1. A historical era is marked by a focus on major social, political, and economic events within a period of time.

2. A chief characteristic of the Gilded Age includes growth of big business and westward expansion.

3. Create a timeline (put them in order with dates):
   a. Homestead Act
   b. Chinese Exclusion Act
   c. Haymarket Riot
   d. Pullman Strike

4. The purpose of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1877 was to assimilate American Indian tribes into U.S. society.

5. One way political machines gained power during the Gilded Age was by providing services to immigrants and the poor.

6. Populist Farmers wanted the following things:
   - Government ownership of railroad, telephone and telegraph systems
   - Restrictions on immigration
   - Graduated income tax
   - Eight-hour work day
   - Direct election of senators
   - Unlimited coinage of silver
   - Term limits for the president
   - Secret ballots

7. Civil Service reform during the Gilded Age were all response to the growth of political machines and corruption of the “spoils system”.

8. The policies below were carried out against American Indian tribes in order to make land available for settlers from the United States:
   - Indian removal
   - Creation of reservations
   - Destruction of buffalo herds

9. Labor union leaders found it difficult to gain support for their cause.

10. Many labor strikes of the late nineteenth century were generally unsuccessful because often violence was used by both sides.

11. Industrialization created low-wage, low-skill jobs with workers that could be replaced easily which brought about the development of groups like the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

12. Some critics during the Gilded Age argued that big business leaders unfairly reduced US
13. Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller both started businesses with their own investment of money and eventually gained immense wealth. Many men were successful like this during the Gilded Age and were considered entrepreneurs.

14. The steel industry in the United States expanded largely because the Bessemer process made steel production more affordable.

15. While big businesses grew with industrialization of the late 1800s, the agricultural sector of the time was characterized by overproduction resulting in low prices for products and debt for farmers.

16. Industrialization in the United States changed the lives of women and children in the Nineteenth century because they increasingly became wage earns in their families.

17. In the late nineteenth century, reformers called for solutions to problems created by industrialization and urbanization. Protestant leaders of the Social Gospel movement supported this idea by claiming Christians had a duty to help the poor.

18. Immigrants were motivated to migrate to the United States in the late 1800s to pursue the American dream.

19. What impact did the physical geography of the Great Plains have on settlement patterns in the area? Farmers were drawn to the area by the promise of fertile soil.

20. How did both the Klondike Gold Rush and the passage of the Homestead Act result in demographic changes to U.S. society? American Indians were displaced by descendants of European immigrants.

21. During the Gilded Age, increased immigration to the United States from Southern and Eastern Europe resulted in growing nativist sentiments.

22. By 1900, at least 40% of Americans lived in urban areas, with New York City and Chicago having populations of over one million. This increased urbanization largely resulted in cities that were overcrowded, congested and polluted.

23. Passage of the Homestead Act of 1862 included a rush to grab free land in the Great Plains.

24. The issue of unemployment and declining wages on the west coast led to the Chinese Exclusion Act.

25. *Andrew Carnegie*, *The Gospel of Wealth*, 1889 espoused the idea that the wealthy should engage in philanthropy that enriches the lives of others.

26. U.S. schools contributed to the Americanization movement to assimilate immigrants by operating as centers for a process of cultural learning.

27. Which new innovation contributed to a significant increase in factory production in the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century? Electricity.
28. Population growth in the United States resulted in increased demand for agricultural products; which led to the following farming innovations from 1860-1900. 1) Mechanical reaper 2) Steel plow 3) Steel windmill 4) Seed drill

29. Productivity increased due to the introduction of assembly line manufacturing during the Gilded Age?

30. The automobile affected the standard of living in the United States in the early 20th Century by increasing mobility and creating jobs.