

AP United States History Reading Guide Chapter 18 & 19: 1880-1917

- ❖ Thomas Edison
 - American inventor and physicist who took out more than 1,000 patents in his lifetime. He invented the telegraph, microphone, and light bulb. Designed the first power plant, making possible the widespread distribution of electricity, including flamethrowers, periscopes, and torpedoes
- ❖ John Muir
 - Scottish-born American naturalist, author, and early advocate of preservation of wilderness in the United States. His letters, essays, and books telling of his adventures in nature, especially in the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, have been read by millions. His activism helped to save the Yosemite Valley, Sequoia National Park and other wilderness areas
- ❖ Frances Willard
 - This pious leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union wished to eliminate the sale of alcohol and thereby "make the world more homelike." Her ecumenical "do every thing" reform sensibility encouraged some women to take the leap toward more radical causes like woman suffrage, while allowing more conservative women to stick comfortably with temperance work.
- ❖ Ida B. Wells
 - African American journalist. Published statistics about lynching, urged African Americans to protest by refusing to ride streetcars or shop in white owned stores
- ❖ Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens)
 - He was America's most popular author, but also renowned platform lecturer. He lived from 1835 to 1910. Used "romantic" type literature with comedy to entertain his audiences. In 1873 along with the help of Charles Dudley Warner he wrote *The Gilded Age*. This is why the time period is called the "Gilded Age". The greatest contribution he made to American literature was the way he captured the frontier realism and humor through the dialect his characters use.
- ❖ Billy Sunday
 - American fundamentalist minister; he used colorful language and powerful sermons to drive home the message of salvation through Jesus and to oppose radical and progressive groups.
- ❖ Booker T. Washington
 - An ex-slave founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1881. He stressed patience, manual training and hard work for blacks. Made the Atlanta Compromise speech.
- ❖ Plessy v. Ferguson

- An 1869 Supreme Court case that ruled that racially segregated railroad cars and other public facilities, if they claimed to be "separate but equal," were permissible according to the Fourteenth Amendment.
- ❖ Young Men's Christian Association
 - Introduced in Boston in 1851, the YMCA promoted muscular Christianity, combining evangelism with athletic facilities where men could make themselves "clean and strong."
- ❖ Negro Leagues
 - All-African American professional baseball teams where black men could showcase athletic ability and race pride. The leagues thrived until the desegregation of baseball after World War II.
- ❖ Sierra Club
 - An organization founded in 1892 that was dedicated to the enjoyment and preservation of America's great mountains (including the Sierra Nevadas) and wilderness environments. Encouraged by such groups, national and state governments began to set aside more public lands for preservation and recreation.
- ❖ National Park Service
 - A federal agency founded in 1916 that provided comprehensive oversight of the growing system of national parks.
- ❖ National Audubon Society
 - Named in honor of antebellum naturalist John James Audubon, a national organization formed in 1901 that advocated for broader government protections for wildlife.
- ❖ Comstock Act
 - An 1873 law that prohibited circulation of "obscene literature," defined as including most information on sex, reproduction, and birth control.
- ❖ Liberal Arts
 - A form of education pioneered by President Charles W. Eliot at Harvard University, whereby students chose from a range of electives, shaping their own curricula as they developed skills in research, critical thinking, and leadership.
- ❖ Atlanta Compromise
 - An 1895 address by Booker T. Washington that urged whites and African Americans to work together for the progress of all. Delivered at the Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta, the speech was widely interpreted as approving racial segregation.
- ❖ Maternalism
 - The belief that women should contribute to civic and political life through their special talents as mothers, Christians, and moral guides. Maternalists put this ideology into action by creating dozens of social reform organizations.
- ❖ Woman's Christian Temperance Union

- An organization advocating the prohibition of liquor that spread rapidly after 1879, when charismatic Frances Willard became its leader. Advocating suffrage and a host of reform activities, it launched tens of thousands of women into public life and was the first nationwide organization to identify and condemn domestic violence.
- ❖ National Association of Colored Women
 - An organization created in 1896 by African American women to provide community support. Through its local clubs, the NACW arranged for the care of orphans, founded homes for the elderly, advocated temperance, and undertook public health campaigns.
- ❖ National American Woman Suffrage Association
 - Women's suffrage organization created in 1890 by the union of the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Organization. Up to national ratification of suffrage in 1920, the NAWSA played a central role in campaigning for women's right to vote.
- ❖ Feminism
 - The ideology that women should enter the public sphere not only to work on behalf of others, but also for their own equal rights and advancement. Feminists moved beyond advocacy of women's voting rights to seek greater autonomy in professional careers, property rights, and personal relationships.
- ❖ Natural Selection
 - Charles Darwin's theory that when individual members of a species are born with random genetic mutations that better suit them for their environment--for example, camouflage coloring for a moth--these characteristics, since they are genetically transmissible, become dominant in future generations.
- ❖ Social Darwinism
 - An idea, actually formulated not by Charles Darwin but not by British philosopher and sociologist Herbert Spencer, that human society advanced through ruthless competition and the "survival of the fittest."
- ❖ Eugenics
 - An emerging "science" of human breeding in the late nineteenth century that argued that mental deficient people should be prevented from reproducing.
- ❖ Realism
 - A movement that called for writers and artists to picture daily life as precisely and truly as possible.
- ❖ Naturalism
 - A literary movement that suggested that human beings were not so much rational agents and shapers of their own destinies as blind victims of forces beyond their control.
- ❖ Modernism

- A movement that questioned the ideals of progress and order, rejected realism, and emphasized new cultural forms. Modernism became the first great literary and artistic movement of the twentieth century and remains influential today.
- ❖ American Protective Association
 - A powerful political organization of militant Protestants, which for a brief period in the 1890s counted more than 2 million members. In its virulent anti-Catholicism and calls for restrictions on immigrants, the APA prefigured the revived Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s.
- ❖ Social Gospel
 - A movement to renew religious faith through dedication to public welfare and social justice, reforming both society and the self through Christian service.
- ❖ Fundamentalism
 - A term adopted by Protestants, between the 1890s and 1910s, who rejected modernism and historical interpretations of scripture and asserted the literal truth of the Bible. Fundamentalists have historically seen secularism and religious relativism as markers of sin that will be punished by God.
- ❖ Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - Was an American abolitionist and author. Her novel Uncle Tom's Cabin was a depiction of life for African-Americans under slavery; it reached millions as a novel and play,
- ❖ Hinton R. Helper
 - Book entitled 'Impending Crisis of the South' that stirred trouble. Attempted to prove that indirectly the non-slave holding whites were the ones who suffered the most from slavery; the book was banned in the South but countless copies were distributed as campaign material for republicans
- ❖ John Brown
 - Was a militant abolitionist that took radical extremes to make his views clear. In May of 1856, Brown led a group of his followers to Pottawattamie Creek and launched a bloody attack against pro-slavery men killing five people. This began violent retaliation against Brown and his followers. This violent attack against slavery helped give Kansas its nickname, "bleeding Kansas".
- ❖ James Buchanan
 - Was the 15th President of the United States. He is the only president from Pennsylvania, the only president who remained a lifelong bachelor, and the last president born in the 18th century.
- ❖ Charles Sumner
 - He was an unpopular senator from Mass., and a leading abolitionist. In 1856, he made an assault in the pro-slavery of South Carolina and the South in his coarse speech, "The Crime Against Kansas." The insult angered Congressman Brooks of South Carolina. Brooks walked up to

- Sumner's desk and beat him unconscious. This violent incident helped touch off the war between the North and the South.
- ❖ John C. Fremont
 - Was an American military officer, explorer, and the first candidate of the anti-slavery Republican Party for the office of President of the United States
 - ❖ Dred Scott
 - Was a black slave who had lived with his master for five years in Illinois and Wisconsin territory. He sued for his freedom on the basis of his long residence in free territory. The Dred Scott court decision was handed down by the Supreme Court on March 6, 1857. The Supreme Court ruled that Dred Scott was a black slave and not a citizen. Hence, he could not sue in a federal court.
 - ❖ Roger Taney
 - He was Chief Justice for the Dred Scott case. A decision was made on March 6, 1857. Roger Taney ruled against Dred Scott. Scott was suing for freedom because of his long residence in free territory. He was denied freedom because he was property and his owner could take him into any territory and legally hold him as a slave. This court ruling was major cause in starting the Civil War.
 - ❖ John C. Breckenridge
 - Was the vice-president elected in 1856. Breckenridge was nominated for the presidential election of 1860 for the Southern Democrats. After Democrats split, the Northern Democrats would no longer support him. Breckenridge favored the extension of slavery, but was not a Disunionist. Breckenridge also wanted to keep the Union together, but when the polls started he couldn't even get the votes of his own party.
 - ❖ John Bell
 - Nominated for presidency in 1860 by the Constitutional Union Party, which formed a split in the Union. He was a compromise candidate.
 - ❖ Abraham Lincoln
 - Nicknamed "Old Abe" and "Honest Abe"; born in Kentucky to impoverished parents and mainly self-educated; a Springfield lawyer. Republicans chose him to run against Senator Douglas (a Democrat) in the senatorial elections of 1858. Although he lost victory to senatorship that year, Lincoln came to be one of the most prominent northern politicians and emerged as a Republican nominee for president. Although he won the presidential elections of 1860, he was a minority and sectional president (he was not allowed on the ballot in ten southern states).
 - ❖ Jefferson Davis
 - Was an American statesman and leader of the Confederacy during the American Civil War, serving as President of the Confederate States of America for its entire history, from 1861 to 1865.
 - ❖ John Crittenden

- A Senator of Kentucky, that fathered two sons: one became a general in the Union Army, the other a general in the Confederate Army. He is responsible for the Crittenden Compromise. This augments the fact that the war was often between families, and its absurdity. Kentucky and other states were split up between the Union and Confederacy, and both in the North and South sent people to the other side. This makes it clear that the war is primarily over slavery.
- ❖ Self determination
 - In politics, the right of a people to assert its own national identity or form of government with outside influence
- ❖ Southern nationalism
 - The idea that the south would develop into its own country like, its how they became the confederates
- ❖ Uncle Tom's Cabin
 - Anti-slavery book which alarmed previously unconcerned Northerners about slavery
- ❖ The Impending Crisis of the South
 - A book written by Hinton Helper. Helper hated both slavery and blacks and used this book to try to prove that non-slave owning whites were the ones who suffered the most from slavery. The non-aristocrat from N.C. had to go to the North to find a publisher that would publish his book.
- ❖ New England Immigrant Aid Society
 - 1854 was created to pay antislavery settlers to go into Kansas, so when the state voted on whether or not to allow slavery the vote would be on the antislavery side.
- ❖ Pottawatomie Creek massacre
 - In reaction to the sacking of Lawrence by pro-slavery forces, John Brown and a band of abolitionist settlers killed five pro-slavery settlers north of Pottawatomie Creek in Franklin County, Kansas
- ❖ Lecompton Constitution
 - Pro-slave constitution that got voted in for Kansas after anti-slavery people boycotted the election
- ❖ "Bleeding Kansas"
 - Kansas was being disputed for free or slave soil during 1854-1857, by popular sovereignty. In 1857, there were enough free-soilers to overrule the slave-soilers. So many people were feuding that disagreements eventually led to killing in Kansas between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces.
- ❖ American (Know-Nothing) Party
 - Developed from the order of the Star Spangled Banner and was made up of nativists. This party was organized due to its secretiveness and in 1865 nominated the ex-president Fillmore. These super-patriots were antforeigner and anti-Catholic and adopted the slogan "American's must

- rule America!" Remaining members of the Whig party also backed Fillmore for President.
- ❖ Dred Scott decision
 - A Missouri slave sued for his freedom, claiming that his four year stay in the northern portion of the Louisiana Territory made free land by the Missouri Compromise had made him a free man. The U.S, Supreme Court decided he couldn't sue in federal court because he was property, not a citizen.
 - ❖ Panic of 1857
 - The California gold rush increased inflation; speculation in land and railroads "ripped economic fabric"; hit the North harder than South because the South had cotton as a staple source of income; the North wanted free land from the government; drove Southerners closer to a showdown; caused an increase in tariffs; gave Republicans an issue for the election of 1860.
 - ❖ Lincoln-Douglass debates
 - Lincoln challenged Stephen Douglas to a series of 7 debates. Though Douglas won the senate seat, these debates gave Lincoln fame and helped him to later on win the presidency. These debates were a foreshadowing of the Civil War.
 - ❖ Freeport Doctrine
 - Occurred in Freeport, Illinois during the debates of Lincoln and Douglas for senator. This was a question that Lincoln asked Douglas that made Douglas answer in such a way that the South would know that he was not truly supporting them.
 - ❖ Harpers Ferry raid
 - Occurred in October of 1859. John Brown of Kansas attempted to create a major revolt among the slaves. He wanted to ride down the river and provide the slaves with arms from the North, but he failed to get the slaves organized. Brown was captured. The effects of Harper's Ferry Raid were as such: the South saw the act as one of treason and were encouraged to separate from the North, and Brown became a martyr to the northern abolitionist cause.
 - ❖ Constitutional Union party
 - Also known as the "do-nothings" or "Old Gentlemen's" party; 1860 election; it was a middle of the road group that feared for the Union- consisted mostly of Whigs and Know-Nothings, met in Baltimore and nominated John Bell from Tennessee as candidate for presidency-the slogan for this candidate was "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the laws."
 - ❖ Crittenden Compromise
 - 1860 - attempt to prevent Civil War by Senator Crittenden - offered a Constitutional amendment recognizing slavery in the territories south of

the 36°30' line, noninterference by Congress with existing slavery, and compensation to the owners of fugitive slaves - defeated by Republicans