

A New Spirit of Reform: 1872-1897

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 21.

I. Section 1 The Gilded Age (pp. 403-404)

- A. The Gilded Age
 - 1. Was the name given to the 1870s by _____
- B. Reform
 - 1. Began when American workers realized that _____ was hurting them
- C. The Crédit Mobilier Scandal
 - 1. Union Pacific Railroad officials were accused of _____
- D. Congressman Oakes Ames
 - 1. Gave members of Congress _____ to try to prevent an investigation
- E. President Grant
 - 1. Without knowing it allowed people to _____

II. Section 2 Reformers Challenge Political Practices (pp. 405-408)

- A. Political Bosses
 - 1. Pretended to befriend immigrants, expecting them to _____
- B. William Marcy Tweed
 - 1. Was a powerful _____ in New York for a _____ political organization
 - 2. Was arrested and convicted of _____
- C. Mugwumps
 - 1. Were reformers who wanted to replace the _____ with _____
- D. President Rutherford B. Hayes
 - 1. Took office in _____ and investigated _____
- E. President James Garfield
 - 1. Took office in _____ and was _____ by Charles Guiteau
- F. President Chester A. Arthur
 - 1. Convinced Congress to pass _____
- G. The Election of 1884
 - 1. Republicans nominated _____ instead of _____
 - 2. Democrats nominated _____
- H. Grover Cleveland
 - 1. Would not make deals with _____
 - 2. Won the election and took office in _____
- I. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887
 - 1. Forced the railroads crossing state lines to _____
- J. President Cleveland
 - 1. Lost the 1888 election to _____ but was elected again in _____

Name _____

Date _____

III. Section 3 Labor Unions Are Formed (pp. 409-411)

- A. Labor Unions
 - 1. Were formed in attempt to make _____ as powerful as _____
- B. Noble Order of the Knights of Labor
 - 1. Formed in _____ by _____
- C. American Federation of Labor
 - 1. Started in _____ and led by _____
- D. The Differences Between the Two Organizations
 - 1. _____ wanted to improve wages and working conditions
 - 2. _____ wanted eight-hour days, safer conditions, and higher pay
- E. Strikes
 - 1. Occur when workers refuse to work until _____
 - 2. Nonunion workers hired by the company were called _____
- F. Knights of Labor
 - 1. Membership decreased after a violent _____ in _____

IV. Section 4 Reformers Start a Political Party (pp. 412-415)

- A. Trust Companies
 - 1. Became a popular way for businesses to _____
- B. Large Industries
 - 1. Were controlled by _____
- C. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890
 - 1. Made it illegal for large companies to _____
 - 2. Was often used to prosecute _____
- D. The Populist Party
 - 1. Was organized in _____
 - 2. _____ was the Populist presidential candidate in 1892
- E. The Gold Standard
 - 1. Is a system that backs the nation's supply of money with _____
- F. The 1896 Presidential Election
 - 1. _____ campaigned for President as the candidate of _____ parties
 - 2. William McKinley _____ the election
- G. The Populist Movement
 - 1. Ended with _____
- H. The Progressives
 - 1. Were a new group of _____ who wanted to make changes in society

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) Why did Mark Twain use the term “Gilded Age” as a label for the 1870s?

- 2) What feeling did reform leaders have about the industrial leaders?

- 3) How did the Crédit Mobilier’s activities affect its stock?

- 4) What corrupt move did William Belknap make?

- 5) What happened in the Whiskey Ring Scandal?

Labor Unions

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. You may use words more than once.

Word Bank

700,000	membership
all	Samuel Gompers
American Federation of Labor	secret
Chicago	strike
eight-hour	strikebreakers
Haymarket Square	Terence Powderly
Knights of Labor	workers

In 1869, Uriah Stephens organized the **1)** _____. The union was small. It was also a **2)** _____ organization. Ten years later a new leader named **3)** _____ changed the union. The union accepted **4)** _____ workers. The membership grew to over **5)** _____ members.

Later, another union was formed. This union was called the **6)** _____. The union's leader was **7)** _____. This new union organized many different skilled **8)** _____ into one powerful union.

The most effective tool that the unions used to force businesses to meet their demands was a **9)** _____. Union workers refused to work for a company until their demands were met. Companies sometimes hired workers to replace those who refused to work. These nonunion workers were called **10)** _____. Sometimes, violence would occur when nonunion workers tried to take the jobs of union workers. One instance of violence was the **11)** _____ bombing in the city of **12)** _____. City workers were on strike to gain an **13)** _____ workday. At a protest meeting, a bomb was thrown. Several people were killed. This event hurt the movement. Many people blamed the **14)** _____ for the people who were killed. After this event, the union's **15)** _____ steadily declined.

The Populist Party

Directions: The words or phrases in the box refer to something that was believed to help either big business or the average American in the 1880s. Write each item under the correct heading at the bottom of the page.

- gold standard
- graduated income tax
- higher farm prices
- President Cleveland
- James Weaver
- limited money supply
- Populist party
- Interstate Commerce Commission
- William McKinley
- William Jennings Bryan
- trusts
- silver coins
- Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- senators chosen by the people
- publicly owned railroad companies

Big Business

Average American

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



Chapter 21 Mastery Test A

Part A Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) Many people thought that corruption in business and government made (elections, reform) needed.
- 2) (Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall) was a powerful political boss in New York City.
- 3) (Grover Cleveland, Charles Guiteau) assassinated President Garfield.
- 4) (Labor unions, Clubhouses) were formed to protect workers' rights.
- 5) Nonunion workers who are hired to replace striking workers are called (anarchists, strikebreakers).
- 6) (Giant corporations, Reformers) became worried about the power of trust companies.
- 7) The (Populist, Whig) party wanted to introduce reforms into government.
- 8) The (American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations) represented skilled trades.

Part B Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- 1) Mark Twain called 1870s America
 - a) the "Reform Decade."
 - b) the "Industrial Puppet."
 - c) the "Gilded Age."
 - d) the "Age of Reason."
- 2) The President whose administration was full of scandal was
 - a) U. S. Grant.
 - b) Grover Cleveland.
 - c) Samuel Gompers.
 - d) Thomas Nast.
- 3) The group who wanted to replace the spoils system with civil service were the
 - a) Knights of Labor.
 - b) Populists.
 - c) Mugwumps.
 - d) trust companies.
- 4) The Union Pacific Railroad was involved in
 - a) forming labor unions.
 - b) bribing Thomas Nast.
 - c) the Crédit Mobilier Scandal.
 - d) the reform of the U.S. government.
- 5) The person called the "Populist Paul Revere" was
 - a) Grover Cleveland.
 - b) William Jennings Bryan.
 - c) Samuel Gompers.
 - d) Terrence V. Powderly.

Chapter 21 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Write a short answer on the blank line for each question.

- 1) This is a group that is against all forms of government. _____
- 2) This government body was created to regulate trust companies. _____
- 3) William Jennings Bryan became the Democratic presidential candidate with a speech about this. _____
- 4) This person drew political cartoons that helped bring Boss Tweed to justice. _____
- 5) The Populist party wanted at least four reforms in government, including this. _____
- 6) This law was passed to make it illegal for large companies to form monopolies. _____

Part D Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) William McKinley won the election of 1896.
- _____ 2) The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was often used to prosecute labor unions on strike.
- _____ 3) The Populist party candidate won the election of 1892.
- _____ 4) The Haymarket Square riot led to the formation of the Knights of Labor.
- _____ 5) President Grant was arrested for political corruption.
- _____ 6) The Whiskey Ring Scandal involved President Grant's personal secretary.