

Name: _____

Hour: _____

UN#2: Immigration, Urbanization, & Unionization Key Terms (Answer Key)
Chapter 6, Sections 1 & 2 and Chapter 5, Section 4

Push Factors:

Religious Oppression, Political Oppression, Economic Displacement Caused by Environmental, Technological and Demographic Change (e.g. natural disaster)

Pull Factors:

Jobs and a better standard of living, Freedom from political oppression, conflict and chaos, Humanitarian Protection, Family Reunification, Network-Driven Immigration

Steerage:

Cheap and affordable mode of transportation from Europe to the U.S., often referring to the cramped dark haul of a ship

Ellis Island:

An immigration processing center located on the east coast of the U.S. in New York Harbor, mainly processed immigrants from Europe

Angel Island:

An immigration processing center located on the west coast of the U.S. in California, mainly processed immigrants from Asia (Chinese)

Jacob Riis:

A photo-journalist who documented how the urban poor lived, he also lived with poor immigrant families in the cities during his research

Upton Sinclair:

A journalist who wrote "The Jungle" which exposed the unsanitary and unsafe conditions of our country's meat-packing industry at this time

Muckraker:

Crusading journalists who write and publish stories which expose political and social injustices

Nativism:

Refers to an intense dislike of foreigners or foreign-born American citizens

Chinese Exclusion Act:

The U.S. government passed legislation which banned Chinese immigrants from entering our country for a time

Tenements:

Small, crowded, 10 x 10 foot space apartment in which entire families would live

Assembly Line Production:

A method of producing goods in which the tasks required to make a product are broken up and many unskilled laborers have a hand in the making of the product rather than one specialized or skilled laborer completing the product him/herself, quality of product suffers

Working Class:

Factory workers, often lived in poverty and in tenement apartments

Social Darwinism:

The belief that the rich are rich because they worked hard and earned it (that they are the smartest and most able-bodied, "survival of the fittest") and that the poor are poor because they are less able and inferior to members of the upper class.

Blacklist & Lockouts:

Tactics used by business owners to prevent labor unions from forming

Knights of Labor:

Labor union which opposed strikes, preferred to use boycotts, supported arbitration, wanted an 8-hour workday, supported equal pay for women, and wanted to abolish child labor

American Federation of Labor:

Labor union which Samuel Gompers was the first President of, they wanted better wages, better working hours, and better overall working conditions, only skilled labor and White males could join

Samuel Gompers:

First president of the American Federation of Labor, business owners worked to discredit him

Closed Shops:

Allowing only skilled laborers/workers into a labor union

Eugene V. Debs:

Fought for the right of factory workers to unionize

The Haymarket Riot & The Homestead Riot:

Examples of how fierce and bloody the battle between factory workers (who were fighting for a higher wage and better and safer working conditions) and business owners became

The Pullman Strike:

Example of the U.S. government intervening in a labor strike and siding with the business owners (e.g. the Pullman Railroad Car Company strike, federal troops sent in to force railroad workers back to work)

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory:

A tragic fire in this factory (in New York in 1911) and the death of many women and children working inside when it happened finally raises the public's attention to the issue of unsafe, dangerous and hazardous working conditions and two years later we have our first Child Labor Law and mandatory fire escapes being required inside of every factory

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Key Terms Sheet
 Unit #2: Immigration, Working Conditions, & Unionization

| Term | Definition |
|------|---|
| | Religious Oppression, Political Oppression, Economic Displacement Caused by Environmental, Technological and Demographic Change (e.g. natural disaster) |
| | Jobs and a better standard of living, Freedom from political oppression, conflict and chaos, Humanitarian Protection, Family Reunification, Network-Driven Immigration |
| | Cheap and affordable mode of transportation from Europe to the U.S., often referring to the cramped dark haul of a ship |
| | An immigration processing center located on the east coast of the U.S. in New York Harbor, mainly processed immigrants from Europe |
| | An immigration processing center located on the west coast of the U.S. in California, mainly processed immigrants from Asia (Chinese) |
| | A photo-journalist who documented how the urban poor lived, he also lived with poor immigrant families in the cities during his research |
| | A journalist who wrote “The Jungle” which exposed the unsanitary and unsafe conditions of our country’s meat-packing industry at this time |
| | Crusading journalists who write and publish stories |
| | Refers to an intense dislike of foreigners or foreign-born American citizens |
| | The U.S. government passed legislation which banned Chinese immigrants from entering our country for a time |
| | Small, crowded, 10 x 10 foot space apartment in which entire families would live |
| | A method of producing goods in which the tasks required to make a product are broken up and many unskilled laborers have a hand in the making of the product rather than one specialized or skilled laborer completing the product him/herself, quality of product suffers |
| | Factory workers, often lived in poverty and in tenement apartments |
| | The belief that the rich are rich because they worked hard and earned it (that they are the smartest and most able-bodied, “survival of the fittest”) and that the poor are poor because they are less able and inferior to members of the upper class. |

| | |
|--|---|
| | Tactics used by business owners to prevent labor unions from forming |
| | Labor union which opposed strikes, preferred to use boycotts, supported <u>arbitration</u> , wanted an 8-hour workday. supported equal pay for women, and wanted to abolish child labor |
| | Labor union which <u>Samuel Gompers</u> was the first President of, they wanted better wages, better working hours, and better overall working conditions, only skilled labor and White males could join |
| | First president of the American Federation of Labor, business owners worked to discredit him |
| | Allowing only skilled laborers/workers into a labor union |
| | Fought for the right of factory workers to unionize |
| | Examples of how fierce and bloody the battle between factory workers (who were fighting for a higher wage and better and safer working conditions) and business owners became |
| | Example of the U.S. government intervening in a labor strike and siding with the business owners (e.g. the Pullman Railroad Car Company strike, federal troops sent in to force railroad workers back to work) |
| | A tragic fire in this factory (in New York in 1911) and the death of many women and children working inside when it happened finally raises the public's attention to the issue of unsafe, dangerous and hazardous working conditions and two years later we have our first Child Labor Law and mandatory fire escapes being required inside of every factory |

WORD BANK

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| American Federation of Labor Push Factors Knights of Labor Steerage The Haymarket Riot (1886) and The Homestead Strike (1892) Nativism Upton Sinclair | Tenements Assembly Line Production Working Class Ellis Island Blacklist and Lockouts Angel Island Closed Shops Social Darwinism | Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Samuel Gompers Eugene V. Debs Chinese Exclusion Act The Pullman Strike (1895) Pull Factors Jacob Riis Muckracker |
|---|--|---|

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Key Terms Sheet
Unit #2: Immigration, Working Conditions, & Unionization

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UN#2: Immigration, Urbanization, & Unionization Key Terms
Chapter 6, Sections 1 & 2 and Chapter 5, Section 4

Chapter 6 Terms

Push Factors:

Pull Factors:

Steerage:

Ellis Island:

Angel Island:

Jacob Riis:

Upton Sinclair:

Muckraker:

Nativism:

Chinese Exclusion Act:

Tenements:

Assembly Line Production:

Working Class:

Social Darwinism:

Chapter 5 Terms
Blacklist & Lockouts:

Knights of Labor:

American Federation of Labor:

Samuel Gompers:

Closed Shops:

Eugene V. Debs:

The Haymarket Riot:

The Homestead Riot:

The Pullman Strike:

Women's Work:

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory:

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Hour: _____
Date: _____

Key Terms Sheet
Unit #2: Immigration, Working Conditions, & Unionization

| Term | Definition |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Push Factor | |
| Pull Factor | |
| Steerage | |
| Ellis Island | |
| Nativism | |
| Chinese Exclusion Act | |
| Tenements | |
| Assembly Line Production | |
| Working Class | |
| Blacklist & Lockouts | |
| Knights of Labor | |
| American Federation of Labor | |

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|---|--|
| | |
| Samuel Gompers | |
| Eugene V. Debs | |
| The Haymarket Riot (1886) and The Homestead Strike (1892) | |
| Upton Sinclair | |
| The Pullman Strike (1895) | |
| Angel Island | |
| Closed Shops | |
| Social Darwinism | |
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| Jacob Riis | |
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Name: _____

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UN#2: Immigration, Urbanization, & Unionization Key Terms

Chapter 6, Sections 1 & 2 and Chapter 5, Section 4

Push Factors:

Religious Oppression, Political Oppression, Economic Displacement Caused by Environmental, Technological and Demographic Change (e.g. natural disaster)

YES

NO

Pull Factors:

Jobs and a better standard of living, Freedom from political oppression, conflict and chaos, Humanitarian Protection, Family Reunification, Network-Driven Immigration

YES

NO

Steerage:

What a captain of a ship uses to steer the ship from port to port.

YES

NO

Ellis Island:

An immigration processing center located on the east coast of the U.S. in New York Harbor, mainly processed immigrants from Europe

YES

NO

Angel Island:

An island used to grow and manufacture wine for the state of California.

YES

NO

Jacob Riis:

A photo-journalist who documented how the urban poor lived, he also lived with poor immigrant families in the cities during his research

YES

NO

Upton Sinclair:

A journalist who wrote "The Jungle" which exposed the unsanitary and unsafe conditions of our country's meat-packing industry at this time

YES

NO

Muckraker:

Refers to what people do when they want to get mud off of their shoes or boots.

YES

NO

Nativism:

A name for a Native-American tribe that favored the U.S. allowing more immigrants into the country.

YES

NO

Chinese Exclusion Act:

The U.S. government passed legislation which banned Chinese immigrants from entering our country for a time

YES

NO

Tenements:

A name given to those who turn 10 years old on October 10th.

YES

NO

Assembly Line Production:

A method of producing goods in which the tasks required to make a product are broken up and many unskilled laborers have a hand in the making of the product rather than one specialized or skilled laborer completing the product him/herself, quality of product suffers

YES

NO

Working Class:

Factory workers, often lived in poverty and in tenement apartments

YES

NO

Social Darwinism:

The belief that the rich are rich because they worked hard and earned it (that they are the smartest and most able-bodied, "survival of the fittest") and that the poor are poor because they are less able and inferior to members of the upper class.

YES

NO

Blacklist & Lockouts:

Names of popular dances that American attended in the late 1800s.

YES

NO

Knights of Labor:

Labor union which opposed strikes, preferred to use boycotts, supported arbitration, wanted an 8-hour workday. supported equal pay for women, and wanted to abolish child labor

YES

NO

American Federation of Labor:

Labor union which Samuel Gompers was the first President of, they wanted better wages, better working hours, and better overall working conditions, only skilled labor and White males could join

YES

NO

Samuel Gompers:

First president of the American Federation of Labor, business owners worked to discredit him

YES

NO

Closed Shops:

Factories that would close their doors on holidays and workers would have the day off.

YES

NO

Eugene V. Debs:

Fought for the right of factory workers to unionize

YES

NO

The Haymarket Riot &The Homestead Riot:

Urban riots that broke out due to racial and ethnic tensions.

YES

NO

The Pullman Strike:

Example of the U.S. government intervening in a labor strike and siding with the business owners (e.g. the Pullman Railroad Car Company strike, federal troops sent in to force railroad workers back to work)

YES

NO

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory:

A tragic fire in this factory (in New York in 1911) and the death of many women and children working inside when it happened finally raises the public's attention to the issue of unsafe, dangerous and hazardous working conditions and two years later we have our first Child Labor Law and mandatory fire escapes being required inside of every factory

YES

NO
