**APUSH Period 6 Study Guide**

**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.

**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.

**Key Concept 6.3:** The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.

**Essential Questions/ Vocabulary:**

**Ch. 22: *The Ordeal of Reconstruction*, 1865-1877**

How did the Civil War and Reconstruction alter power relationships between the states and the federal government and among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches?

To what extent were efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to reconstruct the defeated South change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and yielded some success?

To what extent were efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to reconstruct the defeated South reunite the Union, open up political opportunities and other leadership roles to slaves, and temporarily rearrange the relationships between white and black people in the South?

How were citizenship, equal protection of the laws, and voting rights granted to African Americans in the 14th and 15th Amendments but progressively stripped away through violence and local political tactics?

How did radical Republicans’ efforts to change Southern racial attitudes and culture and establish a base for their party in the South ultimately fail, due both to determined Southern resistance and to the North’s waning resolve?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **- Freedmen's Bureau**  **- "40 Acres & a Mule"**  **- 14th Amendment**  **- 15th Amendment**  **- Black Codes**  **- Sharecropping** | **- Radical Republicans**  **- Lincoln's 10% Reconstruction Plan**  **- Johnson's Reconstruction Plan**  **- Wade-Davis Bill**  **- Reconstruction Act** | **- Scalawags**  **- Carpetbaggers**  **- Ku Klux Klan**  **- Redeemers**  **- Force Act** | **- Pacific Railroad Act**  **- Homestead Act**  **- Woman's Loyal League**  **- Tenure of Office Act**  **- Johnson's Impeachment** |

**Ch. 23: *The Gilded Age & Political Paralysis*, 1869-1896**

**KC 6.1:** How did labor and management battle for control over wages and working conditions, with workers directly confronting corporate power?

To what extent did the growth of corporate power in agriculture and economic instability in the farming sector inspire activists to create the People’s (Populist) party?

**KC 6.2:** How did the emergence of an industrial culture in the United States lead to restrictions on immigrants and minorities?

**KC 6.3:** How were Gilded Age politics intimately tied to big business and focus nationally on economic issues, such as tariffs, currency, corporate expansion, and laissez-faire economic policy, and engendered numerous calls for reform?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | |
| **Big Idea 1: Reconstruction Ends**  **- Hayes-Tilden Election &**  **- Compromise of 1877**  **- Jim Crow / segregation**  **- Poll Taxes / Literacy Tests & Grandfather Clauses**  **- Plessey v. Ferguson** | **Big Idea 2: Political Corruption & Reform**  **- "Wave the Bloody Shirt"**  **- Boss Tweed / Tammany Hall / political machine**  **- Gilded Age**  **- Crédit Mobilier scandal**  **- Patronage / Spoils System**  **- Garfield / Arthur**  **- Pendleton Act & Civil Service Reform** | **Big Idea 3: Economic Crisis**  **- Panic of 1873**  **- Gold vs. Silver Debate**  **- JP "Jupiter" Morgan**  **- Chinese Exclusion Act**  **- Populist Platform**  **- Homestead Strike** |