

APUSH PERIOD 6 GUIDE

1865 - 1898

KEY CONCEPTS

Key Concept 6.1: Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

Key Concept 6.2: The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

Key Concept 6.3: The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.

KEY CONTENT

- Gilded Age
- Nativism/ Know Nothing Party
- Chinese Exclusion Act
- Gentlemen's Agreement
- Alien Land Act
- Transcontinental Railroad
- Robber Baron/ Tycoon
- Stock Watering
- Slaughterhouse Cases/ Munn v. Illinois/ Wabash Case
- Interstate Commerce Act
- Monopoly/ Horizontal Integration/ Vertical Integration
- Social Darwinism
- Gospel of Wealth
- Interlocking Directorate/ Holding Companies/ Trust
- Sherman Anti Trust Act
- New South
- National Labor Union/ Knights of Labor/ American Federation of Labor/ Great Railroad Strike/ Homestead Steel Strike/ Haymarket Affair/ Pullman Strike
- Crime of 73/ Bland Allison Act/ Sherman Silver Purchase Act/
- The Grange/Farmer's Alliance/ Populist Party
- Panic of 1893/ Coxey's Army
- Election of 1896/ Free Silver/ Bimetallism/ William Jennings Bryan/ Cross of Gold Speech
- Tenement
- Jacob Riis/ Jane Addams/ Hull House/ Social Gospel
- Muckraker/ Upton Sinclair/ The Jungle/ Ida Tarbell
- Booker T. Washington/ W.E.B. du Bois/ Plessy v. Ferguson
- Political Machine/Graft/Patronage/ Credit Mobilier Scandal/ Whiskey Ring/ Boss Tweed/ Tammany Hall/ Thomas Nast/Mugwumps/ Pendleton Civil Service Act
- Frederick Jackson Turner/ Helen Hunt Jackson/ Century of Dishonor/ Wounded Knee/ Little Bighorn/ Dawes Severalty Act/ Carlisle Indian School/ Ft. Laramie Treaty

MAIN IDEAS

- Large-scale industrial production – accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies – generated rapid economic development and business consolidation.
- A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns.
- New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.
- International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.
- Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.
- New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age.
- Dramatic social changes in the period inspired political debates over citizenship, corruption, and the proper relationship between business and government.

