

## 6.10-6.13 AMSCO Reading Guide

Complete the following reading guide in its entirety using sections 6.10-6.13 of AMSCO.

*Your answers should be in a different color font!*

### 6.8 | Immigration and Migration in the Gilded Age

**Learning Objective:** Explain how cultural and economic factors affected migration over time.

#### Growth of Immigration

What happened to the U.S. population in the last half of the 19th century? How much of that population growth is attributed to the immigration boom?

Describe the events that **pushed** people out of Europe:



Describe the **pull factors** that brought people to the United States:



What made it possible for so many people to migrate to the U.S.?

Describe the **"old" immigrants** who entered the U.S. in the mid-19th century:

Describe the **"new" immigrants** who entered the U.S. in the late-19th and early-20th centuries:

What caused the first large migration of Asians to the U.S.?

#### Immigration and the Growth of Cities

By what year did more people live in urban areas than rural areas?

What groups of people moved into cities during this time period?

What contributed to the class, race, ethnic, and cultural divisions in American society?

What was life like in **tenement apartments**?

Describe the characteristics of **ethnic neighborhoods**:

What was the result of this massive immigration?

### 6.9 | Responses to Immigration in the Gilded Age

**Learning Objectives:** Explain the various responses to immigration in the period over time.

#### Opposition to Immigration

Describe why each group supported efforts to limit immigration:

- Labor Unions:
- Employers:
- Nativists:
- Social Darwinists:

What was the **Chinese Exclusion Act**?

What did immigrants who passed through **Ellis Island** in New York have to do?

How did all of these restrictions impact immigration?

#### Boss and Machine Politics

What was a **political machine** and why did they welcome immigrants?

What kinds of services did political machines provide in cities?

What were some negatives of the political machines?

### **Settlement Houses**

What were **settlement houses**? Who lived there and why?

What was **Hull House**? Who founded it?

What kinds of services did settlement houses provide?

## **6.10 | Development of the Middle Class**

**Learning Objective:** Explain the causes of increased economic opportunity and its effects on society.

### **The Expanding Middle Class**

What different groups of people made up the growing **middle class**?

### **The Gospel of Wealth**

Who wrote the "**Gospel of Wealth**" and what did it call for?

### **Working Women**

What kinds of **professional** jobs did women take in this time?

### **Impact of Income on Urban Development**

What became the hallmark of middle class living?

What was the "**City Beautiful**" movement?

### **Changes in Education**

How did public education change at this time?

What led to a massive boost in college education, and what changes took place in higher education?

What are the **social sciences**, and what are some examples of social science disciplines?

### **Growth of Popular Culture**

What became big business for the expanding middle class in the late 19th century?

What contribution did **William Randolph Hearst** make to newspapers?

What were the various types of entertainment that were popular in this age?

Describe the increasing demand for musical appearances throughout the period:

What major spectator sports developed and grew during the period?

## **6.11 | Reform in the Gilded Age**

**Learning Objectives:** Explain how different reform movements responded to the rise of industrial capitalism in the Gilded Age

What allowed many reform movements to grow?

### **Awakening of Reform**

What inspired reform mindedness in the middle class?

Outline the impact of the following **authors**:

- ❖ Henry George:
  - Book:
  - Book Premise:
  - Proposed Solution:
- ❖ Edward Bellamy:
  - Book:
  - Vision:

What was the impact of these two books?

### **Religion**

Why did **Roman Catholicism** grow in the US?

Describe the actions of the following:

- Cardinal James Gibbon:
- Dwight Moody:
- The Salvation Army:

### **Social Gospel Movement**

What was the **social gospel**?

What did they believe?

Who was **Walter Rauschenbush** and what did he advocate for?

Settlement workers like **Jane Addams** crusaded for? They were early precursors to what modern career?

What was the result of urban life in the family?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Who helped found the **National American Woman Suffrage Association**? What was their goal?

What was the first state to give women the vote and when?

What was the **Woman's Christian Temperance Union**?

What was the **Anti-Saloon League**?

What action did **Carry A. Nation** take?

### Literature and the Arts

Most art moved towards what in this time?

Who was the first great **realist** author? What did he write and what did it depict?

What was **naturalism**?

Describe the impact of the following authors:

Add the year after the -	Book[s] Title	Impact/Description
Mark Twain -		
Stephen Crane -		
Jack London -		
Theodor Dreiser -		

Describe the impact of the following **artists/events**. Include what style they used:

- Winslow Homer -
  
- Thomas Eakins -
  
- James McNeil Whistler -
  
- Mary Cassatt -
  
- George Bellows of the Ashcan School -

→ Armory Show -

Describe the impact of the following individuals on **architecture**:

→ Henry Hobson Richardson -

→ Louis Sullivan -

→ Frank Lloyd Wright -

→ Frederick Law Olmsted -

## 6.12 | Controversies over the Role of Government in the Gilded Age

**Learning Objectives:** Explain continuities and changes in the role of the government in the US economy.

What two ideas encouraged the “do-little” government of this time period?

Business leaders of the time opposed government actions to do what?

How did the federal government support the economy, despite the little power they had to do so?

### **Government Actions**

How did the government support the rail business?

Why?

Describe the corruption that took place during the **Credit Mobilier Scandal**:

What was the Supreme Court ruling in *Wabash v Illinois*?

What was the Interstate **Commerce Act of 1887**?

What was the Interstate **Commerce Commission**?

What was the result of the IOC?

What was the **Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890** and why was it passed?

What was determined in the cause *United States v. E.C. Knight Co.*?

How did the US expand its foreign policy at this time?

### Political Issues

What governments were left to deal with the problems of industrialization?

### Civil Service Reform

What did the **Pendleton Act of 1881** establish? What was the goal of this commission?

What did this law prohibit?

Politicians now had to rely on who to fund their campaign?

What is the **"money issue"**?

Why did debtors and farmers want more **"soft money"** in circulation?

1.

2.

What did many people blame the **Panic of 1873** on?

What is **"hard money"** and who supported this?

Who made up the **Greenback Party**?

What ended the Greenback party?

What is the **Crime of 1873**?

What was the **Bland - Allison Act**?

Why did some oppose **tariffs** at this time?

What public concerns were growing in the 1880s?

## 6.13 | Politics in the Gilded Age

### Historical Developments

**Learning Objectives:** Explain the similarities and differences between the political parties during the Gilded Age.

Describe politics in the US post civil war:

#### Political Stalemate

Characterize election **campaigns** from this era:

Voter turnout was \_\_\_\_\_

Describe party identification at this time:

What became more important than policy at this time?

What were **mugwumps**?

Why is this considered a low point in American politics?

How did the republican party keep voters from going to the democratic party?

Who usually supported the republicans?

What did the republicans typically support?

Where did Democrats consistently win elections?

Who typically supported the democratic party?

What did they typically support?

Why did both parties tend to avoid taking a stand on controversial issues?

### **Rise of the Populists**

What disrupted American politics in the 1890s?

What happened in **Omaha, Nebraska** in 1892?

The **Omaha Platform** called for the following political changes:

1.

2.

Economic changes:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Why was the **Populist** movement considered revolutionary?

Who was **Thomas Watson** and what did he advocate for?

Why did the Populist nominee in the 1892 presidential election fail to win voters in the north?

The South?

Why was **Grover Cleveland** able to beat out **President Harrison**?

### **Depression Politics**

What happened during the **Panic of 1893**?

How many people were unemployed?

What was Cleveland's response?

Why did Cleveland repeal the **Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890**?

What actions did Cleveland take that alienated the average American?

One popular move, however, was the **Wilson - Gorman Tariff in 1894** which

- 1.
- 2.

In response, the **Supreme Court** \_\_\_\_\_ made the income tax unconstitutional.

What was **Jacob S. Coxey's** march to Washington and what did they want?

What ideas did the cartoon book **Coin's Financial School** spread?

### **Turning Point in American Politics: 1869**

What happened in the **congressional elections of 1894**?

### **Presidential Election of 1896**

Describe what Republicans advocated for at this time, and how they attacked Democrats:

Describe what Democrats advocated for at this time, and how they attacked Republicans:

What divided the democratic party in 1896?

What did **William Jennings Bryan** say in his "**Cross of Gold**" speech?

Why did the Populists also nominate Bryan?

What did "**Gold Bug**" republicans who were anti-silver do?

Who did the Republicans nominate and what did he support?

The republican platform promised what?

How did Bryan turn the tides in his favor?

How did the republicans raise money and why?

How did Republicans campaign with the media?

What events pushed McKinley to a decisive victory?

### **McKinley's Presidency**

What increased the money supply?

What was the result of this find?



What was the **Dingley Tariff of 1897**?

This election marked the end of what?

Why did the populist party decline, particularly in the South?

Which parties adopted populist ideas?

What marked the **era of Republican Dominance**?

The republican party morphed into the party of...

How did **Mark Hanna** change politics?

The election of 1896 was a win for..

Why is McKinley called the first modern president?

## DBQ Prompt

**Prompt:** Evaluate the extent to which technology transformed the United States economy in the period from 1865 to 1898.

*Sources for the prompt can be found on the Google Classroom page. Classroom Code: hm7roxlp  
Please email [cvrooman@bhprsd.org](mailto:cvrooman@bhprsd.org) with any questions.*

## LEQ Prompts

*LEQs are like DBQs... except there are no sources and you have to come up with the evidence. Use your historical knowledge to answer **ONE** of these questions to the best of your ability. Use your AMSCO period 6 sections to help you if need be.*

Pick **ONE** of the following prompts to answer in 3-4 paragraphs.

- *Try to have 2 pieces of specific evidence to support your argument.*

1. Evaluate the extent to which industrial capitalism fostered change in society in the period from 1865 to 1898.

2. Evaluate the extent to which the federal government's role in the economy in the period from 1865 to 1898 differed from its role before 1865.
3. Evaluate the extent to which immigration affected United States culture in the period from 1840 to 1898.
4. Evaluate the extent to which major political parties were similar during the Gilded Age.
5. Evaluate the extent to which reform movements responded to problems of industrialization in the period from 1865 to 1898.