

Gilded Age Chapter 16 1877-1900

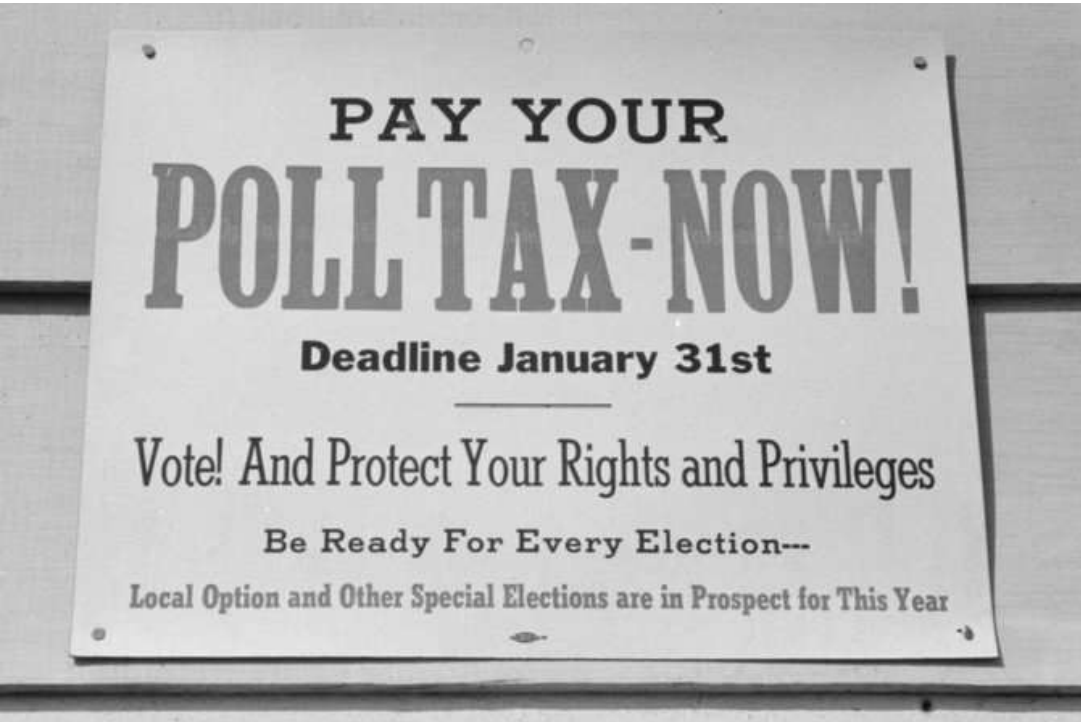
#1



African Americans Lose Freedoms

- Following the Civil War southern states wanted to reinforce their control over African Americans.
- Southern governments enacted various measures to take away civil rights from African Americans.
- 15th Amendment prohibited state governments from denying someone the right to vote because of “race, color, or previous servitude.”
- Southern states found a loop hole around the 15th Amendment....

Segregation & Discrimination



- Voting restrictions – goals were to keep African Americans from voting:
- Poll tax - \$1 or \$2 to vote, poor African Americans couldn't afford it
- Literacy test- voters had to pass a literacy and "understanding" test. Many couldn't pass because they were denied an education.
- Grandfather clauses- allowed a person to vote if their ancestors voted before 1866. Not possible
- Poor illiterate whites were allowed to vote in South.

Continued

- Jim Crow laws enacted- kept blacks and whites segregated or apart.
- Plessy v. Ferguson 1896 Supreme Court ruled segregation was legal if facilities were “separate but equal” – legal segregation lasted for almost 60 years.
- Segregated all public facilities and public areas- schools, hospitals, parks and transportation.
- Plessy v. Ferguson made African Americans second class citizens



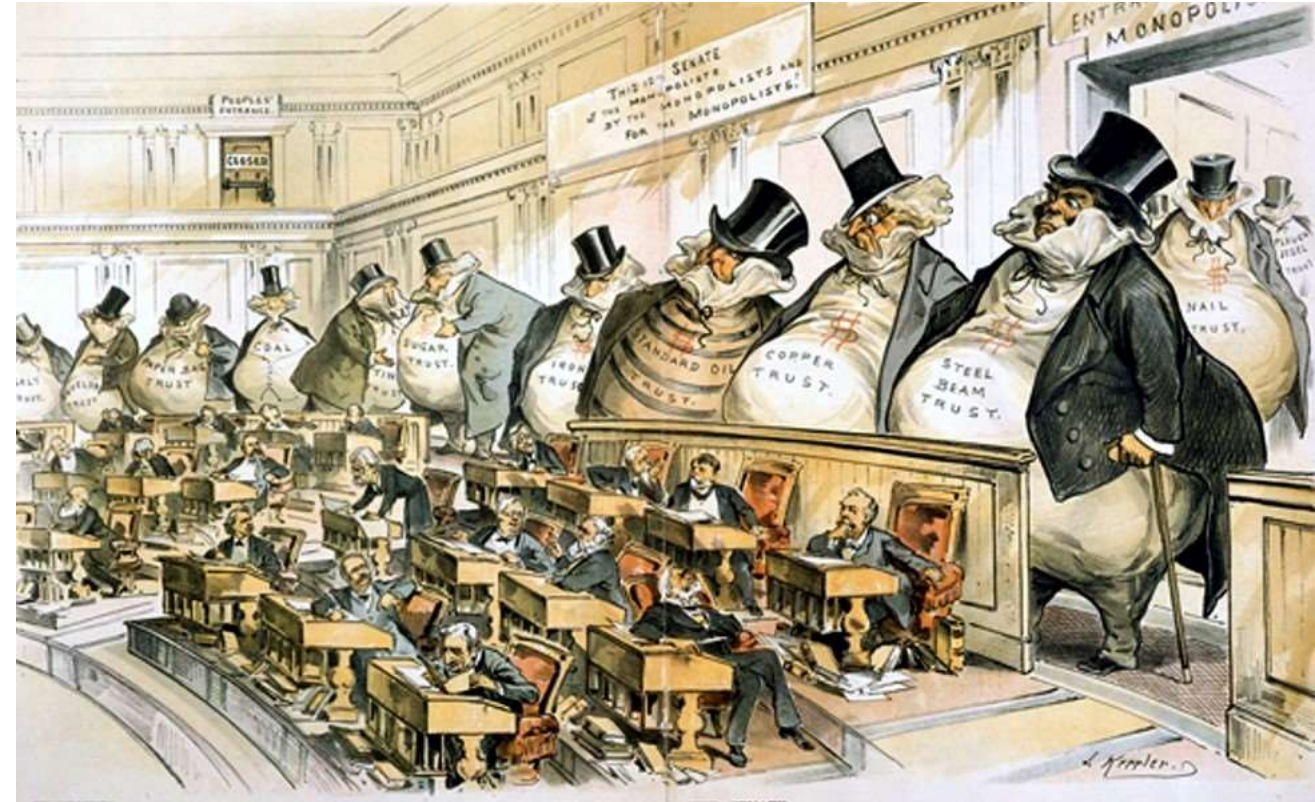
Mexican American Segregation

- Mexican Americans faced discrimination.
- 4 out of 5 lost property
- Anti-Mexican American groups form in Arizona
- Mexican Americans loss of jobs, paid less, worked longer hours, lived in segregated neighborhoods and attended segregated schools.
- 1920-40s: Minorities are legally barred from owning homes North of the Railroad tracks in Flagstaff Arizona.
- Gilbert Mexican School- built in 1927. School board placed Mexicans in separate school from whites. Disbanded in 1949.



Political and Social Changes

- Political corruption emerged post- Civil War.
- Many governors accepted bribes.
- Cartoonist expressed concerns about corruption and big money.
- Big business money makers influence politicians and decision making.



Farmers and Populism

- Farmers received low prices for their crops yet had to pay high costs for transportation.
- Debts mounted while their political influence declined.
- Started costing farmers more money to produce than they were profiting. Blamed big business like the railroad companies for over charging.
- Formed Populist Party- peoples party, sought to build new political party from the grass roots. Would force big political parties to listen.
- Gained seats- governors, senators, and congressmen.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ChWXyeUTKg8>



Summarize first semester using the following terms:

- Age of Exploration
- 13 Colonies
- Declaration of Independence
- Revolutionary War
- Constitution
- Westward Expansion
- Slavery
- Civil War
- Abolitionist
- Industrial Revolution
- Immigration
- Jim Crow Laws
- Populist Movement