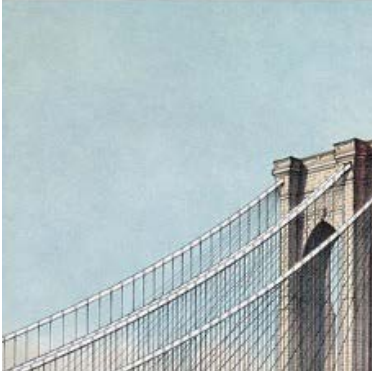
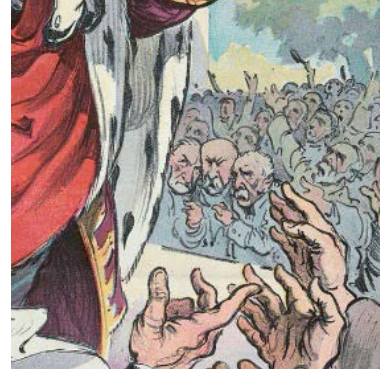
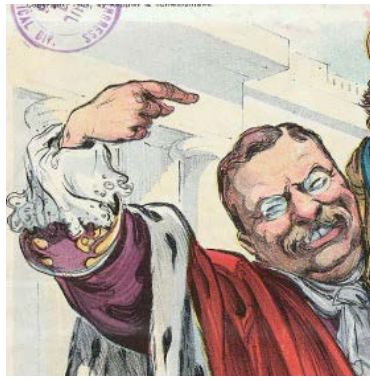
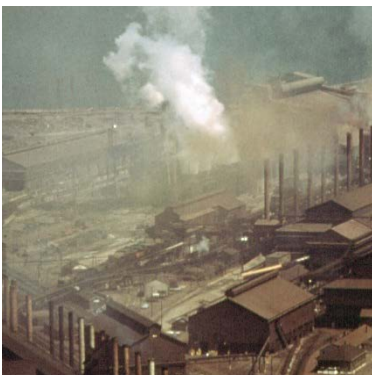
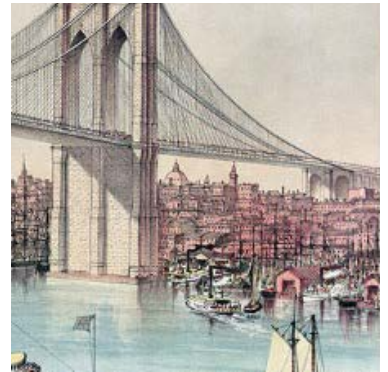
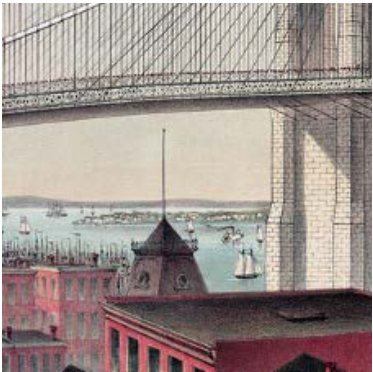




9
TAGALOG



IS GREED
GOOD?





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Q u e s t i o n N i n e

IS GREED GOOD?

EXPLORING AMERICA'S HISTORY THROUGH COMPELLING QUESTIONS

SUPPORTING QUESTIONS

- 1 WERE THEY CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OR ROBBER BARONS?
- 2 DOES MONEY MAKE YOU POWERFUL?
- 3 WHO SHOULD BE IN CHARGE, WORKERS OR OWNERS?
- 4 HOW SHOULD GOVERNMENT BALANCE THE POWER OF SOCIAL CLASSES?

DEVELOPED AND COMPILED BY
J O N A T H A N L O O M I S

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Q u e s t i o n N i n e

IS GREED GOOD?

The 40 years that followed the Civil War has often been referred to by historians and the Gilded Age. During this time, America saw impressive economic growth and the unprecedented expansion of major cities, especially in the North and West.

Technological innovations of the time included the telephone, skyscraper, refrigerator, car, linotype machine, electric lightbulb, typewriter, and electric motor. These inventions provided the bases for modern consumerism and industrial productivity.

In the two decades after the Civil War, the 1870s and 1880s, the economy rose at the fastest rate in its history. By the beginning of the 20th century, per capita income and industrial production in the United States led the world, with per capita incomes double those of Germany or France, and 50% higher than those of Britain.

The businessmen of the era created industrial towns and cities in the Northeast with new factories, and hired an ethnically diverse industrial working class, many of them new immigrants from Europe.

All of this growth was driven by individuals who wanted to make better lives for themselves and their families. This drive, to make money, created opportunities and remade America. In this sense, greed is positive. However, industrial leaders often manipulated their workers, keeping more profits for themselves. Long-suffering workers went on strike, or boycotted business. Labor unrest and violence were the result of this side of greed. This leads us to our question. Is greed good?

Ang 40 taon na sumunod sa Digmaang Sibil ay madalas na tinutukoy ng mga istoryador at ng Gilded Age. Sa panahong ito, nakita ng Amerika ang kahanga-hangang paglago ng ekonomiya at ang walang-kapantay na paglawak ng mga pangunahing lungsod, lalo na sa Hilaga at Kanluran.

Kasama sa teknolohiyang makabagong-likha ng oras ang telepono, skyscraper, refrigerator, kotse, linotype machine, de-kuryenteng lightbulb, makinilya, at electric motor. Ang mga imbensyon na ito ay nagbibigay ng mga base para sa modernong pagkonsumo at produktibong pang-industriya.

Sa dalawang dekada pagkatapos ng Digmaang Sibil, sa mga 1870s at 1880s, ang ekonomiya ay lumaki sa pinakamabilis na antas sa kasaysayan nito. Sa pagsisimula ng ika-20 siglo, ang pamagat ng kita sa bawat kapita at pang-industriya sa Estados Unidos ang humantong sa mundo, na may kapital na kinita sa bawat isa ng Germany o France, at 50% na mas mataas kaysa sa Britanya.

Ang mga negosyante sa panahon ay lumikha ng mga pang-industriyang bayan at lungsod sa Northeast na may mga bagong pabrika, at tinanggap ang iba't ibang uri ng pang-industriyang nagtatrabaho klase, marami sa kanila ang mga bagong imigrante mula sa Europa.

Ang lahat ng paglago na ito ay hinihimok ng mga indibidwal na nais na gumawa ng mas mahusay na buhay para sa kanilang sarili at sa kanilang mga pamilya. Ang biyaha na ito, upang gumawa ng pera, ay lumikha ng mga pagkakataon at muling ginawa ang Amerika. Sa ganitong diwa, ang kasakiman ay positibo. Gayunpaman, ang mga lider ng industriya ay madalas na nagmaniobra sa kanilang mga manggagawa, na pinananatili ang higit na kita para sa kanilang sarili. Ang mga manggagawa ng mahabang pagtititi ay pumasok sa welga, o nagbubunsod ng negosyo. Ang kaguluhan sa trabaho at karahasan ang bunga ng kasakiman. Ito ay humahantong sa amin sa aming katanungan. Ang kasakiman ba ay mabuti?

1

F I R S T Q U E S T I O N WERE THEY CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OR ROBBER BARONS?

IS GREED
GOOD?

INTRODUCTION

The great industrialists of the Gilded Age remade America. They built great transportation networks, powered the industrial revolution with oil, provided the steel needed for skyscrapers, bridges, and railroads, and financed all this growth. In this sense, they are rightly admired and the small collection of men who led the industries of the time are called captains of industry.

But another name has also been applied to the same group of men. The super-rich industrialists and financiers were called robber barons by the workers they manipulated, and the voters who watched them bribe public officials.

What follows is an introduction to a few of the great industrialists. It is up to you to decide. Were they captains of industry who benefited society, or robber barons who ultimately had a negative effect on America?

PANIMULA

Ang mga dakilang industrialists ng Gilded Age ay nagre-remade sa America. Nagtayo sila ng mahusay na mga network ng transportasyon, pinalakas ang industriya ng rebolusyon sa langis, ibinigay ang bakal na kinakailangan para sa mga skyscraper, tulay, at mga riles, at pinondohan ang lahat ng paglago na ito. Sa ganitong diwa, ang mga ito ay makatarungan hinahangaan at ang maliit na koleksyon ng mga tao na humantong sa industriya ng oras ay tinatawag na mga kapitan ng industriya.

Ngunit ang ibang pangalan ay inilapat din sa parehong grupo ng mga tao. Ang mga super-rich industrialists at financiers ay tinatawag na robber barons ng mga manggagawa ang kanilang manipulahin, at ang mga botante na nagbantay sa kanila na suhol pampublikong opisyal.

Ang sumusunod ay isang panimula sa ilan sa mga dakilang mga industriyalisado. Nasa sa iyo na magpasya. Saan sila kapitan ng industriya upang makinabang ng lipunan, o mga baron ng magnanakaw na sa huli ay nagkaroon ng negatibong epekto sa Amerika?

1 WERE THEY CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OR ROBBER BARONS?

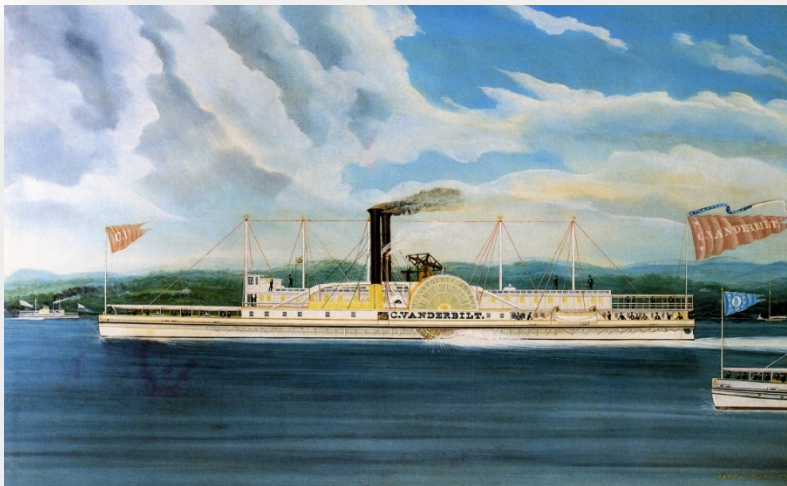
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

Cornelius Vanderbilt was the first great American industrialist. He was born in New York in 1794, just two years before the Declaration of Independence was signed. He grew up without much formal education, but went to work in the shipping industry. Nicknamed “The Commodore” he successfully built an empire in transportation.

His first ventures in steamships proved profitable, especially because of the demand for shipping that resulted from the California Gold Rush and the Civil War. After the war, he turned his attention to railroads. He bought out competitors and assembled the New York Central Railroad. His Grand Central Depot in New York City is still one of the most impressive railroad stations in the world.

In his later years, he established a pattern of **philanthropy** that other industrialists would follow. With his fortune, he founded Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee.

His grandson eventually used the family money to build one of America’s largest private homes, the Biltmore Estate.



ANDREW CARNEGIE

Oil was not the only commodity in great demand during the Gilded Age. The nation also needed steel.

The railroads needed steel for their rails and cars, the navy needed steel for its new naval fleet, and cities needed steel to build skyscrapers. Every factory in America needed steel for their physical plant and machinery. Andrew Carnegie saw this demand and seized the moment.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

Si Cornelius Vanderbilt ang unang dakilang industriyalisadong Amerikano. Siya ay ipinanganak sa New York noong 1794, dalawang taon lamang bago mapirmahan ang Deklarasyon ng Kasarinlan. Lumaki siya nang hindi gaanong pormal na edukasyon, ngunit nagpunta sa trabaho sa industriya ng pagpapadala. Ipinatawag na “The Commodore” na matagumpay niyang itinayo ang imperyo sa transportasyon.

Ang kanyang unang pakikipagsapalaran sa steamships ay napakasakit, lalo na dahil sa pangangailangan para sa pagpapadala na nagesulta mula sa California Gold Rush at sa Digmaang Sibil. Pagkatapos ng digmaan, pinalitan niya ang kanyang pansin sa mga riles. Binili niya ang mga kakumpitensya at nagtipon ng New York Central Railroad. Ang kanyang Grand Central Depot sa New York City ay isa pa sa pinaka-kahanga-hangang istasyon ng tren sa mundo.

Sa kanyang pagkaraan ng mga taon, itinatag niya ang isang huwaran ng pilantropya na susunod sa iba pang mga industriyalista. Sa kanyang kapalaran, itinatag niya ang Vanderbilt University sa Nashville, Tennessee.

Sa kalaunan ang kanyang apo ay ginamit ang pera ng pamilya upang bumuo ng isa sa pinakamalaking pribadong tahanan ng Amerika, ang Biltmore Estate.

Primary Source: Painting

Vanderbilt’s steamship, which he named after himself.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Pagpipinta

Ang steamship ng Vanderbilt, na kanyang pinangalanang matapos ang kanyang sarili.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Ang langis ay hindi lamang ang kalakal sa malaking demand sa panahon ng Gilded Age. Kailangan din ng bansa ang bakal.

Ang mga riles ay nangangailangan ng bakal para sa kanilang mga daang-bakal at mga sasakyan, kailangan ng navy ng bakal para sa bagong barko ng hukbong-dagat nito, at mga lunsod na kailangan ng bakal upang magtayo ng mga skyscraper. Ang bawat pabrika sa Amerika ay nangangailangan ng bakal para sa kanilang

1 WERE THEY CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OR ROBBER BARONS?

Like other industrialists, **Andrew Carnegie** was not born into wealth. When he was 13, his family came to the United States from Scotland and settled in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, a small town near **Pittsburgh**. His first job was in a cotton mill, where he earned \$1.20 per week.

His talents were soon recognized and Carnegie found himself promoted to the bookkeeping side of the business. An avid reader, Carnegie spent his Saturdays in the homes of wealthy citizens who were gracious enough to allow him access to their private libraries. After becoming a telegrapher for a short while, he met the head of a railroad company who asked his services as a personal secretary.



Carnegie became a tycoon because of shrewd business tactics. Rockefeller often bought other oil companies to eliminate competition. This is a process known as **horizontal integration**. Carnegie also created a **vertical integration**. He bought railroad companies and iron mines. If he owned the rails and the mines, he could reduce his costs and produce cheaper steel.

Carnegie was a good judge of talent. His assistant, **Henry Clay Frick**, helped manage the **Carnegie Steel Company** on its way to success.

pisikal na planta at makinarya. Nakita ni Andrew Carnegie ang panawagan na ito at kinuha ang sandali.

Tulad ng ibang mga industrialist, si Andrew Carnegie ay hindi ipinanganak sa yaman. Noong 13 siya, ang kanyang pamilya ay dumating sa Estados Unidos mula sa Scotland at nanirahan sa Allegheny, Pennsylvania, isang maliit na bayan malapit sa Pittsburgh. Ang kanyang unang trabaho ay nasa isang cotton mill, kung saan siya nakakuha ng \$ 1.20 bawat linggo.

Ang kanyang mga talento sa lalong madaling panahon ay nakilala at nakita ni Carnegie ang kanyang sarili na na-promote sa bookkeeping side ng negosyo. Isang masugid na mambabasa, ginugol ni Carnegie ang kanyang Sabado sa mga tahanan ng mayaman na mga mamamayan na sapat na mapagbigay upang payagan siyang access sa kanilang mga pribadong aklatan. Matapos maging isang telegrapher sa loob ng maikling panahon, nakilala niya ang pinuno ng isang kumpanya ng tren na nagtanong sa kanyang mga serbisyo bilang isang personal na sekretarya.

Primary Source: Photograph

Inside Carnegie's Homestead Steel Mill near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Kuha

Sa Homestead Steel Mill sa loob ng Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Si Carnegie ay naging isang makapangyarihang mangangalakal dahil sa matalino na taktika ng negosyo. Rockefeller ay madalas na bumili ng iba pang mga kumpanya ng langis upang maalis ang kumpetisyon. Ito ay isang proseso na kilala bilang pahalang na pagsasama. Gumawa rin si Carnegie ng vertical integration. Binili niya ang mga kompanya ng tren at mga mina ng bakal. Kung pagmamay-ari niya ang mga daang-bakal at mga mina, maaari niyang bawasan ang kanyang mga gastos at makabuo ng mas mura na bakal.

Si Carnegie ay isang mahusay na hukom ng talento. Ang kanyang katulong, si Henry Clay Frick, ay tumulong na pamahalaan ang Carnegie Steel Company sa kanyang paraan upang magtagumpay. Nais din ni Carnegie ang

1 WERE THEY CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OR ROBBER BARONS?



Carnegie also wanted productive workers. He wanted them to feel that they had a vested interest in company prosperity so he initiated a profit-sharing plan.

All these tactics made the Carnegie Steel Company a multi-million dollar corporation. In 1901, he sold his interests to J.P. Morgan, who paid him 500 million dollars to create U.S. Steel.

ANDREW MELLON

The son of a banker and judge, **Andrew Mellon** showed remarkable talent for investment and banking at an early age. In 1872, his father set him up in a lumber and coal business, which he soon turned into a profitable enterprise. He joined his father's banking firm, T. Mellon & Sons, in 1880 and two years later had ownership of the bank transferred to him. In 1889, Mellon helped organize the Union Trust Company and Union Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. He also branched into industrial activities: oil, steel, shipbuilding, and construction.

Areas where Mellon's backing created giant enterprises included aluminum, industrial abrasives, and coke. Mellon financed Charles Martin Hall, whose refinery grew into the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa). He created an entire industry through his help to Heinrich Koppers, inventor of coke ovens, which transformed industrial waste into usable products such as coal-gas, coal-tar, and sulfur. Mellon also became an early investor in the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

Mellon was one of the wealthiest people in the United States, the third-highest income-tax payer in the mid-1920s, behind John D. Rockefeller and Henry Ford.

Unlike other industrialists of his time, Andrew Mellon also served in government. He was Secretary of the Treasury throughout the 1920s under presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

Like Carnegie, Mellon also gave away large sums of his fortune. Carnegie-Mellon University was founded with the two men's money. Mellon also provided the money to establish the National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

Not all of the tycoons of the Gilded Age were rags-to-riches stories. **J. Pierpont Morgan** was born into a family of great wealth. His father had already made a name for himself in the banking industry. With Morgan's family resources, he enjoyed the finest business education money could buy.

mga produktibong manggagawa. Gusto niyang pakiramdam nila na may interes sila sa kasaganaan ng kumpanya kaya pinasimulan niya ang isang plano sa pagbabahagi ng kita.

Ang lahat ng mga taktika na ito ay ginawa ng Carnegie Steel Company na isang multi-milyong dolyar na korporasyon. Noong 1901, ibinenta niya ang kanyang mga interes kay J.P. Morgan, na binayaran siya ng 500 milyong dolyar upang lumikha ng U.S. Steel.

ANDREW MELLON

Ang anak ng isang tagabangko at hukom, si Andrew Mellon ay nagpakita ng pambihirang talento para sa pamumuhunan at pagbabangko sa isang maagang edad. Noong 1872, inilagay siya ng kanyang ama sa isang kahoy at negosyo sa karbon, na sa lalong madaling panahon ay naging isang kumikitang negosyo. Sumali siya sa banking firm ng kanyang ama, T. Mellon & Sons, noong 1880 at pagkaraan ng dalawang taon ay nagkaroon ng pagmamay-ari ng bangko na inilipat sa kanya. Noong 1889, tumulong si Mellon na isaayos ang Union Trust Company at Union Savings Bank ng Pittsburgh. Nagtangkik din siya sa mga gawaing pang-industriya: langis, bakal, paggawa ng barko, at konstruksiyon.

Ang mga lugar kung saan ang pag-back up ni Mellon ay lumikha ng mga higanteng negosyo ay kasama ang aluminyo, pang-industriya na mga abrasive, at kouk. Pinondohan ni Mellon ang Charles Martin Hall, na ang pagdalisayan ng petrolyo ay lumago sa Aluminium Company of America (Alcoa). Gumawa siya ng isang buong industriya sa pamamagitan ng kanyang tulong sa Heinrich Koppers, imbentor ng mga coke ovens, na nagbago ng pang-industriyang basura sa magagamit na mga produkto tulad ng karbon-gas, alkitran, at sulfur. Si Mellon ay naging maagang mamumuhunan sa New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

Si Mellon ay isa sa mga pinakamayayamang tao sa Estados Unidos, ang ikatlong pinakamataas na nagbabayad ng buwis sa kita noong kalagitnaan ng 1920, sa likod ni John D. Rockefeller at Henry Ford.

Hindi tulad ng iba pang mga industriyalista sa kanyang panahon, si Andrew Mellon ay nagsilbi din sa pamahalaan. Siya ay Kalihim ng Treasury sa buong 1920s sa ilalim ng mga pangulo Harding, Coolidge at Hoover.

Tulad ng Carnegie, ibinigay rin ni Mellon ang malalaking halaga ng kanyang kapalaran. Ang Carnegie-Mellon University ay itinatag sa pera ng dalawang lalaki. Ibinigay din ni Mellon ang pera upang itatag ang National Gallery of Art sa Washington, DC.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

Hindi lahat ng mga tauhan ng Gilded Age ay mga kwento ng kasaganaan. Si J. Pierpont Morgan ay ipinanganak sa isang pamilya na may malaking kayamanan. Ang kanyang ama ay nakagawa ng isang pangalan para sa kanyang sarili sa industriya ng pagbabangko. Sa mga mapagkukunan ng pamilya ni Morgan, nasiyahan siya sa pinakamasasarap na pera sa pag-aaral ng negosyo na maaaring bilhin.

1 WERE THEY CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OR ROBBER BARONS?

He did not scratch and claw his way to the top of any corporate ladder. His father arranged for an executive track position at one of New York's finest banks. Regardless of his family's advantages, Morgan had a great mind of his own. He set out to conquer the financial world, and conquer it he did.

Morgan's first business ventures were in banking. By 1860, he had already established his own foreign exchange office. He knew the power of investment. Not content to control just the banking industry, he bought many smaller ventures to make money.

During the Civil War, he paid the legally allowed fee to purchase a substitute soldier and evaded military service. Morgan made handsome profits by providing war materials.

After the war, he set out to corner the nation's financial markets. When the Panic of 1873 rocked the nation's economy, Morgan protected himself wisely and emerged in the aftermath as the king of American finance.



Despite his label as a robber baron, Morgan felt his investments benefited America. His railroad dealings helped consolidate many smaller, mismanaged firms, resulting in shorter trips and more dependable service. Two times during financial panics he allowed the federal government to purchase his vast gold supplies to stop the spiral of deflation.

Hindi niya scratch at claw kanyang paraan sa tuktok ng anumang corporate hagdan. Inayos ng kanyang ama ang isang executive track position sa isa sa finest banks ng New York. Anuman ang pakinabang ng kanyang pamilya, si Morgan ay may isang mahusay na isip ng kanyang sarili. Nagtakda siya upang lupigin ang pinansiyal na mundo, at mapagtagumpayan niya ito.

Ang unang pakikipagsapalaran ng negosyo ni Morgan ay nasa pagbabangko. Noong 1860, naitatag na niya ang kanyang sariling tanggapan ng foreign exchange. Alam niya ang lakas ng pamumuhunan. Hindi kontento na kontrolin ang industriya ng pagbabangko, binili niya ang maraming maliliit na pakikipagsapalaran upang kumita ng pera.

Noong Digmaang Sibil, binayaran niya ang legal na pinahihintulatang bayad upang bumili ng isang kapalit na sundalo at umiwas sa serbisyo militar. Nagawa ni Morgan ang guwapong kita sa pamamagitan ng pagbibigay ng mga materyales sa digmaan.

Matapos ang digmaan, inilagay niya sa sulok ang mga pinansiyal na merkado ng bansa. Nang bumagsak ang panic ng 1873 sa ekonomiya ng bansa, pinangalagaan ni Morgan ang kanyang sarili nang matalino at lumitaw sa resulta bilang hari ng Amerikanong pananalapi.

Primary Source: Photograph

The Homestead steelworks. It was the center of Carnegie Steel and the U.S. Steel after J.P. Morgan purchased the company.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Kuha

Ang Homestead steelworks. Ito ang sentro ng Carnegie Steel at ang U.S. Steel matapos bumili ng J.P. Morgan ang kumpanya.

Sa kabila ng kanyang label bilang isang baron ng magnanakaw, nadama ni Morgan ang kanyang pamumuhunan na nakinabang sa Amerika. Ang kanyang mga pakikitungo sa riles ay nakatulong upang mapagsama ang maraming maliliit at malimit na mga kumpanya, na nagresulta sa mas maikling mga biyahe at mas maaasahan na serbisyo. Dalawang beses sa panahon ng pinansiyal panics siya pinapayagan ang pederal na pamahalaan upang bumili ng kanyang malawak na ginto supplies upang ihinto ang spiral ng deflation.

1 WERE THEY CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OR ROBBER BARONS?

He owned a bridge company and a tubing company. His most renowned purchase was in 1901, when he bought the Carnegie Steel Company for \$500 million to create **U.S. Steel**. Within ten years U.S. Steel was worth over a billion dollars.

Morgan's actions marked a shift in thinking among American industrialists. He proved that it was not necessary to be a builder to be successful. Smart investment and efficient consolidation could yield massive profits. Young entrepreneurs shifted their goals to banking in the hopes of mirroring Morgan's success.

For all his accomplishments, he was harshly criticized. The first decade of the twentieth century brought challenges to Morgan from the government. His Northern Securities Railroad company was deemed illegal under federal antitrust law, the first such action by the national government. He was investigated by Congress for his control of the financial markets. Even U.S. Steel was forced to relinquish its monopoly.

Jaded by the criticism, Morgan moved to Europe, where he lived his final days. He was a favorite target of intellectuals who claimed that such tycoons robbed the poor of their deserved wealth. He was a hero to enterprising financiers across the land who dreamed of following his example. That is, of course, unless they were destroyed by his shrewd, fierce tactics.

By the time of his death, J. P. Morgan owned or partially owned multiple railroads, General Electric, the American Bridge Company, and AT&T. His investment bank survives today in the form of MorganStanley.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

He was America's first billionaire.

In a pure sense, the goal of any capitalist is to make money. And **John D. Rockefeller** could serve as the poster child for capitalism. Overcoming humble beginnings, Rockefeller had the vision and the drive to become the richest person in America.

At the turn of the century, when the average worker earned \$8 to \$10 per week, Rockefeller was worth millions.

Whatever conclusions can be drawn, Rockefeller's impact on the American economy demands recognition.

Rockefeller was born in 1839 in Moravia, a small town in western New York. His father practiced herbal medicine, professing to cure patients

Nagmamay-ari siya ng kumpanya ng tulay at isang tubing company. Ang kanyang pinaka-kilalang pagbili ay noong 1901, nang bumili siya ng Carnegie Steel Company para sa \$ 500 milyon upang lumikha ng U.S. Steel. Sa loob ng sampung taon ang U.S. Steel ay nagkakahalaga ng higit sa isang bilyong dolyar.

Ang mga pagkilos ni Morgan ay minarkahan ng pag-iisip sa mga industriyalisadong Amerikano. Pinatunayan niya na hindi kinailangan na maging tagabuo upang maging matagumpay. Ang mahusay na pamumuhunan at mahusay na pagpapatatag ay maaaring magbunga ng napakalaking kita. Inilipat ng mga kabataang negosyante ang kanilang mga layunin sa pagbabangko sa pag-asa sa pag-mirror ng tagumpay ni Morgan.

Para sa lahat ng kanyang mga nagawa, siya ay malupit na pinuna. Ang unang dekada ng ikadalawampu siglo ay nagdulot ng mga hamon kay Morgan mula sa pamahalaan. Ang kanyang kumpanya ng Northern Securities Railroad ay itinuturing na ilegal sa ilalim ng pederal na batas sa antitrust, ang unang ganyang pagkilos ng pambansang pamahalaan. Inimbestigahan siya ng Kongreso para sa kanyang kontrol sa mga pinansyal na merkado. Kahit na ang U.S. Steel ay pinilit na iwan ang monopolyo nito.

Dahil sa kritika, si Morgan ay lumipat sa Europa, kung saan nabuhay ang kanyang huling araw. Siya ay isang paboritong target ng mga intelektuwal na nag-claim na ang mga naturang mga tauhan nagananakaw sa mahihirap ng kanilang marapat na kayamanan. Siya ay isang bayani sa mga malikhaing tagapagbenta sa buong lupain na pinangarap na sundin ang kanyang halimbawa. Iyon ay, siyempre, maliban kung sila ay nawasak sa pamamagitan ng kanyang matalino, mabangis na taktika.

Sa panahon ng kanyang kamatayan, pagmamay-ari o bahagyang pagmamay-ari ni J. P. Morgan ang maraming mga riles, General Electric, American Bridge Company, at AT & T. Ang kanyang pamumuhunan bangko ay survives ngayon sa anyo ng MorganStanley.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Siya ang unang bilyunaryo ng Amerika.

Sa isang dalisay na kahulugan, ang layunin ng anumang kapitalista ay kumita ng pera. At si John D. Rockefeller ay maaaring maglingkod bilang poster child para sa kapitalismo. Sa pagbabangon ng mga mapagpakumbaba na simula, ang Rockefeller ay nagkaroon ng pangitain at ang pagmamaneho upang maging pinakamayamang tao sa Amerika.

Sa turn ng siglo, nang ang average worker ay nakakuha ng \$ 8 hanggang \$ 10 kada linggo, ang Rockefeller ay nagkakahalaga ng milyon-milyon.

Anuman ang konklusyon ay maaaring iguhit, ang epekto ng Rockefeller sa ekonomiyang Amerikano ay nangangailangan ng pagkilala.

Si Rockefeller ay ipinanganak noong 1839 sa Moravia, isang maliit na bayan sa kanlurang New York. Ang kanyang ama ay nagsasagawa ng erbal na gamot, na nagpapahiwatig na gamutin ang mga pasyente ng mga

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with remedies he had created from plants in the area. John's mother instilled a devout Baptist faith in the boy, a belief system he took to his grave. After graduating from high school in 1855, his family sent him to a Cleveland business school.

Young John Rockefeller entered the workforce on the bottom rung of the ladder as a clerk in a Cleveland shipping firm. Always thrifty, he saved enough money to start his own business in produce sales. When the Civil War came, the demand for his goods increased dramatically. Rockefeller took advantage of the opportunity and amassed himself a small fortune.

He took advantage of the loophole in the Union draft law by purchasing a substitute to avoid military service. When Edwin Drake discovered oil in 1859 in **Titusville, Pennsylvania**, Rockefeller saw the future. He slowly sold off his other interests and became convinced that refining oil would bring him great wealth.

Rockefeller introduced techniques that totally reshaped the oil industry. In the mid-19th century, the chief demand was for kerosene. In the refining process, there are many by-products when crude oil is converted to kerosene. What others saw as waste, Rockefeller saw as gold. He sold one byproduct, paraffin to candle makers, and another byproduct, petroleum jelly, to medical supply companies. He even sold off other "waste" as paving materials for roads. He shipped so many goods that railroad companies drooled over the prospect of getting his business.

Rockefeller demanded **rebates**, or discounted rates, from the railroads. In exchange, he offered guaranteed the friendly railroad the right to ship his oil. He used all these methods to reduce the price of oil to his consumers. His profits soared and his competitors were crushed one by one. Rockefeller forced smaller companies to surrender their stock to his control.

Instead of buying his competitors, Rockefeller bought their stock. In this way, he controlled all of the business without consumers knowing who was really benefiting from their patronage. Also, Rockefeller did not have to do the day-to-day work of managing all of the businesses he controlled. However, by eliminating competition, he could guarantee profits.

remedyo na kanyang nilikha mula sa mga halaman sa lugar. Ang ina ni John ay nagturo ng isang taimtim na pananampalatayang Baptist sa batang lalaki, isang sistema ng paniniwala na kanyang dinala sa kanyang libingan. Pagkatapos ng pagtatapos mula sa mataas na paaralan noong 1855, ipinadala siya ng kanyang pamilya sa isang paaralan ng negosyo sa Cleveland.

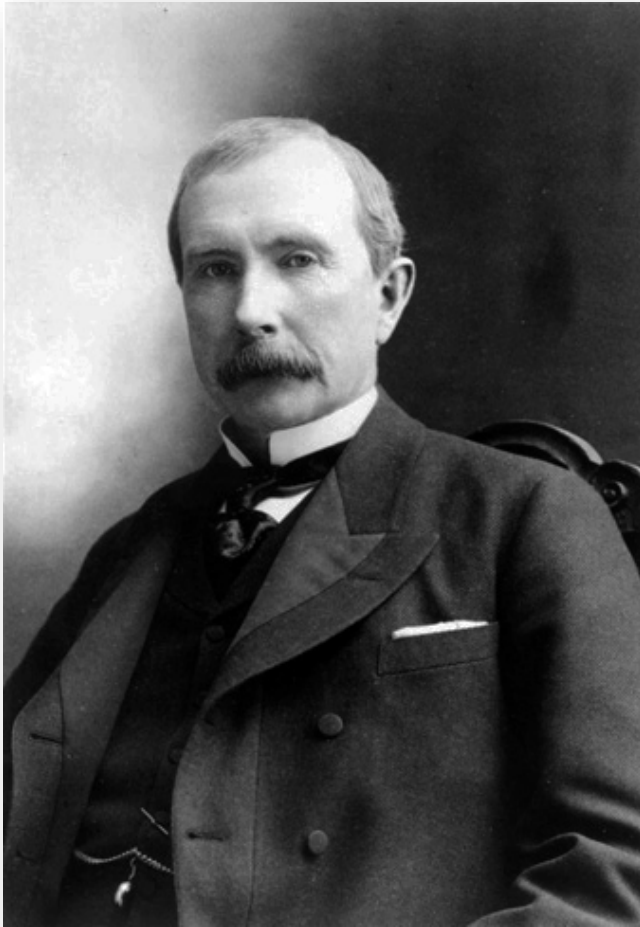
Ang Young John Rockefeller ay pumasok sa workforce sa ilalim ng hagdan ng hagdan bilang klerk sa isang kompanya ng pagpapadala sa Cleveland. Laging matipid, nag-save siya ng sapat na pera upang simulan ang kanyang sariling negosyo upang makabuo ng mga benta. Nang dumating ang Digmaang Sibil, ang pangangailangan para sa kanyang mga kalakal ay dumami nang malaki. Kinuha ni Rockefeller ang pagkakataon at nagtipon siya ng isang maliit na kapalaran.

Sinamantala niya ang halamanan sa batas ng draft ng Union sa pamamagitan ng pagbili ng isang kapalit upang maiwasan ang serbisyo sa militar. Nang natuklasan ni Edwin Drake ang langis noong 1859 sa Titusville, Pennsylvania, nakita ni Rockefeller ang kinabukasan. Dahan-dahang ibinenta niya ang kanyang iba pang mga interes at naging kumbinsido na ang pagdadalisay ng langis ay magdadala sa kanya ng malaking kayamanan.

Ang Rockefeller ay nagpasimula ng mga diskarte na ganap na nagbago sa industriya ng langis. Noong kalagitnaan ng ika-19 na siglo, ang pangunahing pangangailangan ay para sa gas. Sa proseso ng pagpino, maraming mga by-produkto kapag ang langis na krudo ay binago sa gas. Ang nakita ng iba bilang basura, nakita ni Rockefeller na ginto. Nagbenta siya ng isang byproduct, paraffin sa mga gumagawa ng kandila, at isa pang byproduct, petrolyo jelly, sa mga medikal na kompanya ng supply. Ibinenta pa niya ang iba pang "basura" bilang mga materyales para sa mga kalsada. Nagbigay siya ng napakaraming mga kalakal na drooled ng mga kumpanya ng tren sa pag-asam ng pagkuha ng kanyang negosyo.

Hiniling ng Rockefeller ang mga rebate, o mga diskwento, mula sa mga riles. Bilang kapalit, siya ay nag-aalok ng katiyakan sa friendly na riles ng tren ang karapatan na ipadala ang kanyang langis. Ginamit niya ang lahat ng mga pamamaraan upang mabawasan ang presyo ng langis sa kanyang mga mamimili. Ang kanyang mga kita ay nagtaas at ang kanyang mga kakumpetensya ay dinurog ng isa. Pinilit ni Rockefeller ang mas maliit na mga kumpanya upang isuko ang kanilang stock sa kanyang kontrol.

Sa halip na bilhin ang kanyang mga katunggali, binili ng Rockefeller ang kanilang stock. Sa ganitong paraan, kinokontrol niya ang lahat ng negosyo nang hindi alam ng mga mamimili kung sino talaga ang nakikinabang sa kanilang pagtangkilik. Gayundin, hindi kailangang gawin ng Rockefeller ang pang-araw-araw na gawain ng pamamahala sa lahat ng mga negosyo na kinokontrol niya. Gayunpaman, sa pamamagitan ng pag-aalis ng kumpetisyon, masisiguro niya ang kita.



Primary Source: Photograph

John D. Rockefeller at the height of his power and influence. In later years he turned control of his company over to his sons and lieutenants. He became an avid golfer and retired to Florida.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Kuha

John D. Rockefeller sa taas ng kanyang kapangyarihan at impluwensiya. Nang maglaon, pinatay niya ang kanyang kumpanya sa kanyang mga anak at lieutenant. Siya ay naging isang masigasig na manlalaro ng golp at nagretiro sa Florida.

This sort of arrangement is called a **trust**. A trust is a combination of firms formed by legal agreement. Trusts often reduce fair business competition. As a result of Rockefeller's shrewd business practices, his large corporation, the **Standard Oil Corporation**, became the largest business in America.

As the new century dawned, Rockefeller's investments mushroomed. With the advent of the automobile, gasoline replaced kerosene as the number one petroleum product. Rockefeller was a bona fide billionaire. Critics charged that his labor practices were unfair. Employees pointed out that he could have paid his workers a fairer wage and settled for being a half-billionaire.

Before his death in 1937, Rockefeller gave away nearly half of his fortune. Churches, medical foundations, universities, and centers for the arts received hefty sums of oil money. Whether he was driven by good will,

Ang ganitong uri ng pag-aayos ay tinatawag na isang tiwala. Ang isang tiwala ay isang kumbinasyon ng mga kumpanya na nabuo sa pamamagitan ng legal na kasunduan. Ang mga pinagkakatiwalaan ay madalas na nagbabawas ng makatarungang kompetisyon sa negosyo Bilang resulta ng mga gawang negosyo ng Rockefeller, ang kanyang malaking korporasyon, ang Standard Oil Corporation, ang naging pinakamalaking negosyo sa Amerika.

Habang lumitaw ang bagong siglo, ang mga pamumuhunan ng Rockefeller ay napunit. Sa pagdating ng sasakyan, pinalitan ng gasolina ang gas bilang bilang isang produktong petrolyo. Rockefeller ay isang bona fide bilyunaryo. Sinabi ng mga kritiko na ang kanyang mga gawi sa paggawa ay hindi makatarungan. Ipinakita ng mga empleyado na maaaring bayaran niya ang kanyang mga manggagawa ng isang mas magaling na sahod at husay para sa pagiging isang kalahating bilyonaryo.

Bago siya namatay noong 1937, ibinigay ng Rockefeller ang halos kalahati ng kanyang kapalaran. Ang mga simbahan, mga medikal na pundasyon, mga unibersidad, at mga sentro para sa mga sining ay nakatanggap ng maraming pera ng langis. Kung siya ay

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conscience, or his devout faith in God is unknown. Regardless, he became a hero to many enterprising Americans.



hinihimok ng mabuting kalooban, budhi, o ang kanyang taimtim na pananampalataya sa Diyos ay hindi kilala. Anuman, siya ay naging isang bayani sa maraming masigasig na Amerikano.

Primary Source: Photograph

William Clark's mansion on 5th Avenue in New York City. The stretch of road became known as "Millionaires' Row" because of the numerous mansions built there by the super-rich of the Gilded Age.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Kuha

William Clark's mansion sa 5th Avenue sa New York City. Ang kahabaan ng kalsada ay naging kilala bilang "Millionaires' Row" dahil sa maraming mga mansyon na itinatayo roon ng sobrang-mayaman sa Gilded Age.

OTHER INDUSTRIALISTS

Marshall Field of Chicago was the founder of Marshall Field and Company, a major department store chain. His business was renowned for its then-exceptional level of quality and customer service. Eventually, his company merged with Macy's. Field is also known for some of his philanthropic donations, providing funding for the Field Museum of Natural History and donating land for the campus of the University of Chicago.

Leland Stanford was an industrialist and politician who migrated to California from New York at the time of the Gold Rush. He became a successful merchant and wholesaler, and built a business empire. He spent one two-year term as Governor of California after his election in

OTHER INDUSTRIALISTS

Ang Marshall Field ng Chicago ang nagtatag ng Marshall Field at Company, isang pangunahing kadena sa department store. Ang kanyang negosyo ay kilala para sa kanyang pagkatapos-pambihirang antas ng kalidad at serbisyo sa customer. Sa huli, ang kanyang kumpanya ay sumama sa Macy's. Ang patlang ay kilala rin para sa ilan sa kanyang mga donasyon ng philanthropic, na nagbibigay ng pondo para sa Field Museum of Natural History at pagbibigay ng lupa para sa campus ng Unibersidad ng Chicago.

Si Leland Stanford ay isang industrialist at politiko na lumipat sa California mula sa New York sa panahon ng Gold Rush. Siya ay naging isang matagumpay na merchant at mamamakyaw, at nagtayo ng imperyal na negosyo. Ginugol niya ang isang dalawang-taong termino bilang Gobernador ng California pagkatapos ng

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1861, and later eight years as a senator from the state. As president of Southern Pacific Railroad and, beginning in 1861, Central Pacific, he had tremendous power in the region and a lasting impact on California. He and his wife founded Stanford University.

William Clark started his career as a miner and merchant during the heady days of the gold rush. Eventually, he made his way to Butte, Montana, where he built a mining empire based on copper. Known as the “Copper King,” Clark eventually also became a senator, although it was widely known that he had purchased the honor by bribing Montana legislators.

CONCLUSION

They built the industrial America that we know today. In that sense, they can rightly be heralded as **captain of industry**. They certainly demonstrated impressive talent for business, leadership and investment, and many of them gave away large portions of their fortunes to benefit society. Or, should he be demonized as a **robber barons** who exploited poor immigrant workers, unjustly enriched themselves, and manipulated government to their advantage?

What do you think? Were they robber barons or captains of industry?

kanyang halalan noong 1861, at pagkaraan ng walong taon bilang isang senador mula sa estado. Bilang presidente ng Southern Pacific Railroad at, simula noong 1861, Central Pacific, nagkaroon siya ng napakalaking kapangyarihan sa rehiyon at isang pangmatagalang epekto sa California. Itinatag niya at ng kanyang asawa ang Stanford University.

Sinimulan ni William Clark ang kanyang karera bilang isang minero at mangangalakal sa panahon ng mabagsik na araw ng ginto. Nang maglaon, nagpunta siya sa Butte, Montana, kung saan nagtayo ang isang empire ng pagmimina batay sa tanso. Kilala bilang "Hari ng Copper", si Clark ay naging isang senador, bagaman malawak na kilala na binili niya ang karangalan sa pamamagitan ng pagsuhol sa mga mambabatas ng Montana.

KUMPLETO

Itinayo nila ang pang-industriya na Amerika na alam natin ngayon. Sa ganitong diwa, maaari silang makilala nang tama bilang kapitan ng industriya. Tiyak na ipinakita nila ang kahanga-hangang talento para sa negosyo, pamumuno at pamumuhunan, at marami sa kanila ang nagbigay ng malaking bahagi ng kanilang mga kayamanan upang makinabang sa lipunan. O kaya, dapat ba siyang demonized bilang mga baron ng magnanakaw na sinamantala ang mga mahihirap na manggagawang imigrante, di-makatarungang pinayaman ang kanilang sarili, at nagmaniobra ng pamahalaan para sa kanilang kalamangan?

Ano sa tingin mo? Saan sila magnanakaw barons o captains ng industriya?



KEY CONCEPTS

Baby Killer: Derogatory name that anti-war protesters called returning soldiers. It referred to the killing of civilians.

Rich man's war and a poor man's fight: Phrase that exemplified the idea that wealthy politicians were making choices about the conduct of the war but that poor Americans, especially African Americans, had to do the fighting.

Vietnam Syndrome: A fear on the part of American leaders to send the military into action due to the loss in Vietnam.



LOCATIONS

Free-Fire Zones: Areas of the Vietnamese countryside. All civilians in these areas were supposed to move to camps and anyone left in the zones was considered an enemy. In reality, many civilians refused to leave and were killed. The policy made the government of South Vietnam and the Americans unpopular with the civilian population.

Ho Chi Minh Trail: Route taken by North Vietnamese to supply the Viet Cong in the South. The route went through Laos and Cambodia.

Vietnam War Memorial: Also known as the Vietnam Wall, the memorial in Washington, DC bears the names of all Americans who died in the war. It takes the shape of a long granite V sunken into the earth. Visitors see themselves reflected in the polished stone.



TREATIES, LAWS & POLICIES

Geneva Accords: International agreement after World War II to unify Vietnam and hold nation-wide elections. Diem in the South ignored the accords knowing he would lose an election.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: Resolution passed by Congress in 1964 that granted President Johnson wide authority to use armed force in Vietnam. It was used by presidents Johnson and Nixon to go to war without an actual declaration of war.

Vietnamization: Nixon's policy of withdrawing American troops and turning responsibility for fighting over to the South Vietnamese Army. It was a way of ending the war without surrendering.

26th Amendment: Constitutional amendment ratified in 1971 granting the right to vote to anyone age 18 and older. Previously citizens had to be 21 to vote.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Ho Chi Minh: Communist leader of North Vietnam who fought the French, Japanese and then Americans in an effort to realize independence for Vietnam.

Viet Minh: The North Vietnamese army.

Ngo Dinh Diem: Dictator of South Vietnam. He was widely hated due to his corrupt government, policies that favored the Catholic minority and was eventually killed in a coup that was tacitly supported by the US.

Thich Quang Duc: Buddhist monk who self-immolated on a street corner in Saigon to protest Diem's government. A photograph of the even captured the world's attention.

Robert McNamara: Secretary of Defense during the Vietnam War. He is often blamed for the failure.

Viet Cong: Guerilla fighters in South Vietnam who supported the North.

William Westmoreland: American commander in Vietnam.

Walter Cronkite: Respected television news anchor who went to Vietnam during the Tet Offensive and reported that he believed that war would end in a stalemate. His opinion influenced many Americans.

Students for a Democratic Society: Group of college students who organized protests, most notably large rallies in Washington, DC.

Muhammad Ali: Heavyweight boxing champion who went to jail instead of going to Vietnam when he was drafted. He lost his title but served as an example for other draft dodgers.

Vietnamese Boat People: South Vietnamese refugees who escaped the advancing North Vietnamese Army by boarding small boats and travelling to neighboring countries. They were one part of a larger refugee crisis that followed the fall of South Vietnam.

Maya Lin: Young Chinese-American architect who won a competition to design the Vietnam War Memorial.



EVENTS

Assassination of Diem: South Vietnamese army officers arranged the assassination of Diem and his brother and take over the government. The plot was carried out in November 1963. The CIA knew about the plot and did nothing to stop it.

Operation Rolling Thunder: Major bombing campaign initiated in 1965 in an effort to force the North Vietnamese to surrender. It inflicted heavy damage but failed in its primary objective.

Tet Offensive: Major operation undertaken by the North Vietnamese to attack cities in the South during the new year's celebration (Tet) of 1968. It ultimately failed but did demonstrate that the North was not about to surrender.

1968 Democratic Primary: In 1968 senator Eugene McCarthy challenged sitting president Lyndon Johnson. McCarthy ran as an anti-war candidate. When McCarthy did surprisingly well in the first primary election Johnson withdrew from the race. Robert Kennedy joined as another anti-war candidate and vice president Hubert Humphrey joined as a pro-war candidate. Humphrey eventually won the nomination but lost the general election to Richard Nixon.

My Lai Massacre: Attack by American troops on the village of My Lai in 1968. The American commander ordered his soldiers to kill everyone in the village, including women and children. The massacre caused many in the around the world to doubt the good intentions of the United States.

Invasion of Cambodia: In 1970 President Nixon decided to send American ground forces into Cambodia to cut off the Ho Chi Minh Trail. His move intensified the anti-war movement.

Columbia University Protest: Protest in which students occupied the campus of Columbia University in 1968. They were violently ousted by the NYC police.

Kent State Shooting: Clash between students and the Ohio National Guard at Kent State University in 1970. The guardsmen opened fire on unarmed students resulting in nine deaths. The massacre shocked the nation as it seemed the war was coming home.

Jackson State Shooting: A less publicized shooting similar to the Kent State Massacre that occurred a few weeks later at the predominantly African American Jackson State College. Twelve students were wounded and two were killed by police.

Operation Frequent Wind: A military airlift to transport escaping American and Vietnamese supporters out of Saigon as the North Vietnamese closed in in 1975.

Surrender of South Vietnam: April 30, 1975. North Vietnamese troops entered Saigon and the South Vietnamese government fell. Vietnam was united under communist leadership.



TECHNOLOGY

Agent Orange: Chemical sprayed from aircraft that caused the leaves to fall off of trees, thus making it easier to find enemy fighters. It is widely believed to have caused serious health problems for the soldiers who were exposed.

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S E C O N D Q U E S T I O N DOES MONEY MAKE YOU POWERFUL?

IS GREED
GOOD?

INTRODUCTION

The Gilded Age was a time during which a few people controlled most of America's money. This inequality has repeated itself a various times in America's history, including in the present. Wealth is often seen as a mark of success and the industrialists were either looked up to or reviled for their extravagant wealth, but certainly respected for the power their wealth bought.

Politicians in the Gilded Age understood the power of money. Many of them took money for business owners in exchange for favors. Bribery was common, and corruption in city government was so prevalent that it was practiced openly.

But the great monopolies of the past do not exist today, and although there are still dishonest politicians who take bribes for favors, our current situation is far better than the days of the Gilded Age. So, money did not always win out.

What do you think? Does money make you powerful?

PANIMULA

Ang Gilded Age ay isang panahon na kung saan ang ilang mga tao kinokontrol ang karamihan sa pera ng Amerika. Ang hindi pagkakapantay-pantay na ito ay paulit-ulit na nagbago sa iba't ibang panahon sa kasaysayan ng Amerika, kabilang sa kasalukuyan. Ang yaman ay madalas na nakikita bilang isang tanda ng tagumpay at ang mga industriyalisado ay napaitaas o pinabulaanan dahil sa kanilang mapagkakakitaan na yaman, ngunit tiyak na iginagalang para sa kapangyarihan ang kanilang yaman na binili.

Naunawaan ng mga pulitiko sa Gilded Age ang lakas ng pera. Marami sa kanila ang kumuha ng pera para sa mga may-ari ng negosyo bilang kapalit ng mga pabor. Karaniwan ang panunuhol, at ang katiwalian sa gobyerno ng lunsod ay napakalawak na ginagawa ito nang hayagan.

Ngunit ang mga dakilang monopolyo ng nakaraan ay hindi umiiral ngayon, at bagama't mayroon pa ring hindi tapat na mga pulitiko na kumukuha ng mga suhol para sa mga pabor, ang ating kasalukuyang kalagayan ay mas mabuti kaysa sa mga araw ng Gilded Age. Kaya, ang pera ay hindi palaging nanalo.

Ano sa tingin mo? Gumagawa ba kayo ng pera na makapangyarihan?

THE FORGETTABLE PRESIDENTS

The Gilded Age is usually remembered for the accomplishments of thousands of American thinkers, inventors, entrepreneurs, writers, and promoters of social justice. Few politicians had an impact on the tremendous change transforming America. The Presidency was at an all-time low in power and influence, and the Congress was rife with corruption. State and city leaders shared in the graft, and the public was kept largely unaware. Much like in the colonial days, Americans were not taking their orders from the top; rather, they were building a new society from its foundation.

The American Presidents who resided in the White House from the end of the Civil War until the 1890s are sometimes called the Forgettable Presidents. A case-by-case study helps illustrate this point.

Andrew Johnson was so hated he was impeached and would have been removed from office were it not for a single Senate vote.

Ulysses S. Grant was a war hero but was unprepared for public office. He had not held a single elected office prior to the Presidency and was totally naive to the workings of Washington. He relied heavily on the advice of insiders who were stealing public money. His secretary of war sold Native American land to investors and pocketed public money. His private secretary worked with officials in the Treasury Department to steal money raised from the tax on whiskey.

Many members of his Administration were implicated in the **Crédit Mobilier Scandal**, which defrauded the American public of common land. Grant himself seemed above these scandals, but lacked the political skill to control his staff or replace them with officers of integrity.

His successor was **Rutherford B. Hayes**. Hayes himself had tremendous integrity, but his Presidency was weakened by the means of his election. After the electoral votes were counted, his opponent, Samuel Tilden, already claimed a majority of the popular vote and needed just one electoral vote to win. Hayes needed twenty. Precisely twenty electoral votes were in dispute because the states submitted double returns — one proclaiming Hayes the victor, the other Tilden. A Republican-biased electoral commission awarded all 20 electoral votes to the Republican Hayes, and he won by just one electoral vote.

While he was able to claim the White House, many considered his election a fraud, and his power to rule was diminished.

James Garfield succeeded Hayes to the Presidency. After only four months, his life was cut short by an assassin's bullet. Charles Guiteau,

ANG MGA KAHULUGAN NG MGA KAHULUGAN

Ang Gilded Age ay karaniwang naaalala para sa mga nagawa ng libu-libong mga Amerikanong palaisip, imbentor, negosyante, manunulat, at tagapagtaguyod ng katarungang panlipunan. Ang ilang pulitiko ay nagkaroon ng epekto sa napakalaking pagbabago na nagbabago sa Amerika. Ang Panguluhan ay nasa mababang-loob na kapangyarihan at impluwensiya, at ang Kongreso ay napakarami ng katiwalian. Ang mga lider ng estado at lunsod ay nakibahagi sa pangungutya, at ang publiko ay pinananatiling kalakip. Tulad ng sa mga kolonyal na araw, ang mga Amerikano ay hindi kumukuha ng kanilang mga order mula sa tuktok; sa halip, sila ay nagtatayo ng isang bagong lipunan mula sa pundasyon nito.

Ang mga Pangulo ng Estados Unidos na nanirahan sa White House mula sa katapusan ng Digmaang Sibil hanggang sa 1890s ay minsan ay tinatawag na mga Di-Nakalimutang Pangulo. Tinutulungan ng pag-aaral ng case-by-case na naglalarawan ng puntong ito.

Napaka kinasusuklaman ni Andrew Johnson na siya ay impeached at sana ay tinanggal mula sa opisina ay hindi ito para sa isang solong boto ng Senado.

Si Ulysses S. Grant ay isang bayani sa digmaan ngunit hindi handa para sa pampublikong opisina. Wala siyang ginawang isang solong inihalal na tungkulin bago ang Panguluhan at ganap na walang muwang sa mga gawain ng Washington. Masyado siyang nanalig sa payo ng mga nasa loob na nagnanakaw ng pampublikong pera. Ang kanyang sekretarya ng digmaan ay nagbebenta ng Land ng Katutubong Amerikano sa mga namumuhunan at nagbalsa sa pampublikong pera. Ang kanyang pribadong sekretarya ay nagtrabaho sa mga opisyal sa Kagawaran ng Treasury upang magnakaw ng pera mula sa buwis sa whisky.

Maraming mga miyembro ng kanyang Pangangasiwa ay isinangkot sa Crédit Mobilier Scandal, na defrauded ang Amerikano publiko ng mga karaniwang lupain. Grant ang kanyang sarili tila sa itaas ang mga iskandalo, ngunit kulang ang pampulitika kasanayan upang kontrolin ang kanyang mga tauhan o palitan ang mga ito sa mga opisyal ng integridad.

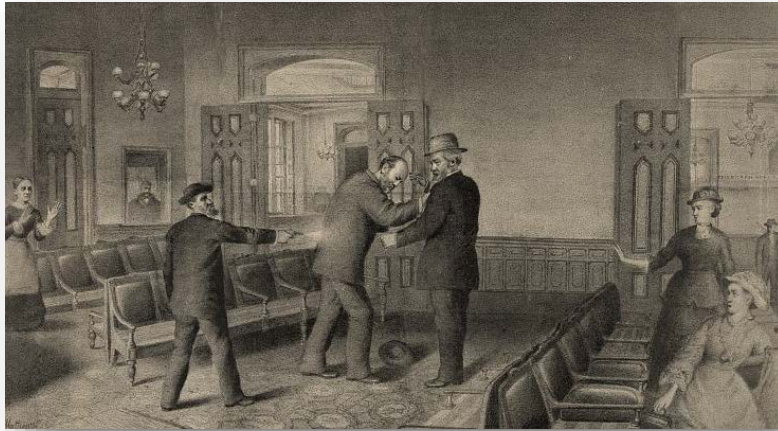
Ang kanyang kahalili ay si Rutherford B. Hayes. Hayes mismo ay may napakalaking integridad, ngunit ang kanyang pagkapangulo ay pinahina ng paraan ng kanyang halalan. Matapos mabilang ang mga boto sa elektoral, ang kanyang kalaban, si Samuel Tilden, ay umangkin na karamihan ng popular na boto at kailangan lamang ng isang botohan sa eleksyon upang manalo. Kinailangan ni Hayes ang dalawampu. Tiyak na dalawampu't botong elektoral ang pinagtatalunan dahil ang mga estado ay nagsumite ng double returns - isa na ipinapahayag ang Hayes ang nagwagi, ang iba pang Tilden. Isang Republican-biased electoral commission ang nagbigay ng lahat ng 20 na botohan sa Republikano na Hayes, at siya ay nanalo sa pamamagitan lamang ng isang botohan sa eleksyon.

Habang nakapag-claim siya sa White House, marami ang itinuturing na isang pandaraya sa kanyang halalan, at ang kanyang kapangyarihan upang mamuno ay nabawasan.

Nagtagumpay si James Garfield kay Hayes sa Panguluhan. Matapos lamang apat na buwan, ang kanyang buhay ay pinutol ng bala ng isang mamamatay-tao. Si Charles Guiteau, ang mamamatay, ay napakasama kay Garfield

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the killer, was so upset with Garfield for overlooking him for a political job that he shot the President in cold blood on the platform of the Baltimore and Potomac train station.



Vice-President **Chester Arthur** became the next leader. Although his political history was largely composed of appointments of friends, the tragedy that befell his predecessor led him to believe that the system had gone bad. He signed into law the **Pendleton Civil Service Act**, which opened many jobs to competitive exam rather than political connections. The Republican Party rewarded him by refusing his nomination for the Presidency in 1884.

One President impeached, one President drowning in corruption, one President elected by possible fraud, one President assassinated, and one disgraced by his own party for doing what he thought was right. Clearly, this was not a good time in Presidential history.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

This was an era of congressional supremacy. The Republican Party dominated the Presidency and the Congress for most of these years. Both houses of Congress were full of representatives owned by big business. That is to say, big business owners donated such large sums of money to the politicians that the people's elected leaders listened more carefully to their corporate supporters than to the voters themselves.

Laws regulating campaigns were minimal and big money bought a government that would not interfere. Similar conditions existed in the states. City governments were dominated by political machines. Members of a small network gained power and used the public treasury to stay in power — and grow fabulously rich in the process.

dahil sa kanyang pagtingin sa isang pampulitikalang trabaho na kinunan niya ang Pangulo sa malamig na dugo sa plataporma ng istasyon ng Baltimore at Potomac.

Secondary Source: Lithograph

An artists' rendition of the assassination of President Garfield by Charles Guiteau.

Pangalawang Pangalawang: Lithograph

Ang isang pintor ng pag-awit ng pagpatay kay Pangulong Garfield ni Charles Guiteau.

Si Vice-President Chester Arthur ang naging susunod na pinuno. Kahit na ang kanyang pampulitikalang kasaysayan ay kalakip na binubuo ng mga pakikipagtagpo ng mga kaibigan, ang trahedyang nangaging sa kanyang hinalinhan ay humantong sa kanya upang maniwala na ang sistema ay naging masama. Nag-sign siya sa batas ng Pendleton Civil Service Act, na nagbukas ng maraming trabaho sa mapagkumpitensyang pagsusulit sa halip na mga koneksyon sa pulitika. Ginantimpalaan siya ng Partidong Republika sa pamamagitan ng pagtanggap sa kanyang nominasyon para sa Panguluhan noong 1884.

Ang isang Pangulo ay na-impeached, isang Pangulo na nalulunod sa katiwalian, isang pangulo na inihalal sa pamamagitan ng posibleng pandaraya, isang pinatay ng Pangulo, at isa na napahiya ng kanyang sariling partido sa paggawa ng kung ano ang inaakala niyang tama. Malinaw, hindi ito isang magandang panahon sa kasaysayan ng Pangulo.

POLITIKAL NA KORPORSIYON

Ito ay isang panahon ng supremacy ng kongreso. Pinamunuan ng Partidong Republika ang Panguluhan at ang Kongreso para sa karamihan ng mga taon na ito. Ang parehong mga bahay ng Kongreso ay puno ng mga kinatawan na pag-aari ng malaking negosyo. Ibig sabihin, ang mga malalaking negosyante ay nagbigay ng malaking halaga ng pera sa mga pulitiko na mas nakikinig ang mga piniling lider ng mamamayan sa kanilang mga tagasuporta sa korporasyon kaysa sa mga botante mismo.

Ang mga batas na kumokontrol sa mga kampanya ay napakaliit at malaki ang pera na binili ng isang gobyerno na hindi makagambala. Ang mga katulad na kondisyon ay umiiral sa mga estado. Ang mga pamahalaan ng lunsod ay pinangungunahan ng mga pulitikal na makina. Ang mga miyembro ng isang maliit na network ay nakakuha ng kapangyarihan at ginamit ang pampublikong pananalapi

Becoming **mayor** of a big city in the Gilded Age was like walking into a cyclone. Demands swirled around city leaders. Better sewers, cleaner water, new bridges, more efficient transit, improved schools, and suitable aid to the sick and needy were some of the more common demands coming from a wide range of interest groups.

To cope with the city's problems, government officials had a limited resources and personnel. Democracy did not flourish in this environment. To bring order out of the chaos of the nation's cities, political bosses emerged who did not shrink from corrupt deals if they could increase their power bases. The people and institutions the bosses controlled were called the **political machine**.

Personal politics can at once seem simple and complex. To maintain power, a **boss** had to keep his constituents happy. Most political bosses appealed to the newest, most desperate part of the growing populace — the immigrants. Occasionally bosses would provide relief kitchens to receive votes. Individuals who were leaders in local neighborhoods were sometimes rewarded city jobs in return for the loyalty of their constituents.

Bosses knew they also had to placate big business, and did so by rewarding them with lucrative contracts for construction of factories or public works. These industries would then pump large sums into keeping the political machine in office. It seemed simple: "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." However, bringing diverse interests together in a city as large as New York, Philadelphia, or Chicago required hours of legwork and great political skill.

All the activities mentioned so far seem at least semi-legitimate. The problem was that many political machines broke their own laws to suit their purposes. As contracts were awarded to legal business entities, they were likewise awarded to illegal gambling and prostitution rings. Often profits from these unlawful enterprises lined the pockets of city officials. Public tax money and **bribes** from the business sector increased the bank accounts of these corrupt leaders.

Voter fraud was widespread. Political bosses arranged to have voter lists expanded to include many phony names. In one district, a four-year-old child was registered to vote. In another, a dog's name appeared on the polling lists. Members of the machine would "vote early and often," traveling from polling place to polling place to place illegal votes.

upang manatili sa kapangyarihan - at lumago fabulously mayaman sa proseso.

Ang pagiging alkalde ng isang malaking lungsod sa Gilded Age ay tulad ng paglalakad sa isang bagyo. Hiniling ng mga lider sa lider ng lungsod. Mas mahusay na sewers, mas malinis na tubig, mga bagong tulay, mas mahusay na transit, pinabuting paaralan, at angkop na tulong sa mga maysakit at nangangailangan ay ilan sa mga mas karaniwang mga pangangailangan na nagmumula sa malawak na hanay ng mga grupo ng interes.

Upang makayanan ang mga problema ng lungsod, ang mga opisyal ng pamahalaan ay may limitadong mga mapagkukunan at tauhan. Ang demokrasya ay hindi umunlad sa kapaligiran na ito. Upang makapag-order ng kaguluhan ng mga lungsod ng bansa, lumitaw ang mga pampulitikalang bosses na hindi umagaw mula sa masasamang deal kung maari nilang dagdagan ang kanilang mga base ng kuryente. Ang mga tao at mga institusyon na kontrolado ng mga bosses ay tinawag na pampulitika machine.

Ang personal na pulitika ay maaaring sabay-sabay na simple at kumplikado. Upang mapanatili ang kapangyarihan, ang isang boss ay dapat panatilihin masaya ang kanyang mga nasasakupan. Ang karamihan sa mga bosses sa pulitika ay umapela sa pinakabago, pinakamatinding bahagi ng lumalaking populasyon - ang mga imigrante. Paminsan-minsan bosses ay magkakaloob ng mga kitchens ng kaluwagan upang makatanggap ng mga boto. Ang mga indibidwal na mga lider sa mga lokal na kapitbahayan ay kung minsan ay ginantimpalaan ng mga trabaho sa lungsod bilang kapalit para sa katapatan ng kanilang mga nasasakupan.

Alam ng mga Bosses na mayroon din silang mapangalagaan ang malaking negosyo, at ginawa ito sa pamamagitan ng paggagawad sa kanila ng mga kapaki-pakinabang na kontrata para sa pagtatayo ng mga pabrika o mga gawaing pampubliko. Ang mga industriya na ito ay pagkatapos ay mag-usisa ng mga malalaking halaga sa pagpapanatili sa pampulitika machine sa opisina. Tila simple: "Nasasaktan mo ang aking likod at kukunin ko ang iyong mga scratch." Gayunpaman, nagdadala ng magkakaibang interes sa isang lungsod na tulad ng New York, Philadelphia, o Chicago ay nangangailangan ng mga oras ng paggawa ng trabaho at mahusay na kasanayan sa pulitika.

Ang lahat ng mga aktibidad na nabanggit sa ngayon ay mukhang hindi bababa sa semi-lehitimong. Ang problema ay ang maraming pampulitika machine sinira ang kanilang sariling mga batas upang umangkop sa kanilang mga layunin. Habang ang mga kontrata ay iginawad sa legal na entidad ng negosyo, ipinagkaloob din ang mga ito sa mga iligal na sugal at prostitusyon. Kadalasan ang mga kita mula sa mga labag sa batas na negosyo ay may linya sa mga bulsa ng mga opisyal ng lungsod. Ang pampublikong pera sa buwis at suhol mula sa sektor ng negosyo ay nadagdagan ang mga account sa bangko ng mga tiwaling lider.

Malawak ang pandaraya sa botante. Inayos ng mga pampulitikalang bosses na magkaroon ng mga listahan ng botante na pinalawak upang isama ang maraming mga katanungang pangalan. Sa isang distrito, ang isang apat na taong gulang na bata ay nakarehistro upang bumoto. Sa isa pa, lumilitaw ang pangalan ng aso sa mga listahan ng botohan. Ang mga miyembro ng makina ay "bumoto nang maaga at madalas," naglalakbay mula sa lugar ng botohan hanggang sa lugar ng botohan upang ilagay ang mga bawal

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One district in New York one time reported more votes than it had residents.

The most notorious political boss of the age was **William “Boss” Tweed** of New York’s **Tammany Hall**. For twelve years, Tweed ruled New York. He gave generously to the poor and authorized the handouts of Christmas turkeys and winter coal to prospective supporters. In the process, he fleeced the public out of millions of taxpayer money, which went into the coffers of Tweed and his associates.

Attention was brought to Tweed’s corruption by political cartoonist **Thomas Nast**. Nast’s pictures were worth more than words as many illiterate and semi-literate New Yorkers were exposed to Tweed’s graft. A zealous attorney named Samuel Tilden convicted Tweed and his rule came to an end in 1876. Mysteriously, Tweed escaped from prison and traveled to Spain, where he was spotted by someone who recognized his face from Nast’s cartoons. He died in prison in 1878.

Not until the dawn of the 20th century would serious attempts be made to correct the abuses of Gilded Age government.

na boto. Isang distrito sa New York isang beses iniulat ng higit pang mga boto kaysa sa mga residente nito.

Ang pinaka-kilalang pampulitika boss sa edad ay William “Boss” Tweed ng Tammany Hall ng New York. Para sa labindalawang taon, hinirang ni Tweed ang New York. Ibinigay niya nang generously sa mga mahihirap at pinahintulutan ang handouts ng Christmas turkeys at taglamig karbon sa mga prospective na mga tagasuporta. Sa proseso, pinalabas niya ang publiko sa milyun-milyong pera ng nagbabayad ng buwis, na pumasok sa panustos ng Tweed at ng kanyang mga kasama.

Ang pansin ay dinala sa katiwalian ni Tweed ng pampulitika karikaturista na si Thomas Nast. Ang mga larawan ng Nast ay mas mahalaga kaysa sa mga salita ng maraming mga hindi makapag-aral at semi-literate Ang mga taga-New York ay nailantad sa pangungutya ni Tweed. Isang masigasig na abogado na nagngalang Samuel Tilden ang nahatulan ng Tweed at natapos ang kanyang paghahari noong 1876. Mahiwagang, nakatakas si Tweed mula sa bilanguan at naglakbay patungong Espanya, kung saan nakita siya ng isang taong nakilala ang kanyang mukha mula sa mga cartoons ni Nast. Namatay siya sa bilanguan noong 1878.

Hindi hanggang sa bukapang-liwayway ng ika-20 siglo ang mga malubhang pagtatangka ay gagawin upang iwasto ang mga pang-aabuso ng gilded Age na pamahalaan.

Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

In this cartoon, Boss Tweed is depicted guarding the ballot box. This is critical of the role he and political machines played in manipulating elections to their advantage.

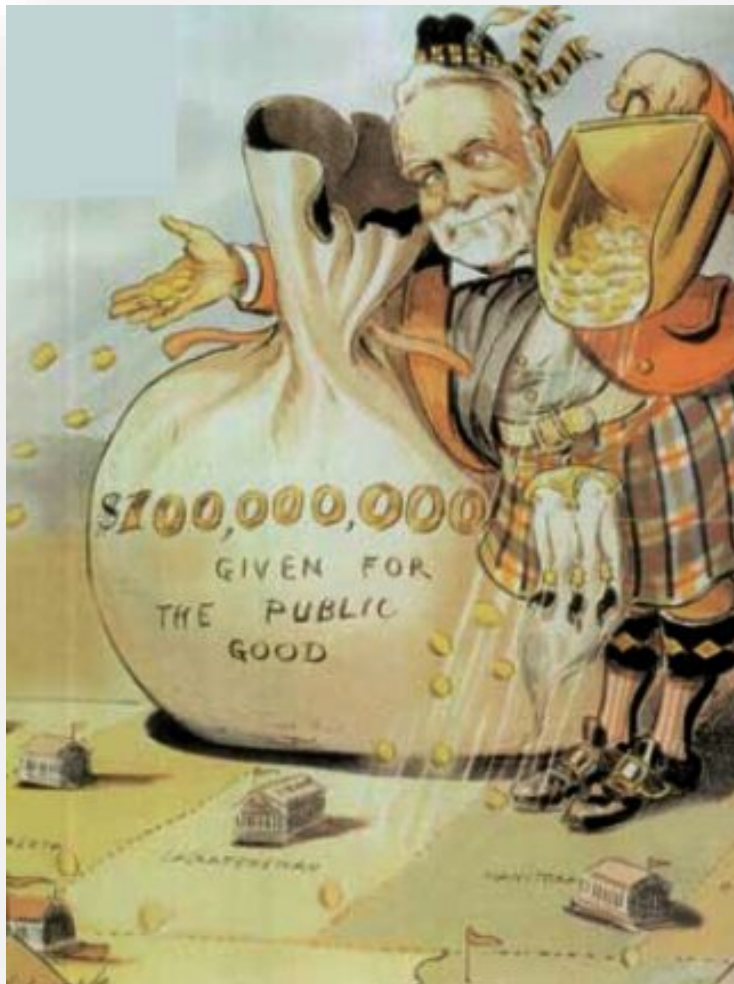
Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Editoryal na Cartoon

Sa karikatura na ito, ipinakita ang Boss Tweed sa pagbantay sa kahong balota. Ito ay kritikal sa papel na ginagampanan niya at ng mga pampulitika machine sa pagmamaniplula ng halalan sa kanilang kalamangan.



THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH

From these examples of graft in business and government, it would seem that men with wealth and positions of authority during the Gilded Age only thought of enriching themselves. However, this was not always the case. As mentioned earlier, many of the great industrialists of the era gave away huge sums of money. Steel magnate Andrew Carnegie is remembered for articulating this philosophy.



Carnegie put his ideas into print in 1889 in an article entitled “Wealth”, or as it is more commonly known, “**The Gospel of Wealth**”. In it, Carnegie describes the responsibility of the new upper class of self-made rich. He proposed that the best way of dealing with the new phenomenon of wealth inequality was for the wealthy to redistribute their surplus means in a responsible and thoughtful manner. Normally, wealthy families passed their fortunes down to the children, such as

ANG EBANGHELYO NG BUHAY

Mula sa mga halimbawang ito ng graft sa negosyo at gobyerno, mukhang ang mga tao na may kayamanan at mga posisyon ng awtoridad sa panahon ng Gilded Age ay naisip lamang na pagyamanin ang kanilang sarili. Gayunpaman, ito ay hindi palaging ang kaso. Tulad ng nabanggit kanina, marami sa mga dakilang industrialists ng panahon ang nagbigay ng malaking halaga ng pera. Ang magnate na si Andrew Andrew Carnegie ay naalala para sa pag-artikulong pilosopiya.

Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

In this cartoon, Carnegie is seen giving away his fortune to build libraries. It reflects the positive view of the industrialists as generous philanthropists.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Editoryal na Cartoon

Sa cartoon na ito, nakita ni Carnegie ang kanyang kapalaran upang magtayo ng mga aklatan. Sinasalamin nito ang positibong pananaw ng mga industriyalisado bilang mapagkaloob na mga pilantropo.

Inilagay ni Carnegie ang kanyang mga ideya sa pag-print noong 1889 sa isang artikulo na pinamagatang “Kayamanan”, o bilang mas karaniwang kilala, “Ang Ebanghelyo ng Kayamanan”. Dito, inilalarawan ni Carnegie ang responsibilidad ng bagong mataas na uri ng mayaman sa sarili. Ipinanukala niya na ang pinakamagandang paraan ng pakikitungo sa bagong kababalaghan ng hindi pagkakapantay-pantay ng kayamanan ay para sa mga mayayaman na muling ipamahagi ang kanilang sobra ay nangangahulugan sa isang responsable at nag-isip na paraan. Karaniwan, ipinagkaloob ng mga mayayamang pamilya ang kanilang mga kayamanan sa mga bata, tulad ng kaso sa

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was the case in Europe. Carnegie disliked this idea arguing that dependents should be supported by their work, not with their parents' money.

In *The Gospel of Wealth*, Carnegie asserted that hard work and perseverance lead to wealth, and made it clear that the duty of the rich was to live modest lifestyles. Carnegie argued that surplus wealth is put to best use when it is administered carefully by the wealthy. Carnegie also argued against wasteful use of capital in the form of extravagance, irresponsible spending, or self-indulgence, instead promoting the administration of money over the course of one's lifetime toward the cause of reducing the difference between the rich and poor.

Carnegie himself gave away his fortune building libraries across the nation. Some 2,509 libraries were built around the world with his money. In many towns, the main library is still known as the **Carnegie Library**. Carnegie-Mellon University and Carnegie Hall in New York City were also established with his financial support.

CONCLUSION

The influence of money in politics is not a story that is restricted to the Gilded Age. Of course, people with money have advantages that the poor do not, and one of these advantages is the ability to use money to influence others.

Sometimes, business owners manipulated politicians. Sometimes they used money to buy votes and became politicians themselves. In cities, elected officials formed political machines and used their access to tax money to enrich themselves and be reelected.

At the same time, however, men like Andrew Carnegie used some of their financial power to benefit humanity through philanthropy.

As you will learn in later readings, the corruption that was rampant in the Gilded Age was outlawed when voters acted together to make change. Instead of a few individuals with access to money, the collective power of the common citizen won out. Some would argue that we are again in a time when the 1%, the few super-rich, are again making decisions and influencing politics.

Based on what you know of the Gilded Age, what do you think? Does money make you powerful?

Europa. Hindi nagustuhan ni Carnegie ang ideyang ito na ang mga dependent ay dapat suportahan ng kanilang trabaho, hindi sa pera ng kanilang mga magulang.

Sa Ebanghelyo ng Kayamanan, iginiit ni Carnegie na ang pagsusumikap at pagtitiyaga ay nagdudulot ng kayamanan, at ginawang malinaw na ang tungkulin ng mayayaman ay upang mabuhay ang mga simpleng pamumuhay. Nagtalo si Carnegie na ang sobrang yaman ay ginagamit nang pinakamahusay na kapag ito ay pinangangasiwaan nang mabuti ng mayaman. Nag-aral din si Carnegie laban sa hindi wastong paggamit ng kapital sa anyo ng pag-extravagance, irresponsableng paggastos, o pagpapahirap sa sarili, sa halip na pagtataguyod ng pangangasiwa ng pera sa panahon ng buhay ng isang tao patungo sa sanhi ng pagbawas ng pagkakaiba sa pagitan ng mayayaman at mahihirap.

Si Carnegie mismo ang nagbigay ng kanyang mga library ng kapalaran sa buong bansa. Ang ilang mga 2,509 na aklatan ay itinayo sa buong mundo kasama ang kanyang pera. Sa maraming bayan, ang pangunahing library ay kilala pa rin bilang Carnegie Library. Ang Carnegie-Mellon University at Carnegie Hall sa New York City ay itinatag din sa kanyang pinansiyal na suporta.

KUMPLETO

Ang impluwensya ng pera sa pulitika ay hindi isang kuwento na pinaghihigpitan sa Gilded Age. Siyempre, ang mga taong may pera ay may mga pakinabang na hindi ginagawa ng mga mahihirap, at isa sa mga pakinabang na ito ay ang kakayahang gumamit ng pera upang maimpluwensyahan ang iba.

Minsan, ang mga nagmamay-ari ng negosyo ay manipulahin ang mga pulitiko Minsan ginagamit nila ang pera upang bumili ng mga boto at naging mga pulitiko mismo. Sa mga lungsod, ang mga inihalal na opisyal ay bumuo ng mga makinarya sa pulitika at ginamit ang kanilang access sa pera sa buwis upang mapagbuti ang kanilang sarili at muling napili.

Gayunpaman, gayunpaman, ginamit ng mga tao tulad ni Andrew Carnegie ang ilan sa kanilang pinansiyal na kapangyarihan upang makinabang ang sangkatauhan sa pamamagitan ng pilantropo.

Tulad ng matututunan mo sa mga pagbabasa sa ibang pagkakataon, ang katiwalian na laganap sa Gilded Age ay ipinagbawal na kapag ang mga botante ay kumilos nang sama-sama upang gumawa ng pagbabago. Sa halip ng ilang mga indibidwal na may access sa pera, ang kolektibong kapangyarihan ng mga karaniwang mamamayan won out. Ang ilan ay magtatalan na muli tayo sa isang panahon kung kailan ang 1%, ang ilang mga sobrang mayaman, ay muling gumagawa ng mga desisyon at nakakaimpluwensya sa pulitika.

Batay sa kung ano ang alam mo tungkol sa Gilded Age, ano sa palagay mo? Gumagawa ba kayo ng pera na makapangyarihan?



KEY CONCEPTS

Baby Killer: Derogatory name that anti-war protesters called returning soldiers. It referred to the killing of civilians.

Rich man's war and a poor man's fight: Phrase that exemplified the idea that wealthy politicians were making choices about the conduct of the war but that poor Americans, especially African Americans, had to do the fighting.

Vietnam Syndrome: A fear on the part of American leaders to send the military into action due to the loss in Vietnam.



LOCATIONS

Free-Fire Zones: Areas of the Vietnamese countryside. All civilians in these areas were supposed to move to camps and anyone left in the zones was considered an enemy. In reality, many civilians refused to leave and were killed. The policy made the government of South Vietnam and the Americans unpopular with the civilian population.

Ho Chi Minh Trail: Route taken by North Vietnamese to supply the Viet Cong in the South. The route went through Laos and Cambodia.

Vietnam War Memorial: Also known as the Vietnam Wall, the memorial in Washington, DC bears the names of all Americans who died in the war. It takes the shape of a long granite V sunken into the earth. Visitors see themselves reflected in the polished stone.



TREATIES, LAWS & POLICIES

Geneva Accords: International agreement after World War II to unify Vietnam and hold nation-wide elections. Diem in the South ignored the accords knowing he would lose an election.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: Resolution passed by Congress in 1964 that granted President Johnson wide authority to use armed force in Vietnam. It was used by presidents Johnson and Nixon to go to war without an actual declaration of war.

Vietnamization: Nixon's policy of withdrawing American troops and turning responsibility for fighting over to the South Vietnamese Army. It was a way of ending the war without surrendering.

26th Amendment: Constitutional amendment ratified in 1971 granting the right to vote to anyone age 18 and older. Previously citizens had to be 21 to vote.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Ho Chi Minh: Communist leader of North Vietnam who fought the French, Japanese and then Americans in an effort to realize independence for Vietnam.

Viet Minh: The North Vietnamese army.

Ngo Dinh Diem: Dictator of South Vietnam. He was widely hated due to his corrupt government, policies that favored the Catholic minority and was eventually killed in a coup that was tacitly supported by the US.

Thich Quang Duc: Buddhist monk who self-immolated on a street corner in Saigon to protest Diem's government. A photograph of the even captured the world's attention.

Robert McNamara: Secretary of Defense during the Vietnam War. He is often blamed for the failure.

Viet Cong: Guerilla fighters in South Vietnam who supported the North.

William Westmoreland: American commander in Vietnam.

Walter Cronkite: Respected television news anchor who went to Vietnam during the Tet Offensive and reported that he believed that war would end in a stalemate. His opinion influenced many Americans.

Students for a Democratic Society: Group of college students who organized protests, most notably large rallies in Washington, DC.

Muhammad Ali: Heavyweight boxing champion who went to jail instead of going to Vietnam when he was drafted. He lost his title but served as an example for other draft dodgers.

Vietnamese Boat People: South Vietnamese refugees who escaped the advancing North Vietnamese Army by boarding small boats and travelling to neighboring countries. They were one part of a larger refugee crisis that followed the fall of South Vietnam.

Maya Lin: Young Chinese-American architect who won a competition to design the Vietnam War Memorial.



EVENTS

Assassination of Diem: South Vietnamese army officers arranged the assassination of Diem and his brother and take over the government. The plot was carried out in November 1963. The CIA knew about the plot and did nothing to stop it.

Operation Rolling Thunder: Major bombing campaign initiated in 1965 in an effort to force the North Vietnamese to surrender. It inflicted heavy damage but failed in its primary objective.

Tet Offensive: Major operation undertaken by the North Vietnamese to attack cities in the South during the new year's celebration (Tet) of 1968. It ultimately failed but did demonstrate that the North was not about to surrender.

1968 Democratic Primary: In 1968 senator Eugene McCarthy challenged sitting president Lyndon Johnson. McCarthy ran as an anti-war candidate. When McCarthy did surprisingly well in the first primary election Johnson withdrew from the race. Robert Kennedy joined as another anti-war candidate and vice president Hubert Humphrey joined as a pro-war candidate. Humphrey eventually won the nomination but lost the general election to Richard Nixon.

My Lai Massacre: Attack by American troops on the village of My Lai in 1968. The American commander ordered his soldiers to kill everyone in the village, including women and children. The massacre caused many in the around the world to doubt the good intentions of the United States.

Invasion of Cambodia: In 1970 President Nixon decided to send American ground forces into Cambodia to cut off the Ho Chi Minh Trail. His move intensified the anti-war movement.

Columbia University Protest: Protest in which students occupied the campus of Columbia University in 1968. They were violently ousted by the NYC police.

Kent State Shooting: Clash between students and the Ohio National Guard at Kent State University in 1970. The guardsmen opened fire on unarmed students resulting in nine deaths. The massacre shocked the nation as it seemed the war was coming home.

Jackson State Shooting: A less publicized shooting similar to the Kent State Massacre that occurred a few weeks later at the predominantly African American Jackson State College. Twelve students were wounded and two were killed by police.

Operation Frequent Wind: A military airlift to transport escaping American and Vietnamese supporters out of Saigon as the North Vietnamese closed in in 1975.

Surrender of South Vietnam: April 30, 1975. North Vietnamese troops entered Saigon and the South Vietnamese government fell. Vietnam was united under communist leadership.



TECHNOLOGY

Agent Orange: Chemical sprayed from aircraft that caused the leaves to fall off of trees, thus making it easier to find enemy fighters. It is widely believed to have caused serious health problems for the soldiers who were exposed.

3

T H I R D Q U E S T I O N WHO SHOULD BE IN CHARGE, WORKERS OR OWNERS?

IS GREED
GOOD?

INTRODUCTION

Organized labor brought tremendous positive change to working Americans. Today, many workers enjoy higher wages, better hours, and safer working conditions. Employers often pay for medical coverage and several weeks' vacation.

These changes were hard-won. Jobs and lives were lost in the epic struggle for a fair share. The fight sprouted during the Gilded Age, when labor took its first steps toward unity.

But of course, when workers united, they took away some of the power of industrialists to control their own businesses. How can a captain of industry be the most successful possible if the workers are interfering by striking? This power sharing can be difficult, messy, and sometimes ends up hurting a business.

In a purely socialist society, workers are in total control. Those who do the work, share in the benefits. America has never tried such a system, but we know from the 20th century that it failed in other countries.

What do you think? Who should be in charge, workers or owners?

PANIMULA

Ang organisadong paggawa ay nagdulot ng napakalaking positibong pagbabago sa mga Amerikano. Sa ngayon, maraming manggagawa ang nakakaranas ng mas mataas na sahod, mas mahusay na oras, at mas ligtas na kondisyon sa pagtatrabaho. Ang mga employer ay madalas na nagbabayad para sa medikal na coverage at bakasyon sa ilang linggo.

Ang mga pagbabagong ito ay napakahirap. Ang mga trabaho at buhay ay nawala sa mahabang pakikibaka para sa makatarungang pagbabahagi. Lumalaban ang labanan sa panahon ng Gilded Age, nang ang paggawa ay unang hakbang sa pagkakaisa.

Ngunit siyempre, kapag nagkakaisa ang mga manggagawa, kinuha nila ang ilan sa kapangyarihan ng mga industriyalisado upang kontrolin ang kanilang sariling mga negosyo. Paano magiging isang matagumpay na kapitan ng industriya kung ang mga manggagawa ay nakakasagabal sa pamamagitan ng pagtama? Ang pagbabahagi ng lakas na ito ay maaaring maging mahirap, magulo, at kung minsan ay nagtatapos ng pagyurak sa isang negosyo.

Sa isang purong sosyalistang lipunan, ang mga manggagawa ay may ganap na kontrol. Yaong mga gumagawa ng trabaho, nakikibahagi sa mga benepisyo. Hindi kailanman sinubukan ng Amerika ang ganitong sistema, ngunit alam natin mula sa ika-20 siglo na nabigo ito sa ibang mga bansa.

Ano sa tingin mo? Sino ang dapat na nasa singil, manggagawa o may-ari?

3 WHO SHOULD BE IN CHARGE, WORKERS OR OWNERS?

ORGANIZED LABOR

In the mid-19th century, the vast majority of American work was still done on the farm. By the turn of the 20th century, the United States economy revolved around the factory.

Most Americans living in the Gilded Age knew nothing of the life of millionaires such as Rockefeller, Carnegie and Morgan. They worked 10-hour shifts, 6 days a week, for wages barely enough to survive. Children as young as eight years old worked instead of attending school. Men and women worked until their bodies could stand no more, only to be released from employment without retirement benefits. Medical coverage did not exist. Women who became pregnant were often fired. Compensation for being hurt while on the job was zero.

Laborers realized that they needed to unite to demand change. Even though they lacked money, education, or political power, they knew one critical thing. There were simply more workers than there were owners.

Unions did not emerge overnight. Despite their legal right to exist, bosses often took extreme measures, including intimidation and violence, to prevent a union from taking hold. Workers, too, often chose the sword when peaceful measures failed.

Many Americans believed that a violent revolution would take place in America. How long would so many stand to be poor? Industrial titans including John Rockefeller arranged for mighty castles to be built as fortresses to stand against the upheaval they were sure was coming.

Slowly but surely unions did grow. Efforts to form nationwide organizations faced even greater difficulties. Federal troops were sometimes called to block their efforts. Judges almost always ruled in favor of the bosses.

Often, workers could not agree on common goals. Some flirted with extreme ideas like Marxism. Others simply wanted a nickel more per hour. Fights erupted over whether or not to admit women or African Americans into the ranks of union membership.

THE GREAT UPHEAVAL

It started with a 10% pay cut. When leaders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company ordered this second reduction in less than eight months, railroad workers in Martinsburg, West Virginia decided they had had enough. On July 16, 1877, workers in that town drove all the engines into the roundhouse and boldly declared that no train would leave until the owners restored their pay. The local

NAG-ORGANIZED na trabaho

Noong kalagitnaan ng ika-19 na siglo, ang karamihan sa gawaing Amerikano ay ginagawa pa rin sa bukid. Sa pagsisimula ng ika-20 siglo, ang ekonomiya ng Estados Unidos ay umiikot sa pabrika.

Karamihan sa mga Amerikano na naninirahan sa Gilded Age ay walang alam sa buhay ng mga millionaires tulad ng Rockefeller, Carnegie at Morgan. Nagtrabaho sila ng 10 na oras na shift, 6 na araw sa isang linggo, para sa sahod na halos sapat upang mabuhay. Ang mga bata na walong taong gulang ay nagtrabaho sa halip na pumasok sa paaralan. Ang mga kalalakihan at kababaihan ay nagtrabaho hanggang sa ang kanilang mga katawan ay hindi na tumayo, lamang na ilabas mula sa trabaho nang walang mga benepisyo sa pagreretiro. Ang saklaw ng medikal ay hindi umiiral. Ang mga babaeng buntis ay madalas na nagpaputok. Ang kompensasyon dahil sa nasaktan habang nasa trabaho ay zero.

Napagtanto ng mga manggagawa na kailangan nila upang magkaisa upang humiling ng pagbabago. Kahit na kulang sila ng pera, edukasyon, o kapangyarihang pampulitika, alam nila ang isang kritikal na bagay. Mayroong mas maraming manggagawa kaysa may mga may-ari.

Ang mga unyon ay hindi lumabas sa magdamag. Sa kabila ng kanilang ligal na karapatang umiral, ang mga bosses ay madalas na nagsagawa ng matinding hakbang, kabilang ang pananakot at karahasan, upang pigilan ang isang unyon na manatili. Ang mga manggagawa, masyadong, ay madalas na pumili ng tabak kapag nabigo ang mapayapang mga panukala.

Maraming mga Amerikano ang naniniwala na ang marahas na rebolusyon ay magaganap sa Amerika. Gaano katagal ang napipigilan ng maraming tao? Ang mga pang-industriya na titans kabilang ang John Rockefeller ay nag-ayos para sa mga makapangyarihang kastilyo upang maitayo bilang mga fortresses upang tumayo laban sa kaguluhan na tiyak na darating sila.

Mabagal ngunit tiyak na lumago ang mga unyon. Ang mga pagsisikap upang bumuo ng mga organisasyon sa buong bansa ay nahaharap sa mas malaking kahirapan. Ang mga pwersang pederal ay paminsan-minsan ay tinawag upang harangan ang kanilang mga pagsisikap. Ang mga hukom ay halos palaging pinasiyahan sa pabor ng mga bosses.

Kadalasan, ang mga manggagawa ay hindi maaaring sumangayon sa mga karaniwang layunin. Ang ilang mga flirted sa matinding mga ideya tulad ng Marxism. Ang iba ay nagananis lamang ng isang nickel kada oras. Nakipaglaban ang mga labanan sa kung tatanggapin o hindi ang mga kababaihan o Aprikanong Amerikano sa hanay ng mga miyembro ng unyon.

ANG BAGONG UPHEAVAL

Nagsimula ito sa isang 10% na pay cut. Nang utusan ng mga pinuno ng Baltimore at Ohio Railroad Company ang ikalawang pagbawas na ito sa wala pang walong buwan, nagpasya ang mga manggagawang riles sa Martinsburg, West Virginia na sapat na sila. Noong Hulyo 16, 1877, pinalayas ng mga manggagawa sa bayang iyon ang lahat ng mga engine sa palibot ng bahay at matapang na ipinahayag na walang tren na umaalis hanggang sa maibalik ng mga may-ari ang kanilang sahod. Ang mga lokal na mamamayan ay nagtipon sa railyard upang ipakita ang kanilang

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townspeople gathered at the railyard to show their support for the strikers. A great showdown was on.

Strikes or other actions seen as disturbances are usually handled at the local level. The mayor of Martinsburg tried in vain to threaten the striking workers, but the crowd merely laughed and booed. The local police were far too insubstantial to match the numbers of the rabble. In desperation, the mayor turned to the governor of West Virginia for support. The governor sent units of the National Guard to Martinsburg to accompany the trains out of town by force of arms. There was little support for the effort among the Guardsmen. The majority of them were railroad workers themselves. After two people were killed in the standoff, the Guard simply lay down their weapons and began chatting with members of the crowd.

Only when federal troops sent by President Hayes arrived did the trains leave the station. Even then they were sabotaged and harassed along their routes. Only one train reached its destination.



The Martinsburg Strike might have gone down in history as one of many small local strikes put down by force, but this time the strike spread. Soon other B&O units joined the Martinsburg strike. The movement spread into Pennsylvania, when workers on the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads joined their compatriots. Pittsburgh is the gateway to the Midwest, and so the strike widened to that region.

The police, the National Guard, and the United States Army clashed with angry mobs throughout America. Throughout the land, wealthy

suporta para sa mga welgista. Nagkaroon ng isang mahusay na pagbubunyang ng mga balak.

Ang mga strike o iba pang mga aksyon na nakikita bilang kaguluhan ay karaniwang hawakan sa lokal na antas. Ang alkalde ng Martinsburg ay sinubukan ng walang kabuluhan upang takutin ang nakakatakot na mga manggagawa, ngunit ang mga tao ay tumawa lamang at binubugbog. Ang lokal na pulisya ay napakahusay na tumutugma sa mga bilang ng mga rabble. Sa desperasyon, lumipat ang alkalde sa gobernador ng West Virginia para sa suporta. Nagpadala ang gobernador ng mga yunit ng National Guard sa Martinsburg upang samahan ang mga tren sa labas ng bayan sa pamamagitan ng lakas ng mga armas. May maliit na suporta para sa pagsisikap sa mga Guardsmen. Ang karamihan sa kanila ay mga manggagawa sa riles. Matapos ang dalawang tao ay namatay sa standoff, ang Guard lamang ibigay ang kanilang mga armas at nagsimulang makipag-chat sa mga miyembro ng karamihan ng tao.

Kapag ang mga tropang pederal na ipinadala ni Pangulong Hayes ay dumating ang mga tren ay umalis sa istasyon. Kahit na sila ay sabotaged at ginigipit sa kanilang mga ruta. Isang tren lamang ang umabot sa destinasyon nito.

Primary Source: Print

An artist's depiction of the destruction of the railroad depot at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia during the Great Upheaval.

Ang Martinsburg Strike ay maaaring bumaba sa kasaysayan bilang isa sa maraming maliliit na lokal na welga na ibinagsak ng puwersa, ngunit oras na ito ay kumalat ang welga. Di-nagtagal ang iba pang mga yunit ng B & O ay sumali sa welga ng Martinsburg. Ang kilusan ay kumalat sa Pennsylvania, kapag ang mga manggagawa sa Pennsylvania at Reading Railroads ay sumali sa kanilang mga kababayan. Ang Pittsburgh ang gateway sa Midwest, at kaya ang welga ay lumawak sa rehiyong iyon.

Ang pulis, ang National Guard, at ang United States Army ay nakipaglaban sa galit na mga mobs sa buong Amerika. Sa buong lupain, natakot ang mayamang mga indibidwal na ang pinakamasama ay dumating sa wakas. Ang isang marahas na rebolusyon ay tila nagwawasak ng bansa.

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individuals feared that the worst had finally come. A violent revolution seemed to be sweeping the nation.

But then it stopped. In some cases the strikes were ended by force. In others, the strikers simply gave up. After all, most workers were not trying to overthrow the government or the social order. They simply wanted higher wages and more time to spend with their families. The **Great Upheaval** was not the first strike in American History; it was the first mass strike to involve so many different workers separated by so much space.

What did this mean for America? From a distance, the strike seems to have failed. However, in many cases, workers did have their demands met. There is no telling how many future pay cuts were avoided because of fear of reprisal from the laborers.

The Great Upheaval was spontaneous. There was absolutely no advanced planning, showing how many rank and file workers had the same concerns about quality of life, as well as the same anger at those who controlled the wealth. More than 100,000 workers had gone on strike, shutting down nearly half of the nation's rail systems.

When the strike ended in the first week in August, over 100 people had been killed and a thousand more were imprisoned. Untold millions of dollars of damage was caused to rail lines, cars, and roundhouses. The fight was over, but America had not seen the last of the **mass strike**.

LABOR VS. MANAGEMENT

The battle lines were clearly drawn. People were either workers or bosses, and with that strong identity often came an equally strong dislike for those who were on the other side. As the number of self-employed Americans dwindled in the Gilded Age, workers began to feel strength in their numbers and were greater and greater demands of their bosses. When those demands were rejected, they plotted schemes to win their cases.

Those who managed factories developed strategies to counteract those of labor. At times the relationship between the camps was as intellectual and tense as a tough chess match. Other times it was as ugly as a schoolyard fight.

The most frequently employed technique of workers was the strike. Refusing to work would, in theory, force the company to suffer great enough financial losses that they would agree to worker terms. Strikes had been known in America since the colonial age, but their numbers grew larger in the Gilded Age.

Ngunit pagkatapos ay tumigil ito. Sa ilang mga kaso ang mga welga ay natapos sa pamamagitan ng puwersa. Sa iba, ang mga striker ay sumuko lamang. Pagkatapos ng lahat, ang karamihan sa mga manggagawa ay hindi nagsisikap na ibagsak ang pamahalaan o ang kaayusang panlipunan. Gusto lang nila ng mas mataas na sahod at mas maraming oras na gugulin sa kanilang mga pamilya. Ang Great Upheaval ay hindi ang unang welga sa Kasaysayan ng Amerika; ito ang unang mass strike na kinasasangkutan ng maraming iba't ibang mga manggagawa na pinaghihiwalay ng napakaraming espasyo.

Ano ang ibig sabihin nito para sa Amerika? Mula sa isang distansya, ang strike ay parang nabigo. Gayunpaman, sa maraming mga kaso, ang mga manggagawa ay nakamit ang kanilang mga pangangailangan. Walang nagsasabi kung gaano karaming mga pagbawas sa hinaharap ang natitira dahil sa takot sa paghihiganti mula sa mga manggagawa.

Ang Great Upheaval ay kusang-loob. Walang ganap na pagpapalano, na nagpapakita kung gaano karaming mga ranggo at file manggagawa ay may parehong mga alalahanin tungkol sa kalidad ng buhay, pati na rin ang parehong galit sa mga taong kontrolado ang kayamanan. Mahigit sa 100,000 manggagawa ang sumailalim sa welga, isinara ang halos kalahati ng mga sistema ng tren ng bansa.

Nang magwakas ang welga sa unang linggo noong Agosto, mahigit sa 100 katao ang namatay at mahigit isang libo ang nabilanggo. Ang walang hanggang milyong milyong dolyar ng pinsala ay dulot ng mga linya ng tren, mga kotse, at mga bilog. Natapos na ang labanan, ngunit hindi nakita ng Amerika ang huling strike ng masa.

LABOR VS. MANAGEMENT

Ang mga linya ng labanan ay malinaw na iguguhit. Ang mga tao ay alinman sa mga manggagawa o mga tagapangasiwa, at sa pamamagitan ng malakas na pagkakakilanlan ay kadalasang nagkakaroon ng pantay na ayaw sa mga nasa kabilang panig. Habang ang bilang ng mga self-employed na Amerikano ay bumaba sa Gilded Age, ang mga manggagawa ay nagsimulang pakiramdam ng lakas sa kanilang mga numero at mas malaki at mas malaki ang hinihingi ng kanilang mga amo. Kapag tinanggihan ang mga hinihingi, nagplano sila ng mga pakana upang manalo sa kanilang mga kaso.

Ang mga namamahala ng mga pabrika ay nagtaguyod ng mga estratehiya upang mapaglabanan ang mga nagtatrabaho. Kung minsan ang relasyon sa pagitan ng mga kampo ay bilang intelektwal at pangkasalukuyan bilang isang matigas na tugma ng chess. Iba pang mga oras na ito ay bilang pangit bilang isang labanan sa paaralan.

Ang pinaka madalas na trabaho na pamamaraan ng mga manggagawa ay ang welga. Ang pagtanggig magtatrabaho ay, sa teorya, ay nagpipilit na ang kumpanya ay magdusa ng sapat na pinansyal na pagkalugi na sumasang-ayon sila sa mga termino ng manggagawa. Ang mga strike ay kilala sa Amerika mula noong panahon ng kolonyal, ngunit ang kanilang mga numero ay lumago sa Gilded Age.

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Because of poor organization and government support for owners, 19th century strikes were not successful, so unions thought of other means. If the workers at a shoe factory could garner enough sympathy from the local townspeople, a **boycott** could achieve desirable results. The union would make its case to the town in the hope that no one would buy any shoes from the factory until the owners agreed to a pay raise. Boycotts could be successful in a small community where the factory was dependent upon the business of a group of people in close proximity

In desperate times, workers would also resort to illegal means if necessary. For example, **sabotage** of factory equipment was not unknown. Occasionally, the foreman or the owner might even be the victims of worker-sponsored violence.

Owners had strategies of their own. If a company found itself with a high inventory, the boss might afford to enact a **lockout**, which is a reverse strike. In this case, the owner tells the employees not to bother showing up until they agree to a pay cut. Sometimes when a new worker was hired the employee was forced to sign a **yellow-dog contract**, or an ironclad oath swearing that the employee would never join a union.



Strikes could be countered in a variety of ways. The first measure was usually to hire strikebreakers, or **scabs**, to take the place of the regular labor force. Here things often turned violent. The crowded cities always seemed to have someone hopeless enough to cross the **picket line** during a strike. The striking workers often responded with fists, occasionally even leading to death.

Dahil sa mahihirap na organisasyon at suporta ng gobyerno para sa mga may-ari, ang mga welga ng ika-19 na siglo ay hindi matagumpay, kaya inisip ng mga unyon ang iba pang paraan. Kung ang mga manggagawa sa isang pabrika ng sapatos ay makakakuha ng sapat na simpatiya mula sa mga lokal na bayan, ang isang boycott ay maaaring makamit ang kanais-nais na mga resulta. Ang unyon ay gagawin ang kaso nito sa bayan sa pag-asa na walang bumili ng anumang mga sapatos mula sa pabrika hanggang ang mga may-ari ay sumang-ayon sa pagtaas ng suweldo. Maaaring maging matagumpay ang mga boycott sa isang maliit na komunidad kung saan ang pabrika ay nakasalalay sa negosyo ng isang grupo ng mga tao sa malapit

Sa desperadong mga panahon, ang mga manggagawa ay magkakaroon din ng mga ilegal na paraan kung kinakailangan. Halimbawa, ang sabotage ng kagamitan sa pabrika ay hindi kilala. Paminsan-minsan, ang kapatid o ang may-ari ay maaaring maging biktima ng karahasan na itinataguyod ng manggagawa.

May nagmamay-ari ang mga nagmamay-ari. Kung ang isang kumpanya ay natagpuan ang kanyang sarili na may isang mataas na imbentaryo, ang boss ay maaaring kayang magpatibay ng isang lockout, na isang baligtad strike. Sa kasong ito, sinasabi ng may-ari ang mga empleyado na huwag mag-abala sa pagpapakita hanggang sumasang-ayon sila sa isang pay cut. Minsan kapag ang isang bagong manggagawa ay tinanggap ang empleyado ay sapilitang upang mag-sign isang kontrata ng dilaw na aso, o isang panunumpa na panunumpa na ang empleyado ay hindi kailanman sumali sa isang unyon.

Primary Source: Drawing

An artist's rendition of the arrival of the National Guard to break the Homestead Strike.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Pagguhit

Pag-awit ng isang artist ng pagdating ng National Guard upang basagin ang Homestead Strike.

Maaaring kontrahin ang mga strike sa iba't ibang paraan. Ang unang panukalang-batas ay karaniwang upang umarkila ng strikebreakers, o scabs, upang makuha ang lugar ng regular na puwersa ng paggawa. Narito ang mga bagay na madalas na naging marahas. Ang masikip na lunsod ay palaging tila may isang walang pag-asa sa isang tao upang i-cross ang picket linya sa panahon ng welga. Ang nakakatakot na manggagawa ay kadalasang tumutugon sa mga fists, paminsan-minsan kahit na humahantong sa kamatayan.

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Prior to the 20th century the government never sided with the union in a labor dispute. Bosses persuaded the courts to issue injunctions to declare strikes illegal. If the strike continued, the participants would be thrown in prison. When all these efforts failed to break a strike, the government at all levels would be willing to send a militia to regulate as in the case of the Great Upheaval.

What was at stake? Each side felt they were fighting literally for survival. The owners felt if they could not keep costs down to beat the competition, they would be forced to close the factory altogether. They said they could not meet the workers' unreasonable demands.

What were the employees demanding? In the entire history of labor strife, most goals of labor can be reduced to two overarching issues: higher wages and better working conditions. In the beginning, management would have the upper hand. But the sheer numbers of the American workforce was gaining momentum as the century neared its conclusion.

EARLY NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Divide and conquer. That simple strategy gave the owners the advantage over labor until the dawn of the 20th century. Laborers did not all have the same goals. By favoring one group over another, the bosses could create internal dissent in any union. Unions were spread from town to town. Unity among them might make a more effective boycott or strike, but bringing diverse groups together across a large area was extremely difficult.

Owners were smart enough to circulate **blacklists**. These lists contained the names of any workers active in the union. If anyone on the list would show up in another town trying to get hired (or to start another union), the employers would refuse to give them a job. Still, the ratio of labor to management was so large that national organizations were inevitable. The first group to clear the hurdles was the National Labor Union.

By 1866, there were about 200,000 workers in local unions across the United States. William Sylvis seized the opportunity presented by these numbers and established the first nationwide labor organization, named the **National Labor Union**. Sylvis had very ambitious goals. Not only did the NLU fight for higher wages and shorter hours, Sylvis took labor activity into the political arena. The NLU supported legislation banning prison labor, land reform laws to keep public holdings out of the hands of speculators, and national currency reform to raise farm prices.

It brought together skilled and unskilled workers, as well as farmers. The National Labor Union stopped short of admitting African

Bago ang ika-20 siglo ang pamahalaan ay hindi kailanman pumipilit sa unyon sa isang labanan sa paggawa. Hinihimok ng mga boss ang mga korte na mag-isyu ng mga utos upang ipahayag ang mga welga na ilegal. Kung patuloy ang welga, ang mga kalahok ay itatapon sa bilangguan. Kapag ang lahat ng mga pagsisikap na ito ay nabigo upang masira ang isang welga, ang gobyerno sa lahat ng antas ay magiging handa na magpadala ng isang milisiya upang makontrol gaya sa kaso ng Great Upheaval.

Ano ang pinagtrabahuhan? Ang bawat panig ay naramdaman nilang literal ang pakikipaglaban para sa kaligtasan. Nadama ng mga may-ari kung hindi nila mapipigilan ang mga gastos upang matalo ang kumpetisyon, mapipilitan silang isara ang pabrika sa kabuuan. Sinabi nila na hindi nila matugunan ang mga dimakatwirang pangangailangan ng mga manggagawa.

Ano ang hinihingi ng mga empleyado? Sa buong kasaysayan ng alitan sa paggawa, ang karamihan sa mga layunin ng paggawa ay maaaring mabawasan sa dalawang pangkalahatang isyu: mas mataas na sahod at mas mahusay na kondisyon sa pagtatrabaho. Sa simula, ang pamamahala ay magkakaroon ng mas mataas na kamay. Ngunit ang sobrang bilang ng mga manggagawa sa Amerika ay nakakuha ng momentum habang ang siglo ay malapit na sa konklusyon nito.

UNANG MGA ORGANISASYON NG NATIONAL

Hatiin at lupigin. Ang simpleng diskarte na iyon ay nagbigay sa mga may-ari ng kalamangan sa paggawa hanggang sa bukung-liwayway ng ika-20 siglo. Ang mga manggagawa ay hindi lahat ay may parehong mga layunin. Sa pamamagitan ng pagsang-ayon sa isang grupo sa iba, ang mga bosses ay maaaring lumikha ng panloob na hindi pagsang-ayon sa anumang unyon. Ang mga unyon ay kumalat mula sa bayan papunta sa bayan. Ang pagkakaisa sa kanila ay maaaring gumawa ng isang mas epektibong boykot o strike, ngunit nagdadala ng magkakaibang grupo na magkakasama sa isang malaking lugar ay napakahirap.

Ang mga nagmamay-ari ay sapat na matalino upang magpakalat ng mga blacklist. Ang mga listahan ito ay naglalaman ng mga pangalan ng anumang mga manggagawa na aktibo sa unyon. Kung ang sinuman sa listahan ay lalabas sa ibang bayan na nagsisikap na makakuha ng upahan (o magsimula ng isa pang unyon), ang mga employer ay tatanggap magbigay sa kanila ng trabaho. Gayunpaman, ang ratio ng paggawa sa pamamahala ay napakalaki na ang mga pambansang organisasyon ay hindi maiiwasan. Ang unang pangkat upang i-clear ang mga hadlang ay ang National Labor Union.

Noong 1866, may mga 200,000 manggagawa sa mga lokal na unyon sa buong Estados Unidos. Kinuha ni William Sylvis ang pagkakataon na iniharap ng mga numerong ito at itinatag ang unang pambansang organisasyon ng paggawa, pinangalanan ang National Labor Union. Si Sylvis ay may napaka ambisyoso na mga layunin. Hindi lamang ang paglaban ng NLU para sa mas mataas na sahod at mas maikling oras, kinuha ni Sylvis ang gawaing paggawa sa pampulitikang arena. Sinusuportahan ng NLU ang batas na nagbabawal sa labor ng bilangguan, mga batas sa reporma sa lupa upang mapanatili ang mga pampublikong ari-arian mula sa mga kamay ng mga speculator, at pambansang reporma sa pera upang itaas ang mga presyo ng sakahan.

Nagtipon ito ng mga dalubhasa na nangangailangan ng kasanayan at walang kasanayan, pati na rin ang mga magsasaka. Ang National Labor Union ay tumigil sa pag-amin sa African

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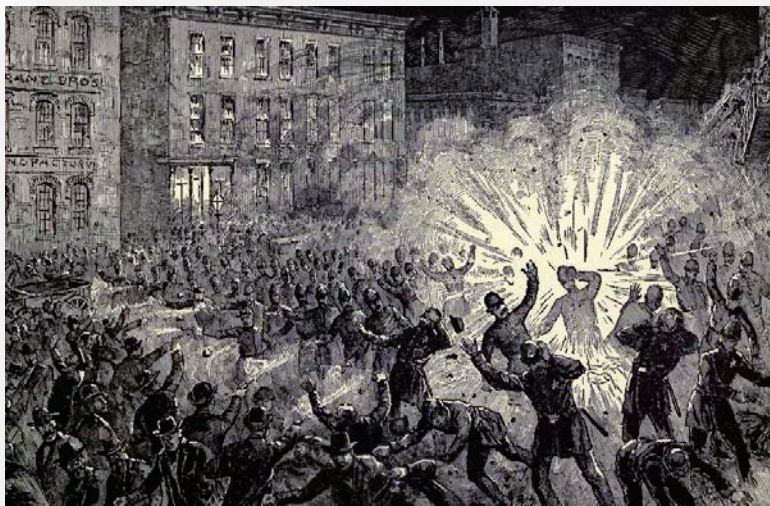
Americans. Racist tendencies of the times prevailed, despite the wisdom of bringing as many workers as possible into the fold. Unfortunately, for the NLU, it tried to represent too many different groups. Farmers had their own agenda, and skilled workers often had different realities than the unskilled. When the Panic of 1873 hit America, the union was severely disabled. Soon after, the National Labor Union withered away.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

The **Knights of Labor** soon inherited the mantle of organized labor. Begun by Uriah Stephens as a secret society in 1869, the Knights admitted all wage earners into their ranks, including women and African Americans. The philosophy was simple: class was more important than race or gender. For such a group to influence the federal government, complete solidarity would be required.

The Knights supported the entire political agenda of the NLU and more. They advocated limits on immigration, restrictions on child labor, and government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones. At the height of its membership in 1886, the Knights boasted 750,000 workers. Then disaster struck.

On May 1, 1886, International Workers Day, local chapters of the Knights went on strike demanding an eight-hour day for all laborers. At a rally in **Haymarket Square** in Chicago on May 4, someone threw a bomb into the crowd. One police officer died and several crowd members sustained injuries.



It was impossible to be sure who was responsible, but the American press, government, and general public blamed the Knights of Labor.

Americans. Ang mga tendensya ng rasista ng mga panahon ay nanaig, sa kabila ng karunungan ng pagdadala ng maraming manggagawa hangga't maaari sa fold. Sa kasamaang palad, para sa NLU, sinubukan nito na kumatawan sa napakaraming iba't ibang grupo. Ang mga magsasaka ay may sariling mga adyenda, at ang mga dalubhasang manggagawa ay kadalasang mayroong iba't ibang mga katotohanan kaysa sa mga walang kasanayan. Nang humanga ang Panic of 1873 sa America, ang unyon ay may kapansanan. Di-nagtagal pagkatapos, natuyo ang National Labor Union.

MGA KNIGHTS OF WORK

Ang mga Knights of Labor sa lalong madaling panahon ay minana ang mantle ng organisadong paggawa. Sinimulan ni Uriah Stephens bilang isang lihim na lipunan noong 1869, tinanggap ng Knights ang lahat ng mga nakakuha ng sahod sa kanilang hanay, kabilang ang mga kababaihan at mga Aprikanang Amerikano. Ang pilosopiya ay simple: ang klase ay mas mahalaga kaysa sa lahi o kasarian. Para sa gayong pangkat na makaimpluwensya sa pederal na pamahalaan, kailangan ang kumpletong pagkakaisa.

Sinuportahan ng Knights ang buong agenda ng pulitika ng NLU at higit pa. Nagtataguyod sila ng mga limitasyon sa imigrasyon, paghihigpit sa child labor, at pagmamay-ari ng pamahalaan sa mga riles, telegrapo, at mga telepono. Sa taas ng pagkamiyembro nito noong 1886, ang mga Knights ay nagbigay ng 750,000 manggagawa. Pagkatapos ay sumiklab ang kalamidad.

Noong Mayo 1, 1886, Araw ng Internasyunal na Manggagawa, ang mga lokal na kabanata ng mga Knights ay nagsimulang mag-umpisa ng isang walong oras na araw para sa lahat ng manggagawa. Sa isang rally sa Haymarket Square sa Chicago noong Mayo 4, isang tao ang naghagis ng bomba sa karamihan. Isang opisyal ng pulis ang namatay at maraming miyembro ng pulutong ang nagtamo ng pinsala.

Primary Source: Drawing

An artist's rendition of the explosion at Haymarket Square in Chicago, Illinois on May 4, 1886. One police officer was killed. The violence turned many Americans against the labor movement and limited support for the Knights of Labor.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Pagguhit

Ang pag-awit ng artist sa pagsabog sa Haymarket Square sa Chicago, Illinois noong Mayo 4, 1886. Isang opisyal ng pulis ang napatay. Ang karahasan ay naging maraming Amerikano laban sa kilusang paggawa at limitadong suporta para sa mga Knights of Labor.

Imposibleng matiyak kung sino ang may pananagutan, ngunit ang American press, gobyerno, at pangkalahatang publiko ay pinabulaanan ang Knights of Labor. Pinangunahan ng Lider Terence Powderly ang pambobomba na walang kapaki-

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Leader Terence Powderly condemned the bombing to no avail. Americans associated labor activity with anarchists and mob violence. Membership began to fall. Soon the Knights were merely a shadow of their former size. But labor leaders had learned some valuable lessons. The next national organization of workers would endure.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Keep it simple. That was the mantra of labor leader **Samuel Gompers**. He was a diehard capitalist and saw no need for a radical restructuring of America. Gompers learned that the issues that workers cared about most deeply were personal. They wanted higher wages and better working conditions. These **bread and butter issues** would always unite the labor class. By keeping it simple, unions could avoid the pitfalls that had drawn the life from the National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor.

In December of 1886, the same year the Knights of Labor was dealt its fatal blow at Haymarket Square, Gompers met with the leaders of other craft unions to form the **American Federation of Labor**. The AFL was a loose grouping of smaller craft unions, such as the masons' union, the hat makers' union or Gompers's own cigar makers' union. Every member of the AFL was therefore a skilled worker.

Gompers had no visions of uniting the entire working class. Tradespeople were in greater demand and already earned higher wages than their unskilled counterparts. Gompers knew that the AFL would have more political and economic power if unskilled workers were excluded. He served as president of the union every year except one until his death in 1924.

Although conservative in nature, Gompers was not afraid to call for a strike or a boycott. The larger AFL could be used to support these actions, as well as provide relief for members engaged in a work stoppage. By refusing to pursue a radical program for political change, Gompers maintained the support of the American government and public. By 1900, the ranks of the AFL swelled to over 500,000 tradespeople. Gompers was seen as the unofficial leader of the labor world in America.

Simplicity worked. Although the bosses still had the upper hand with the government, unions were growing in size and status. There were over 20,000 strikes in America in the last two decades of the 19th century. Workers lost about half, but in many cases their demands were completely or partially met. The AFL served as the preeminent national labor organization until the Great Depression when unskilled workers finally came together. Smart leadership, patience, and

pakinabang. Ang mga Amerikano na nauugnay sa gawaing paggawa sa mga anarkista at karahasan ng manggugulo. Nagsimulang mahulog ang pagsapi. Sa lalong madaling panahon ang mga Knights ay lamang ng isang anino ng kanilang dating laki. Ngunit natutunan ng mga lider ng paggawa ang ilang mahalagang aralin. Ang susunod na pambansang organisasyon ng mga manggagawa ay mananatili.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF WORK

Panatilihin itong simple. Iyan ang mantra ng lider ng paggawa na si Samuel Gompers. Siya ay isang diehard kapitalista at nakakita ng hindi na kailangan para sa radikal na restructuring ng Amerika. Natutunan ng mga Gomper na ang mga isyu na pinag-aaralan ng mga manggagawa ay lalong personal. Gusto nila ng mas mataas na sahod at mas mahusay na kondisyon sa pagtatrabaho. Ang mga isyu sa tinapay at mantikilya ay laging magkaisa sa klase ng paggawa. Sa pamamagitan ng pagpapanatiling simple, maiiwasan ng mga unyon ang mga bitag na inilabas ang buhay mula sa National Labor Union at ang Knights of Labor.

Noong Disyembre ng 1886, sa parehong taon ang Knights of Labor ay nakuha ang nakamamatay na suntok sa Haymarket Square, nakilala ni Gompers ang mga pinuno ng iba pang mga unyon ng mga manggagawa upang bumuo ng American Federation of Labor. Ang AFL ay isang maluwag na pagpapangkat ng mga mas maliliit na unyon ng bapor, tulad ng unyon ng mga mason, unyon ng mga gumagawa ng sumbrero o unyon ng mga manggagawa ng sigarilyo ng Gompers. Samakatuwid, ang bawat miyembro ng AFL ay isang dalubhasang manggagawa.

Ang mga Gompers ay walang mga pangitain ng pag-uniting sa buong uring manggagawa. Ang mga trabahador ay mas malaki ang pangangailangan at nakuha na ang mas mataas na sahod kaysa sa kanilang mga kababayan. Alam ng mga Gomper na ang AFL ay magkakaroon ng mas maraming kapangyarihang pampulitika at pang-ekonomya kung hindi kasama ang mga walang kasanayan na manggagawa. Naglingkod siya bilang pangulo ng unyon bawat taon maliban sa isa hanggang sa kanyang kamatayan noong 1924.

Kahit na konserbatibo sa kalikasan, ang mga Gompers ay hindi natatakot na humingi ng strike o isang boycott. Maaaring gamitin ang mas malaking AFL upang suportahan ang mga pagkilos na ito, pati na rin ang nagbibigay ng kaluwagan para sa mga miyembro na nakikibahagi sa isang pagpigil sa trabaho. Sa pamamagitan ng pagtanggap sumailalim sa isang radikal na programa para sa pagbabago sa pulitika, pinanatili ng mga Gomper ang suporta ng gubernong Amerikano at publiko. Noong 1900, ang mga ranggo ng AFL ay umabot sa mahigit na 500,000 namumunong trabahador. Ang mga Gompers ay nakikita bilang hindi opisyal na pinuno ng mundo ng paggawa sa Amerika.

Nagtrabaho ang pagiging simple. Bagaman ang mga bosses ay mayroon pa ring mataas na kamay sa pamahalaan, ang mga unyon ay lumalaki sa laki at katayuan. Mayroong higit sa 20,000 mga welga sa Amerika sa huling dalawang dekada ng ika-19 na siglo. Ang mga manggagawa ay nawala tungkol sa kalahati, ngunit sa maraming mga kaso ang kanilang mga pangangailangan ay ganap o bahagyang nakamit. Ang AFL ay nagsilbing pambansang organisasyon ng paggawa sa bansa hanggang sa ang Great Depression kapag ang mga hindi nangangailangan ng mga manggagawa ay nagtagumpay. Ang masiglang pamumuno, pasensya, at makatotohanang mga

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realistic goals made life better for the hundreds of thousands of working Americans it served.



layunin ay naging mas mahusay sa buhay para sa daan-daang libong gumaganang Amerikano na pinagilingkuran nito.

Primary Source: Drawing

An artist's rendition of the violent clash between the National Guard and striking Pullman Car Company workers.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Pagguhit

Ang pag-awit ng isang artist ng marahas na pag-aaway sa pagitan ng National Guard at pag-aaklas ng mga manggagawa ng Pullman Car Company.

EUGENE V. DEBS AND AMERICAN SOCIALISM

Despite the success of the American Federation of Labor, American radicalism was not dead. The number of those who felt the American capitalist system was fundamentally flawed was in fact growing fast.

American **socialists** based their beliefs on the writings of Karl Marx, the German philosopher. Many asked why so many working Americans should have so little while a few owners grew incredibly wealthy. No wealth could exist without the sweat and blood of its workforce. They suggested that the government should own all industries and divide the profits among those who actually created the products. While the current management class would stand to lose, many more people would gain. These radicals grew in number as industries spread. But their enemies were legion.

Eugene Debs was born in Terre Haute, Indiana in 1855 to a family of French immigrants. Making his way in the railroad industry, Debs formed the American Railway Union in 1892.

Two years later he found himself leading one of the largest strikes in American history, the great **Pullman Strike**. When its workers refused to accept a pay cut, The Pullman Car Company fired 5,000 employees. To show support, Debs called for the members of the American Railway Union to refrain from operating any trains that used Pullman cars. When the strike was declared illegal by a court injunction, chaos erupted. President Cleveland ordered federal

EUGENE V. DEBS AND AMERICAN SOCIALISM

Sa kabila ng tagumpay ng American Federation of Labour, ang radicalism ng Amerikano ay hindi patay. Ang bilang ng mga taong naramdaman ang sistemang kapitalistang Amerikano ay sa panimula ay may depekto sa katunayan ay lumalaki nang mabilis.

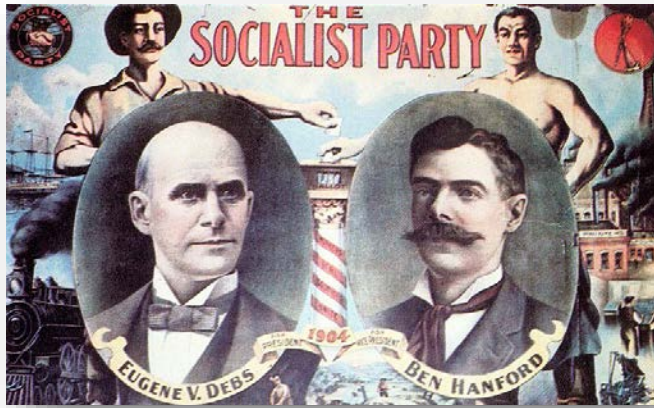
Ang mga Amerikanong sosyalista ay batay sa kanilang paniniwala sa mga sinulat ni Karl Marx, ang pilosopong Aleman. Maraming nagtanong kung bakit napakaraming nagtatrabaho Amerikano ang dapat magkaroon ng kaunti habang ang ilang mga may-ari ay lumaki na hindi kapani-paniwalang mayaman. Walang kayamanan ang maaaring umiral nang walang pawis at dugo ng manggagawa nito. Iminungkahi nila na dapat pag-aari ng gobyerno ang lahat ng mga industriya at hatiin ang mga kita sa mga talagang lumikha ng mga produkto. Habang ang kasalukuyang klase ng pamamahala ay mawawala, mas maraming tao ang makakakuha. Ang mga radicals ay lumago sa bilang ng mga industriya kumalat. Ngunit ang kanilang mga kaaway ay lehiyon.

Si Eugene Debs ay ipinanganak sa Terre Haute, Indiana noong 1855 sa isang pamilya ng mga imigranteng Pranses. Sa paggawa niya sa industriya ng riles, nabuo ni Debs ang American Railway Union noong 1892.

Dalawang taon na ang lumpas ay natagpuan niya ang kanyang sarili na humahantong sa isa sa pinakamalaking mga welga sa kasaysayan ng Amerika, ang dakilang Pullman Strike. Nang tumanggi ang mga manggagawa nito na bayaran ang pay cut, ang Pullman Car Company ay nagpapatok ng 5,000 empleyado. Upang magpakita ng suporta, tinawagan ni Deb ang mga miyembro ng American Railway Union na pigilin ang pagpapatakbo ng anumang mga tren na gumagamit ng mga kotse ng Pullman. Nang ideklarang iligal ng welga sa pamamagitan ng isang utos ng korte, ang kaguluhan ay sumabog. Inutusan ni Pangulong Cleveland ang mga pederal na

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troops to quell the strikers and Debs was arrested. Order was restored and the strike failed.



Debs was not originally a socialist, but his experience with the Pullman Strike and his subsequent six-month jail term led him to believe that drastic action was necessary. Debs chose to confine his activity to the political arena. In 1900 he ran for President as a socialist and garnered some 87,000 votes.

The following year, leading sympathizers joined with him to form the **Socialist Party**. At its height, the party numbered over 100,000 active members. Debs ran for President four more times. In the election of 1912 he received over 900,000 votes. After being arrested for antiwar activities during World War I, he ran for President from his jail cell and polled 919,000 votes. Debs died in 1926 having never won an election, but over one thousand Socialist Party members were elected to state and city governments.

THE WOBBLIES

Even more radical than the Socialists were the members of the **Industrial Workers of the World**. This union believed that compromise with owners was no solution. Founded in 1905 and led by **William "Big Bill" Haywood**, the Wobblies as they were called, encouraged their members to fight for justice directly against their employers. Although small in number, they led hundreds of strikes across America, calling for the overthrow of the capitalist system. The IWW won few battles, but their efforts sent a strong message across America that workers were being mistreated.

When the United States entered World War I, the Wobblies launched an active antiwar movement. Many were arrested or beaten. One unlucky member in Oregon was tied to the front end of an automobile with his knees touching the ground and driven until his

hukbo na pahinain ang mga striker at naaresto si Debs. Nabago ang order at nabigo ang welga.

Primary Source: Campaign Poster

1904 poster celebrating Socialist Party candidate Eugene Debs.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Poster ng Kampanya

1904 poster na nagdiriwang ng kandidato ng Partido Sosyalista na si Eugene Debs.

Si Debs ay hindi orihinal na sosyalista, ngunit ang kanyang karanasan sa Pullman Strike at sa kanyang kasunod na anim na buwan na termino ng bilanguan ay humantong sa kanya na paniwalaan na ang marahas na pagkilos ay kinakailangan. Pinili ni Debs na palitan ang kanyang aktibidad sa pampulitikang arena. Noong 1900 ay tumakbo siya para sa Pangulo bilang isang sosyalista at nakakuha ng 87,000 na boto.

Nang sumunod na taon, ang mga namumuno ay sumama sa kanya upang bumuo ng Partido Sosyalista. Sa kataas-taasan nito, ang bilang ng mga partido sa mahigit 100,000 aktibong miyembro. Tumakbo si Debs para sa Pangulo nang apat na beses. Sa halalan ng 1912 natanggap niya ang higit sa 900,000 boto. Matapos naaresto para sa mga aktibidad ng antiwar noong Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig I, tumakbo siya para sa Pangulo mula sa kanyang bilanguan cell at sinuri ang 919,000 na boto. Si Debs ay namatay noong 1926 na hindi nanalo ng eleksyon, ngunit mahigit sa isang libong kasapi ng Partido Sosyal ay inihalal sa mga pamahalaan ng estado at lungsod.

MGA WOBBLIES

Kahit na mas radikal kaysa sa Socialists ay ang mga miyembro ng Industrial Workers ng Mundo. Ang unyon na ito ay naniniwala na ang pagkompromiso sa mga may-ari ay walang solusyon. Itinatag noong 1905 at pinamunuan ni William "Big Bill" Haywood, ang Wobblies na tinatawag na mga ito, ay hinimok ang kanilang mga miyembro na labanan ang hustisya nang direkta laban sa kanilang mga employer. Bagaman maliit ang bilang, pinangunahan nila ang daan-daang mga welga sa buong Amerika, na tinawag ang pagbagsak ng kapitalistang sistema. Ang IWW ay nanalo ng ilang mga labanan, ngunit ang kanilang mga pagsisikap ay nagpadala ng isang malakas na mensahe sa buong Amerika na ang mga manggagawa ay ginagamot.

Nang ang Estados Unidos ay pumasok sa Unang Digmaang Pandaigdig, inilunsad ng Wobblies ang aktibong kilusan ng antiwar. Marami ang naaresto o pinalo. Ang isang kapus-palad na miyembro sa Oregon ay nakatali sa front end ng isang sasakyan na may mga tuhod sa paghawak sa lupa at hinihimok hanggang sa ang kanyang laman ay punit sa buto. Bumaba ang pagsapi pagkatapos ng digmaan, ngunit sa loob ng dalawang

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flesh was torn to the bone. Membership declined after the war, but for two decades the IWW was the anchor of radical American activism.

dekada ang IWW ang naging angkla ng radikal na aktibismo ng Amerikano.



Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

A cartoon critical of the IWW and destroyers of America.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Editoryal na Cartoon

Isang kritikal na karikatura ng IWW at destroyers ng Amerika.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Workers rarely found a helping hand in the White House. President Hayes ordered the army to break the Great Railroad Strike of 1877. President Cleveland ordered federal troops to disrupt the Pullman Strike of 1894. Governors and mayors used the National Guard and police to confront workers on strike.

When Pennsylvania coal miners went on strike in 1902, there was no reason to believe anything had changed. But this time things were different. Teddy Roosevelt was in the White House.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, represented the miners. He was soft-spoken, yet determined. Many compared his manner to Abraham Lincoln's. In the spring of 1902, Mitchell

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Ang mga manggagawa ay bihirang makakita ng tulong sa White House. Iniutos ni Pangulong Hayes ang hukbo na iwaksi ang Great Railroad Strike ng 1877. Iniutos ni Pangulong Cleveland ang mga tropang pederal na pigilan ang Pullman Strike ng 1894. Ginamit ng mga gobernador at mayors ang National Guard at pulisya upang harapin ang mga manggagawa sa welga.

Nang humarap ang mga minero ng karbon sa Pennsylvania noong 1902, walang dahilan upang maniwala na may nagbago. Ngunit sa oras na ito ang mga bagay ay naiiba. Si Teddy Roosevelt ay nasa White House.

Si John Mitchell, presidente ng United Mine Workers, ay kinakatawan ang mga minero. Siya ay malambot na nagsasalita, ngunit tinutukoy. Maraming kumpara sa kanyang paraan kay Abraham Lincoln. Noong tagsibol ng 1902, inilagay ni Mitchell ang isang demand sa mga operator ng karbon para sa mas

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placed a demand on the coal operators for better wages, shorter hours, and recognition of the union. The owners, led by George Baer, flatly refused. On May 12, 1902, 140,000 miners walked off the job, and the strike was on.

Mitchell worked diligently behind the scenes to negotiate with Baer, but his efforts were rejected. According to Baer, there would be no compromise. Even luminaries such as Mark Hanna and J.P. Morgan prevailed in vain on the owners to open talks. As the days passed, the workers began to feel the pinch of the strike, and violence began to erupt.

As summer melted into fall, and President Roosevelt wondered what the angry workers and a colder public would do if the strike lasted into the bitter days of winter. He decided to lend a hand in settling the strike.

No President had ever tried to negotiate a strike settlement before. Roosevelt invited Mitchell and Baer to the White House on October 3 to hammer out a compromise. Mitchell proposed to submit to an arbitration commission. In **arbitration**, all sides presented their arguments to an outside person, the arbitrator, and then agree to abide by the arbitrator's decision. Baer resented the summons by the President to meet a "common criminal" like Mitchell, and refused any sort of concession.

Roosevelt despaired that the violence would increase and spiral dangerously toward a class-based civil war. After the mine operators left Washington, he vowed to end the strike. He was impressed by Mitchell's gentlemanly demeanor and irritated by Baer's insolence. Roosevelt remarked that if he weren't president, he would have thrown Baer out of a White House window.

He summoned Secretary of War Elihu Root, and ordered him to prepare the army. This time, however, the army would not be used against the strikers. The coal operators were informed that if no settlement were reached, the army would seize the mines and make coal available to the public. Roosevelt did not seem to mind that he had no constitutional authority to do any such thing.

J.P. Morgan finally convinced Baer and the other owners to submit the dispute to a commission. On October 15, the strike ended. The following March, a decision was reached by the mediators. The miners were awarded a 10 percent pay increase, and their workday was reduced to eight or nine hours. In exchange, the owners were not forced to recognize the United Mine Workers.

Workers across America cheered Roosevelt for standing up to the mine operators. It surely seemed like the White House would lend a helping hand to the labor movement.

mahusay na sahod, mas maikling oras, at pagkilala sa unyon. Ang mga may-ari, na pinangungunahan ni George Baer, ay patag na tumanggi. Noong Mayo 12, 1902, lumampas ang 140,000 minero sa trabaho, at ang welga ay naganap.

Si Mitchell ay masigasig na nagtrabaho sa likod ng mga eksena upang makipag-ayos kay Baer, ngunit ang kanyang mga pagsisikap ay tinanggihan. Ayon kay Baer, walang kompromiso. Kahit luminaryo tulad Mark Hanna at J.P. Morgan prevailed sa walang kabuluhan sa mga may-ari upang buksan ang talks. Nang makalipas ang mga araw, ang mga manggagawa ay nagsimulang madama ang pakurot ng welga, at nagsimulang sumiklab ang karahasan.

Tulad ng tag-init na natunaw sa pagkahulog, at iniisip ni Pangulong Roosevelt kung ano ang gagawin ng mga galit na manggagawa at ng isang malamig na publiko kung ang welga ay tumagal sa mga mapait na araw ng taglamig. Nagpasya siyang magpahiram ng isang kamay sa pag-aayos ng welga.

Hindi kailanman sinubukan ng Pangulo na makipag-ayos ng isang kasunduan sa welga bago. Inimbitahan ni Roosevelt si Mitchell at Baer sa White House noong Oktubre 3 para maalis ang kompromiso. Ipinangako ni Mitchell na isumite sa komisyon ng arbitrasyon. Sa arbitrasyon, ipinakita ng lahat ng panig ang kanilang mga argumento sa isang tao sa labas, ang tagahatol, at pagkatapos ay sumasangayon na sumunod sa desisyon ng tagahatol. Baer resented ang tawag ng Pangulo upang matugunan ang isang "karaniwang kriminal" tulad ng Mitchell, at tumanggi sa anumang uri ng konsesyon.

Nag-aalala si Roosevelt na ang karahasan ay lalago at mapanganib sa isang digmaang sibil na nakabatay sa klase. Matapos lumisan ang mga operator ng mina sa Washington, nanumpa siya na wakasan ang welga. Siya ay impressed sa pamamagitan ng gentlemanly kilos Mitchell at inis sa pamamagitan ng kawalan ng pag-ibig ni Baer. Sinabi ni Roosevelt na kung hindi siya ang presidente, itatapon niya si Baer sa isang window ng White House.

Tinawag niya ang Kalihim ng Digmaan na Elihu Root, at iniutos sa kanya na ihanda ang hukbo. Sa oras na ito, gayunpaman, ang hukbo ay hindi gagamitin laban sa mga striker. Ipinaalam ng mga operator ng karbon na kung walang pag-areglo ay naabot, ang hukbo ay aagaw ang mga mina at gawing available ang publiko sa publiko. Hindi mukhang isip ni Roosevelt na wala siyang awtoridad sa konstitusyon na gawin ang anumang bagay na iyon.

Sa wakas ay naniwala si J.P. Morgan kay Baer at ng iba pang mga may-ari upang isumite ang hindi pagkakaunawaan sa isang komisyon. Noong Oktubre 15, natapos ang welga. Ang mga sumusunod na Marso, ang isang desisyon ay naabot ng mga tagapamagitan. Ang mga minero ay iginawad ng 10 porsiyento na pagtaas ng suweldo, at ang kanilang mga araw ng trabaho ay nabawasan sa walong o siyam na oras. Bilang kapalit, ang mga may-ari ay hindi sapilitang makilala ang mga Mine Worker ng United.

Ang mga manggagawa sa buong Amerika ay nagpasigla kay Roosevelt para tumayo sa mga operator ng mina. Tiyak na parang ang White House ay magbibigay ng tulong sa kilusang paggawa.

3 WHO SHOULD BE IN CHARGE, WORKERS OR OWNERS?

CONCLUSION

Owners held the upper hand that the start of the Gilded Age, but as they grew in number, workers began to form unions and fought for more control over their pay and working conditions. In the beginning, government usually supported the owners, but by the 1900s, politicians viewed themselves as arbitrators, trying to help the two sides come to agreement.

There were other options. Men like Eugene Debs wanted to eliminate owners entirely and give all the profits to the workers. These socialists never won enough support to put their ideas into practice in America, but they offered an alternative.

What do you think? Who should be in charge, workers or owners?

KUMPLETO

Ang mga nagmamay-ari ay nagtataglay ng pinakamataas na kamay na ang simula ng Gilded Age, ngunit habang lumalaki sila sa bilang, nagsimula ang mga manggagawa na bumuo ng mga unyon at nakipaglaban para sa higit na kontrol sa kanilang suweldo at mga kondisyon sa pagtatrabaho. Sa simula, karaniwang sinusupportahan ng gobyerno ang mga may-ari, ngunit noong mga 1900, tinitingnan ng mga pulitiko ang kanilang sarili bilang mga arbitrator, sinusubukang tulungan ang dalawang panig na magkasundo.

May iba pang mga opsyon. Gusto ng mga lalaking gusto ni Eugene Debs na alisin ang mga may-ari at bigyan ang lahat ng kita sa mga manggagawa. Ang mga sosyalista ay hindi kailanman nanalo ng sapat na suporta upang ilagay ang kanilang mga ideya sa pagsasanay sa America, ngunit nag-aalok sila ng isang alternatibo.

Ano sa tingin mo? Sino ang dapat na nasa singil, manggagawa o may-ari?



KEY CONCEPTS

Baby Killer: Derogatory name that anti-war protesters called returning soldiers. It referred to the killing of civilians.

Rich man's war and a poor man's fight: Phrase that exemplified the idea that wealthy politicians were making choices about the conduct of the war but that poor Americans, especially African Americans, had to do the fighting.

Vietnam Syndrome: A fear on the part of American leaders to send the military into action due to the loss in Vietnam.



LOCATIONS

Free-Fire Zones: Areas of the Vietnamese countryside. All civilians in these areas were supposed to move to camps and anyone left in the zones was considered an enemy. In reality, many civilians refused to leave and were killed. The policy made the government of South Vietnam and the Americans unpopular with the civilian population.

Ho Chi Minh Trail: Route taken by North Vietnamese to supply the Viet Cong in the South. The route went through Laos and Cambodia.

Vietnam War Memorial: Also known as the Vietnam Wall, the memorial in Washington, DC bears the names of all Americans who died in the war. It takes the shape of a long granite V sunken into the earth. Visitors see themselves reflected in the polished stone.



TREATIES, LAWS & POLICIES

Geneva Accords: International agreement after World War II to unify Vietnam and hold nation-wide elections. Diem in the South ignored the accords knowing he would lose an election.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: Resolution passed by Congress in 1964 that granted President Johnson wide authority to use armed force in Vietnam. It was used by presidents Johnson and Nixon to go to war without an actual declaration of war.

Vietnamization: Nixon's policy of withdrawing American troops and turning responsibility for fighting over to the South Vietnamese Army. It was a way of ending the war without surrendering.

26th Amendment: Constitutional amendment ratified in 1971 granting the right to vote to anyone age 18 and older. Previously citizens had to be 21 to vote.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Ho Chi Minh: Communist leader of North Vietnam who fought the French, Japanese and then Americans in an effort to realize independence for Vietnam.

Viet Minh: The North Vietnamese army.

Ngo Dinh Diem: Dictator of South Vietnam. He was widely hated due to his corrupt government, policies that favored the Catholic minority and was eventually killed in a coup that was tacitly supported by the US.

Thich Quang Duc: Buddhist monk who self-immolated on a street corner in Saigon to protest Diem's government. A photograph of the even captured the world's attention.

Robert McNamara: Secretary of Defense during the Vietnam War. He is often blamed for the failure.

Viet Cong: Guerilla fighters in South Vietnam who supported the North.

William Westmoreland: American commander in Vietnam.

Walter Cronkite: Respected television news anchor who went to Vietnam during the Tet Offensive and reported that he believed that war would end in a stalemate. His opinion influenced many Americans.

Students for a Democratic Society: Group of college students who organized protests, most notably large rallies in Washington, DC.

Muhammad Ali: Heavyweight boxing champion who went to jail instead of going to Vietnam when he was drafted. He lost his title but served as an example for other draft dodgers.

Vietnamese Boat People: South Vietnamese refugees who escaped the advancing North Vietnamese Army by boarding small boats and travelling to neighboring countries. They were one part of a larger refugee crisis that followed the fall of South Vietnam.

Maya Lin: Young Chinese-American architect who won a competition to design the Vietnam War Memorial.



EVENTS

Assassination of Diem: South Vietnamese army officers arranged the assassinate Diem and his brother and take over the government. The plot was carried out in November 1963. The CIA knew about the plot and did nothing to stop it.

Operation Rolling Thunder: Major bombing campaign initiated in 1965 in an effort to force the North Vietnamese to surrender. It inflicted heavy damage but failed in its primary objective.

Tet Offensive: Major operation undertaken by the North Vietnamese to attack cities in the South during the new year's celebration (Tet) of 1968. It ultimately failed but did demonstrate that the North was not about to surrender.

1968 Democratic Primary: In 1968 senator Eugene McCarthy challenged sitting president Lyndon Johnson. McCarthy ran as an anti-war candidate. When McCarthy did surprisingly well in the first primary election Johnson withdrew from the race. Robert Kennedy joined as another anti-war candidate and vice president Hubert Humphry joined as a pro-war candidate. Humphry eventually won the nomination but lost the general election to Richard Nixon.

My Lai Massacre: Attack by American troops on the village of My Lai in 1968. The American commander ordered his soldiers to kill everyone in the village, including women and children. The massacre caused many in the around the world to doubt the good intentions of the United States.

Invasion of Cambodia: In 1970 President Nixon decided to send American ground forces into Cambodia to cut off the Ho Chi Minh Trail. His move intensified the anti-war movement.

Columbia University Protest: Protest in which students occupied the campus of Columbia University in 1968. They were violently ousted by the NYC police.

Kent State Shooting: Clash between students and the Ohio National Guard at Kent State University in 1970. The guardsmen opened fire on unarmed students resulting in nine deaths. The massacre shocked the nation as it seemed the war was coming home.

Jackson State Shooting: A less publicized shooting similar to the Kent State Massacre that occurred a few weeks later at the predominantly African American Jackson State College. Twelve students were wounded and two were killed by police.

Operation Frequent Wind: A military airlift to transport escaping American and Vietnamese supporters out of Saigon as the North Vietnamese closed in in 1975.

Surrender of South Vietnam: April 30, 1975. North Vietnamese troops entered Saigon and the South Vietnamese government fell. Vietnam was united under communist leadership.



TECHNOLOGY

Agent Orange: Chemical sprayed from aircraft that caused the leaves to fall off of trees, thus making it easier to find enemy fighters. It is widely believed to have caused serious health problems for the soldiers who were exposed.

4

F O U R T H Q U E S T I O N HOW SHOULD GOVERNMENT BALANCE THE POWER OF THE SOCIAL CLASSES?

IS GREED
GOOD?

INTRODUCTION

The politics of the first few years of our nation's history were dominated by heroic presidents – Washington, Adams, Jefferson. And as the years went on, other dynamic men had a tremendous effect on America – Jackson, Polk, Lincoln.

Then, after the Civil War, power moved to the Capitol Building and Congress set the nation's agenda. As the industrial revolution transformed American cities and the lives of workers, the White House did little to guide reform or protect Americans from corruption and mistreatment.

That changed in 1901 when Theodore Roosevelt stepped into the Oval Office. He used his position to promote an active government that protected the interests of the people over big business. The Progressive movement finally had an ally in the White House. The Progressive lock on the Presidency did not end with Theodore Roosevelt. His popularity secured the election in 1908 of his handpicked successor, William Howard Taft, and in 1912, a Democrat, Woodrow Wilson was elected, but he too embraced much of the Progressive agenda.

The two halves of the Gilded Age give us window into the role government has to play in balancing the interests of workers and owners. Before Roosevelt's presidency, government pursued policies that favored business, and business boomed. Once the Progressives moved into the White House, laws were passed that protected workers, and the wild growth slowed.

What do you think? How should government balance the power of the social classes?

PANIMULA

Ang pulitika ng unang ilang taon ng kasaysayan ng ating bansa ay pinangungunahan ng mga heroic presidente - Washington, Adams, Jefferson. At habang nagpapatuloy ang mga taon, ang iba pang mga dynamic na tao ay nagkaroon ng napakalaking epekto sa Amerika - Jackson, Polk, Lincoln.

Pagkatapos, pagkatapos ng Digmaang Sibil, lumipat ang kapangyarihan sa Capitol Building at Kongreso upang itakda ang adyenda ng bansa. Habang ang transpormasyong pang-industriya ay nagbago ng mga lungsod ng Amerika at ng buhay ng mga manggagawa, ang Little White ay hindi gaanong ginagabay sa reporma o nagpoprotekta sa mga Amerikano mula sa katiwalian at pagmamaltrato.

Na nabago noong 1901 nang tumuloy si Theodore Roosevelt sa Oval Office. Ginamit niya ang kanyang posisyon upang itaguyod ang isang aktibong pamahalaan na nagpoprotekta sa mga interes ng mga tao sa paglipas ng malaking negosyo. Ang Progresibong kilusan sa wakas ay nagkaroon ng kaalyado sa White House. Ang Progressive lock sa Panguluhan ay hindi nagtapos sa Theodore Roosevelt. Ang kanyang katanyagan ay nakuha ang halalan noong 1908 ng kanyang piniling pinuno, si William Howard Taft, at noong 1912, isang Demokratiko, si Woodrow Wilson ay inihalal, ngunit tinanggap din niya ang marami sa Progressive agenda.

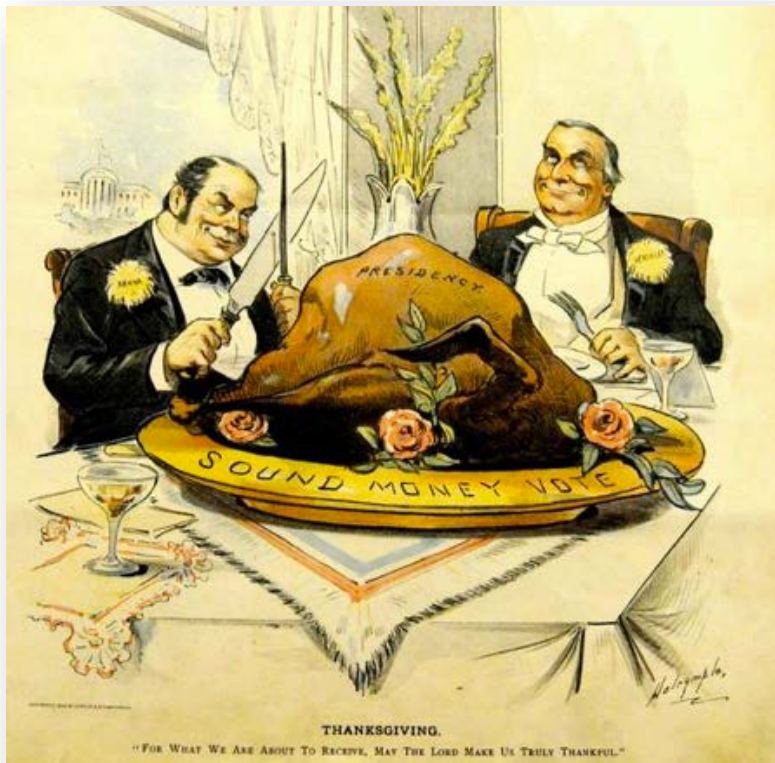
Ang dalawang halves ng Gilded Age ay nagbibigay sa amin ng window sa papel na ginagampanan ng gobyerno sa pagbabalanse sa mga interes ng mga manggagawa at may-ari. Bago ang pagkapangulo ni Roosevelt, hinabol ng gobyerno ang mga patakaran na nagpabor sa negosyo, at nagbubunsod ang negosyo. Sa sandaling lumipat ang mga Progressive sa White House, ipinagkaloob ang mga batas na protektado ng mga manggagawa, at ang pagbulusok ng ligaw ay nagpabagal.

Ano sa tingin mo? Paano dapat balanse ng gobyerno ang kapangyarihan ng mga panlipunang klase?

PROGRESSIVES IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Theodore Roosevelt was born in 1858 to a wealthy New York banker and the daughter of a prosperous Georgia planter. He was anything but the model physical specimen. His eyesight was poor. He wore thick glasses his entire life. As a child he was small and weak. He suffered from acute asthma, which contributed to his frailty.

Taking his father’s advice, he dedicated himself to physical fitness, without which he believed there could be no mental fitness. His hard work paid off, and as he entered Harvard with a muscular frame, his condition bothered him less and less.



He met Alice Hathaway Lee. Although he believed her to be the most unobtainable woman around, he was determined to marry her. Again, he was successful, but his life with Alice was short-lived. In 1884, four years after his graduation, Alice delivered a daughter. Owing to complications, she died in childbirth on the very same day as the death of Roosevelt’s mother.

Devastated, he withdrew to North Dakota Territory, but could not live without the New York pace for long. Returning to New York in 1886, Roosevelt remarried and dedicated his life to public service.

MGA PROGRESSIVES SA WHITE HOUSE

Si Theodore Roosevelt ay ipinanganak noong 1858 sa isang mayaman sa New York banker at ang anak na babae ng isang maunlad na planter ng Georgia. Siya ay anuman kundi ang modelo ng pisikal na ispesimen. Ang kanyang paningin ay mahirap. Nagsuot siya ng makapal na baso sa buong buhay niya. Bilang isang bata, siya ay maliit at mahina. Nagdusa siya sa talamak na hika, na nag-ambag sa kanyang kahinaan.

Pagkuha ng payo ng kanyang ama, itinalaga niya ang kanyang sarili sa pisikal na kagalangan, kung wala siya ay naniniwala na walang mental fitness. Ang kanyang pagsusumikap ay binabayaran, at habang papasok siya sa Harvard na may maskulado na frame, ang kanyang kondisyon ay mas nakabaon sa kanya.

Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

In this cartoon, President McKinley (right) and his advisor Mark Hanna are seen carving up the benefits of power. It depicts Hanna as equal in power to the president.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Editoryal na Cartoon

Sa karikatura na ito, si Pangulong McKinley (kanan) at ang kanyang tagapayo Mark Hanna ay nakikita ang mga pakinabang ng kapangyarihan. Inilalarawan ni Hanna na katumbas ng kapangyarihan sa pangulo.

Nakilala niya si Alice Hathaway Lee. Bagaman pinaniniwalaan niya na siya ang pinakadakilang babae sa paligid, determinado siyang pakasalan siya. Muli, siya ay matagumpay, ngunit ang kanyang buhay sa Alice ay maikli ang buhay. Noong 1884, apat na taon pagkatapos ng kanyang graduation, binigay ni Alice ang isang anak na babae. Dahil sa mga komplikasyon, namatay siya sa panganganak sa mismong araw ng pagkamatay ng ina ni Roosevelt.

Nawalan siya, umalis siya sa Teritoryo ng Hilagang Dakota, ngunit hindi na mabubuhay nang wala ang New York para sa mahabang panahon. Bumalik sa New York noong 1886,

Theodore Roosevelt was never supposed to be President. Many in the Republican Party leadership saw him as a reckless cowboy, especially Senator **Mark Hanna**, President McKinley's campaign manager. As his popularity soared, he became more and more of a threat. His success with the Rough Riders in Cuba made him a war hero in the eyes of many Americans. Riding this wave, he was elected governor of New York.

During the campaign of 1900, Hanna decided that nominating Roosevelt for the Vice-Presidency would serve two purposes. First, his popularity would surely help President McKinley's reelection bid. Second, moving him to the Vice-Presidency might decrease his power, since the Constitution gives very little authority to the vice-president.

Vice-Presidents had gone on to the White House only if the sitting President died in office. The last Vice-President elected in his own right had been Martin Van Buren in 1837. Many conservative Republicans believed Roosevelt could do less harm as vice-president than as governor of New York.

McKinley and Roosevelt won the election, and all was proceeding according to plan until an assassin's bullet ended McKinley's life in September 1901.

There had never been a President like him. At only 42-years-old, Roosevelt was the youngest president ever. His energy was contagious, and the whole country was electrified by their new leader.

Soon it was clear that a new type of President was in town. Since Lincoln's death in 1865, Congress seemed to be running the government, and big business seemed to be running Congress. Philosophically, Roosevelt was outraged by these realities. Although he himself hailed from the wealthy classes, he strongly believed that no individual, no matter how rich and powerful, should control the people's representatives.

Furthermore, Roosevelt was convinced that if abuse of workers continued to go unchecked, a violent revolution would sweep the nation. An outspoken foe of socialism, Roosevelt believed that capitalism would be preserved with a little restraint and common sense. Within months he began to wield his newfound power.

nag-asawang muli at inilaan ni Roosevelt ang kanyang buhay sa pampublikong serbisyo.

Si Theodore Roosevelt ay hindi kailanman dapat maging Pangulo. Nakita siya ng marami sa pamumuno ng Republikanong Partido bilang isang walang kibo na koboy, lalo na si Senador Mark Hanna, tagapangasiwa ng kampanya ni Pangulong McKinley. Habang lumalakas ang katanyagan, naging mas banta siya. Ang kanyang tagumpay sa Rough Riders sa Cuba ay ginawa siyang isang bayani ng digmaan sa mga mata ng maraming Amerikano. Pagsakay sa alon na ito, siya ay inihalal na gobernador ng New York.

Sa panahon ng kampanya ng 1900, napagpasyahan ni Hanna na ang nominasyon ni Roosevelt para sa Pangalawang Panguluhan ay maglilingkod sa dalawang layunin. Una, ang kanyang katanyagan ay tiyak na makatutulong sa panukala ng reelection ni Pangulong McKinley. Pangalawa, ang paglipat sa kanya sa Pangalawang Panguluhan ay maaaring bawasan ang kanyang kapangyarihan, dahil ang Konstitusyon ay nagbibigay ng napakaliit na awtoridad sa bise-presidente.

Ang mga bise-presidente ay nagpunta lamang sa White House kung ang nakaupo na Pangulo ay namatay sa opisina. Ang huling inihalal na Vice-President sa kanyang sariling karapatan ay si Martin Van Buren noong 1837. Maraming mga konserbatibong Republikano ang naniniwala na si Roosevelt ay maaaring gumawa ng mas pinsala bilang bise-presidente kaysa sa gobernador ng New York.

Si McKinley at Roosevelt ay nanalo sa halalan, at ang lahat ay nagpapatuloy ayon sa plano hanggang sa natapos ng bala ng isang mamamatay-tao ang buhay ni McKinley noong Setyembre 1901.

Hindi kailanman naging isang Presidente tulad niya. Sa 42 taong gulang lamang, si Roosevelt ang pinakabatang pangulo kailanman. Ang kanyang enerhiya ay nakakahawa, at ang buong bansa ay nakapagpapagalang ng kanilang bagong pinuno.

Di-nagtagal, malinaw na may isang bagong uri ng Pangulo sa bayan. Dahil sa pagkamatay ni Lincoln noong 1865, ang Kongreso ay tila tumatakbo sa gobyerno, at ang malaking negosyo ay tila nagpapakatbo ng Kongreso. Sa pilosopiya, si Roosevelt ay nagalit sa pamamagitan ng mga katotohanang ito. Bagama't siya mismo ay nagmula sa mga mayayaman na klase, naniniwala siya na walang indibidwal, gaano man't mayaman at makapangyarihan, ang dapat kontrolin ang mga kinatawan ng mamamayan.

Bukod dito, kumbinsido si Roosevelt na kung ang pag-abuso sa mga manggagawa ay patuloy na hindi mapigilan, ang isang marahas na rebolusyon ay magwawalis ng bansa. Isang palaaway na lantad ng sosyalismo, naniniwala si Roosevelt na ang kapitalismo ay mapapanatili sa isang maliit na pagpigil at sentido komun. Sa loob ng mga buwan ay nagsimula siyang gamitin ang kanyang bagong kapangyarihan.

**Primary Source: Photograph**

Teddy Roosevelt during his time as governor of New York. This well-known photograph captures Roosevelt's zeal and charismatic personality.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Kuha

Teddy Roosevelt sa kanyang panahon bilang gobernador ng New York. Ang kilalang larawan na ito ay nakukuha ang sigasig ni Roosevelt at karismatikong pagkatao.

Roosevelt changed the office in other important ways. He never went anywhere without his photographer. He wanted Americans to see a rough and tumble leader who was unafraid to get his hands dirty. He became the first President to travel out of the country while in office and the first to win the Nobel Prize.

Unlike his quieter predecessors, Roosevelt knew that if the Washington politicians resisted change, he would have to take his case to the people directly. He traveled often and spoke with confidence and enthusiasm. Americans received him warmly.

The country was thirsting for leadership and Roosevelt became a political and popular hero. Merchandise was sold in his likeness, paintings and lithographs created in his honor, and even a film was produced portraying him as a fairy-tale hero. The White House was finally back in business.

Binago ni Roosevelt ang opisina sa iba pang mahahalagang paraan. Siya ay hindi kailanman nagpunta kahit saan nang walang kanyang photographer. Nais niya ang mga Amerikano na makita ang isang magaspang at tumumba sa pinuno na hindi natatakot upang mahawakan ang kanyang mga kamay. Siya ang naging unang Pangulo na naglalakbay sa labas ng bansa habang nasa opisina at ang una ay nanalo sa Nobel Prize.

Di-tulad ng kanyang mga tahimik na predecessors, Alam Roosevelt na kung ang Washington pulitiko resisted pagbabago, siya ay kailangang dalhin ang kanyang kaso sa mga tao nang direkta. Madalas siyang naglalakbay at nagsalita nang may kumpiyansa at sigasig. Tinanggap siya ng mga Amerikano nang maaya.

Ang bansa ay nauuhaw sa pamumuno at si Roosevelt ay naging isang pulitikal at tanyag na bayani. Ang mga kalakal ay naibenta sa kanyang pagkakahawig, mga kuwadro na gawa at mga lithograph na nilikha sa kanyang karangalan, at kahit na isang pelikula ay ginawa portraying siya bilang isang bayani engkanto-kuwento. Ang White House ay sa wakas ay bumalik sa negosyo.

THE TRUST BUSTER

Teddy Roosevelt was one American who believed a revolution was coming. He believed Wall Street fanciers and powerful trust titans to be acting foolishly. While they were eating off fancy china on mahogany tables in marble dining rooms, the masses were roughing it. There seemed to be no limit to greed. If docking wages would increase profits, it was done. If higher railroad rates put more gold in their coffers, it was done. How much was enough, Roosevelt wondered?

Although he himself was a man of means, he criticized the wealthy class of Americans on two counts. First, continued exploitation of the public could result in a violent uprising that could destroy the whole system. Second, the captains of industry were arrogant enough to believe themselves superior to the elected government. Now that he was President, Roosevelt went on the attack.

The President's weapon was the **Sherman Anti-Trust Act**, passed by Congress in 1890. This law declared illegal all combinations "in restraint of trade." For the first twelve years of its existence, the Sherman Act was a paper tiger. United States courts routinely sided with business when any enforcement of the Act was attempted.

For example, the American Sugar Refining Company controlled 98% of the sugar industry. Despite this virtual monopoly, the Supreme Court refused to dissolve the corporation in an 1895 ruling. The only time an organization was deemed in restraint of trade was when the court ruled against a labor union.

Roosevelt knew that no new legislation was necessary. When he sensed that he had a sympathetic Court, he sprang into action. The first trust giant to fall victim to Roosevelt's assault was none other than the most powerful industrialist in the country, J. Pierpont Morgan.

Morgan controlled a railroad company known as Northern Securities. In combination with railroad moguls James J. Hill and E. H. Harriman, Morgan controlled the bulk of railroad shipping across the northern United States.

Morgan was enjoying a peaceful dinner at his New York home on February 19, 1902, when his telephone rang. He was furious to learn that Roosevelt's Attorney General was bringing suit against the Northern Securities Company. Stunned, he muttered to his equally shocked dinner guests about how rude it was to file such a suit without warning.

Four days later, Morgan was at the White House with the President. Morgan bellowed that he was being treated like a common criminal. The President informed Morgan that no compromise could be reached,

Ang TRUST TRUST

Si Teddy Roosevelt ay isang Amerikano na naniniwala na dumarating ang isang rebolusyon. Pinagkakatiwalaan niya ang mga tagahanga ng Wall Street at ang malakas na tiwala na titans na kumikilos nang may kamangmangan. Habang kumakain sila ng magarbong china sa mga mesa ng mahogany sa marmol na mga silid para sa kainan, ang mga masa ay kumakain. Tila walang limitasyon sa kasakiman. Kung ang pagtaas ng sahod ay magtataas ng kita, tapos na ito. Kung ang mas mataas na riles ng tren ay naglagay ng mas maraming ginto sa kanilang pananalapi, tapos na ito. Magkano ang sapat, nagtataka si Roosevelt?

Kahit na siya mismo ay isang tao ng mga paraan, siya criticized ang mayaman na klase ng mga Amerikano sa dalawang bilang. Una, ang patuloy na pagsasamantala sa publiko ay maaaring magresulta sa isang marahas na pag-aalsa na maaaring sirain ang buong sistema. Pangalawa, ang mga kapitan ng industriya ay sapat na mapagmataas upang maniwala sa kanilang sarili na higit na mataas sa inihalal na pamahalaan. Ngayon na siya ay Pangulo, nagpunta si Roosevelt sa atake.

Ang sandata ng Pangulo ay ang Sherman Anti-Trust Act, na ipinasa ng Kongreso noong 1890. Ipinahayag ng batas na ito na ilegal ang lahat ng mga kumbinasyon "sa pagpigil ng kalakalan." Para sa unang labindalawang taon ng pagkakaroon nito, ang Sherman Act ay isang papel na tigre. Ang mga korte ng Estados Unidos ay karaniwang nagbukid sa negosyo kapag sinubukan ang anumang pagpapatupad ng Batas.

Halimbawa, kinontrol ng American Sugar Refining Company ang 98% ng industriya ng asukal. Sa kabila ng monopolyo na ito, tumanggi ang Korte Suprema na buwagin ang korporasyon sa isang 1895 na desisyon. Ang tanging oras ng isang organisasyon ay itinuturing sa pagpigil ng kalakalan ay kapag ang korte ay nagpasiya laban sa isang unyon ng paggawa.

Alam ni Roosevelt na walang bagong batas ang kinakailangan. Nang maramdaman niya na nagkaroon siya ng isang nagkakasundo na Hukuman, lumabas siya. Ang unang higitang pinagkakatiwalaang nahulog sa pagsalakay ni Roosevelt ay walang iba kundi ang pinakakapangyarihang industriyalista sa bansa, si J. Pierpont Morgan.

Kinokontrol ni Morgan ang isang kumpanya ng tren na kilala bilang Northern Securities. Sa kumbinasyon ng mga mogul na riles ng tren na James J. Hill at E. H. Harriman, kinokontrol ng Morgan ang karamihan ng pagpapadala ng riles sa buong hilagang Estados Unidos.

Si Morgan ay tinatamasa ang isang mapayapang hapunan sa kanyang tahanan sa New York noong Pebrero 19, 1902, nang tumunog ang kanyang telepono. Nagagalit siya upang malaman na ang Attorney General ni Roosevelt ay nagdadala ng suit laban sa Northern Securities Company. Nagulat, nagulat siya sa kanyang mga dinastiyang hapunan ng mga bisita tungkol sa kung gaano ito bastos na mag-file ng naturang suit nang walang babala.

Pagkaraan ng apat na araw, si Morgan ay nasa White House kasama ang Pangulo. Si Morgan ay bellowed na siya ay itinuturing na tulad ng isang karaniwang kriminal. Ipinalam ng Pangulo kay Morgan na walang kompromiso ang maaaring maabot, at ang bagay ay mapapasukan ng mga

and the matter would be settled by the courts. Morgan inquired if his other interests were at risk, too. Roosevelt told him only the ones that had done anything wrong would be prosecuted.



This was the core of Theodore Roosevelt's leadership. He boiled everything down to a case of right versus wrong and good versus bad. If a trust controlled an entire industry but provided good service at reasonable rates, it was a "good" trust to be left alone. Only the "bad" trusts that jacked up rates and exploited consumers would come under attack. Who would decide the difference between right and wrong? The occupant of the White House trusted only himself to make this decision in the interests of the people.

The American public cheered Roosevelt's new offensive. The Supreme Court, in a narrow 5 to 4 decision, agreed and dissolved the Northern Securities Company. Roosevelt said confidently that no man, no matter how powerful, was above the law. As he landed blows on other "bad" trusts, his popularity grew and grew. He gained the nickname, the "Trust Buster."

korte. Morgan nagtanong kung ang kanyang iba pang mga interes ay nasa panganib, masyadong. Sinabi sa kanya ni Roosevelt na ang mga nakagawa lamang ng anumang mali ay masusupil.

Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

President Roosevelt is seen here controlling the trusts, deciding between good trusts and bad. The use of bears is significant. A widely circulated story about Roosevelt is that he was on a hunting trip. When he was given the opportunity to shoot a captive bear he refused. Since that time, stuffed toy bears are known as Teddy Bears.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Editorial na Cartoon

Nakita dito si Pangulong Roosevelt sa pagkontrol sa mga pinagkakatiwalaan, pagpapasiya sa pagitan ng magagandang pinagkakatiwalaan at masama. Ang paggamit ng mga bear ay mahalaga. Ang isang malawak na circulated kuwento tungkol sa Roosevelt ay na siya ay sa isang paglalakbay sa pangangaso. Nang bibigyan siya ng pagkakataong mag-shoot ng bihag na oso ay tumanggi siya. Mula nang panahong iyon, ang mga pinalamanan na laruan ay kilala bilang Teddy Bears.

Ito ang pangunahing ng pamumuno ni Theodore Roosevelt. Niluto niya ang lahat ng bagay hanggang sa isang kaso ng tama kumpara sa mali at mabuti laban sa masama. Kung ang isang tiwala ay kinokontrol ang isang buong industriya ngunit nagbigay ng mahusay sa serbisyo sa mga makatwirang rate, ito ay isang "magandang" tiwala na mag-iisa. Tanging ang "masamang" pinagkakatiwalaan na ang mga rate ng jacked up at pinagsasamantalang mga mamimili ay sasailalim sa atake. Sino ang magpapasiya ng pagkakaiba sa pagitan ng tama at mali? Ang naninirahan sa White House ay nagtitiwala lamang sa kanyang sarili upang gawin ang desisyon na ito sa mga interes ng mga tao.

Ang pampublikong Amerikano ay pinalakas ng bagong opensiba ni Roosevelt. Ang Korte Suprema, sa isang makitid na 5 hanggang 4 na desisyon, ay sumang-ayon at nilusaw ang Northern Securities Company. Sinabi ni Roosevelt nang tiwala na walang tao, gaano man kalakas, ang nasa itaas ng batas. Habang nagbubuhos siya sa iba pang "masamang" pinagkakatiwalaan, lumalaki at lumago ang katanyagan nito. Nakuha niya ang palayaw, ang "Trust Buster."

PASSING THE TORCH

1908 was not a good year for Teddy Roosevelt. The nation was recovering from a financial panic that had rocked Wall Street the previous year. Many leading industrialists unjustly blamed the crisis on the President. The Congress that he had finessed in his early term was now dominated by conservative Republicans who took joy at blocking the President's initiatives. Now his time in the White House was coming to a close.

He had promised not to seek a third term when he was elected in 1904. No prior President had ever broken the two-term tradition. Roosevelt would keep his word.

He decided that if he could no longer serve as President, the next best option was to name a successor that would carry out his programs. He found the perfect candidate in **William Howard Taft**.

Taft and Roosevelt were best friends. When Roosevelt was sworn in as chief executive, Taft was serving as governor of the Philippines. Roosevelt offered his friend a seat on the Supreme Court, but his work in the Philippines and the ambitions of Mrs. Taft propelled him to decline. In 1904, he became Secretary of War and his friendship with Roosevelt grew stronger.

By 1908, Roosevelt was convinced that Taft would be the ideal successor. His support steamrolled Taft to the Republican nomination, and the fall election against William Jennings Bryan proved to be a landslide victory.

Upon leaving the White House, Roosevelt embarked on a worldwide tour, including an African safari and a sojourn through Europe. Taft was left to make his own mark on America.

But he lacked the political skill of his predecessor to keep both the progressive and conservative wings of his party happy. He ended up alienating both sides.

The defining moment came with the Payne-Aldrich Tariff. Progressives hated the measure, which raised rates, and conservatives lauded it. Taft signed the bill, and his progressive supporters were furious.

The rupture widened with the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Richard Ballinger was Taft's Secretary of the Interior. His appointment shocked Gifford Pinchot, the nation's chief forester and longtime companion of Theodore Roosevelt. Pinchot rightly saw that Ballinger was no friend to Roosevelt's conservation initiatives. When Pinchot publicly criticized Ballinger, Taft fired Pinchot, and progressives were again outraged. The two wings of the party were now firmly on a collision course.

PASSING THE TORCH

1908 ay hindi isang magandang taon para sa Teddy Roosevelt. Ang bansa ay nakabawi mula sa isang pinansiyal na pagkasindak na na-rocked Wall Street sa nakaraang taon. Maraming nangungunang mga industriyalista na hindi makatarungang sinisisi ang krisis sa Pangulo. Ang Kongreso na nasisiyahan niya sa kanyang unang panahon ay pinangungunahan ng mga konserbatibong Republika na nagalak sa pagharang sa mga pagkukusa ng Pangulo. Ngayon ang kanyang oras sa White House ay malapit na.

Ipinangako niya na huwag humingi ng pangatlong termino noong siya ay inihalal noong 1904. Walang dating Pangulo ang sumira sa dalawang-panahong tradisyon. Itatupad ni Roosevelt ang kanyang salita.

Nagpasya siya na kung hindi na siya makapagsilbi bilang Pangulo, ang susunod na pinakamahasay na pagpipilian ay ang pangalan ng isang kapalit na magsasagawa ng kanyang mga programa. Natagpuan niya ang perpektong kandidato sa William Howard Taft.

Taft at Roosevelt ay pinakamahasay na mga kaibigan. Nag sumumpa si Roosevelt bilang punong tagapagpaganap, si Taft ay nagsisilbing gobernador ng Pilipinas. Inalok ni Roosevelt ang kanyang kaibigan ng isang upuan sa Korte Suprema, ngunit ang kanyang gawain sa Pilipinas at ang mga ambisyon ni Mrs. Taft ay umusbong sa kanya. Noong 1904, siya ay naging Kalihim ng Digmaan at ang kanyang pagkakaibigan kay Roosevelt ay lumakas.

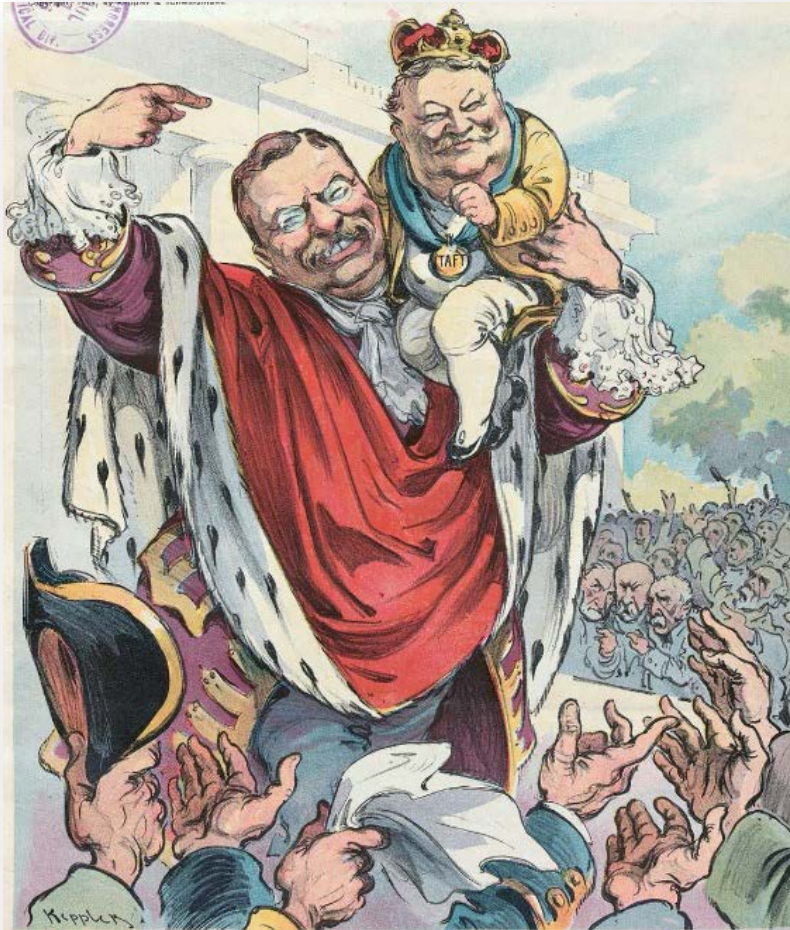
Noong 1908, naniwala si Roosevelt na ang Taft ang magiging perpektong kapalit. Ang kanyang suporta ay nagpapatakbo ng Taft sa nominasyon ng Republika, at ang pagkahulog ng halalan laban kay William Jennings Bryan ay naging isang pagtatagumpay ng landslide.

Nang umalis sa White House, pumasok si Roosevelt sa buong mundo na paglibot, kabilang ang isang African safari at isang paninirahan sa buong Europa. Taft ay naiwan upang gumawa ng kanyang sariling marka sa America.

Ngunit kulang siya ng pampulitikang kakayahan ng kanyang hinalinhan upang panatilihin ang parehong progresibo at konserbatibong mga pakpak ng kanyang partido na masaya. Natapos niya ang paghihiwalay sa magkabilang panig.

Ang pagtukoy ng sandali ay dumating sa Payne-Aldrich Tariff. Ang mga progresibo ay kinamuhian ang panukala, na nagtaas ng mga rate, at pinuri ito ng mga konserbatibo. Nirehistro ni Taft ang bill, at ang kanyang mga progresibong tagasuporta ay galit na galit.

Ang kabagbag ay lumawak sa kontrobersya ng Ballinger-Pinchot. Si Richard Ballinger ay Kalihim ng Panloob ni Taft. Ang kanyang appointment ay nagulat sa Gifford Pinchot, ang punong tagapagtanggol ng bansa at matagal na kasama ni Theodore Roosevelt. Nakita ng Pinchot na si Ballinger ay hindi kaibigan sa mga pagkukusa sa konserbasyon ni Roosevelt. Nang hayagin ni Pinchot sa publiko si Ballinger, pinalabas ni Taft ang Pinchot, at ang mga progresibo ay muling nagalit. Ang dalawang pakpak ng partido ay matatag na ngayon sa isang bangaan ng bangaan.

**Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon**

In this cartoon, President Roosevelt is holding his successor, William Howard Taft. Roosevelt's support for his friend helped secure his nomination from the Republican Party and his success in the general election.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Editorial na Cartoon

Sa cartoon na ito, hinahawakan ni Pangulong Roosevelt ang kanyang kahalili, si William Howard Taft. Ang suporta ni Roosevelt para sa kanyang kaibigan ay tumulong na secure ang kanyang nominasyon mula sa Republikano at ang kanyang tagumpay sa pangkalahatang halalan.

Despite criticism from progressive Republicans, Taft did support many of their goals. He broke twice as many trusts in his one term as Roosevelt had broken in his two. Taft limited the workday of federal employees to 8 hours and supported the 16th Amendment to the Constitution, which empowered the Congress to levy a federal income tax. He created a Children's Bureau and supported the 17th Amendment, which allowed for senators to be directly elected by the people instead of the state legislatures.

Still, when Roosevelt returned to America, progressives pressed him to challenge Taft for the party leadership. As 1912 approached, the fight was on.

THE ELECTION OF 1912

Politics can sometimes turn the best of friends into the worst of enemies. Such was the fate for the relationship between Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft.

Sa kabila ng pagpula mula sa mga progresibong Republikano, sinusuportahan ni Taft ang marami sa kanilang mga layunin. Dalawang beses siyang sinira ng maraming pinagkakatiwalaan sa kanyang isang termino na pinagputul-putol ni Roosevelt sa kanyang dalawa. Taft limitado ang araw ng trabaho ng mga pederal na empleyado sa 8 oras at suportado ang 16 Susog sa Saligang-Batas, na empowered ang Kongreso upang magpataw ng isang federal income tax. Gumawa siya ng Bureau ng mga Bata at sinusuportahan ang ika-17 Susog, na pinapayagan ang mga senador na direktang ihahalal ng mga tao sa halip na mga lehislatura ng estado.

Gayunpaman, nang bumalik si Roosevelt sa Amerika, pinilit siya ng mga progresibo na hamunin si Taft para sa pamunuan ng partido. Tulad ng 1912 approached, ang labanan ay sa.

ANG HALALAN NG 1912

Ang pulitika ay kung minsan ay maaaring maging ang pinakamahusay na ng mga kaibigan sa pinakamasama ng mga kaaway. Tulad ng kapalaran para sa relasyon sa pagitan ng Theodore Roosevelt at William Howard Taft.

Roosevelt’s decision to challenge Taft for the Republican nomination in 1912 was most difficult. Historians disagree on his motives. Defenders of Roosevelt insist that Taft betrayed the progressive platform. When Roosevelt returned to the United States, he was pressured by thousands of progressives to lead them once more. Roosevelt believed that he could do a better job uniting the party than Taft. He felt a duty to the American people to run.

When progressive members of the Republican Party accused the conservatives at the party convention in Chicago of tampering with the vote, they convened in Chicago’s Orchestra Hall, and formed the National Progressive Party. Later that summer, they nominated Roosevelt. Questioned by reporters, Roosevelt said he felt as strong as a “bull moose,” giving the party the nickname the, **Bull Moose Party**.

Critics of Roosevelt are not quite so kind. Roosevelt had a huge ego, and his lust for power could not keep him on the sidelines. He stabbed his friend in the back and overlooked the positive sides of Taft’s Presidency. Whatever the motive, the **election of 1912** would begin with two prominent Republican candidates.



The two former friends hurled insults at each other as the summer of 1912 drew near. Taft had the party leadership behind him, but Roosevelt had the people. Roosevelt spoke of a New Nationalism, a broad plan of social reform for America.

Rather than destroying every trust, Roosevelt supported the creation of a Federal Trade Commission to keep a watchful eye on unfair business practices. He proposed a minimum wage, a workers’ compensation act, and a child labor law. He proposed a government

Ang desisyon ni Roosevelt na hamunin si Taft para sa nominasyon ng Republika noong 1912 ay napakahirap. Ang mga istoryador ay hindi sumasang-ayon sa kanyang mga motibo. Ang mga tagapagtanggol ni Roosevelt ay nagpipilit na ipagkanulo ni Taft ang progresibong plataporma. Nang bumalik si Roosevelt sa Estados Unidos, pinilit siya ng libu-libong progresibo upang mamuno sa kanila muli. Naniniwala si Roosevelt na maaari niyang gawin ang isang mas mahusay na trabaho na pinagkaisa ang partido kaysa sa Taft. Nadama niya ang isang tungkulin sa mga Amerikano na tumakbo.

Nang akusahan ng mga progresibong kasapi ng Partidong Republika ang mga konserbatibo sa kombensiyon ng partido sa Chicago na sumasang-ayon sa boto, sila ay nagtipon sa Orchestra Hall ng Chicago, at itinatag ang Pambansang Progresibong Partido. Pagkaraan ng tag-init, hinirang nila si Roosevelt. Sinabi ng mga reporters, sinabi ni Roosevelt na parang malakas siya bilang “moose bull,” na nagbibigay sa partido ng palayaw na, Bull Moose Party.

Ang mga kritiko ni Roosevelt ay hindi masyadong mabait. Si Roosevelt ay nagkaroon ng malaking kaakuhan, at ang kanyang masamang hangarin para sa kapangyarihan ay hindi maaaring panatilihin siya sa sidelines. Sinaktan niya ang kanyang kaibigan sa likod at tiningnan ang positibong panig ng Pangulo ng Taft. Anuman ang motibo, ang halalan ng 1912 ay magsisimula sa dalawang kilalang kandidato ng Republikano.

Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

In this cartoon, President Taft is shown struggling to control the many problems that plagued his presidency. Meanwhile, a critical former president Roosevelt looks in disappointingly, foreshadowing the contentious 1912 election.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Editoriyal na Cartoon

Sa karikatura na ito, nagpakita si Pangulong Taft ng labanan upang kontrolin ang maraming problema na pumasok sa kanyang pagkapangulo. Samantala, ang isang kritikal na dating pangulo na si Roosevelt ay sumasang-ayon nang hindi sinasadya, na inilalarawan ang nakikilalang halalan noong 1912.

Ang dalawang dating mga kaibigan ay nagbigay ng insulto sa bawat isa habang ang tag-init ng 1912 ay lumapit. Si Taft ay may pamunuan ng partido sa likod niya, ngunit may mga tao si Roosevelt. Binanggit ni Roosevelt ang isang Bagong Nasyonalismo, isang malawak na plano ng repormang panlipunan para sa Amerika.

Sa halip na sirain ang bawat pagtitiwala, suportado ni Roosevelt ang paglikha ng isang Federal Trade Commission upang mapanatili ang isang maingat na mata sa mga hindi patas na gawi sa negosyo. Ipinanukala niya ang isang minimum na pasahod, isang pagkilos na kabayaran ng manggagawa, at isang batas sa paggawa ng bata. Ipinanukala niya ang isang pensiyon ng pamahalaan para sa mga retirees

pension for retirees and funds to assist Americans with health care costs. He supported the women's suffrage amendment. The time of laissez faire was over. The government must intervene to help its people Roosevelt and his progressive followers argued. Taft and his supporters disagreed, and the battle was left for the voters to decide.

WOODROW WILSON'S NEW FREEDOM

Progressives did not come only in the Republican flavor. Thomas **Woodrow Wilson** also saw the need for change. Born in Staunton, Virginia, Wilson served as president of Princeton University and governor of New Jersey. He combined a southern background with northern sensibilities.

His 1912 platform for change was called the **New Freedom**. Wilson was an admirer of Thomas Jefferson. The agrarian utopia of small, educated farmers envisioned by Jefferson struck a chord with Wilson. Of course, the advent of industry could not be denied, but a nation of small farmers and small businesspeople seemed entirely possible. The New Freedom sought to achieve this vision by attacking what Wilson called the triple wall of privilege: the tariff, the banks, and the trusts.

Tariffs protected the large industrialists at the expense of small farmers. Wilson signed the Underwood-Simmons Act into law in 1913, which reduced tariff rates. The banking system also pinched small farmers and entrepreneurs. The gold standard still made currency too tight, and loans were too expensive for the average American. Wilson signed the **Federal Reserve Act**, which made the nation's currency more flexible.

Unlike Roosevelt, Wilson did not distinguish between "good" trusts and "bad" trusts. Any trust by virtue of its large size was bad in Wilson's eyes. The **Clayton Antitrust Act** of 1914 clarified the Sherman Act by specifically naming certain business tactics illegal. This same act also exempted labor unions from antitrust suits, and declared strikes, boycotts, and peaceful picketing legal. No longer could business owners use antitrust legislation against their workers.

In two years, he successfully attacked each wall of privilege. Now his eyes turned to greater concerns, particularly the outbreak of the First World War in Europe.

at pondo upang matulungan ang mga Amerikano sa mga gastos sa pangangalagang pangkalusugan. Sinuportahan niya ang susog sa pagboto ng kababaihan. Natapos na ang oras ng laissez faire. Ang pamahalaan ay dapat mamagitan upang matulungan ang mga tao nito na si Roosevelt at ang mga progresibong tagasunod nito. Hindi sumang-ayon si Taft at ang kanyang mga tagasuporta, at ang labanan ay naiwan para sa mga botante na magpasya.

BAGONG KALAYAAN ng WOODROW WILSON

Ang mga progresibo ay hindi dumating lamang sa lasa ng Republikano. Nakita rin ni Thomas Woodrow Wilson ang pangangailangan para sa pagbabago. Ipinanganak sa Staunton, Virginia, nagsilbi si Wilson bilang pangulo ng Princeton University at gobernador ng New Jersey. Pinagsama niya ang isang southern background na may hilagang sensibilities.

Ang kanyang 1912 plataporma para sa pagbabago ay tinatawag na Bagong Kalayaan. Si Wilson ay isang tagahanga ng Thomas Jefferson. Ang agraryo utopia ng mga maliliit, edukadong mga magsasaka na sinambit ni Jefferson ay tumama ng kuwerdas sa Wilson. Siyempre, ang pagdating ng industriya ay hindi maaaring tanggihan, ngunit isang bansa ng maliliit na magsasaka at maliliit na negosyante ay tila posible. Hinangad ng Bagong Kalayaan na makamit ang pangitain na ito sa pamamagitan ng pag-atake kung ano ang tinawag ni Wilson ng triple wall of privilege: ang taripa, ang mga bangko, at ang mga pinagkakatiwalaan.

Protektado ang mga taripa sa malalaking industriyalisado sa kapinsalaan ng maliliit na magsasaka. Nilagdaan ni Wilson ang Underwood-Simmons Act sa batas noong 1913, na nagbawas ng mga rate ng taripa. Ang sistema ng pagbabangko ay pinched din ang maliliit na magsasaka at negosyante. Ang standard na ginto ay nagawa pa rin ang pera na masikip, at ang mga pautang ay masyadong mahal para sa karaniwang Amerikano. Nilagdaan ni Wilson ang Federal Reserve Act, na naging mas nababaluktot ang pera ng bansa.

Hindi tulad ni Roosevelt, hindi nakilala ni Wilson sa pagitan ng "mabuti" na pinagkakatiwalaan at "masamang" pinagkakatiwalaan. Anumang tiwala dahil sa malalaking sukat nito ay masama sa mga mata ni Wilson. Niliinaw ng Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 ang Sherman Act sa pamamagitan ng partikular na pagbibigay ng pangalan sa ilang taktika sa negosyo na labag sa batas. Ang parehong batas na ito ay exempted mga unyon ng manggagawa mula sa mga antitrust demanda, at ipinahayag welga, boycotts, at mapayapang pagpili ng legal. Hindi na maaaring gamitin ng mga may-ari ng negosyo ang batas laban sa antitrust laban sa kanilang mga manggagawa.

Sa loob ng dalawang taon, matagumpay niyang sinalakay ang bawat pader ng pribilehiyo. Ngayon ang kanyang mga mata ay naging mas malaking alalahanin, lalo na ang pagsiklab ng Unang Digmaang Pandaigdig sa Europa.

**Primary Source: Photograph**

Woodrow Wilson during the 1912 election campaign. His academic appearance matched his idealistic personality.

Pangunahing Pinagmulan: Kuha

Woodrow Wilson noong 1912 na kampanya sa halalan. Ang kanyang pang-akademikong anyo ay tumutugma sa kanyang idealistic personality.

APPEASING THE BULL MOOSE

When Wilson's first term expired, he felt he had to do more. The nation was on the brink of entering the First World War, bloodiest conflict in human history, and Wilson had definite ideas about how the postwar peace should look. But he would have to survive reelection first.

As an appeal to the Roosevelt progressives, he began to sign many legislative measures suggested by the Bull Moose campaign. He approved of the creation of a **Federal Trade Commission** to act as a watchdog over business. A child labor bill and a workers' compensation act became law. Wilson agreed to limit the workday of interstate railroad workers to 8 hours. He signed a Federal Farm Loan Act to ease the pains of life on the farm.

Progressive Republicans in the Congress were pleased by Wilson's conversion to their brand of progressivism, and the American people showed their approval by electing him to a second term.

PAG-AALAGA NG BULL MOOSE

Nang mag-expire ang unang termino ni Wilson, nadama niya na kailangan pa niyang gawin. Ang bansa ay nasa tabi ng pagpasok sa Unang Digmaang Pandaigdig, ang pinakamasamang salungatan sa kasaysayan ng tao, at si Wilson ay may mga tiyak na ideya kung paano dapat magmukha ang kapayapaan pagkatapos ng digmaan. Ngunit kailangan niyang makaligtas muli ang reelection.

Bilang isang apela sa mga progresibo ni Roosevelt, sinimulan niyang lagdaan ang maraming panukalang batas na iminungkahi ng kampanya ng Bull Moose. Inaprubahan niya ang paglikha ng isang Federal Trade Commission upang kumilos bilang isang asong tagapagbantay sa paglipas ng negosyo. Ang isang child labor bill at isang pagkilos na kabayaran ng manggagawa ay naging batas. Sumang-ayon si Wilson na limitahan ang araw ng trabaho ng mga manggagawa ng riles ng agwat sa 8 oras. Nag-sign siya ng isang Federal Farm Loan Act upang mabawasan ang mga sakit ng buhay sa bukid.

Ang mga Progressive Republicans sa Kongreso ay nalulugod sa conversion ni Wilson sa kanilang brand of progressivism, at ang mga Amerikano ay nagpakita ng kanilang pag-apruba sa pamamagitan ng pagpili sa kanya sa pangalawang termino.

CONCLUSION

So, clearly government has tremendous power to tip the scale of power between the wealthy and the workers. In the 1800s, government usually intervened on behalf of business owners, but in the 1900s, progressive presidents worked more aggressively to champion the concerns of workers.

Some would argue that America's political leaders did not go far enough, that they should have done more to distribute power and wealth among the people who labored every day to create that wealth. Moreover, this did not end after the Gilded Age. Throughout the Great Depression of the 1930s, and even within today's Occupy Wall Street movement, there are those who feel government has not done enough to redistribute wealth.

What do you think? How should government balance the power of the social classes?

KUMPLETO

Kaya, ang malinaw na pamahalaan ay may napakalaking kapangyarihan upang ituro ang laki ng kapangyarihan sa pagitan ng mga mayaman at mga manggagawa. Noong 1800s, ang gobyerno ay karaniwang nakikibahagi sa ngalan ng mga may-ari ng negosyo, ngunit noong 1900, ang mga progresibong presidente ay mas agresibo na gumagampan ang mga alalahanin ng mga manggagawa.

Ang ilan ay nag-aalungat na ang mga lider ng pulitika ng Amerika ay hindi sapat, na dapat silang gumawa ng higit pa upang ipamahagi ang kapangyarihan at yaman sa mga taong nagtatrabaho araw-araw upang lumikha ng yaman na iyon. Bukod dito, hindi ito natapos matapos ang Gilded Age. Sa buong Great Depression ng 1930s, at kahit na sa loob ng Occupy Wall Street na kilusan ngayon, may mga nararamdaman na ang gobyerno ay hindi nakagawa ng sapat upang muling ipamahagi ang kayamanan.

Ano sa tingin mo? Paano dapat balanse ng gobyerno ang kapangyarihan ng mga panlipunang klase?



KEY CONCEPTS

Baby Killer: Derogatory name that anti-war protesters called returning soldiers. It referred to the killing of civilians.

Rich man's war and a poor man's fight: Phrase that exemplified the idea that wealthy politicians were making choices about the conduct of the war but that poor Americans, especially African Americans, had to do the fighting.

Vietnam Syndrome: A fear on the part of American leaders to send the military into action due to the loss in Vietnam.



LOCATIONS

Free-Fire Zones: Areas of the Vietnamese countryside. All civilians in these areas were supposed to move to camps and anyone left in the zones was considered an enemy. In reality, many civilians refused to leave and were killed. The policy made the government of South Vietnam and the Americans unpopular with the civilian population.

Ho Chi Minh Trail: Route taken by North Vietnamese to supply the Viet Cong in the South. The route went through Laos and Cambodia.

Vietnam War Memorial: Also known as the Vietnam Wall, the memorial in Washington, DC bears the names of all Americans who died in the war. It takes the shape of a long granite V sunken into the earth. Visitors see themselves reflected in the polished stone.



TREATIES, LAWS & POLICIES

Geneva Accords: International agreement after World War II to unify Vietnam and hold nation-wide elections. Diem in the South ignored the accords knowing he would lose an election.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: Resolution passed by Congress in 1964 that granted President Johnson wide authority to use armed force in Vietnam. It was used by presidents Johnson and Nixon to go to war without an actual declaration of war.

Vietnamization: Nixon's policy of withdrawing American troops and turning responsibility for fighting over to the South Vietnamese Army. It was a way of ending the war without surrendering.

26th Amendment: Constitutional amendment ratified in 1971 granting the right to vote to anyone age 18 and older. Previously citizens had to be 21 to vote.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Ho Chi Minh: Communist leader of North Vietnam who fought the French, Japanese and then Americans in an effort to realize independence for Vietnam.

Viet Minh: The North Vietnamese army.

Ngo Dinh Diem: Dictator of South Vietnam. He was widely hated due to his corrupt government, policies that favored the Catholic minority and was eventually killed in a coup that was tacitly supported by the US.

Thich Quang Duc: Buddhist monk who self-immolated on a street corner in Saigon to protest Diem's government. A photograph of the even captured the world's attention.

Robert McNamara: Secretary of Defense during the Vietnam War. He is often blamed for the failure.

Viet Cong: Guerilla fighters in South Vietnam who supported the North.

William Westmoreland: American commander in Vietnam.

Walter Cronkite: Respected television news anchor who went to Vietnam during the Tet Offensive and reported that he believed that war would end in a stalemate. His opinion influenced many Americans.

Students for a Democratic Society: Group of college students who organized protests, most notably large rallies in Washington, DC.

Muhammad Ali: Heavyweight boxing champion who went to jail instead of going to Vietnam when he was drafted. He lost his title but served as an example for other draft dodgers.

Vietnamese Boat People: South Vietnamese refugees who escaped the advancing North Vietnamese Army by boarding small boats and travelling to neighboring countries. They were one part of a larger refugee crisis that followed the fall of South Vietnam.

Maya Lin: Young Chinese-American architect who won a competition to design the Vietnam War Memorial.



EVENTS

Assassination of Diem: South Vietnamese army officers arranged the assassination of Diem and his brother and take over the government. The plot was carried out in November 1963. The CIA knew about the plot and did nothing to stop it.

Operation Rolling Thunder: Major bombing campaign initiated in 1965 in an effort to force the North Vietnamese to surrender. It inflicted heavy damage but failed in its primary objective.

Tet Offensive: Major operation undertaken by the North Vietnamese to attack cities in the South during the new year's celebration (Tet) of 1968. It ultimately failed but did demonstrate that the North was not about to surrender.

1968 Democratic Primary: In 1968 senator Eugene McCarthy challenged sitting president Lyndon Johnson. McCarthy ran as an anti-war candidate. When McCarthy did surprisingly well in the first primary election Johnson withdrew from the race. Robert Kennedy joined as another anti-war candidate and vice president Hubert Humphrey joined as a pro-war candidate. Humphrey eventually won the nomination but lost the general election to Richard Nixon.

My Lai Massacre: Attack by American troops on the village of My Lai in 1968. The American commander ordered his soldiers to kill everyone in the village, including women and children. The massacre caused many in the around the world to doubt the good intentions of the United States.

Invasion of Cambodia: In 1970 President Nixon decided to send American ground forces into Cambodia to cut off the Ho Chi Minh Trail. His move intensified the anti-war movement.

Columbia University Protest: Protest in which students occupied the campus of Columbia University in 1968. They were violently ousted by the NYC police.

Kent State Shooting: Clash between students and the Ohio National Guard at Kent State University in 1970. The guardsmen opened fire on unarmed students resulting in nine deaths. The massacre shocked the nation as it seemed the war was coming home.

Jackson State Shooting: A less publicized shooting similar to the Kent State Massacre that occurred a few weeks later at the predominantly African American Jackson State College. Twelve students were wounded and two were killed by police.

Operation Frequent Wind: A military airlift to transport escaping American and Vietnamese supporters out of Saigon as the North Vietnamese closed in in 1975.

Surrender of South Vietnam: April 30, 1975. North Vietnamese troops entered Saigon and the South Vietnamese government fell. Vietnam was united under communist leadership.



TECHNOLOGY

Agent Orange: Chemical sprayed from aircraft that caused the leaves to fall off of trees, thus making it easier to find enemy fighters. It is widely believed to have caused serious health problems for the soldiers who were exposed.

Q u e s t i o n N i n e

IS GREED GOOD?

The Gilded Age was a time of economic growth, innovation and laid the groundwork for the look and feel of modern industrial America.

The captains of industry who made this possible, where the same robber barons who used their power and influence to enrich themselves at the expense of everyone else.

Greed, the desire for money, drove both the great industrialists and the poor alike. Immigrants, entrepreneurs and millions of everyday Americans hoped that through hard work and a bit of luck, they too might get ahead in the world. And, when things did not work out, of the masses of workers felt that they were being treated unjustly by industrialists who they felt were too greedy, they formed unions, and took action to make change.

It is time for you to decide what you think. Is greed good?

Ang Gilded Age ay isang panahon ng paglago ng ekonomiya, pagbabago at inilatag ang batayan para sa hitsura at pakiramdam ng modernong industriyal na Amerika.

Ang mga kapitan ng industriya na gumawa ng posible na ito, kung saan ang parehong mga baron ng magnanakaw na gumamit ng kanilang kapangyarihan at impluwensiya upang mapagbuti ang kanilang sarili sa kapinsalaan ng lahat.

Ang kasakiman, ang pagnanais ng pera, ay nagdulot ng kapwa mga dakilang industriyalisado at mga mahihirap. Ang mga imigrante, negosyante at milyun-milyon ng mga pang-araw-araw na Amerikano ay umaasa na sa pamamagitan ng pagsusumikap at isang kapalaran, maaari din silang manguna sa mundo. At, nang hindi nagawa ang mga bagay-bagay, nadama ng mga masa ng manggagawa na sila ay ginagamot nang di-makatarungan sa mga industriyalisadong naisip nilang masyadong sakim, gumawa sila ng mga unyon, at kumilos upang gumawa ng pagbabago.

Panahon na para sa iyo na magpasya kung ano ang iyong iniisip. Ang kasakiman ba ay mabuti?



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