

Reforms/Movements

Web Dubois	civil rights activist, main target: racism, strongly protested lynching & Jim Crow Laws & discrimination, immediate reform by edu
Booker T Washington (Atlantic Compromise 1895)	more economic participation for AA founded the National Negro Business League
NAWSA (women)	Elizabeth Cady Stanton/Susan B. Anthony, fought for women's suffrage, = rights, women to join labor unions
National Labor Union (1866)	political agenda (= rights for women and blacks), 8-hr workday, social issues over labor issues
Knights of Labor Union (1869)	industrial union, accepted membership from most trades, race, religion, sex (grew rapidly), unity/rights for all, reputation damaged by Haymarket riot
American Federation of Labor (1886)	Craft unions only (skilled white workers), achieve + wages, minimize work hrs, improve work conditions over transform U.S. society
Nativist	viewed 2nd wave of immigration as threat (cheap labor, take jobs)

Reforms/Movements (cont)

Susan B Anthony	women's rights activist, speeches to convince for suffrage
WCTU 1874	opposed alcohol consumption, support suffrage

court cases

Plessy vs Ferguson (1896)	upheld Louisiana law requiring racial segregation of RR facilities, "separate but equal" facilities were constitutional under 14 Amendment, legalized segregation in US
Bradwell v. Illinois (1873)	IL denied women law license b/c right to practice not under 14th amendment

Politics/Economics

Morrill Tariff Act of 1861	high protective tariff which allowed for industry to expand
National Banking Act of 1863	created uniform national bank notes eliminating confusion with the state bank notes
Transcontinental RR (1869)	built all my immigrant workers, connect E & W markets
Robber barons (late 1800s)	derogatory term for industrialist & banker, placed profit over public interest
JP Morgan	money, RR
Rockefeller	horizontal integration, Standard Oil
Carnegie	vertical integration, steel, Gospel of Wealth: rich must help lower class
Vanderbilt	trains

Politics/Economics (cont)

Interstate Commerce Act 1887	tried to regulate RR monopolies b/c high cost of shipping
Sherman Antitrust Act 1890	fed gov't break up any monopolies
Laissez faire	supply and demand, capitalism, hands off approach, allowed for corruption to grow (Adam Smith, William Sumner)
Patronage System	spoils system, practice of granting government appointments to friends, political supporters
Kickbacks	You vote for me I'll help you"
Boss Tweed	very corrupt, helped immigrants in return for votes
Mugwumps	reformers (republicans mostly) who wanted civil service reform and end to political corruption.
Great RR Strike of 1877	reaction to cut wages which led to Panic of 1873 (showed need for central gov't)
Pullman Strike (1894)	Eugene Debs, strike due to poor wages, Cleveland used force
Sharecropping	cotton farmers, obtained supplies & food on credit from local merchants, give share of crops to farmers, cycle of debt to keep farmers poor
Granger Laws	midwestern states to help farmers, primarily by regulating RR

Politics/Economics (cont)

Gold Standard currency based upon a fixed quantity of gold, debtors are often hurt

Populist Activism ((combat negative effects of rapid indust) think that democracy favored the rich, overproduction, RR Causes monopolies, bad enforcement of Interstate Commerce Act

Dawes Severalty Act (1887) break up Indian reservations into individual farms and turn American Indians into homesteaders, remaining \$ used for forced assimilation

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