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ETEXT PAGES FOR THIS LESSON: 507-520

Guided Notes: Government and Politics, 1865–1898

Summary: While the Supreme Court tended to favor corporations in their rulings during the Gilded Age, ordinary citizens, such as farmers and industrial workers fought back. Labor unions staged strikes for better wages and working conditions, and small farmers banded together in what would become the People's Party (Populists).

Themes:			
NAT—American and National Identity	PCE—Politics and Power		
WXT—Work, Exchange, and Technology	WOR—America in the World		
GEO—Geography and the Environment	ARC—American and Regional Culture		
MIG—Migration and Settlement	SOC—Social Structures		

Instructions: Use the Guided Notes template below to keep track of the important terms, events, and people you read about. You should create a definition to help you remember and then a brief description of the significance of the term. Look to the themes to help you figure out why they are important.

Key Terms	Theme(s	Definition/Explanation	Importance/Significance
Examples of corruption in politics			
Crédit Mobilier			

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Republican supporters	
Democrat supporters	
Gold standard	
Civil Service Act (1883)	
Interstate Commerce Commission (1887)	
Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)	
Patrons of Husbandry (The Grange)	
Homestead Strike (1892)	
Henry Clay Frick	
Farmers' Alliance	

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People's Party (Populists)		
Populist platform		
Populism and women		
Coxey's Army		
Pullman strike (1894)		
Eugene V. Debs		
American Federation of Labor		
Samuel Gompers		
William Jennings Bryan		

"Free silver"		
McKinley Tariff		
Examples of Supreme Court support for business		
"Political machine"		
Boss Tweed		
Tammany Hall		
New imperialism		