

Sharyland ISD Study Guide

US History Semester 1



Student Name: _____

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US HISTORY STUDY GUIDE – CBE PART A

Time Line

1870's – 1890's (Industrial Age / Gilded Age)

Wounded Knee Massacre – 1890 South Dakota, 300 unarmed Sioux men, women and children were slaughtered– The last major conflict American soldiers would have with Native Americans.

Barbed wired aided the end of the cattle grazing and began the enclosing of grazing lands creating the ranch lands of the Great Plains from Texas to Wyoming and Montana.

Social Darwinism – Ideology that evolved from Darwin's Theory of Evolution, which believed in the idea that in Industrial Society as in Nature, only the fittest survive. Social Darwinism encouraged hardwork, industrialization, and accumulation of wealth.

Scabs—Workers (“Muscle”) hired by Industrial owners to break up union strikes.

Industrial Trusts and Consolidations began to reduce competition in the height of the Industrial Revolution in the US.

Chinese Exclusion Act 1882 – Due to the Nativist movement, the US passed laws that prevents the immigration of Chinese to the US due to their high number of employed Railroad workers during the rise of the building of the transcontinental railroad.

Graft – Popular practice of bribing government officials by industrial giants for capitalistic gains.

1890's (Imperialism / End of Gilded Age)

Exodusters – Former slaves that migrated to the Great Plains during the 1890's – many of them were males that became cowboys.

Settlement Houses – were created by social reformers to provide housing in industrialized areas for immigrants coming into the United States.

Muckrakers – journalists that began to point out the shortcoming of the industrial age in America especially its ill effects on the working class.

Women's status in working class America changed from being servants in the mid 1800's to factory workers during the late 1800's through the early 1900's.

Treaty of Paris 1898 – Marks the Rise of US Imperialism as the US wins the **Spanish-American War**, and gives the US control of Spanish colonial territories in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

1900's (Progressive Era)

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire – incident that killed 149 young workers, that was created by the lack of poor safety measures and poor labor laws. It created a change in labor laws especially for women and children.

Cities expanded especially with the building of subways, skyscrapers and suspension bridges.

The growth of entertainment grew in the US during the 1900's was evident through the popularity of professional baseball, vaudeville theater and amusement parks.

The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair, was written as a critique of the meat-packing industry's unsanitary conditions and poor treatment of the working class.

Pure and Food Drug Act, 1906 -- Was passed to create a consumer protection policy that prevented food industries from defrauding its consumers.

Treaty of Portsmouth – Designed by Theodore Roosevelt, resulted in the Peace treaty for the Russo-Japanese War, and earned the US President the Nobel Peace Prize.

Teapot Dome Scandal – was centered around oil-rich lands in the Midwest where high profile politicians used the ownership of rich oil lands as payoff for political gain.

1917 – 1920 (WWI)

German U-Boats – were countered by the US during World War I by creating groups of guarded ships across the Atlantic Ocean.

World War I saw the use of new mechanized warfare in the introduction of airplanes and tanks.

Wilson's 14 points – designed worldwide peace agreements that were rejected by the US Senate, but were the creation of the **League of Nations**

1920's (Roaring 20's)

1930's (Depression)

1941 (WWII)

1946 – 1960 (Post War Era – Rise of US as a Super Power)

1960's (Vietnam, NASA, Social Revolution, Cold War)

1970's (End of Vietnam, Cold War, and Nixon Years)

1980's (Iran Hostage Crisis, Reagan Era, End of the Cold War)