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Strikebreaking in the 1890s

Two massive strikes in the last decade of the 19th century demonstrated both the growing discontent of labor and the continued power of management to prevail in industrial disputes.

Homestead Strike Henry Clay Frick, the manager of Andrew Carnegie's Homestead Steel plant near Pittsburgh, precipitated a strike in 1892 by cutting wages by nearly 20 percent. Frick used the weapons of the lockout, private guards, and strikebreakers to defeat the steelworkers' walkout after five months. The failure of the Homestead strike set back the union movement in the steel industry until the New Deal in the 1930s.

Pullman Strike Even more alarming to conservatives was a strike of workers living in George Pullman's company town near Chicago. Pullman manufactured the famous railroad sleeping cars known as Pullman cars. In 1894, he announced a general cut in wages and fired the leaders of the workers' delegation who came to bargain with him. The workers at Pullman laid down their tools and appealed for help from the American Railroad Union whose leader, Eugene V. Debs, directed railroad workers not to handle any trains with Pullman cars. The union's boycott tied up rail transportation across the country.

Railroad owners supported Pullman by linking Pullman cars to mail trains. They then appealed to President Grover Cleveland, persuading him to use the army to keep the mail trains running. A federal court issued an injunction forbidding interference with the operation of the mail and ordering railroad workers to abandon the boycott and the strike. For failing to respond to this injunction, Debs and other union leaders were arrested and jailed. The jailing of Debs and others effectively ended the strike. In the case of In re Debs (1895), the Supreme Court approved the use of court injunctions against strikes, which gave employers a very powerful weapon to break unions. After serving a six-month jail sentence, Debs concluded that more radical solutions were needed to cure labor's problems. He turned to socialism and the American Socialist party, which he helped to found in 1900.

By 1900, only 3 percent of American workers belonged to unions. Management held the upper hand in labor disputes, with government generally taking its side. However, people were beginning to recognize the need for a better balance between the demands of employers and employees to avoid the numerous strikes and violence that characterized the late 19th century.

Regional Differences During the Gilded Age, industrial growth was concentrated in the Northeast and Midwest regions, the parts of the country with the largest populations, the most capital, and the best transportation. As industry grew, these regions developed more cities, attracted more immigrants and migrants from rural areas, and created more middle-class jobs. The next chapter will analyze the development of the West and South during this period.

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LIMITS OF A SUPERPOWER, THE SEVENTIES: 1969-1980

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Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Negotiable instruments are not legal tender except:
 - a. when they are being tendered and cashed in the ordinary course of the business of a business
 - b. when they are cashed in the ordinary course of business
 - c. when they are cashed through a certified check
 - d. when they are cashed through a bank or public officer
2. A negotiable instrument is payable to order or to the order of:
 - a. whom it is payable to
 - b. whom it is payable to or to the order of
 - c. whom it is payable to or to the order of or to the order of the person to whom it is payable
 - d. whom it is payable to or to the order of or to the order of the person to whom it is payable
3. An instrument payable to order is negotiable by:
 - a. delivery and payment
 - b. endorsement and delivery
 - c. endorsement and payment
 - d. delivery and payment
4. The words are essential to "bearer" except for one:
 - a. Bearer or holder
 - b. Bearer or order of the bearer or person to whom it is payable
 - c. Order of the bearer
 - d. To the order of the bearer
5. Which of the following statements is true as to order?
 - a. An order instrument is negotiable by delivery of the instrument
 - b. An order instrument is negotiable by endorsement and delivery of the instrument
 - c. An order instrument is negotiable by delivery of the instrument or by endorsement and delivery of the instrument
 - d. An order instrument is negotiable by delivery of the instrument or by endorsement and delivery of the instrument

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He conquered all the Western Territory C. if Southerners took an oath to the Union and accepted the emancipation of slaves they would be pardoned 2. republicans became more radical in an effort to remain dominant 2. Congress rejected the presidential plan for reconstruction in a report made by a joint committee of the Senate 5. Tweed Ring stole \$200 million from NY taxpayers B. Johnson vetoed 2 bills - a bill increasing services offered by the Freedman's Bureau - a bill nullifying Black Codes 6. Its greatest success was building schools that educated African Americans III. became sharecroppers or tenants 2. who took an oath of allegiance to the Union and US Constit and accepted the emancipation of slaves- A state gov could be reestablished and accepted as legitimate by the US president as soon as >10% of the voters in that state took the loyalty oath- Proclamation meant that each state required to rewrite state constitution to eliminate slavery- Policy designed to shorten the war and give added weight to his Emancipation proclamation- Wade-Davis Bill (1864)- Many Repubs disagreed bc believed that it would give too much power to secessionists- Wade-Davis Bill proposed more demanding terms for Reconstruction- 50% of voters of a state to take a loyalty oath and only non-Confederates could voter for a new state constitution- Lincoln didn't sign the bill- Tense situation over Recon policies between Lincoln and Congress- Freedmen's Bureau- March 1865: Congress created new agency the Freedmen's Bureau (the Bureau of Refugee, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands)- Acted as early welfare agency - provided food, shelter, and medical aid to newly freedmen who were struggling- Tried to resettle freed blacks but effort thwarted by president Johnson- Greatest success in education- General Oliver O. republicans were mad at Johnson 4. other actions by grant 1. as soon as 10% of voters in a state took the loyalty oath the state gov't would be reestablished II. required 50% of voters to take the loyalty oath and only non-Confederates could vote for a new state constitution 3. welfare agency created by Congress to help newly freed African Americans and homeless whites 2. Credit Mobilier-fake RR 3. Congress passed the Reconstruction Acts of 1867 which put the South under military occupation 6. Congress passed the Tenure of office Act to protect Republicans in the cabinet Andrew Johnson was impeached for violating this Act but remained in office V. Redeemers in the South began to revive the old idea of white supremacy 2. Lincoln vetoed this bill B. Congress passed the Amnesty Act of 1872 that removed the last restrictions on the Confederates 3. Johnson's plan 1. Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction 1. Compromise of 1877 -Hayes could be the president if he removed all troops from the South so he did this Military occupation of the South ended and the Supreme Court struck down reconstruction laws ending reconstruction Period 5: 1848 - 1877Chapter 15: Reconstruction, 1863-1877 [291 - 304]Due Date: 12/8Reconstruction Plans of Lincoln and Johnson-Lincoln viewed Confed as disloyal minority- Lincoln's Policies- Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (1863)- Lincoln set up process for political reconstruction--reconstructing state gov's in South so that Unionists were in charge- Proclamation provided: - Full presidential pardons granted to most Conf. End of Reconstruction 1. Southern stae legislatures adopted Black Codes which restricted the rights and movement of African Americans and established a labor contracting system that was pretty much slavery 5. Congress passed the 14th Amendment- all people born or naturalized in the US have rights that must be protected 4. similar to Lincoln's 10% plan 2. disfranchised all former leaders of the Confederates and Confederates with more than \$20,000 3. Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction A. Objections to Lincoln's Plan A.Wade-Davis Bill 1. passed by republicans in Congress 2. Johnson campaigned against republicans running for Congress but they still won a majority IV. Freedmen's Bureau 1. 200,000 Af Ams to read- Federal funding stopped in 1870- Lincoln's Last Speech- Last public address April 11, 1865- Encouraged Southerners to accept Louisiana as a reconstructed state- Addresses controversial question of whether freedmen should be able to vote (yes)- Assassinated three days later- Johnson and Reconstruction-Southern Dem, White supremacist, clashed with congress about slavery issue- Johnson's Reconstruction Policy- May 1865: Johnson issued own Recon proclamation similar to 10% plan- Provided for the disfranchisement (loss to vote and hold office) of all former leaders and officeholders of the Confed and Confederates with more than \$20,000 in taxable property- President retained power to grant individual pardons to disloyal Southerners-Many presidential pardons - many former CSA leaders back in office by fall of migrated to frontier states VI. and the 15th Amendment-all citizens can vote 5. Hayes(R) -Hayes won in an electoral commission vote of 8-7 -Democrats were mad 4. Freedmen 1. Panic of 1873 was caused by overspeculation VII. congress overrode Johnson's vetoes of Freedman's Bureau Act and the First Civil Rights Act 3. Grant's Administration A. Howard led establishment of 3,000 schools for freed blacks- Taught approx. fought and crushed Southern resistance like the KKK 2. I. Corruption 1. Congressional Reconstruction 1. election of 1876 Tilden(D) vs. spoils system- giving federal jobs to supporters 2.

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