Name:	
Key Concept 6.1 Video Guide	

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	The New Curriculum	
	 Key Concept 6.1 "The rise of big business in the United States 	
	encouraged massive migrations and urbanization, sparked government	
	and popular efforts to reshape the U.S. economy and environment,	
	and renewed debates over U.S. national identity."	
	 Page 60 of the Curriculum Framework 	
	Big ideas:	
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	Key Concept 6.1, I	
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	 "Large-scale production – accompanied by massive technological 	
	change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-	
	growth government policies – fueled the development of a 'Gilded	
	Age' marked by an emphasis on consumption, marketing, and business	
	consolidation."	
	 – pg 60 of the curriculum framework 	
	 What is a "Gilded Age?" (1870s – 1900) 	
	 Term coined by 	
	 Increase in industrialization 	
	 Many things appeared to be good on the surface, but many 	
	problems were below	
What are	A: Government subsidies for transportation and communication	
subsidies?	systems:	
	 Government provided for construction of RRs 	
	 Impacts of subsidies – opened new markets in North America 	
	• Impacts of subsidies – opened new markets in North America	
	Redesigned financial and management structures:	
	 Monopolies – sought to have control over an industry 	
	 Maximize exploitation of resources and labor force 	
	•	
	B: Businesses and foreign policy makers looked outside US borders to	
	gain influence and control in markets	
	 Pacific: – calls for annexation in the 1890s 	
	· Asia: Philippines – gained after the	
	War	
	• 1899 – in China; US could	
	trade freely with China	
	 Latin America: American-owned sugar plantations in 	
	<u></u>	

C: Emergence of trusts and holding companies: Very powerful business organizations, controlled many aspects of industries What is a trust? How did business leaders defend their status? D: "Conspicuous consumption" vs. relative poverty in cities and society Wealthy encouraged cities to spend \$ on museums, libraries, etc. Those living in poverty often lived in _____ houses • Jacob Riis – _____ Key Concept 6.1, II "As leaders of big business and their allies in government aimed to create a unified industrialized nation, they were challenged in different ways by demographic issues, regional differences, and labor movements." – pg 61 of the curriculum framework A: Expansion of workforce: Internal migration: ___ Quick Review: in increased numbers to work in factories What areas of Immigrants (across national borders): "_____" Immigration Europe did "Old" predominantly _____ Immigrants come Europe; _____ as well from? Impact of workforce expansion? Diverse workforce, wages, more child labor Huge supply of workers led to _____ wages B: Labor vs. Management: Battles over wages, working conditions Local and national unions emerged to confront businesses Knights of Labor – Terrance Powderly, skilled AND unskilled workers, women and African Americans; downfall was the Haymarket Square Riot American Federation of Labor – Samuel Gompers, skilled workers only; "bread and butter issues" C: The South had some areas of industrialization Leaders called for a "______" – Henry Grady, editor of the Atlantic Constitution, called for increased ____ in the South; _____ factories began to appear in the South Sharecropping and tenant farming remained dominant Payment in land in the form of _____ (tenant) or (sharecropping) Many African Americans were stuck as sharecroppers throughout the _____ Key Concept 6.1, III "Westward migration, new systems of farming and transportation, and

economic instability led to political and popular conflicts." - pg 61 of

	the curriculum framework
•	A: Government agencies and conservationist organizations sought to over natural resources:
	 U.S. Fish Commission – created in 1871 to promote and preserve fisheries in the US
	 Sierra Club – founded by in 1892,
•	advocate the protection of wild places on earth
	B: Farmer organizations to resist corporate control of agricultural markets: (RRs)
	• The Grange (1860s): sought to bring
	Hoped to elect favorable to
	their programs
	• Granger laws –
	 Southern Farmers' Alliance: mostly a local organization Established stores and banks
	• • Colored Farmers' Alliance:
	 Mostly in the US
goals of the	C: Creation of the People's () Party
st Party are	 Mostly
und today?	Causes:
	 Growth of power
	• (RRs) – high rates often hurt
	Economic instability
	 Panics of 1873 and 1893 hurt farmers
	• Goals:
	Political reform –
	Stronger government role in American economic
	system ●
	D. D. din and international districts
•	D: Business interests vs. conservationists
	 Establishment of national parks and other conservationist and
	preservationist measures
	National Reclamation Act (Newlands Act) – federal \$ for construction of dams, capals, and recognizes.
	for construction of dams, canals, and reservoirs
	Park system grew underRoosevelt used executive powers to restrict
	development of land
	Test Tips
•	Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:
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Essay Questions:	
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Answer the following question IN AT LEAST 4-5 sentences please. Thanks! ©	
What were reasons for migration within the country and immigration during	
this time?	