* A wagon is as big as around 4 feet
* Transportation is going to take weeks
* No way to keep food to not go bad
* Ability to store food in wagons is not convenient
* Alternative method for transportation is the railroad
* Railroad company will charge farmers for storing food in the carts
* Railroad took advantage by overcharging farmers on transportation
* No other competitive sources of transportation
* Competition drive the price
* Laissez-faire – no government interference
* Prices are driven by supply and demand
* Farm production increase, price goes down
* 1867-1887 – price of wheat goes from $2 to $.68
* The Grange is a social group that teaches farmers to be better farmers
* Farmers complained about the same problems when they met up
* The problem is universal amongst all of the farmers
* Businesses would buy things in bulk
* Most successful thing in the Grange – the cooperative
* Interstate – only federal government
* Intrastate – state government
* Farmers Alliance similar to the Grange
* Farmers Alliance allowed nonfarmers to join
* Went after banks, big businesses (wanted to change society)
* The Grange only wanted to come up with ideas to make more money
* Farmers Allance wanted to elect

Five major political party like we talked about this 16th and 17th amendments they're not passed until the 1900s right that's well past when we talked about the populist party because it got picked up by the Democrats and the Republicans who were more powerful and once we get into the Progressive Era and people start talking about changing at a national level and it's more than just the farmers and the integrant workers that's where a lot of their ideas so you need to understand the populace although popular in those groups and uh groups that came up with some pretty good ideas they were successful on their own it would be later on is where they would get successful and through different groups not through the pockets but the the at the height of populism they were hated by a not so great economy we would have a mini depression where you would start seeing crumbles in the national economy now whenever that happens people look at the national government and they say what are you doing wrong and what can you do for me Skype we're not at the time period of welfare we're not at a time period of a lot of regulation but people start looking at the government saying what are you gonna do to fix these problems 'cause these problems are affecting look lots of businesses went under lots of banks went under and they can't even get to the economy of the United states was suffering so there's going to be some social unrest right you're gonna see unions like we talked about earlier in the course starting to get some footing in the late 1800s saying we need to fix these problems and you know what the populists will be the same and they're gonna jump on that bandwagon as well OK and the most successful fabulous example in national politics is William Jennings Bryan who will run for president in 1896 he will run as a populist but he will also get to absorbed by the Democratic Party so that's going to give him a larger base in which to try and be elected the problem with William Jennings Bryan is what he really wanted really didn't affect the people that were important in making the decision wild effect them but it wouldn't affected them in a negative way what he preached was something called by metallism factoring in the early days of when we started using