* 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

Christian angle using the Jesus complex he's got his thorny crown and his cross and he's saying this is basically what you're doing you're doing exactly what the Romans and the Jews did to Jesus you're crucifying the American people and making it so that we're never going to be able to live through what you're doing OK he's a very smart guy and a really great order but again behind it it really doesn't affect in a positive way the people that really matter and that's the wealthy right this is actually something that looks perfect business so they believe and So what they do is big business throws all their money behind William McKinley this is one of those normally said that politics started to change around Jackson right you remember we talked about like national conventions and people going out and and stumping and trying to get people to push for votes this is one of the first times you'll see big business really get involved and they're gonna pump millions of dollars into the reelection coffers of William McKinley 'cause they don't want to see William William Jennings Bryan become president because populism is bad for big business they don't like that at all so as much as William Jennings Bryan was a popular guy during the time period and one of the candidates that really appealed to the common man and the common man wasn't the one that was gonna make the difference it was going to be big business and big business will basically make it so that William McKinley will win and William Jennings Bryan will lose also the time you start doing better right you talked about the division because of north South that's gonna affect the populace as well as the farmers alliance and what we talked about yesterday party loyalty right remember when we talked about yesterday I showed you the map and he said basically the Republicans were in the north and the Democrats were in the South in the West while looking feel actorial map in 1896 that's almost a carbon copy of the map that I showed you yesterday lecture right these are the people that voted for William Jennings Bryan the people in the red states right the South and the West these are the people that voted for William McKinley the people in the north look at the electoral votes because the electoral votes in each of the state that's what shows the population of that state because I don't know if you remember this but the number of electors you have is equal to the number of representatives and senators that you have every state has two senators it's in the constitution right even though they might not be elected by the people and a minimum of one representative so the the minimum number of votes that you could have in the Electoral College are three look at the number of states that have really low electoral totals that are voting for William Jennings Bryan he's not getting that New York the Pennsylvania is the Ohio the Massachusetts the Indiana the illinois's the Iowa where more people live those were the Republicans that were I mean this is big business this is a big business corridor they're backing it even though in the popular vote McKinley was close to Brian in the overall electoral vote McKinley far outweighs William Jennings Bryan and this is what's gonna affect the election and this is what's gonna make it sure that William Jennings Bryan will move is the Republican Party and the money behind big business God bless you God bless you will push for McKinley and we're gonna move into the the idea of imperialism and that's being driven also by big business and the industrialization of America right so we're not yet into the Progressive Era this will change OK so we talked about Cyrus beginning right is that what your answers were yes so how's Cyrus doing he's not doing so well is he OK so you're Cyrus Nelson you're in a deficit like I told you these are real numbers I didn't make this up this is the real guy in Wisconsin in 1890 this is real so you're Cyrus Nelson what are you gonna do to fix that you absolutely can't tell me how come on Cyrus don't give up what's that do bad or how do we do that far more OK I'm gonna fire more what do I need I might need better tools or any more seeds I'm gonna need more land all of that stuff costs more money than I don't have so I'm probably gonna have to get if they'll give me a loan if Cyrus is thinking about that do you think a lot of other farmers are thinking about that so those other farmers increased their production as well what's gonna happen too much crap beans lower prices and it's gonna drive the prices down even further right Cyrus doesn't we don't wanna give up we don't wanna say but although we remember we talked about it when we urbanized urbanisation wasn't just immigration some of it was farmers that were leaving some of it because of technology right and the industrial revolution we needed less farmers but some of them because of this even though the government was giving out free land the land might have been free the 160 acres right but the under the homestead act yes but the fact is is after that you're on your own and like I said in the beginning. It's not like getting $0.85 for tip from your body arbery is out to make business now one of the things that the granges try to do is create their own banks and they did and those banks would be somewhat more favorable for farmers do you guys know what a credit union is you asked what's the difference between a bank and credit union what's that it's like it's like the one specific group OK so you've got a group of people like the gates Charlotte Federal Credit Union you have to be employee gates child or family being shy or live in the gates Chai Lai community right no do you know what else is the difference what's a bank owned by who wants back no that's not hey corporation owns the bank boom pretty members now I'm gonna say well So what OK go for a loan at Bank of America they don't know I go to for a loan indicates childlife Federal Credit Union you know making the decision of whether or not I get the loan the other teacher the other people on the board with people that are employed against I think they might have a better insight as to my ability to pay back or maybe wanting to give me a loan that a bank that's a private corporation absolutely soy de created by the farmers might be better for the farmers because it's not a business that's out to make money for a multinational corporation it's a business how to make money for the people that are its members my credit union is gonna give me a loan probably easier not it's not they're not gonna go you know to the party section