Complete the text with the right form of the words in capitals.

The Gilded Age in the United States refers to the period _____ **ROUGH**

spanning the late 19th century, from the end of the Civil War in 1865

to the early 20th century, around 1900. The term "Gilded Age" was

_____ by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner in their 1873 **COIN**

novel "The Gilded Age: A Tale of Today," reflecting the superficial

glitter covering underlying _____ and social issues. **ECONOMY**

Economic Expansion: The Gilded Age was characterized by

_____ economic growth, driven by industrialization, **PRECEDE**

technological innovations, and the _____ of the railroad and **EXPAND**

telegraph networks. Industries such as steel, oil, and railroads

flourished, leading to the _____ of immense wealth **ACCUMULATE**

by industrialists and financiers.

1. **Rise of Corporate Power:** Powerful industrialists, like Andrew Carnegie,

   John D. Rockefeller, and J.P. Morgan, emerged as _____ **INFLUENCE**

   figures, amassing enormous fortunes. The era witnessed the rise

   of large corporations and trusts, contributing to both economic

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_____ and concerns about monopolistic practices. **GROW**

2. **Urbanization and_____:** Cities expanded rapidly as rural **EMIGRATE** populations migrated to urban centers in search of _____ **EMPLOY** opportunities. Immigration, primarily from Southern and Eastern Europe, surged, transforming the demographic makeup of American society.

3. **Technological Advances:** Innovations such as the telephone, electricity, and the _____ of new manufacturing processes **DEVELOP** propelled the country into a modern industrial era. However, these advancements also led to labor disputes and societal challenges.

4. **Labor Unrest:** The Gilded Age saw the _____ of labor **EMERGE** movements and unions as workers sought better working conditions, fair wages, and improved labor laws. Strikes, such as the Haymarket Riot (1886) and the Pullman Strike (1894), underscored tensions between labor and management.

5. **Political Corruption:** The era was marked by political _____ **CORRUPT** and cronyism, with some politicians aligning themselves closely with powerful business interests. The spoils system and political machines,

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like Tammany Hall in New York City, exemplified the darker side of politics during this time.

6. **Social Disparities:** While some Americans prospered during the Gilded Age, there was also widespread _____ and social inequality. The stark contrast between the opulent lifestyles of the wealthy elite and the struggles of the working class became a prominent feature of the era. **POOR**

7. **Cultural Changes:** The Gilded Age witnessed the emergence of a _____ culture, with a growing middle class enjoying increased leisure time and engaging in new forms of_____ , such as vaudeville shows and spectator sports. **CONSUME** **ENTERTAIN**

8. **Progressive Era Reforms:** Toward the end of the Gilded Age and into the early 20th century, a _____ movement emerged, advocating for social and political reforms. Progressive leaders sought to address issues related to corruption, worker's rights, women's suffrage, and social justice. **PROGRESS**

The Gilded Age laid the groundwork for _____ changes in American society, politics, and economics. It marked a period of both **SIGNIFY**

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extraordinary wealth creation and profound social challenges, setting

the stage for the Progressive Era that followed, which aimed to address some

of the era's excesses and social_____ . **EQUAL**

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