

TERMS

Freedmen's Bureau- During the Reconstruction period after the Civil War, the bureau focused on helping the **newly freed black men**. It provided food and medical care. It worked to improve abandoned properties, regulate labor, and establish schools. Less than 1% of people actually benefited.

Dawe's Act- This act was the US government's attempt to **seize and control Indian land**. It took the land from the Indians and redistributed it among families. Heads of families were allotted a certain amount of land and Reservations were created. Land was often sold to whites to make a profit. Even in the reservations, the government could **build railroads** and power lines through the land.

Wounded Knee- In 1890, the US were alarmed when a **Sioux holy man** began a dance called the "Ghost Dance" in order to bring back buffalo to the Sioux land. Concerned that Sitting Bull was using the **dance to start an uprising**, the US government sent army troops. When officials tried to arrest Sitting Bull, the Sioux objected and gunfire broke out. Soldiers pursued the Sioux to Wounded Knee Creek, and about **300 Indians, most unarmed, were killed in the struggle**. This is the consequence of U.S expansion.

Open Door- This policy was passed in 1899 by **John Hay** in order to **open up equal access to trade with China**. The US wrote to other countries such as Britain, Germany, France, and Japan in order to enforce this policy. Open Door was an attempt by the US, a developed country, to have trade relations with the underdeveloped country of China.

Haymarket-(1886) Violent protest and labor demonstration led to a **bomb being thrown at police**. **Louis Lingg** was accused and he was sentenced to be hanged, but committed suicide. There was **no evidence** in him blowing up the bomb.

Williams Jennings Bryan- Was a United States lawyer and politician. He advocated the **coinage of silver and relief for farmers**. He was also the prosecutor of Scopes in the Scopes "Monkey Trial" for **teaching evolution** in a Tennessee high school. One of the most famous speeches was the "**Cross of God**" speech about free silver and relief for farmers.

Scopes "Monkey Trial"- The prosecution of a teacher, Scopes, who taught the process of evolution in a Tennessee high school. It was against the law to teach anything against the Christian view of creation. The idea that humans descended from animals was not widely accepted. Scopes ended up being found guilty.

Working Class- During the industrial Revolution the working class had it the worst. They had to deal with hard labor, unhealthy conditions, child labor, and low wages. This led to many labor unions being formed.

Pullman- This railroad industry was corrupted when the company **lowered workers wages by 40%**. If that was not harsh enough, the company also raised the cost of living. Workers who were dissatisfied and complained about the conditions were fired. This caused the **Pullman**

strike against the company. This shows the unfair working conditions that were used in that era. Pullman even built his own town for workers to live in. He made them shop at pullman shops and live in his own place and paid them in pullman scrip so any money came back to him. Pullman forced them to dismember before they could be rehired. Pullman essentially **put an end to the labor organization** movement by locking out workers and **hiring scabs**.

Eugene Victor Debs- The head of the **American Railway Union**. Described as a progressive because he believed that societal improvements (particularly concerning working conditions) through regulations were both possible and desirable. Radical labor leader who was a founder of the IWW. Socialist Presidential candidate in 1912 and 1920 and a famous spokesman for the issues of the ordinary working man. He was sentenced to 10 years under the provisions of the **Espionage Act** due to a speech he gave **urging resistance to the draft**.

The Great Uprising- was an **unsuccessful railroad strike** of 1877 to protest **wage cuts** and the use of **federal troops against strikes**; the first nationwide work stoppage in American History. The amount of railroads in the US were increasing and many American were employed by the railroad companies. Unfortunately, there were many disputes over the bitter conditions of labor. In 1877, this was the first great railroad strike in American history. This was an **awakening** to the US government about the treatment of American workers.

Progressivism- Was the era of reforms that started changing industrial lives. It included women's suffrage and equality, working class rights, and black rights.

Populist- Started in the progressive era. A U.S. political party that sought to represent the interests of **farmers and laborers** in the 1890s, advocating increased currency issue, free coinage of gold and silver, public ownership of railroads, and a graduated federal income tax. Also called People's Party.

Pure Food & Drugs Act- This act forbade the manufacture or **sale of mislabeled food and/or drugs**. This was a great issue before because it was not a crime. This gave the government broad power to ensure the safety and efficacy of drugs to abolish the "patent" drug trade. This still exists today as the FDA. Its was a key piece of legislation for the **progressive era in 1906**. This was signed by **Franklin Roosevelt** after reading "**The Jungle**" by **Upton Sinclair**.

Upton Sinclair- He was a reported the researched first hand what went on in meatpacking industries. He shocked the nation when he wrote **The Jungle in 1906**. It depicted gruesome details about the **meat packing industry** in Chicago. Though it was a fictional book, the information was based on things that Sinclair had actually seen. This lead Roosevelt to sign a legislation for the Pure Food & Drugs Act.

Overproduction- During the 1920's companies produced at a high rate, however workers' wages did not increase therefore they were unable to purchase said goods. Great amounts of capital were being lost because there was no where to invest it in. According to the US, the solution to this problem was foreign conquest to spread trade. As a result, Hawaii, Cuba, and the Philippines were invaded.

Surplus Capital- A contributing cause to the economic crash, surplus capital occurs when there is far **too much non-productive money**, or capital, that is not being circulated. A main idea of capitalists is that money cannot just "sit," but it has to be used to expand the economy, make profits, and be reinvested. Surplus capital arose when **too many capitalists had too much money sitting around** not producing or being reinvested. Furthermore, consumer spending was inadequate to maintain economic activity and a **depression** followed.

Buck vs Bell- 1927 Supreme Court ruling endorsing the sterilization of "unfit" people, including the mentally retarded. The government said it was for the "protection and health of the state." It was the use of negative eugenics. They wanted to "improve" the human race by removing "defectives" from the human gene pool.

Web Du Bois- Born in Mass. in 1868, known for being the first black graduate from Harvard, born a free man and co-founded the NAACP. Was raised in a white new england town with little racism. showed people what could be accomplished if all men had rights.

Mark Twain- A famous American novelist who created the term **gilded age** to describe the era after the Civil War. By using the word "gilded," he mean that capitalism looked more than acceptable from the outside, but was not appealing in the least from the inside. Twain realized the **negative impact** that **industrialism** was having on the working class and targeted it in his writing.

Vladimir Lenin- led the Bolsheviks in Russia. Along with Leon Trotsky, he seized power in Russia in November 1917 and **concluded an armistice with the Central Powers**, which freed up German soldiers to go fight in the West. He promised "peace, land, and bread" to the peasants and gained strength abroad by **deeming the war an industrial enterprise**. Lenin's **growing strength** was **threatening** to American leaders and created a fear of Bolshevik revolution in the West.

Emilio Aguinaldo- He was a **Filipino nationalist**. He wanted his country to be sovereign and became governor of the land to keep control of his country. After **rebellng against the Spanish**, the Philippines had to face the influence of the United States. Aguinaldo did not want to be a US puppet. The US was **attempting imperialism** and wanted the Philippines and Hawaii as a coaling station to make America a greater world power and implement more trade for a better economy.

The Grange- Farmers gather to complain about their struggles in the U.S. economy. Farmer's from Texas saw that farmers from Louisiana were having the same problem, eventually farmer's around the nation united. In 1880's the organization decreased in numbers b/c of the improved economy.