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Farmers alliances apush

1. From Crisis to Empire Chapter 19 2. The background (how do we get to the progressive age?) industrial growth leads to significant population shifts - and urbanization /urbanization (positives) dense populations - allows for a mix of cultures, ideas, race and gender roles. Urban communities also provide a safe haven for migrants, encouraging increased growth and the supply of cheap labour. Cities provided autonomy for women and others to break free from traditional roles and standards (negatives) of dense populations - leading to sanitation issues, the need for affordable housing, the urban poor (high crime rate), industrial accidents and political corruption 3. Farmer's Revolution: The rise of the populist party background of the House Act 1862 A. 160 acres were made available to every settler willing to be decimated by b. The settlers had to live on the land for five years, and improve it.c. The cost was a nominal fee of \$30, after which the land was returned to the settler, but during the five-year period, the land was exempt from debt. From 1862 to 1900, 500,000 families acquired land ownership in the West under this law (but it should be noted that 2,500,000 land was purchased from railroad and land companies and state governments during the same period). The maximum of 160 acres was not sufficient in the Great Plains, as in the Mississippi Valley (1) inadequate water supply (2) inadequate building materials; (2) inadequate water supply; (2) inadequate construction materials; (2) inadequate water supply; (2) inadequate construction materials; and (2) inadequate water supplies; and (2) inadequate water supplies. 3. Some trees - (3) the Great Plains were not the traditional type of border. (a) Severe drought and snowstorms that have plagued the region. (b) Up to 2/3 settlers abandoned the houses and returned eastward 4. Changes in agriculture in the post-Civil War era A. Favorable grain prices have led to a concentration of single money crops grown in the Great Plains including wheat or corn .b.c. Manufactured goods were purchased in the city or through postal homes including: Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward (who founded his company in 1877 in Chicago near the railroad) d. Larger and better equipment has enabled more and more agricultural space to be cultivated and harvested more quickly. Increasingly, the need for practices such as business to succeed in agriculture has arisen, but many farmers lack the necessary business skills (others have been blamed for their failure: railways, eastern bankers, or the federal government) the impact of urbanization on farmers 5. Farm Problems 1. One crop money - farmers connect themselves to produce one crop (price volatility) 2. Currency shortage - The concentration of wealth in N.E. has led to a stampede on the available currency. Printed notes sheets only to mimic the gold display. 3. High interest rates - with a lack of supply of money, interest rates rose to 40% and the result was 1/4 of farms in the Midwest run by tenants instead of 4 owners. High (a) Eastern industry benefited from the high customs duties of that era and burdened farmers.b. Low-priced products are sold in a competitive global market, while high-priced manufactured goods are protected in local markets. 6. Farmers' problems 5. Nature Rampage (Acts of God) A. The insect invasion destroyed millions of acres of crops - grasshoppers in the Midwest, Sousse balul in the south (1874, 1889) b. Floods and soil erosion followed by cycles of drought in the west through Mississippi after 1886, western Kansas 1887.c. at least 1/2 from western Kansas migrated back to the East by 1891 - in God we trusted, in Kansas. 6. Storage and/or freight fees A. Railways sometimes charge the most storage and shipping fees of the products it was worth, making it cheaper to burn grain sometimes as fuel than to ship it to market 7. There was no national organization - by 1890, almost half of the population was engaged in agriculture, yet they remained ill-organized, by their very nature, individual and independent. 7. Addressing the monetary supply ø crime of '73 à demonetization of silver (govt. stop drafting silver). ØBland-Allison Law (1878) à Silver Coin Limited to \$2-4 million. Per mo (based on the ratio of 16:1 from silver to gold). ØSherman Silver Buy Act (1890) § U.S. Treasury Must Purchase \$4.5 million. ounces of silver per month. The government deposited most of the silver in the U.S. Treasury instead of trading. 8. National Grange of Breeding Shepherds (Grange) A. Granger Movement was the first large-scale attempt by farmers to fight industrial influence B. Oliver Hudson Kelly founder of 1867 (1), introduced in Su Caro and soon spread across the South (2) by 1874; They felt economicrepression by the railroads that discriminated against the smallest farmers. They felt economically hurt by the national banking system which favored the industrialists and prevented the free flow of credit to small farming communities 9. Grangers efforts: (1) they tried to improve the plight of the farmer by establishing farmers cooperatives (2) an attempt to manufacture their harvesting machines failed due to mismanagement. (3) They succeeded in elevating the Ministry of Agriculture to the level of the Cabinet (4) they obtained rural and postal delivery services and entered the political arena of the state, where there was some success in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and they succeeded in organizing Grain elevators were achieved at the state level, but successes were subsequently restricted by Supreme Court decisions. 10. Granger decline - Membership eroded by 85 per cent by 1880 (1) the large, inoperable mass within the Organization led to divisions in the ranks. (2) Grange's association with many political movements has led to their decline. (3) Grange failed to secure a permanent and effective regulation of the railway (4) and the main reason was the failure of the Granger cooperatives, which went to pieces. , leaving a burden of skepticism and indebtedness. 11. In many states, many alliances have emerged between the Alliance movement, hoping to unite black and white farmers facing the same economic issues.b. The southern and northern alliances have been regionalized with their concerns.c. By 1890, various farmers' alliances had demanded a million d. and stressed the use of cooperatives to buy fertilizers and other supplies collectively to earn a cheaper price from an individual. All alliances agreed that farm prices were too low, transportation costs were too high, and that there was something wrong with America's financial system. Unfortunately, these alliances have adopted different policies throughout the country, and therefore have remained at best only regional in terms of effectiveness. Obstructed continues to divide their unit 12. The Populist Movement: The Platform for Madness? Early attempts at national unity - beginning in 1890 a. Agricultural interests in the West and South + Workers + Grangers + Greenbacks met in St. Louis in December 1889.b. The People's Party formed in Kansas June 1890 C. Southern Alliance + Association of Mutual Benefit farmers + Alliance of Colored Farmers met in Ocala Florida to draw up a list of grievances (1) Labor representatives called for a new establishment party (2) the South resisted its formation, fearing its formation, of the Black Rise Authority. Those who preferred a national effort were frustrated by the failure of agricultural efforts to liberate the Democratic Party or get Republicans to listen to their demands, and were encouraged by state-level successes when they united, and thus came together to unite in 1892. 13. Populist Movement: The Platform for Madness? issues raised. Regulation and government ownership of railways, telegraph and telephone b. free unlimited silver coin - their main issue c. The federal government issued legal tender bonds and abolished the national banks of Cadnock to issue the currency D. Income tax graduated E. A plan for the Treasury Sub-(Southern Innovation) to allow farmers to obtain loans for their non-repertoire when prices are low by storing goods in government warehouses until prices rise and then sell goods and repay the loans. Another anti-corporate package g. 8 hours For wage earners h. Immigration restrictions are unwanted I. Popular election to U.S. senators j. Electoral innovations such as initiative, referendum, and secret ballot. Restricting land ownership to U.S. citizens for. Initially called for full civil rights for all citizens (black members who could not vote were not good for the party), and undermined the People's Party's resistance to this in the South where it feared that blacks would gain political power. 14. The Metaphysical Duo and Brian William Jennings 15. U.S. People's Party • Omaha Platform, 1892 - A clear program of reforms and populist demands • Key items included: the abolition of the National Bank, sub-coffers, direct election of senators, government ownership of RRs, restricted immigration, and the re-muzzle of silver (inflation) • While most progressives in their ideals, many populists were anti-Semitic, anti-intellectual, and anti-urban/eastern. • Richard Hofstadter's thesis: The populist movement was both soft and dark • Soft - on the romantic agricultural life, unrealistic towardthe nation movement • Darkness - filled racism and prejudice, making it no more progressive than the other 16 major

political parties. Why populism failed • (1) Southern farmers did not abandon the Democratic Party (2) at the national level, the Democrats adopted the main populist issue, the silver free currency, which wrote their doom as a serious political partisan effort (3) farmers entered a period of relative prosperity from 1897 to 1920, making money more abundant and reducing demands for extreme financial reforms. Achievements of the Independent Farmers Movement • (1) Despite their failure as a viable third-party effort, many of their proposals were adopted over the next two decades, including (a) initiative and referendum adopted in several states (b) direct election of senators - 17th Amendment 1913 (c) Secret ballot in many approved states (d) progressive income tax passed in Cleveland allowed the imposition of Income tax of more than \$4,000, although the Supreme Court annulled it in Pollock in exchange for a farm loan and co., the 16th Amendment of 1913 made the income tax constitutional (e) an eight-hour working day for the real day (2) in general, the populists significantly liberalized the American political system but failed to reform the financial situation or achieve government ownership of the railroad, telephone or telegraph 17. Panic of 1893 • Panic of 1893 - The most severe depression in American history until the Great Depression of the 1930s • Defaulting on loans from Philadelphia and Redding Railroad led to the stock market collapse. Banks that were more invested in stocks soon failed. Within six months, 8,000 companies, 156 railway lines and more than 400 banks failed. • Excessive rapid expansion by railways and shrinking markets The economy led to unemployment of 20% • Coxie Army - April 1894 - Ohio businessman Jacob S. Coxie led a march, known as the Coxie Army, in Washington of about 500 unemployed workers who demanded relief, and the desire for a federal business program, the move ended with the arrest of the leaders. Straw Socialists • Pullman Strike, Homestead Strike and Coxie Army confirmed general instability and the rise of the Labour Movement (Socialist). 18. Cleveland's presidency • Dishonest attitude toward the economy • In a special session of Congress, Cleveland pushed for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, an issue that divided the Democratic Party. • Movement within the Democratic Party to press for a two-metal • Cleveland arranged a \$65 million loan from JP Morgan to be made in gold in 1895. Intended to strengthen U.S. Treasury holdings of gold • The addition of income tax did not come out of 2% on income over \$4,000 • Great business interests largely expanded and failed to address the panic of 1893 19. Silver Question • Binary Metal • Ratio 16 to 1: Silver coin to gold • Crime '73 • Symbolism of silver free - silver coin considered by some a win for the people 20. Election 1896 • William Jennings Bryan: The Great Year • A style of revival of rhetoric similar to Daniel Webster. Speaking like a gun siege • Birth of a modern campaign - Brian campaign strongly - 14 weeks, 29 states and more than 13,000 miles with more than 600 speeches. • In contrast, McKinley did not leave the front porch in Canton, Ohio • Paint Republican Brian as an anarchist and pro-socialist • Debtor pitted against creditor, West vs. East, farmers vs. industrialists, silver vs. gold 21. Brian Cross Gold Speech You do not press on the brow of this crown of thorns; Election 1896 • Why did Brian lose? • His focus on silver undermined efforts to build bridges for urban voters. • Did not form alliances with other groups. Painted as radical by the Republican Party and very inexperienced. • The McKinley campaign was well organized and highly funded. 16 million to \$1 million in campaign finance. 23. New Clear Fate and the Rise of the American Empire 24. The rise of imperialism • Increased importance of trade - Exports rose from \$234 million in 1865 to \$2.5 billion in 1914. • By 1913 manufactured goods outnumbered agriculture and the United States ranked behind Britain and Germany only in manufactured exports. Justification for imperialism • A new destiny is clear - the 1990s were a time to revive American pride and nationalism. • 1876 Centennial Celebration Reviewed American Achievements and National Unity After the Civil War • Josiah Strong Our Country, 1885 - Claimed Oxygenation superiority is a duty to spread values and civilization. As America goes, it goes into the 25th world. Americans must now begin to look abroad. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts wrote in a magazine article: In the interest of our trade . . . We should build the Nicaragua Canal, in order to protect that canal and for our commercial superiority in the Pacific, we should take control of the Hawaiian Islands and maintain our influence in Samoa . . . And when the Nicaragua Canal is built, the island of Cuba . . . It will become a necessity. . . Great nations are rapidly absorbing for their future expansion and defense of all the earth's waste. It is a movement that makes civilization and promotes race. As one of the world's major powers, the United States must not fall off the line. 26. New Navy: The Great White Fleet • Alfred T. Mahan - • The influence of the sea power on the captain's history that has popularized the idea that the United States needs to be a global naval force to protect its now booming export economy. • In addition, Mhan argued that colonies would be needed as naval bases in the Pacific. • Pan American Federation 1889 - The first U.S. effort to lead the hemisphere • Secretary of State James J. Blaine has established an international office aimed at promoting trade and cultural exchanges between the United States and Latin America. • Latin America viewed this effort to lead with suspicion. 27. Hawaii and Samoa • Hawaii becomes a United States protectorate in 1849 • 1875 Reciprocity Treaty - expansion of the sugar trade in HI • 1883 rights to the pearl harbor naval base established. • 1890 - McKinley Tariff • 1893 - Uprising against Queen Liliuokalani with the support of American businessmen • 1894 - Sanford Dole declares the Republic of Hawaii • 1898 - Hawaii is annex 28. Reconcentrado Policy in Cuba, 1896 • Spanish Policy - Reconcentrado • 1896 - Cuban rebels proved effective in guerrilla warfare against the Spanish Government in Cuba • Spain sent a new military ruler to Cuba, Valeriano Wheeler. • Martial law and repositioning policies have caused the deaths of many civilians, primarily due to poor sanitation in concentration camps. • Such deaths earned the title of butcher Wheeler. • McKinley hesitated to go to war with Spain, seeking a diplomatic solution to the Cuban problem 29. Trading Wars 1895-97 • Newspaper Trading Wars - 1895-97 William Randolph Hearst (New York Journal) Challenged Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911) (New York World) For Readers • War of journalism sympathetic to Cuban rebel freedom fighters against Spain • Both engaged in excitement or yellow press (stories of human interest involving scandal, or crimes - sexy Spanish contempt for the Americans, Spanish brutality against Cubans and the glorious adventures of Cuban rebels. 30. Yellow Press • De Lomé Message - February 9 - New York Heart Magazine and SF Examiner published a letter from Spanish Minister to the United States Enrique de Lumi Spanish editor and politician Jose Canalejas • (from McKinley) he is weak and catering to the rabble leaves the door open behind himself, while maintaining good conditions for the party jingoes • TR (who is assistant secretary of the Navy in 1897) comments that McKinley's spine is equal to the backbone of the us smin chocolate és to arrive in Havana on January 25 1898 without incident. = 31. Newspapers: War promoters? • When a war correspondent from Cuba reported that war was not imminent, Hirst reportedly sent him a telegram with this message: Please stay. You're making pictures and I'm going to supply the war. William Randolph Hearst owned the New York Journal and the San Francisco 32 Examiner. Spanish-American War • USS Mayne - February 15, 1898 - The U.S. warship Mayne was destroyed while lying in an anchor in the port of Havana, under still unclear circumstances. More than 250 men were killed, and a wave of discontent, exacerbated by sensational press coverage, swept across the country. • McKinley is under pressure by congressional war hawks • April 25, 1898 Congress declared war • A wonderful little war (John Hay) - lasted four months and resulted in significant territorial gains for the United States including the Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico and Cuba. 33. The emergence of Theodore Roosevelt nCuba - Teddy Roosevelt led the raw riders - a group of U.S. calvary at the Battle of San Juan Hill, 1898 nFirst (universally loved) war hero since Jackson. N.U.S. Capture puerto rico nTreaty Paris - what to do with the Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico and Cuba? 34. Capture of the Philippines • Brigadier General George Dewey - Battle of Manila Bay • Cuba was liberated from Spanish rule. • Spain abandoned Puerto Rico and the island of Guam. • The United States paid Spain \$20 million. To the Philippines. 35. Imperial Expansion • Cuba, 1898 • Philippines, 1898 • Alaska: Seward Folly, 1867 • Hawaii and Samoa • Guam • Puerto Rico • China: Open Door Policy, 1899 • Japan: Kanagawa Treaty, 1854 1854

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