**Period 6/Unit 7 Extra Credit**

Gilded Age

Chapter 23 – 26

**I. Large-scale production—accompanied by massive technological change, expanding**

**International communication networks, and pro-growth government policies—fueled the**

**development of the “Gilded Age” marked by an emphasis on consumption, marketing, and**

**business consolidation. (6.1.I)**

Drake’s Folly

Bessemer Process

Vertical integration/horizontal integration

Transcontinental Railroad (Union Pacific RR/Central Pacific RR)

Promontory Point, Utah

Standard Oil Company (rebates)

U.S. Steel

Black Friday

“cornering” the market

Pooling/Trusts

Social Darwinism/*On the Origin of Species*

Conspicuous consumption

Eli Whitney

Alexander Graham Bell

Thomas A. Edison

John D. Rockefeller

J.P. Morgan

Andrew Carnegie

Cornelius Vanderbilt

Jim Fiske/ Jay Gould

Leland Stanford

Gustavus Swift/Philip Armour

**II. International and internal migrations increased both urban and rural populations, but gender, racial, ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic inequalities abounded, inspiring some reformers to attempt to address these inequalities. (6.2.I)**

Old immigration/New immigration

Assimilation

Tenements

*How the Other Half Lives*

National American Woman Suffrage Association

Woman’s Christian Temperance Union

Political machine/Political boss

Tweed Ring

Tammany Hall

Hull House

Salvation Army

Chautauqua Movement

Jacob Riis

Boss Tweed

Thomas Nast

Horace Greeley

Jane Addams

**III. As transcontinental railroads were completed, bringing more settlers west, U.S. military actions, the destruction of the buffalo, the confinement of American Indians to reservations, and assimilationist policies reduced the number of American Indians and threatened native culture and identity. (6.2.II)**

Subsidies

Land-grant colleges

Homestead Act, 1862

Morrill Act

Sodbusters

Exodusters

Comstock Lode

Long drive

Range Wars

“Significance of the Frontier in American History”/Turner Thesis

U.S. Fish Commission

Sierra Club

Department of the Interior

Treaty of Fort Laramie (1851)

Cheyenne-Arapaho War (1861)

Chivington Massacre (Sand Creek)

Sioux War (1865)

Bozeman Trail

Fetterman Massacre

Congressional Peace Commission (1867)

Reservation System (Oklahoma, Black Hills)

Sioux War (1875-1890)

Little Big Horn

The Ghost Dance War (1890)

Battle of Wounded Knee

Federal Indian Policy

Dawes Severalty Act (1887)

Forced assimilation

Buffalo Soldiers

*A Century of Dishonor* (1881)

Joseph Glidden

John Wesley Powell

Frederick Jackson Turner

Sitting Bull

Crazy Horse

George A. Custer

Chief Joseph

Geronimo

Helen Hunt Jackson

**IV. Gilded Age politics were intimately tied to big business and focused nationally on economic issues—tariffs, currency, corporate expansion, and laissez-faire economic policy—that endangered numerous calls for reform. (6.3.I)**

Presidents of the Gilded Age (you don’t need to define them)

Ulysses S. Grant (President 1869-1877)

James A. Garfield (President March 1881-September 1881)

Chester Arthur (President 1881-1885)

Grover Cleveland (President 1885-1889, 1893-1897)

Benjamin Harrison (President 1889-1893)

“Waving the bloody shirt”

“Grantism”

Belknap fraud

Kickback

Patronage

“pork barrel” bills

Credit Mobilier Scandal

Whiskey Ring

Fraternal organizations and associations

Farmers’ Alliance

Compromise of 1877

Civil Service

Stalwarts and Half-breeds

Pendleton Act (1883)

Wabash Case (1886)

“Billion-Dollar” Congress (1889-1891)

Interstate Commerce Act (1887)

McKinley Tariff Act (1890)

Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)

Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890)

Populist Party (Populist Movement)

“Cross of Gold” speech

Gold standard

Referendum

Socialism

The Grange

Las Gorras Blancas

Colored Farmers’ Alliance

Nativism

American Protective Association

Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)

*Plessy v. Ferguson* (1877)

James B. Weaver

William Jennings Bryan

William Belknap

Charles Guiteau

**V. New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age. (6.3.II)**

Gospel of Wealth

Utopianism

*Looking Backward, 2000-1887/*Edward Bellamy

Social Gospel

The Anti-Saloon League

National Labor Union

Knights of Labor

Haymarket Riot (1886)

Blacklisting

American Federation of Labor

Closed shop/open shop

“company town”

Yellow-dog contract

Lockout

Railroad Strike of 1877

Homestead Strike (1892)

Pullman Strike (1894)

Tuskegee Institute

Henry George

James B. Duke

Frances E. Willard

Uriah Stephens

Terence Powderly

Samuel Gompers

Mother Jones

Carrie Nation

Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. DuBois

Ida Wells-Barnett

Susan B. Anthony

Elizabeth Cady Stanton