

Progressive Era Study Guide KEY

- These 2 groups of immigrants were involved in building the transcontinental railroad:
 - Chinese and Irish
- The growth of this form of transportation caused industry to boom in post-Civil War America:
 - Railroads
- Government land grants (Homestead Act) and the expansion of the railroads led to:
 - Settlement of the West
- John D. Rockefeller established this company that became a monopoly:
 - Standard Oil
- This man founded the American Federation of Labor (AFL):
 - Samuel Gompers
- This group of people usually entered the country at Ellis Island:
 - Immigrants from Europe
- Most of the “new immigrants” coming to America in the late 1800s were coming from here:
 - Southern and Eastern Europe and Asia
- This law was passed in 1882 to prohibit Chinese immigration:
 - Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
- This Scottish immigrant’s steel company produced most of the steel in the U.S. by the time he sold it in 1901:
 - Andrew Carnegie
- Buying out providers of raw materials and buying transportation (RR) to increase business is an example of:
 - Vertical Integration
- Buying out competitors that sell the same product to control an entire industry is an example of:
 - Horizontal Immigration
- Andrew Carnegie hired a private army and several strikers were killed, ending this strike quickly:
 - Pullman Strike
- The Knights of Labor fell apart due to this riot:
 - Haymarket Square
- General Custer’s 7th Cavalry was defeated by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse here:
 - Little Big Horn
- In retaliation for Custer’s defeat, the U.S. Cavalry slaughtered hundreds of unarmed Native Americans, ending the Indian Wars here:
 - Wounded Knee
- These are the result of business consolidation (combining or merging) in the late 1800s:
 - Trusts and Monopolies
- The Interstate Commerce Act put the government in charge of controlling this industry:
 - Railroads
- This Act that made it illegal for one company to interfere with free trade:
 - Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- These accomplished calling public attention to workers’ issues such as low pay, long working hours, and dangerous working conditions:
 - Unions
- This made railroad schedules easier to keep across the country:
 - Multiple Time Zones
- This was completed in 1869 when 2 lines met at Promontory Point, Utah:
 - Transcontinental Railroad
- This is the hostile attitude toward immigrants from people born in the United States:
 - Nativism
- Hull House in Chicago was founded in the 1800s by this social reformer:
 - Jane Addams
- The light bulb, phonograph, and a research laboratory in Menlo Park, NJ are associated with this inventor:

- A. Thomas Edison
25. Each “captain of industry” is known for what industry:
- A. John D. Rockefeller: Oil
 - B. Andrew Carnegie: Steel
 - C. Cornelius Vanderbilt: Railroads/Shipping
 - D. J. P. Morgan: Banking
26. Her main work was an expose of the Standard Oil Trust and how Rockefeller and his company had used unfair practices:
- A. Ida Tarbell
27. He was a President of the US who reduced the power of the trusts and began conservation of wildlife:
- A. Theodore Roosevelt
28. He is best known for the novel “The Jungle.” He aroused public concern for the quality & impurities in processed meats, which resulted in the passage of federal food-inspection laws:
- A. Upton Sinclair
29. He started the NAACP, was the first African American to receive a Harvard PhD, and encouraged the participation in higher learning to challenge the white dominant culture:
- A. W.E.B. DuBois
30. Journalists who exposed corruption in society were called:
- A. Muckrakers
31. What did the following amendments to the U.S. Constitution bring to the people of the U.S.?
- A. 17th Amendment - People directly elected senators to the U.S. Congress
 - B. 18th Amendment - Prohibition of Alcohol
 - C. 19th Amendment - Suffrage for Women
 - D. 21st Amendment - Repealed the 18th Amendment
32. The Supreme Court case that determined separation of the races was acceptable as long as equal facilities were provided:
- A. Plessy v. Ferguson
33. Define the following reform measures that encourage people to participate in the political process:
- A. Initiative/referendum: allowed voters to suggest and approve laws directly without going through state legislatures
 - B. B. Recall: enabled voters to get rid of politicians who were unsatisfactory, without waiting for a complete election cycle.
34. What reforms were passed to protect children in the workplace?
- A. Minimum age to work and Restrictions on the type of work children could do
35. What reforms were passed to protect women in the workplace?
- A. Minimum Wage and Maximum number of hours to work
36. What reforms were passed to protect all workers?
- A. Work site inspections to insure health, safety, and sanitation
 - B. Worker’s Compensation Laws
37. Laws created in the south to deny African-Americans their right were called:
- A. Jim Crow laws
38. Name of the movement and political party created to help the farmers:
- A. Populism/Populist
39. Major leader and Presidential candidate from this party:
- A. William Jennings Bryan