

## 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Hard Copy Review Key

1. What were 3 examples of Monopolies or Trusts?

- a. John D. Rockefeller – Standard Oil– Control all the sales and trades
- b. J.P. Morgan – Banks and Railroads – No competition
- c. Andrew Carnegie– US Steel – Owns all of the products

2. Who was Ida Tarbell and what was she known for?

- a. Muckraker
- b. Wrote "The History of Standard Oil"
- c. Work led to the break of Standard Oil's Monopoly under legislation like the Sherman Anti-Trust Law

3. What was a rebate or kickback?

- a. Illegal payment intended as compensation for special treatment
- b. Example: companies who shipped more over the railroads got better deals on their rates/fares

4. What was the goal of the Interstate Commerce Act?

- a. Regulate railroads and make rates reasonable and fair

5. What was the spoils system?

- a. Patronage or giving political jobs to those who support your campaign even though they were not qualified.
- b. Fixed by requiring a Civil Service Exam as part of the Pendleton Act of 1883.

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6. What was the impact of political machines & bosses on society?

- a. Unqualified politicians often held government jobs due to patronage.
- b. Corruption of Political bosses like Tweed and his tax payer scandals led to the creation of democratic reforms like Recall, Initiative & Referendum

7. Who was Boss Tweed and what happened to him?

- a. Boss Tweed with a political boss, he was the mayor of New York City who stole the taxpayers money through tax schemes like the Tweed Court House Scandal
- b. He was arrested and brought up on charges because of Thomas Nast's Cartoons.

8. Who was Thomas Nast and what was he known for?

- a. Political cartoonist and muckraker.
- b. Cartoons depicting Boss Tweed Scandals and political corruption
- c. Helped lead to reforms like Recall & the 17<sup>th</sup> amendment

9. What was the goal of Sherman Anti Trust Act?

- a. Break up monopolies

10. Who was Jacob Riis and what was he known for?

- a. Progressive Writer & Muckraker
- b. Wrote "How The Other Half Lives"
- c. Showed the poor conditions in the tenements
- d. Helped lead to sanitation programs and the creation of the housing authority.

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11. Who was Lewis Hines and what was he known for?
  - a. Progressive Photographer & Muckraker
  - b. Took pictures of child labor
  - c. Work led to Child Labor Laws/ Keaton-Owens Act, Minimum Wage Laws, Healthy and Safety requirements, Compulsory education
12. Who was Upton Sinclair and what was he known for?
  - a. Progressive Writer – Muckraker Wrote “The Jungle”
  - b. Showed the unsanitary conditions of the Food Industries
  - c. Led to the Creation of the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act.
13. What was the goal of the Pure Food and Drug Act?
  - a. Improve the cleanliness of the factories
  - b. Require labels on all products for contents in the item
  - c. Improve Safety conditions inside of the factories for workers
14. Why was Teddy Roosevelt considered a “Trust Buster”?
  - a. Used the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and Interstate Commerce Act to break up monopolies
  - b. Believed that bad trusts should be broken up and good trusts should be regulated to keep making good products for the consumer
  - c. Put Monopolies on trial at the Supreme Court
15. What is conservation?
  - a. Protection and preservation of the environment
  - b. Saving natural resources and creating sanctuaries
  - c. Creation of National Parks

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16. What did the Compulsory Education Act guarantee?
  - a. Children under the age of 14 could not work and were required to go to school every day
  - b. Children over the age of 14 couldn't work full work weeks
  - c. Children were required to be paid the same as adults if they were doing the same jobs as adults.
17. What were settlement houses? Give an example.
  - a. Community center that provided social services to the urban poor
  - b. Hull House by Jane Addams – Child Care, English Classes
18. What did the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment guarantee?
  - a. Women's Right to vote
  - b. Ratified in 1920
  - c. Started at the Women's Rights Convention in 1848
19. What movement led to the passing of the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment?
  - a. Women's Rights Movement
  - b. Seneca Falls Convention
  - c. National Women's Suffrage Administration
20. What was the goal of Suffragists?
  - a. Pass Laws that gave protections to women and created equal conditions.
  - b. Women's right to vote
21. Provide 2 examples of Suffragists
  - a. Jane Addams
  - b. Carrie Chatman
  - c. Susan B Anthony
  - d. Alice Paul

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22. What were 2 historical circumstances of Urbanization?

- a. Innovations in technology
- b. Shift from agriculture to manufacturing
- c. Growth of railroads
- d. Discovery of coal and iron

23. What were 2 historical impacts of Urbanization?

- a. Number of immigrants in urban areas in search of employment
- b. Struggle to provide basic services like sanitation and safe housing
- c. Wealth gap between rich and poor widens

24. What were 2 historical circumstances of Industrialization?

- a. Increase in number of European immigrants to the Eastern United States
- b. Migration to cities of African Americans looking for jobs
- c. Decrease in small farms giving way to large farms

25. What were 2 historical impacts of Industrialization?

- a. Increase in Tenement Housing
- b. Increase in Environmental pollution by factories
- c. Poorer working conditions and the need for Labor Unions
- d. Need for natural resources increases

26. What did the 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment guarantee?

- a. Graduate Income Tax
- b. Reduces the taxes for the poor and makes the rich pay their fair share

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27. What did the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment guarantee?
  - a. Direct election of senators by the citizens
  - b. More democratic election process
28. What did the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment guarantee?
  - a. Prohibition of alcohol
  - b. Outlaws the sale and procession of alcohol
29. What movement led to the passing of the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment?
  - a. The temperance movement led by women
  - b. Leader Carrie Chatman
30. What is a primary?
  - a. Allows voters to directly select candidates for office
31. What is a recall?
  - a. Removal of elected officials who don't do their jobs from office
32. What is a referendum?
  - a. Voters decide whether a bill or amendment should be passed
33. What is an initiative?
  - a. System that allows voters to propose a bill to be considered for a law

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### Essay Review QUESTION – Pages 7-14 of notes packet

How did reformers try to end government corruption and limit the influence of big business?

### Essay CLAIM ( Who, What, When, Where)

- Reformers, Muckraker, Progressive
- Late 19<sup>th</sup> c. & early 20<sup>th</sup> c.
- United States
- Call for reforms, laws, amendments

Reformers also known as Progressives during the late 19<sup>th</sup> & early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries worked to end government corruption and limit the influence of big business. In the United States, Progressives worked toward passing legislation and called for reforms to accomplish this.

### Essay EVIDENCE

Muckrakers like Jacob Riis wrote about the inequalities between the rich and the poor. In his book "How The Other Half Lives" he exposed the abuses of the lower working class & immigrants that under the influence of big business lived in the tenements. Called on the government to correct the problems with legislation.

### Essay EVIDENCE

Progressives like Thomas Nast used political cartoons to reform the government corrupted by big business and political bosses. Nast's work helped remove political bosses like Tweed and eliminate the spoils system. Legislation like the Pendleton Act required a civil service test and Recall allowed voters to remove elected officials from office.

### Essay EVIDENCE

Reformers like Ida Tarbell wrote about the corruption concerning monopolies. Tarbell in her book "The History of Standard Oil" exposed the J.D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil company as a monopoly and under the Sherman Anti-trust act it was broken up into 33 smaller companies.

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### Essay Review QUESTION

How did Progressive Presidents extend reforms during the Progressive Era? Choose one to write about

### Essay CLAIM( Who, What, When, Where)

- Progressive Presidents – Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson
- 1900's Progressive Era, 20<sup>th</sup> Century
- United States
- Extended reforms, passed laws, ratified amendments

Progressive Presidents like Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson during the Progressive Era of the 1900's extended reforms and put more power in the hands of the people. These leaders of the United States passed laws and ratified amendments to accomplish this.

### Essay EVIDENCE– 3

Roosevelt extended reforms that targeted legislation focused on helping citizens.

1. He preached the Square Deal which increased regulation on good trusts and focused on what was right for the people.
2. He also increased regulations on the railroads through the Elkins Act and Hepburn Act.
3. He challenged monopolies through the Supreme Court by bringing charges against trusts that violated the Interstate Commerce Act.
4. Roosevelt pushed for Consumer protection like the Meat Inspection act and the Pure Food and Drug act.



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### Essay EVIDENCE- 3

Taft **extended reforms** that targeted **amendments** and legislation focused on helping citizens.

1. During Taft's presidency, he pushed for the 16<sup>th</sup> amendment that supported a graduated income tax worked to bridge the gap between rich and poor.
2. The Department of Labor was created that led to a 40hr work week and minimum wage.
3. Taft's progressive goals also stretched to **reduce tariffs** to make **goods cheaper** for consumers and **increase competition** amongst big & small businesses.

### Essay EVIDENCE-3

Woodrow Wilson **extended reforms that** targeted **legislation** and **amendments**.

1. Wilson worked to create the Federal Reserve System that improved the distribution of money and placed controls on banks.
2. Under his **New Freedom**, he also worked to increase the federal government's power in preventing monopolistic practices and protecting small businesses by creating the Clayton Antitrust Act.
3. He created the Federal Trade Commission that worked to protect consumers against false advertising and mislabeling.