**Instructions: Use the textbook to identify the following terms. Be prepared to match these terms to definitions on Reading Quiz #6.1 (Chapters 16-17) and Reading Quiz #6.2 (Chapters 18-19).**

**CHAPTER 16**

**The Rise of Industrial America, 1865—1900**

**Transportation (WXT)**

1. Cornelius Vanderbilt
2. Eastern trunk lines
3. transcontinental railroads
4. Union Pacific
5. Central Pacific
6. American Railroad Association (ARA)
7. railroads and time zones
8. speculation and overbuilding
9. Jay Gould
10. rebates and pools
11. bankruptcy of railroads
12. Panic of 1893

**Large Scale Industry (WXT)**

1. causes of industrial growth
2. Andrew Carnegie
3. vertical integration
4. United States Steel
5. John D. Rockefeller
6. horizontal integration
7. Standard Oil Trust
8. interlocking directorates
9. J.P. Morgan

**Organized Labor (WXT)**

1. causes of labor discontent
2. anti-union tactics
3. Railroad Strike of 1877
4. Knights of Labor
5. Haymarket bombing
6. American Federation of Labor (AFL)
7. Samuel Gompers
8. Pullman Strike
9. Eugene Debs

**Work and Migration (WXT, PEO)**

1. railroad workers: Chinese, Irish, veterans
2. white-collar workers
3. expanding middle class
4. factory wage earners
5. women and children factory workers
6. women clerical workers

**Ideas, Beliefs (CUL)**

1. Protestant work ethic
2. Adam Smith
3. laissez-faire capitalism
4. concentration of wealth
5. Social Darwinism
6. William Graham Sumner
7. survival of the fittest
8. “Gospel of Wealth”

**Technology (WXT)**

1. Second Industrial Revolution
2. Bessemer process
3. Transatlantic cable
4. Alexander Graham Bell
5. telephone
6. Thomas Edison
7. Menlo Park research laboratory
8. electric power
9. lighting
10. George Westinghouse
11. Eastman’s Kodak camera

**Marketing (WXT)**

1. large department stores
2. R.H. Macy
3. mail-order companies
4. Sears-Roebuck
5. packaged foods
6. refrigeration
7. canning
8. Gustavus Swift
9. advertising
10. consumer economy

**Role of Government (WXT)**

1. federal land grants and loans
2. fraud and corruption
3. **Crédit** Mobilier
4. Interstate Commerce Act of 1886
5. anti-trust movement
6. Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890
7. *United States v. E.C. Knight* (1895)

**CHAPTER 17**

**The Last West and New South, 1865—1900**

**Western Environment (GEO)**

1. Great American Desert
2. buffalo herds
3. Great Plains
4. mineral resources

**Western Development (WXT)**

1. mining frontier (boomtowns)
2. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
3. commercial cities
4. longhorns
5. cattle drives
6. barbed wire
7. Joseph Glidden
8. Homestead Act

**American Indians (MIG, POL)**

1. Great Plains tribes
2. Southwest tribes
3. federal treaty policies
4. causes of “Indian Wars”
5. Little Big Horn
6. assimilationists
7. Helen Hunt Jackson
8. Dawes Act of 1887
9. Ghost Dance Movement
10. Indian Reorganization Act of 1934

**Mexican Americans (PEO)**

1. Mexican War aftermath
2. Spanish-speaking areas
3. migration for jobs

**Conservation Movement (GEO)**

1. deforestation
2. Yellowstone
3. Yosemite
4. Department of the Interior
5. conservationists and preservationists
6. John Muir
7. Sierra Club

**Southern Development (WXT)**

1. “New South”
2. Henry Grady
3. Birmingham (steel)
4. Memphis (lumber)
5. Richmond (tobacco)
6. integrated rail network
7. agricultural dominance
8. sharecropping
9. tenant farming
10. George Washington Carver
11. Tuskegee Institute

**Racial Discrimination (MIG, POL)**

1. white supremacists
2. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
3. Jim Crow Laws
4. literacy tests
5. poll taxes
6. grandfather clauses
7. lynch mobs
8. economic discrimination
9. African American migration
10. Ida B. Wells
11. Booker T. Washington
12. economic cooperation

**Farm Protests Movement (POL)**

1. crop price deflation
2. railroads and middlemen
3. National Grange
4. Oliver H. Kelly
5. cooperatives
6. Granger Laws
7. *Munn v. Illinois* (1877)
8. *Wabash v. Illinois* (1866)
9. Interstate Commerce Commission
10. Ocala Platform of 1890

**Frontier Closing (CUL)**

1. Census of 1890
2. Frederick Jackson Turner
3. “The Significance of the Frontier in American History”
4. role of cities

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**CHAPTER 18**

**The Growth of Cities and American Culture, 1861—1900**

**Immigration (MIG, POL)**

1. causes of immigration
2. “Old” Immigrants
3. “New” Immigrants
4. Statue of Liberty
5. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
6. Immigration Act of 1882
7. Contract Labor Act of 1885
8. American Protective Association (APA)
9. Ellis island, 1892
10. melting pot vs. cultural diversity

**City Growth (MIG, POL)**

1. causes of migration
2. streetcar cities
3. steel-framed buildings
4. tenements, poverty
5. ethnic neighborhoods
6. residential suburbs
7. politic machines
8. William “Boss” Tweed
9. Tammany Hall
10. urban reformers
11. “City Beautiful” Movement

**Reformers (CUL)**

1. Henry George
2. Edward Bellamy
3. Jane Addams
4. settlement houses
5. Social Gospel
6. Walter Rauschenbusch
7. Cardinal Gibbons
8. Dwight Moody
9. Salvation Army
10. family size, divorce
11. Susan B. Anthony
12. National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
13. Francis Willard
14. Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
15. Anti-Saloon League
16. Carry Nation

**Education (CUL)**

1. kindergarten
2. public high school
3. college elective system
4. Johns Hopkins University

**Professions (CUL)**

1. new social sciences
2. Oliver Wendell Holmes
3. Clarence Darrow
4. W.E.B Du Bois

**Arts and Writing (CUL)**

1. Realism
2. Naturalism
3. Mark Twain
4. Stephen Crane
5. Jack London
6. Theodore Dreiser
7. Impressionism

**Architecture (CUL)**

1. Romanesque style
2. Louis Sullivan
3. Frank Lloyd Wright
4. “form follows function”
5. Frederick Law Olmstead
6. Landscape architecture

**Popular Culture (CUL)**

1. growth of leisure time
2. John Philip Sousa
3. jazz, blues, ragtime
4. mass circulation newspapers
5. Joseph Pulitzer
6. William Randolph Hearst
7. *Ladies Home Journal*
8. Barnum and Bailey
9. “Buffalo Bill” Wild West Show
10. spectator sports, boxing and baseball
11. amateur sports, bicycling and tennis
12. social class and discrimination
13. corner saloon and pool halls

**CHAPTER 19**

**The Politics of the Gilded Age, 1877—1900**

**Political Stalemate (POL)**

1. lassiez-faire economics and politics
2. divided electorate
3. “Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion”
4. divided government
5. weak presidents
6. Patronage politics
7. Corrupt politicians

**Republican Party (POL)**

1. Union veterans, “bloody shirt”
2. Whig past, pro-business
3. Hamiltonian tradition
4. social reformers, temperance
5. Anglo-Saxon heritage
6. Protestant religion
7. African Americans

**Democratic Party (POL)**

1. Former Confederacy, “Solid South”
2. states’ rights, limited government
3. Jeffersonian tradition
4. big-city political machines
5. immigrant vote
6. against prohibition
7. Catholic, Lutherans, Jews

**Patronage Issue (POL)**

1. federal government jobs
2. Stalwarts, Half-breeds, and Mugwumps
3. Election of 1880
4. Assassination of James Garfield
5. Chester Arthur
6. Pendleton Act of 1883
7. civil service reform
8. Election of 1884
9. Grover Cleveland

**Tariff Issue (POL, WXT)**

1. high tariff
2. business vs. consumers
3. Cleveland threatens to lower tariff
4. McKinley Tariff of 1890
5. Wilson-Gorman Tariff of 1894
6. Dingley Tariff of 1897—46.5%

**Money Supply (WXT, POL)**

1. “hard” money vs. “soft” money
2. banks, creditors vs. debtors
3. Panic of 1873, “Crime of 73”
4. Specie Resumption Act of 1875
5. Greenback Party
6. James B. Weaver
7. Bland-Allison Act of 1878
8. Sherman Silver Purchase Act 1890
9. J.P. Morgan bail out
10. repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act

**Rise of Discontent (POL)**

1. Election of 1888
2. Benjamin Harrison
3. “Billion Dollar Congress”
4. rise of the Populist Party
5. Farmers’ Alliances in South and West
6. Alliance of whites and blacks in South
7. Thomas Watson
8. Reformers vs. racism in the South
9. Omaha Platform
10. government regulation and ownership
11. Election of 1892
12. Grover Cleveland
13. Panic of 1893
14. Coxey’s Army, March of Washington
15. *Coin’s Financial School* by William H. Harvey

**Election of 1896 (POL)**

1. William Jennings Bryan
2. “Cross of Gold” Speech
3. fusion of Democrats and Populists
4. unlimited coinage of silver 16 to 1
5. “Gold Bug” Democrats
6. Mark Hanna, money and mass media
7. William McKinley
8. gold standard and higher tariff
9. rise of modern urban-industrial society
10. decline of traditional rural-agriculture
11. start of the modern presidency
12. Era of Republican dominance