

Unit 7 Organizer: The Gilded Age: 1870—1900

The Big Picture:

After the Civil War, the United States experienced national and regional changes. In the South, Reconstruction came to an end and Jim Crow laws and sharecropping became the norm. In the West, miners, ranchers, and homesteaders flooded into the frontier aided by expanded railroad networks, government incentives, and the destruction of the Plains Indians. By 1890, the western frontier and Indian resistance came to an end. In the North (and Midwest), the U.S. experienced an industrial revolution in railroads, oil, steel, and electricity. During this era, modern corporations and monopolies were formed; Southern and Eastern European immigrants flooded to America; Nativism increased; urbanization led to skyscrapers, slums, political machines. During the Gilded Age, national politicians protected corporate America and the status quo and failed to meet the needs of Native Americans, unions, urban immigrants, African-Americans, and the Populists.

<u>Last Unit:</u> The Civil War and Reconstruction (1861—1877)	<u>Current Unit:</u> The Gilded Age (1870—1900)	<u>Next Unit:</u> Progressive Reform (1890—1920)
<u>Unit 7 Playlist</u>		<u>Key Terms and Phrases:</u>
Tuesday, 1/3 – begin Unit 7 1) Vocabulary 2) Complete the Reading Guide (answer all the questions on a separate sheet of paper. Friday, 1/6 – vocabulary quiz 3) Complete all the PPT fill ins. 4) Watch all 4 videos. Write 3 sentences about each video. Wed, 1/11 - review Thursday, 1/12– Unit 7 test I will be having several mini-lessons during this unit.		1. Gilded Age 2. John Rockefeller, Standard Oil 3. Andrew Carnegie, Carnegie Steel 4. Monopoly/Trust 5. Horizontal and vertical integration 6. Thomas Edison 7. Ellis Island 8. New Immigrants 9. Nativism 10. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882 11. Urbanization 12. Political machines 13. Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall 14. Union 15. Knights of Labor 16. American Federation of Labor 17. Samuel Gompers 18. Homestead, Haymarket, and Pullman strikes 19. Transcontinental railroad 20. Homestead Act 21. Sitting Bull 22. Wounded Knee 23. Populists 24. William Jennings Bryan 25. Jim Crow laws 26. Sharecropping, Crop lien 27. Plessy v Ferguson
<u>Essentials Questions:</u> 1. How did innovation, industrialization, and corporations change America during the Gilded Age? 2. What was the impact of urbanization and immigration on America during the Gilded Age? 3. What impact did the end of Reconstruction have on the South during the Gilded Age? 4. How did American migration into the West impact the economy, society (Americans, Native Americans, immigrants), politics, and the frontier? 5. In what ways was the Gilded Age a struggle between the “haves” and the “have nots”?		<u>Standards</u> Ga SS Standards 11 and 12

Unit 7 Reading Guide *The Gilded Age*

Name _____

Pd _____

Chapter 13 Section 1

1. Define **GREAT PLAINS**:

2. Why did thousands of whites migrate to Colorado in the late 1850s?
3. What act of Congress, passed in 1887, was an attempt to “Americanize” Native Americans?
4. Who killed Sitting Bull?
5. What massacre brought the Indian wars to an end?
6. What product was delivered to market as a result of the “long drive?”
7. What invention helped lead to the end of the open range method of beef production?

Chapter 13 Section 2

8. What two railroad companies built the first transcontinental railroad?
9. When and where was the first transcontinental railroad completed?
10. Define **EXODUSTERS**:
11. Why is Oklahoma known as the “Sooner State?”
12. Why did many settlers in the Great Plains make their houses from sod?
13. What was a “bonanza farm?”

Chapter 13 Section 3

14. Why were farmers hurt by the government’s withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation?
15. The Grange, originally established as a social organization, spent most of its time and effort fighting:
16. The Populist Party was created to fight for the needs of which group of Americans?
17. Which major national political party eventually absorbed the ideas of the Populist Party?
18. Which political party called for “bi-metallism” in the presidential election of 1896?
19. Who made the “Cross of Gold” speech?

Chapter 14 Section 1

20. What three factors enabled the United States to become the world’s leading industrial power by the 1920s?
21. What invention caused gasoline to go from a byproduct of oil refining to the main product refined from oil?
22. What process was used to remove carbon from molten iron which produces steel?
23. In what city was the first steel frame skyscraper built?
24. Who invented the incandescent light bulb and a system of reliably delivering electricity?
25. What was Alexander Graham Bell’s contribution to mankind in the 1870s?

Chapter 14 Section 2

26. What immigrant group was primarily responsible for the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad line?
27. What caused the creation of standard time zones in the USA (Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific)?
28. What (or who) was a “magnate?”
29. The Credit Mobilier scandal involved the corrupt construction of what?

30. The Interstate Commerce Commission was created in 1887 in order to regulate:

31. As a result of the Panic of 1893, how many Americans lost their jobs by 1895?

Chapter 14 Section 3

32. What was Andrew Carnegie's claim to fame?
33. What is the difference between vertical and horizontal integration?
34. Define **LAISSEZ FAIRE**:
35. According to Social Darwinism, poor people must be:
36. Define **MONOPOLY**:
37. Who created the oil trust, gaining control of America's oil industry?
38. Define **CAPITAL**:
39. Who was the first leader of the American Federation of Labor?
40. What economic and political system is based on government control of business and property and the equal distribution of wealth?
41. In what way were the Haymarket Affair and the Homestead Strike similar?
42. What act of Congress, created to prevent the establishment of industrial trusts, was used by business owners to stop union activities such as strikes (claiming a strike interfered with interstate trade)?

Chapter 15 Section 1

43. In the 1890s, what change began to occur in European immigration to the United States?
44. When did Congress first act to restrict Chinese immigration?
45. How did the National Reclamation Act of 1902 increase in Mexican immigration to the U.S.?
46. What is Ellis Island?
47. Define **NATIVISM**:
48. The Gentlemen's Agreement led to restricted immigration from what country?

Chapter 15 Section 2

49. In what regions of the United States did most urbanization occur during the late 19th century?
50. Between 1890 and 1910, how many African – Americans left the South for the north and west?
51. Define **TENEMENTS**:
52. What water borne diseases were common in urban areas in the late 1800s?
53. What city established the first full time fire department in the United States?
54. Who were the founders of Hull House?

Chapter 15 Section 3

55. Whose book *The Gilded Age* described the excesses of the late 1800s?
56. Who was atop the "pyramid" of the political machine?
57. Who became the head of Tammany Hall in 1868?
58. Define **PATRONAGE**:
59. Who were the Republican Stalwarts?
60. What act of Congress was the beginning of the end of patronage?