

Name: _____

America's History: Chapter 20 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;">Reform Visions, 1880 - 1892</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electoral Politics After Reconstruction:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Control of Congress _____ between Rs and Ds often• Republicans wanted to _____ tariffs• Gilded Age - saw political corruption, large gap between _____• New Initiatives<ul style="list-style-type: none">• James Garfield - died 6 months into office<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pendleton Act - required many government jobs to be filled by a _____ (helped limit Spoils System)• Mugwumps - Liberal Republicans that did not support James Blaine in 1884• Grover Cleveland:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 _____ terms, vetoed more bills than any president• Signed the Interstate Commerce Act - sought to limit power of corporations (_____)• Electoral Politics After Reconstruction:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Republican Activism<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sherman Antitrust Act (1890):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sought to limit corporations, forbid combinations "in the form of trust or otherwise"• Ironically, the act was often used to curb the power of _____, not corporations• Lodge Bill - would allow citizens to ask for government intervention in elections, did not pass• ***The Populist Program*** (Specifically mentioned in new curriculum)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Made up of predominantly _____• Omaha Platform - argued people should have more say in government:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public ownership of _____ and telegraphs• Federal income tax for _____• Loosen the money supply (help borrowers and those in debt) <p style="text-align: center;">The Political Earthquakes Of The 1890s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depression and Reaction:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Panic of _____ - high unemployment and bank failures• Coxey's Army - marched to _____<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advocated the federal government to hire unemployed Americans to fix _____• Not successful, many saw Coxey as too extreme• Free Silver - advocates favor a _____ monetary supply<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Instead of just gold, the money supply would be backed	

Who else ran for president 3 times and lost all of them? ☹️

- up by silver 16:1 ratio
 - Help _____
- Democrats and the “Solid South”
 - What is the “Solid South?”
 - Overwhelmingly voting for the _____ Party by white southerners and had tremendous power
 - Although the grandfather clause was struck down, _____
- African American voter turnout plummeted in many southern states
 - _____
- New National Realities:
 - William Jennings Bryan:
 - Populist and Democratic Candidate in 1896
 - 3-time presidential candidate (lost all 3)
 - _____ - called for free silver platform
 - Election of 1896:
 - McKinley (R), pro-business, defeated Bryan
 - Ds and Rs increased direct primaries in states
 - 17th amendment - direct election of _____, rather than legislatures
 - Lochner v. NY - overturned a NY law limiting bakers’ workday to 10 hours

Reform Reshaped, 1901 - 1912

- Theodore Roosevelt as President
 - Chosen as VP to McKinley by Republicans to quiet his career
 - Became youngest president in US history after assassination of McKinley in September, 1901
 - Antitrust Legislation
 - 1902 Anthracite Coal Strike - TR threatened to seize the mines if owners did not _____
 - Elkins Act (1903) - RRs could no longer offer cheaper rates to big companies (rebates)
 - Northern Securities Decision - powerful _____ broken up and upheld by the Supreme Court
 - Hepburn Act - ICC could set shipping rates; gave ICC “_____”
 - Environmental Conservation
 - TR set aside land for wildlife refuges
 - Newlands Reclamation Act (1902)
 - Government sold land to raise \$ for improved _____ in dry, arid lands
 - Roosevelt’s Legacy
 - Roosevelt handpicked _____ to be his successor
- Diverse Progressive Goals
 - “Wisconsin Idea” - Robert La Follette
 - Increase government involvement in economy, increased _____
 - Recall - can _____ elected officials

What president received about 40% of the vote in 1860 and won?

- Referendum - citizens can _____ on laws
- Initiative - citizens can _____ laws
- Protecting the Poor
 - *Poverty*, Robert Hunter - argued poverty was not due to laziness, but rather _____
 - National Child Labor Committee - helped lead to the Children's Bureau
 - *Muller v. Oregon* - Supreme Court upheld a Oregon law limiting women to 10-hour work days
 - Argued by Louis Brandeis - future Supreme Court Justice
 - "Brandeis Brief" - supporting arguments by using _____ research
 - Many states and individuals resisted laws limiting child labor
 - Lower-income families often relied on income
- Diverse Progressive Goals
 - The Birth of Modern Civil Rights
 - W.E.B. Du Bois – _____
 - "Talented Tenth" - argued for education of blacks (not just _____ training)
 - Niagara Movement (Niagara Falls, Canada - why?)
 - Advocated end to segregation, increased voter rights, equal economic opportunities, etc.
 - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
 - Civil Rights organization
 - Instrumental in many court cases (_____)
 - The Problem of Labor
 - Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) - nicknamed Wobblies, or "I won't work"
 - Used _____ to achieve their goals - overthrow of capitalism
 - They declined after WWI
- The Election of 1912
 - Roosevelt's New Nationalism:
 - Advocated increased government control
 - Favored women's _____
 - Teddy did not receive the nomination, ran on the Progressive, or "Bull Moose" Party
 - Two " _____ " against each other all but guaranteed a victory for Wilson
 - Eugene V. Debs (person not a court case)
 - Ran as a socialist
 - Wilson - former governor of NJ, president of Princeton, won with just over _____% of the popular vote

Wilson And The New Freedom, 1913 - 1917

- Economic Reforms
 - Progressive Income Tax (Populist idea) - 16th amendment
 - The higher an individual's income, the more taxes paid

