

- What does conservative mean, politically?- conservative refers to having political views that gravitate towards keeping things the same, as opposed to change, or even going back to “the way things were” in extreme cases
- What is socialism? (3-4 sources)
It is a theory or form of government that puts all means of production in the hands of the government and makes everything that doesn't need to be a personal possession communal property-basically watered down communism

<http://www.worldsocialism.org/english/what-socialism>

<http://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/Socialism.html>

<http://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/100214/what-difference-between-communism-and-socialism.asp>

<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/socialism>

All events on the timeline should have a 1-2 paragraph explanation of the who what where when why

What major events happened in US government / history from 1877 to 1919? (paragraph explanations, 7 or 8 wars, 10 elections, Plessy v. Ferguson and 3 other court cases, 7 constitutional amendments, anything else noteworthy)

★ WARS

- 1898- Spanish- American War
 - The Spanish -American War was fought between America and Spain (duh) over control of Cuba. The war itself started with the Cuban Revolution, which was basically the Cubans rising up against the Spanish, who had colonized Cuba. US involvement started with the explosion of the American battleship the *Maine* in the Havana harbor, and lasted less than a year. By the end of the war, Spain no longer had any claims in the America's, and the Us had acquired territory in both the Us and the Eastern Pacific
 - <https://www.britannica.com/event/Spanish-American-War>
 - <https://amhistory.si.edu/militaryhistory/printable/section.asp?id=7>
- 1900-Boxer Rebellion
 - Americans was one of the many countries interested in trade/colonization in China during the late nineteenth century, and as a result, there was some US involvement in the beginning of the war, though not nearly as much as Britain or Japan. America was very late to the whole “empire building” game, and needed somewhere to trade all the stuff being produced by the Industrial Revolution, so they turned to China. After the intial fighting,

however, we mostly kept out of the war, mainly because we didn't want a fight with Britain, and we still had business to deal with in the Philippines

- <https://www.britannica.com/event/Boxer-Rebellion>
- <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1999/winter/boxer-rebellion-1.html>
- 1899-Philippine-American War
 - The Filipinos had already been rebelling against the Spanish before America gained control of the Philippines as a result of the Spanish-American War, we kind of inherited that can of worms as well. The entire thing is still something of a mystery, and a controversy. There were massive casualties on both sides, and that might have very well been almost entirely the American's fault, even though the American forces said otherwise. The war ended in the American's favor, and the Philippines stayed under American control until 1946
 - <https://www.britannica.com/event/Philippine-American-War>
 - "Philippine-American War." New World Encyclopedia, . 26 Apr 2015, http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/p/index.php?title=Philippine-American_War&oldid=987459 16:47 UTC. 31 Oct 2017, 18:05 <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/p/index.php?title=Philippine-American_War&oldid=987459>.
- 1898- Second Samoan Civil War
 - One of the chiefs of a chain of islands in the East Pacific (Samoa) died, and Germany backed the one guy that wanted to take over rule, and the US and Britain backed the other guy. The US and Britain won, and the US ended up with sovereignty over half the islands
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Samoan_Civil_War
- 1914-bluff 1909-snake Indian Wars
 - A variety of small turf wars between the US government and various Native American tribes, including the Crazy Snake Rebellion and the Bluff wars. The Indians generally lost, and even if they did win the occasional battle, they eventually lost the war and were moved to reservations.
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_wars_involving_the_United_States
- 1917-1918- World War I
 - The Austro-Hungarians declared war on Serbia after the assassination of the archduke and Communist Russia joined the war the next day, as well as Germany. It took place in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, the Pacific Islands, China, Indian Ocean, and off the coast of South and North

America . It resulted in the fall of the German, Russian, Ottoman, and Austro-Hungarian empires.

- 1910-1919 Border War
- During Mexico's big revolution, there was a lot of backlash that hit the US border, particularly Texas. A bunch of little battles were fought between US citizens and both Mexican federals and rebels. There was a point when a squadron was sent into Mexico to find and kill a rebel who killed some Americans, but other than that it was all on American soil and not particularly important or interesting.
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Border_War_\(1910%E2%80%931919\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Border_War_(1910%E2%80%931919))

★ COURT CASES

- 1896-Plessy v. Ferguson
 - The 1896 Supreme Court case of Plessy v. Ferguson was definitely one of the most defining the court saw in the nineteenth century, if not ever. Homer Plessy, a man of mixed African and Caucasian descent, was arrested for purchasing a train ticket for a whites only car, and took the case to court in protest of Louisiana's Separate Car Act, which decreed that public transport could be racially separated as long as blacks were offered the same as whites. In the end, the case boiled down to whether or not segregation's "Separate but equal" violated the 13th, 14th, and 15th "racial equality" amendments. The court ruled against Plessy, solidifying the black codes and Jim Crow laws based in segregation that restricted and oppressed the black community for years to come.
- 1877- Munn v Illinois
 - Upheld the rights of states to regulate business, as long as their business was part of the public domain. The Munn and Scott Granary was charging over what Illinois state legislature had set as the maximum price for grain storage and arguing that it was an unconstitutional deprivation of property without due process of law for the state to regulate their prices. The court decided in the Illinois government's favor, although later cases would reverse the tide to make states less in control of private business
- 1874-Minor v. Happersett
 - Virginia minor and her husband, Francis sued the St. Louis voting registrar for preventing Francis from voting on the basis of her being a woman. They claimed that this should be illegal, based on the 14th amendment's proclamation of equal voting rights to all citizens. The court decided in Happersett, the registrar's, favor because they claimed that it was the

jurisdiction of the state to decide the voting rights of citizens within the state

- 1908-Muller v. State of Oregon
 - In 1903, the state of Oregon passed a law requiring limiting the hours women could work based on the idea that women were fragile, and needed better protection from workplace hazards. Curt Muller was fined in 1905 for requiring one of his female workers to work over the time limit. The court ended up ruling that Muller was in the wrong. This court case was really interesting to me because it was such a mixed bag in terms of being progressive. On one hand, it was attempting to protect women workers, but it was doing so by heavily emphasizing gender roles that kept women from having full rights and opportunities.
 - <https://www.britannica.com/event/Muller-v-State-of-Oregon>

AMENDMENTS

- 1865-13-slavery outlawed
 - The 13th amendment was passed mostly as a direct result of union winning the Civil War, and very basically, outlawed straight up slavery. It also outlawed, peonage, which was basically like indentured servitude, and gave congress the ability to enforce this new rule through any legislation they saw fit
 - <https://nccs.net/online-resources/us-constitution/amendments-to-the-us-constitution/amendments-11-27/amendment-13-slavery-outlawed>
 - <https://constitutioncenter.org/interactive-constitution/amendments/amendment-xiii>
- 1868-14-rights of citizenship
 - The so called “Reconstruction amendment” covered a variety of rights and issues, most pertaining to the aftereffects of the Civil War. The first part guarantees the rights and citizenship of all natural born persons (including African Americans, excluding women). It also gives adjusts the laws about slaves counting as $\frac{3}{5}$ of a person accordingly, and denies any Confederate leader the right to run for state or federal office, unless $\frac{2}{3}$ of Congress would vote in their favor. Lastly, it gave Congress the right to enforce all this how they would see fit
 - <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Fourteenth-Amendment>
 - <https://nccs.net/online-resources/us-constitution/amendments-to-the-us-constitution/amendments-11-27/amendment-14-rights-of-citizenship>
- 1870-15-voting rights for all races
 - The fifteenth amendment was created mostly for the sole purpose of making it legal for African American men to vote and run for office. It

was part of the trio of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, that were post-civil war attempts at making things equal for all races. Unfortunately, even though it provided for Congress to enforce it, the fifteenth Amendment was not really and truly enforced until 1965, when Lyndon B Johnson introduced the Voting Rights Act, which prevented things like poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses that prevented voting equality.

- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Fifteenth-Amendment>
- <http://nccs.net/online-resources/us-constitution/amendments-to-the-us-constitution/amendments-11-27/amendment-15-voting-rights-for-all-races>
- 1913-16-Federal Income taxes
 - Allowed the federal government to place direct income taxes on citizens. It bypassed two of the original provisions in the Constitution, that “No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken” and “all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States”.
 - <https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=57>
- 1913-17-senators by popular vote
 - Previously to this amendment, state senators were not, in fact, elected by the people, but by the state governments. However, there were problems with this system, mainly that senator positions were very easily taken over by the “political machines” of the day and thus out of the people’s control. There was also a lot of problems relating to the fact the deadlocks in the state political systems could leave senator seats empty for months, even years at a time. With the introduction of the amendment, senator became a position directly elected by the people
 - <https://www.archives.gov/legislative/features/17th-amendment>
 - <https://constitutioncenter.org/interactive-constitution/amendments/amendment-xvii>
- 1919-18-liquor outlawed
 - The legislation that officially put Prohibition in place. It stated that “after one year from the ratification of this article...” all liquor sales and consumption would be illegal. The amendment was largely pushed for by those participating in the temperance movement, who believed most of society’s evils to be the partial if not total fault of alcohol consumption. The law did almost nothing, however. After its enactment, the alcohol industry simply moved underground, and continued to exist until Prohibition was eventually repealed in 1933, with the 21st amendment

- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Eighteenth-Amendment>
- <https://constitutioncenter.org/interactive-constitution/amendments/amendment-xviii>
- 1920 -19-voting rights for men and women
 - Very simply, this amendment provided equal voting rights for women. Women's suffrage had been present in some measure pretty much from the founding of the country, but it wasn't until the late nineteenth century that the movement started to gain any sort of serious momentum. Multiple attempts were made at passing the amendment before it was successfully implemented in 1920.
 - <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Nineteenth-Amendment>
 - <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/amendmentxix>
- 1933-20-terms for the president and congress; replacing the president
 - The 20th amendment as implemented mostly for the purpose of removing political deadlock and instituting a policy of "what to do if the president croaks". Clarification was added on the specific length of Congressmen's terms, and the vice-president was established as the back-up president.
 - <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Twentieth-Amendment>

★ ELECTIONS

- 1877–1881 Rutherford B. Hayes
 - The election of 1877 was definitely one of the more interesting ones in US history. Hayes nearly lost to his opponent, Samuel J. Tilden, only procuring victory through a somewhat underhanded deal with Southern Democrats. The Democrats agreed to give him their votes in the electoral college, while Hayes would withdraw all national troops from the South, thus ending Reconstruction and consolidating Democrat control of the region. This was quite a blow to civil rights, as as soon as the Democrats regained control, they did their utmost to restrict and oppress the African American community.
 - <http://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/compromise-of-1877>
 - <https://www.whitehouse.gov/1600/presidents/rutherfordbhayes>
- 1880 James A. Garfield
 - A Republican, Garfield was elected over Democrat Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. The majority of his campaign was aimed at getting rid of corruption and establishing strong tariffs to prevent foreign economic competition. Unfortunately, he was shot and died within 200 days of his inauguration, leaving his vice, Chester A. Arthur as president
 - <https://www.britannica.com/event/United-States-presidential-election-of-1880>

- <https://www.whitehouse.gov/1600/presidents/jamesgarfield>
- 1885–1888 Grover Cleveland is elected the first time
 - Grover Cleveland, the first Democrat in a while to have won the presidency, defeated James G. Blaine. As a Democrat, his focus was mostly on the improvement of business for rural workers
- 1888–1892 Benjamin Harrison
 -
- 1893–1897 Cleveland is elected again
 -
 - <https://www.britannica.com/event/United-States-presidential-election-of-1892>
- 1897–1901 William Mckinley
 -
- 1901–1909 Theodore Roosevelt
 -
- 1909–1913
- 1913–1921 Woodrow Wilson

What happened from 1877 to 1919 in regards to your bucket topic? (3-5 events, and 2-3 sources per event)

★ Founding of the Second International-

- The Second International was an alliance of Communist/socialist groups from over 20 different European countries. It was continuation of the First International, a very similar group that had dissolved some years before, except the First International had included anarchist parties as well as communist and socialist ones. It was founded in Paris in 1889, and Lenin himself attended some meetings in 1900. It was dissolved in 1916, at the beginning of WW1, when the international parties that made up the organization started siding with their own countries rather than the organization
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_International
- gale

★ Paris Commune-

★ October Revolution of 1917 - shifted Russia from a heavily monarchical slightly parliamentary gov't towards socialism

- The October Revolution of 1917 would have elicited a very strong negative reaction from conservatives at the time, because the end result of it was that most of Russia started shifting into a socialist/communist state. At the time, communism and socialism were both pretty radical and new in terms of ideas

about how a country should be run, so conservatives weren't a fan. It was also the very first successful socialist revolution, even though things definitely went downhill from there.

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_Revolution

★ 1900-Labor Representation party committee formed in Britain-forerunner of the labour party (heavily socialist)

- The Labor Representation Committee represented the combination of all the different progressive socialist factions in Britain, and official started the Labour Party, which would eventually become one of Britain's main political parties. It was first called together on February 27, 1900. It was led by James Keir Hardie and Tom Mann. Conservatives would've been quite outraged at this, because socialism was quite different from the form of government more traditionally practiced in Britain. The Labour Party was also very liberally aligned, and would eventually replace the Liberal Party as the main Progressive party in twenty years or so.

Hartman, Gary R., et al. *Landmark Supreme Court Cases: the Most Influential Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States*. Checkmark Books, 2007.

LAYBOURN, KEITH. "Labour Party." *Europe 1789-1914: Encyclopedia of the Age of Industry and Empire*, edited by John Merriman and Jay Winter, vol. 3, Charles Scribner's Sons, 2006, pp. 1295-1297. *World History in Context*,
link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CX3446900452/WHIC?u=root04392&xid=5249c07a. Accessed 27 Oct. 2017.

Ford, Katrina. "Second International." *St. James Encyclopedia of Labor History Worldwide*, edited by Neil Schlager, vol. 2, St. James Press, 2004, pp. 206-209. *World History in Context*,
link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CX3408900257/WHIC?u=root04392&xid=79ef9246. Accessed 1 Nov. 2017.

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www.oyez.org/cases/1850-1900/118us356

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/118/356/case.html>

http://landmarkcases.org/en/landmark/cases/plessy_v_ferguson

http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/progress/jb_progress_plessy_1.html

<http://americanhistory.si.edu/brown/history/1-segregated/separate-but-equal.html>

https://www.pbs.org/wnet/supremecourt/rights/landmark_brown.html

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lochner_v._New_York

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Munn-v-Illinois>

<https://www.presidentsusa.net/presvplist.html>