

Review Guide: Industrialization through Progressivism

Please note: test questions can be drawn from any of our lesson activities (in-class notes, films, readings, computer lab activities, graphs/maps) and online textbook reading.

Notes: The Rise of Industry

- location of the FIRST Industrial Revolution
- causes of the FIRST Industrial Revolution
- time period of the SECOND Industrial Revolution
- causes of the SECOND Industrial Revolution
- significance of our natural resources (what kinds did we have, why were they important)
- define: gross national product
- what are the SEVEN fundamentals of a free market system (you should be able to identify and define them)
- define: *laissez-faire*
- basic advantages of the free market system
- basic disadvantages of the free market system

Comp Lab: New Inventions

- Edison: first invention in which he received a patent and what that invention did; location of the first ever research and development laboratory; purpose of the phonograph; his contribution to spreading electricity; his role in WWI
- Field: invention he created; the areas of the world his invention connected
- Bell: the major innovation he created and his inspiration for the invention
- Westinghouse: his contribution to safety on the railroads; how AC was helpful in spreading electricity

Notes: The Railroads

- Congressional act that authorized the construction of the transcontinental railroad
- the two companies in charge of building the transcontinental railroad
- type of workers used by the Union Pacific Railroad
- type of workers used by the Central Pacific Railroad
- the five (5) main ways the transcontinental railroad affected the economic health and growth of American industry
- # of time zones in the Continental US, names of the time zones
- reasons for the creation of the time zones

Notes: Growth of Big Business

- characteristics of a "robber baron"
- characteristics of a "captain of industry"
- Andrew Carnegie: country of origin, major industry in which he made his wealth, robber baron or captain of industry and why?, philosophy of the "Gospel of Wealth"
- vertical integration- describe the economic practice, who used this economic practice
- John D Rockefeller- major industry in which he made his wealth, robber baron or captain of industry and why?, connection to the Sherman Antitrust Act
- horizontal integration- describe the economic practice, who used this economic practice
- define: monopoly

Notes: Labor Unions

- rich v poor divide: % ownership of wealth v population size
- define: sweatshop
- types of problems workers faced in factories (give me examples)

- Karl Marx: who is he, what beliefs did he hold, how did he impact unionization in America, how did Americans react to Marxism?
- purpose and function of a labor union
- goals of a labor union
- definition and purpose of collective bargaining
- definition and purpose of a strike
- general employer reactions to the creation of labor unions
- for each major labor union: Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, and the Industrial Workers of the World: who was their founder, what type of labor did they organize, what were their major concerns, and what were their major tactics utilized to achieve their goals?

Primary Source: *The Knights of Labor: Unionization*

- Why were labor unions created?
- What higher “power” does this union reference to justify workers’ rights?
- summarize the basic goals of this union (roman numeral points)

Notes: Immigration, “Push/Pull Factors”, Ellis Island Questionnaire

- major immigrant population (regionally) pre-1900
- major immigrant population (regionally) post-1900
- top three (3) immigrant populations 1880-1930
- general definition of a push factor
- examples of specific push factors
- general definition of a pull factor
- examples of specific pull factors
- strongest pull factors associated with America today
- major immigrant station on the East Coast (name)
- types of questions and evaluations immigrants had to go through to settle in America and reasons for those questions
- define: nativism
- why did nativism occur during this time period and who were its main targets?

Primary Source: *The New Colossus*

- who is the author of this poem?
- what is she writing about?
- what alternative name does she call Lady Liberty?
- what are her opinions about immigration in America?
- what does she feel Lady Liberty represents to the world?

Primary Source: *Banning Chinese Immigration to the United States*

- who is the author of this document?
- what law are the authors renewing in this document?
- what ethnic group is targeted by this law?
- why are the authors upset with this ethnic group?

Notes: Urbanization

- define: urbanization
- major causes of urbanization in America (think rural migration, immigration, industrialization)
- causes for African American migration
- define: suburbs

- cause of suburbs
- define: tenements
- problems associated with tenement living (think about Jacob Riis' picture and the problems we observed/discussed in class)

Notes: Social Reform and Social Darwinism

(know Social Darwinism from section below)

- define: individualism
- what was the Social Gospel Movement?
- which two major charities were established within the Social Gospel Movement and how did they help the poor/working class?
- what was the purpose of settlement homes and how did they help the poor/working class?
- purpose and function of public schools

Primary Source: *Social Darwinism*

- define: natural selection (according to Darwin)
- major beliefs of Social Darwinists
- define: mutual-aid institutions
- conflict between Social Darwinists and mutual-aid promoters

Politics in the Gilded Age

- explain why this time period is called the "Gilded Age"
- define: political machine
- purpose and problems associated with political machines
- Tammany Hall: who are they, what are they an example of, who was their leader, and how were they destroyed?
- define: the spoils system
- explain why it was necessary to reform the spoils system
- how did the Pendleton Act reform our government?
- define: populism
- explain the problems associated with inflation and deflation

Populism

- define: Populism
- explain the difference between inflation and deflation
- purpose of cooperatives
- platform of the Populist Party (what they believe in/their ideas)
- definition and purpose of a graduated income tax

Notes: Rise of Segregation + Jim Crow

- basic history of the Ku Klux Klan (original purpose, first leader, and activities in the South post-Civil War)
- purpose of the 15th Amendment
- purpose and target of poll taxes
- purpose, target, origination of literacy tests
- purpose and reason for creating the grandfather clause
- define: segregation; difference between North and South (*de facto* v *de jure*)
- background and major civil rights focus of Ida B Wells
- background and major civil rights focus of Booker T. Washington

- define: lynching; area of America with the highest rates; top two states of African American lynching
- define: Jim Crow (original meaning and eventual meaning)
- stereotypes created/perpetuated of African Americans by Jim Crow
- areas of American life regulated by Jim Crow laws

Primary Source: *Plessy v Ferguson*, 1896

- general background of the case
- main constitutional issue of case
- how the Supreme Court decided the case
- creation of the “separate but equal” doctrine

Notes: Progressivism

- define: Progressive Era
- areas of America Progressives felt needed reformed
- who were the major reform groups within the Progressive Movement
- the four main Progressive beliefs (be able to define and provide examples of their ideas in action, i.e. connect to a significant reform/piece of legislation)
- define: muckrakers (and explain their significance in Progressive America)
- define: prohibition movement
- why did purity crusaders feel prohibition was necessary

Notes: Progressive Legislation Activity Cont’d

For each of the following Progressive political reforms and new legislation, you should be able to identify what each accomplished/changed AND be able to recognize the political reform or legislation in action (scenario based like your activity):

- direct primaries
- 17th Amendment
- initiative
- referendum
- recall
- United States Forest Service, 1905
- Hepburn Act, 1906
- Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906
- Meat Inspection Act, 1906
- Department of Labor, 1913
- 16th Amendment
- Federal Reserve Act, 1913
- Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914
- National Park Service, 1916
- 18th Amendment
- Women’s Bureau

ESSAY TEST “HEADS UP”

**WRITE IN COMPLETE SENTENCES!
YOU MUST BE THOROUGH!
USE HISTORICAL DETAILS/FACTS!
CONNECT INFORMATION!**

- Question 1 will focus on: the cause and effect relationship between the rise of robber barons and the need for organized labor unions
- Question 2 will focus on: the late 1800s/early 1900s as the “The Gilded Age” (consider robber barons, urbanization, immigration, political machines, and Jim Crow)
- Question 3 will focus on: Progressive beliefs in action (major Progressive beliefs and legislative reforms)