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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?
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| 1. Credit Mobilier Scandal
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| 1. Whiskey Ring Scandal
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| 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.
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| 1. Sherman Anti Trust Act
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| 1. American Federation of Labor
 |  | 1. Why are labor strikes effective bargaining tools for workers?
 |
| 1. Knights of Labor
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| 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?
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| 1. Immigration
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| 1. Urbanization
 |  |
| 1. Industrialization
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| 1. Alexander Graham Bell
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| 1. Thomas Edison
 |  |
| 1. Bessemer Process
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| 1. Chinese Exclusion Act
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