

Exercise walk-through

6.13

Politics in the Gilded Age

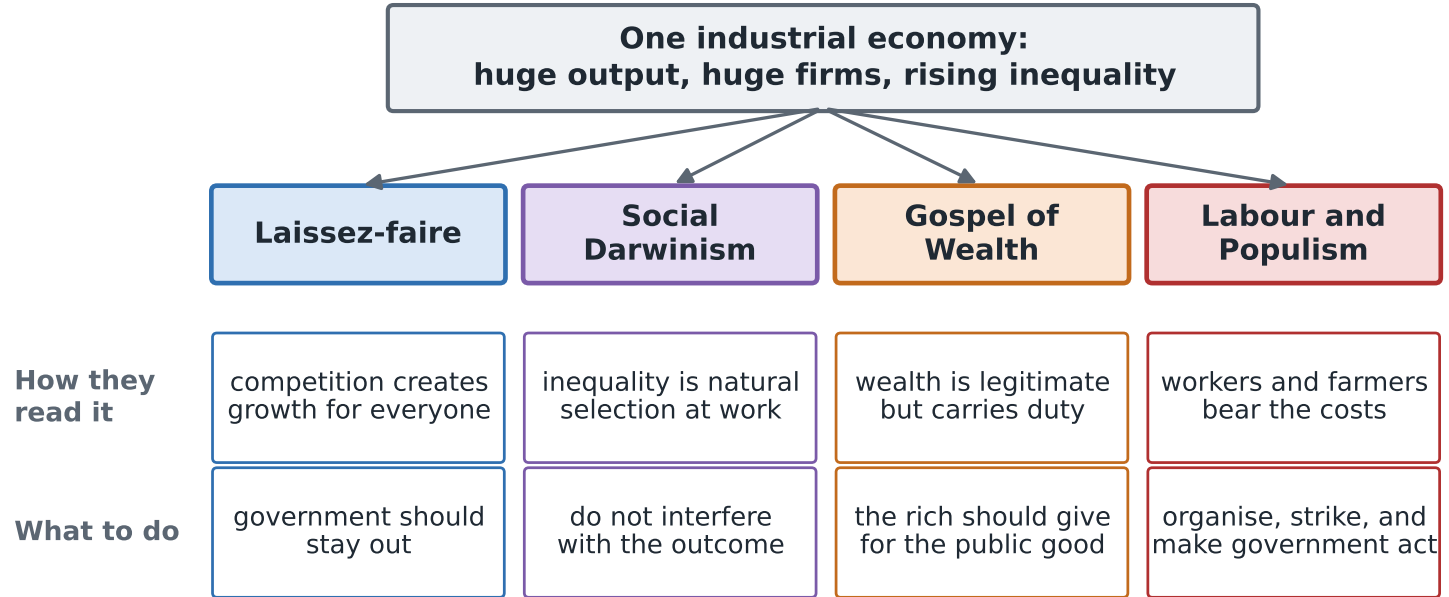
AP United States History

Competing answers to one economy

A **variety of perspectives** on the economy and labour developed.

Workers faced long hours, dangerous conditions, and wages that fell during downturns.

Competing answers to one economy, in detail



A **variety of perspectives**
opened.

on the economy and labour devel-

Labour in the Gilded Age

A **variety of perspectives** on the economy and labour developed. Workers faced long hours, dangerous conditions, and wages that fell during downturns.

Strikes were frequent, often large, and frequently broken by state or federal force, which itself became an argument about the role of government.

The Knights of Labor and the AFL

	KNIGHTS OF LABOR	AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WHO IT ORGANISED	almost everyone who worked, skilled or not	skilled workers only, by craft
WHAT IT WANTED	a reformed society — an alternative to wage labour itself	better wages, hours and conditions inside the system
WHAT FOLLOWED	collapsed after being blamed for the violence at Haymarket	survived, and became the model for American unions

The narrower aim is the one that **survived**. “Workers organised” is not an answer on its own – the exam wants which kind of organising, and why it lasted

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what inspired the Populist Party and what it called for. [2]

2.2 State how political machines thrived. [2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what inspired the Populist Party and what it called for. [2]

2.1

- economic instability inspired agrarian activists to create it; it called for a stronger governmental role in regulating the American economic system
-

2.2 State how political machines thrived. [2]

2.2

- access to power was unequally distributed in cities, and machines provided immigrants and the poor with social services

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Reformers made a systemic change.

(a) State it and the force of “all levels”.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Reformers made a systemic charge.

(a) State it and the force of “all levels”.

[2]

(a)

- that economic greed and self-interest had corrupted government; “all levels” makes the charge systemic rather than against particular officeholders

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Reformers made a systemic charge.

(b) Name the two economic questions the parties contended over.

[1]

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2.3 Reformers made a systemic charge.

(b) Name the two economic questions the parties contended over.

[1]

(b)

- tariffs and currency issues

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The Populist Party called for

[1]

☐

A a stronger governmental role in regulating the economic system

B laissez-faire

C an end to elections

D higher immigration

3.2 Political machines thrived in part by providing immigrants and the poor with

[1]

☐

A social services

B land grants

C railroad shares

D military protection

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The Populist Party called for

[1]

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A a stronger governmental role in regulating the economic system

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3.1 A

- stronger regulation

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A social services

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D military protection

3.2 A

- social services

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 An organisation is corrupt and supplies services nobody else provides.

(a) State why it endures.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 An organisation is corrupt and supplies services nobody else provides.

(a) State why it endures.

[1]

(a)

- because those services are needed and unavailable elsewhere

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 An organisation is corrupt and supplies services nobody else provides.

(b) Explain the difficulty this creates for reformers.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 An organisation is corrupt and supplies services nobody else provides.

(b) Explain the difficulty this creates for reformers.

[2]

(b)

- removing the machine removes the services with it, so reform must replace what it destroys or lose the support of those who relied on it