

Gold Standard

- Occurs when an economic system bases all currency on gold, allowing paper currency to be exchanged for gold.
- Business interests in the late 19th century supported this.
- William Jennings Bryan ran against this in 1896, favoring the free coinage of silver.
- Signed into act in 1900.

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Grange

- Formed in 1867, the Grange was an association of farmers that provided social activities and information about new farming techniques.
- Some local Grange organizations became involved in cooperative buying and selling.

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Farmers' Alliances

- Became the major organizations of farmers after the decline of the Grange.
- Many experimented with cooperative buying and selling.
- Many local alliances became involved in direct political activity with the growth of the Populist Party in the 1890s.

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Ocala Platform

- Platform of the Farmers' Alliance that was drafted at an 1890 meeting in Ocala, Florida.
- Favored a graduated income tax, the unlimited coinage of silver, government control of the railroads, and the direct election of U.S. senators.
- Launched the Populist Party.

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Interstate Commerce Act

- 1887 bill that created America's first regulatory commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- Purpose was to regulate the railroads and railroad rates, and to ensure "reasonable and just" rates.

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Sherman Antitrust Act

- 1890 congressional legislation was designed to break up industrial trusts such as John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil.
- Stated that any combination of businesses that was "in the restraint of trade" was illegal.
- At first, few prosecutions resulted from it.

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Populist Party

- Represented farmers and won major victories in the 1890s, electing U.S. representatives and 1 U.S. senator.
- Populists spoke against monopolies, wanted government to become more "democratic," and wanted more direct government action to help the working class.

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William Jennings Bryan

- Brilliant orator who crusaded for the cause of free silver and agricultural America as the Democratic nominee who lost the election for president in 1896.
- Famously declared, "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!"

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Pendleton Civil Service Act

- 1883 act established a civil service system.
- Created a number of government jobs filled by civil service examinations and not political appointments.
- Some states also began to develop civil service systems in the 1880s.

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Civil Service Commission

- Created by the Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883.
- In charge of testing applicants and assigning them to appropriate government jobs.
- Filling jobs on the basis of merit replaced the spoils system.

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Professional Bureaucracy

- Government officials that receive their positions after taking competitive civil service tests.
- Not appointed in return for political favors.
- Many government jobs on the national and state level became civil service in the 1880s.

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Coxey's Army

- In 1894, supporters of the Ohio populist Jacob Coxey marched on Washington to demand that the government create jobs for the unemployed.
- Although this group had no effect on policy, it did demonstrate the social and economic impacts of the Panic of 1893.

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Booker T. Washington

- A former slave who became a leading black educator.
- Founded famous Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama.
- Emphasized education and self-help as the means for black Americans to improve their situation in American society.

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Open-Door Policy

- Held that China should be open to trade with all the great powers, and that all, including the United States, should have an equal right to trade there.
- This official American position on China was announced by Secretary of State John Hay in 1899.

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Naval Act of 1900

- Authorized a large increase in the building of ships to be used for offensive purposes.
- Helped ensure the creation of a world-class American Navy.

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The Influence of Sea Power upon History

- 1890 influential book written by Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, which argued that the most powerful nations in history have supported great navies.
- Called for a large increase in the size of the American Navy, bases in the Pacific, and a Panama Canal.

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Scramble for Africa

- Between the 1870s and the outbreak of World War I, the European powers competed for colonial territories in Africa.
- This period saw a spread of imperialism.

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Spanish-American War

- 1898 war stemmed from American outrage of the Spanish treatment of Cubans.
- During the war, Admiral Dewey sank the Spanish fleet at Manila, and Theodore Roosevelt led the Rough Riders in Cuba.
- A major result of the war was the American acquisition of the Philippines.

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Reconcentration

- In 1896, the Spanish tried to control the Cuban people by forcing them to live in fortified camps.
- American outrage over this led some politicians to call for war against Spain.

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Yellow Journalism

- Uses accounts and illustrations of lurid and sensational events to sell newspapers.
- Newspapers using this strategy covered the events in Cuba leading up to the Spanish-American War, and shifted American opinion toward desiring war with Spain.

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Jingoism

- American foreign policy based on strident nationalism, a firm belief in American world superiority, and a belief that military solutions are usually the best ones.
- Was most evident in American in the period of the Spanish-American War.

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USS Maine

- Sent to Havana Harbor in early 1898 to protect American interests in Cuba.
- On February 15, an explosion sank the ship, killing 275 sailors.
- Later investigations pointed to an internal explosion on board, but yellow journalists blamed the explosion on the Spanish.

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"Rough Riders"

- Theodore Roosevelt recruited a special unit of soldiers for the Spanish-American War.
- Included men from many walks of life, including cowboys and college athletes.
- Theodore Roosevelt led them in a famous charge up San Juan Hill on July 1, 1898.

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Teller Amendment

- As Americans prepared for war with Spain over Cuba, this Senate measure stated that the United States would not annex Cuba.
- Was passed as many in the yellow press were suggesting that the Cuban people would be better off "under the protection" of the United States.

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Platt Amendment

- Cuba agreed to this Amendment to obtain independence after the Spanish-American War.
- Cuba had to accept that the United States had a right to intervene in Cuban affairs if the government did not maintain order or if the independence of Cuba was threatened by external or internal forces.

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Anti-Imperialist League

- Formed in 1898 to oppose American annexation of the Philippines and American imperialism in general.
- Focused the public on the potential financial, military, and especially moral costs of imperialism.

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Treaty of Paris, 1898

- Ended the Spanish-American War.
- Spain recognized the independence of Cuba and for a payment of \$20 million gave the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam to the United States.

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William Randolph Hearst

- American newspaper magnate who pioneered yellow journalism.
- Competing with his rival Joseph Pulitzer, Hearst's reporters provided sensationalized stories about Spanish atrocities in Cuba.
- Hearst told a reluctant illustrator, "You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war."

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Theodore Roosevelt

- An ardent imperialist in the 1890s, Roosevelt supported the 1898 war against Spain, leading troops in Cuba.
- As president, he exerted American influence in the world as a great power.
- He famously said, "Speak softly and carry a big stick."

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Farmers' Alliances

- A speaker for the Populist Party and the Farmer's Alliance. One of the founders of the Populist Party.

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Tom Watson

- A leader of the Populist Party in the South.

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Panic of 1893

- The Sherman Silver Purchase Act, 1890 - Directed the Treasury to buy even larger amounts of silver than the Bland-Allison Act and at inflated prices. The introduction of large quantities of overvalued silver into the economy led to a run on the federal gold reserves, leading to the Panic of 1893. Repealed in 1893.

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Granger Laws

- The Granger laws of the early 1870s, by which many states imposed strict regulations on railroad rates and practices, seemed for a time to vindicate the predictions of those farmers who claimed that their new organization foretold a permanent change in the political status of agriculture.
- But the new regulations were soon destroyed by the courts.

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New Manifest Destiny

- The expansionism of the 1890s, the new manifest Destiny, involved acquiring possessions separate from the continental United States: island territories, many thickly populated, most of which would not attract massive settlement from America, and few of which were likely to become states.

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Alfred Thayer Mahan: *The Influence of Sea Power on History*

- In 1890, Mahan wrote *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*.
- He was a proponent of building a large navy. He said that a new, modern navy was necessary to protect the international trade America depended on.

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Pearl Harbor

- Queen of Hawaii gave the U.S. naval rights to Pearl Harbor in 1887. Deposed by American settlers in 1893.

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Queen Liliuokalani

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Boxer Rebellion

- 1900 - a secret Chinese society called the Boxers because their symbol was a fist revolted against foreigners in their midst and laid siege to foreign legislations in Beijing.

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"You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war."

- A famous phrase associated with yellow journalism.

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De Lôme letter

- Written by the Spanish minister in Washington, Dupuy de Lôme, it was stolen from the mail and delivered to Hearst. He had called McKinley weak and bitter. It was played up by the yellow journalists.

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Progressivism

- This movement desired political and social reforms and was most influential in America from the 1890s until World War I.
- Advocated popular progressive causes included reforming city government, better conditions for workers, the education of immigrants, and the regulation of big business.

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Muckrakers

- Journalists of the Progressive era who attempted to expose the evils of government and big business.
- Many wrote of the corruption of city and state political machines.
- Others wrote about factory conditions and the living and working conditions of workers.

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Initiative Process

- A procedure supported by the Populist Party in the 1890s.
- In states with an initiative process, any proposed law can go on the public ballot so long as a petition with an appropriate number of names is submitted beforehand supporting the proposed law.

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Referendum

- A Progressive-era reform designed to improve the political system.
- With the referendum, certain issues would be decided directly by the voters, who were called upon to approve or disapprove specific government programs.
- Progressives saw this as democratic reform.

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Recall

- Progressive reformers proposed this as a reform of the government system.
- By the process of recall, the citizens of a city or state could remove an unpopular elected official from office in midterm.
- Was adopted by only a small number of communities.

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Direct Primary

- Progressive-era reform adopted by some states.
- Allowed candidates for state office to be nominated by the rank-and-file party members in statewide primaries instead of by the party bosses who had traditionally dominated the nominating process.

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Settlement Houses

- Progressive reformers set up these centers in the poorest sections of American cities.
- Here workers and their children might receive lessons in English or citizenship, while women learned domestic skills.
- The first settlement house was Hull House in Chicago, started by Jane Addams in 1889.

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Hull House

- The first settlement house in America, established by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr in Chicago in 1889.
- Provided services such as reading groups, social clubs, an employment bureau, and a "day care center."
- Was copied in other cities.

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National American Woman Suffrage Association

- Founded in 1890 by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, this was the major organization working for woman suffrage.
- Supported the Wilson administration during World War I and split with the more radical National Woman's Party in 1917.

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Feminism

- Believes that women should have the same rights and benefits as men.
- Gained many supporters during the Progressive era, and in the 1960s drew large numbers of supporters.
- The National Organization for Women was founded in 1966 by Betty Friedan and other feminists.

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Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

- In March 1911, a fire in New York factory trapped young women workers inside locked exit doors.
- Nearly 50 ended up jumping to their deaths, while 100 died inside the factory.
- Many factory reforms, including safety precautions for workers, resulted from the investigation of this incident.

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United States Forest Service

- Created during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, this body increased and protected the number of national forests.
- Encouraged the efficient use of America's natural resources through numerous programs.

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Socialism

- Movement that is critical of the capitalist system, and whose proponents want to replace it with communal ownership of most property.
- During the progressive era, the Socialist Party led by union activist Eugene Debs won more votes than any American socialist party before or since.

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Ida Tarbell

- Her 1904 book, *History of the Standard Oil Company*, exposed the monopolistic practices of the Standard Oil Company. Strengthened the movement for outlawing monopolies. A muckraker novel.

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Ida Tarbell

- Wrote a muckraker novel, *The Shame of the Cities*, concerning the poor living conditions in the cities.

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Nineteenth Amendment

- In 1920, suffragists won ratification of the 19th amendment, which guaranteed political rights to women throughout the nation.

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Robert M. La Follette

- A great debater and political leader who believed in libertarian reforms, he was a major leader (Governor) of the Progressive movement from Wisconsin.

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Booker T. Washington

- An educator who urged blacks to better themselves through education and economic advancement, rather than by trying to attain equal rights. In 1881 he founded the first formal school for blacks, the Tuskegee Institute.

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W.E.B. DuBois

- Helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He disagreed with Booker T. Washington's theories, and took a militant position on race relations.

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Niagara Movement

- In 1905, W.E.B. Du Bois and a group of his supporters met at Niagara Falls (on the Canadian side) and launched what became known as the Niagara Movement. Four years later, after a race riot in Springfield, Illinois, they joined with white progressives sympathetic to their cause to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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Panama Canal

- As crucial for American economic growth, and was constructed by American builders between 1904 and 1914.
- The United States engineered a Panamanian revolt against Columbia to guarantee a friendly government in Panama that would support the building of the canal.

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Roosevelt Corollary

- This policy, declared by Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, extended the Monroe Doctrine.
- It warned European nations against intervening in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere and stated that the United States had the right to take action against a "wrongdoing" nation in Latin America.

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"Dollar Diplomacy"

- President William Howard Taft favored a foreign policy that increased American investment in the world as a method of exerting American influence.
- In some parts of the world, such as Latin America, the increased American influence was resented.

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Seventeenth Amendment

- Ratified in 1913, this amendment allowed voters to directly elect U.S. senators.
- Senators had previously been elected by state legislatures.
- Reflected the desire of Progressives to put political power in the hands of the citizenry.

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National Woman's Party

- Alice Paul founded this party in 1916 to work for woman suffrage.
- In the 1920s, it lobbied unsuccessfully to get an Equal Rights Amendment added to the Constitution.
- Desire for the amendment would return among some feminist groups in the 1970s.

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Square Deal

- Political philosophy of President Theodore Roosevelt.
- Included the attempt to treat sides fairly in industrial disputes.
- In the coal miners' strike of 1902, he treated the United Mine Workers representatives and company bosses as equals.

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Meat Inspection Act

- 1906 bill inspired by Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* that established a government commission that would monitor the quality of all meat sold in America.
- Would also inspect the meat packing houses for safety and cleanliness.

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Sixteenth Amendment

- 1913 amendment that instituted a federal income tax.
- In debate over this measure in Congress, most felt that this would be a fairer tax than a proposed national sales tax.

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Ballinger-Pinchot Affair

- Occurred during the presidency of William Howard Taft, hurting him with Theodore Roosevelt's supporters.
- Richard Ballinger, Taft's secretary of the interior, allowed private businesses to purchase a lot of public land in Alaska.
- Forest Service head Gifford Pinchot objected and was fired by Taft.

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New Nationalism

- A series of progressive reforms supported by Theodore Roosevelt as he ran for president on the Progressive, or "Bull Moose," ticket in 1912.
- Roosevelt said that more had to be done to regulate big business and conserve America's natural resources.

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Bull Moose Party

- Name given to the progressive party in the 1912 presidential campaign.
- Bull Moose candidate ex-president Theodore Roosevelt ran against President William Howard Taft and Democrat Woodrow Wilson, with Wilson emerging victorious.

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New Freedom Policy

- Approach favored by southern and Midwestern Democrats, including Woodrow Wilson, that argued that monopolies should be broken up rather than regulated.
- In office, President Wilson first favored this approach, but then established federal regulatory agencies.

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Clayton Antitrust Act

- 1914 act designed to strengthen the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890.
- Certain activities previously committed by big businesses, such as not allowing unions in factories and not allowing strikes, were declared illegal.

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Federal Trade Commission

- Authorized after the passage of the Clayton Antitrust Act and established as the major government body in charge of regulating big business.
- The FTC investigated possible violations of antitrust laws.

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Federal Reserve System

- Created by the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, this system established 12 district reserve banks to be controlled by the banks in each district.
- In addition, a Federal Reserve Board was established to regulate the entire structure.
- Improved confidence in the banks.

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Pure Food and Drug Act

- 1906 act that resulted from public revulsion against sanitary and safety problems in the food and drug industries.
- Forbade companies to manufacture, sell, or transport adulterated or fraudulently labeled food and drugs.

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Upton Sinclair

- Socialist intellectual and muckraking journalists.
- His powerful 1906 novel, *The Jungle*, was a denunciation of the capitalist exploitation of workers in Chicago's meat-packing industry.
- His descriptions of filthy working conditions led to the Meat Inspection Act.

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Punitive Expedition

- Mexican revolutionary Pancho Villa raided Columbus, New Mexico, on March 9, 1916, because of American support for the Mexican government.
- A 15,000-man punitive expedition was sent into Mexico under General John J. Pershing, while 150,000 National Guard held the border.
- Villa escaped but his army was dispersed.

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Woodrow Wilson

- As president, Wilson helped pass the last major progressive legislation.
- Led the United States into World War I, and won international fame and a Nobel Peace Prize for his Fourteen Points.
- Lost his health trying to pass the Versailles Treaty at home in the U.S.

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1902 United Mine Worker's Strike

- When a bitter 1902 strike by the United Mine Workers dragged on long enough to endanger coal supplies for the coming winter, Roosevelt asked both the operators and the miners to accept impartial federal arbitration. When the mine owners balked, Roosevelt threatened to send federal troops to seize the mines and resume coal production. The operators finally relented. Arbitrators awarded the strikers a 10% wage increase and a nine-hour day, although no recognition of their union—less than they had wanted but more than they would likely have won without Roosevelt's intervention.

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Russo-Japanese War

- Japan had attacked the Russian Pacific fleet over Russia's refusal to withdraw its troops from Manchuria after the Boxer Rebellion (1904-1905) War fought mainly in Korea. Japan victorious, the U.S. mediated the end of the war. Negotiating the treaty in the U.S. increased U.S. prestige. Roosevelt received a Nobel Peace Prize for the mediation.

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