

Syllabus and Study Guide

Unit 2: Industrialism, Immigration, Urbanization, the Gilded Age and Progressivism

Checkpoint Directions: For each of the 4 paragraphs in the reading below, write a 5 word or less summary phrase that contains the "big picture" idea of the paragraph.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Shifting Gears in a New Century

#1
American cities sizzled with energy in the first years of the twentieth century. Overnight, dirt roads became rowdy neighborhood streets filled with farm families, immigrants, and African Americans from the South who poured into cities. In 1908, a young Brooklyn teacher described her third-grade class in a letter to her mother: "There are twenty-eight students. Six speak English, and the rest speak eight other languages, of which I know a few words of only three. We use sign language and get along as best we can."

#2
New inventions changed the way nearly everyone lived. Between 1875 and 1925, Americans were introduced to electric lights, movies, radios, telephones, bicycles, airplanes, subway trains, typewriters, washers, dryers, irons, refrigerators, cars, and tractors. Engineers used new ways of making steel to send buildings up into the clouds and stretch bridges across even the widest rivers. They built one steamship that was four blocks long. It was called the *Titanic*.

#3
By 1880, nearly 20 percent of all workers were fifteen or younger. "The most beautiful sight we see is a child at labor," said the founder of the Coca-Cola Company. Families came to depend on the incomes of children, who worked long hours and struggled to stay awake as increasingly powerful machines ground on. "We don't have many accidents," one mill owner told a government investigator. "Once in a while a hand gets mashed, or a foot, but it doesn't amount to anything."

#4
The children fought back. Young millworkers, stitchers, miners, and newsboys—even golf caddies—joined and led strikes for higher pay, shorter hours, and safer conditions. It may be that young Americans never worked or played harder, or suffered more, than in the tough, raucous years of the early twentieth century.

Possible Factual Content for this Unit

Directions for Study Guide: Review classwork each night and before the test date, make sure you have answered all Essential Questions and defined terms on your own paper. If you are HONORS, the Connection to Today sections are required. For academic classes, you can do this for extra credit. Grade will be as follows:

- 0%: did not attempt
- 60%: below average attempt at answering all parts
- 80%: average attempt at all parts
- 100%: above average attempt at answering all parts

Tentative Test Date/Notebook Unit 2/Study Guide Unit 2 on: _____

I. The expansion of industry and technology.

Essential Questions:

- A) Explain how increasing immigration and urbanization fueled the expansion of U.S. industrialization during the late 1800's.
- B) How did innovations of the Gilded Age improve the lives of Americans?
- C) How did innovations of the Gilded Age create problems for urban Americans?

Terms: innovation vs invention, industrialization, urbanization, immigration, lack of government regulation, Bessemer Process, Thomas Alva Edison, George Westinghouse, Alexander Graham Bell, typewriter

Connections to Today: Using the innovation of modern computers and smartphones, how do these technologies both improve and create problems for urban America?

II. The Men Who Made America – Computer Lab Research and Activity

Essential Questions:

- A) What innovations or inventions did the men + industrialists use to become wealthy and powerful?
- B) Describe some positive effects on society from these "captains of industry".
- C) Describe some negative effects on society from these "robber barons".

Terms: vertical and horizontal integration, Social Darwinism, trusts and monopolies, entrepreneur industrialists: Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt

Connections to Today: Think of a current powerful businessman or entrepreneur and describe ways he or she might be considered a "captain of industry" AND a "robber baron".

III. Rise of Labor Unions

Essential Questions:

- A) What were challenges of factory and other unskilled workers during the Gilded Age?
- B) In what ways did these workers combat terrible working conditions?
- C) Overall, describe the results of labor union activity by 1900 for both workers and business.

Terms: sweatshop, labor union, strikes, collective bargaining, organized labor, Great Strike of 1877, Samuel Gompers, American Federation of Labor (AFL), Eugene V. Debs, Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), Haymarket Riot, anarchist, socialist, strike-breaking

Connections to Today: Describe some current struggles of low wage and unskilled workers that unions might help

IV. Immigration

Essential Questions:

- A) How could immigrants expect to be treated when they finally arrived on America's shores during the late 1800's and early 1900's?
- B) What changes did cities undergo as the nation's population grew?
- C) In what ways did native Americans react to increasing immigration?

Terms: nativism, xenophobia, Ellis Island, Angel Island, Chinese Exclusion Act, Immigration Acts of 1800s

Connections to Today: What are reasons people emigrate to America today? What struggles and challenges do immigrants in America have today?

V. Cartoons vs. corruption. Shady politics during the Gilded Age

- A) How did corrupt politicians gain power and get elected during the Gilded Age?
- B) Describe ways in which these political machines maintained power and wealth while in office.
- C) How did political cartoons help bring the guilty to justice?

Terms: Gilded Age, political machine, Boss Tweed, Thomas Nast, civil service, kickbacks

Connections to Today: In what ways do politicians today gain power and money? How can a responsible citizen prevent corruption in politics today?

VI. Roots of Progressive Reform

Essential Questions:

- D) What social, political and economic problems existed during the Gilded Age that sparked the need for reform?
- E) Explain the "big picture" goals of the Progressive Era reformers and muckrakers.
- F) Why did certain groups of people oppose progressive reforms?

Terms: progressivism, reform, to advocate, socialism, capitalism, utopia, Social Darwinism, competition, free market, muckrakers, Social Gospel, Josiah Strong, Upton Sinclair, Ida Tarbell, Frank Norris, Lincoln Steffens

Connections to Today: Who are some "modern day" muckraking journalists, either in print or in media? How can YOU make a change and raise awareness today?

VII. Social Progressive Reforms

Essential Questions:

- D) In what ways was education for children and immigrants changing during this era?
- E) In what ways was day to day urban life changing during this era?
- F) Explain the rise of the temperance movement and the solutions proposed by advocates.

Terms: leisure time, spectator sports, amusement parks, national parks, landscape architecture, nickelodeons, kinoscope, Vaudeville, automobiles, kindergartens, child labor, temperance, settlement houses, social workers, Hull House, YMCA, Salvation Army, American Birth Control League, Prohibition, 18th Amendment, John Dewey, Margaret Sanger, Carrie A. Nations, Jane Addams

VIII. Political Progressive Reforms

Essential Questions:

- A) In what ways was political reform successful at the local and state level?
- B) In what ways was political reform successful at the federal (national) level?
- C) Who were the Presidents of the Progressive Era?

Terms: political machines, initiative, referendum, recall, secret ballot, city manager/council systems, progressive era presidents, Elections of 1912, Bull Moose Party, 16th Amendment, 17th Amendment, 19th Amendment, suffrage, suffragette, Alice Paul

IX. Economic Progressive Reforms

Essential Questions:

- A) In what ways were economic reform attempted of trust?
- B) What progressive changes occurred in industry and factories?
- C) In what ways did the federal government reform the health of the money supply?

Terms: economy, good trusts vs bad trusts, monopolies, "trust busting", "gas and water socialism", 16th Amendment, Federal Reserve Bank, The Jungle, Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, laissez-faire economics, American Bar Association, Henry Ford's progressive factory system

Connections to Today: What are some political/social or economic reforms you think need to occur in America?