Name:	Class Period:
	Essential TEKS
	TEXAS ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS
	Correlation to APUSH Unit 5 (Period 6 of APUSH Framework)
Objective:	Analyze main events from the Gilded Age that correlate to the specific objectives for the Texas end-of-course exam (S.T.A.A.R. Test). This is the first "essential TEKS" activity that has a major correlation to the state exam, because the grade level class begins their study with the Gilded Age. In APUSH, on the other hand, we begin with Columbus!
Directions:	Review the T.E.K.S. by reviewing the objectives and principles outlined and completing the historical review and analysis in the spaces provided. The sample entries are there to MODEL complete, thoughtful entries. Make sure you FOLLOW DIRECTIONS on subsequent pages, and make sure your entries are as thorough as those provided to you.
ansv this losin	ny honor, as an Allen High School student, I will not "divide and conquer," I will not copy another student's vers, and I will not provide another student with my answers. I understand that if it is revealed that I completed assignment dishonestly, I will earn the consequences as outlined in the Honor Code, including but not limited to ag my final exam exemption and serving a 4 hour detention. dent signature)

Period 6, 1865-1898; Industrialization and the Gilded Age

Main Idea for Period 6: The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes.

1. Complete the graphic below by identifying major characteristics for each era.

T.E.K.S.- (2) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in U.S. history from 1877 to the present.

- (A) identify the major characteristics that define the era.
- (B) identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present.
- (C) apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods.

The Gilded Age (1877-1890), Following the Reconstruction Era and Preceding the Progressive Era	
Broad Political Characteristic Other Broad Characteristic	Identify each turning point used by Texas curriculum to define the Gilded Age. Remember these dates are defining the parameters of the era. 1877: 1890:

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2. Analyze the political and economic changes in American society during the era of Industrialization. [Gilded Age]

T.E.K.S. (3) History. The student understands the political, economic, and social changes in the U.S. from 1877 to 1898. (A) analyze political issues such as Indian policies (B) analyze economic issues such as industrialization and the growth of railroads

(15) Economics. The student understands domestic and foreign issues related to U.S. economic growth from the 1870s to 1920.

- (A) describe how the economic impact of the Transcontinental Railroad and the Homestead Act contributed
 - to the close of the frontier in the late 19th century

(23) Citizenship. The student understands efforts to expand the democratic process.

(B) evaluate means of achieving equality of political rights, including American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 (26) Culture. The student understands how people from various groups contribute to our national identity.

(B) discuss the Americanization movement to assimilate immigrants and American Indians into American culture

The following list of key terms (highlighted in the TEKS above and in chart below as well as elaborated in course content) represent important cause-effect relationships in analyzing how the United States transitioned from rural to urban, agricultural to industrial, old to new immigrants, and Indian Wars to enclosure of the West. It is important to keep in mind that knowing simple definitions (historical content) is important, however you must also be able to analyze that content on a higher level if you intend to earn a commended score on the end of course exam. Complete the chart by finishing each topical analysis. As you read the analysis that has been provided for you, highlight key ideas.

Key Terms &	Definitions and explanations of POLITICAL issues, developments, and changes in the Gilded Age
Examples	
Indian Policies	DEFINITIONs Prior to the Gilded Age, policies included the Powhatan Wars (Jamestown), King Philip's War (New England colonies), French and Indian War (1754-1763), Northwest Indian Wars (late 1700s-War of 1812), Seminole Wars
Growth of railroads	(Era of Good Feelings), Indian Removal Act (Andrew Jackson; 1830s) and subsequent Trail of Tears. Railroad expansion (Pacific Railway Act, 1862) and the transcontinental railroad which connected east to west along with increased homesteaders (Homestead Act, 1862) led to increased westward migration and increased
<mark>Transcontinental</mark> Railroad	conflict with American Indians (especially after gold was discovered i.e. Black Hills; Sioux). Indian policies in the Gilded Age consisted mainly of the Indian reservation system, destruction of the buffalo, outlawing of the Ghost Dance, and the Dawes Act. Reservations were land reserved for tribes and subsidized by the
Pacific Railway Act	federal government. The Dawes Act of 1887 was a policy of forced assimilation or "Americanization." For example, the act forced "tribes" to be replaced with individual ownership law and migratory hunting replaced
Homestead Act	with farming. "Good little Indians" who assimilated would earn Citizenship.
Reservation system	EXPLANATIONS OF POLITICAL ISSUES, DEVELOPMENT, AND CHANGES IN THE GILDED AGE Throughout American history, American Indians were periodically and systematically pushed westward by colonists then Americans. During the Gilded Age, U.S. troops engaged in a series of Indian Wars which were
Custer's Last Stand	basically a competition for land and resources in the Great Plains. General George Custer lost at the Battle of Little Big Horn (Custer's Last Stand), but overwhelming it was the American Indians who lost. Wounded Knee was the last significant attempt by the Indians to secure territory, after which time (in 1890) the
Dawes [Severalty] Act	frontier was closed and the reservation system in place. Indian territory in the West was reduced from 250 million acres to 50 million acres.
Americanization	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION and ANALYSIS OF CHANGE OVER TIME
Buffalo Hunting	American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924
Wounded Knee	
American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924	
Indian Reorganization Act of 1934	Indian Reorganization Act of 1934

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- T.E.K.S. (3) History. The student understands the political, economic, and social changes in the U.S. from 1877 to 1898.
 (A) analyze political issues such as the growth of political machines and civil service reform
 (C) analyze social issues affecting immigrants & urbanization
 - (D) describe the optimism of the many immigrants who sought a better life in America.
 - (15) Economics. The student understands domestic and foreign issues related to U.S. economic growth from the 1870s to 1920.
 - (C) explain how foreign policies affected economic issues such as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
 - (13) Geography. The student understands the causes and effects of migration and immigration on American society.

Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and explanations of POLITICAL issues, developments, and changes in the Gilded Age		
Industrialization Political	DEFINITIONS A political machine was an undemocratic, corrupt, mob-style city government. These machines controlled city politics, government, elections, jobs, etc. Immigrants (new immigrants) from Southern and Eastern Europe flocked to Northern cities and Asian immigrants flocked the West Coast. Nativism, fear of immigrants and		
Machines	anti-immigrant sentiment was high in both regions. Migrants included farmers moving from the West to the Northern Cities looking for jobs.		
Tweed Ring, "Boss" Tweed," Tammany Hall	EXPLANATIONS OF POLITICAL ISSUES, DEVELOPMENT, AND CHANGES IN THE GILDED AGE		
Migration			
Immigration			
Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882			
Thomas Nast			
	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION and ANALYSIS Thomas Nast was a popular Cartoonist who Captured the Corruption of Tweed in many Cartoons (such as the one pictured here) which ended up exposing him and bringing him down [out of power – arrested]. Migration to the cities was fueled by industrial jobs and growth of bonanZas and Corporate farms which made it difficult for the small farmer to survive. Immigration to the United States was fueled by industrial jobs (economic opportunity) and freedom. Immigrants faced difficult journey in overcrowded boats, processing through Ellis Island, nativism, ghettos, but they embraced the opportunity and their children were Americanized.		
<mark>Civil Service</mark> Reform	DEFINITIONS		
Pendleton [Civil Service] Act			
Civil Service Commission			
James Garfield	EXPLANATIONS OF POLITICAL ISSUES, DEVELOPMENT, AND CHANGES IN THE GILDED AGE		
Chester Arthur			

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	T.E.K.S.	(3) History. The student understands the political, economic, and social changes in the U.S. from 1877 to 1898.
		(A) analyze political issues such as the beginnings of Populism
		(B) describe economic issues such as farm issues and the cattle industry boom,
	((15) Economics. The student understands domestic and foreign issues related to U.S. economic growth from the 1870s to 1920.
		(B) describe the changing relationship between the federal government and private business, including the costs and
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- benefits of laissez-faire, [and] the Interstate Commerce Act...(5) History. The student understands the effects of reform and third-party movements in the early 20th century.
 - (C) evaluate the impact of third parties, including the Populist party.

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Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and explanations of POLITICAL issues, developments, and changes in the Gilded Age
Populism	DEFINITIONs
Farm issues	
Cattle industry	
The Grange	
Granger Laws	
Munn v Illinois	
Wabash v Illinois	
Laissez-faire	
Interstate Commerce Act of 1887	
Interstate Commerce Commission	
Farmer's Alliance	
Greenback Party	EXPLANATION OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL ISSUES AND CHANGES IN THE GILDED AGE
Silver Party	The Grange succeeded in state Granger Laws which regulated the railroads. At first, the Supreme Court upheld these laws in <i>Munn v Illinois</i> , but those laws were later found unconstitutional in <i>Wabash v Illinois</i> .
Labor Unions	This sequence of events illustrated a slow challenge to laissez-faire. Populism was a movement consolidating several groups in the Gilded Age who were seeking reform and had little or no result from working within the
Knights of Labor	two-party system. This led to a new third party, the People's Party [Populists]. This movement was the roots of Progressivism. Although the People's Party disappeared by the election of 1896, the Democratic Party
People's Party	absorbed many of their issues and the later Progressives, both Democrats and Republicans, embraced much of the populist ideology.
Omaha Platform	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION and ANALYSIS the Omaha Platform and the legacy of the Populist Party
Election of 1892	
Election of 1896	
Cross of Gold Speech	

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T.E.K.S. (3) History. The student understands the political, economic, and social changes in the U.S. from 1877 to 1898.

the rise of entrepreneurship, free enterprise, and the pros and cons of big business (26) Culture. The student understands how people from various groups, contribute to our national identity.

(B) analyze economic issues such as industrialization, the growth of railroads, the growth of labor unions,

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(A)	explain the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations such as electric power, telephone, petrole based products, [and] steel production on the economic development of the United States
Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and explanations of POLITICAL issues, developments, and changes in the Gilded Age
Industrialization	
<mark>railroads</mark>	
labor unions	
Knights of Labor – Terrence Powderly	
American Federation of Labor – Samuel Gompers	
Haymarket Riot _{(aka} _{Haymarket Affair)} Pullman Strike	
Pinkertons	
<mark>entrepreneurship</mark>	
Captains of Industry v Robber Barons- Carnegie, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, Morgan	
Free enterprise	EXPLANATIONS OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, ISSUES AND CHANGES IN THE GILDED AGE
<mark>Big business</mark>	Rapid industrial growth in the later 19 th Century was fueled by innovation, technology, and the transcontinental railroad. The Transcontinental Railroad Connected east to west enabling market growth New innovations in steel such as the Bessemer Process which made it easier, cheaper, and stronger, enabled to be the transcontinental railroad connected east to west enabling market growth new innovations in steel such as the Bessemer Process which made it easier, cheaper, and stronger, enabled to be the transcontinental railroad connected east to be the transcont
Consolidation	Andrew Carnegie to build a steel empire. Thomas Edison's invention of the electric lightbulb led to the electrification of the cities and businesses. Alexander Graham Bell's telephone revolutionized
Corporation Trusts/Monopolies	communication and it slowly replaced telegraph wires invented earlier that century. Oil refining technolo led to John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil empire. Business consolidation especially after the panic and
Electric power Thomas Edison	depression beginning in 1873 led to massive corporations and trusts. Corporations were owned by shareholders. Trusts were the result of consolidation of business: Cornelius Vanderbilt = Railroad consolidation, Andrew Carnegie = Steel consolation-vertical alignment, John D. Rockefeller = oil
<mark>Telephone</mark> Alexander Graham Bell	Consolidation-horizontal integration, J.P. Morgan = banking consolidation-interlocking directorates. All of this activity created millions of jobs and served as a pull factor for internal migration and external immigration. The rise of big business along with laissez-faire created unrest among labor which fueled
Petroleum Standard Oil	growth of labor unions. The Knights of Labor were led by Terrance Powderly and they fought for an 8-h workday, better working conditions, and higher wages. They fell apart after the Haymarket Riot. The American Federation of Labor was long lasting and large. It was a federation of unions, essentially led by
<mark>Steel</mark> Bessemer Process	Samuel Gompers and fighting for similar things as other unions. Gompers fought for closed shop which meant every worker had to be a member of a union. (open shop meant you had the choice) The Pullman Strike was noteworthy, because the federal government intervened on behalf of business in order to kee the mail moving. Labor received little support in the Gilded Age, and strikes were often busted up by
	business police forces called Pinkertons who would break the strike and bring in scabs.

T.E.K.S. (3) History. The student understands the political, economic, and social changes in the U.S. from 1877 to 1898.
 (C) analyze social issues affecting women, minorities, children, immigrants, urbanization, the Social Gospel, and philanthropy of Industrialists
 (21) Change has the decate of the importance of effective bederable is a constitutional worklin.

(24) Citizenship. The student understands the importance of effective leadership in a constitutional republic
 (B) evaluate the contributions of significant political and social leaders in the United States such as Andrew Carnegie

(26) Culture. The student understands how people from various groups contribute to our national identity.
 (D) identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as Frances Willard [and] Jane Addams to American society

Key Terms &	
Examples	Definitions and explanations of POLITICAL issues, developments, and changes in the Gilded Age
Urbanization	DEFINITIONS
Immigration	
Ghettos	
Labor issues	
Trusts/Monopolies	
Sherman Anti- Trust Act of 1890	
Social Gospel	
Philanthropy	
<mark>Andrew</mark> Carnegie	EXPLANATIONS OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, ISSUES AND CHANGES IN THE GILDED AGE
Frances Willard	
Jane Addams Settlement house movement, Hull House	
	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION and ANALYSIS of POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE GILDED AGE (consider both pages 6 & 7)

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using the Texas Education Agency's objectives for 11th grade United States History (Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills) and College Board's Framework for Advanced Placement United States History

3. Analyze the impact of geography on the major events of the Gilded Age.

T.E.K.S. (12) Geography. The student understands the impact of geographic factors on major events. (A) analyze the impact of physical and human geographic factors on the settlement of the Great Plains [and] Klondike Gold Rush

Complete the following chart by defining each event and reviewing main facts. Consider the impact of each.

Event With Definition	Human Geography	Physical Geography
	Plains Indians settled here first. The invention of the steel plow made farming easier. The Homestead Act encouraged settlement.	Middle of the country, Extremes in temperatures and climate. (Hot summers, cold winters) Flat, wide open spaces = excellent for farming
	Thousands suffering from an economic depression left their lives behind in the late 1800s seeking fortunes.	Alaska was seen as a large and distant source of raw materials. Valuable resources in Alaska included gold.

4. Explain the push and pull factors leading to immigration, migration, and urbanization.

T.E.K.S. - (13) Geography. The student understands the causes and effects of migration and immigration on American society.
 (A) analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States, including...western expansion [and] rural to urban migration

Complete the following chart by defining each example of migration. Include era and context in each definition, and review the push/pull factors and consequences of each event.

Event & Definition	Push/Pull Factor	Consequence of Event
	Manifest Destiny was the belief held before the Civil War that America should reach from sea to sea. The west is often seen as an area rich with opportunity for new beginnings. Overcrowding, lack of jobs, financial distress have often pushed people to move West in American History.	The government helped people move West through acts such as the Homestead Act. Westward expansion caused conflict with native populations already living there. The government forcibly removed Indians to reservations to make room for expansion. Innovations such as the railroad made expansion easier.
	The movement from rural areas to urban centers began with industrialization in US History. As factories grew, so did opportunities to work.	Urbanization has created many challenges: safe, adequate, affordable housing; access to public services and education; high demand for transportation created pollution;

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5. Explain the causation (causes of and effects of) the 1896 Plessy vs Ferguson Supreme Court ruling.

T.E.K.S. - (3) History. The student understands the political, economic, and social changes in the U.S. from 1877 to 1898.

(21) Government. The student understands the impact of constitutional issues on American society (A) analyze the effects of landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions... such as...Plessy v. Ferguson

Complete the chart below to define and analyze the Plessy case.

Event & Definition	Forces leading to the case and its ruling	Consequence of ruling