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| **Study Terms and Concepts** | **Identification** | **Analysis and Critical Thinking** |
| 1. Gilded Age |  | 1. What does the term “gilded” imply about the United States during this period? |
| 1. Credit Mobilier Scandal |  | |
| 1. Whiskey Ring Scandal |  | |
| 1. Robber Barons vs. Captains of Industry |  | 1. Name the industry each man was involved with:  * Andrew Carnegie: * J.P. Morgan: * John D. Rockefeller: * Cornelius Vanderbilt: |
| 1. Laissez faire |  | 1. What are some ways that this “hands off” capitalism benefitted the U.S. and what are some ways it damaged it? |
| 1. Social Darwinism |  | 1. Give examples for how Social Darwinism affected the following fields in the second half of the 19th century (choose 3): industry, government regulation, race relations, treatment of immigrants, poverty, urban living conditions. |
| 1. Sherman Anti Trust Act |  | |
| 1. American Federation of Labor |  | 1. Why are labor strikes effective bargaining tools for workers? |
| 1. Knights of Labor |  |
| 1. Haymarket Strike |  | 1. What role did the federal government play in each of these strikes? What are the legacies of these strikes? |
| 1. Homestead Strike |  |
| 1. Pullman Strike |  |
| 1. Boss Tweed |  | |
| 1. Tammany Hall |  | |
| 1. Pendleton Act |  | 1. How did the Pendleton Act make democracy more accessible for many American citizens? |
| 1. Thomas Nast |  | 1. What are some ways that Thomas Nast changed the role of journalism in the US? |
| 1. Immigration |  | |
| 1. Urbanization |  | |
| 1. Industrialization |  | |
| 1. Alexander Graham Bell |  | |
| 1. Thomas Edison |  | |
| 1. Bessemer Process |  | |
| 1. Chinese Exclusion Act |  | |