

Unit 7 Organizer: The Gilded Age: 1870-1900

The Big Picture:

After the Civil War, the United States experienced national and regional changes during an era known as the “Gilded Age.” In the North, the rapid industrialization during the Civil War led to a post-war “industrial revolution” in railroads, oil, steel, and electricity. Modern corporations and “big business” monopolies thrived in a laissez-faire, capitalist climate. Southern and Eastern European immigrants flooded to America looking for jobs while nativism increased towards these “new immigrants.” The growth of industry led to rapid urbanization, skyscrapers, slums, and corrupt political machines. Meanwhile in the South, Reconstruction came to an end and Jim Crow laws and sharecropping became the norm. Out West, miners, cowboys, and farmers flooded into the frontier aided by the transcontinental railroad, Homestead Act, and destruction of the Plains Indians. By 1890, the western frontier was closed and Indian resistance came to an end. Despite the growth of the West, many westerners grew frustrated with Eastern bankers and railroad corporations and formed a new political movement that represented their interests, called the Populist Party. During the Gilded Age, national politicians protected corporate America and allowed for the unrestrained growth of “big business” while failing to meet the needs of Indians, unions, urban immigrants, African-Americans.

<p><i>Last Unit:</i> The Civil War and Reconstruction (1861—1877)</p>	<p><i>Current Unit:</i> The Gilded Age (1870—1900)</p>	<p><i>Next Unit:</i> PROGRESSIVE REFORM (1890—1920)</p>
Schedule & Homework:		Key Terms and Phrases:
<p>12/2 Introduction to the Gilded Age</p> <p>12/3 Performance Final</p> <p>12/4 Industrial Cities</p> <p>12/5 Industrialization & Big Business</p> <p>12/6 Gilded Age Stations</p> <p>12/9 Finish Immigration/Stations</p> <p>12/10 Gilded Age in the West</p> <p>12/11 Gilded Age in the West</p> <p>12/12 Gilded Age in the West</p> <p>12/13 Final Exam Review</p> <p>12/16 Final Exam Review</p> <p>12/17 Exams Begin</p>	<p>12/2 Read Ch 13.1, 13.2</p> <p>12/3 Read Ch 13.3</p> <p>12/5 Read Ch 14.1</p> <p>12/6 Read Ch 14.2</p> <p>12/9 Read Ch 14.3</p> <p>12/10 Read Ch 15.1</p> <p>12/11 Read Ch 15.2</p> <p>12/12 Read Ch 15.3</p> <p>12/13 Unit 7 Organizer</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gilded Age 2. Jim Crow laws 3. Grandfather Clause 4. Plessy v Ferguson (1896) 5. Monopoly/Trust 6. John Rockefeller, Standard Oil 7. Andrew Carnegie, Carnegie Steel 8. Cornelius Vanderbilt 9. Horizontal Integration 10. Vertical Integration 11. Thomas Edison 12. Urbanization 13. Ellis Island 14. Nativism 15. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882 16. Political machines 17. Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall 18. Credit Mobilier Scandal 19. Knights of Labor 20. Samuel Gompers & American Federation of Labor 21. Homestead, Haymarket, and Pullman strikes 22. Transcontinental railroad 23. Homestead Act 24. Sitting Bull 25. Little Big Horn 26. Wounded Knee
<p>Essential Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What impact did the end of Reconstruction have on the South during the Gilded Age? 2. How was America transformed by (a) industrialization, (b) the rise of “big business,” (c) urbanization, and (d) immigration? 3. How was the West impacted by (a) Homestead Act and (b) Indians like Sitting Bull 		<p>AKS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AKS 39 f 2. AKS 40 a-d 3. AKS 41 a-g 4. AKS 42 c

Unit 7 Reading Guide The Gilded Age

Chapter 13 Section 1

1. What act of Congress, passed in 1887, was an attempt to “Americanize” Native Americans?
2. What massacre brought the Indian wars to an end?

Chapter 13 Section 2

3. What two railroad companies built the first transcontinental railroad?
4. When and where was the first transcontinental railroad completed?

Chapter 14 Section 1

5. What three factors helped the United States become the world’s leading industrial power by the 1920s?
6. What process was used to remove carbon from molten iron which produces steel?
7. In what city was the first steel frame skyscraper built?
8. Who invented the incandescent light bulb and a system of reliably delivering electricity?
9. What was Alexander Graham Bell’s contribution to mankind in the 1870s?

Chapter 14 Section 2

10. What immigrant group was primarily responsible for the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad line?
11. What caused the creation of standard time zones in the USA (Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific)?
12. The Interstate Commerce Commission was created in 1887 in order to regulate:

Chapter 14 Section 3

13. Who are Andrew Carnegie and John Rockefeller?
14. What is the difference between vertical and horizontal integration?

15. Define **LAISSEZ FAIRE**:

16. Define **MONOPOLY**:

17. Who was the first leader of the American Federation of Labor?

18. In what way were the Haymarket Affair and the Homestead Strike similar?

19. 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

20. In the 1890s, what change began to occur in European immigration to the United States?

21. Why did Congress restrict Chinese immigration in 1882?

22. What is Ellis Island?

23. Define **NATIVISM**:

Chapter 15 Section 2

24. In what regions of the United States did most urbanization occur during the late 19th century?

25. Define **TENEMENTS**:

26. Why did Jane Addams create Hull House in Chicago?

Chapter 15 Section 3

27. Who became the head of Tammany Hall in 1868?

28. Define **PATRONAGE**:

29. What act of Congress was the beginning of the end of patronage?