

Chapter 22-25 Study Guide

Directions: Part 1 of the study guide is given to you in hopes that you will use this in preparation for the upcoming chapter exam. It is not required and will not be graded. It is expected that you will be able to give a statement of definition for each term and also provide a statement about the significance of each.

Part I Identifying Key Terms

Notable People

Andrew Carnegie
John D. Rockefeller
J.P. Morgan
Samuel Gompers
Jane Addams

Booker T. Washington
W.E.B. Du Bois
Thomas Nast
Grover Cleveland
Benjamin Harrison

Horatio Alger
Carrie Chapman Catt

Terms and Events

Sharecropping
“waving the bloody shirt”
Greenback Labor Party
Pendleton Act
Vertical integration
Horizontal integration
Gospel of Wealth

SocialDarwinism
Wade-Davis Bill
New immigration
Mugwumps
Stalwarts
Half-Breeds
Crime of ‘73

Credit Moblier
“Seward’s Folly”
APA
Grange
WCTU/FlorenceWillard

Part II Review Questions

Directions: Check your understanding of this chapter by answering the following questions in about four sentences each.

1. Analyze the differences between the presidential and congressional approaches to Reconstruction.
2. To what degree to you consider Reconstruction a political revolution? A social revolution?
3. Explain the legacy of Reconstruction, and assess its successes and failures.
4. Analyze the reasons for the intense political participation and passionate support of party in this era, despite the agreement of the two parties on most issues.
5. Describe how the economy came to be dominated by giant “trusts”, such as those headed by Carnegie and Rockefeller in the steel and oil industries.
6. Discuss the growing class conflict caused by industrial growth and combination, and the early efforts to alleviate it.

7. Describe the “New Immigration” and explain why it aroused opposition from many native-born Americans.
8. Discuss the efforts of social reformers and churches to aid the New Immigrants and alleviate urban problems. Discuss the social gospel movement
9. Discuss how the issueless political contests of the 1880s became increasingly nasty and personal, until Cleveland made the tariff question a focus of political debate.
10. Explain how the transcontinental railroad network provided the basis for the great post-Civil War industrial transformation.
11. Explain the growing national debates about morality in the late nineteenth century, particularly in relation to the changing roles of women and the family.

Part III Chronological Awareness

Directions: Place the following events in the correct chronological order. Provide the year of each event. Since the events are given to you in a sequence that is out of chronological order, please reorder the events correctly. In the event that one or more of the events listed below do not have a single year in which it took place, provide the appropriate date ranges. Please rewrite this list in the correct chronological order, providing the year of the event, occurrence, or trend.

1. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
2. Military Reconstruction Act
3. Pendleton Act
4. Knights of Labor organized
5. 14th Amendment
6. Hull House founded
7. Haymarket Square bombing
8. *Huckleberry Finn* published
9. US Steel formed
10. Great Railroad strike
11. Homestead Act

Part IV Multiple Choice Practice

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then circle the correct answer from the choices given.

1. Which of the following was among the objectives of Booker T. Washington?
(A) to keep up a constant agitation of questions of racial equality
(B) to encourage blacks to be more militant in demanding their rights
(C) to encourage blacks to work hard, acquire property, and prove they were worthy of their rights
(D) to urge blacks not to accept separate but equal facilities
(E) forming an organization to advance the rights of blacks.
2. The term “Seward’s Folly” referred to Secretary of State William Seward’s

- (A) advocacy of a lenient policy toward the defeated Southern states
 - (B) break with the majority radical faction of the Republican party in order to back President Andrew Johnson
 - (C) belief that the Civil War could be avoided and the Union restored by provoking a war with Britain and France
 - (D) negotiation of the purchase of Alaska from Russia
 - (E) ill-fated attempt to gain the presidency in 1860.
3. During the late nineteenth century Republicans defended a high tariff policy partly on the grounds that it
- (A) guaranteed high wages and individual advancement for American workers
 - (B) gave American manufactured goods access to European markets
 - (C) gave American agricultural goods access to European markets
 - (D) protected native born workers from competition from immigrants to the United States
 - (E) brought additional revenue into the United States treasury.
4. All of the following were leading reform causes during the Gilded Age **except**:
- (A) civil service reform
 - (B) Prohibition
 - (C) social and sexual purity
 - (D) anti monopoly
 - (E) settlement house work.
5. A fundamental purpose of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890) was to
- (A) restore business competition and a self regulating economy
 - (B) give the states the power to break up large business corporations
 - (C) establish strict federal controls over business practices
 - (D) increase the power of labor unions in their negotiations with big business
 - (E) establish federally regulated monopolies in railroad and other public utilities.
6. During the Gilded Age, the economic issue that most clearly divided the Republicans from the Democrats was
- (A) the currency
 - (B) railroad legislation
 - (C) antitrust legislation
 - (D) the tariff
 - (E) western homesteads.
7. The Election of 1892 is significant because of
- (A) William Jennings Bryan's challenge to the Eastern establishment
 - (B) the election of the first Democratic President since Buchanan
 - (C) the strong gains by a nationally organized Socialists Party
 - (D) the election of a strong Democrat as a President
 - (E) the strong gains by the Populist party in the West.
8. The depression of the 1890s was similar to previous periods of economic hard times in that it
- (A) was caused by a significant decline in federal spending
 - (B) began with a financial panic
 - (C) affected manufacturers more than farmers or workers
 - (D) was caused by a significant decline in foreign trade
 - (E) affected farmers and workers more than manufacturers.
9. All of the following statements about the Homestead Act are true **except**:
- (A) it was well suited to agriculture on the Great Plains
 - (B) it marked a departure from previous federal land policy
 - (C) it provided that a settler could acquire 160 acres by living on it and improving it for five years
 - (D) it led to considerable fraud by land speculators

(E) it applied to the Great Plains region as other areas had already been settled.

10. The Black Codes enacted by Southern states during Reconstruction were designed to
- (A) affirm the civil rights of freed slaves
 - (B) establish social equality for blacks and whites
 - (C) distribute forty acres of land to all freed slaves families
 - (D) regulate the lives of freed slaves
 - (E) implement the terms of the 14th Amendment

Note: Incomplete study guides will receive a 10 point penalty. This will not be allowed to be made up via a redo. Organize your time and work on your study guide a little bit at a time. Substantially incomplete study guides will be graded, but considered late, and only allowed to be redone up to 25 points.

Study Guide Grading Rubric. 50 points.

20 points Review Questions. 4 questions will be selected from those above. Each will be worth 5 points.

10 points. Multiple Choice: This section is worth 10 points. 1 point will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points – Chronology – This section is worth 10 point. Points will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points. Overall completion. 10 points will be awarded for completion of all questions and parts.