

| Question | Notes | Key Terms/Evidence |
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| Post-Civil War Economic Development | | |
| How did the expansion of railroads affect the economy? | The growth of government influence through the Civil War led to a fivefold expansion of railroads. This, in turn, created an interconnected national economy that stretched from coast to coast. Consumerism also emerged as goods produced across the country became more widely available. | public-private partnerships |
| How did the Panic of 1893 affect the railroad industry? | Allowed large corporations to take advantage of the economic downturn by consolidating $\frac{2}{3}$ of the industry into 7 trusts. | |
| What technological breakthrough allowed for the expansion of railroads? | The Bessemer Process in the 1850s. This allowed for the mass production of high quality steel for laying tracks. | |
| Describe the business practice used by Andrew Carnegie. | Vertical integration saw Carnegie amass mining operations, mills, and distribution methods under the umbrella of one company, thus increasing efficiency and profit. | Carnegie Steel US Steel |
| Describe the business practice used by John D. Rockefeller. | Horizontal integration saw Rockefeller use anti-competitive and underhanded pricing tactics to hurt rival business after which he would buy them out, assembling a complete takeover of the oil industry and market. | Standard Oil |
| What was laissez-faire economic policy? | The government takes a "hands off" approach to the economy, letting competitive forces in the capitalist environment dictate the market. | Limited success of Sherman Antitrust Act |
| What was Social Darwinism? | The application of Charles Darwin's biological theory to human society and the notion of "survival of the fittest", by which those in power (predominantly Anglo-American capitalists) justified their status with racist and nativist overtones. | |

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| <p>What was the Gospel of Wealth?</p> | <p>Andrew Carnegie's philosophy on how to wield one's wealth as a good Christian. Carnegie personally justified his immense wealth by investing in society through large philanthropic donations and projects.</p> | <p>Carnegie Hall Carnegie-Mellon University</p> |
| <p>Labor in the Gilded Age</p> | | |
| <p>Describe the goals and strategies used by labor unions.</p> | <p>Workers unionized in order to improve their wages and working conditions. To do so, unions used strikes as means of leveraging their significant numbers. These strikes were often dealt with harshly by private security hired by the company and even by soldiers sent in by the federal government.</p> | <p>Great Railroad Strike of 1877 Eugene V. Debs Pullman Strike</p> |
| <p>How did the Haymarket Square Riot affect the labor movement?</p> | <p>After the anarchist bombing of the during a large protest in Chicago, many Americans began associating unions with radical and violent ideologies. This allowed companies to crack down more stringently on union agitation.</p> | <p>Knights of Labor</p> |
| <p>What was the American Federation of Labor?</p> | <p>Successor to the Knights of Labor as the largest union in the country. It was an association of craft unions with over a million members.</p> | <p>Samuel Gompers</p> |
| <p>Immigration in the Gilded Age</p> | | |
| <p>Where did most immigrants to Eastern part of the US arrive from during this period?</p> | <p>Mostly Northern European (Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia) until the late 19th Century when immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe increased.</p> | <p>"Old" vs "New Immigrants"</p> |
| <p>How did labor unions react to increased immigration?</p> | <p>Nativist backlash, perceiving desperate immigrants as a competitive threat in the workforce since they were largely unskilled and willing to work for meager wages.</p> | <p>American Protective Association</p> |

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| <p>What was the Chinese Exclusion Act?</p> | <p>Prompted by lobbying from nativist and labor groups, this 1882 law banned immigration from China. It was the first immigration law to target a specific nationality.</p> | |
| <p>Westward Expansion</p> | | |
| <p>What was the Homestead Act of 1862?</p> | <p>Federal law incentivizing settlement by white Americans (and immigrants) of the Midwest and Great Plains regions.</p> | |
| <p>What was the reservation system?</p> | <p>Government policy of assigning specific territories or tracts of land to individual tribes.</p> | <p>Ulysses S. Grant Indian Appropriation Act</p> |
| <p>How did Native Americans respond to these new federal policies?</p> | <p>Many tribes, such as the Sioux and Comanche, took up arms against settlers and soldiers leading to full scale war.</p> <p>Religious movements also emerged as an alternative to violent conflict, especially once it was apparent that victory could not be achieved through war.</p> | <p>Sioux Wars</p> <p>Ghost Dance Movement</p> |
| <p>What was the Dawes Act of 1877?</p> | <p>Senator Dawes argued against the violent suppression of Indian resistance in favor of forced assimilation, believing it to be beneficial to Native Americans. This law aimed to force Native Americans onto individual, rather than communal, properties similar to the Homestead Acts.</p> | |
| <p>What was the National Grange Movement?</p> | <p>Grangers were organized farmers who eventually acquired enough political power to lobby for regulations and reform of railroads. Railroad companies exploited farmers through unfair shipping rates and competition for land.</p> | <p>Patrons of Husbandry Interstate Commerce Act Interstate Commerce Commission</p> |
| <p>Society and Reform in the Gilded Age</p> | | |

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| <p>What were political machines?</p> | <p>Urban centers of power based on networks of political and economic loyalty. Corruption permeated urban politics due to the activity of political machines.</p> | <p>Tammany Hall in NYC</p> |
| <p>What problems did the working class face in urban areas? Solutions?</p> | <p>Tenement life, limited education opportunities, unsanitary conditions, etc.</p> <p>Settlement houses popped up throughout the cities in the North and Midwest. These offered social services to predominantly immigrant working class communities.</p> | <p>Jane Addams' Hull House</p> |
| <p>What role did women play in reform movements during this period?</p> | <p>Women continued to fight for voting rights on a larger, national scale. The women-led temperance movement also saw increased support.</p> | <p>National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) Women's Christian Temperance Union Anti-Saloon League Carrie Nation and "hatchetations"</p> |
| <p>What was Social Gospel?</p> | <p>Middle class progressive Christians advocated for social justice through assistance and reforms in urban communities as part of their Christian duty.</p> | |
| <p>The "New South" and Race in the Gilded Age</p> | | |
| <p>What was the "New South"?</p> | <p>A vision for the post-Civil War South based on economic diversity, industrial growth, and laissez-faire capitalism. This led to industrial growth in Southern cities, Southern states surpassing New England textile manufacturing, and population growth. Still, the South relied on agricultural production through sharecropping.</p> | <p>Henry Grady</p> |

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| <p>What political developments increased the oppression of blacks in the South during this period?</p> | <p>The Supreme Court case of <i>Plessy v Ferguson</i> made segregation legal, thus officially relegating blacks to second class status. Jim Crow laws codified this segregation into a system of economic and political oppression, especially in the South.</p> | <p>“Separate but equal” 14th Amendment</p> |
| <p>How did black activists respond to these post-Civil War developments?</p> | <p>Journalistic efforts by muckrakers attempted to bring awareness of lynchings and racism to the general public. Some blacks sought refuge by moving to Africa. Key leaders in the continued fight for civil rights emerged, as well, calling for black self-sufficiency and legal protections of the rights of black people.</p> | <p>Ida B. Wells International Migration Society Booker T. Washington W.E.B. DuBois NAACP</p> |
| <p>Politics in the Gilded Age</p> | | |
| <p>How did Progressives respond to the issue of patronage?</p> | <p>Patronage refers to the party practice of winning elections through doling out federal jobs and contracts to loyal supporters. This seemingly corrupt method of governance was addressed through civil service reform.</p> | <p>Pendleton Act</p> |
| <p>What was the Populist Party platform?</p> | <p>The Populists called for the direct election of senators, initiative, referendum, and recall as a means of holding elected officials accountable to the electorate. They also called for economic reforms such as the unlimited coinage of silver, a graduated income tax, and numerous labor reforms.</p> | <p>The People's Party Omaha Platform William Jennings Bryan “Cross of Gold” speech</p> |