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The Gilded Age

STUDY GUIDE

THE Essential Gilded Age Review

Words To Know

Term	Definition	Example	Relevant Information
Immigration	Move from one country to another	Many people moved from Europe to America	Increased population
Urbanization	Move from rural areas to cities	Many people moved from farms to cities	Increased population
Industrialization	Use of machines to produce goods	Factories and mills	Increased production
Capitalism	System where people own the means of production	Businesses and factories	Increased production

What was the Gilded Age? A period of rapid economic growth, marked by the rise of powerful industrial and financial leaders, and the growth of a large urban population.

Key Features:

- Rapid economic growth
- Urbanization
- Industrialization
- Social inequality

Key Figures:

- John D. Rockefeller
- Andrew Carnegie
- J.P. Morgan
- Leland Stanford

Key Events:

- The Great Depression
- The Panic of 1893
- The Pullman Strike
- The Haymarket Affair

Big Business/Industrialists - (ENTREPRENEURS)

Name	Industry	Key Achievement
John D. Rockefeller	Oil Industry	Standard Oil Company
Andrew Carnegie	Steel Industry	Carnegie Steel Company
J.P. Morgan	Banking/Finance	First National City Bank
Leland Stanford	Railroad Industry	PacifiCorp

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Social Issues

Issue	Definition	Example
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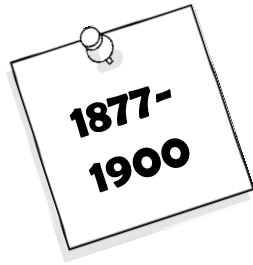
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Review Outline

Everything you MUST Know!!!



THE Essential Gilded Age Review

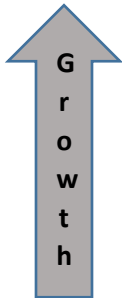
Words To Know

Homesteaders	Nativism	Immigration	Political Machines
Spoils System	Industrialization	Ethnic	Integration
Tenement	Assimilation	Entrepreneur	Populist party
Infrastructure	Gold Standard		



What was the Gilded Age? = An era that is “covered in gold” hiding all problems of society

This ERA was known for GROWTH!



- ✓ Big business
- ✓ Population
- ✓ Industry
- ✓ Urban areas

This growth eventually led to corruption while the rich became richer and the poor became poorer

- Big business leaders were supported by the government, Through that support & corruption those leaders got richer and richer

Industrialization

- Industries and “Big Business” grew in response to technological inventions such as the Bessemer Steel Process, which made steel stronger, easier & faster to produce. Electric power increased production in factories by lengthening the work day (**light bulb**) and making faster machines.
 - **Electricity**, mass communication, and shipping. **allowed factories to produce more, at a faster rate & more efficient**
 - **Thomas Edison (influence of light bulb = longer working hours)**
- Large numbers of immigrants provided industrialists with more workers. - eventually joined Labor Unions to protect their rights



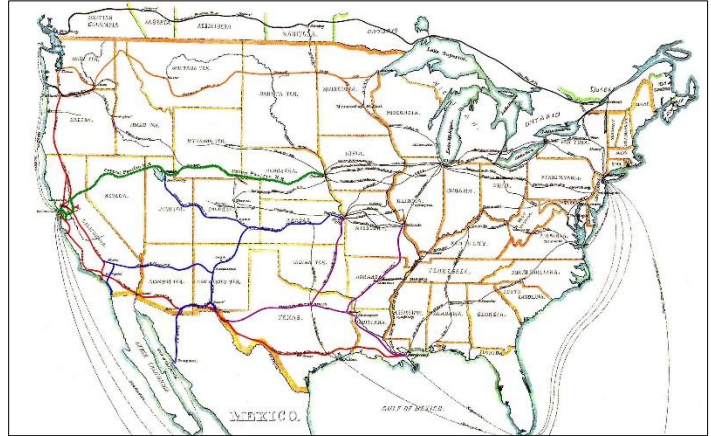
TECHNOLOGY

Impact on the nature of work:

- Inventions in technology led to longer workdays and higher levels of production (e.g., assembly line manufacturing).
- **Light bulbs helped factories remain open at night. Raised standard of living by bringing light into dark homes and tenement buildings**
- Transportation:
 - **Mass transportation systems facilitate access to jobs and recreation**
 - Raised standard of living by allowing people to have more housing & employment choices

Growth of railroads:

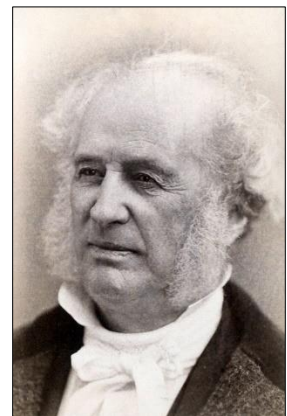
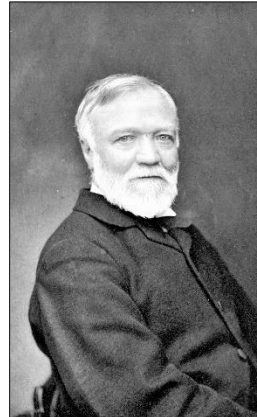
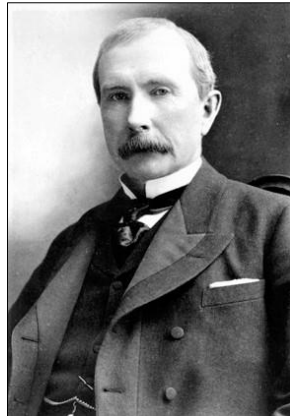
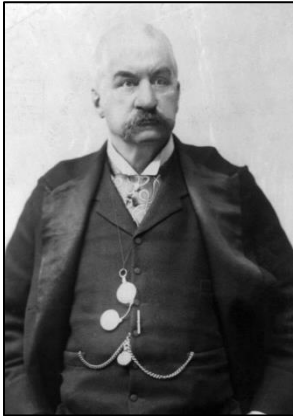
- **Transcontinental Railroad (connected the West-East coast built by Chinese & Irish immigrants & completed in 1869)**
- **Railroads grew in response to increased demands of industrialization & Western Expansion**
- **Land Grants provide for more expansion & increased settlement of the Great Plains**
- **Railroad shipping caused the growth of ranching, farming, & mining industries in the West.**
 - **Cattle Industry!** Westward expansion, growth of cities and RR = meatpacking became a major industry!
 - **RRs gave farmers/ranchers had access to distant markets**
 - **RR made it easier to travel and claim land out West**



Settlement of the Great Plains/Westward Expansion

- Located between South & Midwest regions to the east & the Rocky Mountains to the west; experience the greatest extremes in temperature - Winters are cold & snowy, while summers bring hot, dry winds; the land is ideal for farming.
 - **The Homestead Act (land grant) encouraged settlement by giving people land out West to live/work.** "Homesteaders " lived lonely difficult lives where *Access to timber was limited and there was little transportation*
 - **Dawes Act-1887-** divided Tribal Native American lands into allotments for individual Indians so they could farm lands individually like Europeans ("Whites")
 - **Klondike Gold Rush** – a migration by an estimated 100,000 prospectors to the Klondike region of the Yukon in north-western Canada between 1896 & 1899. The finding of Gold triggered a stampede of would-be prospectors. Some became wealthy, but the majority did not.

Big business/Industrialists – ENTREPRENEURS



J. P Morgan Chase Banking Industry	John D. Rockefeller Oil Industry	Andrew Carnegie Steel Industry	Cornelius Vanderbilt Railroad Industry
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- **Entrepreneurs** – start a business, introduce new ideas & technology
- **Industrialists** used Horizontal & Vertical Alignment to reduce competition & expand their companies.
 - Reduction of competition led to the creation of monopolies and trusts.
 - Laissez-faire government- “hands off” (little or no government regulation of US businesses)
 - Used their connections with corrupt government officials for material gain and political power
- **Philanthropists** -a person who promotes the welfare of others, especially by the donation of money to good causes. Especially the contribution to education and the arts (schools, libraries, etc...)
 - Socio-economic divisions widened as industries grew. (Rich=richer/Poor=poorer)

Labor Unions

- Sweatshops: a factory, especially the clothing industry, where workers are employed at low wages for long hours and under poor conditions
- Labor Union: An organized association of workers formed to protect the rights & interests of the workers.
- Labor leaders criticized owners for reducing competition, low wages & unsafe working conditions
- **Factory workers formed and joined labor unions in order to engage in collective bargaining with employers for better pay and conditions.**
- Businesses tried to prevent labor unions through loyalty oaths, undercover detectives, blacklisting, & lockout.
- CLOSED SHOPS-unions forced businesses to hire only union members (strengthened the union).
- Labor Union tactics: strikes, boycotts
 - Many workers went on strike in the 1880s.
 - 3 significant events of the time period included the “Great Strikes,”: Homestead, Pullman, and Haymarket Riot.
- Knights of Labor (1st nationwide industrial union), AFL (American Federation of Labor)

AFL-CIO



ACTS (Government attempts at Industry Regulation)

- 1890 Sherman Antitrust Act- attempt to regulate **monopolies**- but it didn't work
- **Interstate Commerce Act – 1887** - established the federal government's right to oversee railroad activities



GROWTH OF POPULATION = URBANIZATION

- **Rural to urban migration!** People left farms to live/work in cities because of better \$/job
- Large influxes of immigrants caused rapid growth in ports of entry (NY, LA) and cities with heavy industry (Chicago, Pittsburgh).
 - **Growth of ethnic neighborhoods- tenements, skyscrapers, mass transit**
 - **Early 1800 Immigrants: Eastern European origins - Protestant (Germany)**
 - **Late 1800 immigrants: Western European origins – Catholic (Polish, Italian, Russia,)**
- **Increased POPULATION led to need for more food. More food means more farmland needs to be created by cutting down the natural habitat (forests, etc.) and planting crops**
- Housing and land availability decreased in the Northeast due to increased population.
 - Overcrowding in cities= Pollution of cities and waterways ,human health and quality of life decreased
- Pollution of cities, air & waterways increased due to overcrowding of cities
 - Human health and quality of life decreased as a result of overcrowding

Social Issues

Women	Native Americans	Children
Many young, single women worked in factories that made textiles & earned lower than men's wages	Children were taken away from their homes (traditional Native American culture) and raised in "Indian" boarding schools to become assimilated (Americanized)	Many children worked in factories, performing dangerous jobs & paid lower wages than adult workers.

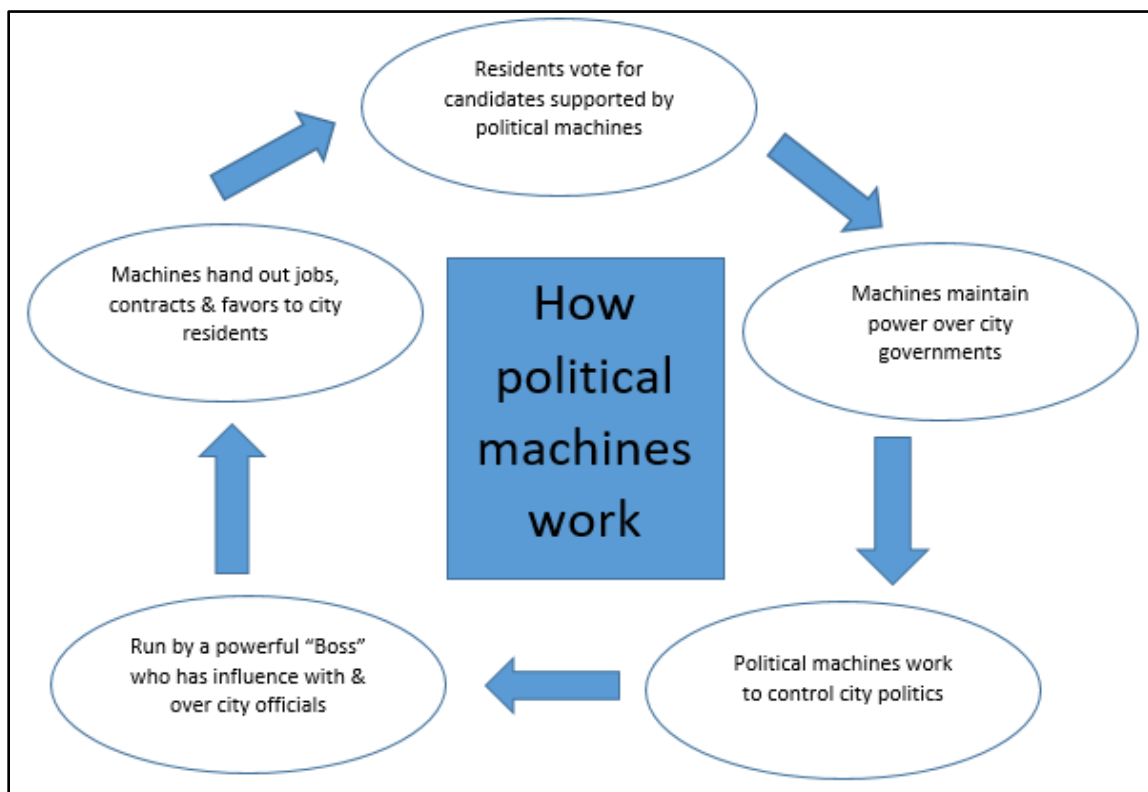
Immigrants

- 1890's more than half of all immigrants in US were from eastern & southern Europe
 - Push factors = religious persecution, famine, war, political turmoil
 - Pull factors = economic opportunities, freedom, equality
 - Ellis Island –New York (European immigrants processed), Angel Island California (Asian immigrants processed)
 - Experience at Ellis & Angel Island included physical examinations, interrogation, language, and intelligence testing, etc.
 - Faced language and cultural barriers, and sometimes were separated from family members, detained for health or legal reasons, or deported before entering the US.
- Immigrants often crowded into city tenements & faced the threat of poverty & often struggled to survive due to competition for jobs and living space.
- Nativism: Natural born citizens who wanted No more immigrants! Was based on competition for resources. (Jobs, living space, etc.) created tension and division between racial and ethnic groups;
 - Some minority groups faced exclusion from employment or housing.
 - **Irish immigrants** – came to America to escape poverty and the potato famine. When they arrived they were discriminated against for being Roman Catholic, willing to work for low wages and overall different culture from previous Protestant immigrants
 - The Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the US because people were worried about competition for jobs
 - Immigrants were encouraged to assimilate into American culture.
 - Public schools were "Americanization" centers for new immigrants to learn English and patriotism.



CITY POLITICS

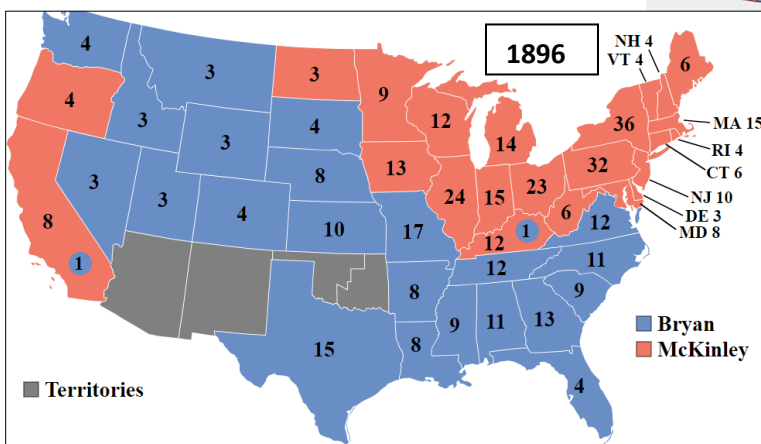
- City Politics (see diagram below)
 - **Political Machines-** organized groups of politicians who had two main goals: get the group's candidates elected to government and use that power to make leaders rich. They bought votes to make sure they were elected
 - **Tammany Hall** – New York political machine 1800' (William "Boss" Tweed) – head of New York's Tammany Hall



Federal POLITICS

<p>What are 3rd Parties? How do they start?</p> <p>*3rd parties are political parties that gain influence even though they are not 1 of the 2 major parties</p> <p>*They start as single issue parties often focusing on one ideological, philosophical or economic issue</p>	<p>How do 3rd parties affect elections?</p> <p>*They pull votes from another candidate causing that candidate to lose</p>
<p>What is the role of 3rd parties?</p> <p>*Influence elections</p> <p>*Gain some seats in Congress</p> <p>*Bring awareness to major issues</p> <p>*Force the 2 major parties to address the issues</p>	<p>Who are the 3rd parties of earlier Eras?</p> <p>*Populist Party</p> <p>*Progressive party</p>

- **Populist Party** -1890s; an agrarian party made up of poor Southern **farmers** who faced problems such as: farm prices dropped due to technology, high tariffs raised price of equipment, & Railroads set high freight charges, deflation due to money supply (Interstate Commerce Act-1887)
 - opposed banks, railroads, & upper class;
 - wanted regulation of railroad freight charges, graduated income tax and **FREE Silver** (wanted the Government to make coins out of Silver to keep inflation low (inflation is the value of \$))
 - William Jennings Bryan most popular candidate
- Civil service reform - because of President James Garfield assassination
 - 1883 Pendleton Act- did away with the Spoils System; set up civil service system- replaced Spoils System (SPOILS SYSTEM ENDS)



TEKS:

US 2(A) identify the major characteristics that define an historical era;

US 2(B) identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present and describe their defining characteristics;

US 3(A) analyze political issues such as Indian policies, the growth of political machines, civil service reform, and the beginnings of Populism;

US 3(B) analyze economic issues such as industrialization, the growth of railroads, the growth of labor unions, farm issues, the cattle industry boom, the rise of entrepreneurship, free enterprise, and the pros and cons of big business;

US 3(C) analyze social issues affecting women, minorities, children, immigrants, urbanization, the Social Gospel, and philanthropy of industrialists; and

US 3(D) describe the optimism of the many immigrants who sought a better life in America.

US 5(B) evaluate the impact of muckrakers and reform leaders such as Upton Sinclair, Susan B. Anthony, Ida B. Wells, and W. E. B. DuBois on American society; and

US 12(B) identify and explain reasons for changes in political boundaries such as those resulting from statehood and international conflicts.

US 13(A) analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States, including western expansion, rural to urban, the Great Migration, and the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt; and

US 13(B) analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from legal and illegal immigration to the United States.

US 15(A) describe how the economic impact of the Transcontinental Railroad and the Homestead Act contributed to the close of the frontier in the late 19th century;

US 15(B) describe the changing relationship between the federal government and private business, including the costs and benefits of laissez-faire, anti-trust acts, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Pure Food and Drug Act;

US 24(B) evaluate the contributions of significant political and social leaders in the United States such as Andrew Carnegie, Thurgood Marshall, Billy Graham, Barry Goldwater, Sandra Day O'Connor, and Hillary Clinton.

US 26(B) discuss the Americanization movement to assimilate immigrants and American Indians into American culture;

US 27(A) explain the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations such as electric power, telephone and satellite communications, petroleum-based products, steel production, and computers on the economic development of the United States;

US 28(B) explain how space technology and exploration improve the quality of life;

Released Test Questions:

2013: Q18, Q39, Q52, Q47, Q58, Q64

2014: Q46, Q40, Q22

2015: Q56, Q42, Q21, Q26, Q11, Q64

2016: Q33, Q9, Q8, Q1, Q40, Q19, Q61, Q57, Q45

2017: Q62, Q27, Q47, Q30, Q25, Q37, Q45, Q20, Q49, Q58

2018: Q58, Q29, Q40, Q18, Q37, Q1, Q62

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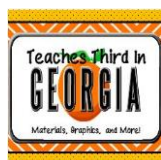
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