

Name: _____ Class Period: _____ Due Date: ___/___/___

Period 6 Term Review: **The Gilded Age, 1865-1898**

Purpose: This term review is not only an opportunity to review key concepts and themes, but it is also an exercise in historical *analysis*. This activity, **if completed in its entirety BOP (Beginning of Period) by the unit test date**, is worth 10 bonus points on the multiple choice test. ☺ Section 1 is 5 points, and sections 2 & 3 together are 5 points. **Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.** This is an optional assignment. Complete it in **INK!**

Directions: Below are some key terms pulled from the College Board Concept Outline for Period 6. These include “Terms to Know,” “Illustrative Examples,” and “Other Terms.” Complete the charts by **adding definitions** and **analysis of historical significance**. When considering significance, consider causes and effects or how the item illustrates a major theme or idea from the era. Some entries have been completed for you.

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 6:

Main Idea: The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes.

Key Concept 6.1: The rise of big business in the United States encouraged massive migrations and urbanization, sparked government and popular efforts to reshape the U.S. economy and environment, and renewed debates over U.S. national identity.

Key Concept 6.2: The emergence of industrial culture in the United States led to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, & women.

Key Concept 6.3: The “Gilded Age” witnessed new cultural and intellectual movements in tandem with political debates over economic and social policies.

SECTION 1

The **Terms to Know** are items you are *likely* to see on a quiz or test. They are explicit in the College Board framework for the class, and you will be expected to *thoroughly* understand them on the AP exam. Complete the chart by defining and analyzing each item. Prompts are included to help you focus your analysis on the most tested concepts, but also make sure you know simple definitions of each term.

| Terms to Know | Definition, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance |
|--|--|
| <p>Gilded Age</p> <p>Trusts</p> <p>Social Darwinism</p> <p>Conspicuous Consumption</p> <p>Industrial workforce</p> <p>Child labor</p> <p>Labor movements</p> <p>National unions</p> <p>New South</p> <p>Sharecropping</p> <p>Tenant farming</p> | <p>MAIN IDEA: The rise of big business in the United States encouraged massive migrations and urbanization, sparked government and popular efforts to reshape the U.S. economy and environment, and renewed debates over U.S. national identity.</p> <hr/> <p>Explain how changes in transportation and technology impacted the U.S. economy. How did the U.S. economy become integrated into the world economy? Explain how capitalism enabled business consolidation and trusts. How did big business impact American workers and culture? How did the New South differ from the North economically? Why did labor movements and unions form? Were they successful in reaching their goals? How did government and business respond to them?</p> |

| Terms to Know | Definition, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance |
|--|--|
| <p>Westward migration</p> <p>Mechanized Agriculture</p> <p>People's (Populist) Party</p> <p>Conservationists</p> <p>Preservationists</p> | <p>MAIN IDEA: The rise of big business in the United States encouraged massive migrations and urbanization, sparked government and popular efforts to reshape the U.S. economy and environment, and renewed debates over U.S. national identity.</p> <hr/> <p>Explain how government subsidies and government policies fueled westward migration. How did the mechanization of agriculture impact farmers? How did farmers respond to these changes? How did the American railroad system impact farmers? How did farmers' response to challenges created by railroads? Explain beliefs and strategies of the People's Party. Were they effective in reaching their goals? How did conservationists and preservationists impact government? Why did business interest conflict with conservationists and preservationists?</p> |
| <p>Industrial culture</p> <p>Migrations</p> <p>Reformers</p> <p>Cities</p> <p>Factories</p> <p>Americanize</p> <p>Social prejudices</p> <p>Political machines</p> <p>Settlement houses</p> <p>Women's clubs</p> <p>Self-help groups</p> | <p>MAIN IDEA: The emergence of industrial culture in the United States led to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, & women.</p> <hr/> <p>Explain how international and internal migration patterns during the Gilded Age impacted rural and urban areas, racial and ethnic identities, and conflict over assimilation. How did immigration and migration alter American demographics, inspire reform movements, and impact labor? Explain causes and effects of immigration and migration. How did the settlement house movement impact urban society? How did political machines both help and hurt urban societies? How did women's clubs and self-help groups foster intellectual and cultural change?</p> |

| Terms to Know | Definition, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance |
|--|---|
| <p>Transcontinental Railroad</p> <p>Buffalo</p> <p>Reservations</p> <p>Assimilation</p> <p>Migration</p> <p>Treaties</p> | <p>MAIN IDEA: The emergence of industrial culture in the United States led to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, & women.</p> <hr/> <p>Explain how westward migration, the railroad, warfare, and destruction of the buffalo impacted American Indians. How did political debates over democracy, freedom, and citizenship impact relations among Whites, Mexican-Americans, and American Indians? Explain how the U.S. government responded to American Indian resistance to westward expansion.</p> |
| <p>Gilded Age Politics</p> <p>Tariffs</p> <p>Currency</p> <p>Corporate Expansion</p> <p>Laissez-faire Economic Policy</p> <p>Capitalist system</p> <p>Corruption</p> <p>Racist and nativist theories</p> <p>Plessy v Ferguson</p> | <p>MAIN IDEA: The “Gilded Age” witnessed new cultural and intellectual movements in tandem with political debates over economic and social policies.</p> <hr/> <p>Explain the positive and negative consequences of a capitalist system with laissez-faire economic policies. To what extent did big business corrupt politics? Explain the ways philosophical, moral, and scientific ideas were used to defend and challenge the economic and social order of the era. How did rapid industrialization impact American beliefs on progress and American destiny?</p> |

| Terms to Know | Definition, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance |
|--|---|
| <p>Cultural and Intellectual Movements in the Gilded Age</p> <p>Corporate ethic</p> <p>Capitalism</p> <p>Utopianism</p> <p>Social Gospel</p> <p>Women and African American activists</p> | <p>MAIN IDEA: The “Gilded Age” witnessed new cultural and intellectual movements in tandem with political debates over economic and social policies.</p> <hr/> <p>Explain how cultural values changed due to industrialization and urbanization. How did women and African American reformers impact social norms and culture? Which efforts were most successful? How did the business world react to criticism of their corporate ethic? Compare Social Gospel to Social Darwinism. How did American culture change in the Gilded Age?</p> |

You have now completed Part 1! 😊

Part 2: Illustrative Examples

These are simply examples provided on the College Board concept outline that *could be* used to illustrate key themes, BUT will *not* show up explicitly on the AP exam (although they may show up on class quizzes and tests); they are excellent choices for outside information on short answer or essay questions. Complete the chart **by defining and analyzing** these terms using the thematic learning objectives (BAGPIPE). Some entries have been completed for you.

IF A TERM IS NOT ALREADY DEFINED... LOOK IT UP AND DEFINE IT in addition to analyzing the historical significance.

- B**eliefs and ideas (roles of ideas, beliefs, social mores, and creative expression in development of United States)
- A**merica in the world (global context of how United States originated and developed as well as its role in world affairs)
- G**eography (role of environment, geography, and climate on the development of United States and individual actions)
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- P**olitics and power (changing role of government/state, the development of citizenship and concept of American liberty)
- E**conomy (work, exchange, technology) (development of American economy; agriculture, manufacturing, labor, etc.)

| Illustrative Examples / (If it's not defined... YOU ARE DEFINING!) | Historical Significance for ... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme |
|---|--|
| <p>John D. Rockefeller</p> | |
| <p>J.P. Morgan As the most famous banker of his time, J.P. Morgan financed the reorganization of railroads, banks, and insurance companies. He used interlocking directorates to create his empire, and he became so wealthy he actually bailed out the government twice!</p> | |

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|--|---|
| <p>Knights of Labor Organized in 1866, the National Labor Union lasted six years and attracted 600,000 members. It was the first official union and was more tolerant than its successors. Black workers also created their own union, the Colored N.L.U., and both groups agitated for an 8-hour workday and better working conditions. The successor to the N.L.U., the Knights of Labor, was organized in the 1860s. They sought to form a large, inclusive union, and also rallied for 8-hour workdays, regulation of trusts, a ban on child and convict labor and prohibition. The only excluded group from the Knights was "non-producers" such as bankers or lawyers. Terence V. Powderly was the leader of the Knights of Labor, one of the leading labor movements in the 1880s. He led the Knights in a series of successful strikes for the eight-hour workday, and in 1885 membership peaked at 750,000 members.</p> | |
| <p>American Federation of Labor The American Federation of Labor was another union, this time formed purely for skilled workers. The exclusive union (which failed to include many women or Blacks) was formed in 1886 and led by Samuel Gompers. Their goal was described simply as "more" and they supported "pure and simple unionism"</p> | |
| <p>Mother Jones</p> | |
| <p>U.S. Fish Commission</p> | |
| <p>Sierra Club</p> | |
| <p>Department of the Interior</p> | |
| <p>The Grange The Granger Movement developed in the 1860s. The Grangers raised their goals from individual self-improvement to improvement of the farmers' collective plight. In a determined effort to escape the clutches of trusts, they established cooperatively owned stores for consumers and cooperatively owned grain elevators and warehouses for producers. They also strove to regulate railway rates and the storage fees charged by railroads and by the operators of warehouses and grain elevators.</p> | |

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|--|---|
| Las Gorras Blancas | |
| Colored Farmers' Alliance | |
| <p>NAWSA The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) was an American women's rights organization formed in May 1890 as a unification of the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA).</p> | |
| <p>WCTU At the forefront of Prohibition was the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) formed in 1874, led by Frances E. Willard. The 1893 Anti-Saloon League added to the fight for temperance and prohibition.</p> | |
| Subsidies | |
| Land-grant colleges | |
| <p>Dawes Act The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 was the offspring of the movement to reform Indian policy. Reflecting the forced-civilization views of the reformers, the act dissolved many tribes as legal entities, wiped out tribal ownership of land, and set up individual Indian family heads with 160 free acres. If the Indians behaved themselves like "good white settlers," they would get full title to their holdings, as well as citizenship, in twenty-five years.</p> | |
| Chief Joseph | |

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|--|---|
| <p>Ghost Dance movement "Ghost Dance" was stamped out by US Troops who killed an estimated 200 Indian men, women, and children. It was the last battle of the American Indian wars... the last significant resistance of Natives to unite and defend their resources and lands.</p> | |
| <p>Referendum</p> | |
| <p>Socialism</p> | |
| <p>Interstate Commerce Act In the <i>Wabash</i> case (1886), the Supreme Court declared that individual states had no right to regulate interstate trade. The Federal government had the duty of regulating it. President Cleveland didn't like the new trade regulation idea, but Congress ignored him and passed the Interstate Commerce Act (1887). This act prohibited rebates and pools while forcing railroads to publish their rates. It forbade discrimination and different rates for long and short hauls. The act also set up the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC).</p> | |
| <p>American Protective Association Formed in 1887, the American Protective Association organization was one of many that promoted "nativism." With over two million members by the 1890s the group mainly consisted of farmers who feared a rise of growth as well as political power of the major cities populated with immigrants. The organization also urged voting against Roman Catholic candidates for office, going as far as publishing fantasies about nuns.</p> | |
| <p>Chinese Exclusion Act</p> | |
| <p>Henry George <i>Progress and Poverty</i> was a book written by Henry George that looked to solve "the great enigma of [the] time;" how the growing population gave landowners an unfair advantage through property value. The book expressed George's idea for a tax on windfall profits, selling around 3 million copies.</p> | |

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|--|---|
| <p>Edward Bellamy Edward Bellamy was an influential journalist as well as a powerful reformist. He published a book in 1888 titled <i>Looking Backward</i> that predicted a utopian society by the year 2000. The book sold more than 1 million copies, generating a feverish amount of discussion.</p> | |
| <p>Gospel of Wealth The "Gospel of Wealth" was Carnegie's published philosophy that the wealthy, entrusted with society's riches, had to prove themselves morally responsible. Or to coin a phrase from Spiderman, "with great power, comes great responsibility."</p> | |
| <p>Booker T. Washington</p> | |
| <p>Ida Wells-Barnett Ida B. Wells was a black suffragist whose anti-lynching campaign led to the launch of a black woman's club movement, finally establishing the National Association of Colored Women in 1896.</p> | |
| <p>Elizabeth Cady Stanton The National American Woman Suffrage Association was created in 1890. It included Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony who were both at Seneca Falls and continue their work for gender equality.</p> | |

You have reached the conclusion of Section 2

Section 3: Other Terms are simply additional facts to support your reading and review, and they MAY show up on the test. They are also valuable evidence for historical analysis (evidence for defending a thesis). This section is organized with questions... or main ideas... followed by term review and additional review.

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|--|---|
| <p>Republicans raised enthusiasm for Grant by “waving the bloody shirt,” which meant they revived gory memories of the Civil War. This helped gain support especially among the war’s veterans.</p> | |
| <p>The “Ohio Idea” was thought up by poor, Midwestern delegates. It called for war bonds to be repaid in greenbacks, or paper money, which would thus keep more money in circulation and keep interest rates lower. This contradicted the wealthy easterners who wished to have them redeemed in gold.</p> | |
| <p>Jim Fisk and Jay Gould plotted to corner the gold market in 1869. Many people were financially ruined when the price of gold skyrocketed and then plummeted when the Treasury released gold into the market.</p> | |
| <p>Boss Tweed was the leader of the Tweed Ring in New York City. He employed bribery, graft and fraudulent elections to scam the city for as much as \$200 million. Working citizens were cowed into silence and protestors had their tax assessments increased. Thomas Nast was a cartoonist who attacked “Boss” Tweed. Tweed became upset because everyone, even illiterate people, could understand the pictures.</p> | |
| <p>In the Crédit Mobilier scandal, Union Pacific Railroad workers created the Crédit Mobilier construction company and hired themselves to build the railroads at inflated prices. In order to keep Congress quiet, they distributed shares of its stock to key congressmen.</p> | |
| <p>In 1874-1875, the sprawling Whiskey Ring robbed the Treasury of millions in excise tax revenues. At first determined to punish the guilty; when his own private secretary turned up among the culprits he volunteered a written statement to the jury to help exonerate him.</p> | |
| <p>The Indian Ring scandal involved Grant’s Secretary of War, William Belknap. He and others were accepting bribes from suppliers to Indian Reservations.</p> | |
| <p>Horace Greeley was the editor of the New York Tribune who was nominated for the presidency by the newly formed Liberal Republican party. He ran against Grant in 1872. Greeley was eccentric and judgmental, outspoken and emotional.</p> <p>Frederick Douglass, supported Grant and claimed that if Grant had not acted to crush the Klan, the Negro would have been remanded to a condition worse than that from which the Civil War delivered him. “The Republican party is the ship and all else is the sea.”</p> | |

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|---|---|
| <p>"Hard money" advocates won a victory when they got the Resumption Act of 1875 passed. This act called for the withdrawal of all greenbacks from circulation and redemption of all paper money in gold at face value, beginning in 1879.</p> | |
| <p>Due to the government-imposed low value of silver (1/16 that of gold), silver miners stopped offering their product to the federal mints. With no silver flowing, Congress dropped the coinage of the silver dollar in 1873 and embraced the "gold standard." Later in the 1870s, however, new silver discoveries shot production up and forced silver prices down, killing hopes of widespread inflation. Silver-mining westerners joined debtors in calling this the "Crime of '73."</p> | |
| <p>The GAR, Grand Army of the Republic, was a politically potent fraternal organization of Union Civil War veterans. This group provided an important bloc of Republican ballots.</p> | |
| <p>A "Stalwart" faction was led by Roscoe Conkling that employed the process of trading civil-service jobs for votes. Those that were against the faction were called Half-Breeds, led by James G. Blaine (Maine). The conflicts over civil-service reform led the Republican Party into a deadlock.</p> | |
| <p>The Compromise of 1877 resolved the election deadlock as the Electoral Count Act was passed. Democrats agreed to give Hayes the presidency provided that the remaining federal troops would be withdrawn, and the Republicans appeased them with a subsidy for a southern transcontinental line.</p> | |
| <p>The Civil Rights Act of 1875 promised to guarantee equal accommodations in public places and prohibited racial discrimination in jury selection, but was later ruled largely unconstitutional in the Civil Rights Cases (1883) which were five similar cases consolidated into one issue. The Supreme Court held that Congress lacked the constitutional authority under the enforcement provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to outlaw racial discrimination by private individuals and organizations, rather than state and local governments.</p> | |
| <p>The "Redeemers" were Democrats that resumed political power in the South, and excised it ruthlessly. Because of them, many blacks faced unemployment, eviction, and physical harm.</p> | |
| <p>Through the "crop-lien" system, storekeepers provided sharecroppers with credit for food and supplies while taking a portion of their harvests, as a "lien" (to help pay back some of the debt). Unfortunately, the creditors manipulated the system so that the sharecroppers were in perpetual debt.</p> | |
| <p>The Jim Crow laws were legal codes of segregation that set literacy requirements, voter registration laws, and poll taxes. They made it extremely difficult if not impossible for blacks to vote, even though the 15th Amendment legally allowed them to.</p> | |

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Geography (role of environment, geography, and climate on the development of United States and individual actions)
Peopling (migration, immigration, adaptation and impact of various groups on social and physical environments)
Identify (development of American national identity, including focus on subpopulations such as women and minorities)
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| <p>The Union Pacific Railroad was commissioned by Congress (Pacific Railway Act) to go west from Omaha, Nebraska. The builders got a lot of money and land for each mile of rail they put down. Irish immigrants did much of the building.</p> <p>The Central Pacific Railroad started on the California end. It started from Sacramento and went over the Sierra Nevada. The Big Four, including Leland Stanford and Collis P. Huntington, used many Chinese workers to do labor on the railroad.</p> | |
| <p>In 1869, the “wedding of the rails” was the completion between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad. They were connected in Ogden, Utah by ex-governor Leland Stamford. It marked the first completion of an American transcontinental transportation system, and was commemorated with a gold spike.</p> | |
| <p>A favorite device of moguls of manipulation, “stock watering” originally referred to the practice of making cattle thirsty by feeding them salt and those having them bloat themselves with water before they were weighed in for sale. Railroad stock promoters similarly inflated claims about a line’s assets and profitability, selling stocks and bonds in excess of the railroad’s actual value.</p> | |
| <p>Cornelius Vanderbilt made millions in steam boating and turned to railroading in his late sixties. He was good at using the enterprise of creating western railroads by welding together and expanding eastern ones. Vanderbilt made \$100 million by offering superior service at lower rates.</p> | |
| <p>William H. Vanderbilt was the son of Cornelius Vanderbilt and also worked with the railroads very similar to his father, he was a powerhouse in the railroad industry, doing what he wanted when he wanted. He is best known for his quote “the public be damned.”</p> | |
| <p>An agreement to divide the railroad business in a given area and share the profits, the “pool” was the earliest form of combination. It was considered to be a defensive alliance against other groups.</p> | |
| <p>New technologies improved the railroad system. Integrated trunk lines standardized gauges, replaced iron with steel rails, used improved Westinghouse air brakes, and provided a more enjoyable journey with Pullman Palace Cars. Time was also standardized to improve railroad travel. The continental United States is divided into four time zones: Pacific, Mountain, Central, and Eastern. Each zone differs by one hour.</p> | |
| <p>The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed a settler to obtain as much as 160 acres of land by living on it for five years, improving it, and paying a small fee of about \$30. The act also allowed a settler to purchase land after living on it for 6 months for \$1.25 per acre. Before the act, public land was sold for revenue; now it was to be given away to encourage a rapid filling of empty spaces and to provide a stimulus to the family farm—the “backbone of democracy.” The one problem with the act was that 160 acres was not usually enough for a family to survive so the members would often give their land up before the five years was over. About half a million families took advantage of the Homestead Act.</p> | |

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| Other Terms / Definitions | Historical Significance ... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme |
|--|--|
| <p>The government promoted railway development through federal land grants. The goal was to encourage westward settlement, connect east to west, open markets in Asia, make money through increased land value, and improve military and postal service.</p> | |
| <p>Frederick Remington was a young New Yorker who went west to become a cowboy. He became a famous artist there, painting vivid descriptions of the dying Old West.</p> | |
| <p>In fighting the American troops for their lands, the Plains Indians began to call Black personnel Buffalo Soldiers because their hair resembled the bison's furry coat.</p> | |
| <p>At Sand Creek, Colorado in 1864, Colonel J. M. Chivington's militia massacred in cold blood some 400 Indians who apparently thought that they had been promised immunity. Women were shot praying for mercy, children had their brains dashed out, and braves were tortured, scalped, and unspeakably mutilated.</p> | |
| <p>The Fetterman Massacre was when, in 1866, a Sioux war party ambushed William J. Fetterman's command of eighty one soldiers and civilians. The Indians did not leave a single man alive and mutilated several of the corpses. Despite its continuation of the cycle of cruelty, the massacre led to one of the few Indian triumphs.</p> <p>In Treaty of Fort Laramie, the government stopped efforts to construct the Bozeman Trail and established a "Great Sioux reservation." This lasted until 1874, when gold was discovered in the area and warfare began anew.</p> | |
| <p>General Custer claimed he had found gold in the Black Hills of South Dakota, part of the sacred Sioux land. This claim caused hordes of gold-grubbers to flock to the hills, sparking Sitting Bull and the Sioux Indians to defend their lands. In the process of defending the sacred lands, the Sioux completely devastated Custer's Seventh Cavalry.</p> | |
| <p>William "Buffalo Bill" Cody was a hunter for hire who worked for the Kansas Pacific. Over an eighteen-month period, he killed over 4,000 buffalo. Buffalo were considered a nuisance because herds of them would graze over train tracks and cause delays, sometimes losing the passengers as much as eight hours. In response to this, the railroad companies hired gunmen like Buffalo Bill to kill as many buffalo as possible.</p> | |
| <p>The golden gravel of California continued to yield gold, but in 1858 an electrifying discovery of gold shook Colorado. These new "fifty-niners" (otherwise known as "Pikes Peakers") rushed west to rip at the ramparts of the Rockies. After one or two months, the gold supply in Colorado dwindled, so the fifty-niners poured feverishly into Nevada in 1859, after the fabulous Comstock Lode had been uncovered. The Comstock Lode was a fantastic amount of gold and silver, worth more than \$340 million that was mined by the "Kings of the Comstock" from 1860 – 1890. The scantily populated state Nevada, "child of the Comstock Lode," was prematurely railroaded into the Union in 1864, partly to provide three more electoral votes for President Lincoln.</p> | |

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| <p>The "Long Drive" was a spectacular feeder of the new slaughterhouses. Texas cowboys – black, white, and Mexican – drove herds numbering from one thousand to ten thousand heads slowly over the unfenced and unpeopled plains until they reached a railroad terminal. Chisholm Trail, Western Trail, Goodnight-Loving Trail all connected ranchers in Texas to the railroad in Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming respectively. Joseph F. Glidden was the inventor of barbed wire, which he perfected in 1874. This invention solved the problem of how to build fences on the plains where few trees could be found, allowing farmers to enclose large tracts of land without worrying about finding huge amounts of wood.</p> | |
| <p>Sodbusters were people who broke the sod of the prairie with large iron plows and four yokes of oxen. The soil was very fertile. They used the land for farming as well as building their homes out of sod and burning corncobs produced from the soil for heat.</p> <p>"Dry farming" was a method of farming the plains that involved frequent shallow cultivation of the land. While it was supposed to be an adaptation to the western environment, over time it destroyed the top layer of soil that would contribute to the "Dust Bowl" and other similar effects.</p> | |
| <p>The Chicago firm of Aaron Montgomery Ward mailed out its first catalogue in 1872. They had formerly been experts at all facets of life-growing many different crops, subsisting off some of what they had grown, and bartering with neighbors for needed goods. However, the expansion of industry in the late 19th century caused it to be more profitable for farmers to farm a single cash crop. Catalogs like this one allowed farmers to use their profits to buy equipment to increase efficiency.</p> | |
| <p>The Bland–Allison Act was an 1878 act of United States Congress requiring the US Treasury to buy a certain amount of silver and put it into circulation as silver dollars. Though the bill was vetoed by President Rutherford B. Hayes, the Congress overrode Hayes' veto on February 23, 1878 to enact the law.</p> | |
| <p>Mugwumps were reform-minded Republicans who didn't want James Blaine as their presidential candidate in 1884 because of his dishonest behavior, which included the fishy "Mulligan letters." They bolted to the Democrats, receiving their nickname of Indian derivation that suggested that they were "sanctimonious" or "holier-than-thou."</p> | |
| <p>The Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act of United States is a federal law established in 1893 that stipulated that government jobs should be awarded on the basis of merit. The act provided selection of government employees by competitive exams, rather than ties to politicians or political affiliation. It also made it illegal to fire or demote government officials for political reasons and prohibited soliciting campaign donations on Federal government property. To enforce the merit system and the judicial system, the law also created the United States Civil Service Commission. A crucial result was the shift of the parties to reliance on funding from business, since they could no longer depend on patronage hopefuls.</p> | |

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| <p>Benjamin Harrison was the grandson of William Henry Harrison (war hero; Battle of Tippecanoe and president briefly in 1841). He defeated Cleveland, the sitting president, although Cleveland had more popular votes. The main issue was the tariff. Harrison favored protective tariffs and Cleveland wanted them reduced, because he saw them as unfair taxes on consumers. Cleveland came back to win the next election in 1892.</p> | |
| <p>The Billion Dollar Congress was a two-year, Republican controlled federal government. There was a Republican President, Harrison, and a Republican controlled Congress (both the Senate and the House of Representatives). This Billion Dollar Congress was different than most Gilded groups, because they took a lot of action and acted more as leaders. They are called the "Billion Dollar Congress," because it was the first time in American history that the budget reached a billion dollars. Today, BTW... budgets are multi-trillion dollars.</p> | |
| <p>The Tariff Act of 1890, commonly called the McKinley Tariff, was an act of the United States Congress framed by Representative William McKinley that became law on October 1, 1890. The tariff raised the average duty on imports to almost fifty percent, an act designed to protect domestic industries from foreign competition. The Democrats had pledged to lower tariffs, and protested the McKinley Tariff... but by the time the Wilson-Gorman Tariff of 1894 made it through Congress, it was so loaded with special-interest protection that it hardly made a difference in the McKinley Tariff rates. Cleveland allowed the bill, but the Supreme Court, much to the dismay of the Populists, struck down the income tax provision of the tariff.</p> | |
| <p>The Sherman Antitrust Act (Sherman Act, is a landmark federal statute in the history of United States antitrust law (or "competition law") passed by Congress in 1890. It prohibits certain business activities that federal government regulators deem to be anti-competitive, and requires the federal government to investigate and pursue trusts. Despite being a step toward challenging trusts and protecting the free market, this act was largely unsuccessful, because politicians were unwilling to truly challenge big business and the new law was used more to thwart efforts of organized labor than to break up the power of the monopolies – trusts.</p> | |
| <p>The Sherman Silver Purchase Act was a United States federal law enacted in 1890. The measure did not authorize the free and unlimited coinage of silver that the Free Silver supporters wanted; however, it increased the amount of silver the government was required to purchase. Although this was a victory for farmers and other debtors, it was unsuccessful because the increased supply of silver reduced its value which resulted in the inability of miners to make a profit and leading thousands to exchange silver notes for gold notes which led to lack of gold supply.</p> | |
| <p>Carnegie made sure that no one but his employees touched the product, creating the tactic of "vertical integration." All phases of marketing were in one organization. Carnegie wanted to improve efficiency through reliability, controlled production, and eliminating middlemen's fees.</p> | |

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| <p>The Bessemer process (invented in the 1850's) was a way of making cheap steel. William Kelly found that putting cold air on red-hot iron eliminated impurities. It was initially viewed with skepticism, but eventually the Bessemer-Kelly process was accepted and helped to create the present steel civilization.</p> | |
| <p>"Steel is king" may as well have been the war cry of the new industrial revolution. Steel making (railroads) showed the impact of "Heavy Industry." This concentrated on making "capital goods" rather than consumer goods.</p> | |
| <p>"Drake's Folly" was the first well found that was filled with liquid black gold or oil. It was found in 1859 in Pennsylvania and just poured out oil. It led to kerosene lamps which are derived from petroleum oil.</p> | |
| <p>A method of production used by John D. Rockefeller, horizontal integration, was a strategy that called for allying with competitors to monopolize a given market. Or simply overtaking the competition through intimidation and buyouts. Through this system a trust was made. Carnegie nicknamed this process as "Reckafellow."</p> | |
| <p>"Acres of Diamonds" was a lecture given by Rev. Russell Conwell of Philadelphia, in which he stated "there is not a poor person in the U.S who was not made poor by their own shortcomings".</p> | |
| <p>Laissez-Faire (French) means "Let Men Do." The term describes the American system of non-governmental intervention in business... aka Free Market Capitalism.</p> | |
| <p>Thomas Edison was one of the most significant innovators of the Gilded Age and perhaps the whole of American history up until 1900. He patented more than 1,000 inventions.</p> | |
| <p>George Westinghouse held more than 400 patents and was responsible for creating the railroad air brake and alternating current transformers.</p> | |
| <p>Tycoon Jay Gould boasted in 1886 that he could "...hire one half of the working class to kill the other half", demonstrating the complete control corporations had over their workers. Other tactics included yellow dog contracts, scabs, special agents (scrubs, Pinkertons, militia), blacklists, injunctions, and lockouts.</p> | |
| <p>The Haymarket Square Bomb was a dynamite bomb thrown during a labor protest in Chicago in 1886 that killed or injured several dozen people, including the police.</p> | |

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| <p>The Homestead Strike occurred in 1892 at Carnegie's steel plant in Pennsylvania. The Pullman Strike occurred in 1894 at George Pullman's railroad car production plant in Illinois. These two strikes were among the most violent of the era.</p> | |
| <p>Jane Addams (1860-1935) dedicated herself to "uplifting the urban masses." As one of the first generations of college educated women, she taught and did volunteer work. She established Hull House in Chicago, which became America's most prominent settlement home. She was a reformer, condemned war and poverty, and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931. She also inspired women to fight for their rights.</p> <p>Florence Kelley, a member of the Hull House, led the battle for an anti-sweatshop law in Illinois in 1893. Armed with the insights of socialism, she led many other battles for the welfare of women, children, blacks, and consumers. She later served as general secretary of the National Consumers League in New York.</p> | |
| <p>Additional laws restricting immigration were passed in the 1880s limiting the immigration of "undesirables" such as convicted criminals and the mentally ill. When Ellis Island opened in 1892, immigrants had to pass a series of tests proving their worthiness.</p> | |
| <p>The hatchet-wielding widow of an alcoholic, Carrie A. Nation (1846-1901) spread the word of Prohibition by smashing beer bottles and saloons, earning her the nickname "Kansas Cyclone."</p> | |
| <p>Clara Barton, the "angel" of Civil War battlefields, launched the American Red Cross in 1881. Barton personally led expeditions to help people in need due to forest fires, floods, hurricanes and wars.</p> | |
| <p>Anthony Comstock (1844-1915) was a "moral purist" who held vaguely puritanical beliefs regarding acceptable behaviors in both social and private settings. He was recognized by the government, in 1873 with the creation of the "Comstock Laws" that gave teeth to his crusade against sexual deviancies.</p> | |
| <p>The concept of "new morality" was, in effect, a departure from previous standards of moral character. The proliferation of divorce during this time period as well as a more comfortable atmosphere regarding sexual practices and the greater use of birth control reflected the changing attitudes of the new morality generation.</p> | |
| <p>Victoria Woodhull (1838-1927) was a dedicated feminist, who campaigned for women's suffrage as well as women's rights. A divorcee, she was financially independent of any man, and was an outspoken proponent of a free-love lifestyle.</p> | |
| <p>Horatio Alger was a Puritan-raised writer, nicknamed "Holy Horatio." He wrote over 100 volumes of juvenile stories, preaching virtues and morals, though he himself was suspect in practicing them.</p> | |
| <p><i>The Awakening</i> was written by Kate Chopin in 1899 and touched on the subjects of adultery, suicide, and women's ambitions. Because of the controversial issues within the text, the book was questioned and sometimes banned.</p> | |

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| <p>Written by Henry James, <i>The Bostonians</i> (1886) was a book that addressed new feminist ideas. Through the use of female lead characters, the book challenged the idea that only men had the depth of character to be the focus of a novel.</p> | |
| <p>Mark Twain began as a journalist then quickly rose to fame with stories such as <i>The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County</i> (1867). He wrote <i>The Gilded Age</i> in 1872, and then his most famed work, <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> (1876) and <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> (1884).</p> | |
| <p>General Lewis Wallace wrote <i>Ben Hur: A Tale of the Christ</i> (1880) which sold more than 2 million copies and was translated into several languages. It was the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to the anti-Darwinists.</p> | |
| <p>Joseph Pulitzer was a Hungarian-born author who led the techniques of sensationalism in St. Louis, especially with the <i>New York World</i>. His use of a comic strip named the "Yellow Kid" gave rise to the term <i>yellow journalism</i>.</p> | |
| <p>William Randolph Hearst was known as one of the "journalistic tycoons" of his time. He was expelled from Harvard for a crude prank, but cleaned up his act and later built up a powerful chain of newspapers, starting with the <i>San Francisco Examiner</i> in 1887.</p> | |
| <p>Preaching the "social gospel," people like Walter Rauschenbush and Washington Gladden insisted that the churches should tackle the social issues of the day. A former shoe salesman active in the "social gospel" movement, Dwight Lyman Moody captivated his audiences with messages of forgiveness and other values that liberal Protestants sought. This helped Protestant Americans reconcile their faith with modern, cosmopolitan ways of thinking.</p> | |
| <p>Mary Baker Eddy (1871-1910), the founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist, in 1879, said that true Christianity would heal sickness and disease. She wrote the book, <i>Science and Health with Key to the Scripture</i>, which sold 400,000 copies. By the time of her death, her sect claimed several hundred thousand worshippers.</p> | |
| <p>Charles Darwin's theory of "natural selection" states that nature selects organisms for life or death based on their inherited traits. This new theory explicitly rejected the widespread belief that the design of species was divine.</p> | |
| <p>The Chautauqua movement, a successor to the lyceums, was launched in 1874 on the shores of New York's Lake Chautauqua. Organizers of the movement gained success through nationwide public lectures for vast audiences of those who had a desire to learn.</p> | |
| <p>On April 22, 1889, Oklahoma became officially open for settlement. Many men had illegally entered the tracts of land previous to this date and had to be evicted repeatedly by federal troops. At noon on this day, the bugle sounded, and 50,000 eager "boomers" poured into the newly available land. By the end of the year, Oklahoma had 60,000 residents and was made into an official territory. It became a state in 1907.</p> | |

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| <p>In the later parts of the 19th century, the people and government began to realize that the West had filled much faster than they had expected. One estimate, by the secretary of war in 1827, had suggested that it would take five hundred years. In reaction to this realization, the government set aside land for national parks, the first of which was Yellowstone in 1872.</p> | |
| <p>Bonanza farms were giant farms in the Minnesota – North Dakota area. By 1890, several of them spanned as many as 15,000 acres and required telephones to communicate from one part to another.</p> | |
| <p>Static money supply – there was simply not enough dollars to go around, and as a result, prices were forced down. In 1870, the currency in circulation for each person was \$19.42; in 1890, it was only \$22.67. Yet during these twenty years, business and industrial activity, increasing manyfold, had intensified the scramble for available currency.</p> | |
| <p>Helen Hunt Jackson wrote <i>A Century of Dishonor</i>. It brought to light the plight of the American Plains Indians. Unfortunately increased sympathy for Natives did not translate to real tolerance or respect... it translated into stronger efforts to Christianize, educate, and “civilize.”</p> | |
| <p>Zealous, white Christians joined with military men in successfully persuading the government to outlaw the sacred Sun Dance. The military men wanted to outlaw what they called the “Ghost Dance” because it was often mistaken for the beating of the war drum. Many feared the unification of tribes would challenge the army. Christian zealots often tried to force Natives to change, such as withholding food if they did not give up their tribal beliefs and traditions.</p> | |

Now create a list of these terms in chronological order. Just kidding. 😊