

Americanization

Assimilation of immigrants into Americans by educating them in speech, ideals, traditions, and ways of life



commerce

Economic systems that create an environment for business: legal, economic, political, social, cultural and technological systems



ethnic ghetto

Thickly populated slum area, inhabited predominantly by members of an ethnic or minority group



gilded

to overlay or thinly cover with gold



industrialization

social and economic change from a pre-industrial society into an industrial one



inflation

a general and progressive increase in prices



labor union

an organization of employees formed to bargain with the employer



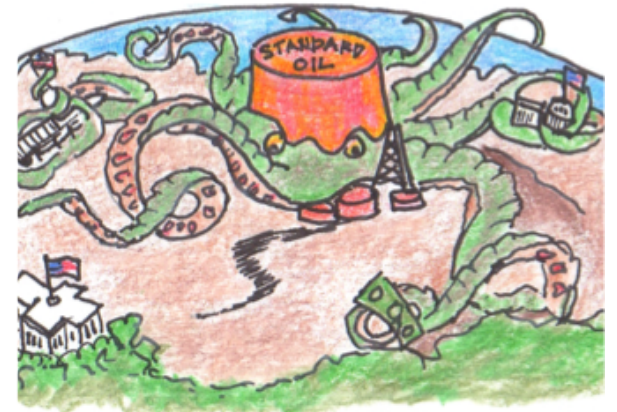
laissez-faire

"to let alone"; refers to no governmental regulation or interference in the economy



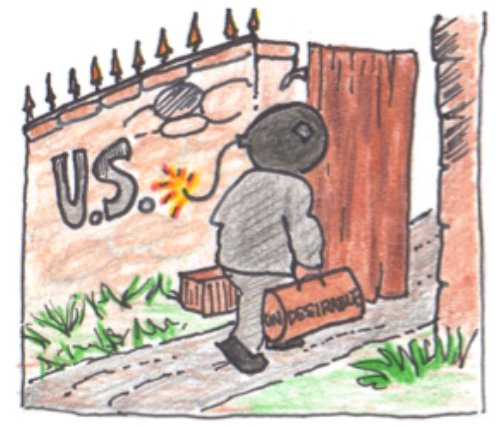
monopoly

a market in which there are many buyers but only one seller



nativist

belief that native born Americans are superior and the foreign born are inferior and a threat to the US



philanthropist

person who helps others, especially by donating money to good causes



Populists

People's party organized in 1890 to secure political and economic reform



progressives

reformers who wanted to improve American life



robber baron

businessmen and bankers who dominated U.S. industries during the 19th century



strike

refusing to work as a form of protest



suffrage

**the right or
privilege of voting**



temperance

**no drinking of
alcoholic beverages**



tenement

**large, old building
which is divided
into a number of
individual flats**



trust

a monopoly that controls goods and services, often in combinations that reduce competition.



urbanization

the social process where cities grow and societies become more urban

