**Reading Qs for Unit 1: Gilded Age, Part B – The Cities and Progressivism**

**The Cities**

14.1 - The Expansion of Industry

1. Besides oil, what other abundant resources does the United States possess? (p.437)
2. How did the invention of the typewriter and telephone change the world? (p.439)
3. Explain how inventions changed life for women. Give two examples. (p. 439)

14.3 - The Business and Labor

1. Explain how Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller each created monopolies. How would the belief in Social Darwinism justify these business practices? (p. 447-449)
2. What made the Sherman Antitrust Act so difficult to enforce? (p.450)
3. How many laborers on average were killed in 1882? What kind of work conditions could have caused these unsafe environments? (p.450)
4. Compare and contrast Samuel Gompers and the AFL with Eugene V. Debs and the IWW. (p. 451-452)
5. Why were strikes during this time unsuccessful? Give 1 example of something the unions did that hurt their chances, and 3 examples of what management did to shut them down. (p. 453-455)

15.1 - The New Immigrants

1. How many Europeans arrived between 1870 and 1920 into the United States and what reasons would they have left their home countries? (p.461)
2. Why would Asians leave their countries for the United States? What act would later “slam the door” on Chinese immigration? (p.461, 465)
3. Compare and contrast Ellis Island and Angel Island. Why do you think the immigrants coming through Angel Island were treated differently? (p.462,463)
4. Define “melting pot” and “nativism”. How did one lead to the other? (p.464)

15.2 - The Challenges of Urbanization

1. Define urbanization. Which regions of the United States did it mostly take place? (p.468)
2. What similarities/differences can be seen between the Americanization movement and what early settlers did to Native Americans? (p.469)
3. Name three specific problems that people faced in rapidly developing urban environments. Which of these problems persist today in the United States? Why has the United States had more success solving these problems than the rest of the world? (p.470)
4. What was the Social Gospel movement and what did it establish for helping the poor? Who was one of the most influential members of the movement? (p.472)

15.3 - Politics in the Gilded Age

1. Define a political machine. Come up with an example of something from current events or even a book/movie that would be like a political machine. (p.474)
2. Explain the relationship between the political boss and new immigrants. (p.474)
3. Identify 3 examples of how political machines kept their power through corruption. (p.475)
4. What was the patronage system and what eventually overturned this system? (476-477)

16.1 - Science and Urban Life

1. Which two inventions helped solve the problem of overcrowding and why? (p.483)
2. Who spearheaded the movement for planned urban parks and why was it necessary? (p.483)
3. Give one invention for each of the following new technologies: Printing, Airplanes, and Photography

16.4 - Dawn of Mass Culture

1. What role did sports play in modern urban life? (p.499-500)
2. How did Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst change the newspaper industry? (p.500-501)
3. Identify three ways that companies were able to sell goods to a larger number of consumers (p. 502-503)?

**Progressivism**

17.1 - The Origins of Progressivism

1. What was the progressive movement and what were its four goals? (p.513)
2. What did prohibitionist groups fear that alcohol was doing to the United States? (p.513)
3. Read about prohibition, child labor, and working hours. Why were these all of these major women’s issues? (p. 513, 516, 517)
4. Explain the “Initiative → Referendum → Recall” system. (p.518)
5. What did the Seventeenth Amendment allow to happen? (p.518)

17.2 - Women in Public Life

1. Why were more women entering the workforce during this time? (p.519-520)
2. Who was a leading proponent of women’s suffrage? (p.521)
3. Explain the three part strategy attempted to achieve women’s suffrage. (p.522)

17.3 - Teddy Roosevelt’s Square Deal

1. Why was Roosevelt considered to be a more “modern” president? (p. 524)
2. Name and describe three way that the Square Deal increased federal regulation of business. (p.525-526)
3. What two acts were passed by Roosevelt after he read *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair? (p.526)
4. How would leaders of the NAACP have felt about Roosevelt’s record on civil rights? (p.531)

17.4 - Progressivism Under Taft

1. Taft appeared to struggle as president. Give an example of where he appears to have gone against the public in a political decision. (p.535)
2. Why did Teddy Roosevelt form the Bull Moose Party? (p. 536)
3. Explain why Woodrow Wilson won the Election of 1912. (p.536-537)

17.5 - Wilson’s New Freedom

1. What effect did the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 have on strikes, boycotts, peaceful picketing, etc?
2. Describe the purposes of the Federal Trade Commission, the 16th Amendment, and the Federal Reserve System.   
   (p.539-540)
3. What helped make suffrage for women possible and led to the passing of the Nineteenth Amendment? (p.541)
4. Why did African Americans feel betrayed by Woodrow Wilson? Give two examples. (p.542-543)