

APUSH TERMS 736-770

736. Depression of 1893

Profits dwindled, businesses slid into debt and went bankrupt. Caused loss of business confidence and 20% of the workforce became unemployed. It led to the Pullman strike.

737. Coxey's Army

1893 - Group of unemployed workers led by Jacob Coxey who marched from Ohio to Washington to draw attention to the plight of workers and to ask for government relief. Government arrested the leaders and broke up the march in Washington.

738. Repeal of Sherman's Silver Purchase Act

1893 - Act repealed by President Cleveland to protect gold reserves.

739. Farmer's Alliance

Movement which focused on cooperation between farmers. They all agreed to sell crops at the same high prices to eliminate competition. Not successful.

740. Populist Party platform, Omaha platform

Officially named the People's Party, but commonly known as the Populist Party, it was founded in 1891 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Wrote a platform for the 1892 election (running for president-James Weaver, vice president-James Field) in which they called for free coinage of silver and paper money; national income tax; direct election of senators; regulation of railroads; and other government reforms to help farmers. The party was split between South and West.

741. Williams Jennings Bryan

Three-time candidate for president for the Democratic Party, nominated because of support from the Populist Party. He never won, but was the most important Populist in American history. He later served as Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of State (1913-1915).

742. "Cross of Gold" Speech

Given by Bryan on June 18, 1896. He said people must not be "crucified on a cross of gold", referring to the Republican proposal to eliminate silver coinage and adopt a strict gold standard.

743. Gold Standard Act

1900 - This was signed by McKinley. It stated that all paper money would be backed only by gold. This meant that the government had to hold gold in reserve in case people decided they wanted to trade in their money. Eliminated silver coins, but allowed paper Silver Certificates issued under the Bland-Allison Act to continue to circulate.

744. Supreme Court: *Legal Tender* cases

1870, 1871 - A series of cases that challenged whether the paper "greenbacks" issued during the Civil War constituted legal tender, i.e., whether they were valid currency. The Supreme Court declared that greenbacks were not legal tender and their issuance had been unconstitutional.

745. Supreme Court: *Minor v. Happensett*

1875 - Limited the right to vote to men.

746. Supreme Court: *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company v. Illinois*

1886 - Stated that individual states can control trade in their states, but cannot regulate railroads coming through them. Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over interstate commerce. States cannot regulate or place restrictions on businesses which only pass through them, such as interstate transportation.

747. *Pollock v. Farmer's Loan and Trust Company*

1895 - The court ruled the income could not be taxed. In response, Congress passed the 16th Amendment which specifically allows taxation of income (ratified 1913).

748. Eugene Debs

1894 - Eugene Debs organized the Pullman strike. A federal court found him guilty of restraint of trade, stopping US mail, and disobeying a government injunction to stop the strike. He later ran for president as a candidate of the Social Democratic Party.

749. James G. Blaine, Pan-Americanism

The 1884 nomination for the Republican presidential candidate. Pan-Americanism stated that events in the Americas affected the U.S. and we thus had reason to intervene.

750. "Yellow Journalism"

Term used to describe the sensationalist newspaper writings of the time. They were written on cheap yellow paper. The most famous yellow journalist was William Randolph Hearst. Yellow journalism was considered tainted journalism - omissions and half-truths.

751. Josiah Strong, *Our Country*

In this book, Strong argued that the American country and people were superior because they were Anglo-Saxon.

752. Captain Alfred Thayler Mahan

In 1890, he wrote *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*. He was a proponent of building a large navy. He said that a new, modern navy was necessary to protect the international trade America depended on.

753. Concentration Policy

When Cubans started to rebel, Spaniards began to reorganize prisoners into labor camps.

754. De Lôme Letter

Written by the Spanish minister in Washington, Deputy de Lôme, it was stolen from the mail and delivered to Hearst. He had called McKinley weak and bitter. It was played up by the yellow journalists.

755. USS Maine Explodes

February 15, 1898 - An explosion from a mine in the Bay of Havana crippled the warship *Maine*. The U.S. blamed Spain for the incident and used it as an excuse to go to war with Spain.

756. Assistant Secretary of Navy Theodore Roosevelt

In charge of the navy when the *Maine* crisis occurred, he had rebuilt the navy and tried to start a war with Cuba.

757. Commodore Dewey, Manila Bay

May 1, 1898 - Commodore Dewey took his ship into Manila Bay, in the Philippine Islands, and attacked the Spanish Pacific fleet there. The U.S. had been planning to take this strategic port in the Pacific. Dewey caught the Spanish at anchor in the bay and sank or crippled their entire fleet.

758. Cleveland and Hawaii

President Cleveland did not want to forcibly annex Hawaii, so he waited five years to do so. McKinley finally did it. Cleveland felt the annexation overstepped the federal government's power.

759. Queen Liliuokalani

Queen of Hawaii who gave the U.S. naval rights to Pearl Harbor in 1887. Deposed by American settlers in 1893.

760. Annexation of Hawaii

By the late 1800s, U.S. had exclusive use of Pearl Harbor. In July 1898, Congress made Hawaii a U.S. territory, for the use of the islands as naval ports.

761. Rough Riders, San Juan Hill

1898 - Theodore Roosevelt formed the Rough Riders (volunteers) to fight in the Spanish-American War in Cuba. They charged up San Juan Hill during the Battle of Santiago. It made Roosevelt popular.

762. Treaty of Paris

Approved by the Senate on February 6, 1898, it ended the Spanish-American War. The U.S. gained Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

763. American Anti-Imperialist League

A league containing anti-imperialist groups; it was never strong due to differences on domestic issues. Isolationists.

764. Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba

The U.S. acquired these territories from Spain through the Treaty of Paris (1898), which ended the Spanish-American War.

765. Walter Reed

Discovered that the mosquito transmitted yellow fever and developed a cure. Yellow fever was the leading cause of death of American troops in the Spanish-American War.

766. Insular cases

Determined that inhabitants of U.S. territories had some, but not all, of the rights of U.S. citizens.

767. Teller Amendment

April 1896 - U.S. declared Cuba free from Spain, but the Teller Amendment disclaimed any American intention to annex Cuba.

768. Platt Amendment

A rider to the Army Appropriations Bill of 1901, it specified the conditions under which the U.S.

could intervene in Cuba's internal affairs, and provided that Cuba could not make a treaty with another nation that might impair its independence. Its provisions were later incorporated into the Cuban Constitution.

769. Protectorate

A weak country under the control and protection of a stronger country. Puerto Rico, Cuba, etc. were protectorates of the U.S.

770. Aguinaldo, Philippine Insurrection

Emilio Aguinaldo (1869-1964) led a Filipino insurrection against the Spanish in 1896 and assisted the U.S. invasion. He served as leader of the provisional government but was removed by the U.S. because he wanted to make the Philippines independent before the U.S. felt it was ready for independence.