

APUSH TERMS 666-700

666. Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), *The Gospel of Wealth*

Carnegie was an American millionaire and philanthropist who donated large sums of money for public works. His book argued that the wealthy have an obligation to give something back to society.

667. Herbert Spencer (1820-1903)

British, developed a system of philosophy based on the theory of evolution, believed in the primacy of personal freedom and reasoned thinking. Sought to develop a system whereby all human endeavors could be explained rationally and scientifically.

668. Henry Ward Beecher (1813-1889)

Minister who worked against slavery in Kansas Border War, promoted civil service reform.

669. Dwight L. Moody (1837-1899)

Evangelist who preached the social gospel in Chicago and started Sunday School to teach poor immigrants English, American culture and the gospel. He put the Social Gospel into action.

670. Social Gospel

A movement in the late 1800s / early 1900s which emphasized charity and social responsibility as a means of salvation.

671. Salvation Army, YMCA

Provided food, housing, and supplies for the poor and unemployed.

672. Walter Rauschenbusch

New York clergyman who started the social gospel, worked to alleviate poverty, and worked in the most crime ridden part of New York City, Hell's Kitchen because he felt that those are the people whom Jesus would minister to.

673. Washington Gladden

Congregationalist minister who followed the social gospel and supported social reform. A prolific writer whose newspaper columns and many books made him a national leader of the Social gospel movement. He fought for workers' rights and for the right of unions to organize.

674. *Rerum Novarum*

1891 - Pope Leo XII's call to the Catholic Church to work to alleviate social problems such as poverty.

675. Charles Sheldon, *In His Steps Proofed Through Here*

A very popular collection of sermons which encouraged young people to emulate Christ. Wrote book called *In His Steps* which depicted what would happen if an entire town lived by one principle for one year – "What would Jesus do?"

676. Mary Baker Eddy (1871-1910)

Founded the Church of Christian Scientists and set forth the basic doctrine of Christian Science.

677. Johns Hopkins University

A private university which emphasized pure research. Its entrance requirements were unusually strict -- applicants needed to have already earned a college degree elsewhere in order to enroll.

678. Charles W. Elliot, Harvard University

He was the president of Harvard University, and started the policy of offering elective classes in addition to the required classes.

679. Morrill Act

1862 - Set aside public land in each state to be used for building colleges.

680. Land Grant Colleges: A&M, A&T, A&I

These colleges were built on the land designated by the Morrill Act of 1862. Their focus were to foster agriculture, manufacturing and industry instead of the liberal arts, which most colleges focused on

681. Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backwards*, 2000-1887

1888 - Utopian novel which predicted the U.S. would become a socialist state in which the government would own and oversee the means of production and would unite all people under moral laws.

682. Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*

Said that poverty was the inevitable side-effect of progress.

683. The Single Tax

A flat tax proposed by Henry George. (A flat tax is one in which every person pays the same amount, regardless of whether they are rich or poor.)

684. "Gilded Age"

A name for the late 1800s, coined by Mark Twain to describe the tremendous increase in wealth caused by the industrial age and the ostentatious lifestyles it allowed the very rich. The great industrial success of the U.S. and the fabulous lifestyles of the wealthy hid the many social problems of the time, including a high poverty rate, a high crime rate, and corruption in the government.

685. Nouveau riche

French for "new rich." Referred to people who had become rich through business rather than through having been born into a rich family. The nouveau riche made up much of the American upper class of the late 1800s.

686. Stephen Crane (1871-1900)

Writer who introduced grim realism to the American novel. His major work, *The Red Badge of Courage* is a psychological study of a Civil War soldier. Crane had never been near a war when he wrote it, but later he was a reporter in the Spanish-American War.

687. Mark Twain

Master of satire. A regionalist writer who gave his stories "local color" through dialects and

detailed descriptions. His works include *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, "The Amazing Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," and stories about the American West.

688. Winslow Homer

A Realist painter known for his seascapes of New England.

689. Joseph Pulitzer

A muckraker who designed the modern newspaper format (factual articles in one section, editorial and opinion articles in another section).

690. William Randolph Hearst

Newspaper publisher who adopted a sensationalist style. His reporting was partly responsible for igniting the Spanish-American War.

691. Susan B. Anthony

(1820-1906) She was an early leader of the women's suffrage (right to vote) movement, co-founded the National Women's Suffrage Association with Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1869.

692. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

(1815-1902) A suffragette who, with Lucretia Mott, organized the first convention on women's rights, held in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848. Issued the Declaration of Sentiments which declared men and women to be equal and demanded the right to vote for women. Co-founded the National Women's Suffrage Association with Susan B. Anthony in 1869.

693. Carrie Chapman Catt

(1859-1947) A suffragette who was president of the National Women's Suffrage Association, and founder of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Instrumental in obtaining passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

694. Alice Paul

A suffragette and feminist who believed that giving women the right to vote would eliminate the corruption in politics.

695. Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)

A group of women who advocated total abstinence from alcohol and who worked to get laws passed against alcohol.

696. Carry A. Nation (1846-1901)

A prohibitionist. She believed that bars and other liquor-related businesses should be destroyed, and was known for attacking saloons herself with a hatchet.

697. Clara Barton

Superintendent of Nurses for the Union Army during the Civil War, founded the American Red Cross in 1881.

698. Mississippi Plan

1890 - In order to vote in Mississippi, citizens had to display the receipt which proved they had

paid the poll tax and pass a literacy test by reading and interpreting a selection from the Constitution. Prevented blacks, who were generally poor and uneducated, from voting.

699. "New South," Henry Grady (1850-1889)

1886 - His speech said that the South wanted to grow, embrace industry, and eliminate racism and Confederate separatist feelings. The term was an attempt to get Northern businessmen to invest in the South.

700. Joel Chandler Harris (1848-1908)

Wrote the "Uncle Remus" stories, which promoted African American stereotypes and used them for humor.