

History Midterm Review

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1 Keypoints on the test

1.1 Henry George

- 1839-1897
- The writer of the book "Progress and Poverty" (1879)
- George suggests that there is something radically wrong in the present social organization
- His book demanded more public attention than any book in economics in American history.
- His solution was "single tax" which would replace other taxes with a levy on increases in the value of real estate.
- In the labor campaign took place in New York in 1886, it was even surprised to him that he found himself thrust into the role of labor's candidate for mayor.
- His aim in running was bring attention to the single tax on land.
- But labor leaders wants to stop the courts from barring strikes and jailing unionists for conspiracy
- After the campaign, there were 70,000 voted for George, and he finished second, surpass even Republican candidate, Theodore Roosevelt.

1.2 Garrison Frazier

- 1797
- voices of freedom.
- A Baptist minister chosen as the group's spokesman, what is slavery? responded that it meant one person's "receiving by irresistible power the work of another man and not by his consent."
- Freedom was defined by him as "placing us where we could reap the fruit of our own labor, and take care of ourselves."
- The way to accomplish this was "to have land, and turn it and till it by our own labors".
- When he was asked that do you think that there is intelligence enough among slaves of the South to maintain themselves under the government of the United

States. and he just answer very shortly but also very decisively that
"I think there is sufficient intelligence among us to do so"

1.3 Social Gospel

- the idea of Social Gospel was that freedom and spiritual self-development required an equalization of wealth and power.
- The social gospel movement originated as an effort to reform Protestant churches by expanding their appeal in poor urban neighborhood and create more attraction to people about the era's social ills like social inequality, crime, racial tensions, slums, child labors, inadequate labor unions, danger of war.
- they created missions and relief program to accomplish those tasks.
- Also a group of Catholic priest and bishop tried to alter Church's traditional value to movements for social reforms, and they also try to change the isolation of churches from the social problems. They think that church should help society to solve social ills.

1.4 Knights of Labor

- one of the first labor organization, led by Terence V. Powderly.
- first group tried to organize unskilled workers as well as skilled, women alongside men, and blacks as well as whites.
- The group reached membership of 800,000 in 1886
- got involved in a lot of strikes, political action, educational and social activities.
- Even though they reached very high number of membership, They faced the increasing aggression by employers, and lacked of organized structure, the Knights soon declined.

1.5 Black Codes

- Black codes were the laws that passed by the Southern Government that attempted to regulate the lives of the former slaves.
- granted black certain rights like legalized marriages, ownership of property, and limited access to the court.
- denied them the right to testify against the whites, or to serve on juries or in state military, or to vote
- The black codes declared that those who failed to sign yearly labor contract could be arrested and hired out to white landowners. This meant that pretty much the blacks have to come back and work for the white with very low wages, so they are practically slaves to the white again.
- The black codes so completely violated free labor principles they they called forth a vigorous response from the Republican North.
- Early 1886, Senator Lyman Trumbull of Illinois proposed two bills, one of them was civil right bills. This bill defined all persons born in United States as

citizens and spelled out rights they were to enjoy without regard to race.

- Civil rights made sure the equality is assured and states can no longer enact law like black codes discriminating white and black citizens.
- But the bills still not mention about black voting rights.
- President Johnson actually vetoed the bill and he argued that blacks did not deserve the rights of citizenships.
- Civil right was passed over a presidential veto in April 1886 marked the end of black code in southern states. Even though, black codes was ended, white in south still find a way to create discrimination in South.

1.6 Booker T. Washington

- pages: 5526, 527, 528, 596, 597.
- born in 1856, died in 1915.
- He was born as slave, studied as a young man at Hampton Institute, Virginia.
- he emphasizes economic self-help and individual advancement into the middle class as an alternative to political agitation ("action to ask for equality")
- In his speech in Atlanta in 1895, he urged blacks to adjust to segregation and abandon the agitation for civil and political rights.
- Adopting the ideas from General Samuel Armstrong that blacks obtaining farms, and skilled job was more important for blacks emerging from slavery than the rights of citizenship.
- He put this view to practice when he became the head of Tuskegee institute.
- He got supported by the Northern White, black politician, and even newspaper, but the majority of black community believed in him because Black in nine-teenth century knew that frontal assaults on white power is impossible, and black should concentrate on building their segregated community.

1.7 Chinese exclusion Act

- The idea of Chinese exclusion Act came from the idea that both political leaders expressed vicious opinion about Chinese immigrants- they were 'odious, abominable, dangerous, revolting'.
- 1879 entire Chinese Family started to immigrate, leading Congress to exclude Chinese women from entering the country in 1875
- Beginning of 1882, Congress temporarily excluded immigrants from China altogether, first time race is used to exclude the entire group of people from entering United States. In 1902, Congress renew the restriction and made it permanent
- The Chinese exclusion act made Chinese suffer intense discrimination and periodic mob violence, thousands of Chinese immigrants got expelled from towns and mining camps, and mob assaulted Chinese residences and business.
- In 1871 to 1885, San Francisco would provide no public education for Chinese children.

- But the states later on ordered schools to give segregated education for Chinese children
- The Chinese exclusion act is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment that awarded citizenship to Children of Chinese immigrants born on American Soil.

1.8 Red Scare

- pages: 602, 603, 611, 634, 721.
- Red Scare happens in the 1919-1920, a short lived but intense period of political intolerance inspired by the postwar strike and social tension and fears generated by the Russian Revolution.
- Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in November 1919 sent agents to raid the offices of radical labor organizations throughout the country
- 5000 people were arrested, most without warrants and held for months without charge.
- The abuse of liberties in The Red Scare in early 1920 was heavily criticized by the Congress and the press.
- The Effects of Red scare was the immediate and devastating setback to the radical and labor organizations of all kinds. For example: The IWW had been effectively destroyed, many moderate unions lay in disarray, Social party crumble under the weight of the government and internal differences over the Russian revolutions.

1.9 Nigara Movement

- created by W.E.B Du Bois, who born in 1868 educated at Fisk and Harvard universities.
- In 1905 He gathered a group of black leader in Nigara Falls(meeting is on the Canadian side because hotel couldn't provide the accomodation) to organize the Nigara movement with the purpose to reclaim every rights that belongs to a freeborn American.
- The movement was the call for blacks to press for equal rights, Du Bois believe that investigation, exposure, and education would lead to solution for social problems.
- The movement led to the creation of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, the NAACP, groups with white people who were shocked by lynching to address the struggle of fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.
- NAACP got some victories like Supreme Court overturned "peonage" laws that made it crime for sharecroppers to break their labor contract, or make Louisville give up the zoning regulation excluding blacks from living in certain parts of the city.

1.10 Andrew Carnegie

-481, 508, 508

1.11 Treaty of Versailles

1.12 F.D Roosevelt

1.13 Eugen Debs

1.14 The Second Industrial Revolution

1.15 Progressivism

1.16 Social Darwinism

1.17 The Muckrakers

1.18 Theodore Roosevelt

1.19 The Great Depression

1.20 Prohibition

1.21 The Poppulist Party

1.22 John Marshal Harlan

2 Essay questions

Question 1: *Explain the historical background and the various debates surrounding the Treaty of Versailles. Why did the senate ultimately refuse to ratify the treaty or join the League of Nations*

Answer:

Question 2: *What were the main characteristics of the Progressive era ? How did each president of the progressive era view the role of the federal government?*

Answer:

Question 3: *Analyze the various roles women played during the Progressive era, from social reformer, to feminist, to suffragette. How did various women define freedom?*

Answer:

Question 4: *Fully discuss the successes and failures of Reconstruction. Be sure to explain how freedom was expanded or constricted for various groups of people.*

Answer:

Question 5: *What is the Great Depression? How did Hoover and F.D.Roosevelt response to the Great Depression? Also Please focus on the the first and second New Deal”*

Answer:

3 Notes in Class Midterm

- Each keyterm could be answered in a paragraph
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