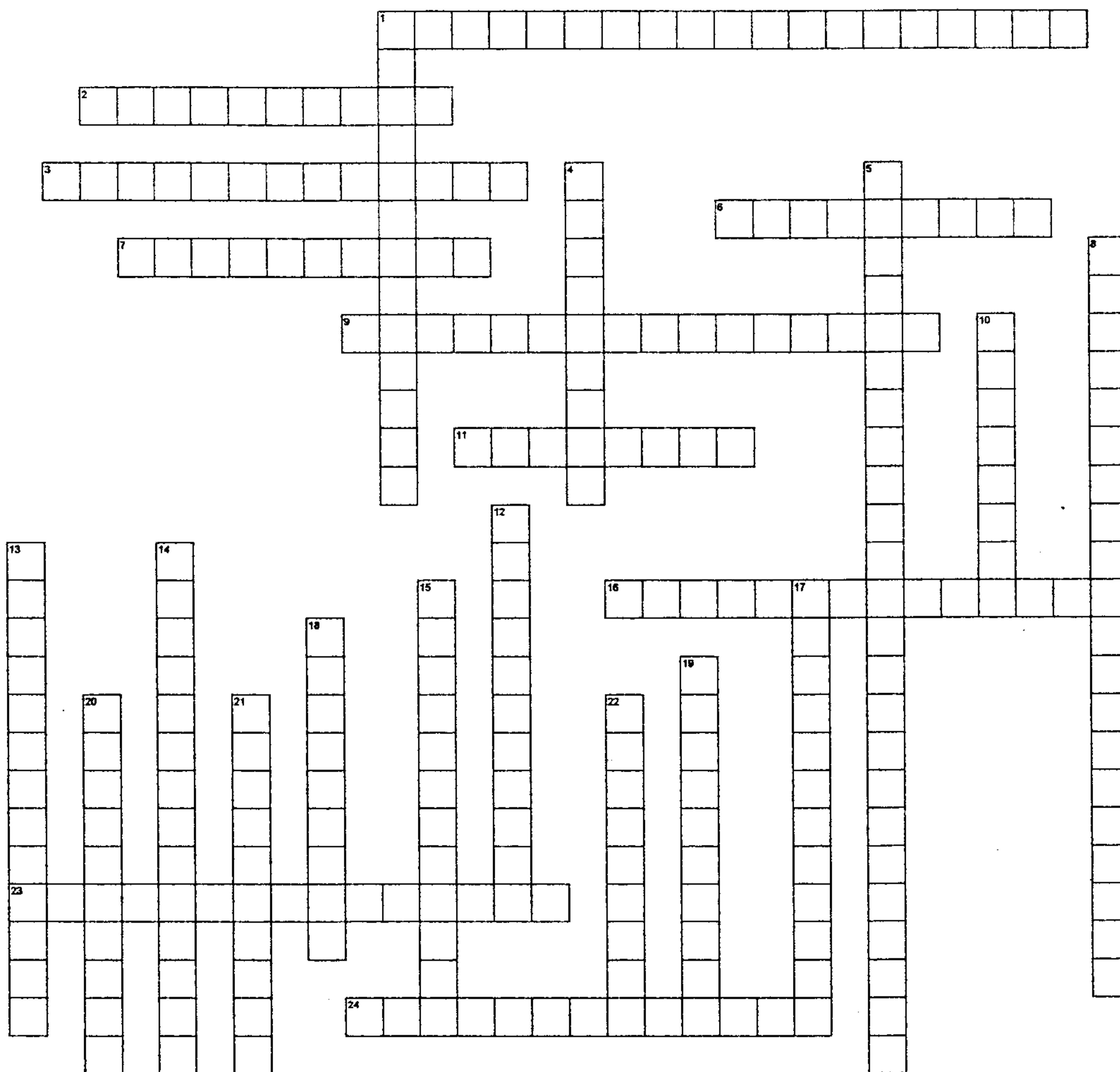


# Western Settlement, Populism and Progressivism



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## ACROSS

- 1 made it illegal to form a trust that interfered with free trade between states; replaced by the Clayton AntiTrust Act
- 2 currency based upon two metals
- 3 court case in which the U.S. Supreme Court upheld states' rights to regulate railroads
- 6 began as a social organization to assist farmers on the Plains; evolved into a political organization;

- 7 founder of the settlement house movement; started Hull House in Chicago
- 9 targeted by Ida Tarbell; first trust broken up by President Roosevelt
- 11 its goal was to assimilate the Plains Indians by putting them on reservations; gave each Indian family 160 acres and expected them to become farmers; based on the

- 16 U.S. Supreme Court ruling which declared Granger Laws unconstitutional; this ruling led to the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act
- 23 organizations formed by farmers to promote their economic interests
- 24 granted suffrage to women

## DOWN

- 1 leader in the woman's suffrage movement
- 4 journalist who

- 5 exposed problems in society
- 8 Democratic presidential candidate; backed by the Populist Party; lost the presidential election to William McKinley
- 10 supporters of the gold standard
- 12 battle which ended the Indian Wars; massacre of Sioux Indians
- 13 formal demands

- of the Populist Party; addressed the grievances of farmers and industrial workers in the East; called for government ownership of railroads, coinage of silver; direct elections of senators and an eight hour work day
- 14 known as the "trust buster"
- 15 reformed the patronage system; created the merit system for government service; passed after the assassination of President Garfield
- 17 promoted settlement of the West by granting 160 acres to settlers
- 18 novel which led to passage of the Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act
- 19 allows voters to vote on a law
- 20 supporters of silver
- 21 allows voters to introduce a bill to become law
- 22 an economic situation which occurs when the money supply is increased; supported by farmers; opposed by bankers