

Chapter 11-Day 2

- Deflation—tight money supply—value of money goes up—prices go down—interest rates go up
- 1st national farmers organization the Grange
- Grange tried to help farmers 3 ways (1) pressure on state gov't. (2) new political party Independent National Party (3)made co-ops
- 2nd farmer organization the Farmer Alliance
- Populist Party—support agriculture goals and expand money supply
- Sherman Silver Purchase Act—gov't. bought 4.5 million ounces of silver
- Election of 1892—Populists run James Weaver, Democrats run Grover Cleveland, Republicans run Benjamin Harrison. Grover Cleveland wins.
- Depression of 1893 hits panic hurt U.S. Treasury
- President Cleveland repeals Silver Act—bimetal issue becomes major issue of 1896 election
- Election 1896—Democrats and Cleveland blamed for depression. Republican William McKinley wins. Depression ends.
- 1900 Congress passed the Gold Standard Act

Section 3—Rise of Segregation

- After Civil War African Americans escaped slavery to end up in poverty. Many left went to cities or west to homestead
- 1879 “Exoduster” migration of thousands of African Americans led by Benjamin Singelton to Kansas
- Black farmers formed Colored Farmers National Alliance organization to join white farmers in Populist Party
- To win back poor white votes in South the Democrats began appealing to racism. Warning if Populists win south would return to “black republican” rule.
- Southerners began finding way to protest blacks from voting
- Literacy tests, own property, poll tax
- “Grandfather Clause” exempted anyone from new laws if they or an ancestor could vote prior to 1860
- Southern segregation was legally enforced with Jim Crow Laws
- 1883 Supreme Court overturned Civil Rights Act of 1875
- Supreme Court decided 14th Amend said “no state” could deny equal protection but private organizations and businesses could.
- 1896 Supreme Court in Plessy v. Ferguson expressed new legal doctrine “separate but equal”