Era 6 Vocabulary

1.     Civil War - United States 1861-1865, North versus South

2.     Imperialism – possession of foreign territories or colonies for the benefit of the home country; a policy of

expansionism to increase a nation’s  economic or political power.

3.      Jim Crow Laws - The Jim Crow laws were state and local laws in

the United States enacted between 1876 and 1965 meant to hinder blacks.

4.

*Plessy*

*versus Ferguson* –

1896 Supreme Court Case that established the legal precedent for separate but

equal (allowed separate black and white schools)

5.

Economy – system for business, production,

  consumption, and investment in a

country

6.

Industry – organized economic activity connected

with the production, manufacture, or construction of a particular product

7.

Manifest Destiny – belief that the U.S. was

  destined to control the continent between Atlantic to Pacific

oceans

8.

James K. Polk – 11th President of the US who supported

Manifest Destiny

9.

Wilmot Proviso – amendment proposed by Congressman

David Wilmot of PA in 1846, forbidding slavery in any new territory acquired in

1846, forbidding slavery in any new territory acquired from

Mexico

10.

Homestead Act – 1862 bill giving settler the right

to claim 160 acres of public

land

11.

Great Plains – region stretching from Texas

  northward through the Midwest to

Canada

12.

Immigrants – ppl who move to settle in another

  country

13.

Migration – movement of people from one place to

another

14.

Famine – acute shortage of

food

15.

Nativism – policy of favoring American born

  residents at the expense of recent or prospective

immigrants

16.

Gold Rush – influx of people into California after

discovery of gold there in 1848

17.Forty-niners –

prospectors and others who joined the CA Gold Rush in 1849

18. Ellis Island – chief

reception center for East Coast immigrants to the US (1892-1932) in NY harbor

19. Melting Pot – metaphor

for the blending of many ethically diverse people into a new American identity

20. Cultural pluralism –

system in which many cultural traditions co-exist in harmony

21. Assimilation – process

in which immigrants conform as rapidly as possible to American Ways

22. Discrimination – bias or

prejudice against a group or individual; denial of rights or advantages to

minority groups

23. Tenements – crowded ,

poorly maintained urban apartment buildings

24. Sweatshops – overcrowded

factories, often w/long hours and unsafe work conditions

25. Chinese Exclusion Act –

bill passed in 1882 and then extended prohibiting immigration from China

26. Capitalists – owner of a

means of production who operates it for a profit

27. Industrial Revolution –

transformation in the US and Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries from an ag society to one

based on machine production

28. Technology – practical

applications of science  to

production or other aspects of daily

life

29. Alexander Graham Bell –

inventor, telephone

30. Cornelius Vanderbilt –

robber baron, monopoly over railroad

31. George Pullman –

monopoly over sleeping car

32. George Westinghouse –

monopoly over air brake

33. Thomas Edison – light bulb

34. Patent – grant of an exclusive right to produce, sell, or profit from an invention

35. John D. Rockefeller – monopoly over oil, company – Standard Oil, used vertical integration

36. Andrew Carnegie – monopoly over steel

37. E.I. Du Pont – gunpowder

38. Phillip Armour –canned meat

39. Gustavus Swift – Refrigerator car

40. Milton S. Hershey – food processing, milk choc. Bars

41. monopoly – exclusive control of an industry through restricting or eliminating competition

42. laissez faire – economic philosophy holding that government should play a very limited role in business

43. Gilded Age –excessive greed of America capitalism in the late 19th century

44. Robber Barons – people who led extravagant lifestyles at the expense of common workers

45. Primary Sources – documents or objects containing firsthand evidence of events

46. Secondary Sources – not original manuscripts, usually analyze and interpret primary sources

47. Caricature – technique used by cartoonists to exaggerate certain features or mannerisms.

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