

Unit 2

Chapter 3

Creating a Modern America (1865-1901)

Very Important Papers

(SA) Using the graph above, answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Briefly explain how ONE major historical factor contributed to the change depicted on the graph.
- b) Briefly explain ONE specific historical effect that resulted from the change depicted on the graph.
- c) Briefly explain ANOTHER specific historical effect that resulted from the change depicted on the graph.

(SA) Using the excerpts, answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Briefly explain ONE major difference between Josephson's and Brand's historical interpretations of business leaders who rose to prominence between 1865 and 1900.
- b) Briefly explain how ONE person, event, or development from the period 1865-1900 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Josephson's interpretation.
- c) Briefly explain how ONE person, event, or development from the period 1865-1900 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Brand's interpretation.

Very Important Phenomena

Laissez-faire – French for “hands off”; the government tried not to get involved with economics or business

Corporation – a business that is owned by many investors

Stockholders – those people who invest in a corporation

Trusts – a company that has a monopoly of an industry

Vertical Integration – a corporation owning all the businesses needed to produce one product, (from cattle, slaughterhouses, railroad cars, meat packing plants, delivery wagons to stores)

Horizontal Integration – a corporation owning all the smaller local companies in the same industry

Knights of Labor – first labor union in the United States; fought for a 6 hour work day and recruited skilled and unskilled workers

American Federation of Labor – organized the activities of over 20 different unions, but focused on only organizing skilled labor; took over main union activities of the nation after the Knights of Labor folded; united with the Congress of Industrial Organization and is known as the AFL-CIO today.

Industrial Workers of the World – aka the “Wobblies”; they sought a worldwide social revolution of the classes that would overthrow capitalism, wage labor and industrialization

Great Railroad Strike of 1877 – first major strike that turned the nation against labor due to their violent actions; the Knights of Labor grew out of this strike

Haymarket Square Riot (1886) – a riot broke out after a bomb was detonated and several dozen were killed; it discredited the Knights of Labor and labeled them anarchists

Pullman Strike - (1894) Workers rioted against the Pullman Company stalling railroad service from Chicago to San Francisco; federal troops were called out to remove the strikers based on legal means – the strikers had prohibited the movement of US mail

Open Shop – companies could hire union or non-union members

Closed Shop – companies could only hire union members

Second Industrial Revolution – occurred after the Civil War (1870-1900) and focused on chemical, steel and electricity

Gilded Age – name given to the second industrial age by Mark Twain; rust covered by a thin layer of gold

Castle Garden – Immigrants from Europe were processed at this center in New York City from 1865-1881

Ellis Island – immigrants from Europe were processed on this island in New York after 1882

Angel Island – immigrants from East Asia were processed on this island in San Francisco after 1910

Chinese Exclusion Act – (1882) banned Chinese from immigrating to the US for 10 years and preventing Chinese already in the US from becoming citizens; renewed in 1892 and became permanent in 1902

Gentlemen's Agreement – unofficial agreement between the US and Japan that San Francisco would desegregate their school district and Japan would limit the number of Japanese immigrants to the US; negotiated by President Teddy Roosevelt

Political Machine – informal network of politicians who “helped” people get jobs, housing, food and fixed legal problems in exchange for votes; most famous is the Tammany Hall of NY

Tenement – dark, crowded, unsanitary apartments which usually had multiple families in an apartment

Graft – bribes given to politicians in exchange for votes or government business going to a specific company

Social Darwinism - the idea created by Herbert Spencer that the smartest will become the rich and the natural selection will weed out the dumbest

Americanization – the process of schools teaching immigrant children English, American history and the responsibilities of a citizen in a democracy

Very Important People

Alexander Graham Bell – invented the telephone and formed the company AT&T (American Telegraph and Telephone)

Thomas A. Edison – inventor of the light bulb and formed the General Electric Co or GE

Andrew Carnegie – robber baron and owner of Carnegie Steel (later US Steel); used vertical integration

John D. Rockefeller – robber baron owner of Standard Oil (declared a monopoly and ordered to be broken up; i.e. Exxon and Mobil) and is considered the richest person in history (Bill Gates is considered the 20th richest person as of 2008); used horizontal integration

Cornelius Vanderbilt – robber baron who earned his wealth in railroads

J.P. Morgan – robber baron who earned his wealth in banking

Samuel Gompers – head of the American Federation of Labor (AFL)

Terrance Powderly – leader of the Knights of Labor

“Big” Bill Haywood – leader of the IWW; had the philosophy that the ends justified the means

President Cleveland – created Labor Day to honor America’s workers after the Pullman Strike

William M. “Boss” Tweed – boss of the political machine Tammany Hall

William Jennings Bryan – Populist presidential candidate; famous for his “Cross of Gold” speech

Thomas Nast – a political cartoonist that attacked the corruption and graft of the Gilded Age, particularly Boss Tweed and the Tammany machine.

Very Important Places

Map #84 Text, pg 894-895 & Atlas pg 74

NOTE: all capitals need a small star on the map and all cities need a dot to indicate location. Final product needs to be labeled in pen. Location names may extend out into the ocean and listed as capitol, state. Do not abbreviate states, capitols, cities or other locations. No markers or crayon pencils should be used to color the maps. Only use colored pencils to colors the maps. Each state school be colored a different color. A state or territory colored one color (blue) may not be touching another state or territory of the same color (blue).

Canada
Minnesota (St Paul)
Michigan (Lansing)
Wisconsin (Madison)
Iowa (Des Moines)
Missouri (Jefferson City)
Arkansas (Little Rock)
Louisiana (Baton Rouge)
Illinois (Springfield)
Indiana (Indianapolis)
Ohio (Columbus)
Pennsylvania (Harrisburg)
New Jersey (Trenton)
New York (Albany)
Connecticut (Hartford)
Rhode Island (Providence)
Massachusetts (Boston)

Vermont (Montpelier)
New Hampshire (Concord)
Maine (Augusta)
Delaware (Dover)
Maryland (Annapolis)
Virginia (Richmond)
West Virginia (Charleston)
Kentucky (Frankfort)
Tennessee (Nashville)
North Carolina (Raleigh)
South Carolina (Columbia)
Georgia (Atlanta)
Alabama (Montgomery)
Mississippi (Jackson)
Florida (Tallahassee)
Washington D.C. (label in green with a star)

Very Important Places

Map #72 Atlas, pg 62 & 74

Mexico (draw borders & color)
Canada (draw borders & color)
United States (color)
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Gulf of Mexico
Ellis Island, New York
Angel Island, San Francisco
Draw arrows going towards the US for

- Old Immigrants (yellow line)
- New Immigrants from Europe (solid blue line)
- New Immigrants from Asia (dotted blue line)

Unit 2

Chapter 5

The Progressive Movement (1890-1917)

Very Important Papers

Question 1

The Progressive Era image above depicts President Theodore Roosevelt. Using the image, answer (a), (b), and (c).

- A. Briefly describe ONE perspective expressed by the artist about the role of government in society.
- B. Briefly explain how ONE event or development led to the historical situation depicted in the image.
- C. Briefly explain ONE specific outcome of Progressive Era debates about the role of government in society.

Very Important Phenomenon

Progressivism – an unorganized movement to reform society and government at the beginning of the 20th century

Muckraker – writers and reporters that exposed the corruption of government, politicians and the horrors of society; muckrakers felt the first job in reform was making the public aware of the problem

Direct Primary – this reform changed the way candidates were selected; they were no longer chosen by smoke filled, back room, graft based deals; each party's candidates were voted on by their members in a public election

17th Amendment – allowed for the people to elect senators directly instead of state legislatures choosing senators

Initiative – this reform allowed citizens to make law proposals for the legislature to vote on

Referendum - this reform allowed citizens to make law proposals for the general public to vote on

Recall Election – this reform allowed the public to remove an elected official before his term was over; California's Governor Gray Davis was removed in a recall election in 2003 and Arnold Schwarzenegger replaced him

Suffrage – the right to vote; women worked to gain the right to vote during the Progressive Era

19th Amendment – gave women the right to vote in 1920

Prohibition – this reform banned alcohol because it caused so many social ills (breaking up marriages, abuse, etc)

18th Amendment – made the manufacture and selling of alcohol illegal

Socialism – the idea that government should own and operate all industry

Square Deal – President Roosevelt's domestic reform policies; trusts should be controlled, but not destroyed, government should help labor, conservation and consumer protection

Sherman Anti-Trust Act – gave the government the power to break up trusts

Trust – a company that has a monopoly on one industry and prevents competition in the free market

Northern Securities – the first company that was declared a trust under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and was ordered to be broken up

United Mine Workers – a coal miners union that went on strike; President Roosevelt sided with labor for the first time

Hepburn Act – forced railroads to set rates that did not ensure profit and increased competition within the railroad industry

Progressive Party – (a.k.a. Bull Moose Party) formed when Roosevelt tried to run for a 3rd term
New Freedom – domestic reform policies of President Wilson; he felt trusts should be destroyed, reduce tariffs, starting an income tax, create a Federal Reserve and help child labor

Income Tax – tax based on a person's income; the US has a graduated income tax system which means the higher the income, the higher the tax and the lower the income, the lower the tax
16th Amendment – allowed for taxes to be collected on an individual's income

Federal Trade Commission (FTC) - has the power to investigate illegal business practices in Wall Street, stop companies and impose fines

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) – formed in 1909 to address racial inequalities

Social Gospel – the idea that if you are saved or a Christian your salvation will be proven by good works or helping the poor

Philanthropy – the wealthiest people of America gave enormous sums of their fortunes to charities, build schools, libraries, hospitals and support medical research

Settlement House – part of the Social Gospel movement; founded by Jane Adams, settlement houses helped immigrants find housing, jobs, food, learn English, offered day care, medical services, schooling for children, etc.

Hull House – one of the most well known settlement houses; it was established by Jane Addams in Chicago

Graduated Income Tax – a tax that rose as income rose and was lowered as income fell

YMCA – Young Men's Christian Association; Social Gospel organization started to give young men an alternative to going to bars; offered Bible Studies, English classes, opportunities to develop the mind as well as save the soul; created the games of basketball and volleyball

Salvation Army – Social Gospel organization patterned after the military with the commission of reaching people for Jesus Christ; they tried to meet the physical needs of people first to reach their spiritual needs with the gospel of Jesus Christ

Grange – (a.k.a. Patrons of Husbandry) farmers organized to sell all their crops at a specific price or to ship cattle at a specific rate; ultimately they failed because they were too small to cause change in the big businesses back east

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire – a fire in New York city that trapped many garment workers due to locked doors and lack of fire escapes; highlighted the horrible working conditions during the Gilded Age

Very Important People

Jacob Riis – a muckraker who exposed the poverty, disease and crime in immigrant neighborhoods in his book, *How the Other Half Lives*

Robert La Follette – progressive senator and governor from Wisconsin; through his political reforms (i.e. direct primaries) he broke the political machines in Wisconsin

Alice Paul – suffragist and leader of National Women's Party; main person to get the 19th Amendment passed

Elizabeth Cady Stanton – president of National American Women's Suffrage Association; forced President Wilson to endorse a suffrage amendment after WW I for everything women had sacrificed (husbands, sons, brothers, cousins, uncles)

Jane Addams – founder of Hull House

Carrie Chapman Catt – suffragist and peace advocate who worked with NAWSA; she founded the League of Women Voters

Susan B. Anthony – started fighting for prohibition, but switched to suffrage; suffragist who was arrested for illegal voting in the 1872 presidential election; she was tried, found guilty and fined \$100.

Upton Sinclair – muckraker who exposed the horrible working conditions in the meat packing industry in his book, *The Jungle*

John Muir – progressive that to preserve nature; he was instrumental in getting Yosemite Valley declared a national park and establishing the National Park Service

Dwight L. Moody – America’s greatest preacher of the 19th century; founded the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

Billy Sunday – professional baseball player turned preacher who fought for prohibition and thousands filled his tabernacle tent meeting every day; he fought for prohibition, seeing it as societies greatest evil

Charles Sheldon – Social Gospel muckraker that tried to better society through writing about how the gospel can change society; “What would Jesus do?”

Walter Rauschenbusch – founder of the Social Gospel; a person’s salvation will be shown through their good works of changing society; worked in the worst neighborhood of NY city, Hell’s Kitchen

Washington Gladden – founder of the Social Gospel; a person’s salvation will be shown through their good works of changing society; worked for labor rights

Theodore Roosevelt – progressive Republican President that fought for labor, broke of trusts and enacted the Square Deal; ran for a third term under his own Bull Moose Party (a.k.a. Progressive Party)

William Howard Taft – progressive Republican President that broke up more trusts than his predecessor

Woodrow Wilson – progressive Democrat President that worked to keep the US out of WW I and when we entered the war worked to create a New World Order so no more wars would be fought

Booker T. Washington – African American that founded the Tuskegee Institute, a historically black college; scientist that developed many uses for the peanut, which led to crop rotation in the south and a revitalization of soil; worked toward *economic and educational* advancement; fought for gradual equality between blacks and whites

Ida B. Wells – African American that fought lynching in the 1890s; worked toward *social equality*

W.E.B Du Bois – African American that fought for voting rights in the New South; worked toward suffrage; demanded immediate equality between whites and blacks

Very Important Ponderings 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 (Impact)

Directions: Write all answers on a separate sheet of paper. Questions do not need to be copied, but answers should be in complete sentences and more than one or two sentences long to adequately explain the answer. Do NOT copy from the textbook or quote the textbook. If the writing is not legible, then it is not gradable.

5.1

1. What was progressivism?

5.2

2. What specific concerns led Roosevelt to take on the trusts such as railroad companies?
3. How did the Northern Securities case strengthen the power of the federal government?
4. What region of the country was particularly impacted by Roosevelt's conservation efforts?

5.3

5. Why was replacing tariffs with an income tax was a priority with progressives?
6. Why the creation of the Federal Reserve such an important progressive reform?
7. How did the NAACP and the ADL fight to reform society?

Very Important Places

Map #48 Atlas, pg 55 & Text, pg 894-895

Washington D.C.	Arkansas (Little Rock)
Maine (Augusta)	Iowa (Des Moines)
Vermont (Montpelier)	Minnesota (St Paul)
New Hampshire (Concord)	Michigan (Lansing)
Massachusetts (Boston)	Wisconsin (Madison)
Connecticut (Hartford)	Illinois (Springfield)
Rhode Island (Providence)	Indiana (Indianapolis)
New York (Albany)	Ohio (Columbus)
New Jersey (Trenton)	California (Sacramento)
Pennsylvania (Harrisburg)	Oregon (Salem)
Delaware (Dover)	Washington Territory
Maryland (Annapolis)	Dakota Territory
Virginia (Richmond)	Disputed Land with Canada (a.k.a. the Red River Valley); between the Dakota Territory & Minnesota
Kentucky (Frankfort)	Nebraska Territory
Tennessee (Nashville)	Colorado Territory
North Carolina (Raleigh)	Utah Territory
South Carolina (Columbia)	Nevada Territory
Georgia (Atlanta)	Kansas Territory
Florida (Tallahassee)	New Mexico Territory
Alabama (Montgomery)	Public Land/Indian Territory
Mississippi (Jackson)	
Louisiana (Baton Rouge)	
Texas (Austin)	
Missouri (Jefferson City)	

Draw in borders