

Unit 1: Creating a New America from 1860 to 1900 (Lessons 1-4)

Study Guide

The Unit Exam consists primarily of multiple choice questions in sets with different possible questions. The total value is 100 points. There are 25 questions **in sets** each at 4 points:

- 8 of the 25 questions come from Learning Quizzes (and concepts in Learning Quizzes help you understand content)
- 17 of them come from below.

The 5 *Ws* rule is a good guide to understanding the items below: you should know *Who*, *What*, *When*, *Where*, and *Why*—and sometimes *How*. The Instructor's Lessons provide visuals, frequently in tables, to help you compare facts to see similarities and differences. Use the Learning Quizzes listed **before** you use the Lesson.

Key background on the Gilded Age—and the future

1. 13th amendment
2. Defeat of the South, but Andrew Johnson
3. Southern black codes and race riots
4. Reconstruction, and military reconstruction
5. 14th amendment
 - “due process” and states
 - citizenship - and why necessary
6. 15th amendment
7. Scandals in Grant's terms
8. Election of 1876, Compromise of 1877, and troops

Lesson 1 -----

Use the **3 Learning Quizzes 1st**.

Gilded Age (meaning of the term)

9. Republican Party, policy pre-Civil War/post-secession
10. Republican party, early years of Gilded Age
11. Rise of Industrial Capitalism and:
 - Rockefeller and his industry
 - Carnegie and his industry
 - Horizontal integration / vertical integration
 - Monopoly, trust (and anti-trust)
12. Rise of financial capitalism and J.P. Morgan
13. Technology 1877-1887 (mainly for new industries)
14. Technology 1887-1893 (mainly for urban life)
15. North, workers in big business
 - Average work week/pay/living costs for laborers
 - Child labor – why?
 - Types of Unions
 - Knights of Labor (industrial- attempted)
 - American Federation of Labor (union of unions—only skilled trade unions)
 - Strikes (Haymarket, Homestead, Pullman)
16. Prohibition (WCTU) – President Frances Willard (1873 to end of the 1800s and beyond)

Lesson 2 -----

17. South and West, farmers
 - Anti-protective tariff since sell in free market and buy in protected one (what's the consequence?)
 - Traits, including differences in debt and crops
18. South, farmers
 - Crop-lien system, results of
 - Traits of segregation **in** the South after 1880

19. West, Native Americans-transcontinental railroad and Dawes Severalty Act (meaning of word?).
20. West, policies about Chinese, ban on immigration
21. Segregation – Background only on B. T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois (NAACP founder)
22. Segregation – Supreme Court *Plessy v. Ferguson*

Lesson 3-----

23. Social Gospel
24. Charles Darwin and evolution
25. Herbert Spenser, Social Darwinism, “the fittest”
26. Pragmatism (background only)
27. 1890s “new immigration” – their religions, where they came from, and the revival of nativism
28. Actions forced on Congress or trying for voters
 - Interstate Commerce Act (commission form)
 - Pendleton Civil Service Act (spoils system)
 - Sherman Anti-Trust Act
 - Sherman Silver Purchase Act
29. Rise of the Populists, beginnings as Grangers and Granger laws and Farmers Alliance (in South and West), state laws about railroads
30. Panic of 1893, Cleveland, and repeal of silver act
31. The Elections of the 1890s
 - Election of 1892, 3rd party success of Populists
 - Election of 1896, Republicans' methods (Mark Hanna), Democrats' “dark horse” W.J. Bryan, and the Cross of Gold Speech

Lesson 4-----

Use the **2 map quizzes**.

32. The shift to colonies off the continent
 - Manifest destiny, racism, imperialism
 - Alfred Thayer Mahon, *Influence of Sea Power*
 - Yellow journalism, Pulitzer and Hearst
33. Hawaii, coup by Sanford Dole, annexation
34. Spanish colony of Cuba
 - Events: *The Maine*, Rough Riders
 - and the Teller Amendment
 - and the Platt Amendment (and Guantanamo)
35. Territories gained from Spanish American War
 - Philippines (Anti-Imperialist League), Guam
 - Puerto Rico
36. China- Open Door Policy and John Hayes