

Terms

Depression of the 1870s (c. 1873-1877)
Depression of the 1890s (c. 1893-1897)
the Grange / “granger laws”
<i>Munn v. Illinois</i> (1877)
Interstate Commerce Commission (= ICC) (1887)
“Gilded Age” (we’ll cover in class)
“conspicuous consumption”
“Robber Barons” Identify the industry associated with each of the following “Barons”: Andrew Carnegie – J.P. Morgan – Cornelius Vanderbilt – John D. Rockefeller –
trust/antitrust (the definition of trust doesn’t need to be too technical)
Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)
<i>U.S. v. E. C. Knight</i> (1895)
Great Railroad Strike of 1877
National Labor Union (1866- 1870s)
Knights of Labor (1880s)/ Terence Powderly
American Federation of Labor (1886-present) / Samuel Gompers

trade unionism (we'll cover in class)
craft unionism (we'll cover in class)
Haymarket Square Riot (1886)
Homestead Strike (1892)
Pullman Strike (1894)
Coxey's Army (1894)
American Railway Union / Eugene V. Debs
Social Gospel
Henry George, <i>Progress and Poverty</i>
Edward Bellamy, <i>Looking Backward</i>
greenbacks
"free silver"
bimetallism (we'll cover in class)
National Farmers' Alliance
subtreasury
Populist Party
Election of 1896 / William Jennings Bryan / William McKinley

Questions

1. Identify and briefly explain 2-3 reasons how the railroad industry was so important and influential to America's economy and society in these different areas:
 - a. national economic growth
 - b. farmers' lives
 - c. time-keeping
2. Identify 4-5 important technological inventions or innovations that emerged from 1870-1900 and that were somehow crucial to the growth of cities and the American economy. (Note: You should be able to later recall such a list in testing circumstances.)
3. For the period 1860-1900, Identify 3 major American unions (in parentheses, also indicate whether they *primarily* followed a philosophy/strategy of trade unionism or craft unionism). Also, identify 3 major strikes during this period.

<u>Unions (craft or trade unionism?)</u>	<u>Strikes</u>
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4. Identify 2-3 major ways corporations and government forces (state and national) stifled unions' power, especially their power to strike. [See Ch. 20, 538-539, for more.]
5. Why did many farmers, during the 1870s through the 1890s, call for more "greenbacks" and silver coinage? (Be brief; don't go into the details of ratios, government policies, etc.)

6. Identify 4-5 demands of the Populist Party. Also identify 3-4 groups or entities many Populists considered their enemies or, at least, the causes of their problems.

Demands

Enemies / Opponents

7. Why was the election of 1896 significant?

8. In the chart below, briefly note some of the reactions (or non-reactions) to the major problems or issues facing America from the 1860s through 1900. [Some example answers are noted below to get you started.]

Problems / Issues	Reactions (from farmers, state governments, the federal government, American workers, American middle class)
Growing Economic Inequality (i.e., gap between rich and poor)	Social Gospel movement Bellamy Clubs
Trusts / Monopolies	
Railroads' growth in power	ICC granger laws
Farmers' Problems	
Labor Discontent (over wages, hours, less control, etc.)	workers formed unions strikes...