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VOCABULARY

1

Gilded Age

2

Half-breed

3

Stalwart

VOCABULARY

7

Crop-lien system

8

Assembly line

9

Trust

IMPORTANT PEOPLE

ANDREW
CARNEGIE

EUGENE
DEBS

JOHN D.
ROCKEFELLER

FRANK
NORRIS

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

The First Transcontinental Railroad stretched from the East Coast of the U.S. to the West Coast. Pioneers no longer had to travel in covered wagons for months to reach California. The railroad was built between 1863 and 1869.

ROUTE

THE
GOLDEN
SPIKE

PACIFIC
RAILROAD
ACT

STEEL
INDUSTRY

The steel industry replaced the iron industry after Civil War, as rail expansion increased. It was dominated by Carnegie and there was very little competition. The rise of factories also increased need for steel and led to poor working conditions.

CARNEGIE

U.S.
STEEL

REPUBLIC
STEEL

BETHLEHEM
STEEL

ROBBER BARONS & MONOPOLIES

ROBBER BARON

FAMOUS ROBBER
BARONS

MONOPOLIES

GOVERNMENT
REGULATION

CHILD LABOR

Children often worked full time jobs during the Industrial Revolution to help support their families. Children as young as four years old worked in factories.

JOBS

HOW MANY CHILDREN?

LABOR UNIONS

A labor union is a group of workers who join together to protect workers' rights. They are usually members of similar professions or trades. National labor unions were established during the Industrial Revolution.

PULLMAN STRIKE OF 1894

PURPOSE

IMPROVEMENTS

GOLD VS. SILVER

Many of the political and economic debates during the Gilded Age revolved around the use of gold or silver to back the American dollar.

GOLD STANDARD

GOLD STANDARD ACT

PROBLEM WITH GOLD

IMMIGRATION

OLD IMMIGRATION

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

RELIGION

LITERACY

CONNECTIONS

URBAN LIFE

The North saw rapid urbanization following the Civil War. Cities faced rapid growth as people moved from the countryside to work in factories.

TRANSPORTATION

TENEMENT HOUSING

DISEASE

SANITARY CONDITIONS

CRIME

RURAL LIFE

During the Gilded Age, farming dramatically expanded in the United States. There were 2 million farms in 1860, and 6 million farms by 1905.

HOMESTEAD ACT

LAND CULTIVATION

GRANGE MOVEMENT

THE "NEW SOUTH"

The "New South" is a slogan of the South after Civil War. It refers to the modernization of Southern society and the rejection of the economy and traditions of the Old (antebellum) South.

RURAL
SOCIETY

GRANT'S PRESIDENCY

Ulysses S. Grant was sworn in as the eighteenth President on March 4, 1869.

RELUCTANCE

CABINET CHOICES

RECONSTRUCTION &
CIVIL RIGHTS

INDIAN PEACE POLICY

SETTLING THE WEST

AFTER THE
CIVIL WAR
NATIVE

HAYES'S PRESIDENCY

Rutherford B. Hayes was inaugurated as the nineteenth President on March 4, 1877.

ELECTION

INDIAN
POLICY

GARFIELD'S PRESIDENCY

James A. Garfield was elected the twentieth President in 1880.

CIVIL
RIGHTS

REFORMS

FOREIGN
POLICY

ASSASSINATION

ARTHUR'S PRESIDENCY

Chester A. Arthur took Garfield's place as President on September 22, 1881.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

IMMIGRATION

HEALTH

CLEVELAND'S PRESIDENCY

Grover Cleveland served as the 22nd and 24th President of the United States, and is the only President to serve two non-consecutive terms in office.

FIRST TERM

VETOES

CIVIL RIGHTS

IMMIGRATION

INDIAN POLICY

MARRIAGE &
CHILDREN

ELECTION OF
1888

SECOND TERM

ELECTION OF
1892

PANIC OF 1893

LABOR UNREST

MCKINLEY'S PRESIDENCY

William McKinley served as the 25th President from 1897-1901.

SPANISH-AMERICAN
WAR

TERRITORIAL GAIN

PLURALISM

ELECTION OF 1900

ASSASSINATION

HARRISON'S PRESIDENCY

Benjamin Harrison served as the twenty third President from 1889-1893. He was the grandson of the ninth President, William Henry Harrison.

PENSIONS

INDIAN
POLICY

ANTITRUST

FOREIGN
POLICY

CIVIL
SERVICE
REFORM

Suggested Answer Keys (10 1/2)

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY

Vocabulary

- Gilded Age** - period in US History in the late 19th century, from about 1870-1900. Term came into use in 1920s after a Mark Twain novel that satirized an era of social problems masked by gold.
- Overlooks Reconstruction**, and is followed by the Progressive Era of rapid economic growth, coincides with Victorian era (Britain) and Belle Époque (France). Era of rapid industrialization especially in North and West. High levels of immigration and rapid expansion of push for 8 hour work day of 1873 and 1893 caused economic and social upheaval. Union for women's suffrage, civil panic of 1873 and abolition of child labor, middle class reformers work for women's suffrage, civil service reform, and prohibition.
- Half-Breed** - political faction of Republican party in late 19th century, moderate right-wing group, opponents of the Stalwarts. Main issue that divided Half-Breeds and Stalwarts was political patronage, half-breeds favored civil service reform and a merit system. Half-breeds derogatory term because they were only half-Republican. Ultimately put Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act through Congress and Arthur signs in 1883. Act puts an end to the spoils system, and establishes term because they were only half-Republican. Supported Grant.
- Stalwart** - Opposite faction of Half-Breeds, led by US Senator Roscoe Conkling. Supported Grant as president and opposed civil service reform. Favored spoils system (nepotism), in which political appointments often go to supporters/friends/confidantes, rather than the most qualified candidate for the position.
- Gospel of Wealth** - article written by Andrew Carnegie in June 1889 that said the new upper class of self-made (rich) men were obligated to redistribute their surplus means in a thoughtful and wealth inequality was for the wealthy to produce the greatest net benefit to society when it is administered carefully by the wealthy, also believed that hard work and perseverance leads to wealth.
- Bloody-shirt** - post Civil War political strategy of appealing to voters by recalling the passions and hardships of the war. Used mostly by Radical Republicans in their efforts to focus on Reconstruction issues still facing the system in the presidential elections of 1868, 1872, and 1876.
- Tweed Ring** - William Mary Tweed (Boss Tweed) led a ring of corruption that embezzled money from NYC for years (until 1870). Worked with a small ring of executives who controlled city's finances via embezzlement, bribery, and kickbacks. Eventually exposed by New York Times and political cartoons in Harper's Weekly that even litterate subscribers could understand.
- Crab-lien system** - credit system widely used in South from Reconstruction all the way to the 1930s. Sharecroppers and tenant farmers who didn't own their land could buy supplies, food, etc. using the (anticipated) credit of their cotton crop. Continued until the 1940s when more people moved to cities for manufacturing jobs available because of the war.
- Assembly line** - also called a progressive assembly, manufacturing process in which parts are added to the product as it moves from workstation to workstation until the assembly is complete. Allows products to be assembled faster and with less labor than a stationary assembly (where one person completes all the work).
- Trust** - Large partnerships formed by competing companies to strengthen their control over the market without violating anti-monopoly law. Stock certificates were exchanged for trust certificates and a board of trustees governed over all the theoretically independent companies within the trust.

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Vocab (cont)

- Injunction** - a judicial order restraining a person from beginning or continuing an action, in July 1894 federal troops enforce an injunction forbidding the American Railway Union from interfering with interstate commerce and delivery of the mail.
- Social Darwinism** - theory that people, groups, and races are subject to the same laws of natural selection that Charles Darwin had observed in plants and animals. Popular in late 19th and early 20th centuries, theory was used to support laissez-faire capitalism and political conservatism.
- Progressives** - Era of widespread social activism and political reform across the US from the 1890s-1920s (followed Gilded Age), main goals were elimination problems caused by industrialization, urbanization, immigration, and corruption in government.

Important People

- Andrew Carnegie** - self made steel tycoon, one of the wealthiest businessmen of 19th century, who later dedicated his life to philanthropy. Originally from Scotland. Sold his business in 1901 and spent rest of his life helping others. Made substantial donations to New York Public Library, and founded Carnegie Mellon University.
- John D. Rockefeller** - founder of Standard Oil Company, became one of the world's wealthiest men and a major philanthropist (donated over \$500 million during his lifetime). US Supreme Court used Standard Oil in violation of anti-trust laws and forced it to dissolve.
- George Washington Plunkitt** - influential leader in Tammany Hall (NY's democratic political machine) and ward boss, poor and largely uneducated, but was able to build a following of working-class Irish in the 15th district.
- George Foy Ruggles** - American engineer and industrialist. Designed the Pullman sleeping car, and founded a company town, for those who manufactured it. He also hired African-American men to staff the cars, called Pullman Porters, who were known for providing elite service. In 1894 manufacturing demand declined. Pullman cut jobs and wages, and increased working hours, but did not lower rent or prices in the company town. Workers eventually launched a strike, which turned violent. Pullman asked President Cleveland to send in troops, which harshly suppressed the strike. The strike, and resulting presidential commission, damaged Pullman's reputation. He was faulted for not negotiating with his employees, as well as not giving them enough money to live in America, and founding member of Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) (Hobbes).
- Frank Norris** (Beynon Franklin Norris) - American novelist, first important naturalist (honest portrayal of life with no moral judgment) writer in the United States. Novels: McTeague (1899), The Octopus (1901), The Pit (1903), Vandover and the Brute (published posthumously in 1914).
- Frederick Winslow Taylor** - (1856-1915) Vandalover and the Brute (published posthumously in 1914) industrial efficiency. Intellectual leader of the Efficiency Movement and his ideas were highly influential in the Progressive Era. Applied engineering principles to the work done on the factory floor, created branch of engineering now known as industrial engineering.
- Thomas Nast** - (September 27, 1840-December 7, 1902) German born editorial cartoonist, Tweed (Tammany Hall political machine). Created elephant as symbol of GOP, as well as modern version of Santa Claus. Worked for Harper's Weekly from 1859-1860 and again from 1862-1886. Historian Albert Boime argues that "his impact on American public life was formidable enough to profoundly affect the outcome of every presidential election from 1864-1884".

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Transcontinental Railroad

- Route** - There were two routes the central route, which followed the same route as the Oregon Trail and began in Omaha and ended in Sacramento, the southern route stretched across Texas and New Mexico, and ended in Los Angeles.
- Pacific Railroad Act** - President Abraham Lincoln signed the Pacific Railroad Act into law in 1862. This act established the two railroad lines and gave railroad companies land where they could build the railroads.
- Building the Railroad** - Building the railroad was tough, especially when they built through harsh. Many times the only way to travel over a mountain was to go through it by blasting a tunnel. Workers were usually able to blast around a mountain pass to go through it by blasting a tunnel. Workers were usually able to blast around a mountain pass to go through it by blasting a tunnel.
- American lands** - the railroad companies, especially since the Pacific Railroad Act had granted workers American lands to the railroad companies.
- The Workers** - the majority of the workers on the Union Pacific Railroad were Irish laborers. In Utah, much of the railroad was built by Mormon workers. Most of the Central Pacific Railroad was built by Chinese immigrants.
- The Golden Spike** - The two railroads met at Promontory Summit, Utah. Leland Stanford, governor of California and president of the Central Pacific Railroad, drove in the last spike, which was called the "Golden Spike".

The Steel Industry

- The steel industry replaced the iron industry after Civil War, as rail expansion increased. It was dominated by Carnegie and there was very little competition. The rise of factories also increased need for steel and led to poor working conditions.
- Carnegie** - the steel industry was dominated by Carnegie Steel. Carnegie invested in technological advancements that greatly sped up the steelmaking process. Steel mills expanded, resulting in larger work force of unskilled laborers. Skilled union workers reacted with the Homestead Strike of 1892.
- U.S. Steel** - Carnegie Steel was sold in 1901 to the United States Steel Corporation, which was set up by Pierpont Morgan. It sold for \$480 million, Carnegie got \$226 million in the sale. It produced 66% of America's steel and 30% of the world's steel.
- Bethlehem Steel** - became the 2nd largest steel company in the U.S. by the 1920s. Bethlehem steel worked mostly with government contracts.
- Republic steel** - became the 3rd largest steel company in the U.S. Developed by Cyrus Eaton in the late 1920s.

Robber Barons & Monopolies

- Robber baron** - a derogatory term for unscrupulous and unethical businessmen in the late 19th/early 20th centuries.
- Famous robber barons** - John Jacob Astor, Jay Cooke, Marshall Field, Andrew Mellon, JP Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Charles Schwab, Cornelius Vanderbilt.
- Monopolies** - exists when a single person or enterprise is the only supplier of a particular commodity. Rockefeller, Morgan, and Carnegie all held monopolies over their respective industries during the Gilded Age.

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Robber Barons & Monopolies (cont)

- Government Regulation** - big businessmen (not politicians) control new, industrialized American. NO regulation, robber barons did whatever they wanted to make as much money as possible. Laissez Faire (literally means leave alone) advocates argued that government regulation hindered economic development, and distorted natural, equitable forces of economic progress.

The "New South"

- The "New South" is a slogan of the South after Civil War. It refers to the modernization of Southern society and the rejection of the economy and traditions of the Old (antebellum) South.
- Rural society** - the South remained heavily rural, and engaged in new agricultural practices, such as sharecropping. 80% of black farmers and 40% of white farmers lived under the sharecropping system after the Civil War.
- Race relations** - as the promises of emancipation and reconstruction faded, African Americans in the South faced problematic race relations. Every Southern state passed Jim Crow laws that mandated legal segregation in public places. Union troops withdrew from the South in 1877, and white Democrats quickly reversed any political advances that African Americans had made during Reconstruction.
- Model** - Their model was the industrial North. Generally backed by Southern elites (NOT former slave holders) who wanted a new start with Northern capitalists to modernize and spread economic development in the South. Involved continuation of white supremacy.

Child Labor

- Even though industrialization brought lots of money to the US, it didn't spread out from the super wealthy. Wages were way too low for families to rely on a single income, and often, two parents working wasn't even enough.
- Jobs** - children worked on machines, broke up coal in mines, sold newspapers, and swept chimneys. Some jobs were more suitable to children because they were small and could easily fit into small spaces and between machines.
- Money** - children worked for little pay or weren't paid at all, but worked for housing. Many business owners liked to hire children specifically for this reason. Children who earned wages often earned 10-20% of what their adult counterparts made.
- How many children?** - child labor was extremely common during the Industrial Revolution. In the early 1800s, over 50% of the workers in England were under the age of 15. In 1870 in the United States, over 750,000 children under the age of 15 were working. In 1890, US Census estimates that 1 million kids were working 18 hours shifts, starting as young as 5 or 6.
- End to child labor** - the effort to put an end to child labor began in the early 1900s. The Fair Labor Standards Act was passed in 1938, it set a minimum wage, put limitations on child labor, and limited how many hours an employee should work.

Labor Unions

- Purpose** - labor unions formed to protect the rights of workers. Before unions, workers faced terrible working conditions, long hours, and poor pay. Workers continued to work in these conditions because if they complained then they would be fired. Workers eventually formed unions and began to revolt. While it was easy to replace one worker who complained, it was much more difficult to replace an entire union that decided to go on strike.