1. **Immigrant**: A person who comes to one country to another country in hopes of a better life.
2. **Captains of Industry**: A big business leader who gets a big fortune and did positive things towards the community. They would do this by building libraries, schools, museums, etc.
3. **Robber Barons**: A person that would steal from others to make money. They would do anything to make more money and be wealthier.
4. **John Rockefeller**: A man who started an oil refining company at the age of 21. He found the Standard Oil Company and owned all the businesses in the oil field. He trolled 90% if the refining business in the United States. He made a trust and eliminated all the competition.
5. **Andrew Carnegie**: A Scottish immigrant that started out poor but soon made his fortune by producing steel. He made even more money by buying out his competitors. It is known as the vertical integration and he later becomes a philanthropist near the end of his life.
6. **George Eastman**: Started his photography business in Rochester. He developed the first personal camera. He founded the company Kodak, and gave lots of many of local causes, meaning that he was a philanthropist. He died from suicide.
7. **Henry Ford**: Focused in the car industry and produced cars. He perfected the assembly line, stealing the idea of the food packing industry. He gave his workers a high pay because he wanted his employees to afford the cars that they produced.
8. **Cooperation**: A group working together to make money.
9. **Labor Unions**: A labor union helps the workers with work-related difficulties like their working conditions, low pay, or long hours.
10. **Knights of Labor**: Founded by Terence Powderly and had an 8-hour work day. Everyone would have equal pay and it ended child labor. This would regulate trusts and monopolies. This also included both unskilled workers and skill workers. It also allowed women and minorities.
11. **American Federation of Labor**: Led by Samuel Gompers. They were organized individual labor unions, and gave workers better wages, and improve working conditions. It only allowed skilled workers and used collective bargaining. The workers worked together.
12. **Monopoly**: A producer that has no competition and is the sole seller of goods.
13. **Assembly Line**: A process that made mass producing easier, as each worker had an individual unskilled task to do.
14. **Laissezz-fair**: Governments have little power in economics and the wealthy have more power than the government. The government is not involved in the economy.
15. **Sherman Anti-Trust Act**: A law that made monopolies illegal.
16. **Tenements**: An overcrowded apartment house that the poor usually settled in.
17. **Homestead Strike**: Occurred in 1892. This took place at Carnegie’s steel factory. People had wanted an 8-hour working day, and people were protesting the cutting of jobs. The company refused to talk and locked the workers out. They hired scabs, or non-union members to work. The workers take control over the factory. This got so bad, that the company had to bring in the Pinkertons guard. Gunfire lasted for 14 hours and 16 people died. The workers won. The governor calls in the state militia to gain back control, and this took 4 months.
18. **Haymarket Riot**: Occurred in 1886. Union members that went on a strike in Chicago. People wanted an 8-hour working day. 2 strikers were killed, and the protest begins in Haymarket Square. A bomb was thrown at the police and the person who threw it is unknown. The police fired back at the crowd of people. The Knights of Labor fell apart as a result.
19. **Populism**: The belief in power of ordinary people and in their right to have control over their government rather than a small group.
20. **Chief Joseph**: The tribe leader of Nez Pierce, whose settled in Northwest United States.
21. **Sioux**: A native tribe that depended on the Buffalo for food. The tribe is led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. They lived in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wyoming.
22. **Little Big Horn**: A battle that took place on Sioux land in Montana territory. The leaders of the United States were George Custer, and for the Sioux is Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. Custer was supposed to round up the Sioux and bring them to a reservation but ignored the scouts about the concerns about the size of the village. The village had around 10,000 people and 2,500 warriors. Custer had only just over 200 men. Custer ignored orders to wait and spit forces to attack the village, because he wanted that fame and glory. 197 soldiers were killed within 20 minutes, and this was the worst defeat of the US by the natives. The soldiers were torn apart, but not Custer because he was viewed as brave. The only survivor of the war was a horse.
23. **General George Custer**: Born in Ohio, he was the last to graduate in his class at West Point in 1961. By the age of 25, he had risen to the rank of brevet major general, the Army’s youngest. He did some very dumb and stupid things to gain fame and glory.
24. **Nez Perce**: A Native American tribe that refused to give up their homeland and go live on a reservation. Due to this, the military got involved. The Nez Perce try to go to Canada, but get chased by the military, where they were captured 40 miles away from the Canadian border. The leader was Chief Joseph, and they lived in Northwest United States. Washington, Oregon and Idaho.
25. **Sitting Bul**l: One of the leaders of the Sioux tribe.
26. **Crazy Horse**: One of the leaders of the Sioux tribe.
27. **Ellis Island**: An island where most immigrants must come through. They must be checked, and some are sent back to their country because of diseases and certain nationalities are not allowed.
28. **Old Immigrants**: Came through the US between 1865-1890. They came from Northwestern Europe and estimated 10 million immigrants came to the US. Germany, Britain, Scandinavian, and Irish.
29. **New Immigrants**: Came to the US between 1890-1914. Came from Southern and Eastern Europe and estimated 15 million immigrants came to the US. Russians, Armenians, Slavs, Jews, Greeks, and Italians.
30. **Granger Movement**: Like a labor union for farmers. Called for the control of prices and pressured the government to regulate what farmers needed.
31. **Muckrakers**: Journalists who expose corruption, crime, and other social issues. Bought problems of urban poor to Americans.
32. **Theodore Roosevelt**: A republican 1901-1908. He was the vice president for William McKinley. McKinley got assassinated in Buffalo, so Roosevelt took over as president. He was young and adventurous. He regulated big businesses. Public safety and public welfare must be included, and not just about the money. He made the Food and Drug act, which stated that all food must be properly labeled and meet government standards. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act made monopolies illegal. He was the first president who pushed for protection of public land. Chose to not run another term.
33. **William Howard Taft**: A republican 1908-1912. He was hand-picked by Roosevelt to become president and replace him. Roosevelt wanted him to regulate the business. But Taft did not do enough to control the business, so Roosevelt runs against Taft in 1912. Due to this, the Democrats win the electoral vote.
34. **Woodrow Wilson**: A democrat 1912-1920. He wanted to help working class Americans. He made the Underwood Tariff Act, which lowered Tariffs. He also passed the 16th Amendment, which was federal income tax. He also passed the Federal Reserve Act, government regulates economy. He was very racist.
35. **18th Amendment**: Prohibited the manufacturing of alcohol
36. **19th Amendment**: Gave women the right to vote.
37. **Entrepreneur**: A self-made business, ran and organized by one person, but has the potential to grow.
38. **Persecution**: To treat somebody unfairly because of their race, religious or political beliefs.
39. **Blacklist**: A list of people that can't be hired because of what they did or what group(s) they were associated with.
40. **Yellow-Dog Contract**: A contract which the worker agrees not to join or remain in a union.