UNIT 2 – THE GILDED AGE AND PROGRESSIVISM

KEY TERMS

1. Turner’s Frontier Thesis
2. Homestead Act
3. Ghost Dance
4. Indian Wars
5. Dawes Act
6. Transcontinental railroad
7. Americanization
8. Political machine
9. William “Boss” Tweed and Tammany Hall
10. Jacob Riis and How the Other Half Lives
11. Nativism/ “Know-Nothings”
12. Chinese Exclusion Act
13. New Immigrants
14. Ellis Island
15. Angel Island
16. Gilded Age
17. Social Darwinism
18. laissez faire economics
19. Robber baron
20. Horizontal and vertical integration
21. Cornelius Vanderbilt
22. Andrew Carnegie
23. John D. Rockefeller
24. J.P. Morgan
25. Monopolies and trusts
26. Knights of Labor
27. American Federation of Labor (AFL) and Samuel Gompers
28. closed shops
29. Haymarket Riot
30. Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)
31. Populists
32. William Jennings Bryan and the “Cross of Gold” speech
33. Progressive movement
34. Muckrakers
35. Social Gospel
36. Jane Addams and Hull House
37. Gospel of Wealth
38. National American Woman Suffrage Association
39. Nineteenth Amendment
40. Children’s Bureau
41. Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire
42. Women’s Christian Temperance Union
43. Booker T. Washington and the Atlanta Compromise
44. W.E.B. Du Bois and the NAACP
45. Pendleton Civil Service Act
46. Sherman Anti-Trust Act
47. Seventeenth Amendment
48. Square Deal
49. Upton Sinclair and The Jungle
50. Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act
51. Progressive Party/Bull Moose Party
52. Sixteenth Amendment
53. Federal Reserve System
54. Federal Trade Commission
55. Clayton Anti-Trust Act

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

1. According to Frederick Jackson Turner, why was the frontier so important to America?
2. Explain how the West provided both immense opportunities and incredible hardships for those who moved there.
3. What was Americanization? How did the U.S. government try to accomplish this goal?
4. How did the foreign immigrants of the 1890s and later differ from most of the earlier immigrant groups? What attracted them to the U.S.?
5. Why was hostility toward the Chinese so high in California? What laws resulted from this hostility?
6. What were some of the arguments of nativists who opposed immigration?
7. Describe the differences in lifestyle and quality of living for lower, middle, and upper classes in the late 1800s.
8. Why did political machines develop in the major cities? What did they do? What groups supported them most?
9. Why was the period of the late 1870s–1910s called the “Gilded Age?” Give examples.
10. How did emerging industrialists use the theory of Social Darwinism to justify their actions?
11. What advantages could large companies (like Standard Oil) offer consumers that small companies couldn’t?
   In what ways do these big business monopolies hurt the consumer?
12. What specific problems were unions looking to fix? How successful were they in achieving these goals?
13. What methods were used by business to stop labor reforms?
14. What was the purpose of the Interstate Commerce Commission and why was it ineffective?
15. What were the main goals of the Populist Party? Why were they in favor of the silver standard?
16. Describe the initiative, referendum, direct primary, and recall. What did they do for voters?
17. What impact did the fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory have on labor?
18. How did the muckrakers draw attention to the Progressive movement? What issues particularly concerned the muckrakers?
19. How did African Americans contribute to the Progressive movement? How successful were they in making change?
20. Compare the philosophy of Carnegie’s Gospel of Wealth and the Social Gospel movement. What contributions did these movements make to Progressivism?
21. How do the Amendments passed during the Progressive Era reflect the goals of the movement itself?
22. What were the main points of Roosevelt’s Square Deal? How did he put this plan into action?
23. How did Roosevelt and Taft differ as Presidents, even though Taft was TR’s chosen successor?
24. How did Teddy Roosevelt unintentionally hand the Election of 1912 to Woodrow Wilson?