

Crash Course videos 23-26: Gilded Age Industrialism, Immigration, & Urbanization

Industrial Economy #23

1. The _____ improved communication
2. _____ (1:50) was the result of our population boom
3. _____ were the key to the late 1800's industrial success
4. What type of zones were created by railroads to help with communication and transportation?

5. _____ were also the first modern corporations.
6. Rockefeller made a fortune by controlling which industry? _____
7. Pools and trust controlled _____ (not good for consumers)
8. Social Darwinism means survival of the _____ - including big business

Westward Expansion #24

1. What does Green state that the United States is literally in the business of?

2. The "WEST" was not unoccupied territory, who already lived in much of this area?

3. How did the railroad enable migration west (2 reasons)?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
4. What was the basis of the Plains Tribes' existence? _____
5. Where was the most famous boarding school for the 'civilizing' of Native people?
6. The farming in the west quickly went from small family farms to those owned by what?
7. The exploration of the Oregon Trail and the Wild West are actually split in time by what major event?

Cities Growth and Immigration #25

1. But one of the central reasons that so many people moved out _____ was that the demand for agricultural products was increasing due to the growth of _____
2. So in the 40 years around the turn of the 20th century, American became the world's largest _____, and went from being predominately rural to largely urban.
3. Immigration was not a new phenomenon in the United States. After the first wave of colonization by English people and Spanish people and other Europeans, there was a new wave of Scandinavians, French people, and especially the _____
4. And the second-largest wave of immigrants was made up of _____ speakers
5. Congress and the president were able to agree on one group of immigrants to discriminate against: the _____
6. Chinese immigrants, overwhelmingly male, had been coming to the United States, mostly to the West, since the 1850s to work in _____ and on the _____
7. By the time the _____ Act went into effect in 1882, there were 105,000 people of Chinese descent living in the United States, mainly in cities on the west coast.
8. In the entire period touched off by the industrialization from 1840 until 1914, a total of _____ million people came to the U.S.
9. One of the most notable features of gilded-age cities like _____ was that the rich and the poor lived in such close proximity to each other. And this meant that with America's growing urbanization, the growing distance between _____ and _____ was visible to both rich and poor.

Gilded Age #26

1. The Gilded Age gets the name from a book written by Charlie Dudley Warner and what other famous author?
2. What political body did Twain hate? _____
3. The most famous political machine was Tammany Hall, located in what city?

4. In exchange for the help these political machines gave to the poor and the immigrant classes, the machine wanted what?

5. When voter fraud was not enough, many of the political machines chose to use what two methods?

6. Which one-term president was assassinated during this time of corrupt politics?

7. Which party was against the tariffs? _____

8. The Sherman Anti-trust Act was designed to break up monopolies but instead was usually used against what types of organizations?