### Reform Visions, 1880 - 1892

- **Electoral Politics After Reconstruction:**
  - Control of Congress ____________ between Rs and Ds often
  - Republicans wanted to ________________ tariffs
  - Gilded Age - saw political corruption, large gap between ________
  - New Initiatives
    - James Garfield - died 6 months into office
      - 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:
    - 2 __________________________ terms, vetoed more bills than any president
    - Signed the Interstate Commerce Act - sought to limit power of corporations (___________)
- **Electoral Politics After Reconstruction:**
  - Republican Activism
    - Sherman Antitrust Act (1890):
      - 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)
  - Made up of predominantly __________________________
  - Omaha Platform - argued people should have more say in government:
    - Public ownership of __________ and telegraphs
    - Federal income tax for _________________
    - Loosen the money supply (help borrowers and those in debt)

### The Political Earthquakes Of The 1890s

- **Depression and Reaction:**
  - Panic of ___________ - high unemployment and bank failures
  - Coxey’s Army - marched to ___________
    - 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
    - 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 refugees
    - 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
• Taxes - income and inheritance, shifted the government source of revenue away from tariffs
• Federal Reserve Act:
  • Created a new __________________________ system
  • Controls the supply of $
  • Set ______________________ rates
• Clayton Antitrust Act (1914):
  • Strengthened the __________________________
  • ______________________ were exempt from prosecution
• Labor Bills:
  • Adamson Act:
  • Created an 8-hour workday for RR workers
• Progressive Legacies
  • African Americans were left out of Progressive reforms
  • Wilson screened ____________________________________________ at the White House

Quick Recap

• __________________________________________
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