**AMERICAN II STUDY GUIDE: UNIT 1B**

Unit 1: Gilded Age (1870-1920)

* Why is this period of US History referred to as the Gilded Age, using examples from The Cities? How did the Progressive movement help bring an end to the Gilded Age?
* Vocabulary List and Map Worksheet: look for words and places that showed up in your readings, my PowerPoint notes, and this study guide

The Cities (Chapter 14-16)

* Rise of industry: causes and effects
* Industrialization > Immigration/Migration > Urbanization/Problems > Solutions
* Nativism: job competition, racism, religion – Chinese Exclusion and Gentlemen’s Agreement
* Tenements, Ethnic communities > Social Gospel, Settlement house movement - Hull House, Jane Addams
* Captains of Industry or Robber Barons? Carnegie (Steel) and Rockefeller (Oil), Social Darwinism
* Vertical and Horizontal Integration, Trusts – Sherman Anti-trust Act, loopholes
* Labor Union examples, goals, methods, divisions, response by management and gov’t, public support
* Political machines – examples, graft, fraud, patronage
* Civil service reform: Garfield assassination, Pendleton Act, result: more ties with business>tariffs raised
* Journalism: muckrakers, visuals, methods used to boost circulation

Progressivism (Ch. 17)

* Goals of the movement, and specific examples of each one
* Compare and contrast Populism and Progressivism
* Initiative, referendum, recall, direct elections
* Women’s issues: child labor, prohibition, suffrage
* TR’s Square Deal reforms: trusts, RR regulation, Food/Drug, conservation
* William H. Taft: trustbusting, criticism > TR’s Bull Moose Party in Election of 1912
* Wilson’s New Freedom reforms: Clayton Antitrust Act, Underwood Tariff, FTC, Federal Reserve
* Amendments: 16th (progressive income tax), 17th (direct election of senators), 18th (prohibition),   
  and 19th (women’s suffrage)
* Limitations of the movement, what it did NOT make progress on during this time period (to 1920)