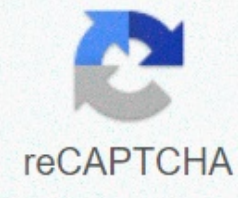




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Waving the bloody shirt apush significance

Puck caricatures ridiculing Republican Sen. John Sherman for his use of bloody shirt memories of the Civil War. Waving a bloody shirt and bloody campaign shirt were derogatory phrases used during American election campaigns in the 19th century to ridicule opposing politicians who made emotional pleas to avenge the blood of soldiers killed in the Civil War. These phrases were most often used against Republicans who were accused of using the memory of the civil war for their political interests. Democrats weren't above using memories of the Civil War this way as well, especially during the campaign in the South. The background phrases gained popularity with a bogus incident in which a representative and former Union general, Benjamin Butler of Massachusetts, giving a speech on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives in April 1871, allegedly stood up with a shirt stained with the blood of an era carpetbagger who was whipped by the Ku Klux Klan. While Butler gave a speech condemning the clan, he never waved anyone's bloody shirt. White Southerners ridiculed Butler for using the notion that he was waving a bloody shirt to dismiss clan banditry and other atrocities committed against freed slaves and Republicans. The Red Shirts, a non-existent paramilitary organization of 19th-century white supremacy, took its name from the term. Currently, the terms, often abbreviated bloody shirt, are used more extensively to refer to any forces to stir up partisan hostility. Inquiries : Budyansky, Steven (2008). Bloody shirt: Terror after Aplomatox. New York: Viking. 1-5. ISBN 978-0-670-01840-6. OCLC 173350931. Received on November 16, 2011. Budyansky, page 4 - Budyansky, page 5 - bloody shirt. Merriam-Webster Inc. is received on April 16, 2020. External links Look up a wave of bloody shirts in Wiktionary, a free dictionary. Extracted from the waving a bloody shirt. The slogan bloody shirt was a strong campaign slogan used by Republicans in the 1868 presidential election. It was used to blame Democrats for a civil war that cost the lives of many Americans. It was the first time that a civil war had been used in presidential elections. Click to see the full answer Besides what is meant by waving a bloody shirt? In American election campaigns in the 19th century, brandishing a bloody shirt was a phrase used to ridicule opposing politicians who made emotional pleas to avenge the blood of northern soldiers who died in the Civil War.Second, that was meant to be brandishing a bloody shirt Conditions in this set (44) Republicans got Grant elected brandishing a bloody shirt, reliving their military victories and using his popularity from the war to get the popular vote for the post in the election election He became the 18th president of the United States and won the elections of 1868 and 1872. Similarly, they ask what it means in the 1870s to brandish a bloody shirt in politics? Remind voters that the Union's fallen soldiers demanded a Republican vote. In the U.S. Supreme Court case against Cruickshank (1876), the court ruled that. The Fourteenth Amendment does not protect citizens from private groups. What did it mean for Republicans to wave a bloody shirt in the late 19th century? A violent event or a controversial political issue used to incite outrage or party support. Usually used in the late 19th century, the wave of bloody shirts refers to the Republican Party using the Civil War as an excuse for political revenge by former Confederates. Waving a bloody shirt: refers to the practice of politicians, referring to the blood of martyrs or heroes to criticize opponents. Tweed Ring: A symbol of gilded age corruption, Boss Tweed and his deputies ran the New York Democratic Party in the 1860s and defrauded \$200 million out of the city by bribing, bribing and bribing voters. Boss Tweed was eventually jailed for his crimes and died behind bars. The Mobile Credit Scandal (1872): The construction company was created by the owners of Union Pacific Railroad in order to obtain government contracts for the construction of the railway at inflated prices and profits. In 1872, a scandal erupted when journalists discovered that Credit Mobile had bribed congressmen and even the vice president to continue the ploy. Panic of 1873: a worldwide depression that began in the United States when one of the country's largest banks suddenly declared bankruptcy, leading to the collapse of thousands of banks and businesses. The crisis has intensified calls for debtors to take inflation measures, such as printing more paper money and unlimited silver coins. Conflicts over monetary policy had a major impact on policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Gilded Age (1877-1896): A term given the period 1865-1896 by Mark Twain, pointing to both the fabulous wealth and widespread corruption of the era. Patronage: The practice of awarding political support with special favors, often in the form of public office. Since taking office, Thomas Jefferson has fired several federal staffers, leaving scant openings to fill with political appointees. Compromise 1877: Agreement finally resolved the election 1876 and officially ended Reconstruction. In exchange for Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes winning the presidential election, Hayes agreed to withdraw the last of the federal troops from the former Confederate states. This deal actually completed the southern comeback only for whites. policies dominated by democratic parties. Civil Rights Act of 1875: The Last Last the federal civil rights law promised blacks equal access to public housing until the 1950s and prohibited racism in jury selection, but the law did not provide any enforcement and was therefore ineffective. In 1883, the Supreme Court declared much of the law unconstitutional. Sharecropping: An agricultural system that emerged after the Civil War in which black-and-white farmers rented land and residences from the plantation owner in exchange for giving him a certain share of each year's harvest. Sharecropping was the dominant form of southern agriculture after the Civil War, and landowners manipulated this system to keep tenants in perpetual debt and unable to leave their plantations. Jim Crow: The system of racial segregation in the American South from the end of Reconstruction to the mid-twentieth century. Based on the concept of separate but equal facilities for blacks and whites, the Jim Crow system sought to prevent racial mixing in public places, including restaurants, movie theaters, and public transportation. The informal system is usually perpetuated by custom, violence and intimidation. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896): The 1896 Supreme Court case that upheld the constitutionality of segregation laws, which stated that as long as blacks were granted separate but equal terms, those laws did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment. This decision provided a legal justification for the Jim Crow system until the 1950s. Chinese Exclusion Act (1882): Federal law that banned most further Chinese immigration to the United States. It was the first major legal restriction on immigration in U.S. history. Pendleton Act (1883): The congressional legislation that established the Civil Service Commission, which provided federal governments with exam-based jobs instead of political patronage, reigns supreme in the trophy system. Homestead Strike (1892): A strike at the Carnegie steelworks in Chomstead, P.A., which ended in an armed battle between the strikers, three hundred armed Pinkerton detectives hired by Carnegie, and federal troops that killed ten people and wounded more than sixty. The strike was part of a nationwide wave of labor unrest in the summer of 1892 that helped populists gain some support from industrial workers. Grandpa Clause: Ordinance established in many southern states in the 1890s that exempted voting requirements (such as literacy tests and poll taxes) by anyone who could prove that their ancestors (grandfathers) were able to vote in 1860. Since slaves could not vote before the Civil War, these provisions the right to vote for many whites by denying it to blacks. Jay Gould: Leading American railroad developer and speculator. Horace Greeley: editor of an American newspaper, founder of the Liberal Republican Party, reformer, politician and outspoken outspoken Slavery. Rutherford B. Hayes: The 19th President of the United States, who oversaw the end of the Reconstruction, began efforts that led to civil service reform and tried to reconcile the divisions left over from the Civil War and Reconstruction.James A. Garfield: The 20th President of the United States.Chester Arthur: The 21st President of the United States, he succeeded James Garfield after his assassination. Arthur struggled to overcome his reputation stemming from his beginnings in politics as a politician from the New York Republican political machine. Grover Cleveland: 22nd and 24th President of the United States; he is the only president who does not serve two consecutive terms and will be counted twice in the number of presidents. Thomas B. Reed: U.S. Representative from Maine and Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was an influential leader of the Republican Party, and during his tenure as Speaker of the House of Representatives, he served with more influence than any speaker who came before, and he forever increased his power and influence for those who succeeded him in office. Tom Watson: British Labour Party politician.J.P. Morgan: American financier, banker, philanthropist and art collector who dominated corporate finance and industrial consolidation at the time. Key conditions: Swinging bloody shirtTweed RingCredit Mobilier Panic Scandal 1873Gilded AgepatronageCompromise 1877 Civil Rights Act 1875sharecroppingJim CrowPlessy V. FergusonChinese Exclusion ActPendleton ActHomestead Strikegrandfather Position waving bloody shirtCivil War images used by The Grants Party to get people to vote for him, revived bloody memories of the Civil War Tweed RingGilded Age of Corruption, Boss Tweed ran the New York Democratic Party and received \$200 million from bribery Vaccinations, and voting purchases. Credit company Mobilier scandalA was created by the owners of Union Pacific Railroad to obtain government contracts for the construction of the railway at inflated prices. Eventually they were discovered, and they bribed the congressmen and the vice president to make it happen. Grant was the first pitch. panic 1873A worldwide depression, starting with the U.S., when one of the largest banks declared bankruptcy. Debtors are going crazy and want inflation measures such as printing more paper money and unlimited silver chasing, Grant's deep woes. The gilded AgeTerm comes from Mark Twain, who pointed out both the wealth and widespread corruption of the ear. Patronizing the practice of rewarding people for their political support with special favors like jobs, it has helped both parties, even Grant. Compromise 187718771876 election and ended in reconstruction. Because Rutherford B. Hayes, he withdrew the last of the federal troops in the former states. In exchange, The Civil Rights Act of 1875.The latter were long-term included in the Civil Rights Bill. She promised blacks equal access access public spaces and banned racism in jury selection, but it has no execution, so it was not effective, and was later declared unconstitutional. sharecroppingAn is an agricultural system where blacks and whites can rent land from plantation owners in exchange for a certain amount of their crops per year. Many blacks had to turn to this because they faced unemployment, eviction and physical violence while trying to assert their rights by the redeemers. Jim Crow had a systematic legal code of segregation at the state level, and they enacted literacy requirements, voter registration laws and voting taxes to ensure the complete disenfranchisement of former slaves. This was confirmed in Plessis vs. Ferguson. Ence v. FergusonSupreme Court upheld Jim Crow Laws saying that separate but equal facilities were constitutional under the equal protection provision of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Chinese exclusion of ActLegislation that stopped almost all further Chinese immigration to the U.S. Some people tried to take away citizenship from Native Americans of Chinese descent, but the Supreme Court ruled that the Fourteenth Amendment gave citizenship to anyone born in the U.S. The Pendleton Act is set up by the Civil Service Commission, which gave federal governments jobs based on exams rather than political patronage. Homestead StrikeA strike at Carnegie steelworks that ended in an armed battle between strikers and armed detectives and federal troops. It was part of a nationwide wave of labor unrest that gave the populist some support from industrial workers. Grandfathers state in many southern states say that anyone who had ancestors who couldn't vote in 1860 can't vote, which frees up a majority of blacks. This happened with the even tougher Jim Crow laws. Laws. define waving the bloody shirt apush. waving the bloody shirt significance. what did waving the bloody shirt mean. what is the significance of the slogan waving the bloody shirt

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