

period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key

period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key provides a detailed overview of one of the most transformative eras in American history. This period, spanning from the end of the Civil War in 1865 to the brink of the Spanish-American War in 1898, covers significant economic, social, and political changes that shaped the modern United States. The review sheet answer key offers concise summaries and explanations of major events, notable figures, and critical policies from Reconstruction through the Gilded Age and into the dawn of American imperialism. Understanding this era is crucial for grasping the complexities of industrialization, urbanization, labor movements, and foreign policy development. This article will guide readers through the essential topics and provide a comprehensive review aligned with academic standards. The following table of contents outlines the main sections covered in this period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key.

- Reconstruction Era (1865-1877)
- Industrialization and Economic Growth
- Urbanization and Social Changes
- Labor Movements and Populism
- Gilded Age Politics and Corruption
- American Imperialism and Foreign Policy

Reconstruction Era (1865-1877)

The Reconstruction Era marks the initial phase of rebuilding the United States following the Civil War. This period focused on integrating the formerly Confederate states back into the Union and addressing the status of newly freed African Americans. Key legislative actions and constitutional amendments defined the era's political landscape, aiming to secure civil rights and rebuild the Southern economy.

Key Amendments and Legislation

The period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key highlights three critical constitutional amendments ratified during Reconstruction:

- **13th Amendment (1865):** Abolished slavery throughout the United States.
- **14th Amendment (1868):** Granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the U.S., including former slaves, and promised equal protection under the law.

- **15th Amendment (1870):** Prohibited denial of voting rights based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Additionally, legislation such as the Civil Rights Act of 1866 sought to protect the rights of African Americans, although enforcement was uneven and faced significant resistance.

Political and Social Challenges

Reconstruction faced substantial opposition from Southern whites, resulting in the rise of white supremacist groups like the Ku Klux Klan. Federal efforts to enforce Reconstruction policies gradually waned, culminating in the Compromise of 1877, which effectively ended the era and led to the withdrawal of federal troops from the South. The period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key underscores how this retreat allowed the establishment of Jim Crow laws and disenfranchisement of African Americans for decades to come.

Industrialization and Economic Growth

Following Reconstruction, the United States experienced rapid industrial growth that transformed its economy from agrarian to industrial. This period saw the rise of big business, technological innovation, and the expansion of the railroad network, which facilitated commerce and migration.

Rise of Big Business and Key Industries

The period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key identifies several leading industries that fueled economic expansion:

- **Railroads:** They connected distant markets and were critical to national growth, with magnates like Cornelius Vanderbilt playing prominent roles.
- **Steel:** Andrew Carnegie's innovations in steel production revolutionized construction and infrastructure.
- **Oil:** John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil dominated the petroleum industry.
- **Finance:** J.P. Morgan's banking empire helped consolidate industries and finance large projects.

The consolidation of companies into trusts and monopolies raised concerns about competition and led to the first federal antitrust laws.

Technological Innovations

Innovations including the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell and the light bulb by Thomas Edison were significant milestones. These inventions not only changed daily life but also boosted

productivity and created new markets, contributing to the robust economic growth of the late 19th century.

Urbanization and Social Changes

Economic growth fueled an unprecedented migration to cities, leading to rapid urbanization. The period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key highlights how this shift produced both opportunities and challenges for American society, including changes in demographics, living conditions, and cultural life.

Immigration and Population Growth

The late 19th century saw millions of immigrants arriving from Southern and Eastern Europe, China, and other regions. These new arrivals provided labor for factories and infrastructure projects but also faced discrimination and harsh living conditions.

Living Conditions and Urban Challenges

Rapid urban growth led to overcrowded tenements, inadequate sanitation, and public health crises. Reformers and social organizations began advocating for improvements in housing, labor laws, and education to address these issues.

Cultural and Social Movements

During this period, social movements gained momentum, including efforts for women's suffrage, temperance, and educational reform. The period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key notes the emergence of settlement houses, such as Jane Addams' Hull House, which provided services to urban poor communities.

Labor Movements and Populism

The dramatic changes wrought by industrial capitalism spurred organized labor movements and political responses aimed at addressing economic inequality and workers' rights. The period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key summarizes the key aspects of labor unrest and populist politics.

Labor Unions and Strikes

Labor unions such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor grew in membership and influence. Notable strikes during this era included the Great Railroad Strike of 1877 and the Haymarket Riot of 1886, which highlighted tensions between workers and industrialists.

Populist Party and Political Reform

The Populist Party emerged in the 1890s as a political voice for farmers and laborers, advocating for reforms like the regulation of railroads, a graduated income tax, and the direct election of senators. Although the party faded after the 1896 election, its ideas influenced later Progressive Era reforms.

Gilded Age Politics and Corruption

The Gilded Age, roughly spanning the 1870s to 1900, was marked by rapid economic growth alongside widespread political corruption and social inequality. The period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key explores the characteristics of this era's political landscape and governance issues.

Political Machines and Patronage

Urban political machines, such as New York's Tammany Hall led by Boss Tweed, wielded significant power by controlling votes and distributing favors. Patronage systems dominated politics, often resulting in corruption and inefficiency.

Reform Efforts

Calls for reform led to legislation such as the Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883, which aimed to reduce patronage by instituting merit-based appointments for federal jobs. Despite these efforts, political corruption remained a significant challenge during this period.

American Imperialism and Foreign Policy

Concluding the period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key, the emergence of American imperialism marked a new phase in U.S. foreign policy. The United States began to extend its influence beyond its borders, signaling a shift toward global power status.

Expansionism and Overseas Territories

The closing decades of the 19th century saw the U.S. acquire territories such as Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines following the Spanish-American War in 1898. Debates over imperialism centered on economic interests, military strategy, and national identity.

Influential Figures and Policies

Leaders like Theodore Roosevelt and Alfred Thayer Mahan advocated for a strong navy and overseas expansion. The Open Door Policy aimed to protect American trade interests in China, illustrating the growing assertiveness of U.S. foreign policy during this era.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the significant political changes in the United States during Period 6 (1865-1898)?

During Period 6, significant political changes included the end of Reconstruction, the rise of Jim Crow laws in the South, increased federal government intervention in the economy, and the emergence of the United States as a global power by the end of the 19th century.

How did industrialization impact American society between 1865 and 1898?

Industrialization led to rapid urbanization, the growth of big business and monopolies, significant technological advancements, and changes in labor with the rise of factories and wage labor. It also caused social issues like poor working conditions and income inequality.

What role did immigration play in the United States during the late 19th century?

Immigration surged during this period, with millions arriving from Southern and Eastern Europe and Asia. Immigrants provided labor for industrial growth but also faced nativism, discrimination, and harsh living conditions in urban areas.

What were the main causes and effects of the Indian Wars during this period?

The Indian Wars were caused by westward expansion, the desire for land and resources, and the US government's policy of removing Native Americans from their ancestral lands. The effects included the forced relocation of tribes, destruction of Native cultures, and the confinement of Native Americans to reservations.

How did the United States' foreign policy evolve between 1865 and 1898?

US foreign policy shifted from isolationism to more active engagement, including the acquisition of overseas territories after the Spanish-American War, such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, marking the beginning of American imperialism.

Additional Resources

1. Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863-1877

This book by Eric Foner offers a comprehensive examination of the Reconstruction era following the Civil War. It delves into the political, social, and economic challenges faced by the United States as it sought to rebuild and integrate the Southern states. Foner provides insights into the struggles for civil rights and the lasting impact of Reconstruction policies.

2. *The Gilded Age: A History in Documents*

Edited by Janette Thomas Greenwood, this collection presents primary source documents that illustrate the complexities of the Gilded Age from 1865 to 1898. The book covers topics such as industrialization, labor movements, immigration, and political corruption. It is a valuable resource for understanding the diverse perspectives during this transformative period.

3. *America's Industrial Revolution: 1865-1900*

This title explores the rapid industrial growth in America after the Civil War, highlighting key inventions, business tycoons, and the rise of monopolies. It also examines the social consequences of industrialization, including urbanization and labor unrest. The book provides a clear overview of how industry reshaped the nation.

4. *Westward Expansion and the American Frontier*

Focusing on the period between 1865 and 1898, this book details the settlement of the American West and the impact on Native American populations. It discusses government policies, such as the Homestead Act, and conflicts like the Indian Wars. The narrative presents the cultural and economic forces driving westward migration.

5. *The Populist Moment: A Short History of the Agrarian Revolt in America*

Lawrence Goodwyn's work examines the rise of the Populist movement in the late 19th century, which sought to address the grievances of farmers and working-class citizens. The book analyzes the political and economic factors that fueled the movement and its influence on American politics. It offers critical insight into the struggles during the Gilded Age.

6. *The Social Gospel and Reform Movements, 1865-1898*

This book explores the role of religious and social reform movements during the post-Civil War era. It highlights how activists addressed issues such as poverty, labor rights, and education. The text illustrates the moral and ethical motivations behind efforts to improve American society during a time of rapid change.

7. *Imperialism and American Foreign Policy, 1865-1898*

This title investigates the expansion of American influence overseas in the late 19th century, including the Spanish-American War and the annexation of territories. It discusses the economic, political, and ideological reasons behind U.S. imperialism. The book provides context for America's emergence as a global power.

8. *The Labor Movement in the Gilded Age*

This book covers the growth of labor unions, strikes, and workers' rights campaigns during the late 19th century. It examines key events such as the Haymarket Affair and the Pullman Strike. The narrative reveals the tensions between labor and capital in a rapidly industrializing society.

9. *The Rise of Jim Crow: Racism and Segregation after Reconstruction*

Focusing on the period after Reconstruction, this book discusses the establishment of segregation laws and disenfranchisement of African Americans in the South. It analyzes the social and political mechanisms that enforced racial discrimination. The text provides a sobering look at the challenges faced by African Americans during this era.

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