

Unit Two: Reformers, Newcomers, and Innovators

Chapter 8: **A Villain, a Dreamer, a Cartoonist** (pages 39-45)

What problems did New York City face?

Describe "Boss" Tweed.

Why didn't people try to stop Boss Tweed from continuing his corruption?

What did Ely Beach invent to help transportation in New York?

What ultimately happened to Boss Tweed?

Compare Boss Tweed and Ely Beach.

Who was Thomas Nast?

What power did the press play in bringing down Boss Tweed?

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Chapter 9: **Huck, Tom, and Friends** (pages 46-49)

What was Mark Twain's real name?

Which of Mark Twain's books is widely considered the best book ever written in American and changed the direction of American literature?

Where did the pseudonym(penname) "Mark Twain" originate from?

Mark Twain had a way of writing that made people chuckle and then realize that he really had something serious to say. And what he kept saying was that this land of America was pretty terrific, but that its promise—to offer freedom and opportunity to all—was not being met. What unfairness was happening in America? What were most Americans overly concerned with?

Mark Twain and his writer friend Charles Dudley Warner named the years after the Civil War the "Gilded Age." Describe the term Gilded Age.

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Chapter 10: **Immigrants Speak** (pages 50-57)

Which nationality made up the largest group of 19th century immigrants?

What percentage of the population of Ireland came to America before the Civil War?

Why did many Europeans come to America?

How many immigrants arrived in the United States in the half century after the Civil War?

How much money and how long did it take for European immigrants to reach the United States?

What two things would get immigrants sent back to their native country?

What 2 immigrants were famous for their roles as "reformers?" What did they do? In the half century after the Civil War, some 26 million immigrants arrived in the United States

Describe the conditions that many immigrants and poor lived in.

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Chapter 11: **More About Immigrant** (pages 58-62)

Were all Americans open to new immigrants coming to the United States? Why or why not?

The Know-Nothings were against

The Ku Klux Klan was against

The Workingmen's Party was against

Why did many Chinese come to the US to work?

What did people from China call the United States?

Define a depression.

What did the Workingmen's Party demand?

What was the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882? How many years passed when the act was finally lifted?

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Chapter 12 **Going to Court** (pages 63-67)

Why were laundries so popular in California?

According to the Constitution, anyone born in the United States is a citizen—no matter where he or she comes from. So why didn't the Chinese become citizens of the United States? A law passed back in 1790 said what?

What happened to many of the Chinese laundries in California?

What happened in the *Yick Wo v. Hopkins Case*?

What is an alien?

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Chapter 13: **Tea in Wyoming** (pages 68-70)

Who was responsible for organizing the Wyoming Tea Party?

On November 9, 1869, the legislature passed _____

Who was the first woman to cast a ballot in a public election?

Eighteen years later, when Wyoming was about to become a state, some U.S. congressmen objected to its tradition of female suffrage and what was Wyoming's response?

Women in Colorado, Idaho, and Utah all had the vote by 1900. In 1910, Wyoming's _____ became the first woman elected to a state legislature. In 1917, _____, from Montana, was the first woman elected to the U.S. Congress. And, in 1925, _____ became the first female governor when she took office in Cheyenne, Wyoming

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Chapter 14: **Are You a Citizen If You Can't Vote?** (pages 71-77)

What did Susan B. Anthony spend most of her life dedicated to?

How was Susan B. Anthony honored for her tireless work?

Name 3 other famous women who worked hard for women's rights.

What did the 15th Amendment State?

What was the temperance movement? How did this possibly hurt women's chance of voting?

What happened to Susan B. Anthony? Was this fair? Why or why not?

What amendment gave women the rights of full citizens?

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Skip/ Skim: Chapters 15 and 16 will be used for Inventor Project: No study guide provided

Chapter 17: **Jim Crow—What a Fool!** (Pages 88-92)

Define Jim Crow.

Before the Civil War, what existed in the North, but not in the South?

Reconstruction was a time of

What did The Redeemers want? What did they do to help try to achieve this?

Why was there nothing blacks could do when laws were passed that prohibited blacks and whites from being together?

Plessy v. Ferguson is famous for being one of the worst decisions the Supreme Court ever made. It changed the lives of millions of people—and not for the better. What was the court's decision? What did it do to the South?

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Chapter 18 **Ida B. Wells** (pages 93-98)

What did Ida B. Wells write about?

Describe Ida's parents' background?

Between 1882 and 1930 _____ people were lynched in the United States. What is a lynching?

When the city of Memphis refused to find Tom Moss's murderer, what did Ida Wells encourage her readers to do? What was the result of her suggestion?

What happened to The Free Speech after Ida Wells wrote about leaving the city and boycotting the streetcars?

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Chapter 19: **A Man and His Times** (pages 99-102)

Booker T. Washington was born in _____ and was a _____.

He didn't know anyone there, or if they would accept him; he just headed east until he got to Hampton. It was _____ He arrived without any money and got a job as a _____ to pay for his studies.

What school was Booker T. Washington recommended to head?

What did Booker T. Washington believe was the first step for blacks as they worked toward equality? Was this popular with all blacks?

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Chapter 20: **A Man Ahead of His Time** (pages 103-106)

Why do some people believe that Booker T. Washington may have held his people back?

Why was Booker T. Washington very popular amongst white people?

But W. E. B. DuBois wouldn't compromise with anyone. He wanted

_____. Nothing less would do.

DuBois understood that in a _____ all citizens must be treated fairly. Prejudice is not _____. He wasn't the only one who felt that way. It was the theme of America's Declaration of Independence. Carl Schurz said, "If you want to be free, there is but one way, it is to guarantee an equally full measure of liberty to all your neighbors." By denying full freedom to-

_____—America was weakening its democratic government. W. E. B. DuBois understood that.

He worked to bring the vote _____, he spoke out against anti-Semitism (which is prejudice against _____), he worked to get fair treatment for immigrant groups, he tried to stamp out

_____. He couldn't do it, but his words and ideas helped those who would do it after him. Some people say he was the father of _____ of the 20th century.

What organization did W. E. B. DuBois help form? What was the purpose of this organization?
