

U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE:

CHAPTER 14: IMMIGRATION AND URBANIZATION, 1865-1914

GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (YOUR OBJECTIVES FOR THIS CHAPTER):

SSUSH11 Examine connections between the rise of big business, the growth of labor unions, and technological innovations.

- a. Explain the effects of railroads on other industries, including steel and oil.
- b. Examine the significance of John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie in the rise of trusts and monopolies.
- c. Examine the influence of key inventions on U.S. infrastructure, including but not limited to the telegraph, telephone, and electric light bulb.
- d. Describe Ellis and Angel Islands, the change in immigrants' origins and their influence on the economy, politics, and culture of the United States.
- e. Discuss the origins, growth, influence, and tactics of labor unions including the American Federation of Labor.

KEY TERMS

Angel Island site of immigration station near San Francisco

Chinese Exclusion Act 1882 law that prohibited the immigration of Chinese laborers

Ellis Island site of immigration station in New York harbor

Gilded Age term coined by Mark Twain to describe the underlying corrupt nature of prospering society

Mark Twain Social critic who, with Charles Dudley Warner, coined the term "Gilded Age"

mass culture similar cultural patterns in a society as a result of the spread of transportation, communication, and advertising

mass transit public transportation systems that carry large numbers of people

nativism belief that native-born white Americans are superior to newcomers

skyscraper very tall building built using steel frames

steerage third-class accommodations on a steamship, which were usually overcrowded and dirty

suburb residential areas surrounding a city

tenement multistory building divided into apartments to house as many families as possible

urbanization expansion of cities and/or an increase in the number of people living in them

CHAPTER SUMMARY (from <http://www.phschool.com/webcodes10/index.cfm?wcprefix=nck&wcsuffix=1014&area=view>)

When the foreign-born population of the United States nearly doubled between 1870 and 1900, some Americans feared that newcomers would destroy American culture. Instead, Americans adopted parts of immigrant cultures, while immigrants adopted parts of American culture. In 1860, most Americans lived in rural areas, with only 16 percent living in towns or cities with populations of 8,000 or more. By 1900, that percentage had doubled, and nearly 15 million Americans lived in cities with populations of more than 50,000. This period was the beginning of an upsurge in urbanization that both reflected and fueled massive changes in the way Americans lived. Mark Twain satirized American life in his 1873 novel, *The Gilded Age*, depicting American society as gilded, or having a rotten core covered with gold paint. Most Americans were not as cynical. The dizzying array of things to do and buy convinced the growing middle class that modern America was a true golden age. Still, Twain's label stuck, and historians refer to the last decades of the nineteenth century as "the Gilded Age." The new lifestyle that middle-class Americans adopted during this period—shopping, sports, and reading popular magazines and newspapers—contributed to the development of a more commonly shared American culture that would persist for the next century.

U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE:

CHAPTER 15: THE SOUTH AND WEST TRANSFORMED, 1865-1900

GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (YOUR OBJECTIVES FOR THIS CHAPTER):

SSUSH12 Evaluate how westward expansion impacted the Plains Indians and fulfilled Manifest Destiny.

- a. Examine the construction of the transcontinental railroad including the use of immigrant labor.
- b. Evaluate how the growth of the western population and innovations in farming and ranching impacted Plains Indians.
- c. Explain the Plains Indians' resistance to western expansion of the United States and the consequences of their resistance.

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

cash crop crop grown for sale

Farmer's Alliance network of farmers' organizations that worked for political and economic reforms in the late 1800s

Civil Rights Act of 1875 law that banned discrimination in public facilities and transportation

reservation public lands where the federal government forced American Indians to live

Sand Creek Massacre 1864 incident in which Colorado militia killed a camp of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians

Sitting Bull Sioux leader killed before the massacre at Wounded Knee Creek

Battle of the Little Big Horn 1876 battle in which the Sioux Indians defeated U.S. Army troops

Chief Joseph American Indian leader of the Nez Percé

Wounded Knee site of 1890 confrontation between U.S. cavalry and Sioux that marked the end of Indian resistance

assimilate to be absorbed into the main culture of a society

Dawes General Allotment Act 1887 law that divided reservation land into private family plots

vigilante self-appointed law enforcer

transcontinental railroad rail link between the eastern and the western United States

land grant land designated by the federal government for building schools, roads, or railroads

open-range system vast area of grassland on which livestock roamed and grazed freely

Homestead Act 1862 law that gave 160 acres of land to citizens willing to live on and cultivate it for five years

Exoduster African Americans who migrated from the South to the West after the Civil War

CHAPTER SUMMARY (from <http://www.phschool.com/webcodes10/index.cfm?wcprefix=nck&wcsuffix=1015&area=view>)

After Reconstruction ended, the South struggled to develop its industry. Although there were pockets of success, the South was not able to overcome its economic and social obstacles to industrial development overall. As a result, the South remained largely agricultural and poor. During the 1830s, the federal government forced Native Americans from the East to resettle west of the Mississippi River and promised them the land there forever. In the 1840s and accelerating through the 1860s, pressure from white settlers weakened this promise. In the ensuing contest, Native American cultures were irrevocably changed. As railroads increased access, settlers, ranchers, and miners permanently transformed millions of acres of western land.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. How the economy and society of the South change after the Civil War?
2. How did the South's emphasis on cash crops affect its agricultural development?
3. What did Henry Grady mean by the "New South"?
4. What major issues did the people of the South have to address after Reconstruction?
5. What economic and social factors changed the West after the Civil War?
6. How and why did the federal government encourage the construction of the transcontinental railroad?
7. How did the pressures of western expansion impact American Indians?
8. Why did the federal government encourage American Indians to assimilate?
9. What was the purpose of the Dawes General Allotment Act? How did this work out?
10. Summarize the causes and effects of the Indian Wars.