**The Gilded Age (Ch 15)**

**Sec 1: Politics Sec 2: Immigration Sec 3: Urban Growth Sec 4: Ideas for Reform**

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| -“Gilded Age”  -laissez-faire  -Credit Mobilier Scandal  -The “Spoils System”  -Hayes’ Civil Service reform attempts  -Garfield’s assassination  -Pendleton Civil Service Act  -Grover Cleveland  -Interstate Commerce Commission  -Benjamin Harrison  -McKinley’s assassination | -Immigration boom  -pogrom  -steerage  -ghettos  -Chinese Exclusion Act  -Gentlemen’s Agreement  -Mexican immigrants | -suburb  -skyscraper  -Elisha Graves Otis  -tenement  -Chicago Fire of 1871  -political machine  -Tammany Hall  -Boss Tweed  -graft | -social gospel movement  -settlement movement  -Hull House  -Jane Addams  -Nativism  -Prohibition  -temperance movement  -Women’s Christian Temperance Movement  -Anti-Saloon League  -Carry Nation |

**Ch 15: The Gilded Age**

**Sec 1: Politics in the Gilded Age**

* Describe how the combination of laissez-faire policies and government subsidies lead to corruption in American politics in the late 1800s.
* How and why was corruption in the Spoils System responsible for so much of the federal scandals and corrupt practices?
* Rutherford B. Hayes ran for president on the promise of reforming the Spoils system… how successful was he? Explain.
* How was James Garfield’s presidency affected by the corruption of the Spoils system?
* What reforms were instituted under the Pendleton Civil Service Act? What changed under Chester Arthur that made it possible to reform the corrupt spoils system?
* What effect did the transition from depression to prosperity have on politics in the 1890s?... especially for Grover Cleveland.
* Why was McKinley elected president? How’d that work out for him?

**Sec 2: People on the Move**

* Where were the majority of immigrants to America coming from in the late 1800s? Why were they coming? Where did they settle?
* How did their arrival affect the social and political structure of cities in America?
* Describe the experiences of Chinese and Japanese immigrants and how they compared to the experiences of European immigrants… why the difference?

**Sec 3: The Challenge of the Cities**

* What new developments helped cities grow?
* How did living conditions in cities change? (tenements, slums)
* What effect did rising immigrant populations have on the power of local “political machines”? explain (graft, Tammany Hall, Boss Tweed)
* Who was Thomas Nast? What effect did his work have on exposing the political corruption of the Gilded Age?

**Sec 4: Ideas for Reform**

* What was the Social Gospel Movement and how did it differ from the Charity Organization Society?
* In what ways was the Settlement Movement attempting to assist needy people?
* What is Nativism? Describe some examples of Nativism. Why does Nativism develop in American society at this time?
* What were the goals of Prohibition and the temperance movement? How were these goals seen as improving society? (Carry Nation, Women’s Christian Temperance Union)