

APUSH TERMS 701-735

701. Slaughterhouse Cases

A series of post-Civil War Supreme Court cases containing the first judicial pronouncements on the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. The Court held that these amendments had been adopted solely to protect the rights of freed blacks, and could not be extended to guarantee the civil rights of other citizens against deprivations of due process by state governments. These rulings were disapproved by later decisions.

702. Civil Rights Act of 1875

Prohibited discrimination against blacks in public place, such as inns, amusement parks, and on public transportation. Declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

703. Civil Rights Cases

1883 - These state Supreme Court cases ruled that Constitutional amendments against discrimination applied only to the federal and state governments, not to individuals or private institutions. Thus the government could not order segregation, but restaurants, hotels, and railroads could. Gave legal sanction to Jim Crow laws.

704. Lynching

The practice of an angry mob hanging a perceived criminal without regard to due process. In the South, blacks who did not behave as the inferiors to whites might be lynched by white mobs.

705. Booker T. Washington (1857-1915), Tuskegee Institute

(1856-1915) An educator who urged blacks to better themselves through education and economic advancement, rather than by trying to attain equal rights. In 1881 he founded the first formal school for blacks, the Tuskegee Institute.

706. "The Atlanta Compromise"

Booker T. Washington's speech encouraged blacks to seek a vocational education in order to rise above their second-class status in society.

707. George Washington Carver (1860-1943)

A black chemist and director of agriculture at the Tuskegee Institute, where he invented many new uses for peanuts. He believed that education was the key to improving the social status of blacks.

708. W. E. B. DuBois (1868-1963)

A black orator and essayist. Helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He disagreed with Booker T. Washington's theories, and took a militant position on race relations.

709. "Talented Tenth"

According to W. E. B. DuBois, the ten percent of the black population that had the talent to bring respect and equality to all blacks.

710. *Plessey v. Ferguson*, "Separate but equal"

1896 - Plessey was a black man who had been instructed by the NAACP to refuse to ride in the train car reserved for blacks. The NAACP hoped to force a court decision on segregation. However, the Supreme Court ruled against Plessey and the NAACP, saying that segregated facilities for whites and blacks were legal as long as the facilities were of equal quality.

711. Jim Crow laws

State laws which created a racial caste system in the South. They included the laws which prevented blacks from voting and those which created segregated facilities.

712. Disenfranchisement, *Williams v. Mississippi*

1898 - The Mississippi supreme court ruled that poll taxes and literacy tests, which took away blacks' right to vote (a practice known as "disenfranchisement"), were legal.

713. Grandfather Clause

Said that a citizen could vote only if his grandfather had been able to vote. At the time, the grandfathers of black men in the South had been slaves with no right to vote. Another method for disenfranchising blacks.

714. Niagara Movement

A group of black and white reformers, including W. E. B. DuBois. They organized the NAACP in 1909.

715. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Founded in 1909 by a group of black and white intellectuals.

716. "The Crisis"

The NAACP's pamphlet, which borrowed the name from Thomas Paine's speech about the American Revolution.

717. Homestead Act

1862 - Provided free land in the West to anyone willing to settle there and develop it. Encouraged westward migration.

718. Granger Movement

1867 - Nation Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. A group of agrarian organizations that worked to increase the political and economic power of farmers. They opposed corrupt business practices and monopolies, and supported relief for debtors. Although technically not a political party, local granges led to the creation of a number of political parties, which eventually joined with the growing labor movement to form the Progressive Party.

719. Barbed wire, Joseph Glidden

He marketed the first barbed wire, solving the problem of how to fence cattle in the vast open spaces of the Great Plains where lumber was scarce, thus changing the American West.

720. Indian Appropriations Act

1851 - The U.S. government reorganized Indian land and moved the Indians onto reservations.

721. Plains Indians

Posed a serious threat to western settlers because, unlike the Eastern Indians from early colonial days, the Plains Indians possessed rifles and horses.

722. Battle of the Little Big Horn

1876 - General Custer and his men were wiped out by a coalition of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse.

723. Chief Joseph

Lead the Nez Perce during the hostilities between the tribe and the U.S. Army in 1877. His speech "I Will Fight No More Forever" mourned the young Indian men killed in the fighting.

724. Battle of Wounded Knee

1890 - The Sioux, convinced they had been made invincible by magic, were massacred by troops at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

725. Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*

A muckraker whose book exposed the unjust manner in which the U.S. government had treated the Indians. Protested the Dawes Severalty Act.

726. Dawes Severalty Act, 1887

Also called the General Allotment Act, it tried to dissolve Indian tribes by redistributing the land. Designed to forestall growing Indian poverty, it resulted in many Indians losing their lands to speculators.

727. Frederick Jackson Turner, *Frontier Thesis*

American historian who said that humanity would continue to progress as long as there was new land to move into. The frontier provided a place for homeless and solved social problems.

728. Safety Valve Thesis

Proposed by Frederick Jackson Turner to explain America's unique non-European culture, held that people who couldn't succeed in eastern society could move west for cheap land and a new start.

729. Comstock Lode

Rich deposits of silver found in Nevada in 1859.

730. "Crime of 1873"

Referred to the coinage law of 1873 which eliminated silver money from circulation. Name given by people who opposed paper money.

731. Bland-Allison Act

1878 - Authorized coinage of a limited number of silver dollars and "silver certificate" paper money. First of several government subsidies to silver producers in depression periods. Required government to buy between \$2 and \$4 million worth of silver. Created a partial dual coinage system referred to as "limping bimetallism." Repealed in 1900.

732. Sherman Silver Purchase Act

1890 - Directed the Treasury to buy even larger amounts of silver than the Bland-Allison Act and at inflated prices. The introduction of large quantities of overvalued silver into the economy led to a run on the federal gold reserves, leading to the Panic of 1893. Repealed in 1893.

733. Bimetallism

Use of two metals, gold and silver, for currency as America did with the Bland-Allison Act and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. Ended in 1900 with the enactment of the Gold Standard Act.

734. "Coin" Harvey

Proposed a plan for bimetallism with a standard of 16 to 1, with gold worth 16 times as much as silver.

735. Free Silver

Movement for using silver in all aspects of currency. Not adopted because all other countries used a gold standard.