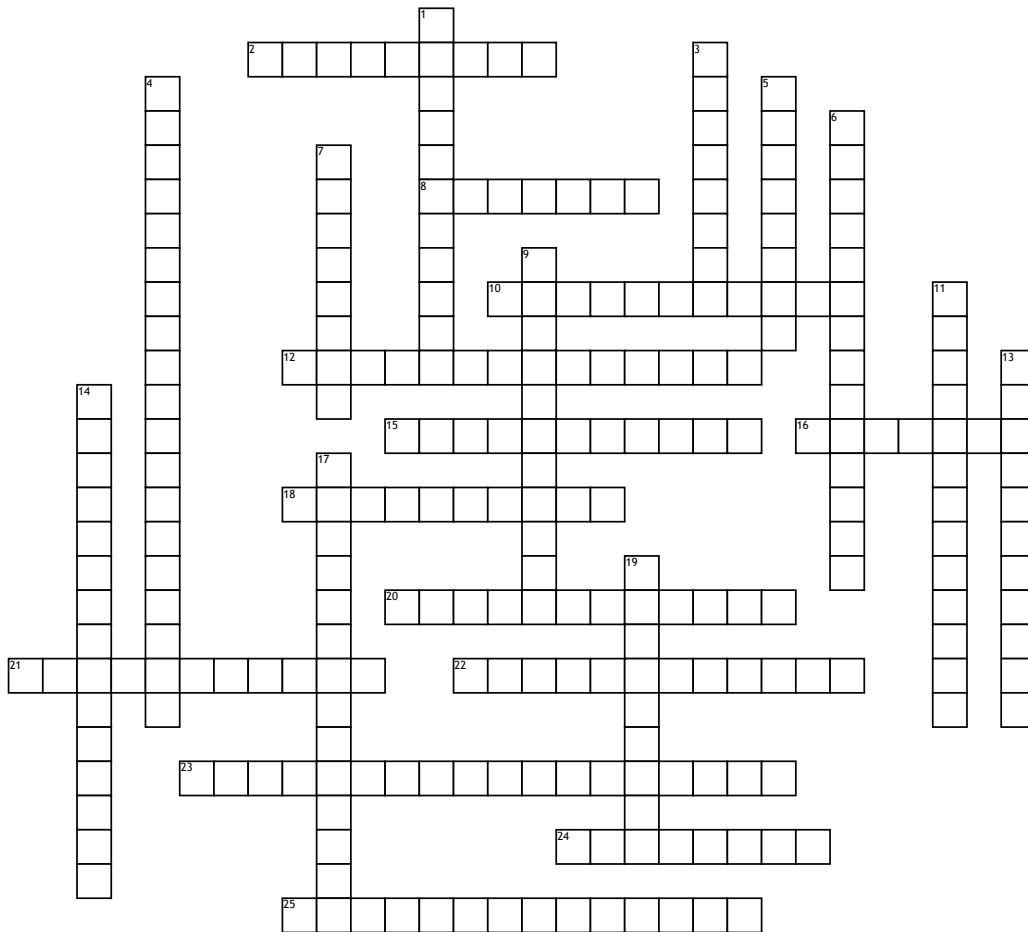


Name: _____

Date: _____

Unit I



Across

2. A political and economic theory of social organization that advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.
 8. An American soldier and politician who served as the 18th president of the United States from 1869 to 1877.
 10. Captain of industry that created a monopoly in oil refineries.
 12. The effort to restore southern states to the Union and to redefine African Americans' place in American society after the Civil War.
 15. Term for the working class.
 16. The joining together of two or more companies or organizations to form one larger one.
 18. An American business magnate who built his wealth in railroads and shipping.
 20. The wealthy elite of the late 19th century consisting of industrialists.
 21. A business that is owned by many investors.

22. A name for the late 1800s, coined by Mark Twain to describe the tremendous increase in wealth caused by the industrial age and the ostentatious lifestyles it allowed the very rich.
 23. A faction of the Republican Party who believed blacks were entitled to the same political rights and opportunities as whites.
 24. A highly successful banker who bought out Carnegie. With Carnegie's holdings and some others, he launched U.S. Steel and made it the first billion dollar corporation.
 25. Labor union that sought to organize all workers and focused on broad social reforms.

Down

1. A secret society created by white southerners in 1866 that used terror and violence to keep African Americans from obtaining their civil rights.
 3. A Scottish immigrant who made a fortune in steel and donated most of his profits.
 4. A bombing that took place at a labor demonstration on May 4, 1886.
 5. The exclusive possession or control of the supply or trade in a commodity or service.

6. English philosopher and sociologist who applied the theory of natural selection to human societies.
 7. Popular name for members of Industrial Workers of the World.
 9. The middle class, typically with reference to its perceived materialistic values or conventional attitudes.
 11. 17th president of the US who assumed the presidency as he was vice president of the US at the time of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
 13. Operated between the worlds of workers and owners and ensured the efficient operation and administration of mass production and mass distribution.
 14. Identified a natural order that extended from the laws of the cosmos to the workings of industrial society.
 17. The efficient production of large numbers of identical goods.
 19. Principles of scientific management developed by Frederick Taylor.

Word Bank

Robber Barons	Social Darwinism	Klu Klux Klan	The Gilded Age	taylorism
Haymarket Square Riot	Andrew Johnson	Herbert Spencer	Bourgeoisie	Monopoly
JP Morgan	Knights of Labor	Wobblies	reconstruction	proletariat
Rockefeller	Corporation	Vanderbilt	visible hand	Mass Production
US Grant	Socialism	Carnegie	Mergers	Radical Republicans