# REVIEW: CHAPTER 2

1 (1) liberty (2) egalitarianism, (3) individualism, (4) populism and (5) laissez-faire.

2 made the hull house for children

3 help set the constitutionality of segregation

4 helped build libraries etc with all the money he earned

5 billionaire philanthropist who helped people with his money

6 the **Gilded Age** is a period spanning approximately the 1870's to the turn of the twentieth century

7 party of the “people” (common man)

8 The **Social Gospel** movement is a [Protestant Christian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantism)intellectual movement that was most prominent in the early 20th century United States and Canada. The movement applied[Christian ethics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_ethics) to [social problems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_issues), especially issues of [social justice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_justice) such as economic inequality, poverty, alcoholism, crime, racial tensions, slums, bad hygiene, child labor, inadequate labor unions, poor schools, and the danger of war.

9 abolished slavery

10 born in the us= us citizen

11 prohibits denial to vote

12 railway that spanned across the country

13 giving land at little to no cost

14 prohibited immigration of chinese laborers

15 not altered from original at all

16 interprets and analyzes primary

17 **Booker Taliaferro Washington** (April 5, 1856 – November 14, 1915) was an African-American educator, author, orator, and advisor to presidents of the United States. Between 1890 and 1915, Washington was the dominant leader in the [African-American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American) community.

18 **William Edward Burghardt** "**W. E. B.**" **Du Bois** (pronounced[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English)[duːˈbɔɪz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English) [*doo-****boyz***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Pronunciation_respelling_key); February 23, 1868 – August 27, 1963) was an American [sociologist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociologist), [historian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historian), [civil rights activist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights_activist), [Pan-Africanist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pan-Africanism), author and editor. Born in [Great Barrington, Massachusetts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Barrington,_Massachusetts), Du Bois grew up in a relatively tolerant and integrated community. After graduating from [Harvard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard), where he was the first [African American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_American) to earn a doctorate, he became a professor of history, sociology and economics at [Atlanta University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlanta_University). Du Bois was one of the co-founders of the [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Association_for_the_Advancement_of_Colored_People) (NAACP) in 1909.

19 unreasonable laws set in place to oppress blacks

20 for European immigrants

21 for Asian immigrants

22 A **political machine** is a political organization in which an authoritative boss or small group commands the support of a corps of supporters and businesses (usually [campaign workers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_campaign)), who receive rewards for their efforts. The machine's power is based on the ability of the workers to [get out the vote](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Get_out_the_vote) for their candidates on election day.

23 Boss Tweed was an infamous figure in New York politics who dominated New York City in the mid-1800s, and essentially controlled the Democratic Party in New York state during his years in power. He is often pointed to as an iconic figure of corruption and ruthlessness, and the successful prosecution and imprisonment of Boss Tweed marked a critical turning point in New York politics. By undermining Tweed andTammany Hall, the political machine he spearheaded, much of the rampant corruption in New York was put an end, setting the stage for a more egalitarian city.

24 invented telephone

25 “invented” the light bulb/ helped popularize DC

26 set standard times for the country

27 The **Interstate Commerce Act of 1887** is a [United States federal law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_federal_law) that was designed to regulate the railroad industry, particularly its [monopolistic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopoly) practices.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_Commerce_Act_of_1887#cite_note-1) The Act required that railroad rates be "reasonable and just," but did not empower the government to fix specific rates. It also required that railroads publicize shipping rates and prohibited short haul or long haul fare discrimination, a form of price discrimination against smaller markets, particularly farmers. The Act created a federal [regulatory agency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regulatory_agency), the [Interstate Commerce Commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_Commerce_Commission) (ICC), which it charged with monitoring railroads to ensure that they complied with the new regulations.

28 Vertical- buy all things to make your thing

Horizontal- buy all competitors

29 **Social Darwinism** is a modern name given to various theories of society that emerged in [England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England) and the[United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) in the 1870s, and which allegedly sought to apply biological concepts of [natural selection](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_selection) and[survival of the fittest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Survival_of_the_fittest) to sociology and politics.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Darwinism#cite_note-Riggenbach-1)[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Darwinism#cite_note-2) Social Darwinists generally argue that the strong should see their wealth and power increase while the weak should see their wealth and power decrease.

30 **Socialism** is an [economic system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_system) characterised by [social ownership](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_ownership) of the [means of production](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Means_of_production) and co-operative management of the economy

31 The **Dawes Act of 1887** (also known as the **General Allotment Act** or the **Dawes Severalty Act of 1887**),[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dawes_Act#cite_note-1)[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dawes_Act#cite_note-coursesa.matrix.msu.edu-2) adopted by Congress in 1887, authorized the President of the United States to survey [American Indian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_people_of_the_Americas) tribal land and divide it into allotments for individual Indians. Dawes Act was amended in 1891 and again in 1906 by the [Burke Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burke_Act).

32 The **Chisholm Trail** was a [trail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trail) used in the late 19th century to [drive cattle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cattle_drive) overland from ranches in [Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas) to [Kansas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kansas) [railheads](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Railhead).

33 **William Jennings Bryan** (March 19, 1860 – July 26, 1925) was a leading American politician from the 1890s until his death. He was a dominant force in the populist wing of the [Democratic Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Democratic_Party_(United_States)), standing three times as the Party's candidate for[President of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) (1896, 1900 and 1908). He served two terms as a member of the [United States House of Representatives](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives) from [Nebraska](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebraska) and was the 41st [United States Secretary of State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_State) under President Woodrow Wilson (1913–1915)

34 In [economics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economics), **bimetallism** is a [monetary standard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monetary_standard) in which the value of the [monetary unit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monetary_unit) is defined as equivalent both[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bimetallism#cite_note-1) to a certain quantity of gold and to a certain quantity of silver; such a system establishes a fixed rate of exchange between the two metals