

Chapter 10 and 11



Explain how Republican presidents dominated the post war era and tended to support big business HAYES

Supported temperance

sought to limit Chinese immigration (eliminate cultural haze)

election ended the reconstruction era

GARFIELD

Patronage problem was addressed by the Pendleton act 1883

only served 4 months assassinated

Battle with "Stalwarts" and more reform minded "half breeds."

Couldn't agree with his own party

ARTHUR

supported a strong Navy (republican)

opposition to high Tariffs

HARRISON

one term in congress played second to congress

More Americans voted for his opponent electoral college Explain how the grange, farmers' alliance, and populist emerged to contest big business's control over the market place ****The Grange

created to help educate its members on new developments in agricultural created a social and cultural bond among its members

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry which was formed both to educate its members about new development in agricultural and to create a social and cultural bond among its members

Granger laws:

grain elevator prices, short, and long haul rates for rail lines.

Short haul: Can be completed in one day

Long haul: longer than one day

Court cases

Munn v. Illinois- if the product is for public use the court ruled the states could place regulations

Pelik v. the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad- granger laws are not in violation.

Illinois v. Wabash- ruled that commerce and trade that crossed state lines was directly under the authority of the federal government not the states.

Explain how the populists were a diverse coalition that sought to confront a wide variety of urban and rural problems **Government owns the major utilities (socialism)

unlimited coinage of silver

Immigrants should be limited

single term for president (republican)

direct election of the US senator

fixed income tax should be replaced with a graduated income tax

all excess lands granted to the railroads should be returned to public ownership

Laborers should have 8 hour work day as well as the right to

bargaining Understand that the populist and democratic party fused over in the late 19th century. Many opposed a "fusion" ticket for fear that their goals would be neutralized by allying themselves with a Democratic candidate

Southern and Western delegates had earlier fused with the Democrats on

the State and local levels; southern delegates opposed such an alliance

In order to satisfy the southerners, Tom Watson, a populist, was selected as the vice-presidential candidate instead of a Democratic candidate.

The populist party nominated Bryan as their candidate Describe how the state and federal governments played significant roles in promoting business interests. Imposed protective tariffs

encouraged a boom in railroad construction through land grants. The Pacific Railroad Act provided enormous tracts of land to railroad companies and also granted them substantial loans as well.

By aiding in the settlement of the west, a national market was created

Homestead Act 1862 Support this statement: this period witnessed the rise of the corporation. Anti trade unions to get the working class to be happy with their wages so the industrialist can keep growing.

Social darwinism, little government regulation to let the strong businesses survive.

Pro tariffs to protect american business and let them grow. Describe how proponents and opponents of the government in assisting laissez-faire capitalism offered numerous justifications for their positions. Horatio Alger: Rags to riches stories helped some overcome poverty and related success and social status. His fictional characters such a Mark the Matchstick boy, became an inspiration to young wn pursuing the American Dream

Russell Conwell: for those who were poor and could see no way out of their predicament, Cornwell's " Acres of Diamonds" sermon was deflating " it is your duty to get rich. It is wrong to be poor.

Carnegie's " Gospel of Wealth": It is the duty of the wealthy to contribute to society the wealth they have accrued through philanthropic program. Explain

how the U. S. economy expanded enormously during the late 19th century, easily surpassing European industrial nations
Andrew Carnegie: Bessemer process for cheaper steel than all of his competition. Used vertical integration

Vertical integration: the combination in one company of or more stages of production normally operated by separate companies

John D. Rockefeller: Founded standard oil, used horizontal to control nearly 90% of the nation's oil market. Price went down from \$10/barrel in 1861 to 10 cents/barrel, in 1862

Horizontal integration: The establishment of control over all companies in one stage of the process

William H. Vanderbilt: railroad magnate for decades his family would dominate the railroad industry.

J. P. Morgan: Purchasing Carnegie steel industry, Morgan went on to create U. S steel the nation's first billion dollar industry. Morgan was a lucky man at the minute he cancelled a cruise on the luxury liner Titanic

Describe how representing different objectives and memberships, labor unions formed, and major strikes occurred in the period. National Labor Union (NLU):

First trade union regardless race and gender

goals higher wages 8 hour work days and gender and racial equality

able to win the 8 hour workday for federal employees

Knights of Labor:

Led by Terence Powderly in 1869

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avored racial and gender equality favored arbitration rather than strikes

American Federation of Labor (AFL):

Led by Samuel Gompers towards skilled workers

win concession from management

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)-

Led by colorful figure "Big Bill" Haywood

Means of production to the working class rather than better wages and working figures

Railroad Strike of 1877:

employees struck when the company lowered their wages. During violence, President Hayes used the Army to suppress the strike

Haymarket Square (Chicago) Riot of 1886:

Protest the treatment of the workers at the nearby McCormick Harvester factory as well as methods used by the police in dealing with the protesters abruptly ended when an unknown assailant threw a bomb that killed a number of police officers who had been ordered to break up the demonstration

The Homestead (Pennsylvania) Strike of 1892:

Carnegie steel company cut wages

The workers went on strike which provided the company the opportunity to crush the union by hiring a private security company, the Pinkerton detective agency to engage strikes

Open fire on the Pinkerton killing several the state militia was called in

The Pullman Strike of 1894:

wage cut during the depression to ensure that stockholders dividends remained high at the Pullman Palace Car Company

Led by American Railway union leader Eugene Debs a boycott was established that greatly affected the railroad industry in the Midwest. Members of the Railway Managers Association called on the gov to intervene arguing that the strikers were in the restraint of trade. Describe how the Supreme Court handed down decisions that for the most part favored business by controlling unions and undoing legislation that would interfere with capital accumulation. Housing laws regulation safety and health conditions in workplace Regulated corporation when their behaviors and actions contradicted the well-being of citizens and of the capitalist system Sanitation laws Minimum wage and maximum hour laws Child Labor laws In the late nineteenth century, industry in the United States saw the federal government eager to assist in its growth. Who among the following began to develop an oil empire by taking control of competing oil companies in Ohio? John D. Rockefeller Prior to the Civil War, the steel industry in the United States barely developed at all. The process of making steel developed by Henry Bessemer All these answers are correct. In the United States, the steel industry first emerged in Pennsylvania and Ohio. All of the following cities became important centers for steel production EXCEPT Atlanta. The first significant oil production in the United States occurred in Pennsylvania. In the 1870s, the "internal combustion engine" was developed in Europe Orville and Wilbur Wright's first successful airplane flight in 1903 Kitty Hawk North Carolina A key to Henry Ford's success in mass production of automobiles was interchangeable parts Model T base price \$630 During the late nineteenth century, the growth of large

corporations was helped. All these answers are correct. The business structure of Carnegie Steel was a good example of vertical integration. The business structure of Standard Oil was a good example of vertical and horizontal integration. The social theory of Social Darwinism promoted the idea that capitalism offered all people a chance for great wealth. In 1900, in regards to the work conditions in American factories, laborers could expect to work at least sixty hours a week. During the late nineteenth century, child labor in the United States increased significantly. The Molly Maguires were a militant labor union in the coal industry. At its height in 1886, the Knights of Labor were led by Terence V. Powderly. Samuel Gompers was the leader of the American Federation of Labor. In what industry did the Homestead strike of 1892 occur? steel. The Haymarket Square Riot of 1886 resulted in a strike at the McCormick Harvester Company. The Pullman strike of 1894 began when George Pullman, owner of the company, cut wages by twenty-five percent due to a slumping economy. The Pullman strike of 1894 saw the president of the United States order federal troops to break the strike. Of the choices below, a voter's party identification in the nineteenth century was usually a reflection of cultural background. The political battles between Stalwarts and Half-Breeds constituted a fight between traditionalists and reformers. In the election of 1884, "Mugwumps" were unhappy Republicans who threatened to vote for the Democrats. The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 was used by the federal government against labor unions. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. All these answers are correct. In the late nineteenth century, the Granger laws supported the interests of farmers. In the 1890s, Populism appealed to small scale farmers. In the late nineteenth century, American Populism favored the direct election of United States senators. In the 1890s,

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farmers favored the federal government's coinage of silver because of inflation on currency. The "Cross of Gold" speech was given in 1896 by William Jennings Bryan. The "Cross of Gold" speech appealed primarily to farmers