Ohio industrialists.

43. William Jennings Bryan- 1860-1925, American political leader, b. Salem, Ill. Although the nation consistently rejected him for the presidency, it eventually adopted many of the reforms he urged—the graduated federal income tax, popular election of senators, woman suffrage, public knowledge of newspaper ownership, prohibition, federally insured bank deposits, regulation of the stock market, pure food and drug laws, and several others.
44. Ida B. Wells- ( July 16, 1862 – March 25, 1931) was an African American civil rights advocate and an early women's rights advocate active in the Woman Suffrage Movement. Fearless in her opposition to lynchings, Wells documented hundreds of these atrocities.
45. Jim Crow Laws- statutes enacted by Southern states and municipalities, beginning in the 1880s, that legalized segregation between blacks and whites. The name is believed to be derived from a character in a popular minstrel song. The Supreme Court ruling in 1896 in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that separate facilities for whites and blacks were constitutional encouraged the passage of discriminatory laws that wiped out the gains made by blacks during Reconstruction.
46. *Plessy v. Ferguson*- is a landmark United States Supreme Court decision in the jurisprudence of the United States, upholding the constitutionality of racial segregation even in public accommodations (particularly railroads), under the doctrine of "separate but equal".
47. *Cumming v. Richmond Board of Education*- 175 U.S. 528 (1899) ("Richmond") was a class action suit decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is a landmark case, in that it sanctioned *de jure* segregation of races in American schools. The Supreme Court overturned its decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*
48. Albert J. Beveridge- was an American historian and United States Senator from Indiana
49. Frederic Jackson Turner- 1861-1932, American historian, b. Portage, Wis. He taught at the Univ. of Wisconsin from 1885 to 1910 except for a year spent in graduate study at Johns Hopkins. From 1910 to 1924 he taught at Harvard, and later he was research associate at the Henry E. Huntington Library. At first he taught rhetoric and oratory but turned to U.S. history, soon focusing on Western history.
50. Josiah Strong- (1847-1916) was a Protestant clergyman and author. He was a founder of the Social Gospel movement that sought to apply Old Light religious principles to solve the social ills brought on by industrialization, urbanization and immigration. He served as General Secretary (1886-1898) of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, a coalition of Protestant missionary groups.
51. William H. Seward- ( May 16, 1801 October 10, 1872) was a Governor of New York, United States Senator and the United States Secretary of State under Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. An outspoken opponent of the spread of slavery in the years leading up to the American Civil War, he was a dominant figure in the Republican party in its formative years, and was widely regarded as the leading contender for the party's presidential nomination in 1860 yet his very outspokenness may have cost him the nomination.
52. Alfred Thayer Mahan- 1840-1914, U.S. naval officer and historian, b. West Point, N.Y. A Union naval officer in the Civil War, he later lectured on naval history and strategy at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., of which he was president (1886-89, 1892-93). Out of his lectures grew his two major works on the historical significance of sea power
53. James Blaine- ( January 31, 1830 – January 27, 1893) was a U.S. Representative, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, U.S. Senator from Maine, two-time United States Secretary of State, and champion of the Half-Breeds. He was a dominant Republican leader of the post-Civil War period, obtaining the 1884 Republican nomination, but lost to Democrat Grover Cleveland.
54. John Hay- 1904-82, American public official and newspaper publisher, b. Ellsworth, Maine. After an active career in business and in various government posts, Whitney served (1957-61) as ambassador to Great Britain. In 1958 his company acquired control of the New York *Herald Tribune*, and in 1961 he became publisher of the newspaper, which ceased publication in 1966.

The company continued to publish its Paris edition, which became the *International Herald Tribune* (now owned by the *New York Times* ).

55. Good Neighbor Policy- was the foreign policy of the administration of United States president Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933–45) toward the countries of Latin America. The United States wished to have good relations with its neighbors, especially at a time when conflicts were beginning to rise once again, and this policy was more or less intended to garner Latin American support. Renouncing unpopular military intervention, the United States shifted to other methods to maintain its influence in Latin America: Pan-Americanism, support for strong local leaders, the training of national guards, economic and cultural penetration, Export-Import Bank loans, financial supervision, and political subversion. The Good Neighbor Policy meant that United States would keep its eye on Latin America in a more peaceful tone.
56. Pan American Conference- commonly referred to as the Pan-American Conferences, were meetings of the Pan-American Union, an international organization for cooperation on trade and other issues. They were first introduced by James G. Blaine of Maine in order to establish closer ties between the United States and its southern neighbors, specifically Latin America. Blaine hoped that ties between the USA and its southern counterparts would open Latin American markets to U.S. trade.
57. Great White Fleet- was the popular nickname for the United States Navy battle fleet that completed a circumnavigation of the globe from December 16, 1907, to February 22, 1909 by order of U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt. It consisted of four squadrons of four battleships each, with their escorts. Roosevelt sought to demonstrate growing American military power and blue-water navy capability
58. Naval War Collage- is an education and research institution of the United States Navy that specializes in developing ideas for naval warfare and passing them along to officers of the Navy. The college is located in Newport, Rhode Island.
59. Liliuokalani- 1838-1917, last reigning queen of the Hawaiian Islands. She ascended the throne in 1891 upon the death of her brother, King Kalakaua. Her refusal to recognize the constitutional changes inaugurated in 1887 precipitated a revolt, fostered largely by sugar planters (mostly American residents of Hawaii), that led to her dethronement early in 1893 and the establishment of a provisional government. Failing in an attempt to regain the throne in 1895, she formally renounced her royal claims.
60. Open Door- maintenance in a certain territory of equal commercial and industrial rights for the nationals of all countries. As a specific policy, it was first advanced by the United States, but it was rooted in the typical most-favored-nation clause of the treaties concluded with China after the Opium War (1839–42). Although the Open Door is generally associated with China, it also received recognition at the Berlin Conference of 1885, which declared that no power could levy preferential duties in the Congo basin.
61. Boxer Rebellion- was an uprising by members of the Chinese Society of Right and Harmonious Fists against foreign influence in China, in such areas as trade, politics, religion and technology. The campaigns took place from November 1899 to 7 September 1901, during the final years of Manchu rule in China under the Qing Dynasty.
62. Wilson-Gorman Tariff- of 1894 (ch. 349, §73, , August 27, 1894) slightly reduced the United States tariff rates from the numbers set in the 1890 McKinley tariff and imposed a 2% income tax. It is named for William L. Wilson Representative from West Virginia, chair of the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, both Democrats.
63. Jose Marti- 1853–1895, Cuban patriot and writer.
64. Maine- a state in the NE United States, on the Atlantic coast. 1,124,660; 33,215 sq. mi. (86,027 sq. km). Capital: Augusta. Abbreviation: ME
65. Teller Amendment- was an amendment to a joint resolution of the United States Congress, enacted on April 19, 1898, in reply to President William McKinley's War Message. It placed a

- condition of the United States military in Cuba. According to the clause, the U.S. could not annex Cuba but only leave "control of the island to its people."
- 66. Rough Riders- the members of a volunteer regiment of cavalry organized by Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood for service in the Spanish-American War.
  - 67. Platt Amendment- of 1901 was a rider appended to the Army Appropriations Act presented to the U.S. Senate by Connecticut Republican Senator Orville H. Platt (1827–1905) replacing the earlier Teller Amendment. The amendment stipulated the conditions for the withdrawal of United States troops remaining in Cuba after the Spanish-American War, and defined the terms of Cuban-U.S. relations until the 1934 Treaty of Relations. The Amendment ensured U.S. involvement in Cuban affairs, both foreign and domestic, and gave legal standing to U.S. claims to certain economic and military territories on the island including Guantanamo Bay Naval Base.
  - 68. Cuban-American Treaty of 1903- was signed on February 17, 1903, by the first president of Cuba, Tomás Estrada Palma, and on February 23, 1903, by the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. The treaty stipulates that Republic of Cuba will perpetually lease to the United States the Guantánamo Bay area (surrounding areas of land and water) for the purpose of coaling and naval stations. The United States will have absolute jurisdiction and control over the area and in return will recognize the Republic of Cuba's ultimate sovereignty over the area. Cuban vessels involved in trade or war will have free passage through the waters.
  - 69. George Dewey- 1837-1917, American admiral, hero of the battle of Manila, b. Montpelier, Vt., grad. Annapolis, 1858. He saw active duty in the Civil War and rose in the navy in service and rank, becoming chief of the Bureau of Equipment in 1889, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey in 1895, and commodore in 1896. He was unpopular with many high-ranking naval commanders, and it seems to have been through the influence of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt and the direct intervention of President McKinley that Dewey was appointed in 1897 to command the Asiatic squadron.
  - 70. Treaty of Paris-1898 treaty that ended the hostilities of Spanish-American War
  - 71. Theodore Roosevelt- A political leader of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Roosevelt was president from 1901 to 1909. He became governor of New York in 1899, soon after leading a group of volunteer cavalrymen, the Rough Riders, in the Spanish-American War. A Republican, Roosevelt was elected vice president in 1900 under President William McKinley and became president when McKinley was assassinated; he was reelected on his own in 1904.
  - 72. Emilio Aguinaldo- 1869–1964, Filipino leader during the Spanish-American war: opposed to U.S. occupation.
  - 73. Lillian Wald- (1867–1940) was a nurse, social worker, public health official, teacher, author, editor, publisher, women's rights activist, and the founder of American community nursing. Her unselfish devotion to humanity is recognized around the world and her visionary programs have been widely copied everywhere.
  - 74. Jane Addams- 1860-1935, American social worker, b. Cedarville, Ill., grad. Rockford College, 1881. In 1889, with Ellen Gates Starr, she founded Hull House in Chicago, one of the first social settlements in the United States (see settlement house). Based on the university settlements begun in England by Samuel Barnett, Hull House served as a community center for the neighborhood poor and later as a center for social reform activities.
  - 75. NAACP- Oldest and largest U.S. civil rights organization. It was founded in 1909 to secure political, educational, social, and economic equality for African Americans; W.E.B. Du Bois and Ida B. Wells were among its 60 founders. Headquartered in Baltimore, Md., the NAACP has undertaken litigation, political activity, and public education programs.
  - 76. Florence Kelley- 1859-1932, American social worker and reformer, b. Philadelphia, grad. Cornell, 1882, and Northwestern Univ. law school, 1894. Married in 1884 to a Polish doctor, Lazare Wishnieweski, she divorced him six years later and became a Hull House resident. A confirmed socialist and active in many reforms, Kelley devoted most of her energies toward

securing protective labor legislation, especially for women and children. From 1899 she served for many years as director of the National Consumer's League, which strove for industrial reform through consumer activity.

77. George W. Plunkitt- (1842–1924) was a long-time State Senator from the U.S. state of New York, representing the Fifteenth Senate District, who was especially powerful in New York City. He was part of what is known as New York's Tammany Hall machine. He was born in 1842, and died in 1924.
78. Timothy Sullivan- (1862–1913), a New York politician who controlled Manhattan's Bowery and Lower East Side districts as a prominent figure within Tammany Hall; U.S. Representative from New York.
79. Wisconsin Idea- is a philosophy embraced by the University of Wisconsin System, which holds that the boundaries of the university should be the boundaries of the state, and that research conducted at the University of Wisconsin System should be applied to solve problems and improve health, quality of life, the environment and agriculture for all citizens of the state.
80. Muckraking- to search for and expose real or alleged corruption, scandal, or the like, esp. in politics.
81. Jacob Riis- (May 3, 1849 - May 26, 1914) was a Danish American social reformer, muckraking journalist and social documentary photographer. He is known for his dedication to using his photographic and journalistic talents to help the impoverished in New York City, which was the subject of most of his prolific writings and photography. He helped with the implementation of "model tenements" in New York with the help of humanitarian Lawrence Veiller.
82. S.S. McClure- 1857–1949, U.S. editor and publisher, born in Ireland.
83. Lincoln Steffens- 1866-1936, American editor and author, b. San Francisco, grad. Univ. of California, 1889, and studied three years in Europe. Steffens became one of the leading muckrakers, and while he held (1902-11) successive editorial positions on *McClure's*, the *American*, and *Everybody's* magazines he wrote sensational articles exposing municipal corruption; they were later collected in *The Shame of the Cities* (1904), *The Struggle for Self-Government* (1906), *Upbuilders* (1909), and other volumes.
84. Ida Tarbell- 1857–1944, U.S. author. United States writer remembered for her muckraking investigations into industries in the early 20th century
85. Meat Inspection Act- of 1906 was a United States federal law that authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and condemn any meat product found unfit for human consumption. Unlike previous laws ordering meat inspections which were enforced to assure European nations from banning pork trade, this law was strongly motivated to protect the American diet. All labels on any type of food had to be accurate (although not all ingredients were provided on the label). Even though all harmful food was banned, there were still few warnings provided on the container.
86. Pure Food and Drug Act- is a United States federal law that provided federal inspection of meat products and forbade the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated food products and poisonous patent medicines. The Act arose due to public education and exposés from authors such as Upton Sinclair and Samuel Hopkins Adams, social activist Florence Kelley, researcher Harvey W. Wiley, and President Theodore Roosevelt. Though the Pure Food and Drug Act was initially concerned with making sure products were labeled correctly (habit forming cocaine-based drugs were not illegal so long as they were labeled correctly), the labeling requirement gave way to efforts to outlaw certain products that were not safe, followed by efforts to outlaw products which were safe but not efficacious.
87. John Dewey- A philosopher and educational reformer of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As a philosopher, Dewey followed pragmatism, and its practical orientation carried over into his educational ideas, which became the basis of progressive education.
88. Oliver Wendel Holmes- 1809-94, American author and physician, b. Cambridge, Mass., grad. Harvard (B.A., 1829; M.D., 1836); father of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. He began his medical

- career as a general practitioner but shifted into the academic field, becoming professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth (1838-40), dean of the Harvard medical school (1847-53), and Parkman professor of anatomy and physiology at Harvard (1847-82).
89. Louis Brandeis- ( November 13, 1856 – October 5, 1941) was an American litigator, Supreme Court Justice, advocate of privacy, and developer of the Brandeis Brief in *Muller v. Oregon*. In addition, he helped lead the American Zionist movement. Justice Brandeis was appointed by Woodrow Wilson to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1916 (sworn-in on June 5), and served until 1939. Many were surprised that Wilson, the son of a Christian minister, would appoint to the highest court in the land the first Jewish Supreme Court Justice in United States history.
90. *Lochner v. New York*- was a landmark United States Supreme Court case that held a "liberty of contract" was implicit in the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The case involved a New York law that limited the number of hours that a baker could work each day to ten, and limited the number of hours that a baker could work each week to 60. By a 5-4 vote, the Supreme Court rejected the argument that the law was necessary to protect the health of bakers, deciding it was a labor law attempting to regulate the terms of employment, and calling it an "unreasonable, unnecessary and arbitrary interference with the right and liberty of the individual to contract." Justice Rufus Peckham wrote for the majority, while Justices John Marshall Harlan and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. filed dissents.
91. *Muller v. Oregon*- was a landmark decision in United States Supreme Court history, as it relates to both sex discrimination and labor laws. The case upheld Oregon state restrictions on the working hours of women as justified by the special state interest in protecting women's health. In what became known as the "Brandeis Brief", the report provided social authorities on the issue of the impact of long working hours on women. This was the first instance in the United States that social science had been used in law and changed the direction of the Supreme Court and of U.S. law. The Brandeis Brief became the model for future Supreme Court presentations.
92. Mann Act- prohibited white slavery. It also banned the interstate transport of females for "immoral purposes." Its primary stated intent was to address prostitution, immorality, and human trafficking.
93. National board of Censorship- was founded in 1909 in New York City, just 13 years after the birth of cinema, to protest New York City Mayor George B. McClellan, Jr.'s revocation of moving-picture exhibition licenses on Christmas Eve 1908. The mayor (son of the famous Civil War general) believed that the new medium degraded the morals of community. To assert their constitutional freedom of expression, theatre owners led by Marcus Loew and film distributors ( Edison, Biograph, Pathe and Gaumont) joined John Collier of The People's Institute at Cooper Union and established the New York Board of Motion Picture Censorship, which soon changed its name to the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures to avoid the taint of the word "censorship."
94. Smith-Hughes Act of 1917- was an act of the United States Congress that promoted vocational agriculture to train people "who have entered upon or who are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm," and provided federal funds for this purpose. As such it is the basis both for the promotion of vocational education, and for its isolation from the rest of the curriculum in most school settings.
95. Ludlow Massacre- strike-related killings at Ludlow, Colo., on Apr. 20, 1914. Attempting to improve wages and working conditions and to stop numerous abuses, coal miners had been on strike at the Rockefeller-owned Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp. since Sept., 1913. Evicted from company housing and aided by the United Mine Workers union, which had called the strike, some 12,000 miners had set up tent colonies in the hills nearby the mines.
96. United Mine Workers- U.S. labour union. Founded in 1890, the UMWA grew rapidly under the leadership of John Mitchell (president 1898–1908) despite determined opposition from coal-mine operators. By 1920, when John L. Lewis took over, the union had half a million members. Lewis

capitalized on the pro-labour climate of the New Deal and led numerous strikes to win fair pay, safe working conditions, and benefits.

97. National Association of Manufacturers- is an advocacy group headquartered in Washington, D.C. with 10 additional offices across the country. It describes itself as the nation's largest industrial trade association, representing small and large manufacturers in every industrial sector and in all 50 states.
98. Loewe v.Lawle- was a U.S. Supreme Court decision concerning the application of antitrust laws to labor unions. It was reversed by the Clayton Act of 1914. The boycott was deemed a conspiracy in restraint of trade that violated the Sherman Antitrust Act and accordingly awarded threefold damages to the company. Many union members were forced to sell their homes to raise \$300,000 levied by the court decision. This case was thus a setback for the U.S. labor movement, setting a precedent concerning the illegality of strike action in the United States. It also pointed out flaws in the Sherman Antitrust Act which would not be overlooked in future antitrust legislation.
99. IWW- Radical labour organization founded in Chicago in 1905. The founders, who opposed the moderate policies of the AFL (*see* AFL-CIO), included William Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, Daniel De Leon of the Socialist Labor Party, and Eugene V. Debs. In 1908 the IWW split, and a militant group led by Haywood prevailed. To reach its goal of worker control of the means of production, it advocated general strikes, boycotts, and sabotage. Its tactics led to arrests and adverse publicity, though it made gains through strikes in the mining and lumber industries.
100. Margaret Sanger- ( September 14, 1879 – September 6, 1966) was an American birth control activist, an advocate of negative eugenics, and the founder of the American Birth Control League (which eventually became Planned Parenthood). Initially met with fierce opposition to her ideas, Sanger gradually won some support, both in the public as well as in the courts, for a woman's choice to decide how and when, if ever, she will bear children. In her drive to open the way to universal access to birth control, Sanger was a controversial figure. However, her advocacy for eugenics has tarnished her reputation. A residential building is named after her on the Stony Brook University campus.
101. W.E.B. DuBois- was an intellectual leader of the black community in America. In multiple roles as civil rights activist, Pan-Africanist, sociologist, historian, author, and editor. Biographer David Levering Lewis wrote, "In the course of his long, turbulent career, W. E. B. Du Bois attempted virtually every possible solution to the problem of twentieth-century racism—scholarship, propaganda, integration, national self-determination, human rights, cultural and economic separatism, politics, international communism, expatriation, third world solidarity.
102. Niagara Movement- was a civil rights organization founded in 1905 by a group led by W. E. B. Du Bois and William Monroe Trotter. It was named for the "mighty current" of change the group wanted to effect and Niagara Falls, which was near where the first meeting took place in July 1905. The Niagara Movement was a call for opposition to racial segregation and disenfranchisement as well as policies of accommodation and conciliation promoted by African American leaders such as Booker T. Washington.
103. Northern Securities v. U.S.- was an important ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court ruled 5 to 4 against the stockholders of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroad companies, who had essentially formed a monopoly, and to dissolve the Northern Securities Company.
104. John Muir- 1838-1914, American naturalist, b. Dunbar, Scotland, studied at the Univ. of Wisconsin. He came to the United States in 1849 and settled in California in 1868. In recognition of his efforts as a conservationist and crusader for national parks and reservations, Muir Woods National Monument was named for him. He made extended trips throughout the country, often on foot; he also traveled in Alaska (discovering Muir glacier) and in Russia, India, and Australia. His

- books include *The Mountains of California* (1894), *The Story of My Boyhood and Youth* (1913), *Steep Trails* (1918). *John of the Mountains* (1938; ed. by L. M. Wolfe) contains his journals.
105. U.S Forest Service- s an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture that administers the nation's 155 national forests and 20 national grasslands, which encompass 193 million acres (780,000 km<sup>2</sup>). Major divisions of the agency include the National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, and the Research and Development branch.
106. Gifford Pinchot- was the first Chief of the United States Forest Service (1905–1910) and the Governor of Pennsylvania (1923–1927, 1931–1935). He was a Republican and Progressive. Pinchot is known for reforming the management and development of forests in the United States and for advocating the conservation of the nation's reserves by planned use and renewal. He called it "the art of producing from the forest whatever it can yield for the service of man." Pinchot coined the term conservation ethic as applied to natural resources.
107. Yosemite Act of 1890- made the Yosemite area into a national Park. is a United States National Park spanning eastern portions of Tuolumne, Mariposa and Madera counties in east central California, United States. The park covers an area of 761,268 acres (3,080.74 km<sup>2</sup>)<sup>[1]</sup> and reaches across the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountain chain.<sup>[3]</sup> Over 3.7 million people visit Yosemite each year.<sup>[2]</sup> most spend their time in the seven square miles (18 km<sup>2</sup>) of Yosemite Valley.<sup>[4]</sup> Designated a World Heritage Site in 1984, Yosemite is internationally recognized for its spectacular granite cliffs, waterfalls, clear streams, Giant Sequoia groves, and biological diversity
108. Newlands Reclamation Act- is a United States federal law that funded irrigation projects for the arid lands of the American West. It was authored by Representative Francis G. Newlands of Nevada. The act at first covered only 16 of the western states as Texas had no federal lands. Texas was added later by a special act passed in 1906. The act set aside money from sales of semi-arid public lands for the construction and maintenance of irrigation projects. The newly irrigated land would be sold and money would be put into a revolving fund that supported more such projects.
109. Square Deal- was President Theodore Roosevelt's domestic program primarily aimed at helping middle class citizens. The policies of the Square Deal involved attacking the plutocracy and trusts while at the same time protecting business from the extreme demands of unorganized labor.
110. William Howard Taft- 1857-1930, 27th President of the United States (1909-13) and 10th Chief Justice of the United States (1921-30), b. Cincinnati. He was expected to continue Roosevelt's policies, and to a large extent he did. Trusts were vigorously prosecuted under the Sherman Antitrust Act; the Interstate Commerce Commission was strengthened by the Mann-Elkins Act (1910); and Taft's Latin American policy, known as "dollar diplomacy," was to an extent only an enlargement of Roosevelt's Panama policy and the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. The emphasis in all these policies had, however, changed.
111. New Nationalism- was Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive political philosophy during the 1912 election. He made the case for what he called the New Nationalism in a speech in Osawatomie, Kansas, in August 1910. The central issue he argued, was human welfare versus property rights. He insisted that only a powerful federal government could regulate the economy and guarantee social justice. Roosevelt believed that the concentration in industry was not necessarily bad, if the industry behaved itself.
112. Election of 1912- was fought among three major candidates, two of whom had previously won election to the office. Incumbent President William Howard Taft was renominated by the Republican party with the support of the conservative wing of the party. After former President Theodore Roosevelt failed to get the Republican nomination, he called his own convention and created a new Progressive Party (nicknamed the "Bull Moose Party"). It nominated Roosevelt and ran candidates for other offices in major states. Democrat Woodrow Wilson was nominated on the 46th ballot of a contentious convention, thanks to the support of William Jennings Bryan. He defeated both Taft and Roosevelt in the general election, winning a huge majority in the Electoral

College despite only winning 42% of the popular vote, and initiating the only period between 1892 and 1932 when a Democrat was elected President.

113. New Freedom- is the policy of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson which promoted antitrust modification, tariff revision, and reform in banking and currency matters. This policy stood in opposition to former President Theodore Roosevelt's ideas of New Nationalism, particularly on the issue of antitrust modification.