

Unit 2 – Lesson 1

Corruption and Reform

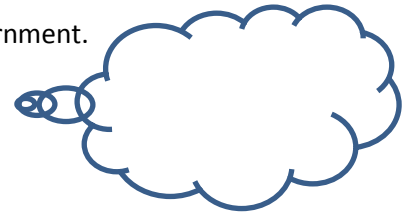
Monopoly (mo-nop-o-lee)– having control of as much of something as possible(a business, a supply, or a service)

In the 1800s there were men monopolizing (controlling) cities



Boss Tweed – Controlled New York City by controlling the New York government. People were afraid of him. Why?

He went to jail for bribery.



Bribery – is promising to do something or give something to someone, if they do something dishonest, like changing a grade. It is illegal to bribe someone.

Thomas Nast – He did not like people like Boss Tweed. He told other people about bad actions of these people. He drew cartoons and pictures to explain.

He drew this picture of Boss Tweed:



'Well, what are you going to do about it?'

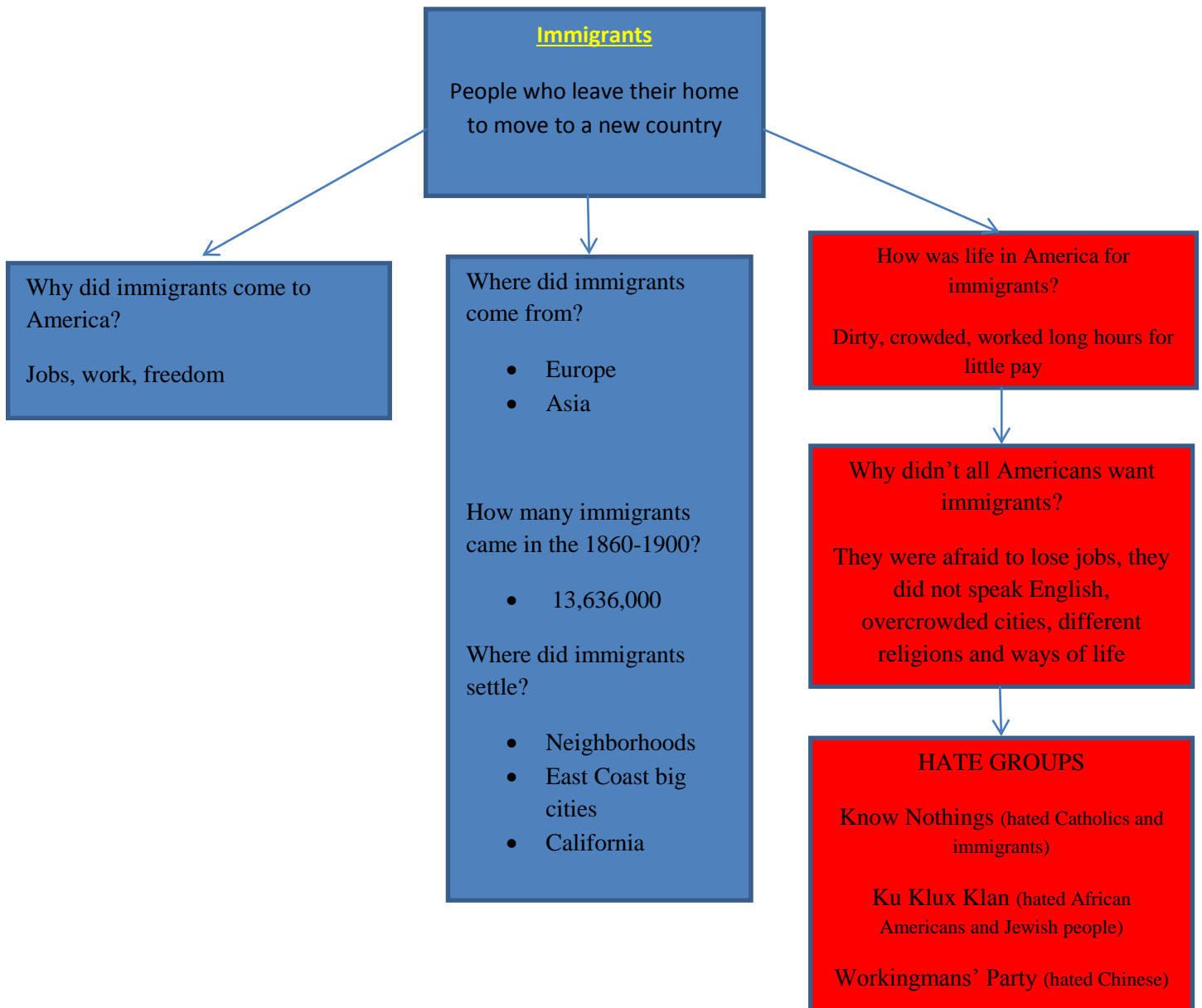
Mark Twain – Who was he?

He wrote stories about American life. He is famous for writing Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.

His real name is Sam Clemmins.

He believed that America was in a Gilded Age – America was growing very fast and becoming very powerful and that people were very greedy for that power. That people were corrupt

Corrupt – to change from good to bad



US History
Lesson 5-6
Wyoming Wins and Don't Citizens Vote

Wyoming was the first state that allowed women to vote. They did not want to be part of the United States unless their women were allowed to vote.

Women's Rights Then and Now

Then	Now
Women had to pay taxes <i>(money people pay to the government for services)</i>	Women are considered citizens that pay taxes
Women were not allowed to vote	Women have the right to vote
Women could be arrested for crimes	Women can be arrested for crimes and be put on trial
Women could not serve on a jury <i>(a group of people that are picked to listen to both sides of a story and decide who was right and wrong)</i>	Women are allowed to serve on juries

Women's Suffrage – the right for women to vote

Suffrage – the right to vote

The Suffrage Movement had leaders:

Susan B. Anthony – she got arrested for trying to vote

Elizabeth Cady Stanton - Founder of National Woman's Suffragist Association. She also fought for other women's rights.

The 15th Amendment (1869).

Section 1 – All citizens have the right to vote. It did not matter if someone was black, white, yellow or red, or if they used to be a slave their race. Even women could vote.

Section 2 –The Congress has to enforce this law. Not all American's thought women should have the right to vote. Women were still not allowed to vote until 1920!

Innovation - a new idea, method, or device or the introduction of something new

Innovator - the inventor of a new idea, method, or device

Telephone – invented in 1876 by **Alexander Graham Bell**

Automobiles (cars) – invented in 1896 by **Henry Ford**

Engine Powered Airplanes – invented in 1903 by **Orville and Wilbur Wright (the Wright Brothers)**

Thomas Edison – invented the affordable and usable electric light bulb in 1879; he invented more than 1000 things

- Laboratory
- Mimeograph
- storage battery
- waxed paper
- motion picture camera and projector – movies!

Unit 2 Lessons 11-13 Study Guide

Segregation is the practice of setting apart and forcing certain people or groups, based on race or religion, to use separate housing, schools, transportation, or other facilities.

Jim Crow is a common name for segregation laws that were passed after Reconstruction.

Life for black Americans: In the South, most blacks had been slaves before the Civil War, but blacks and whites were not segregated. They often lived and worked together.

During Reconstruction, slaves were freed and blacks gained many rights. After Reconstruction, however, Southern states passed laws to segregate blacks and whites. They also removed rights blacks had gained during Reconstruction.

In the North, before the Civil War, blacks and whites were segregated by habit or custom. The segregation continued after Reconstruction.

Plessy vs. Ferguson

Homer Plessy was arrested for sitting in the white section of a train. He argued that the law he had broken was unconstitutional, and that the arrest violated his rights under the 14th Amendment. The Court under Chief Justice Fuller ruled 8 to 1 against Plessy and ruled that segregation laws were constitutional.

Ida B. Wells

Ida B Wells was a newspaper woman who fought passionately for the protection of African Americans. Ida B. Wells was a no-nonsense person who said exactly what she thought. Through her newspaper articles and personal bravery, she tried to make the public aware of discrimination against blacks. She wrote articles describing horror blacks faced, she refused to follow segregation laws of Railroad and took the railroad to court, organized a boycott to bring attention to the problems southern blacks faced.

Booker T. Washington

Believed progress would come through owning businesses, homes, and farms

Born into slavery in Virginia

Supported gradual change and compromise, not protest

Worked to pay for schooling

Supported by business leaders and presidents

Built Tuskegee Institute in Alabama

Said blacks had to accept segregation

Believed in vocational education to learn job skills

W.E.B. DuBois

First black to earn a Ph.D. at Harvard

Born and raised free in Massachusetts

Believed in an education in the classics for all people

Spoke out against prejudice toward blacks, women, immigrants, and Jews

A founder of the NAACP

Urged blacks to fight discrimination

Believed in full citizenship for all in the United States

Demanded full equality and nothing less