**Unit 7 Vocab Definitions**

1. **John D. Rockefeller**- Oil tycoon who made huge profits in the oil industry with his company Standard Oil.
2. **Andrew Carnegie**- Industrialist who made his wealth in the late 19th century by gaining control of the steel industry.
3. **Trusts**-Large businesses that combine competing corporations into a monopoly.
4. **Monopoly**- A form of business where one company controls the entire market of a good or service.
5. **Vertical Integration**- A business strategy that involves controlling all elements of production from raw materials to the sale of the finished product.
6. **Infrastructure**- The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society.
7. **Telegraph**- Device for the electrical transmission of coded messages over wires.
8. **Telephone**- Invention by Alexander Graham Bell that allows people in separate locations to have a conversation.
9. **Electric Light Bulb**- Thomas Edison’s invention that led to a longer work day because now factories could have light 24 hours a day.
10. **Immigrant**- A person who comes to a country from another country to take permanent residence.
11. **Ellis Island**- European immigrants would come here to “check-in” to the U.S.
12. **Angel Island**- Chinese immigrants would come here to “check-in” to the U.S.
13. **Labor Union**- Group of workers that together demand better pay and working conditions.
14. **American Federation of Labor**- An alliance of trade and craft unions formed by Samuel Gompers in 1886 to fight for fair labor practices.
15. **Strike**- Refusal to work by a group that wants to bring attention to their demands.
16. **Collective Bargaining**- Negotiations of wages and other conditions of employment by an organized body of employees.
17. **Plains Indians (Sioux)**- American Indian group, led by Sitting Bull, that opposed western expansion.
18. **Transcontinental Railroad**- Federal construction project that linked the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the U.S. and was completed in 1869.
19. **Chinese Labor vs. Irish Labor**- Practices that demonstrated the difference in treatment of employees of varying ethnicities who worked on the Transcontinental Railroad.
20. **Barbed Wire**- Invention that was used to contain livestock and led to the end of open range farming.
21. **Destruction of Buffalo**- Tragic result of westward expansion that depleted food and clothing for the American Indians.
22. **Battle of Wounded Knee Creek**- The last of the Indian Wars in 1890 which resulted in the death of over 300 Sioux men, women, and children.
23. **Sitting Bull**- Leader of the Sioux Indians who defeated General Custer at the Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876.
24. **Progressive Era**- A period of widespread social and political reform from the 1890’s to 1920’s.
25. **Susan B. Anthony**- Women’s rights advocate who led the fight for women’s suffrage in the early 20th century.
26. **Jane Addams**- Reformer who co-founded the Hull House in Chicago in 1889 and led the Social Gospel Movement.
27. **Muckraker**- Journalist who exposes corruption to the public.
28. **Ida Tarbell**- Muckraker who investigated the questionable business tactics of John D. Rockefeller and wrote “The History of Standard Oil”.
29. **Upton Sinclair**- Muckraker who exposed the atrocities of the meat packing industry in his novel “The Jungle”.
30. **Jacob Riis**- Muckraker who used photography to bring attention to the tenement living conditions in New York City.
31. **Plessy vs. Ferguson**- Supreme Court case in 1896 that established “separate but equal”.
32. **Jim Crow Laws**- State and local laws that segregated blacks and whites.
33. **NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)**- Organization created in 1909 to support African American equality.
34. **Initiative**- Procedure by which a legislative measure can be originated by the people rather than by lawmakers.
35. **Referendum**- Procedure by which a proposed legislative measure can be submitted to a vote of the people.
36. **Recall**- Procedure for removing a public official from office by a vote of the people.
37. **17th Amendment**- Amendment that provided direct election of senators by the people rather than by legislative appointment.
38. **Sherman Anti-Trust Act**- A laws passed in 1890 that intended to prevent the creation of monopolies by making it illegal to establish trusts that interfered with trade.
39. **Pure Food and Drug Act**- A law passed in 1906 to halt the sale of contaminated food and drugs and to ensure truth in labeling.
40. **Meat Inspection Act**- A law passed in 1906 establishing strict cleanliness requirements for meatpacking factories.
41. **Theodore Roosevelt**- Progressive Era President who led the fight to break up monopolies, protect consumers, and preserve the environment.
42. **Conservation Movement**- A political, environmental, and social movement that seeks to protect natural resources including animal and plant species as well as their habitat for the future.