

Name: _____

America's History: Chapter 18 Video Guide

| Big Idea Questions | Guided Notes | Areas of Concern |
|---|---|------------------|
| <p>Favorite household appliance, go!</p> <p>What African American broke the color barrier in the 1940s? Hint, he wore #42.....</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Commerce And Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses sought to attract _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.T. Barnum's Circus - appealed to _____ • Department stores and store credit • Electricity paved the way for new appliances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washing machines, vacuum cleaners, etc. • _____ Cars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luxurious train cars • Consumer Spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) upheld _____ in accommodations, as long as they were "_____ " <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upheld the constitutionality of Jim Crow Laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Separate but equal" facilities appeared all over the South <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1954, the case was overturned via _____ _____ • Masculinity and the Rise of Sports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Muscular Christianity" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ - appealed to both professionals and working-class men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted Christianity and fitness • America's Game <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseball became popular in the 1870s • Provided Americans with new leisure activity • First professional baseball team? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ !!! • Masculinity and the Rise of Sports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of the Negro Leagues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks were _____ from baseball, Negro Leagues were established • American Football <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collegiate football became popular under Yale's Walter Camp, who utilized _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick: Who created scientific management? What did it call for? _____ _____ _____ • The Great Outdoors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ Club - sought to preserve America's mountains • 1872 - creation of Yellowstone in Wyoming | |

- National Park Service (1916)
- _____ Act (1906) - the president could set aside objects as national monuments
- **Business interests hoped lands would be declared _____ as opposed to parks, because there was weaker protection.**
- Many states passed laws regulating hunting and fishing to help preserve wildlife

Women, Men, And The Solitude Self

- Changes in Family Life
 - Childbearing _____ drastically:
 - People married later in life, contraceptives became more widespread
 - Comstock Act (1873) - prohibited distribution of information about sex and birth control
- Education:
 - By 1900, over _____% of Americans between 5 and 18 attended school
 - Tuskegee Institute:
 - Founded by _____, a former slave
 - Advocated that blacks learn industrial education, or _____ training
 - Atlanta Compromise:
 - Washington argued for _____ economic opportunities for blacks
 - “In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.”
 - Women’s education opportunities increased post-Civil War
 - Many women attended _____ colleges created during Reconstruction
- From Domesticity to Women’s Rights
 - _____ - helped justify women’s involvement in reform movements
 - The _____
 - 1874, Frances Willard
 - Sought to challenge alcohol and domestic violence
 - Key frontrunner in the _____ movement
 - Movement was divided along religious, ethnic, and class lines
 - Women, Race, and Patriotism
 - United Daughters of the _____ (UDC)
 - Created monuments, gave out Confederate flags, and helped reshape the image of the Civil War
 - National Association of Colored Women:
 - Reform organization that focused on

Know this quote for a potential stimulus for multiple-choice and/or short answer....



_____, elderly in need of homes, and advocated temperance

- _____ - journalist that wrote about the horrors of lynching
 - Demonstrated lynchings were often result of labor and _____ disputes, relationships between black men and white women
- From Domesticity to Women's Rights
 - Women's Rights
 - National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) (1890):
 - Many _____ states provided suffrage for women (WY, CO, ID, UT)
 - By 1913, many women _____ of MS River were granted suffrage
 - _____:
 - Advocate political, economic, and social equality for women

Science And Faith

- Darwinism and Its Critics
 - Herbert Spencer and "Social Darwinism" - "survival of the fittest"
 - Used by wealthy to _____ their wealth
 - Success and wealth showed wealthy were "_____"
 - _____:
 - Practice of preventing certain individuals from reproducing
- Realism in the Arts
 - Realism:
 - Representing life in realistic terms
 - Mark Twain:
 - Coined the term, "_____"
 - Anti-_____, critic of American progress
 - Many realism and modernism artists were men
- Religion: Diversity and Innovation
 - Immigrant Faiths
 - Catholic and Jewish immigrants struggled to keep their traditions vs. becoming "_____"
 - Italians and Poles often established their own parishes and _____
 - Protestant Innovations:
 - American Protective Association (APA)
 - Similar to the _____ Party of the 1840s and 1850s
 - Sought to ban _____ from holding office
- Religion: Diversity and Innovation
 - Protestant Innovations:
 - ** _____ Gospel**

What does the "Gilded Age" mean?

