

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

C

By **joycej**
cheatography.com/joycej/

Published 15th May, 2020.
Last updated 15th May, 2020.
Page 2 of 2.

Sponsored by **CrosswordCheats.com**
Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!
<http://crosswordcheats.com>