Homesteaders and Populism

1865-1896

Clash of Culture

Reservation System:

Treaties signed between tribes and the US government at Fort Laramie, WY established boundaries for tribal territory

As more settlers moved west in search of gold, silver, and farmland, tribal territory was reduced (p642 in text)

Warpath:

US Army and Natives clashed many times: Sitting Bull Chief Joseph Geronimo

Reservations:

US government was willing to back up its' claims on the land w/ force

Railroad

Disease/Alcoholism

Buffalo Extermination

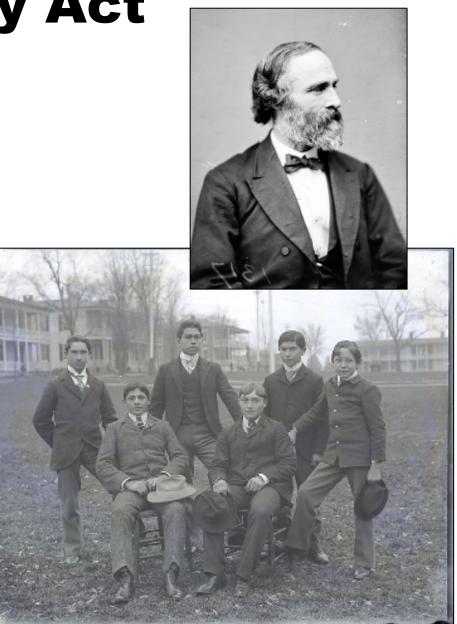
Dawes Severalty Act

1887 law passed to reform the US government Indian Policy

Redistributed Indian lands to individual families

Provided for: Citizenship (eventually) Education

Designed to "Kill the Indian and save the man."



Homestead Act (1862)

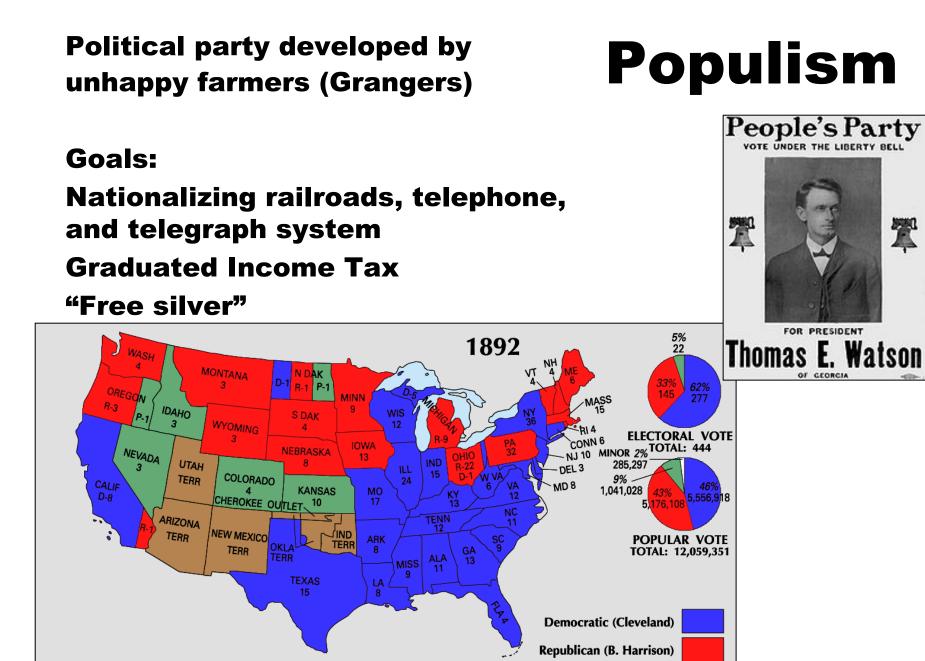
CASE

Allowed settlers land (160 Acres) in the west for a small investment

"Sodbusters" moved to the great plains and worked the land growing wheat using "dry farming" methods

New Technology: Barbed Wire Combines

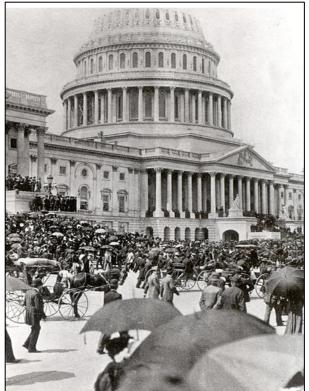
Steam-powered machinery



Territories

Populist (Weaver)

Labor Protests



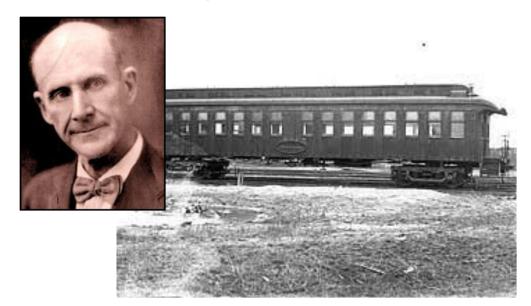
Pullman Strike: Eugene Debs organized a strike that crippled railway transportation

Put down by Federal troops

Populists hoped to combine their base (Western Farmers) with disenfranchised laborers in the urban centers in the East

Coxey's Army:

Army of unemployed laborers marched on DC demanding government work programs



Election of 1896

Primary Issue: Monetary policy (Gold or Silver?)

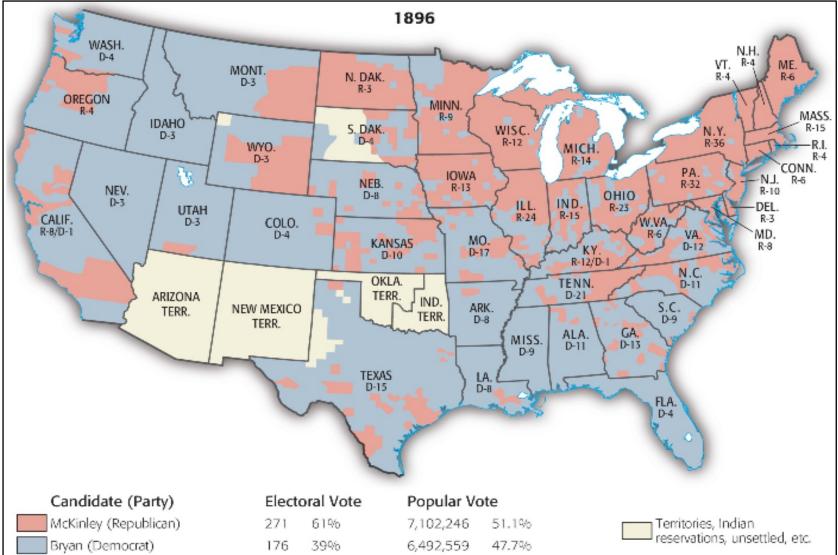
Mckinley (R) Supported by Big Business

Bryan (D) Democrats voted to drop incumbent Cleveland in favor of young Populist orator

Supported by labor and farmers

Dems and Populist party fused

Election of 1896



Republican Party maintains hold on White House for next 16 years