

PGAMO FREE K-12 SCHOOL · STUDY PACK

Grade 8 History & Geography

Unit 1: A History of the United States: Modern Times, Part 1 (Chapters 1-4)

4 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **A History of the United States: Modern Times, Part 1 (Chapters 1-4) Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 1: A Time of Great Change: Immigration, Industrialization, and Urbanization (1865-1914)	PDF pages 6-27	—
☐	Chapter 2: The Progressive Era, Social Movements, and Reforms	PDF pages 28-47	—
☐	Chapter 3: America Becomes a World Power	PDF pages 48-69	—
☐	Chapter 4: America from the Twenties to the New Deal	PDF pages 70-95	AP 4.1
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 1: A Time of Great Change: Immigration, Industrialization, and Urbanization (1865-1914)

THE BIG QUESTION

What impact did immigration, industrialization, and urbanization have on America in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

Words to know

- **immigration** — the act of coming to live permanently in a new country *A wave of immigration brought many people from Europe to the United States to start a new life.*
- **industrialization** — a shift to the widespread use of machines and factories to produce goods *Industrialization meant people moved from farms in the country to cities to work in factories.*
- **urbanization** — the formation and growth of cities *The growth of factories in cities and towns caused urbanization as people moved away from the country.*
- **economy** — the way a country manages its money and resources to produce, buy, and sell goods and services *The opening of a new factory led to a booming economy in the small town.*
- **discrimination** — unfair treatment of a person or group because of beliefs about that group of people *Immigrants sometimes suffer discrimination from citizens because of their language or customs.*
- **malnutrition** — a state of poor health due to not having enough healthy food *Their poor diet led to malnutrition and illness.*
- **synonymous** — alike in meaning, like a synonym *Having fun shouldn't be synonymous with getting in trouble.*
- **political economy** — the combination or interaction of economy and government *To describe a country as "capitalist" or "socialist" is to describe its political economy.*
- **capitalism** — an economic system in which resources and businesses are privately owned and prices are not controlled by the government *Capitalism is the primary economic system in the United States.*
- **public policy** — a set of government steps for how something is done *The Affordable Care Act is public policy that provides health care to Americans.*
- **agrarian** — relating to farming or agriculture *An agrarian society focuses on farming as a way to make a living.*
- **injunction** — a court order that specifies an action a person or group must or must not take *The judge issued an injunction against the group that had been harassing and threatening workers.*

- **invalidate** — to prove incorrect or illegal *The will proved that he inherited the farm and invalidated his cousin's claim on it.*
 - **entrepreneur** — a person who starts a business *The entrepreneur began selling fish at the local farmers markets.*
 - **free enterprise** — the freedom of businesses to operate without government interference *In a free enterprise system, the government does not require businesses to follow safety rules.*
 - **regulate** — to control or place limits on *Governments regulate industry to ensure that certain safety and environmental measures are followed.*
 - **populism** — a political movement in the 1890s that claimed to represent ordinary people *Populism appealed to some ordinary working people.*
 - **inflation** — a rise in prices and a fall in the purchasing value of money *Because of inflation, the price of a loaf of bread is much higher than it was only months ago.*
- HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES: MODERN TIMES—LATE 1800s TO THE 2000s*

Read

Read Chapter 1 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 6–27. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What is the name of the period of change caused by industrialization, immigration, and urbanization after the Civil War?
2. What drew immigrants to the United States between 1865 and 1920?
3. What was the metaphor of the melting pot meant to convey?
4. What difference would the metaphor of a salad or mosaic make?
5. What “pushed” Irish people to leave Ireland for the United States beginning in 1845?
6. In which cities did most Irish immigrants settle in the United States?
7. Why did more than a million Germans immigrate to the United States between 1845 and 1855?
8. From which countries in southern and eastern Europe did immigrants come to the United States between 1880 and 1920?
9. Why did Jewish people immigrate to the United States?
10. What types of jobs did most immigrants take?
11. What does the Statue of Liberty’s torch symbolize?
12. Where in the United States did nearly all Chinese immigrants live?
13. Why did the United States Congress pass the Chinese Exclusion Act to ban further Chinese immigration?
14. Why did Black Americans move north after slavery ended?
15. What opportunities did Black Americans find in Northern cities during the First World War?

16. What examples of chicanery did you find?
17. What positive things did Boss Tweed and Tammany Hall do?
18. How many of the world's manufactured goods was the United States producing by the 1910s?
19. How did machines change manufacturing?
20. What does it mean to gild something?
21. What did Adam Smith believe is to each person's benefit?
22. How did Adam Smith believe we could help others meet their own needs?
23. What was factory work like?
24. What is a sweatshop?
25. What were the differences between farm work and factory work for children?
26. How did child labor change in 1938?
27. How do labor unions help workers?
28. What happened at Chicago's Haymarket Square on May 4, 1886?
29. Why did the Homestead Steel Strike backfire?
30. What is Labor Day?
31. What is a "captain of industry"?
32. What is a "robber baron"?
33. What was the goal of the Interstate Commerce Commission?
34. What is a monopoly?
35. What big problem were farmers facing?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What impact did immigration, industrialization, and urbanization have on America in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 2: The Progressive Era, Social Movements, and Reforms

THE BIG QUESTION

In what ways were the expansion of industry and the development of new technologies connected to the need for social reforms during this time period?

Words to know

- **progressive** — moving toward new ideas, modern policies, or opportunities *She always voted for the progressive candidates who believed in investing in modern technologies.*
- **diagnostic** — related to identifying a disease or a problem *An x-ray machine is a diagnostic tool that can confirm a broken bone or fluid in the lungs.*
- **civic center** — a building for public performances, sporting events, etc. *We're going to the civic center tonight to see a concert.*
- **contaminated** — dirty, dangerous, or polluted *The lake was contaminated with chemicals that had leaked from a nearby factory.*
- **absolutism** — a form of government in which the ruler or leader has unchecked authority to do what they want without any restrictions *Political absolutism meant the king could change the laws without consent from others.*
- **lawsuit** — a process in which the courts decide a disagreement or enforce a right *When the airbags in one model of car proved to be faulty, consumers brought a lawsuit against the car company.*
- **political disenfranchisement** — deprivation of the right to vote *Tools such as the poll tax and literacy tests were created for the political disenfranchisement of Black Americans.*
- **accommodationist** — one who compromises or adapts to the attitudes of someone else *He was an accommodationist, as he was always willing to adapt and change according to other opinions and views.*
- **ostracize** — to shun or ignore a person *It's not kind to ostracize or exclude someone just because of their opinions.*
- **socialist** — a person who supports an economic system in which major industries are owned or regulated by the government rather than by private businesses *As a socialist, she believes in government regulation over less government and more private enterprise.*

Read

Read Chapter 2 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 28–47. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What was the Progressive Era?
2. What problems did the country struggle with during the Gilded Age?
3. What technology made the building of skyscrapers possible?
4. How might the new inventions mentioned in this section have changed daily life?
5. Who were the muckrakers?
6. How did Jacob Riis's book help the poor?
7. Where did Upton Sinclair go undercover, and why?
8. What was the purpose of settlement houses and settlement workers?
9. What did settlement workers encourage the urban poor to do?
10. Who would have been considered a progressive in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
11. Which presidents were progressive in this era?
12. What progressive changes were made by the government in this era?
13. What did John W. Burgess fear about the expansion of government power?
14. What approach did Burgess favor?
15. What is an entrepreneur?
16. What is the meaning of laissez-faire?
17. What is the Sherman Antitrust Act used for?
18. What safety issues did President Teddy Roosevelt address during his presidency?
19. What did Teddy Roosevelt do with the millions of acres of land he set aside?
20. What stood in the way of voting for Black American men in the Progressive Era?
21. How were Booker T. Washington's and W. E. B. Du Bois's strategies for defeating racism different?
22. Who was Amelia Bloomer?
23. Why was the Seneca Falls Convention important?
24. Where did women gain the right to vote in the late 1800s?
25. When was women's right to vote finally guaranteed in the United States Constitution?
26. Who did socialists in the Progressive Era believe should own businesses?
27. What examples did supporters of America's traditional economic structure point to as reasons for keeping things the same?
28. Who, until 1865, had been unable to participate in the nation's growing economic or commercial success?
29. What is Dorothea Dix known for?
30. What changes did Dix bring about through her work?
31. What is Horace Mann known for?
32. What were some of Mann's beliefs about schooling and education?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: In what ways were the expansion of industry and the development of new technologies connected to the need for social reforms during this time period?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 3: America Becomes a World Power

THE BIG QUESTION

How do the events that occurred in the last part of the 1800s and the first part of the 1900s reveal how powerful the United States had become?

Words to know

- **census** — a count of the number of people living in a certain area *Every ten years, the United States Census counts the number of people living in the country.*
- **imperialism** — the practice of gaining power as a country by taking over areas of the world *Many European countries practiced imperialism and had overseas colonies. A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES: MODERN TIMES—LATE 1800s TO THE 2000s*
- **nationalism** — a feeling of pride in one's nation *Extreme nationalism can lead to war if a country believes it is superior to others.*
- **militarism** — the building up of a strong military *The country's first step toward war was militarism, made obvious by the building up of its military strength.*
- **interlocking alliances** — a system in which countries agree to help each other when one of them is attacked *Interlocking alliances can prevent wars because the military strength of several allies is greater than the military strength of any one country.*
- **Central Powers** — the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria during World War I *Germany was the main leader of the Central Powers in World War I.*
- **Allied Powers** — the alliance of France, Britain, Russia, and Japan during World War I *The Allied Powers defeated the Central Powers in World War I.*
- **mobilization** — the process of preparing to fight a war or take other collective action *When the mobilization of troops began, tens of thousands of soldiers journeyed by train, bus, ship, and airplane.*
- **carnage** — the killing of a large number of people; slaughter *The attacking army had far greater numbers and strength, and the result was carnage.*
- **attrition** — the act of wearing down by inflicting continuous losses *PTSD can leave veterans feeling as if they are still in danger even after they are safely home from the war.*
- **draft** — a system that requires individuals to serve in the military *During many wars, the draft provided men to fight in the military.*
- **pacifist** — someone who opposes war and violence and refuses to participate *He was a pacifist and would not become a soldier because his religion taught him that violence against others was wrong.*

- **Bolshevik** — relating to the Russian political party that seized power during the Russian Revolution; sometimes used as slang for communist *The Bolshevik communists seized power during the Russian Revolution.*
- **communist** — someone who believes in establishing an economic system based on community ownership of property and industry *A communist believes that property should be owned by all the people together, not by individuals.*
- **atheist** — a person who does not believe in a god or gods *Many people prayed, but the atheist did not.*

Read

Read Chapter 3 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 48–69. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What does it mean to be a world power?
2. Why did navy Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan believe the United States should have a strong navy?
3. What is imperialism?
4. How did the imperialists justify taking over the territories of others?
5. What was the yellow press?
6. What was the difference between what the yellow press claimed about the explosion on the USS Maine and the reality?
7. Why was the USS Maine sent to Cuba?
8. What new territories did the United States acquire as a result of the SpanishAmerican War?
9. What other territory did the United States annex at this time?
10. Who were the Rough Riders?
11. How did Teddy Roosevelt become the youngest president in the history of the United States?
12. What did the people of the Philippines want once the United States had pushed out Spain?
13. When did the Philippines finally gain its freedom from the United States?
14. Why did President Teddy Roosevelt order a group of American battleships to sail around the world?
15. Why did Roosevelt support locals forming the new country of Panama rather than the United States negotiating with the Colombians to build the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?
16. Which areas did Roosevelt claim the United States would intervene in?
17. What started the chain of events that led to the war?
18. When did the war take place?

19. How can nationalism lead to war?
20. How can militarism lead to war?
21. How can imperialism lead to war?
22. Why did Russia take Serbia's side?
23. How did Germany react to Russia's mobilization of troops?
24. How did technological advancements change the experience of war?
25. Why was an entire generation of young soldiers considered the "lost generation"?
26. How was the decision to be neutral in a war in Europe in line with the Monroe Doctrine?
27. Why was President Wilson outraged when a British ship was sunk off the coast of Ireland?
28. What did the Zimmermann Telegram say?
29. What was the consequence of the Zimmermann Telegram?
30. Do you think a draft is a good way to form an army? Why or why not?
31. Why might a song be especially powerful propaganda?
32. What is a conscientious objector?
33. What could happen to conscientious objectors?
34. What did women do during the war?
35. In the letters from Black American migrants during the war, which details do they mention about their experiences in the North?
36. What happened if you bought a Liberty bond?
37. What types of things do you think the government used the bond money for?
38. Did the arrival of the American soldiers in France make a difference in the war?
39. How did President Wilson envision the world?
40. What is an armistice?
41. What changed as a result of the war?
42. What did the Treaty of Versailles require of Germany?
43. Think about what you read about the outbreak of the war. Was Germany at fault for starting the war?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How do the events that occurred in the last part of the 1800s and the first part of the 1900s reveal how powerful the United States had become?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 4: America from the Twenties to the New Deal

THE BIG QUESTION

What were the main events that occurred in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s?

Words to know

- **modernity** — the state of being modern or up-to-date *He looked around the city for signs of modernity, such as electric lights, automobiles, and elevators.*
- **moving assembly line** — a mechanical system in which a product moves through stages and workers each add a different part to it *She worked on the moving assembly line, attaching the same part to every radio that rolled by.*
- **assembly plant** — a factory in which cars, machines, or other products are put together *Brand new cars rolled out of the assembly plant at an astonishing pace.*
- **virtuoso** — a musician or artist with great skill *A great crowd had assembled in the concert hall to hear the virtuoso play his violin.*
- **celluloid film** — a strip of transparent plastic used for recording images that can be projected on a screen *The movie theater audience would often have unexpected intermissions when the celluloid film broke mid-scene and had to be repaired.*
- **syndicated newspaper column** — a regularly published series of essays or stories that is carried by many newspapers in the country *She gave advice in a syndicated newspaper column that was published by newspapers all over the country.*
- **renaissance** — a time of intense cultural and artistic growth *The period was described as a renaissance because during that time, many talented artists began producing fine work.*
- **repatriate** — to return to one's country of origin *Liberia was one country in Africa to which formerly enslaved people were repatriated.*
- **prohibition** — the prevention of something, such as the sale of alcoholic beverages *The petition called for the prohibition of smoking in public places.*
- **gangster** — a member of a criminal organization *Jimmy became a gangster when he started working with that group of criminals.*
- **bootlegger** — someone who supplies illegal alcoholic beverages *The bootlegger made gin in his bathtub.*
- **speakeasy** — a nightclub where illegal beverages are sold *The customers needed to know the password to get into the speakeasy where they could buy alcohol.*
- **isolationist** — displaying a reluctance to enter international affairs *The isolationist politicians did not want the United States to become involved with problems in other countries.*

- **reparations** — compensation given for damages *Formerly enslaved people were promised reparations, which would help them make a life as free people.*
- **League of Nations** — an organization formed by members of the Allied Powers immediately after World War I *The League of Nations was meant to bring nations together to avoid further wars.*
- **anarchist** — a person who rebels against or works to disrupt an established authority, usually a government or an economic system *As an anarchist, he did not believe in any form of government.*
- **stock market crash** — a rapid and severe drop in stock prices *The GDP of the United States rose when factories became more efficient and produced more goods.*
- **tariff policy** — a plan or system of fees placed on imported goods *The country's tariff policy caused large fees to be added to the price of imported goods, making them very expensive.*
- **Federal Reserve** — the banking system of the United States government *The Federal Reserve is made up of twelve banks in different parts of the United States of America.*
- **corporate bond** — a certificate from a business that promises interest paid on a loan *He invested in corporate bonds, loaning money to companies in exchange for interest.*
- **run on the banks** — a time when many customers take their money out of banks for fear that the banks will fail *The bad news caused a run on the banks, and many investors withdrew their money from their accounts.*
- **prime interest rate** — the lowest amount of money charged by a bank for loans *The Federal Reserve sets a prime interest rate, and other banks base their rates on that.*
- **social welfare system** — a nation's method for ensuring that all citizens' basic needs are met *The goal of the social welfare system is to ensure that all citizens have the food and shelter they need.*
- **foreclose** — to seize, or take, a property because of failure to pay the loan *The bank can foreclose on your house if you do not make your loan payments on time.*
- **pack the court** — to add justices to the Supreme Court in order to have a political advantage *The president packed the court with justices who would support the constitutionality of the new and controversial legislation.*
- **deficit spending** — the spending of money the government has borrowed *The COVID-19 pandemic led to a great amount of deficit spending as the government borrowed money to help citizens and businesses.*

Read

Read Chapter 4 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 70–95. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What was one nickname for the 1920s?
2. What changed the ordinary lives of millions of Americans at this time?

3. What brought an end to the Roaring Twenties?
4. What was the nation's economic powerhouse after World War I?
5. How did the success of the automobile industry affect other parts of the economy?
6. How often did many Americans go to the movies by 1929?
7. How did the leap in technology lead to many well-known celebrities?
8. What was the Harlem Renaissance?
9. What kind of music was important in Harlem during the Harlem Renaissance?
10. What does the sentence "Harlem, in New York City, functioned as something of a city within a city" mean?
11. What was the Lost Generation?
12. Why did organizations fight for Prohibition?
13. How did Prohibition become law?
14. What were the unintended consequences of Prohibition?
15. What was one reason for the isolationist sentiments of Americans in the 1920s and 1930s?
16. How did the isolationism of the United States encourage Germany's aggression after World War I?
17. What is a quota?
18. Why were the quotas of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe so low in the laws passed in the 1920s?
19. What sparked the Red Scare in 1919 and 1920?
20. Who were the bombs mailed to?
21. Who were Sacco and Vanzetti?
22. Who did the Ku Klux Klan include in their hate-filled message?
23. What was the Great Depression?
24. What caused the Great Depression?
25. What did people lose when the banks failed?
26. Why did the Hawley-Smoot Tariff backfire?
27. Why were people evicted from their homes?
28. What was the Bonus Army?
29. How did President Hoover respond to the Bonus Army?
30. What was the historic shift that the New Deal marked in the role of the federal government?
31. How did the New Deal reshape the nation's political culture?
32. How did the government support farmers in the First New Deal?
33. What types of jobs did the government create in the First New Deal?

34. In the First New Deal, the government created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Securities and Exchange Commission. What industries do these organizations regulate and insure?
35. How did the Second New Deal help workers?
36. How did the Second New Deal improve long-lasting financial security?
37. Who did Eleanor Roosevelt serve as a voice for?
38. What was FDR's political misstep?
39. Why did people object to FDR's idea?
40. What caused the dust bowl?
41. How did the dust bowl affect life in other parts of the country?
42. What was different about the unions that grew during the Great Depression?
43. What did the United Auto Workers' sit-down strikes lead to?
44. What did Senator Huey Long propose in his "Share Our Wealth" program?
45. What did End Poverty in California propose?
46. According to Keynes's theories, how does deficit spending help when unemployment is high?
47. What New Deal programs remain with us today?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were the main events that occurred in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 4.1: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1-4 — Teacher Guide PDF page 251

UNIT QUIZ

A History of the United States: Modern Times, Part 1 (Chapters 1-4)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. How did industrialization change life for some Southern Black Americans in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

- a) They tended crops on their own farms now that slavery had ended.
- b) They moved south to get jobs now that slavery had ended.
- c) They became factory owners and labor union leaders.
- d) They moved north to get jobs in the factories.

2. What was life like in the cities for immigrants in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

- a) Immigrants were welcomed and celebrated by the people they met.
- b) Most immigrants in cities worked very hard at unskilled jobs for low pay.
- c) Most immigrants secured good jobs because they were professionals.
- d) Immigrants overwhelmingly shared the Protestant faith of their new neighbors.

3. What new technologies were introduced in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

- a) jet airplanes and hovercrafts
- b) steam locomotives and steamboats
- c) vacuum cleaners and electrical generating stations
- d) the cotton gin and water-powered mills

4. During the Progressive Era, muckrakers and reformers worked to .

- a) overthrow the government
- b) keep unions from forming
- c) form all corporations into monopolies
- d) expose and change problems in society

5. W. E. B. Du Bois believed that .

- a) Black Americans should focus on economic advancement
- b) political disenfranchisement would simply go away over time
- c) Black Americans must insist on the vote and equal opportunity
- d) challenging inequality would not succeed

6. How did the Spanish-American War help make the United States a world power?

- a) The United States proved its strength by taking over Spain.
- b) The United States grew in size by gaining California and New Mexico.
- c) The United States gained territory that included Puerto Rico and the Philippines.
- d) The United States demonstrated the power of its navy in Hawaii and Panama.

- 7.** What event led the United States to declare war and join the fighting in World War I?
- a) the Treaty of Versailles
 - b) the Zimmermann Telegram
 - c) the communist revolution in Russia
 - d) the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- 8.** How did things change for women and Black Americans during World War I?
- a) They worked on cooperative farms.
 - b) They had more job opportunities.
 - c) Their lives were the same as in peacetime.
 - d) They fought alongside white male soldiers in Europe.
- 9.** Why was the decade of the 1920s called the “Roaring Twenties”?
- a) Motorcars became popular and made a lot of noise.
 - b) Popular jazz music was said to make a roaring sound.
 - c) The economy and culture of the United States were booming.
 - d) People more openly expressed anger about society’s injustices.
- 10.** Which is an example of how the New Deal helped address the problems of the Great Depression?
- a) Other countries were enlisted to give aid to poor Americans.
 - b) Syndicated columnists wrote negative articles about Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
 - c) Americans lined up to withdraw money from banks and receive food at soup kitchens.
 - d) Public works projects created jobs and new infrastructure such as roads, dams, and bridges.

Answers

Chapter 1: A Time of Great Change: Immigration, Industrialization, and Urbanization (1865-1914)

1. **What is the name of the period of change caused by industrialization, immigration, and urbanization after the Civil War?**

This period of change is called the Second Industrial Revolution.

2. **What drew immigrants to the United States between 1865 and 1920?**

The promise of finding work in the expanding American economy drew immigrants to the United States.

3. **What was the metaphor of the melting pot meant to convey?**

The metaphor was meant to convey that people from many places became part of the same group—Americans.

4. **What difference would the metaphor of a salad or mosaic make?**

The metaphor of a salad or mosaic suggests that people can keep their cultures and traditions and still be American.

5. **What “pushed” Irish people to leave Ireland for the United States beginning in 1845?**

The potato blight and resulting lack of food pushed them to immigrate to the United States. 144

6. **In which cities did most Irish immigrants settle in the United States?**

Most Irish immigrants settled in Boston, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

7. **Why did more than a million Germans immigrate to the United States between 1845 and 1855?**

Some were farmers and laborers in search of better jobs and better economic opportunities. Later, doctors, lawyers, and artisans fled the aftermath of the Revolutions of 1848.

8. **From which countries in southern and eastern Europe did immigrants come to the United States between 1880 and 1920?**

Immigrants came from Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and elsewhere.

9. **Why did Jewish people immigrate to the United States?**

Jewish people immigrated to escape poverty and religious persecution.

10. **What types of jobs did most immigrants take?**

Most immigrants took unskilled jobs for low pay, working as maids, cooks, housekeepers, or washer women; sweeping streets; digging ditches; selling food; sewing garments; or working in factories, mines, or mills.

11. **What does the Statue of Liberty’s torch symbolize?**

The Statue of Liberty’s torch symbolizes freedom.

12. **Where in the United States did nearly all Chinese immigrants live?**
Nearly all Chinese immigrants lived on the West Coast.
13. **Why did the United States Congress pass the Chinese Exclusion Act to ban further Chinese immigration?**
The act was passed because of prejudice against Chinese people.
14. **Why did Black Americans move north after slavery ended?**
They hoped to find better jobs and better schools than in the South.
15. **What opportunities did Black Americans find in Northern cities during the First World War?**
They found work in wartime industries.
16. **What examples of chicanery did you find?**
The theft of millions of dollars, bribery, tricks, and lies are all examples of chicanery.
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17. **What positive things did Boss Tweed and Tammany Hall do?**
They helped poor people and aided business development.
18. **How many of the world's manufactured goods was the United States producing by the 1910s?**
By the 1910s, the United States was producing one-third of the world's manufactured goods.
19. **How did machines change manufacturing?**
Machines increased output and lowered labor costs for each unit of production, and they streamlined the process and made it faster.
20. **What does it mean to gild something?**
To gild something is to put a thin layer of gold over something ordinary.
21. **What did Adam Smith believe is to each person's benefit?**
Adam Smith believed that cooperation is to each person's benefit.
22. **How did Adam Smith believe we could help others meet their own needs?**
Adam Smith believed that by buying the things we need from others, we help them meet their own needs.
23. **What was factory work like?**
Factory work could be repetitive, mind-numbing, and exhausting.
24. **What is a sweatshop?**
A sweatshop is a factory or workshop in which people work long hours for very low wages.
25. **What were the differences between farm work and factory work for children?**
On farms, children had a chance to be outside, and they worked with their family. In factories, children were inside in often hazardous conditions for long hours. The working conditions in factories and mines could cause lifelong health problems.
26. **How did child labor change in 1938?**
In 1938, a federal law was passed to make child labor illegal.

27. How do labor unions help workers?

Unions can bargain with employers and get higher wages, shorter working hours, and better working conditions for their members.

28. What happened at Chicago's Haymarket Square on May 4, 1886?

A strike grew violent when someone in the crowd threw a bomb at the police. People were killed, and eight people were convicted of conspiracy.

29. Why did the Homestead Steel Strike backfire?

The Homestead Steel Strike backfired because the Carnegie Steel Company hired Pinkertons to keep the workers out, several people died, and the governor supported the company over the workers.

30. What is Labor Day?

Labor Day is a federal holiday celebrated on the first Monday in September that honors American workers and the American labor movement.

31. What is a "captain of industry"?

A "captain of industry" is someone who does good by leading an important business and employing thousands of workers.

32. What is a "robber baron"?

A "robber baron" is a rich person who makes millions off the labor of their employees.

33. What was the goal of the Interstate Commerce Commission?

The goal of the ICC was to address unfair practices, such as charging clients different amounts of money for shipping goods.

34. What is a monopoly?

A monopoly is when a corporation owns all or almost all of an industry.

35. What big problem were farmers facing?

Because of falling prices, farmers had to sell their crops for less than it cost to grow them.

Chapter 2: The Progressive Era, Social Movements, and Reforms

1. What was the Progressive Era?

The Progressive Era was an age of scientific and technological progress when new inventions transformed everyday life.

2. What problems did the country struggle with during the Gilded Age?

The country struggled with issues such as child labor and the working conditions in the nation's newly emerging factories.

3. What technology made the building of skyscrapers possible?

Elevator technology enabled the building of skyscrapers.

4. How might the new inventions mentioned in this section have changed daily life?

The new inventions made some jobs easier and quicker, and they made it easier to travel or get around, so they provided more time and greater productivity for people.

5. **Who were the muckrakers?**

Muckrakers were journalists who worked to explore and expose problems and challenges of society.

6. **How did Jacob Riis's book help the poor?**

By reading Riis's book, people learned how bad conditions were for the poor, which led to the passage of a law that required courtyards to allow light and air in new apartment buildings.

7. **Where did Upton Sinclair go undercover, and why?**

Upton Sinclair went undercover in a meatpacking plant so he could see and document the dangerous conditions that affected food safety.

8. **What was the purpose of settlement houses and settlement workers?**

Settlement houses provided places in poor districts of cities where settlement workers could organize kindergartens, clubs, classes, playgrounds, festivals, and libraries for immigrants and others in the neighborhood.

9. **What did settlement workers encourage the urban poor to do?**

Settlement workers encouraged the urban poor to become involved in making their cities better by going before government officials and advocating for themselves and their neighborhoods.

10. **Who would have been considered a progressive in the late 1800s and early 1900s?**

A progressive during that time was someone who believed in making active use of government to bring about change.

11. **Which presidents were progressive in this era?**

Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson were considered progressive.

12. **What progressive changes were made by the government in this era?**

Laws were made to end child labor, break up corporate monopolies, and ensure that food and drugs are not contaminated. In addition, millions of acres of land were set aside for national forests and national parks.

13. **What did John W. Burgess fear about the expansion of government power?**

Burgess was afraid that if the government gained too much power, it would have too much unchecked authority over people.

14. **What approach did Burgess favor?**

Burgess favored a laissez-faire approach to political economy.

15. **What is an entrepreneur?**

A person who starts and builds a business is called an entrepreneur.

16. **What is the meaning of laissez-faire?**

Laissez-faire means "leave it alone" and, in this example, means government should not regulate business.

17. **What is the Sherman Antitrust Act used for?**

The Sherman Antitrust Act is used to break up monopolies.

18. What safety issues did President Teddy Roosevelt address during his presidency?

Teddy Roosevelt addressed the strike of the coal miners and food and drug safety.

19. What did Teddy Roosevelt do with the millions of acres of land he set aside?

Roosevelt turned the land he set aside into national parks and national forests.

20. What stood in the way of voting for Black American men in the Progressive Era?

Racism stood in the way of voting, and the policies that kept Black American men from voting were the poll tax, literacy tests, and the grandfather clause.

21. How were Booker T. Washington's and W. E. B. Du Bois's strategies for defeating racism different?

Booker T. Washington believed that economic and educational opportunities would help end segregation and political disenfranchisement. W. E. B. Du Bois believed that the best strategy was to insist on the vote, civil rights, and economic and educational opportunities. He believed that both white and Black Americans should work to end racism and segregation.

22. Who was Amelia Bloomer?

Amelia Bloomer was the first woman to own and edit a newspaper for women. She also introduced Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton to each other.

23. Why was the Seneca Falls Convention important?

It was one of the first women's rights conventions, where the Seneca Falls Declaration of Rights and Sentiments was written.

24. Where did women gain the right to vote in the late 1800s?

Women gained the right to vote in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho in the late 1800s.

25. When was women's right to vote finally guaranteed in the United States Constitution?

Women's right to vote was finally guaranteed with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.

26. Who did socialists in the Progressive Era believe should own businesses?

Progressive Era socialists did not all speak with one voice, but some wanted there to be public ownership of such things as railroads, banks, and factories.

27. What examples did supporters of America's traditional economic structure point to as reasons for keeping things the same?

Supporters pointed out that the United States was the richest country in the world and argued that the traditional economic structure rewarded innovation, hard work, education, and initiative, and that immigrants came to America because they believed it to be the land of opportunity.

28. Who, until 1865, had been unable to participate in the nation's growing economic or commercial success?

The enslaved population had been unable to participate in the nation's success.

29. **What is Dorothea Dix known for?**

Dorothea Dix is known for working with people who struggled with mental health.

30. **What changes did Dix bring about through her work?**

She got state governments to build hospitals and institutions to care for people who needed mental health care. She improved living conditions for those in need.

31. **What is Horace Mann known for?**

Horace Mann is known for being the first great leader in the history of public schooling.

32. **What were some of Mann's beliefs about schooling and education?**

Mann believed that all children should be educated, that schools should be funded by the government, and that teachers need to be trained professionals.

Chapter 3: America Becomes a World Power

1. **What does it mean to be a world power?**

Answers will vary but may include having enough military and economic strength to influence other nations.

2. **Why did navy Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan believe the United States should have a strong navy?**

Mahan believed that a strong navy would help the United States protect its global trade and build an overseas colonial empire.

3. **What is imperialism?**

Imperialism is the practice of spreading a nation's power and might using economic, political, and military power.

4. **How did the imperialists justify taking over the territories of others?**

Imperialists justified colonial expansion by arguing that economically rich territories would be taken over by someone else, if not the United States.

5. **What was the yellow press?**

The yellow press was the name given to newspapers that ran sensational, exaggerated, or made-up news stories.

6. **What was the difference between what the yellow press claimed about the explosion on the USS Maine and the reality?**

The yellow press claimed it was an unprovoked attack by Spain, but the explosion was likely caused by ammunition stored too close to the fire.

7. **Why was the USS Maine sent to Cuba?**

The USS Maine was sent to demonstrate the United States' concern about political unrest on the island.

8. **What new territories did the United States acquire as a result of the Spanish-American War?**

The United States acquired the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam as a result of the Spanish-American War.

9. **What other territory did the United States annex at this time?**

The United States also annexed Hawaii.

10. Who were the Rough Riders?

The Rough Riders were a voluntary fighting force led by Teddy Roosevelt.

11. How did Teddy Roosevelt become the youngest president in the history of the United States?

Teddy Roosevelt became president when President McKinley was assassinated.

12. What did the people of the Philippines want once the United States had pushed out Spain?

They wanted the United States to leave, too.

13. When did the Philippines finally gain its freedom from the United States?

The Philippines gained its freedom from the United States after the end of World War II.

14. Why did President Teddy Roosevelt order a group of American battleships to sail around the world?

Roosevelt wanted to show that the United States had a powerful navy.

15. Why did Roosevelt support locals forming the new country of Panama rather than the United States negotiating with the Colombians to build the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?

Teddy Roosevelt decided it was easier to use the force of a U.S. gunship to support the locals than to work to convince the Colombians to build the canal.

16. Which areas did Roosevelt claim the United States would intervene in?

Roosevelt claimed the United States would unilaterally intervene in the countries of the Caribbean, Central America, and South America.

17. What started the chain of events that led to the war?

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, started the chain of events that led to war.

18. When did the war take place?

World War I took place from 1914 to 1918.

19. How can nationalism lead to war?

Nationalism is extreme pride in one's country, and it can make people defend their national interests aggressively. 168

20. How can militarism lead to war?

A strong and well-regarded military might symbolize a willingness to engage in conflict or war.

21. How can imperialism lead to war?

Imperialism often leads to competition for colonial holdings, which can result in war.

22. Why did Russia take Serbia's side?

Russia took Serbia's side because Russia and Serbia were allies.

23. How did Germany react to Russia's mobilization of troops?

Germany reacted by marching through Belgium to invade France.

24. How did technological advancements change the experience of war?

Technological advancements led to a huge number of deaths of both soldiers and

civilians.

25. **Why was an entire generation of young soldiers considered the “lost generation”?**

They were considered the “lost generation” because so many either lost their lives in the war or returned from the war disoriented, dispirited, and directionless.

26. **How was the decision to be neutral in a war in Europe in line with the Monroe Doctrine?**

In the Monroe Doctrine, the United States said that European countries should stay out of conflicts between nations in the Western Hemisphere, so the United States staying out of a conflict in the Eastern Hemisphere was similar.

27. **Why was President Wilson outraged when a British ship was sunk off the coast of Ireland?**

President Wilson was outraged because 128 Americans died.

28. **What did the Zimmermann Telegram say?**

The Zimmermann Telegram called upon Mexico to join in an alliance with Germany against the United States.

29. **What was the consequence of the Zimmermann Telegram?**

Congress declared war on Germany.

30. **Do you think a draft is a good way to form an army? Why or why not?**

Answers will vary but may include: people should not be forced to fight in wars, a draft is a fair way to defend a country because all men of a certain age will be considered as soldiers, or a draft is an unfair way to defend a country because only men are required to register for the draft.

31. **Why might a song be especially powerful propaganda?**

A song might be especially powerful propaganda because a catchy tune could get stuck in your head, become popular with your friends, and cause you to learn the words and begin to believe them.

32. **What is a conscientious objector?**

A conscientious objector is someone who opposes war out of sincerely held religious or moral beliefs.

33. **What could happen to conscientious objectors?**

Conscientious objectors could be sent to jail if they refused to join the armed forces.

34. **What did women do during the war?**

They took jobs in war industries making bombs, airplanes, and ships. They also made bandages, sold war bonds, worked in manufacturing, served as trolley car conductors, and worked as office clerks.

35. **In the letters from Black American migrants during the war, which details do they mention about their experiences in the North?**

The letters say there is work, people are “making good,” there is money, and the children and adults are interacting and making friends with white Americans.

36. What happened if you bought a Liberty bond?

You gave money to the U.S. government, and the government would pay you back with interest after the war.

37. What types of things do you think the government used the bond money for?

The government likely used the money from bonds to pay troops and for food, equipment, and weapons used in the war.

38. Did the arrival of the American soldiers in France make a difference in the war?

Yes, the arrival of the American Expeditionary Force was central to the defeat of Germany in 1918.

39. How did President Wilson envision the world?

President Wilson believed the world must be safe and that there should be an assurance of justice and fair dealing against force and selfish aggression.

40. What is an armistice?

An armistice is an agreement among warring countries to stop fighting.

41. What changed as a result of the war?

Great numbers of people died, but very little was settled between the countries that had been at war.

42. What did the Treaty of Versailles require of Germany?

Germany had to pay billions of dollars to repair damages and also admit to guilt for starting the war.

43. Think about what you read about the outbreak of the war. Was Germany at fault for starting the war?

Possible response: Germany had some responsibility for the start of the war because of their alliance with Austria-Hungary, but other countries—such as Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Russia—also contributed.

Chapter 4: America from the Twenties to the New Deal

1. What was one nickname for the 1920s?

The 1920s were also known as the Roaring Twenties or the Jazz Age.

2. What changed the ordinary lives of millions of Americans at this time?

Advances in technology such as automobiles, telephones, radios, motion pictures, and electrical appliances changed the ordinary lives of millions of Americans.

3. What brought an end to the Roaring Twenties?

The stock market crash of 1929 brought an end to the Roaring Twenties.

4. What was the nation's economic powerhouse after World War I?

The automobile industry was the nation's economic powerhouse.

5. How did the success of the automobile industry affect other parts of the economy?

The success of the automobile industry helped other parts of the economy grow. The government spent money building roads, bridges, and traffic lights. People found jobs

in the growing hotel and restaurant industries and in the growing number of gas and service stations. Banks and the car insurance industry also benefited from the growing popularity of cars.

6. **How often did many Americans go to the movies by 1929?**

By 1929, many Americans went to the movies each week.

7. **How did the leap in technology lead to many well-known celebrities?**

The new media—radio, movies with sound, and records—allowed even more Americans to experience the talents and exploits of all kinds of people, including performers such as Charlie Chaplin and Will Rogers and adventurers such as Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart.

8. **What was the Harlem Renaissance?**

The Harlem Renaissance was a literary and artistic movement among Black Americans in New York City.

9. **What kind of music was important in Harlem during the Harlem Renaissance?**

Jazz music was important during the Harlem Renaissance.

10. **What does the sentence “Harlem, in New York City, functioned as something of a city within a city” mean?**

It means that Harlem was unique in that it had its own artistic culture, making it in some ways different from the rest of the city.

11. **What was the Lost Generation?**

The Lost Generation was a group of young American artists and writers who had become disillusioned with life in the United States.

12. **Why did organizations fight for Prohibition?**

They believed that people’s lives would be improved if they did not drink too much and become drunk.

13. **How did Prohibition become law?**

Prohibition became law when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed.

14. **What were the unintended consequences of Prohibition?**

People bought alcohol from bootleggers and speakeasies bought from gangsters, which caused organized crime to become very powerful. 180

15. **What was one reason for the isolationist sentiments of Americans in the 1920s and 1930s?**

They looked back on World War I as a time of loss and broken promises, and they believed that the war had accomplished little.

16. **How did the isolationism of the United States encourage Germany’s aggression after World War I?**

Hitler correctly calculated that due to isolationism, the United States was unlikely to get involved in Europe if Germany became expansionist or aggressive against its neighbors, so he went ahead with his plans.

17. **What is a quota?**

A quota is the number allowed, such as the number of immigrants from a certain country or group who are allowed to enter the United States.

18. **Why were the quotas of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe so low in the laws passed in the 1920s?**

The quotas were based on the numbers of people from different ethnic groups living in the United States in 1890, and there were few immigrants from southern and eastern Europe in the United States at that time.

19. **What sparked the Red Scare in 1919 and 1920?**

The discovery of thirty-six packages that contained dynamite-filled bombs sparked the Red Scare.

20. **Who were the bombs mailed to?**

The bombs were mailed to well-known politicians, judges, government officials, newspaper editors, and businessmen.

21. **Who were Sacco and Vanzetti?**

They were Italian immigrants and anarchists who were convicted and sentenced to death for the murders of a guard and a paymaster.

22. **Who did the Ku Klux Klan include in their hate-filled message?**

The Ku Klux Klan were against people who were Catholic, Jewish, immigrants, or Black.

23. **What was the Great Depression?**

The Great Depression was the longest and most severe economic downturn in American history.

24. **What caused the Great Depression?**

The Great Depression was caused by a stock market crash that began on October 29, 1929, when stock prices plummeted and left many investors bankrupt.

25. **What did people lose when the banks failed?**

When the banks failed, people lost their life savings.

26. **Why did the Hawley-Smoot Tariff backfire?**

Other countries imposed tariffs in response to the U.S. tariff, which meant that suddenly the U.S. export market became much smaller.

27. **Why were people evicted from their homes?**

They were unable to pay their mortgages or their rents because they were unemployed or receiving lower wages than before.

28. **What was the Bonus Army?**

The Bonus Army was a group of seventeen thousand veterans of World War I who had been promised a bonus and went to Washington, D.C., to demand payment of it.

29. **How did President Hoover respond to the Bonus Army?**

He directed the military to forcefully turn the Bonus Army away.

30. **What was the historic shift that the New Deal marked in the role of the federal government?**

The New Deal placed the government on a new path of active involvement in the

economy through creating new jobs and through regulation.

31. How did the New Deal reshape the nation's political culture?

The New Deal brought in the idea that the government is responsible for the welfare of the nation's citizens.

32. How did the government support farmers in the First New Deal?

The government supported farmers by paying farmers and lowering the amount of available food so that food prices would rise.

33. What types of jobs did the government create in the First New Deal?

The government created jobs that improved public lands and built dams and powergenerating stations.

34. In the First New Deal, the government created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Securities and Exchange Commission. What industries do these organizations regulate and insure?

The FDIC and SEC insure and regulate the banking and investment industries.

35. How did the Second New Deal help workers?

The Second New Deal increased worker protections with the National Labor Relations Board and the Fair Labor Standards Act, which mandated a forty-hour work week, established a federal minimum wage, and restricted child labor.

36. How did the Second New Deal improve long-lasting financial security?

The Second New Deal included passage of the Social Security Act of 1935, which provides money to retired seniors, unemployed people, and people with long-term disabilities. 184

37. Who did Eleanor Roosevelt serve as a voice for?

Eleanor Roosevelt served as a voice for those in need.

38. What was FDR's political misstep?

He proposed "packing the court" by adding a new Supreme Court justice for every standing justice over seventy years old.

39. Why did people object to FDR's idea?

People objected because FDR wanted more justices simply to get his New Deal legislation through, and that strategy would keep the three branches from checking and balancing each other.

40. What caused the dust bowl?

A combination of a drought and the practice of replacing native grasses with plowed fields caused the dust bowl.

41. How did the dust bowl affect life in other parts of the country?

Dust clouds reached East Coast cities, many migrants moved to other cities and states to escape the dust bowl, and food that was usually produced in the dust bowl states was scarce, so food prices probably became higher.

42. What was different about the unions that grew during the Great Depression?

The new unions were organized by industry but contained workers of all skill levels.

43. **What did the United Auto Workers' sit-down strikes lead to?**

The UAW's sit-down strikes led to large unions in the auto industry with half a million members.

44. **What did Senator Huey Long propose in his "Share Our Wealth" program?**

Huey Long proposed massive increases in federal spending programs, an annual guaranteed family income, and a wealth tax.

45. **What did End Poverty in California propose?**

EPIC called for guaranteed pensions, tax reform, and a massive public works program.

46. **According to Keynes's theories, how does deficit spending help when unemployment is high?**

According to Keynes, deficit spending creates jobs and puts money in workers' hands.

47. **What New Deal programs remain with us today?**

Today, we still have important parts of the Social Security Act, the federal minimum wage law, and the federal child labor law. Also, we still have the expectation that the federal government will help us when disaster hits.

Unit quiz key

1. d 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. c 6. c 7. b 8. b 9. c 10. d