Unit 2—Industrialism

Chapter 5.1

1. Following the Civil War, the United States begins a transition from an economy and society primarily based on agriculture to an industrial nation; one of the greatest in the world!
2. Name five reasons for American Industrialism and explain the meaning of each.
3. Who is Henry Bessemer? Why is he important? (pg. 197)
4. Who is Alexander Graham Bell?
5. What impact does Christopher Sholes’s invention of the typewriter have on women?
6. Who is Thomas Edison?
7. Laissez-faire:

Chapter 5.2

1. Name 3 positive impacts of railroads (don’t over-think):
2. Name 3 continuous problems from the railroads:
3. What is a robber baron?
4. What was the purpose of the Interstate Commerce Act/Commission (Chapter 6.3)?
5. Was the ICC successful? Why or why not (Chapter 6.3)?

Chapter 5.3

1. What is a captain of industry?
2. What is the significance of Andrew Carnegie?
3. What is the difference between horizontal and vertical integration? Name the business leader known for using each business strategy.
4. What is the Gospel of Wealth as used by Carnegie (Chapter 6.3)?
5. What is the significance of John D. Rockefeller?
6. What is a trust? What is a monopoly? How are the two concepts related?
7. What was the purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act? Was it successful? Why or why not?
8. What is laissez-faire? Why is it an important concept to the United States? Why did business leaders use it to justify their practices?
9. What is Social Darwinism (Chapter 6.3)? How was it applied to business and economics in the Industrial Age?

Chapter 5.4

1. Why did workers decide labor unions were a good idea? What were the main problems the labor unions set out to address?
2. The **Triangle Shirtwaist Fire** exemplifies the need for labor unions. What happened here?
3. What was the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and who was its leader?
4. Name and explain the 2 concepts used by the AFL:
5. Describe what happened in the three following events that caused the government to be concerned about labor unions: A. Haymarket Affair; B. Homestead Steel Strike; C. Pullman Company Strike:
6. Some other labor unions that made a difference for workers during the Industrial Age were the **Knights of Labor**, the **American Railway Union,** and the **Industrial Workers of the World.**

Chapter 6.1

1. Why are the late 1800s referred to as the “Gilded Age”?
2. What was the main reason for the population explosion of the Gilded Age?
3. Prior to 1890 where did most immigrants come from? What about after 1890?
4. Name 4 reasons for mass immigration.
5. Where did most of these immigrants settle? Why?
6. Describe **Ellis Island** and **Angel Island.**
7. Examine the “melting pot” mentality vs. the “salad bowl” mentality of immigrants in the U.S.
8. Name 2 reasons for anti-immigrant sentiment during the Gilded Age.
9. Nativism:
10. What was the **Chinese Exclusion Act** and **Gentleman’s Agreement**? What was their common purpose?

Chapter 6.2

1. What is **urbanization**? Why did it occur during the Gilded Age?
2. Describe the problems in the following areas of life during the Gilded Age:
	1. Housing- d. Sanitation
	2. Transportation- e. Crime
	3. Water- f. Fire
3. What is a **political machine**? How did they gain power? What is the name of the most famous one?
4. What is the purpose of a **political boss**? Who was the most famous one?
5. Briefly describe the relationship between political machines and the immigrants.

Chapter 6.3

1. How did the Social Gospel Movement and the Settlement Houses try to address some of the problems of the Gilded Age?
2. Who is Jane Addams? Why is she important?
3. Explain the concept of **patronage**. Why is this so bad?
4. What happened to President Garfield because of the patronage/spoils system?
5. Explain the purpose of the **Pendleton Civil Service Act**.