**8th grade Final Exam Study Guide Chapters 16-19**

**Matching**

*Chapter 16*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| poll tax: A requirement that made voters pay a fee to vote. | Fourteenth Amendment: Granted citizenship to those born in the United States. |
| Carpetbaggers: Northerners who moved to the South during Reconstruction  | Fifteenth Amendment: barred states from denying a person the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.  |
| Jim Crow laws: Rules that segregated Southern public facilities. | Freedmen’s Bureau: A federal relief agency to care for African Americans |
| Ku Klux Klan: Secret organization that used violence and intimidation against African-Americans |  Black codes: Rules that limited the rights of African-Americans in the South. |
| Amnesty: a pardon granted for a wrong-doing | grandfather clause: Law that allowed people to vote in their grandfather was able to vote before Jan. 1st 1867. |
| Sharecroppers: A group of people using the same piece of land where part of the crops go to pay rent for land, supplies, and equipment. | “separate but equal”: allowed segregation as long as facilities offered the same amenities (not necessarily the same quality |
| Thirteenth Amendment: abolished slavery | Radical Republican: Congressmen dedicated to punishing the South and helping African-Americans |

What was the first duty of the Freedmen’s Bureau? to provide emergency relief to people displaced by the war

Which of the following became a point of conflict during Reconstruction? who would determine the plan for Reconstruction—President Johnson or Radical Republicans

When Reconstruction began, Lincoln’s main goal was to do what? quickly restore the Union.

Why did the grandfather clause restrict the voting rights of African Americans, but not the voting rights of illiterate whites? It meant that most white voters did not have to take a literacy test.

Why was the process of rebuilding the South called Radical Reconstruction? It was the “hard” policy demanded by some members of Congress.

The Ku Klux Klan was created because... some whites who were angry about losing power resorted to violence.

*Chapter 17*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sitting Bull: Native American leader who fought the white Americans to defend their land | Comstock Lode: a large amount of silver ore found on Henry Comstock’s land |
| Vaquero: Spanish word for cowboy/cowhand | Chisholm Trail: a trail used to herd cattle from the open range to a railroad |
| Abilene (take this out) | Promontory: town in Utah where the two parts of the transcontinental railroad were joined |
| Helen Hunt Jackson: reformer who wrote A Century of Dishonor | Reservation: land set aside for Native Americans to live on |

What did the Battle of Wounded Knee signal? end of the Indian wars.

What is the Transcontinental railroad? connected the East with the West.

The cattle industry in the West began when what happened? new railroads made it possible for ranchers to ship beef to both eastern and western markets.

A land rush in 1889 brought tens of thousands of settlers to what state? Oklahoma

Why did the Homestead Act encourage people to move West? offered free land to those willing to farm it.

What helped farmers push for higher prices and other economic reforms? Populist Party, Farmers’ Alliance, National Grange.

*Chapter 18*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| assembly line: the manufacturing method that puts a product together as it moves along a conveyor belt | Entrepreneur: a person who sets up new businesses to make a profit |
| Free enterprise: economic system in which each privately owned business decides what to produce, how much to produce, and what prices to charge | Rebate: receiving money back from a company after buying a product from that company |
| Anarchist: person who opposes all forms of government | Assimilation: the process of becoming part of another culture |
| yellow journalism: the sensational reporting style of some newspapers during the late 1800s | collective bargaining: practice in which unions negotiate with management for workers as a group |

Which of the following contributed to the growth of cities between 1860 and 1890? new technology such as electricity and steel, migration of farmers from rural areas looking for jobs, and improved attractions such as department stores, museums, and professional sports teams

What are some ways that government supported industrial growth after the Civil War? Congress gave subsidies to some businesses, The federal government imposed high tariffs on imported goods, Congress gave land grants to railroads.

What factors contributed to the growth of newspapers in the late 1800s? compulsory education, the growth of cities, the newspapers’ use of more crowd-pleasing features

What is a settlement house? A place where services were offered to the poor.

What was the purpose of writers who wrote realist literature? show life as it really was.

What were some of John D. Rockefeller’s beliefs? Competition in the marketplace is costly for business owners.

Why did states improve public education after the Civil War? to develop an educated work force

Why was Thomas Edison’s research laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey, was called an “invention factory”? created hundreds of inventions, such as the light bulb and the phonograph.

*Chapter 19*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pendleton Act: Act that created the Civil Service Commission | Upton Sinclair: exposed the unsanitary practices of the meatpacking industry in The Jungle |
| Boss Tweed: he cheated New york City out of millions of dollars and when sentenced to prison he fled to spain | Referendum: process by which citizens vote directly for a bill |
| Muckraker: crusading journalist | Sixteenth Amendment: The Amendment that gave Congress the power to pass an income tax |
| Ida Tarbell: accused John D. Rockefeller of unfair business practices | Seventeenth Amendment: The Amendment that gave the direct election of Senators |
| Wisconsin Idea: a set of Progressive reforms proposed by Governor Robert La Follette to create commissions, made up of experts, to solve problems | Eighteenth Amendment: The Amendment that prohibited the sales of alcohol |
| Recall: process by which voters can remove an elected official from office | Nineteenth Amendment: gave women the right to vote |

Why did reformers in the Gilded Age criticize the spoils system? It spread corruption.

Members of the temperance movement wanted to outlaw what? alcohol.

Which group fought prejudice against Jewish people? the Anti-Defamation League

What would have been most affected by the “Gentleman’s Agreement?” workers from Japan planning to settle in the United States

Which African American journalist campaigned against mob violence aimed at African Americans? Ida B. Wells

Who are some government or business leaders of the Gilded Age? John D. Rockefeller, William Howard Taft, Andrew Carnegie

What is the name of the Mexican American formed self-help groups? mutualistas

Which of the following BEST describes how women won the right to vote? Fifty years of effort by suffragists secured approval of the Nineteenth Amendment

What were the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 trying to do? were early government attempts to regulate businesses.

**Essay- extra 5 points**

 61. Compare and contrast President Woodrow Wilson’s Progressive policies with those of President Theodore Roosevelt. Use the subjects of big business, consumers, labor, conservation, and finance as examples.