

Progressive Era (Unit 8) Study Guide

1. These 2 groups of immigrants were involved in building the transcontinental railroad:
2. The growth of this form of transportation caused industry to boom in post-Civil War America:
3. Government land grants (Homestead Act) and the expansion of the railroads led to:
4. John D. Rockefeller established this company that became a monopoly:
5. This man founded the American Federation of Labor (AFL):
6. This group of people usually entered the country at Ellis Island:
7. Most of the “new immigrants” coming to America in the late 1800s were coming from here:
8. This law was passed in 1882 to prohibit Chinese immigration:
9. This Scottish immigrant’s steel company produced most of the steel in the U.S. by the time he sold it in 1901:
10. Buying out providers of raw materials and buying transportation (RR) to increase business is an example of:
11. Buying out competitors that sell the same product to control an entire industry is an example of:
12. Andrew Carnegie hired a private army and several strikers were killed, ending this strike quickly:
13. The Knights of Labor fell apart due to this riot:
14. General Custer’s 7th Cavalry was defeated by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse here:
15. In retaliation for Custer’s defeat, the U.S. Cavalry slaughtered hundreds of unarmed Native Americans, ending the Indian Wars here:
16. These are the result of business consolidation (combining or merging) in the late 1800s:
17. The Interstate Commerce Act put the government in charge of controlling this industry:
18. This Act that made it illegal for one company to interfere with free trade:
19. These accomplished calling public attention to workers’ issues such as low pay, long working hours, and dangerous working conditions:
20. This made railroad schedules easier to keep across the country:
21. This was completed in 1869 when 2 lines met at Promontory Point, Utah:
22. This is the hostile attitude toward immigrants from people born in the United States:
23. Hull House in Chicago was founded in the 1800s by this social reformer:
24. The light bulb, phonograph, and a research laboratory in Menlo Park, NJ are associated with this inventor:
25. Each “captain of industry” is known for what industry:

- A. John D. Rockefeller:
- B. Andrew Carnegie:
- C. Cornelius Vanderbilt:
- D. J. P. Morgan:

- 26. Her main work was an expose of the Standard Oil Trust and how Rockefeller and his company had used unfair practices:
- 27. He was a President of the US who reduced the power of the trusts and began conservation of wildlife:
- 28. He is best known for the novel "The Jungle." He aroused public concern for the quality & impurities in processed meats, which resulted in the passage of federal food-inspection laws:
- 29. He started the NAACP, was the first African American to receive a Harvard PhD, and encouraged the participation in higher learning to challenge the white dominant culture:
- 30. Journalists who exposed corruption in society were called:
- 31. What did the following amendments to the U.S. Constitution bring to the people of the U.S.?
 - A. 17th Amendment
 - B. 18th Amendment
 - C. 19th Amendment
 - D. 21st Amendment
- 32. The Supreme Court case that determined separation of the races was acceptable as long as equal facilities were provided:
- 33. Define the following reform measures that encourage people to participate in the political process:
 - 1. Initiative/referendum:
 - 2. B. Recall:
- 34. What reforms were passed to protect children in the workplace?
- 35. What reforms were passed to protect women in the workplace?
- 36. What reforms were passed to protect all workers?
- 37. Laws created in the south to deny African-Americans their right were called:
- 38. Name of the movement created to help the farmers:
- 39. Major leader and Presidential candidate from this party: