

Notecards 851-900

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851. 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.

852. Hamlin Garland

His best-known work is *Middle Board*, an autobiographical story of the frustrations of life. One of the first authors to write accurately and sympathetically about Native Americans.

853. Bret Harte

Wrote humorous short stories about the American West, popularized the use of regional dialects as a literary device.

854. 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 Calaverus County," and stories about the American West.

856. James McNeill Whistler

(1834-1903) A member of the realist movement, although his works were often moody and eccentric. Best known for his *Arrangement in Black and Grey, No. 1*, also known as *Whistler's Mother*.

857. Winslow Homer

A Realist painter known for his seascapes of New England.

858. Joseph Pulitzer

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

859. William Randolph Hearst

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

860. Susan B. Anthony

(1820-1906) 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.

861. 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.

862. 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.

863. Alice Paul

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

864. 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.

865. Francis Willard

Dean of Women at Northwestern University and the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

866. 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.

867. Clara Barton

Superintendent of Nurses for the Union Army during the Civil War, founded the American Red Cross in 1881. See card # 651 for more information.

868. 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.

869. Bourbons / Redeemers

A religious movement in the South.

870. "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. Was an attempt to get Northern businessmen to invest in the South.

871. Joel Chandler Harris (1848-1908)

Wrote the "Uncle Remis" stories, which promoted black stereotypes and used them for humor.

872. 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.

873. 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.

874. 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.

875. 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.

876. 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.

877. "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.

878. 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.

879. 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.

880. "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.

881. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, "Separate but equal"

1886 - Plessy 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 Plessy and the NAACP, saying that segregated facilities for whites and blacks were legal as long as the facilities were of equal quality.

882. 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.

883. 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.

884. 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.

885. Niagra Movement

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

886. Springfield, Illinois riot

1908 - A riot broke out between blacks and whites over racial equality.

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

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

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

889. Great American Desert

Region between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. Vast domain became accessible to Americans wishing to settle there. This region was called the "Great American Desert" in atlases published between 1820 and 1850, and many people were convinced this land was a Sahara habitable only to Indians. The phrase had been coined by Major Long during his exploration of the middle portion of the Louisiana Purchase region.

890. Homestead Act

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

891. Oliver H. Kelley

Worked in the Department of Agriculture and lead the Granger Movement.

892. 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.

893. 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.

894. Indian Appropriations Act

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

895. 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.

896. Chivington Massacre

November 28, 1861 - Colonel Chivington and his troops killed 450 Indians in a friendly Cheyenne village in Colorado.

897. 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.

898. 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.

899. Battle of Wounded Knee

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

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

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