

Exam Review: Industrialization and Reform, 1877-1920

Key Terms and People: Homestead Act, Helen Hunt Jackson, Dawes Act, horizontal consolidation, vertical integration, pools, trusts, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, “robber baron”, social Darwinism, “gospel of wealth”, labor union, collective bargaining, lockout, yellow dog contract, blacklist, trade union, industrial union, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, “bread and butter issues”, Samuel Gompers, Eugene Debs, Socialist Party, Haymarket incident, Homestead Lockout, Pullman Strike, Agrarian revolt, Grange, Munn v. Illinois, Wabash case, Interstate Commerce Act, Sherman Anti-trust Act, Populist Party, William Jennings Bryan, Progressivism, muckrakers, Jacob Riis, Lincoln Steffens, Ida Tarbell, Upton Sinclair, recall, initiative, referendum, Australian Ballot, Theodore Roosevelt, Square Deal, Anthracite Coal Strike, Northern Securities Case, Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, Lochner v. NY, Muller v. Oregon, Woodrow Wilson, New Freedom, Clayton-Anti-Trust Act, Federal Reserve Act, graduated income tax, 19th Amendments, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul

1. How did the federal government encourage the settlement of the “New West” during the second half of the 19th century?
2. How did settlement of the “new west” affect Native-American societies?
3. Explain the policies of the federal government towards native Americans from 1865 to 1900.
4. What tactics did big business men such as J.D. Rockefeller use to eliminate competition. Why did many people call big businessmen “robber barons”? Why did others call them “heroes of industry”? How did big businessmen try to justify their practices?
5. Compare and contrast the goals and tactics of the following early national labor unions – Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor
6. What tactics did businessmen use to limit the power of organized labor?
7. Explain the causes and outcomes of the Homestead Lockout and the Pullman strike. Why did labor unions often fail to win labor-management disputes such as the Homestead lockout and Pullman strike?
8. What were the complaints of farmers during the late 19th century? Were they partly to blame for their problems? What did farmers propose as solutions to their problems?
9. What were the goals of the Populists? What is the importance of the Populists as a political movement?
10. How did the federal government become more involved in the American economy during the late 19th century?
11. Who were the Progressives? What changes and problems were they responding to? What were the philosophical origins of Progressivism?
12. Who were the Muckrakers? What problems did they expose?
13. Explain Federal actions taken with regard to the following during the Progressive era: workers’ rights; regulation of trusts; conservation; consumer protection; political reform; tariffs and taxes.
14. Explain the goals of Women’s social reformers during the Progressive era.
15. Explain the historical significance of the Progressive Movement.

Possible Essay Questions –

1. Why did workers form national labor unions during the late 19th century? Compare and contrast the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. What obstacles did workers face in trying to improve their conditions? Support your response with specific examples of labor management disputes.
2. The Agrarian Revolt – Discuss the major grievances of farmers during the agrarian revolt of the late 19th century. How did farmers attempt to address these problems? How did the agrarian revolt affect people's views of the proper role of government.
3. Discuss THREE goals of Progressive reformers during the late 19th Century. What concerns did they have? How did they attempt to achieve these goals? Discuss the impact these attempts had on the role of government in relation to the economy.