

Henretta Chapter 17 Study Guide

Key Terms: Identify and explain the SIGNIFICANCE of each of the following:

1. Homestead Lockout-
2. Vertical Integration-
3. Horizontal Integration-
4. Trust-
5. Mass Production-
6. Scientific Management (Frederick Taylor)-
7. Chinese Exclusion Act-
8. Great Railroad Strike of 1877-
9. Granger Laws-
10. Knights of Labor-
11. Haymarket Square-
12. Farmers' Alliance-
13. Interstate Commerce Act-

14. Closed Shop-

15. American Federation of Labor-

16. Andrew Carnegie-

17. Gustavus Swift-

18. John D. Rockefeller-

The Big Picture: Each of these prompts significant levels of detail and effort to earn credit. This means you may need to write a paragraph that argues a position with supporting facts or create detailed answers in other creative ways.

19. To what degree does the life of Andrew Carnegie reflect the American Dream in your opinion? Support your argument with facts and not just sweeping generalizations.

20. When workers at Carnegie's steel plant in Pittsburgh were "locked out" by Henry Frick why do you think the state militia sided with the owners of the factory rather than the workers?

21. Were the business practices of Gustavus Swift "good business" or "ruthless business" in your mind?

22. Explain the business practice of “Trusts”. Although they are illegal today, can you make a comparison to large conglomerate today?

23. In what ways could industrialists of the Gilded Age be seen as “Robber Barons” and in what ways could they be seen as “Captains of Industry”? Be sure to support your argument with fact, not just sweeping generalizations.

24. How did women’s role in the workplace change as America went through it’s second industrial revolution during the Gilded Age?

25. How did Frederick Taylor’s “Scientific Management” affect labor in the factories of America in this time period. If you can, try and make a connection that is similar to Scientific Management today.

26. In what ways was immigration to the United States changing in the 1880s and 1890s? In what ways did American reaction to these New Immigrants show continuity with a previous period of immigration in American history?

27. Why do you think the Chinese were targeted for immigration “exclusion” in this time period while other ethnic groups were not?

28. To what extent (significant/moderate/limited/none) did organized labor improve the condition of workers during the Gilded Age? Support your argument with facts, not just sweeping generalizations.

29. To what extent did the Granger movement and Farmers’ Alliance improve the condition of farmers during the Gilded Age?

Period 6: 1865-1898 Key Concept 6.1	Key Concepts	Use this column to take notes on key facts, ideas, or concepts you can use on the exam.
Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	Key Concept 6.1: Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.	
WXT-1.0: Explain how different labor systems developed in North America and the United States, and explain their effects on workers' lives and U.S. society.	I. Large-scale industrial production — accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies — generated rapid economic development and business consolidation.	
WXT-2.0: Explain how patterns of exchange, markets, and private enterprise have developed, and analyze ways that governments have responded to economic issues.	A) Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems helped open new markets in North America.	
WXT-3.0: Analyze how technological innovation has affected economic development and society.	B) Businesses made use of technological innovations, greater access to natural resources, redesigned financial and management structures, advances in marketing, and a growing labor force to dramatically increase the production of goods.	
WOR-2.0: Analyze the reasons for, and results of, U.S. diplomatic, economic,	C) As the price of many goods decreased, workers' real wages	

and military initiatives in North America and overseas.	increased, providing new access to a variety of goods and services; many Americans' standards of living improved, while the gap between rich and poor grew	
	D) Many business leaders sought increased profits by consolidating corporations into large trusts and holding companies, which further concentrated wealth.	
	E) Businesses and foreign policymakers increasingly looked outside U.S. borders in an effort to gain greater influence and control over markets and natural resources in the Pacific Rim, Asia, and Latin America.	
Period 1: 1865-1898 Key Concept 6.1	Key Concepts	Use this column to take notes on key facts, ideas, or concepts you can use on the exam.
Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	Key Concept 6.1: Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.	
WXT-1.0: Explain how different labor systems developed in North America and the United States, and explain their effects on workers' lives and U.S.	II. A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns.	

society.		
WXT-2.0: Explain how patterns of exchange, markets, and private enterprise have developed, and analyze ways that governments have responded to economic issues	A) Some argued that laissez-faire policies and competition promoted economic growth in the long run, and they opposed government intervention during economic downturns.	
WXT-2.0: Explain how patterns of exchange, markets, and private enterprise have developed, and analyze ways that governments have responded to economic issues.	B) The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration; child labor also increased.	
CUL-4.0: Explain how different group identities, including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities, have emerged and changed over time.	C) Labor and management battled over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/ or directly confronting business leaders.	
	D) Despite the industrialization of some segments of the Southern economy — a change promoted by Southern leaders who called for a “New South” — agriculture based on sharecropping and tenant farming continued to be the primary economic activity in the South.	
Period 6: 1865-1898 Key Concept 6.1	Key Concepts	Use this column to take notes on key facts, ideas, or concepts you can use on the exam.
Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	Key Concept 6.1: Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial	

	capitalism in the United States.	
POL-2.0: Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.	III. New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.	
POL-3.0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.	A) Improvements in mechanization helped agricultural production increase substantially and contributed to declines in food prices	
WXT-3.0: Analyze how technological innovation has affected economic development and society	B) Many farmers responded to the increasing consolidation in agricultural markets and their dependence on the evolving railroad system by creating local and regional cooperative organizations.	
Period 1: 1865-1898 Key Concept 6.2	Key Concepts	Use this column to take notes on key facts, ideas, or concepts you can use on the exam.
Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)	Key Concept 6.2: The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.	
NAT-4.0: Analyze relationships among different regional, social, ethnic, and racial groups, and explain how these groups' experiences have related to U.S. national identity.	I. International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.	
MIG-1.0: Explain the causes of migration to colonial North America and, later, the United States, and analyze immigration's effects on U.S.	A) As cities became areas of economic growth featuring new factories and businesses, they	

<p>society.</p>	<p>attracted immigrants from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe, as well as African American migrants within and out of the South. Many migrants moved to escape poverty, religious persecution, and limited opportunities for social mobility in their home countries or regions.</p>	
<p>MIG-2.0: Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has affected American life.</p>	<p>B) Urban neighborhoods based on particular ethnicities, races, and classes provided new cultural opportunities for city dwellers.</p>	
	<p>E) Corporations need for managers and for male and female clerical workers as well as increased access to educational institutions, fostered the growth of a distinctive middle class. A growing amount of leisure time also helped expand consumer culture.</p>	