

**Unit 6: Forging an Industrial Nation**  
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: How and why did transportation developments spark economic growth during the period from 1860 to 1900 in the United States?

Re-written as a Question: (Already in a question)

Argument: The developments in transportation greatly influenced economic growth in period from 1860 to 1900.  
(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b>  <b>The Inventions In Production Had A Great Impact On The Economy</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b>  <b>Increase Speed Of Trade Spurred Economic Growth</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b>  <b>Transportation Developments Increased Competition Between Businesses</b>
<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Cotton Gin</li> <li>✓ Interchangeable Parts</li> <li>✓ Eli Whitney</li> <li>✓ Barbed Wire</li> <li>✓ Sewing Machine</li> <li>✓ Tractor</li> <li>✓ Mechanized Agriculture</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Transcontinental Railroad</li> <li>✓ Erie Canal</li> <li>✓ Steam Boats</li> <li>✓ Interstate Commerce Act</li> <li>✓ Steam Engine</li> <li>✓ Telephone</li> <li>✓ Alexander Graham Bell</li> <li>✓ New York Central Railroads Railroad</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Trusts</li> <li>✓ Vertical Integration</li> <li>✓ Horizontal Integration</li> <li>✓ Standard Oil Company</li> <li>✓ John D. Rockefeller</li> <li>✓ Andrew Carnegie</li> <li>✓ US Steel Industry</li> <li>✓ Cornelius Vanderbilt</li> <li>✓ Factory Centers in Northern Cities</li> <li>✓ Triangle Factory Fire</li> </ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the inventions in production had a great impact on the economy overall the developments in transportation greatly influenced economic growth in period from 1860 to 1900 as seen in the increase in the speed of trade that had spurred economic growth and how transportation developments increased competition between businesses.

**Unit 6: Forging an Industrial Nation and Politics in the Gilded Age**  
FRQ Outlines

Prompt:

Identify and analyze the factors that changed the American city in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Re-written as a Question:

What were the factors that changes the American city in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

Argument:

(Include both position as well as extent)

There were many factors that changed American city in latter of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> Influential changes occurring outside of urban areas	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> Increase in industrialization	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> Growth of people moving to urban areas
<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transcontinental Railroads</li> <li>- Farmers alliance               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Grange alliance</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Farming Frontier</li> <li>- Homestead Act</li> <li>- Ranching and mining               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Barbed wire</li> <li>o Better tech-mechanical reaper ect</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Union and Central Pacific</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vertical/Horizontal Integration               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Andrew Carnegie, John Rockefeller, an and Henry Ford                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ monopolies</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>- Consumer Goods               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Sears Roebuck</li> <li>o middle class</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Haymarket Square Riot</li> <li>- Homestead Steel Strike</li> <li>- Pullman Strike</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New/old Immigrants               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Irish, Southern Europe and Eastern Europe, china etc.</li> <li>o Discrimination/nativism</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Ethnic Neighborhoods</li> <li>- Tenements               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Bad living conditions</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Ellis Island</li> <li>- Urbanization</li> <li>- Melting pot</li> </ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though there were significant changes that occurred outside of the urban areas, overall there were many factors that changed American Cities in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as seen in the growth of industrialization and also the increase of peoples moving to the urban areas.

**Unit 6: Forging an Industrial Nation and Politics in the Gilded Age**  
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Prompt: Evaluate the impact of the Civil War on political and economic developments in TWO of the following regions (1865 – 1900).

- The South
- The Northwest
- The West

Re-written as a Question: to a large extent the civil war impacted the political and economic developments in the south and the Northwest

Argument:  
(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b>
Didn't settle the status of Freedmen	Transformed America into an industrial nation	Established supremacy of Federal government over states
<b>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Black codes</li> <li>- kkk</li> <li>- Segregation</li> <li>- White supremacy</li> <li>- Jim crow laws</li> <li>- Lynching</li> <li>- Plessey v. Ferguson</li> <li>- Disenfranchisement of African American (grandfather clause, poll taxes)</li> </ul>	<b>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laissez-faire and pro-business government policies</li> <li>- Factories</li> <li>- Growth of railroads-continental</li> <li>- Urbanization</li> <li>- New South- Henry Grady</li> <li>- Migration of freed slaves to North</li> <li>- Richmond- Tobacco</li> <li>- Contract labor system</li> </ul>	<b>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10<sup>th</sup> amendment</li> <li>- Impeachment of Andrew Johnson</li> <li>- Radical Republicans</li> <li>- Homestead Act</li> <li>- Civil Rights Cases</li> <li>- Wade- Davis Bill</li> <li>- Johnson's Reconstruction plan</li> <li>- Political dominance of the north</li> <li>- Lincoln's 10% plan</li> <li>- Military reconstruction</li> </ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though it didn't settle the status of freedmen, the Civil War positively impacted the political and economic developments of the South and the Northwest to a large extent as seen in how it transformed America into an industrial nation, and the way it established the supremacy of the federal government.

**Unit 6: Forging an Industrial Nation and Politics in the Gilded Age**  
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the ways in which state and federal legislation and judicial decisions, including those of the Supreme Court, affected the efforts of any TWO of the following groups to improve their position in society between 1880 and 1920.

African Americans          Farmers          Workers

Re-written as a Question: How did state and federal legislation and judicial decisions including those of the Supreme Court, affect efforts of farmers and workers?

Argument: The state and federal legislation and judicial decisions affected efforts of farmers and workers to a small extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b>
Government Helped Improve Conditions of Some Workers	Failure of Government's Response to the Growth of Monopolies	Lack of Government Response to Farmers' Political Parties
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Theodore Roosevelt</li> <li>▪ Meat Inspection Act</li> <li>▪ Pure Food and Drug Act</li> <li>▪ Muckrakers</li> <li>▪ <i>The Jungle</i></li> <li>▪ Jacob Riis</li> <li>▪ Muller v. Oregon</li> <li>▪ National Labor Relations Board v. Jones &amp; Laughlin Steel Corp.</li> <li>▪ Clayton Antitrust Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monopolies</li> <li>▪ Trust</li> <li>▪ Cornelius Vanderbilt</li> <li>▪ Interstate Commerce Act</li> <li>▪ Sherman Anti-Trust Act</li> <li>▪ 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li> <li>▪ Eugene v. Debs/In Re Debs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Grange</li> <li>▪ Greenback Labor Party</li> <li>▪ Farmer's Alliance</li> <li>▪ Populist Party</li> <li>▪ Election of 1896</li> <li>▪ McKinley</li> <li>▪ Wabash v. Illinois</li> <li>▪ James B. Weaver</li> </ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though state and federal legislation and judicial legislation including those of the Supreme Court, helped workers improve the conditions of their workplace, overall the legislation affected the efforts of farmers and workers to a small extent as seen in the failure of the government's response to the growth of monopolies and the lack of its response to the farmers' political parties.

**Unit 6: Forging an Industrial Nation and Politics in the Gilded Age**  
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Explain how TWO of the following individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialization during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

- Jane Addams
- Andrew Carnegie
- Samuel Gompers
- Upton Sinclair

Re-written as a Question: How did Andrew Carnegie and Upton Sinclair respond to the economic and social problems created by industrializations during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

Argument: The changes made by Andrew Carnegie and Upton Sinclair did benefit America  
(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b>
Andrew Carnegie's changes led to monopolies	Carnegie developed the Gospel of Wealth	Upton Sinclair
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)
Horizontal integration Vertical Integration Trusts Pinkerton Detectives Homestead Strike Social Darwinism U.S Steel Corporation Corporations Trust Standard Oil monopoly John D. Rockefeller Survival of the Fittest	Monopoly Laissez Faire Transcontinental railroad Carnegie Hall Gilded Age Schools, libraries, hospitals Shame in dying with Wealth Gospel of Wealth	The Jungle Meat Inspection act The pure food and drug act Industrialization Progressive Era Muckrakers Theodore Roosevelt Ida Tarbell Lincoln Steffens Nelly Bly

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though Andrew Carnegie's changes in the industrial era led to monopolies, however there were also many economic and social problems as seen in the development of the Gospel of Wealth by Andrew Carnegie and the work of Upton Sinclair in responding to these problems in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

**Unit 6: Forging an Industrial Nation and Politics in the Gilded Age**  
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: For whom and to what extent was the American West a land of opportunity from 1865 to 1890?

Re-written as a Question: For which group of people and to what extent was the American West a land of opportunity from 1865 to 1890?

Argument: Overall, the American West was a land of opportunity to a large extent. (Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b>
Immigrants came in search of economic opportunities	African Americans	Farmers/Ranchers/Miners'
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Middle Class</li> <li>- Unskilled v. Skilled Workers</li> <li>- Old v. New Immigrants</li> <li>- Ethnic neighborhoods</li> <li>- Tenements</li> <li>- Kearney Riots</li> <li>- Nativism</li> <li>- Know Nothing Party</li> <li>- Chinese Exclusion Act</li> <li>- Gentlemen's Agreement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sharecropping</li> <li>- Reconstruction</li> <li>- Freedman's Bureau</li> <li>- Great Migration</li> <li>- Disenchantment</li> <li>- Military Reconstruction</li> <li>- Jim Crow Laws</li> <li>- Plessey v. Ferguson</li> <li>- Booker T. Washington</li> <li>- Crop Lien System</li> <li>- 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ranching</li> <li>- Mining</li> <li>- Knights of Labor</li> <li>- American Federation of Labor</li> <li>- Trade / Labor Unions</li> <li>- Haymarket Square Riot</li> <li>- Political Machines</li> <li>- Railroad Industry</li> <li>- Monopolies</li> <li>- Nat Turner</li> <li>- Frontier Thesis</li> <li>- Homestead Act</li> <li>- Morrill Land Grant Act</li> <li>- Native Americans</li> <li>- Little Big Horn</li> </ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though immigrants did not find much prosperity from the west, overall, the American West was a land of opportunity to a large extent as seen in the economic opportunities provided to African Americans and the farmers, ranchers and miners.

**Unit 6**  
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the ways in which farmers and industrial workers responded to industrialization in the Gilded Age (1865 – 1900)

Re-written as a Question:

To what extent did the farmers and industrial workers respond to industrialization in the Gilded Age?

Argument:

The farmers and the industrial workers responded back to industrialization to a great extent.

<p><b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> farmers and workers faced many challenges</p>	<p><b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> Farmers’ reaction to the industrial revolution.</p>	<p><b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> Industrial workers protested</p>
<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● John D. Rockefeller</li> <li>● Andrew Carnegie</li> <li>● J.P. Morgan</li> <li>● Laissez faire ideology</li> <li>● Financial innovations</li> <li>● Interstate Commerce Act</li> <li>● Trust Busting</li> <li>● keating owen act</li> <li>● progressive party</li> <li>●</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hard money</li> <li>● High tariffs</li> <li>● Populists</li> <li>● Farming Frontier</li> <li>● Farmer’s Alliances</li> <li>● Overproduction</li> <li>● food and drug administration</li> <li>● meat inspection act</li> <li>● pure food and drug act</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Skilled workers</li> <li>● Labor unions</li> <li>● Gold Standard Act</li> <li>● Market economy</li> <li>● Homestead strike</li> <li>● northern securities case</li> <li>● sherman antitrust act</li> <li>● Standard Oil v. United States</li> </ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though farmers and workers faced many challenges, overall the farmers and the industrial workers responded back to industrialization to a great extent as seen in the farmers’ reaction to the industrial revolution and the Industrial workers protesting for their rights.

**Unit 6: Forging an Industrial Nation and Politics in the Gilded Age**

FRQ Outlines

TR

Prompt: Analyze the primary causes of the population shift from a rural to an urban environment in the United States between 1875 and 1925.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent were the primary causes responsible for the population shift from a rural to an urban environment in the United States between 1875 and 1925?

Argument: The primary causes were responsible for the population shift from rural to an urban environment between 1875 and 1925 to a large extent.  
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p><b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> The growth of transportation systems allowed people to stay in rural areas and travel as far as they needed. (Didn't need to move)</p>	<p><b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> The Industrial Revolution opened up more opportunities.</p>	<p><b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> The amount of immigrants coming to America caused the growth of cities.</p>
<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) Transcontinental Railroads New York Central Railroad Mass Transit Steamships Automobiles Cattle Drives</p>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) Industrial Revolution Urbanization Vertical Integration Horizontal Integration Mining Industry Consumer Goods Sears Roebuck Standard Oil Company Interchangeable Parts</p>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) Cultural Diversity Melting Pot New Immigrants Old immigrants Suburbs Mechanization Tenements Scabs The New South Mechanization of Agriculture</p>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the growth of transportation allowed people to remain in rural environments overall the primary causes were responsible for the population shift from rural to an urban environment between 1875 and 1925 to a large extent as seen in the Industrial Revolution opening new opportunities as well as the amount of immigrants moving to America.

**Unit 6: Forging an Industrial Nation and Politics in the Gilded Age**

FRQ Outlines

**Prompt:** Analyze the roles that women played in the Progressive Era reforms from the 1880s through 1920. Focus your essay on TWO of the following.

Politics

Social Conditions

Labor and working Conditions

**Rewritten as a Question:** What roles did women play in social conditions, and labor and working conditions during the Progressive Era reforms from the 1880s through 1920?

**Argument:**

Women played an important role to a great extent.

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> Some women did not support the social conditions	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> Social Conditions	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> Labor and working Conditions
<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anti-feminists</li> <li>2. Masculinism</li> <li>3. 'Pro-Family' Movements</li> <li>4. National Catholic Welfare Conference</li> <li>5. Knights of Columbus</li> <li>6. Cult of Domesticity</li> <li>7. Mary McLeod</li> <li>8. Ida Tarbell-</li> <li>9. Mary Williams</li> <li>10. Susan B. Anthony - American Equal rights association</li> </ol>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women's Christian Temperance Union</li> <li>2. Prohibition: 18th Amendment ratified 1919.</li> <li>3. National Association of Colored Women</li> <li>4. Birth control and contraception- Margaret Sanger</li> <li>5. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1892</li> <li>6. 19th amendment</li> </ol>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Women and Economics, 1898</li> <li>2. Women in Knights of Labor</li> <li>3. National Consumers League, 1898</li> <li>4. Women's Trade Union League, 1903</li> <li>5. Muller v. Oregon, 1908</li> </ol>

**Complex Split Thesis (use format below):**

Even though some women did not support the social movements, overall, women played an important role in Progressive Reforms to a great extent as seen in the steps they took to deal with social conditions and the change they brought to labor and working conditions.

**-Unit 6: Forging an Industrial Nation and Politics in the Gilded Age**  
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Compare and contrast the ways that many Americans expressed their opposition to immigrants in the 1840s-1850s with the ways that many Americans expressed their opposition to immigrants in the 1880s-1924

Re-written as a Question: How did the Americans express their opposition to immigrants in the 1840s-1850s, and in what ways did they express their opposition to the immigrants that came to America in the 1880s-1924?

Argument: the opposition of both old immigrants and new immigrants in the US was to a large extent

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> Living experience of the new immigrants was harder than the old immigrants	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> economic reasons	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> social reasons
<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tenements</li> <li>• Suburbs</li> <li>• Settlement house</li> <li>• Homestead Act</li> <li>• German immigrants Pennsylvania</li> <li>• New Immigrants: Major cities (New York, Chicago, San Francisco)</li> <li>• Chines old immigrants ( Westward Expansion)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chinese California</li> <li>• urbanization</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “No Irish Need Apply”</li> <li>• American Protective League</li> <li>• Available industrial jobs</li> <li>• Unskilled labor</li> <li>• Corruption of city government</li> <li>• Chinese Exclusion Act</li> <li>• Quotas</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Gospel</li> <li>• American Protection Society</li> <li>• Nativism</li> <li>• Social Darwinism</li> <li>• Awful Disclosures</li> <li>• Melting pot</li> <li>• “Know Nothing Party”</li> <li>• Emma Lazarus</li> </ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the living experiences of the new immigrants from 1880 to 1924 were much harder than for the old immigrants in the 1840s and ‘50s, overall the experiences of these groups was similar to a large extent as seen in the economic and the social experiences of immigrants in both time periods.

**Unit 6: Forging an Industrial Nation and Politics in the Gilded Age**  
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**Prompt:** Historians have argued that Progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920's. Evaluate this statement with respect to TWO of the following.

Regulation of Business

Labor

Immigrants

**Re-written as a Question:** Did progressive reform lose its momentum in the 1920's in respect labor and the regulation of businesses in that time period?

**Argument:** Yes, this statement is valid to a large extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> Successful as a nation	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> <b>Lack of labor reforms</b> <b>(focus on prosperity)</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> <b>No Regulation of</b> <b>Businesses</b>
<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <b><u>Continued Reforms:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Susan B. Anthony (Women's Suffrage Movement)</li> <li>• Nelly Bly (Conditions in Mental Institutions)</li> <li>• Margaret Sanger</li> <li>• Ballot Initiative</li> <li>• Referendum</li> <li>• Recall Election</li> <li>• 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li> <li>• 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li> <li>• Civil Rights Movements</li> <li>• Women's rights Movements</li> </ul> <p>*Ability in social status *Reforms for the Middle class</p>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <b><u>Before:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jacob Reis (How the Other Half Lives)</li> <li>• Upton Sinclair (The Jungle)</li> <li>• Progressivism</li> <li>• Ida Tarbell</li> <li>• National Labor Union</li> <li>• New Freedom Policy</li> <li>• Progressive Party</li> <li>• Muller V. Oregon</li> <li>• Locner V. New York</li> </ul> <p><b><u>After:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teapot Dome Scandal</li> <li>• Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law</li> <li>• "The Business of America is Business"</li> <li>• McNary-Haugen Bill (vetoed)</li> <li>• Henry Ford</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <b><u>Before:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act</li> <li>• Commission</li> <li>• Civil Service</li> <li>• Lincoln Steffens (The Shame of Cities_ Political Machines)</li> <li>• Sherman Anti-trust Act</li> <li>• The Trust Buster</li> <li>• Meat Inspection Act</li> <li>• Pure Food and Drug Act</li> <li>• William Howard Taft</li> <li>• Bull-Moose Party</li> <li>• New Freedom</li> <li>• Federal Reserve System</li> <li>• Federal Trade Commission</li> <li>• Clayton Anti-Trust Act</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass Production Techniques</li> <li>• Assembly Line</li> <li>• Fordism</li> <li>• Support industries (not workers)</li> <li>• Consumerism</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>After:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laissez-Faire Economics</li> <li>• Installment Buying</li> <li>• Buying on Margin</li> <li>• Wall Street</li> <li>• Stock Market</li> <li>• Inflation</li> <li>• Fredrick W. Taylor (Scientific management)</li> </ul>
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Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though reforms to improve the rights of the average citizen continued to be made during the 1920's, progressive reforms lost their momentum in respect to labor and the regulation of businesses to a large extent as seen in the sharp focus on prosperity instead of laborers' rights and the lack businesses regulation in the Roaring Twenties.

**Unit 6: Forging an Industrial Nation and Politics in the Gilded Age**  
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Prompt: How successful were progressive reforms during the period 1890 to 1915 with respect to TWO of the following?

- Industrial Conditions
- Urban Life
- Politics

Re-written as a Question: How successful were progressive reforms during the period 1890 to 1915 with respect to industrial conditions and politics?

Argument: Progressive reforms during the period 1890-1915 were successful.  
(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b>
Business corruption	efforts to end corruption	change in industrial conditions
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)
John D. Rockefeller J.P. Morgan Andrew Carnegie Cornelius Vanderbilt Horizontal Integration Vertical Integration Concentration of Wealth Trusts “Captains of Industry” “Robber Barons”	Tammany Political Machine Boss Tweed Patronage Kickbacks Whiskey Ring Spoils System National Grange Recall Referendum 20 <sup>th</sup> Amendment Direct Election of Senators Primary Elections Robert Lafayette Pendleton Civil Service Act	Knights of Labor Homestead Steel Strike American Federation of Labor Samuel Gompers Pullman Strike Eugene V Debs Terrence V Powderly Scabs Yellow-Dog Contracts Muckrakers Jacob Riis Upton Sinclair “The Jungle” “How the Other Half Lives” Child Labor Lewis Hine

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though business corruption limited progressive reforms, overall, they were still successful to a large extent as seen in efforts to end political corruption and to improve industrial conditions.