Day Four – The Gilded Age and Reaction:

### Part A. Vocabulary

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<td>1.</td>
<td>Populism</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Trust</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Sherman Anti-Trust Act</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Social Darwinism</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Political Machine</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Gentleman’s Agreement</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Chinese Exclusion Act</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Progressive Movement</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>16th Amendment</td>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Movement that began in agricultural areas in late 19th century pushing for gov’n’t regulation of big business</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Combination of industries established to increase profits and reduce competition</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Federal Law in 1890 attempting to regulate big business abuses</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>18th century belief in socio-economic survival of the fittest</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>The growth and development of cities and the increasing population in them</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Combination of party and political officials who gain and maintain power sometimes through corrupt means.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>1907-1908 deal made between the US and Japan gov’n’ts for Japan to restrict its citizens’ emigration to the USA</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>1882 law that prohibited all except most desirable Chinese from emigrating to the USA</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>A broad reform movement in late 19th century/ early 20th century that sought to curb worst effects of urbanization, immigration.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>1913 amend instituting federal income tax</td>
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<td>11. 17\textsuperscript{th} Amendment</td>
<td>11. 1913 amend providing for the direct election of senators</td>
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<td>12. 18\textsuperscript{th} Amendment</td>
<td>12. 1919 amend prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transporting of alcohol (prohibition)</td>
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<td>13. 19\textsuperscript{th} Amendment</td>
<td>13. 1919 amend extending voting rights to women</td>
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<td>14. Clayton Antitrust Act</td>
<td>14. 1914 law that made certain monopolistic business practices illegal and protected the rights of labor unions and farm organizations</td>
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<td>15. Federal Reserve System</td>
<td>15. A national banking system established in 1913 that regulates the US money supply and availability of credit in the country</td>
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Vocabulary practice

Matching:

1. Clayton Antitrust Act  A. Movement to/ development of cities
2. Social Darwinism      B. Prohibition
4. Sherman Anti-Trust Act D. Law regulating big business from late 1800's
5. 19th Amendment        E. "The strong/ hardest working will thrive. The weak/ lazy will fail".
6. Populist Movement      F. Farmers' reform movement
7. Trust                  G. Business combination used to maximize influence
8. Urbanization           H. 1914 law regulating unfair businesses practices
10. 18th Amendment        J. Extended suffrage to include women

Critical Thinking:

1. How did the U.S. evolve from an Agrarian society into an industrialized one?

2. How did the Progressive Movement try to solve American societal problems at the turn of the century?

3. How was the American social, economic, and political climate different after the Progressive Movement?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. William McKinley</th>
<th>1. 25th US president; defeated WJ Bryan in 1896 election; Closely associated with big business, gold standard and industrial tariff.</th>
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<td>2. William J. Bryan</td>
<td>2. Associated with Democrats/Populist movement; lost multiple elections to presidency; proponent of bimetallism/farmers</td>
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<td>4. Andrew Carnegie</td>
<td>4. Immigrant who became major industrialist in steel industry/philanthropy</td>
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<td>5. John D. Rockefeller</td>
<td>5. Major industrialist associated with oil and vertical as well as horizontal integration.</td>
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<td>6. Theodore Roosevelt</td>
<td>6. “Trust Busting” 26th US President who embraced Progressive ideas and used “bully pulpit” to advance ideas</td>
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<td>8. Upton Sinclair</td>
<td>8. Wrote <em>The Jungle</em> exposing meat packing abuses</td>
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<td>9. Robert La Follette</td>
<td>9. Reforming politician from Wisconsin who advanced Progressive agenda on national level</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Thomas Nast</td>
<td>10. Political cartoonist who attacked political machines, specifically Tammany Hall and Boss Tweed</td>
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People Practice
Crossword Puzzle:

Gilded Age People

ACROSS
1 28th US president who embraced
   Progressive ideas to curb monopolies, support labor, establish Federal Reserve.
4 Wrote The Jungle exposing meat packing abuses
5 Rockefeller/ Major industrialist associated with oil and vertical as well as horizontal integration.
6 Founded American Federation of Labor. Concentrated on conditions/ wages rather than political action
7 Political cartoonist who attacked political machines, specifically Tammany Hall and Boss Tweed

DOWN
2 Reforming politician from Wisconsin who advanced Progressive agenda on national level
3 Bryan/ Associated with Democrats+Populist movement; lost multiple elections to presidency; proponent of bimetallism+farmers
Critical Thinking:

1. Categorize the list of people into the following groups:
   Politicians:

   Labor Leaders:

   Muckrakers:

2. List one similarity between each pair of people given below:
   a. Andrew Carnegie - John D. Rockefeller
   b. Teddy Roosevelt - Ida Tarbell
   c. Woodrow Wilson - William Jennings Bryan
Part C – Regents Multiple Choice Practice

In the United States, which development was a result of the other three?

1. unsanitary working conditions in factories
2. unequal distribution of profits between management and workers
3. formation of labor unions
4. 12-hour workday

During the late 1800s, leaders of big business gave the greatest support to the passage of

1. antitrust laws
2. higher tariff rates
3. immigration restrictions
4. railroad regulation

Which statement best expresses the main idea of the melting pot theory of Americanization?

1. Each immigrant group would continue to maintain its own separate group identity
2. All immigrant groups would conform to the English cultural model
3. A new and different society would emerge from the blending of cultures
4. Some, but not all, immigrant groups would be allowed to maintain their separate cultures

“I once was a tool of oppression
As green as a sucker could be
And monopolies banded together
To beat a poor hayseed like me.”

– Populist Party song (1892)

The song suggests that the Populists supported a policy of

1. enforcement of antitrust laws
2. expansion of United States overseas trade
3. increased national defense spending
4. high tariffs to protect United States manufacturers

Which is a common criticism that management has made of labor unions?

1. Unions fail to protect their members from swings in the economic cycle
2. Recessions could be avoided if unions would accept contracts that cover more than one year
3. Participation in a union requires time take away from the worker's job
4. Excessive wage demands lead to price hikes that result in inflation
During the late 1800s, a major purpose of pools, trusts, and holding companies in United States business practices was to

1. reduce competition
2. promote socialist policies
3. share management skills
4. lower corporate income taxes

"Crouched over the coal chutes, the boys sit hour after hour, picking out the pieces of slate...I once tried to do the work a twelve-year-old boy was doing day after day, for ten hours at a stretch, for sixty cents a day. The gloom appalled me...."

– John Spargo

Situations such as the one described in this passage most often existed in the

1. West during the frontier period
2. South during Reconstruction
3. Northeast during the Age of Industrialization
4. Midwest during the Granger period

"The public be damned...I don't take any stock in this silly nonsense about working for anybody's good but our own."

“They were aggressive men...nearly all of them tended to act without moral principles...these men were robber barons.”

The attitudes reflected in these statements were important because these attitudes

1. improved the moral reputation of big business
2. helped to establish the industrial power of the United States
3. helped reduce the economic gap between the owners of industry and the workers
4. improved relations between the United States and European nations

The decision of the Supreme Court in the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* case is important because it

1. upheld the legality of sharecropping
2. denounced the violence of the Ku Klux Klan
3. approved separate but equal facilities for black Americans
4. declared slavery to be illegal

During the latter part of the 19th century, which two groups would most likely have agreed that the Federal Government should regulate industry?

1. railroad owners and homesteaders
2. environmentalists and Native American Indians
3. laborers and farmers
4. bankers and industrialists