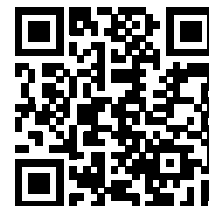


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The American Gilded Age



The American _____ Age, a term coined by Mark Twain, refers to a period of immense economic _____ and social upheaval in the United States. It lasted from the 1870s to about 1900. During this _____, the nation saw rapid industrialization, leading to significant advancements in _____, transportation, and manufacturing. This era was marked by the rise of _____ like John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, who amassed vast fortunes. The wealth _____ between the rich and the poor widened dramatically, creating a stark contrast between opulence and _____. Despite the economic boom, the Gilded Age was also a time of major social and political _____. Workers faced harsh conditions, low wages, and limited rights. This led to the growth of labor unions and _____, as people fought for better working conditions and fairer treatment. The era was also marked by political _____, with scandals like the Credit Mobilier affair highlighting the influence of money in _____.

Culturally, the Gilded Age was a time of artistic and architectural innovation. The _____ of this period reflected the nation's prosperity and confidence, with the construction of grand _____ and public spaces. However, this period also saw the struggle for women's _____ and civil rights for African Americans, which highlighted the ongoing social _____.

In summary, the American Gilded Age was a period of contrasts. It was a time of incredible _____ and prosperity for some, but also of hardship and injustice for many others. It set the stage for the _____ reforms of the early 20th century, which sought to address some of the era's most pressing _____.

progressive	art	issues	Gilded	tycoons	growth	gap	suffrage
inequities	time	buildings	corruption	poverty	challenges	technology	
politics	strikes	growth					