Chapter 20 Key Terms

1. **Mass-production.** High-speed and high level production.

2. **Merger Movement.** Late 19th century and early 20th century effort to integrate different enterprises into single, giant corporations able to eliminate competition, achieve economic order, and boost profits.

3. **Scientific Management.** Attempt to break down each factory job into its smallest components to increase efficiency, eliminate waste, and promote worker satisfaction.

4. **Andrew Carnegie.** Steel industrialist who formed US Steel in 1901 and who advocated a “gospel of wealth” that called for the wealthy to give excess income to a “trust fund” that would be used for their communities.

5. **Social Darwinism.** Set of beliefs that explained human history as on going evolutionary struggle among different groups of people for survival and supremacy. Many used this belief to justify inequalities between races, classes, and nations.

6. **Triangle Shirtwaist Company.** New York City site of a tragic 1911 industrial fire that killed 146 workers unable to find their way to safety.

7. **Political Machines.** Organizations that controlled local political parties and municipal government through bribery, election fraud, and support of urban vice while providing some municipal services to the urban poor.

8. **Samuel F. Gompers.** America’s most famous trade unionist. He served as president of the AFL from 1886 to 1924 and achieved his greatest success organizing skilled workers.

9. **William Haywood.** Labor organizer known as “Big Bill” who led the radical union Industrial Workers of the World.


11. **Nickelodeons.** Converted storefronts in working-class neighborhoods that showed early silent films usually lasting 15 minutes, requiring little comprehension of English, and costing only a nickel to view.

13. **Greenwich Village.** Community of artists and writers in lower Manhattan that provided a supportive environment for various kinds of radical ideals.