

# Jeopardy

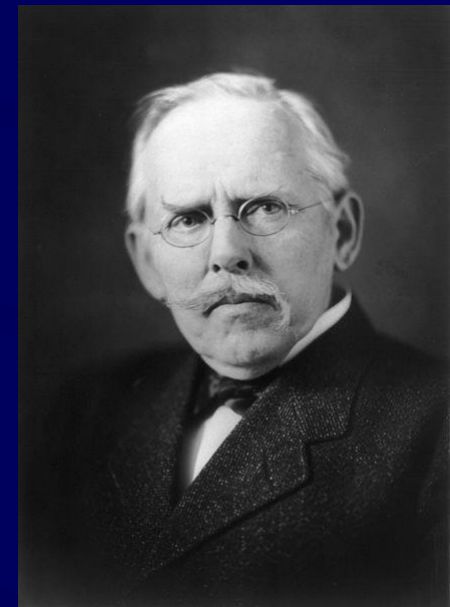
Reformers	BIG BUSINESS	Social/Political Movements	The West	Presidents
<u>Q \$100</u>	<u>Q \$100</u>	<u>Q \$100</u>	<u>Q \$100</u>	<u>Q \$100</u>
<u>Q \$200</u>	<u>Q \$200</u>	<u>Q \$200</u>	<u>Q \$200</u>	<u>Q \$200</u>
<u>Q \$300</u>	<u>Q \$300</u>	<u>Q \$300</u>	<u>Q \$300</u>	<u>Q \$300</u>
<u>Q \$400</u>	<u>Q \$400</u>	<u>Q \$400</u>	<u>Q \$400</u>	<u>Q \$400</u>
<u>Q \$500</u>	<u>Q \$500</u>	<u>Q \$500</u>	<u>Q \$500</u>	<u>Q \$500</u>

Final Jeopardy

# \$100 Answer from Reformers

Jacob Riis

Remember: He felt that in the tenements all of the influences make for evil which caused the problems that he saw.

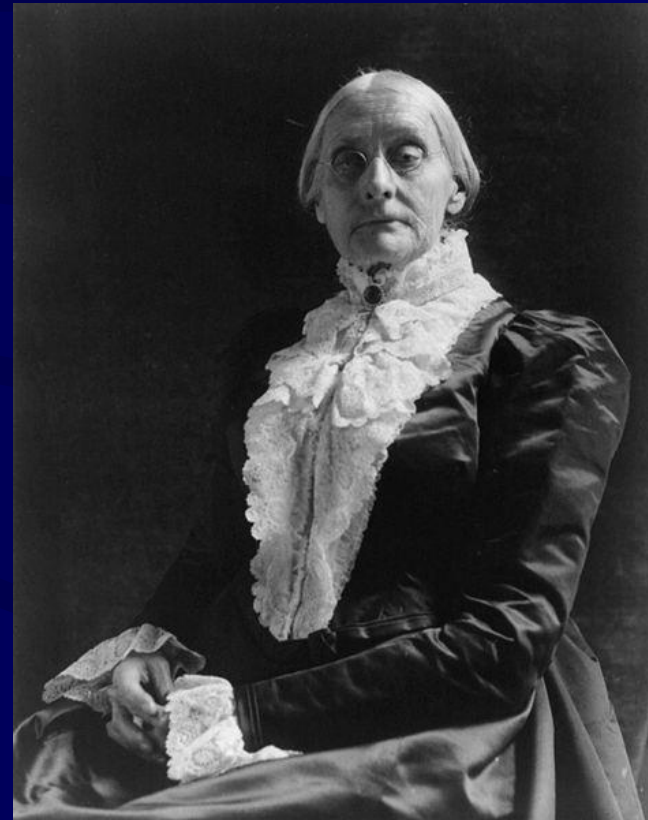


# \$200 Question from Reformers

This female suffragist led the National Woman Suffrage Association. Angered by the exclusion of women from suffrage rights at the time of the Reconstruction Amendments, she opposed the American Woman Suffrage Association until the two groups merged into NAWSA in 1890.

# \$200 Answer from Reformers

Susan B. Anthony



# \$300 Question from Reformers

- WHO AM I?
- I was a rival of Booker T. Washington and his Atlanta Compromise because I wanted African Americans to be equal both politically and socially and refused to be suppressed by white control.
- I also worked with individuals such as Ida B. Wells to establish the NAACP.

# \$300 Answer from Reformers



W.E.B. DuBois



## \$400 Question from Reformers

I am a famous women's suffragist who fought for the rights of African American women whose voices were often silenced during the suffrage movement.

# \$400 Answer from Reformers

Ida B. Wells





## \$500 Question from Reformers



Henry Grady advocated for this idea that pushed for the industrialization throughout the old Confederacy.

# \$500 Answer from Reformers

## The “New South”



This is a picture of the modern skyline of Charlotte, NC. It is an example of what Henry Grady envisioned for the South.

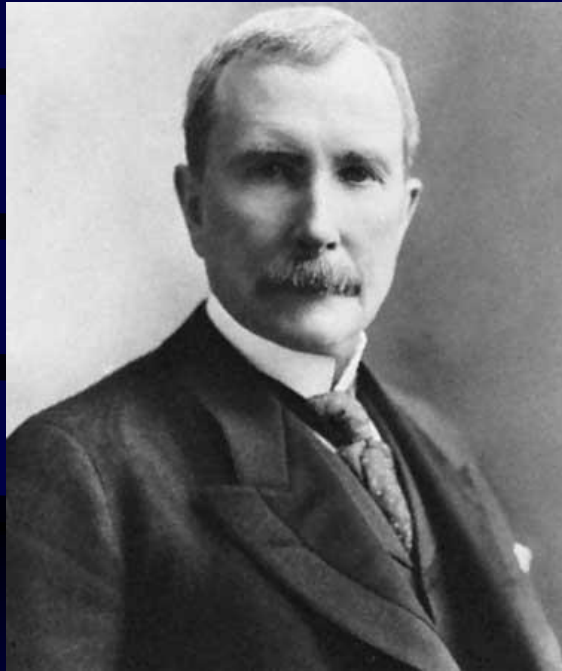


# \$100 Question from Big Business



Who is the owner of the trust depicted in this cartoon?

# \$100 Answer from Big Business



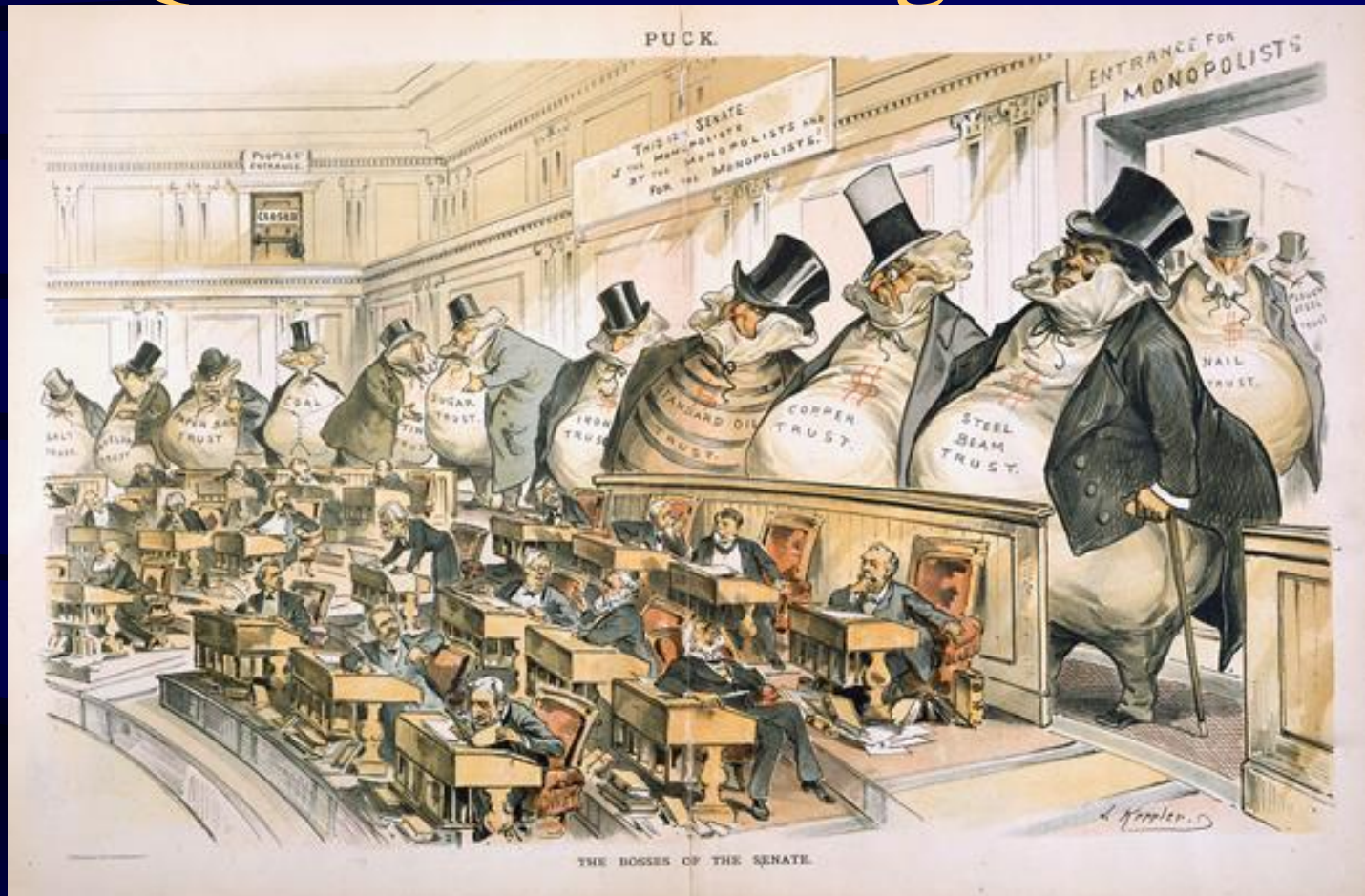
## John D. Rockefeller

Remember: The breakup of Standard Oil into competing oil companies was the result of the legislation that ended monopolies (Sherman Anti-Trust Act).





# \$200 Question from Big Business



According to this cartoon, what group is most powerful?

# \$200 Answer from Big Business

Trusts

Also acceptable: Monopolies or Big  
Business

(Not acceptable: Government)

Note: This cartoon shows the negative effects of the *laissez faire* principle of government staying out of the affairs of businesses.

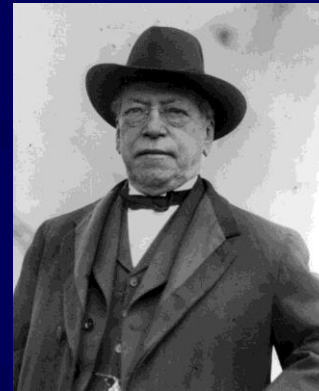


# \$300 Question from Big Business

This leader of the American Federation of Labor supported the use of collective bargaining— negotiations between employers and a group of employees aimed at fixing working conditions and advocating for better pay.

# \$300 Answer from Big Business

## Samuel L. Gompers



Samuel Gompers Memorial near 11th and Massachusetts Avenue, NW in Washington, D.C. [Full text \(Click Here\):](#)





# \$400 Question from Big Business

What type of business practice, pioneered by Gustavus Swift and used by capitalists like Andrew Carnegie, is described here:

*“Corporate managers controlled all aspects of production from the harvesting of raw materials through the sale of finished products.”*

# \$400 Answer from Big Business

## Vertical Integration



# \$500 Question from Big Business

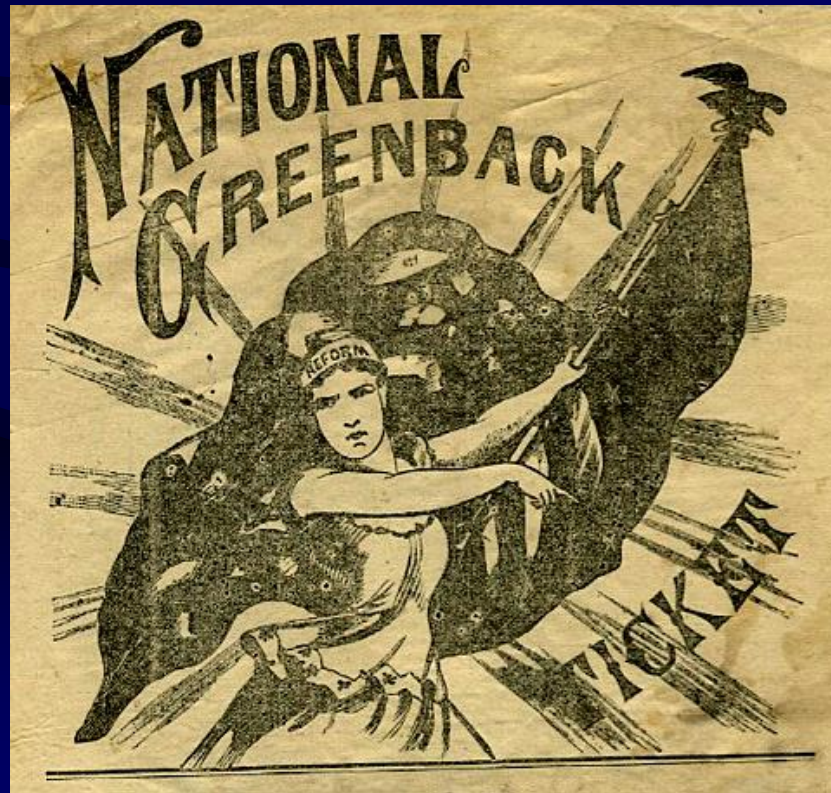
Money in Circulation in the United States, 1865-1895		
Year	Total Currency (in thousands of dollars)	Population (in thousands)
1865	1,180,197	35,701
1870	899,876	39,905
1875	925,702	45,073
1880	1,185,550	50,262
1885	1,537,434	56,658
1890	1,685,123	63,056
1895	1,819,360	69,580

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970.*

Between 1865 and 1870, what caused the decline in the amount of currency in circulation in the U.S.?

# \$500 Answer from Big Business

The withdrawal of “greenbacks”  
from circulation



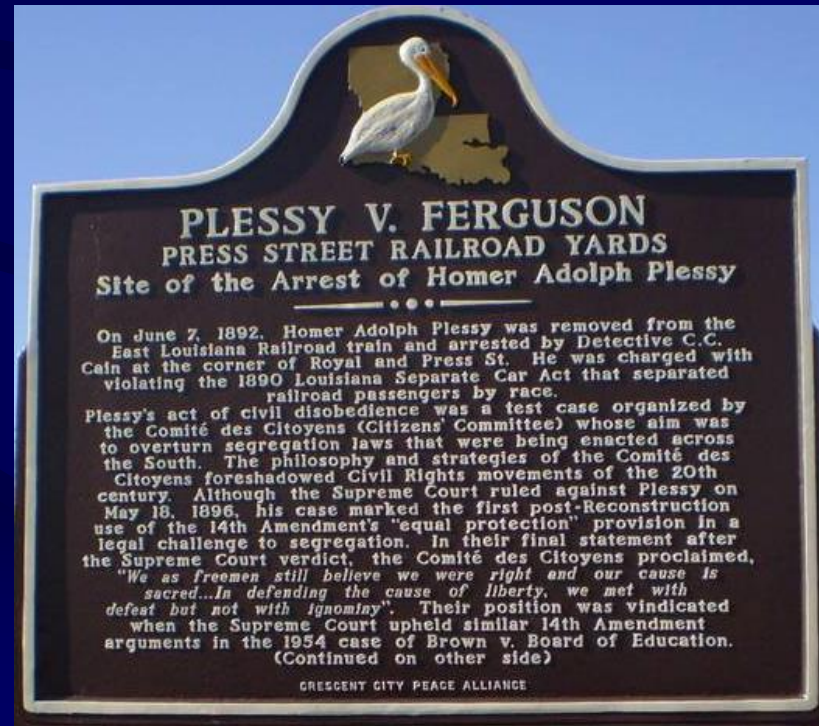
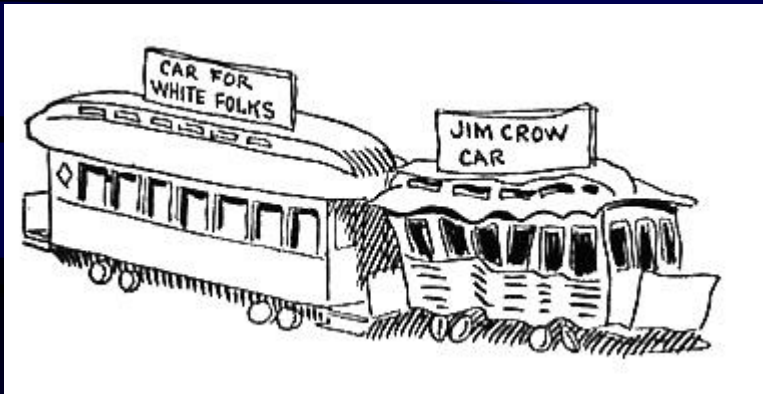
# \$100 Question from Social/Political Movements

What 1896 case  
established the legality of  
the “Separate but Equal”  
Jim Crow system in the  
South?



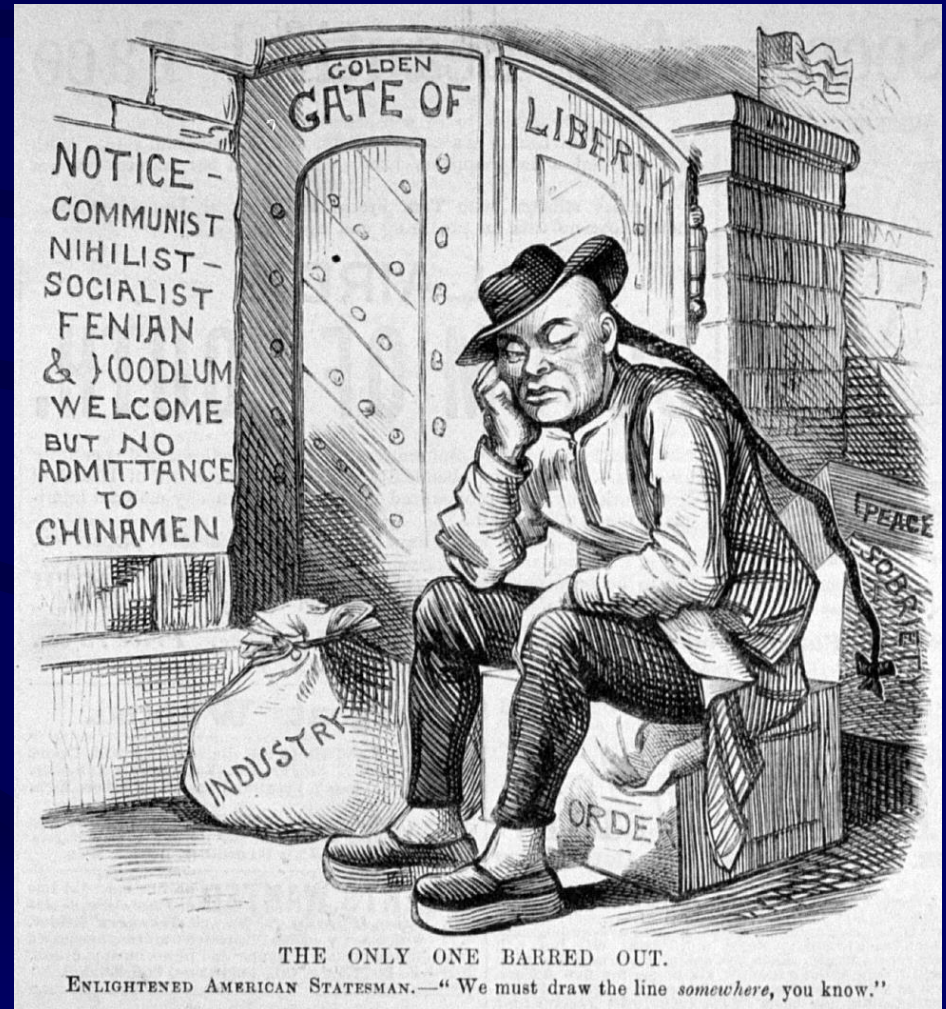
# \$100 Answer from Social/Political Movements

## *Plessy v. Ferguson*



# \$200 Question from Social/Political Movements

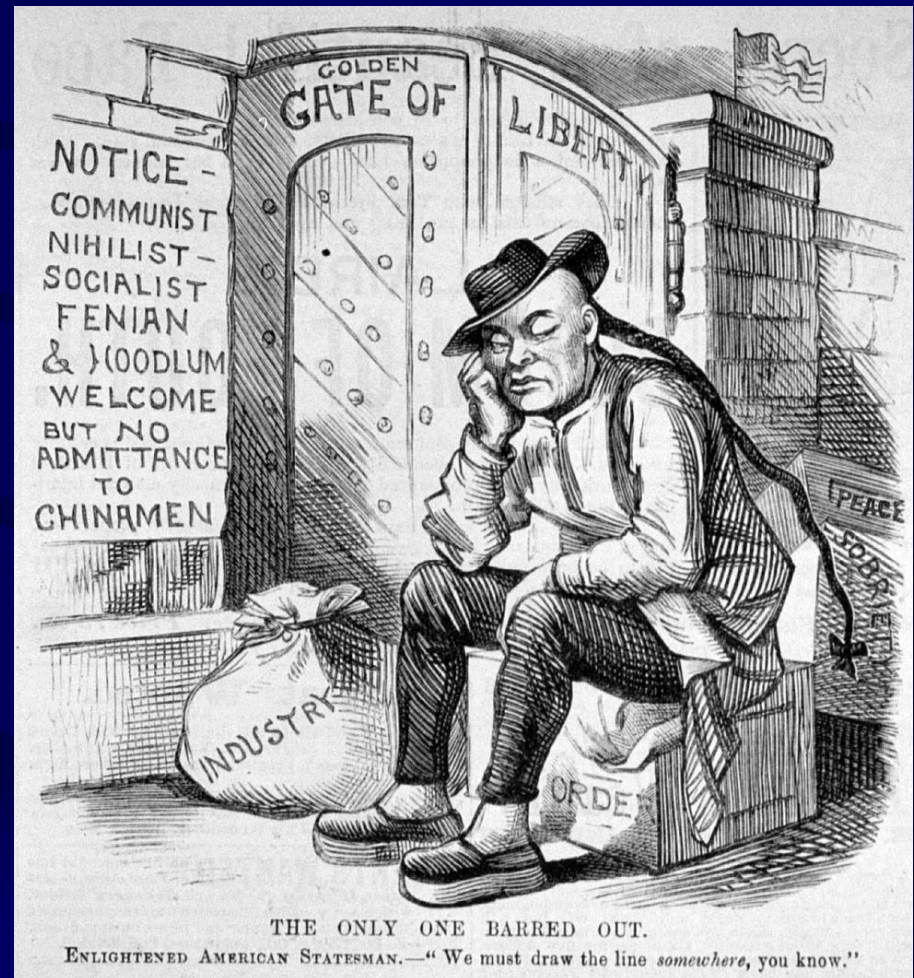
What 1882 law is the  
topic of this cartoon?





# \$200 Answer from Social/Political Movements

## Chinese Exclusion Act





# \$300 Question from Social/Political Movements

Name two of three organizations that preceded the formation of the Populists in the early 1890s.

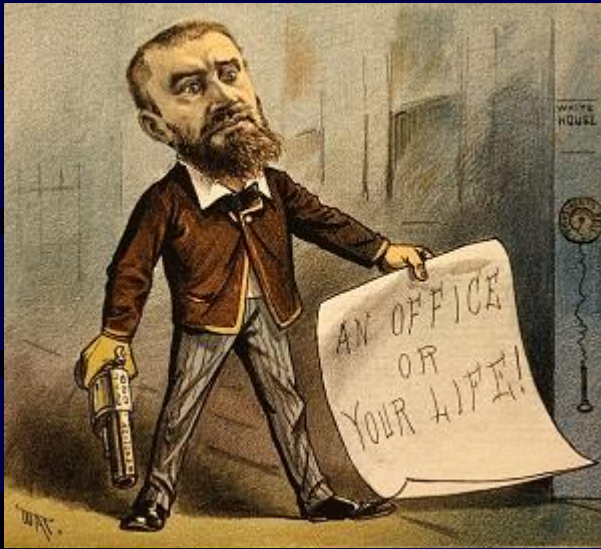
# \$300 Answer from Social/Political Movements



- Grangers
- Southern Farmers' Alliance
- Colored Farmers' National Alliance



# \$400 Question from Social/Political Movements



Congress passed patronage reform (reforms to the spoils system) with the Pendleton Civil Service Act after the assassination of this president.

# \$400 Answer for Social/Political Movements

James Garfield



# \$500 Question from Social/Political Movements

This political machine was headed most famously by William Tweed. It benefited from the support of immigrants and other poor people in New York City who needed help finding jobs and housing.

# \$500 Answer from Social/Political Movements

Tammany Hall





# \$100 Question from The West



## Omaha Platform of 1892



1. Increase in money supply
2. Graduated income tax-higher incomes taxed more heavily
3. Abolition of the National Bank.
4. Direct election of Senators.
5. Govt. ownership of RRs, telephone & telegraph companies.
6. Government-operated postal savings banks.
7. Restriction of undesirable immigration.
8. 8-hour work day for government employees.
9. Federal loan program
10. Australian secret ballot-secret ballot
11. Re-monetization of silver.
12. A single term for President & Vice President.

The Omaha Platform was adopted in 1892 by what group?

# \$100 Answer from The West



## Omaha Platform of 1892



1. Increase in money supply
2. Graduated income tax-higher incomes taxed more heavily
3. Abolition of the National Bank.
4. Direct election of Senators.
5. Govt. ownership of RRs, telephone & telegraph companies.
6. Government-operated postal savings banks.
7. Restriction of undesirable immigration.
8. 8-hour work day for government employees.
9. Federal loan program
10. Australian secret ballot-secret ballot
11. Re-monetization of silver.
12. A single term for President & Vice President.

The Populists  
(or People's  
Party)





# \$200 Question from The West

This 1862 law was instrumental in settling the west by offering land to settlers who would work and improve it for 5 years.

# \$200 Answer from The West

20X18  
Feb 1869

**Nebraska,**  
**The Garden of the West.**

**50 MILLION ACRES**  
OF  
**GRAIN & GRAZING LAND,**

Offered to actual settlers only, for \$1.25 per acre outside of Railroad Land Grant Limits; or \$2.50 per acre inside of such limits, under the pre-emption law, or a

**Homestead**

Of 80 acres inside of Railroad limits, and of 160 acres outside, for \$18.00 all told.

*I can testify to this*

*One day I would like to*

## Homestead Act

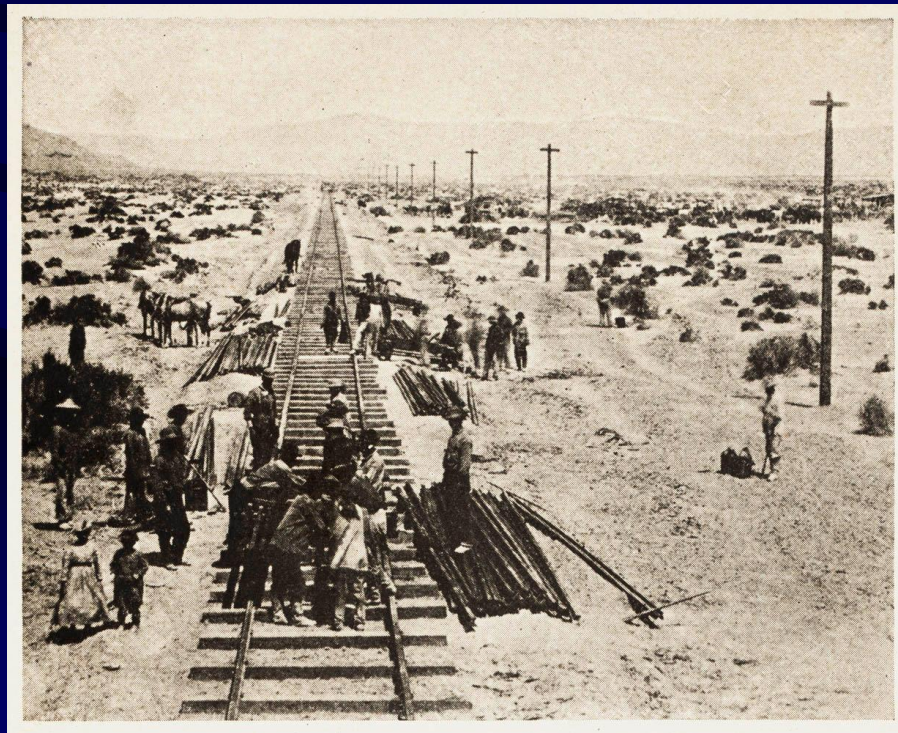


# \$300 Question from The West

This was completed in 1869 with a Golden Spike at Promontory, Utah.

# \$300 Answer from The West

## Transcontinental Railroad



# \$400 Question from The West

Invented by Joseph Glidden, this severely impacted ranchers in the West.




# \$400 Answer from The West

## Barbed Wire

**FARMERS!**  
**TAKE NOTICE.**

**The Greatest Invention of the Age!**

**The Barbed Wire Fence, Patented by J. F. Glidden.**



**This sample of our Fence represents first wire 24 to 26 inches from ground, and second wire 10 inches above the first, joined to a cross-post, which makes a very substantial Fence, when well put up, against Horses and Cattle, can be put up for one fifth the labor of any other fence.**



# \$500 Question from The West

Fear of this Native American movement led the U.S. government to send troops to South Dakota, where hundreds of Native Americans were killed at the Wounded Knee Massacre.

# \$500 Answer from The West

## Ghost Dance Movement





# \$100 Question from Presidents

WHO AM I?

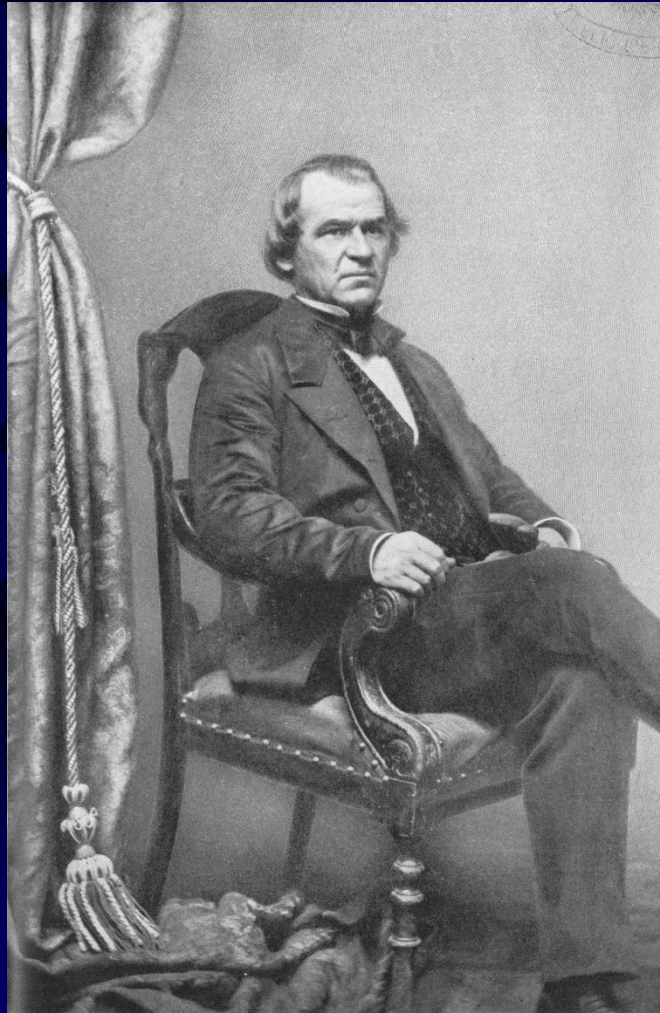
National Party president, a War democrat.

Oversaw Reconstruction

Was not quick to move on African American rights in the South

Impeached

# \$100 Answer from Presidents



Andrew Johnson



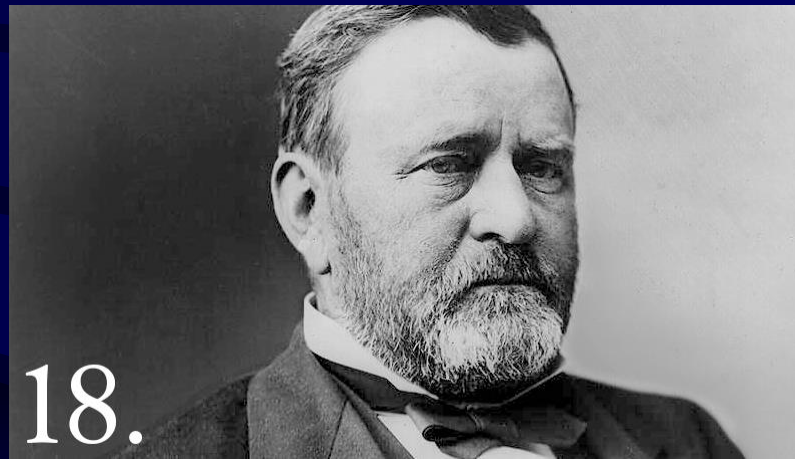
# \$200 Question from Presidents

As a Republican President, I supported Radical Reconstruction, supported the gold standard, and reduced frontier violence despite the Great Sioux War (1876). My administration was marred by the Credit Mobilier Scandal.

Who am I ?

# \$200 Answer from Presidents

Ulysses S. Grant



# \$300 Question from Presidents

Democrat

Only president to serve non-consecutive terms

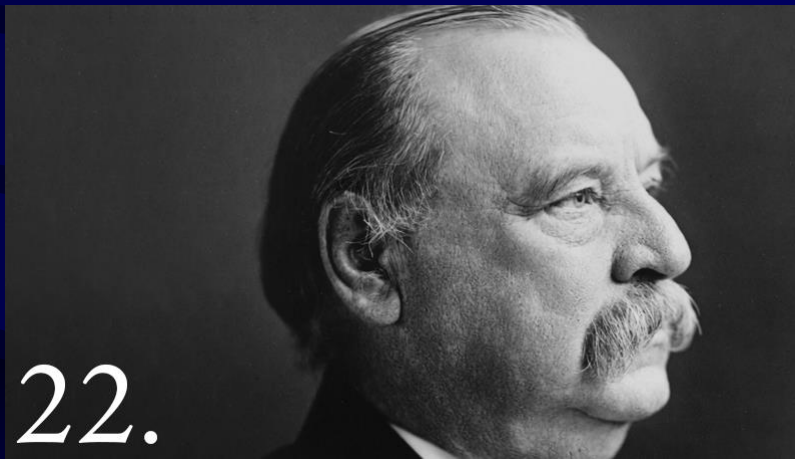
Sent federal troops to break railroad strike

WHO AM I?



# \$300 Answer from Presidents

Grover Cleveland



# \$400 Question from Presidents

I commanded the Rough Riders in San Juan Hill in Cuba.

I was a strict conservationist and was a ‘trust-buster.’”

I offered the American people a “Square Deal.”

WHO AM I?

# \$400 Answer from Presidents

Teddy Roosevelt



# \$500 Question from Presidents

I am a Republican who advocated for voting rights for African Americans.

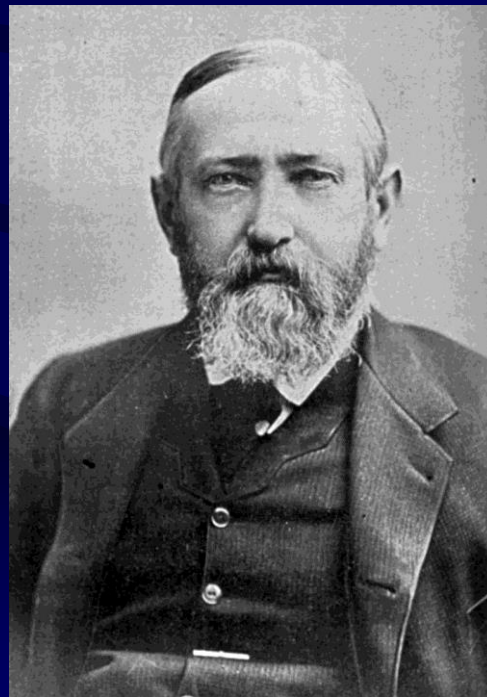
I was not very liked among West Republicans

I signed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

WHO AM I?

# \$500 Answer from Presidents

Benjamin Harrison





# Final Jeopardy

Turning Points

# Final Jeopardy

## Turning Points

Rutherford B. Hayes became president as the result of the Compromise of 1877. What agreement did Hayes make in return for Democratic candidate Samuel Tilden's concession?



# Final Jeopardy

Hayes agreed to end  
Reconstruction.

(Also acceptable: the withdrawal of federal troops from the south, the end of military reconstruction, and/or allowing Home Rule in the South.)



# Samuel L. Gompers Memorial

FULL TEXT: So long as we have held fast to voluntary principles and have been actuated and inspired by the spirit of service, we have sustained our forward progress, and we have made our labor movement something to be respected and accorded a place in the councils of the Republic. Where we have blundered into trying to force a policy or decision, even though wise and right, we have impeded if not interrupted the realization of our own aims. (left panel)

No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which united, is invincible. There is no way whereby our labor movement may be assured sustained progress in determining its policies and its plans other than sincere democratic deliberation until a unanimous decision is reached. This may seem a cumbrous, slow method to the impatient, but the impatient are more concerned for immediate triumph than for the education of constructive development. (right panel)