

US History

EOC Review: Gilded Age-Progressivism

1. List the **policies that led to movement west** and the country's **economic growth** and emergence as an industrial power.

2. What changes were brought about by the **transcontinental railroad**?

3. What were **trusts**?

4. Who were the **Robber Barons**?

5. What was the difference between **vertical** and **horizontal integration**?

6. Identify these **pro-business views of the late 1800s**:
 - A. **Gospel of Wealth**

 - B. **Social Darwinism**

 - C. **Laissez-faire**

7. What was the **Sherman Anti-Trust Act**?
 - A. What was it intended to do?

 - B. How was it used against labor instead?

8. Explain 3 **problems of farmers** in the late 1800s.

9. Who founded the **Populist Party** and what were its goals?

10. Identify these terms associated with **the labor movement**:

A. scabs

B. Great Strike of 1877

C. Haymarket Incident

D. Knights of Labor

E. AFL

11. In most instances, did the government side with labor or with management? Why?

12. How successful was the labor movement in the late 1800s and early 1900s? Why weren't labor unions more successful?

13. What were the difference between the **Old Immigrants** of the early 19th century and the **New Immigrants** of the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

14. Identify the following terms related to immigration:

A. Ethnic Neighborhoods

B. Tenements

C. Nativism

D. Chinese Exclusion Act

15. What were **political machines** and how did they stay in power?

16. What was the **Progressive Era, and when did it occur?**

17. Match the following Progressive Reformers with their reforms:

_____ 1. Ida B. Wells	A. Author of <i>How the Other Half Lives</i> who exposed the living conditions of immigrants
_____ 2. Upton Sinclair	B. Movement to limit the consumption of alcohol to stop social ills
_____ 3. Lincoln Steffens	C. Journalists who wrote to expose social ills
_____ 4. Ida Tarbell	D. Congressional act that made monopolies illegal
_____ 5. Susan B. Anthony	E. 1896 Presidential candidate how delivered the “Cross of Gold” speech promoting the concept of bimetallism
_____ 6. Temperance	F. Civil Rights advocate who wanted African-Americans to earn a college education and then press for voting rights
_____ 7. Suffrage	G. Founder of Hull House, a settlement house where immigrants learned how to be more American
_____ 8. Booker T. Washington	H. Movement to grant women the right to vote
_____ 9. W.E.B. DuBois	I. Tragedy that killed 146 young women and led the way for laws that improved working conditions
_____ 10. Jacob Riis	J. Farmers who wanted government control of railroads and more money in circulation
_____ 11. Sherman Antitrust Act	K. Author of <i>The Shame of Cities</i> which exposed political corruption in state and local governments
_____ 12. Bull Moose Party	L. Led a nationwide campaign to stop lynching of African-Americans
_____ 13. Muckrakers	M. Concept whereby the government plays a limited role in the national economy
_____ 14. Jane Addams	N. Only late 19 th century President to be re-elected for a second term
_____ 15. Triangle Shirtwaist Fire	O. Civil rights advocate who wanted African-Americans to earn a vocational education and accept the restrictions of Jim Crow
_____ 16. Populist Party	P. Theodore Roosevelt founded this political party based on the ideas of Progressive reforms
_____ 17. <i>Laissez-faire</i>	Q. Author who wrote about the evils of monopolies, especially Rockefeller and Standard Oil
_____ 18. William Jennings Bryan	R. Author of <i>The Jungle</i> , a book which led to the creation of the Food and Drug Administration
_____ 19. William McKinley	S. Leader of the women’s suffrage movement

18. What movement did **Jane Addams** start? Describe it.
19. Who were the leaders of **the Women's Suffrage Movement**?
20. What did the 19th Amendment do?
21. What part of the country was the **first to give women the right to vote**?
22. What ended the Progressive Era?