

★ Guided Reading Activity 3-1

DIRECTIONS: Recalling Facts Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. How did the discovery of gold, silver, and copper affect the United States? _____

2. What happened to Virginia City after Comstock discovered silver ore in Six-Mile Canyon?

3. What usually happened to boomtowns throughout the West after the mines closed?

4. What were the effects of the mining bonanza in Colorado and in the Dakota Territory?

5. What else did Americans do in the West besides mining after the Civil War? _____

6. How was the Texas longhorn better able to survive than other cattle on the Great Plains?

7. What conditions led to the first long drive? _____

8. Why were the Great Plains known as “a Great American Desert?” _____

9. How did the Homestead Act of 1862 support settlement in the Great Plains? _____

10. Where was the Wheat Belt? _____

11. How were Native Americans affected as ranchers, miners, and farmers moved onto the Plains? _____
12. What did the Indian Peace Commission propose? _____

13. What did Native Americans face on the reservations? _____

14. What were the elements of the Dawes Act of 1887? _____

SECTION 3-1

★ **Guided Reading Activity 3-2**

DIRECTIONS: Identifying Supporting Details Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

Main Idea: American industry grew rapidly after the Civil War, bringing revolutionary changes to American society.

- 1. **Detail:** By the early 1900s, the United States was the world's leading _____. The nation's _____ was eight times greater than it was when the Civil War ended.
- 2. **Detail:** An abundance of _____ was one reason for the industrial success and another reason was _____. Population growth provided industry with a larger _____ and a greater demand for _____.
- 3. **Detail:** New inventions, which led to the founding of new corporations, also transformed American Society, like Edison's company in 1882 called the _____.

Main Idea: After the Civil War, the rapid construction of railroads accelerated the nation's industrialization and linked the country together.

- 4. **Detail:** To make rail service more reliable, in 1883 the _____ divided the country into four _____, or regions where the same time was kept.
- 5. **Detail:** By linking the nation, railroads helped to _____ Americans in different regions. To encourage railroad construction, the government gave _____ to railroad companies.

Main Idea: Big business assumed a more prominent role in American life after the Civil War.

- 6. **Detail:** By 1900 big businesses dominated the economy, operating vast complexes of _____.
- 7. **Detail:** _____, the owner of a steel company in Pittsburgh, began the _____ of the steel industry by buying companies that supplied the materials needed for making steel.

Main Idea: In an attempt to improve their working conditions, industrial workers came together to form unions in the late 1800s.

- 8. **Detail:** Despite the difficult working conditions for workers, industrialism brought about a dramatic rise in the _____.
- 9. **Detail:** Owners of large corporations opposed _____, which united all craft workers and common laborers in a particular industry.
- 10. **Detail:** The American Federation of Labor pushed for _____ meaning that companies could only hire union members.

SECTION 3-2

★ Guided Reading Activity 3-3

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

1. By 1900 more than half of all immigrants in the United States were _____ and _____ Europeans.
2. Many of these immigrants moved to avoid forced _____. Others, like the Jews living in Poland and Russia, fled to avoid _____.
3. Most immigrants booked passage in _____ the cheapest accommodations on a steamship, and they disembarked at _____, a tiny island in New York Harbor.
4. How well immigrants adjusted depended partly on how quickly they _____ and adapted to _____.
5. The 1848 _____ began to lure Chinese immigrants to the United States.
6. The _____ in China took some _____ lives and caused such suffering that thousands of Chinese left for the United States.
7. These waves of immigration led to increased feelings of _____, which is _____.
8. In 1840 the United States had only 131 cities; by 1900 that number had risen to over _____.
9. Lacking money and education, most _____ remained in the _____.
10. Many rural Americans moved to the cities for _____. The cities had much to offer—for example _____.
11. New approaches to _____ and _____ were developed because millions of people were now moving into the cities.
12. American industrialization helped create a growing _____ that included doctors, lawyers, engineers, managers, and teachers.
13. Among the problems of cities were various _____, and contaminated _____, caused by improper sewage disposal.
14. In exchange for the votes of new urban residents in city elections, _____ provided basic services such as jobs, housing, and police protection.
15. Many leaders of political machines grew rich as a result of fraud or _____—getting money through dishonest or questionable means.

★ Guided Reading Activity 3-4

DIRECTIONS: Recording Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

- 1. What did historians mean by the term "Gilded Age"? _____

- 2. What did industrialism and urbanization change? _____

- 3. What did many Americans of the Gilded Age believe? _____

- 4. How did Social Darwinism parallel the economic doctrine of laissez-faire? _____

- 5. Why did many devout Christians reject the theory of evolution? _____

- 6. What was realism? _____

- 7. What were some ways in which industrialization improved the standard of living for many people? _____

- 8. How did those who did not embrace individualism or Social Darwinism believe society's problems could be fixed? _____

- 9. What did Henry George observe despite industrial and social progress? _____

- 10. What was the goal of the reformers of the Social Gospel movement? _____

- 11. How did the YMCA help industrial workers and the urban poor? _____

- 12. How did American schools help to assimilate immigrant children? _____

- 13. What did the Morrill Land Grant Act do? _____

- 14. Who was Booker T. Washington? _____

SECTION 3-4

**Guided Reading Activity 3-5**

DIRECTIONS: Outlining Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. Stalemate in Washington

- A. Many Americans believed the _____ prevented government from addressing the nation's issues and corrupted those who worked for the government.
- B. In 1883 Congress passed the _____, which set up a _____.
- C. In both 1876 and 1896, a presidential candidate won the overall popular vote but lost because the other candidate won a majority of votes from the _____.
- D. The American public's concern about the power of large corporations forced Congress to enact the _____, which was the first law of its kind.
- E. After the election of 1888, the Republican-controlled Congress passed the _____ to do something about the power of trusts.

II. Populism

- A. Feeling victimized by banks and _____, farmers embraced _____ as a way to increase their political power.
- B. The first national farm organization, known as the _____, tried to create _____ to force up prices and to negotiate better shipping _____.
- C. When the Grange failed, the _____ took its place. By 1890 this organization also had problems, and members of the Kansas alliance formed the People's Party, known as the _____.
- D. In 1892 the People's Party platform called for a return to unlimited _____, federal ownership of _____, and a _____.
- E. Although by 1900 the Populists lost their momentum, some of their reforms, like the _____, came about in the next century.

III. The Rise of Segregation

- A. The Fifteenth Amendment did not bar state governments from requiring citizens be _____ or _____ in order to vote.
- B. The statues enforcing segregation were known as _____ laws.
- C. In 1896 the Supreme Court, in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, expressed a new legal doctrine endorsing _____ facilities for African Americans.
- D. _____ proposed that African Americans concentrate on achieving _____ rather than political ones.