

Ch 5 S3 The Rise and Fall of Populism

The Populist Party Platform

- **Populism**—movement of the people; Populist Party wants reforms
- Economic: increase money supply, graduated income tax, federal loans
- Political: Senate elected by popular vote; secret ballot; 8-hour day
- 1892, Populist candidates elected at different levels of government
 - Democratic Party eventually adopts platform

Problems with the Railroads

- Lack of competition lets railroads overcharge to transport grain
- Farms mortgaged to buy supplies; suppliers charge high interest

Ch. 6 Section 1: The Expansion of Industry

The Growth of Industry

- By 1920s, U.S. is world's leading industrial
- power, due to:
 - wealth of natural resources
 - government support for business
 - growing urban population

Inventions Promote Change-An Age of Inventions

- Invention of elevators, internal steel skeletons lead to skyscrapers
- Skyscrapers solve urban problem of limited, expensive space

The Power of Electricity

- 1876, **Thomas Alva Edison** establishes first research laboratory
 - 1880, patents incandescent light bulb
 - creates system for electrical production, distribution
- Becomes available in homes; encourages invention of appliances

What made it possible to construct skyscrapers in the 1800s?

- A. cheap electric power
- B. fire safety standards
- C. the invention of the elevator
- D. new methods of making steel

Ch 6 S3

Interstate Commerce Act

- 1886, Supreme Court: states cannot set rates on interstate commerce
- Public outrage leads to **Interstate Commerce Act** of 1887
 - federal government can supervise railroads
 - establishes Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)

What was the goal of the Interstate Commerce Act?

- A. to build new railroads
- B. to destroy the railroad industry
- C. to lower excessive railroad rates
- D. to increase the power of railroads

Ch 6 S 3

Long Hours and Danger

- Northern wages generally higher than Southern
- Exploitation, unsafe conditions unite workers across regions
- Most workers have 12 hour days, 6 day workweeks
 - perform repetitive, mind-dulling tasks
 - no vacation, sick leave, injury compensation
- To survive, families need all member to work, including children
- Sweatshops, tenement workshops often only jobs for women, children
 - require few skills; pay lowest wages

Women Organize

- Women barred from many unions; unite behind powerful leaders
- 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire results in public outrage, women locked into the building to work couldn't get out when fire starts.

In which of the following places did 146 female workers die in a fire?

- A. Haymarket Square
- B. the Pullman factory
- C. the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory
- D. Carnegie Steel's Homestead Plant

Ch 6 S3 Social Darwinism and Business

Principles of Social Darwinism

- Darwin's theory of biological evolution: the best-adapted survive

— **Social Darwinism**, or social evolution, based on Darwin's theory
A New Definition of Success

- Idea of survival, success of the most capable appeals to wealthy
- See riches as sign of God's favor; poor must be lazy, inferior

Which of the following did Social Darwinism discourage?

- A. hard work
- B. Industrialization
- C. government regulation
- D. the accumulation of wealth

Ch 7 S1

Life in the New Land- A Difficult Journey

- Almost all immigrants travel by steamship, most in steerage

Ellis Island

- **Ellis Island**—chief U.S. immigration station, in New York Harbor
- Immigrants given physical exam by doctor; seriously ill not admitted
- Inspector checks documents to see if meets legal requirements
- 1892–1924, about 17 million immigrants processed at Ellis Island

Angel Island

- **Angel Island**—immigrant processing station in San Francisco Bay
- Immigrants endure harsh questioning, long detention for admission

Immigration Restrictions- The Rise of Nativism

- **Melting pot**—in U.S. people blend by abandoning native culture
 - immigrants don't want to give up cultural identity
- **Nativism**—overt favoritism toward native-born Americans
- Nativists believe Anglo-Saxons superior to other ethnic groups
- 1882, **Chinese Exclusion Act** bans entry to most Chinese

The main goal of the Chinese Exclusion Act was to

- A. decrease Chinese immigration.
- B. create segregated classrooms.
- C. settle a disagreement between China and the United States.
- D. stop Chinese Americans from attending school in the United States.

CH 7 S2

Immigrants Settle in Cities

- Industrialization leads to **urbanization**, or growth of cities
- Most immigrants settle in cities; get cheap housing, factory jobs
- **Americanization movement**—assimilate people into main culture
- Schools, voluntary groups teach citizenship skills
 - English, American history, cooking, etiquette
- Ethnic communities provide social support

The main goal of the Americanization movement was to

- A. limit the number of immigrants entering the country.
- B. assimilate people of various cultures into the dominant culture.
- C. improve the living conditions in America's largest cities.
- D. encourage people to move from the country to the city.

Life of an Immigrant early 1900's

Ch 7 Sec 2

Urban Problems- Housing

- Working-class families live in houses on outskirts or boardinghouses
- Later, row houses built for single families
- Immigrants take over row houses, 2–3 families per house
- **Tenements**—multifamily urban dwellings, are overcrowded, unsanitary

Transportation

- **Mass transit**—move large numbers of people along fixed routes
- By 20th century, transit systems link city to suburbs

Ch 7 Sec 2

- **Reformers Mobilize**
- **The Settlement House Movement**
 - Social welfare reformers work to relieve urban poverty
 - **Social Gospel movement**—preaches salvation through service to poor

Ch 7 S3

Election Fraud and Graft

- Machines use electoral fraud to win elections

- **Graft**—illegal use of political influence for personal gain
- Machines take kickbacks, bribes to allow legal, illegal activities

The Tweed Ring Scandal

- 1868 William M. Tweed, or **Boss Tweed**, heads Tammany Hall in NYC
- Leads Tweed Ring, defrauds city of millions of dollars
- Cartoonist Thomas Nast helps arouse public outrage
 - Tweed Ring broken in 1871

Expanding Public Education Schools for Children

- 1865–1895, states pass laws requiring school attendance for children
- Kindergartens—originally childcare for working women—become popular
- 1880, 62% white children, 34% black children in elementary school

The Growth of High Schools

- Industrial economy demands technical, managerial skills, in 1900, more than half a million students in high school
- Expanding education changes American society

Racial Discrimination

- Small percentage of black teenagers attend high school
- Most attend private schools that get no government support

African Americans Fight Legal Discrimination Ch 8 Sec 3 Voting Restrictions

- For at least 10 years after Reconstruction, Southern blacks can vote
- By 1900, all Southern states restrict voting, deny equality
- Some limit vote to those who can read; officials give literacy tests
- Some have **poll tax** that must be paid annually to vote
- Some add **grandfather clause** to constitution to let poor whites vote
 - can vote if self, father, grandfather voted before 1867

Jim Crow Laws

- 1870s, 1880s, Supreme Court allows poll tax, grandfather clause
- Racial **segregation** laws separate races in private, public places
- Segregation laws called **Jim Crow laws** after old minstrel song

Plessy v. Ferguson

- 1896 ***Plessy v. Ferguson***—segregation legal in public places
- Allows “separate but equal” doctrine if provide equal service

Jim Crow laws were laws that

- A. separated the races.
- B. denied citizenship to Asian immigrants.
- C. taxed voters.
- D. promoted discrimination against women.

In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that

- A. lynching was a federal crime.
- B. school segregation was unconstitutional.
- C. voting rights could not be tied to any form of tax.
- D. racial segregation in public facilities was legal.

The Origins of Progressivism Ch 9 S1

Concerns of Progressives

- Different reform efforts collectively called **progressive movement**
- Reformers aim to restore economic opportunity, correct injustice by:
 - protecting social welfare, promoting moral improvement
- 1893 panic prompts doubts about capitalism; many become socialists

Protecting Social Welfare

- **Florence Kelley**, political activist, advocate for women
 - helps pass law prohibiting child labor

Promoting Moral Improvement

- Some feel poor should uplift selves by improving own behavior
- **Prohibition**—banning of alcoholic drinks
- Woman’s Christian Temperance Union spearheads prohibition crusade

- **Muckrakers**—journalists who expose corruption in politics, business

Fostering Efficiency

- **Scientific management**—time and motion studies applied to workplace
- Assembly lines speed up production, make people work like machines
 - cause high worker turnover
- 1920 **Nineteenth Amendment** grants women right to vote

The Modern Presidency

- President McKinley shot; Roosevelt becomes president at 42
- His leadership, publicity campaigns help create modern presidency
- Supports federal government role when states do not solve problems
 - **Square Deal**—Roosevelt's progressive reforms
- 1st President to use the Bully Pulpit for political talk as president

NAACP—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Regulating Foods and Drugs

- **Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle***—unsanitary conditions in meatpacking
- Roosevelt commission investigates, backs up Sinclair's account
- Roosevelt pushes for **Meat Inspection Act**:
 - dictates sanitary requirements
 - creates federal meat inspection program

Pure Food and Drug Act

- Food, drug advertisements make false claims; medicines often unsafe
- **Pure Food and Drug Act** halts sale of contaminated food, medicine
 - requires truth in labeling

Muckrakers were

- A. politicians.
- B. conservationists.
- C. suffragists.
- D. journalists.

Women and Reform

- Women reformers target workplace, housing, education, food, drugs
- **Susan B. Anthony** of National American Woman Suffrage Assoc. (**NAWSA**)
 - works for woman **suffrage**, or right to vote

A Three-Part Strategy for Suffrage

- Convince state legislatures to give women right to vote
- Test 14th Amendment—states lose representation if deny men vote
- Push for constitutional amendment to give women the vote

Women Win Suffrage- Local Suffrage Battles

- College-educated women spread suffrage message to working-class

Catt and the National Movement

- **Carrie Chapman Catt**, head of NAWSA, stresses organization, lobbying
- Work of patriotic women in war effort influences politicians
- 1920 **Nineteenth Amendment** grants women right to vote

Ch 9 S3 - A Rough-Riding President

Roosevelt's Rise

- **Theodore Roosevelt** has sickly childhood, drives self in athletics
- Is ambitious, rises through New York politics to become governor
- NY political bosses cannot control him, urge run for vice-president

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Health and the Environment-Ch 9 S3

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Conservation and Natural Resources

- 1887, U.S. Forest Bureau established, manages 45 million acres
- Private interests exploit natural environment

Conservation Measures

- Roosevelt sets aside forest reserves, sanctuaries, national parks
- Believes **conservation** part preservation, part development for public

In *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair exposed

- A. dangers faced by coal miners.
- B. corrupt business practices of the Standard Oil Company.
- C. unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry.
- D. illegal deals between special interests and the government.

Roosevelt and Civil Rights

Ch 9 S3

Civil Rights at the Turn of the 20th Century

- Roosevelt does not support civil rights for African Americans
- Supports individual African Americans in civil service
 - invites Booker T. Washington to White House
- **NAACP**—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

- goal is full equality among races
- Founded 1909 by W. E. B. Du Bois and black, white reformers

The primary goal of the NAACP was

- A. voting rights for women.
- B. better working conditions.
- C. regulation of the banking industry.
- D. equality among the races.