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**Unit 6: 1865-1898 Industrialization and**

**Immigration During**

**the Gilded Age**

A.P. U.S. History

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| **Key Concepts** | | | |
|  | |  | ***You Should Be Able To Explain:*** |
| **KC 6.1**  Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the U.S. | |  | * Explain how and why large-scale industrial production and massive technological change generated rapid economic development, a transportation and communication revolution, and significant changes to management structures (KC 6.1.I.A-B). * Explain how and why changes in industry led to a demand for labor, as well as changes in prices, wages, goods and services, and an improvement in the standard of living (KC 6.1.I.B-C). * Analyze how and why business consolidation into trusts occurred, and how that caused a concentration of wealth and changes in corporate structure (KC 6.1.I.D, 6.2.1.E) * Explain how policymakers looked to expand U.S. economic and political control abroad, particularly in the Pacific Rim, Asia, and Latin America (KC 6.1.I.E). * Explain laissez-faire policies and competition during the Industrial period, as well as changes in international migration, increases in child labor, and the rise of unionism (KC 6.1.II.A-C). * Explain the concept of the “New South” and emerging problems with sharecropping and tenant farming (KC 6.1.II.D). * Explain how improvements in mechanization and consolidation of agriculture led to changes in food prices, the rise of Populism, and farmers' attempts to fight railroads for better pricing (KC 6.1.III.A-C). |
|  | |  | ***You Should Be Able To Explain:*** |
| **KC 6.2**  The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the US and caused dramatic social and cultural change. | |  | * Explain and analyze changes in rural and urban communities and culture (KC 6.2.I.A-B). * Explain the growing debate over Americanization and immigration policy, particularly as political machines grew in power (KC 6.2.I.C-D). * Explain how changes in transportation led to new economic opportunities, discovery of mineral resources, the development of the West, destruction of natural resources (e.g. buffalo) and native populations, and conflict with Mexican-Americans (KC 6.2.II.A-B). * Analyze how and why the federal government dealt with Native Americans, violating treaties and destroying cultures and traditions (KC 6.2.II.D-E). |
|  | |  | ***You Should Be Able To Explain:*** |
| **KC 6.3**  The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies. | |  | * Explain the rise and impact of the Gilded Age, Social Darwinism, the Gospel of Wealth, and alternative visions for the U.S. (e.g. socialism, Social Gospel) (KC 6.3.I.A-B). * Explain political changes after Reconstruction, including calls for reform and against corruption, as well as the rise of segregation after Plessy v. Ferguson (KC 6.3.II.A,C). * Explain changes in women’s' lives and the growing suffrage movement for women (KC 6.3.II.B). |
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| *Thinking Like A Historian* | | | |
|  | **Causation…** Historians are likely to ask: “Which of the following factors most caused large-scale industrialization: the Market Revolution, westward expansion, or the transportation revolution?” | | |
|  | **Periodization…** Historians might ask: “In what ways could 1900 be considered a turning point in U.S. history?” | | |
|  | **Contextualization…** Historians might determine why the U.S. economy was ripe for Industrialization in this period. They might ask: “What factors enabled the economy to flourish between 1865 and 1920?” | | |

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| **COMPLETE FLASH CARDS FOR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING** | | |
| 1. Ulysses S. Grant 2. Rutherford B. Hayes 3. James Garfield 4. Chester Arthur 5. Grover Cleveland 6. Benjamin Harrison 7. Credit Mobilier Scandal 8. Boss Tweed 9. Mark Hanna 10. Thomas Nast 11. Mark Twain 12. Gilded Age 13. Laissez-faire 14. Vertical/Horizontal Integration 15. Trusts 16. Pools 17. Rebates 18. Gospel of Wealth 19. Social Darwinism 20. John D. Rockefeller 21. Andrew Carnegie 22. Cornelius Vanderbilt 23. J.P. Morgan 24. Railroad subsidies 25. Horatio Alger 26. W.C.T.U. 27. N.A.W.S.A. 28. Jane Addams | 1. Salvation Army 2. YMCA 3. Samuel Gompers 4. Blacklists 5. Closed/ Open shop 6. Strikes 7. *Munn* v. *Illinois* 8. *Wabash* v. *Illinois* 9. Interstate Commerce Act 10. Sherman Anti-Trust Act 11. Tenements 12. Old v. New Immigrants 13. IWW (Wobblies) 14. Pullman Strike 15. Sherman Silver Purchase Act 16. Civil Service (Pendleton) Act 17. William Randolph Hearst 18. Chinese Exclusion Act 19. Morrill Land Grant 20. Homestead Act 21. National Banking Act 22. Transcontinental railroad 23. Dawes Act 24. Frederick Jackson Turner 25. Battle of Little Bighorn 26. Battle of Wounded Knee 27. Populist Party 28. William Jennings Bryan | 1. Grangers 2. Farmers’ Alliances 3. Greenback Party |
| **CHOOSE FIVE MORE** |
| “Plains Indians” culture  Great American Desert  Helen Hunt Jackson  Frontier “bonanza”  Homesteaders  James J. Hill  Hull House  Holding Companies  Terrence Powderly  Joseph Pulitzer  Yellow Dog Contracts  Bland-Allison Act  Gold Standard Act (1900)  Stephen Crane  Emily Dickinson  Stalwarts  Half-Breeds  Mugwumps  Coxey’s Army  Depression of 1893  2nd School of American Literature  Booker T. Washington |

**Terms, People, and Concepts**

**The following questions have been asked as AP Free Response (FRQ) and Document Based Questions (DBQ) on this unit.**

1. How and why did transportation developments spark economic growth during the period from 1860 to 1900 in the United States?
2. How were the lives of the Plains Indians in the second half of the nineteenth century affected by technological developments and government actions?
3. To what extent did the natural environment shape the development of the West beyond the Mississippi and the lives of those who lived and settled there? How important were other factors? Confine your answer to the period from 1840 to 1890.
4. Discuss the political, economic, and social reforms introduced in the South between 1864 and 1877. To what extent did these reforms survive the Compromise of 1877?
5. “From the 1840s throughout the 1890s, women’s activities in the intellectual, social, economic, and political spheres effectively challenged traditional attitudes about women’s place in society.”
6. Assess the validity of this statement.

* “Popular fascination with the cowboy, the pioneer, and the stories of Horatio Alger in the period 1870 to 1915 reflected Americans’ uneasiness over the transition from an agrarian to an industrial society.”

1. Assess the validity of this statement.

* How successful was organized labor in improving the position of workers in the period from 1875 to 1900? Analyze the factors that contributed to the level of success achieved.

1. Analyze the impact of any TWO of the following on the American industrial worker between 1865 and 1900.

* Government actions
* Immigration
* Labor unions
* Technological changes

1. Analyze the economic consequences of the Civil War with respect to any TWO of the following in the United States between 1865 and 1880.

* Agriculture
* Labor
* Industrialization
* Transportation

1. To what extent did economic and political developments as well as assumptions about the nature of women affect the position of women during the period 1890-1925?
2. Analyze the reasons for the emergence of the Populist movement in the late nineteenth century.

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**Unit 1: 1491-1607**

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