CHAPTER 24-25 IDENTIFICATIONS

Identify the following. Be as specific as possible, and include names, dates, and relevant facts as appropriate. Be sure to explain the significance of the person or term. **New requirement: Underline or separate each ID. Half credit is this is not done. Make sure you know how these terms relate to the APUSH Framework.**

**Key Concept 6.1:** Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

**Sub Concept I:** Large-scale industrial production — accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies — generated rapid economic development and business consolidation. *(See A-D)*

**Sub Concept II:** A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns. *(See A-D)*

**Key Concept 6.2:** The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

**Sub Concept I:** International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture. *(See A-E)*

**Key Concept 6.3:** The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies. *(See Sub Concept 1 A-C, Sub Concept 2, B)*

1. **Growth of Railroad Industry, Munn vs. Illinois, Wabash Case**
2. Andrew Carnegie, Steel Industry
3. *vertical and horizontal integration*
4. Standard Oil Trust, John D Rockefeller
5. Federal Regulation: Interstate Commerce Act, Sherman Anti-Trust Act
7. “New South”
8. Tactics against unions: ”yellow dog contracts”, Pinkertons, court injunctions
9. Major Strikes: Great Railroad strike, Haymarket Bombing, Homestead Strike, Pullman Strike
10. Ideas of Gilded Age: laissez faire, Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth
11. Urbanization, Why does it happen, Impact
12. Political Machines, Party bosses, Tammany Hall
13. New Immigrants, Origin of immigration, Reaction of Americans, etc., Ellis Island
14. Immigration Restrictions: Chinese Exclusion Act, Literacy Test
15. Reform Movements: Social Gospel Movement, Jane Addams, Hull House, Salvation Army
Chapter 24 Guiding Questions:
1. What kinds of federal assistance did the Union and Central Pacific Railroads receive for building the first transcontinental railroad? How was this a departure from past governmental policies regarding internal improvements? Why did the government do this?
2. What were the positives and negatives of post-Civil War industrialization?
3. Should industrialists like Vanderbilt, Carnegie and Rockefeller be viewed as “robber barons” or “captains of industry”? Why?

“The Old South rested everything on slavery and agriculture, unconscious that these could neither give nor maintain healthy growth. The New South presents a perfect democracy...a social system compact and closely knitted, less splendid on the surface, but stronger at the core – a hundred farms for every plantation, fifty homes for every palace – and a diversified industry that meets the complex need of this complex age.”
- Henry Grady, the Atlanta Constitution

4. Explain, in your own words, this idea of the “New South.” Did Grady’s vision become a reality? Why? Why not?
5. What did the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Anti-trust Act establish? What were the “loopholes” in each of these Acts?
6. Why did workers have such a hard time responding to the new industrial conditions of labor? What kinds of internal & external challenges did they face in organizing? Why did the AF of L survive while the Knights of Labor failed?
7. Overall, how successful were labor unions in achieving their goals during the Gilded Age?
8. Did the United States truly have a laissez-faire economy during the Gilded Age? Why/why not?

Chapter 25 Guiding Questions:
1. Did the development of American cities justify Jefferson’s claim that “when we get piled up in great cities we will become as corrupt as Europe”?
2. What would life have been like in a dumbbell tenement?
3. Which ethnic and regional groups made up the so-called “new immigration” of the 1880’s and 90’s? What was similar and different regarding the discrimination these groups faced, compared to the experience of Irish and German immigrants from the first half of the 19th century?
4. In the absence of government social services, how did people like Jane Addams and Florence Kelley attempt to help these new immigrants adjust to life in America? Should the government have done more to help these immigrants? Why didn’t they?
5. What central idea did the “Social Gospel” express? How was this idea connected to the economic and demographic changes that were occurring in the United States in the late 19th century?
6. What were the key differences in the approach to black progress put forth by Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Dubois? Which do you think was best for the time? What did Ida B. Wells’ contribute to the cause of black progress?
7. What were some of the reactions to the New Immigration? How were these immigrants different from the previous generations of American immigrants?
8. Why did urban life alter the condition of women and bring changes like birth control and rising divorce rates to the family?