**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. 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** |

**Ch. 24: *Industry Comes of Age*, 1865-1900**

How did large-scale production fuel the development of a “Gilded Age” marked by an emphasis on consumption, marketing, and business consolidation?

Why, following the Civil War, were government subsidies for transportation and communication systems necessary?

To what extent did technological innovations and redesigned financial and management structures, such as monopolies, seek to maximize the exploitation of natural resources and a growing labor force?

Why did business leaders consolidate corporations intro trusts and holding companies?

How did business leaders and their allies in government aim to create a unified industrialized nation?

How did labor and management battle for control over wages and working conditions?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **- “Union” Pacific Railroad**  **- “Paddies” / Chinamen**  **- Leland Stanford/ Big Four**  **- James Hill**  **- “Commodore” Vanderbilt**  **- Pullman Palace Cars** | **- Railroad *Robber Barons***  **- “stock watering”/ pools**  **-“short haul-long haul”**  **- Granger Laws**  **- *Wabash v. Illinois***  **- Interstate Commerce Act** | **- Trusts/ Sherman Anti-Trust Act**  **- vertical integration**  **- horizontal integration**  **- Rockefeller/ Standard Oil Company**  **- Carnegie/ Bessemer Steel**  **- “Gospel of Wealth”/ Social Darwinism** | **- Knights of Labor**  **- AF of L/ closed shop**  **- Haymarket Square (Affair)**  **- Pullman Strike/ Company Town**  **-scabs/ yellow dog contracts**  **- Homestead Strike/ Pinkertons**  **- Mother Jones** |