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Gilded age apush dbq

Key concept 6.1: The rise of big business in the United States encouraged widespread immigration and urbanization, provoked government and grassroots efforts to reshaping america's economy and environment, and renewed its debate over American national identity. Key concept 6.2: The emergence of an industrial culture in the United States led to both more opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, and women. Key Concept 6.3: The Age of Guild sees new cultural and intellectual movements burst with political debate over economic and social policies. The U.S. transformation from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brings significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental and cultural changes. unit_5_dbq.docxFile Size: 506 kbFile Type: docxDownload File period_6_dbq.pdfFile Size: 608 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File robber_barons_dbq.pdfFile Size: 277 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File henrettachapter16_ramirez.docxFile Size: 19 kbFile Type: docxDownload File henrettachapter17_ramirez.docxFile Size: 25 kbFile Type: docxDownload File period_six_exam_review.pptxFile Size: 68 kbFile Type: pptxDownload File I would rather earn 1% off of 100 people's efforts than 100% of my own efforts – John D. Rockefeller era illumination saw huge increase in companies that They are known as trusts. These trusts ultimately constituted monopolies over key sectors of the American economy and used extraordinary power, whether politically or economically. Trusts ultimately form monopolies over key sectors of the American economy fueled by concepts identified in the gospel of wealth, these craftsmen believed in the survival of the economy's most appropriate approach, often leading to confrontations with workers who wanted higher wages, safer working conditions and more labor protections. The increase in unions and the increasing frequency of strikes became central to the combat relationship between the worker and the employer. The powerful people who led and created these monopolies became known as the burglar barons, and they rose to power behind the largely unskilled and unprotected workforce that fueled them. The powerful people who led and created these monopolies became known as burglar barons. John D. Rockefeller and his company Standard Oil came to dominate the oil and gas industry, which, along with Andrew Carnegie, which created the world's largest steel-producing company, fed industrial revolution machines. Others, such as Cornelius Vanderbilt, overseated the construction of thousands of miles of railways, connecting the country like never before and facilitating them all, it was JPMorgan that runs the country's banks and economic markets. These men became some of the most powerful men in the country because they were able to make historical fortunes by All these innovations go to the masses at affordable prices. These men, along with many others, became some of the most powerful men in the country because they were able to create historical wealth by bringing all these innovations to the masses at affordable prices. The standard of living in America was leaping upwards. While this concentration enabled the power of incredible economies of scale, these robber barons controlled large parts of the American economy and controlled the lives of millions of workers who bed dependent on the jobs and wages that industries provided. By consolidating economic control and political power among a small number of elites, the federal government tried to return power to the government through federal legislation. Sherman's antitrust law was passed in 1890 and later Clayton's Antitrust Act of 1914, an attempt by the government to regulate competition among private enterprises. By consolidating economic control and political power among a small number of elites, the federal government tried to return power to the government through federal legislation. These regulations initially did little to harness the power of these massive monopolies as merchants found loopholes to prevent it. However, Sherman's antitrust law was eventually used to break standard Oil's powerful monopoly in 1911. The neighborhood is a measure of a civilization. – Jacob Reyes grew as cities due to industrialization, millions of migrants flooded cities in search of jobs and better lifestyles. Along the east coast migrants from Europe through Ellis Island before they moved to the already congested areas of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Migrants from Asia crossed Angel Island near San Francisco before pursuing their dreams in America. By 1920, and for the first time in American history, more people lived in urban industrial areas instead of rural agricultural areas. By 1920, and for the first time in American history, more people lived in urban industrial areas instead of rural agricultural areas. Political machines such as Tamani Hall used a process known as graft to take advantage of the needs of these immigrants to consolidate political power and benefit financially from their positions. However, the dramatic move to cities arose with its own set of challenges for political machines and city governments, particularly in poor areas of cities that beded as poor neighborhoods. Political machines such as Tamani Hall benefited from the needs of these immigrants to consolidate political power and benefit financially from their positions, plugging the housing shortages of cities, and often numerous families addressd small unsanitized homes known as tenements. People's inability to move around cities led to mass transit innovations. New public transport systems used new innovations in electricity, leading to the development of electric metro systems, street cars, and high-rise trains to move people around the city. Access to clean water was available in more prosperous areas of cities, however, many still did not have indoor plumbing or clean drinking water. Clean water shortages were a primary cause for the spread of diseases such as cholera and typhoid that spread throughout poorer neighborhoods. As cities continued to grow, health needs were obvious because horse manure, garbage, and sewage flowed through open sewage. Factories cleared smoke and industrial waste into air and water roads, further damaging the surroundings. Clean water shortages were a primary cause for the spread of diseases such as cholera and typhoid that spread throughout poorer neighborhoods. In the face of the challenges of urbanization, newspapers and reformists began to call for change. Journalists calling for social change were known as Muckers and advocated for social progress throughout the city. Influential in the meat packaging industry, Upton Sinclair exposed unsealed conditions in which some of the country's food supply was being built and packed in his book The Jungle. In the face of the challenges of urbanization, newspapers and reformists began to call for change. Public outrage forced the government to pass legislation to protect the public interest. The emerging influence of the progressive movement was felt as lobbyists pushed for federal legislation, leading to the passage of the Meat Inspection Act of 1906 and the Pure Food and Drug Act. President Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909) was an early reform president who advocated preserving natural resources as well as challenging political machines and reforming social services. The Age of Guild brought unprecedented economic and technological advances and driven America to the forefront of economic productivity in the world. The Age of Guild brought unprecedented economic and technological advances and driven America to the forefront of economic productivity in the world. Urbanization quickly exposed the shortcomings of urban life faced by migrants in crowded and sunken cities. Monopolies benefit from a lack of regulation within the economy to build financial empires that dominated the economic and political realm for nearly half a century. Social reform efforts began in a new era of progressive thought and practice that will become a consistent part of the national debate throughout the 20th century. Third, a clear change from a system of dense servants (who were expensive and spiteful) used african slaves (cheaper and more manageable) in Antarctica began shortly after the Bacon rebellion. That was remarkable. It unites rich and poor whites from the Tidewater region and the Carolina colonies in the formation and growth of the African slave trade in America. This alliance of social classes in the desire for wealth generated increasing support for the Slavery system in America. During the 1600s, tobacco was still the South's most profitable product. However, product diversity began to take off. Due to the institution and expansion of the slavery system, rice and indigo also became profitable for the planters, and by the turn of the century, the main crops were in the South, which eventually led to cotton in the early 1800s in what would eventually become king of Cotton. #periodoverview#timeline#testprep 5 min readIn AP® US History, period 6 spans from 1865 to 1898 CE. The following guide has been periodically updated with hyperlinks to excellent resources. As you are reviewing for the Gilded Age, focus on key concepts and use essential questions to guide you. You can request the full final guide to AP U.S. history here. Don't back down! Get your five-times membership today to become an APUSH wizard. PERIOD 6 DATE TO POINT KNOWSTUDY: YOU ARE NEVER SPECIFICALLY ASKED TO IDENTIFY A DATE. However, knowing the sequence of events will help mesize with cause and effect. For this reason, we have identified the most important dates to know .1876 - Little Bighorn1886 - Haymarket Square Riot1887 - Dawes Act1887 - Interstate Commerce1890 - Wounded Knee1890 - Anti Shermantrust Act1894 - Pullman Strike1896 - Cross of Gold speech1896 - Plessy v. FergusonPERIOD 6 Essential Questions Tip: Use the following essential questions to guide your review of this whole unit. Keep in mind, these don't mean practicing essay questions. Every question was written to help you summarize the key concept. How does industrial capitalism affect American business and politics? What were the motives and consequences of 19th-century migration? What ways were social norms challenged during the Guild era? Study Guide: Course 6 ContextualizationPast Essay Questions from the 6STUDY Period Tip: Content from the Guild Age has been appeared in articles twelve times since 2000. Take a look at these questions before you check out the key concepts & vocabulary below to get a sense of how you evaluate. Then, come back to this later and practice writing as many as you can! *The APUSH test was revised significantly in 2015, so any questions from before that do not represent the current test format. You can still use previous questions to practice, however DBQs will have more than 7 documents. leq notifications vary the word, and ruñ is completely different. Use questions from 2002-2014 with caution. Articles from 1973-1999 available here.2018 - DBQ: US Imperialism2018 - LEQ 2: Economic Impact of civil war 2016 - SAQ 3: Industrial - SAQ 4: Industrialization2013 - LEQ 4: Impact of technology2012 - DBQ: Impact of Big Business2009 - LEQ 4: Labor unions2008 - LEQ 4: The New South2007 - DBQ: Changes to agriculture2003 - LEQ 44: Regional Effects of Civil War2001 - LEQ 4: Developments in Transportation2000 - DBQ: Trade UnionPERIOD 6 Key Concepts - Outline Course*The following outline was adapted from AP® U.S. history period description as found by the College Board in 2017 here. This outline reflects the newest revision to the period. 6.1. The rise of industrial capitalismm study - the rise of industrial industrial capitalism led to massive economic development. New transportation and communications systems opened new markets. Technological innovations dramatically increased the production of goods. Wages rose and prices fell, which improved living standards. By consolidating power, businesses increase profits that concentrated wealth. The U.S. expanded markets by gaining influence and control in Asia and Latin America.Antarctica saw new South reforms that led to some industrialization in what was ahead of the agricultural land financial downturns, sparking new views on the economy. Some opposed the government's intervention in support of Lyse Perry's policies. The workforce expanded due to migrations. Workers formed unions and battle management on wages and conditions. Study Guide - Work at Gilded AgeThe South continued to rely on the agricultural industry. Farmers responded to new production and transportation systems. Industrialization boosted production and substantially reduced food prices. Farmers created local and regional cooperatives. Populism gained momentum to combat economic mistrust.6.2. Orban's migration population increased due to international and domestic migration. As cities fled oppression, cities attracted immigrants from Asia, South and Eastern Europe and African Americans from the South, looking for opportunities. Study guide - Immigration and migration and response to Ethnik immigration neighborhoods formed in cities. Immigrants had to be attracted to American culture by preserving traditions. Political machines provided cities with social services to the poor. The middle class continued to grow as access to education increased, which expanded consumer culture. Study guide - the growth of middle-class people in search of land and opportunity moved west and sparked conflict. Study Guide - The economic impacts and social impacts of western transcontinental rail migration created new communities and centers of activity. Motivated by the aspirations of self-sufficiency, the migrants moved the West Building Railway, mining, agriculture, and livestock. The increase in immigration reduced the population of Byson, which is competing for land and resources between white immigrants, natives, Mexican-Americans.In To immigration, the U.S. government violated treaties with Native Americans and then resorted to military force and restricted Natives to reservations. American Indians maintained tradition despite oppression.6.3 The social norms of the Guild age were challenged by new intellectual movements. Theories of social Darwinism were used to justify the racial hierarchy. Some business leaders favored philanthropy through the Gospel of Wealth.Alternative economic theories including utopian, socialist and communist expanded. Social change inspired discussions about the relationship between business and government. Political parties were scattered over tariffs and currency issues as reformists argued that greed had corrupted the government. Study Guide - Gilded Age PoliticsWomen fought for greater equality with men through social and political reform. Study guide - Age-guild segregation confirmed in the courts through Pelley against Ferguson. The increase in violence against black communities sparked debate about race and reform. LIST OF CONCEPTS & VOCABULARY FROM PERIOD 6STUDY TIP: These are the concepts and vocabulary from period 6 that most commonly appear on the exam. Create quizlet decks to make sure you are familiar with these conditions! American Federation of Labor Rights Cases Railroad Industrial Revolution Industrial Revolution 1883s Railways

