

Key Points of the Time Period Word Bank

mass	production	poorly	northern
wages	machines	working	western
unions	rural	urban	southern
Europe	eastern	west	reservations

The Industrialization of America 1877-1918

Key Points of the Time Period Page 95

⇒ **The Rise of American Industry** - The development of new **M**_____ led to the rise of factories and **M**_____**P**_____. Often bosses treated their workers **P**_____. Workers formed **U**_____ to try and get higher **W**_____ and better **W**_____ conditions.

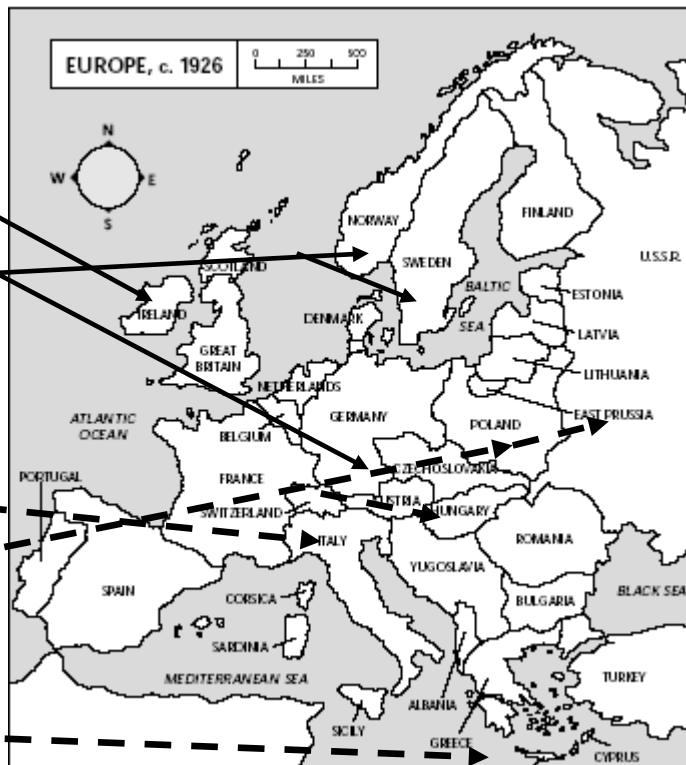
⇒ **Immigration and Urbanization** - Machines took the place of many farm workers who moved from the **R**_____ farms to the **U**_____ cities. Immigrants came to the U.S. from **E**_____. The old immigrants came from **N**_____ and **W**_____ Europe. The new immigrants came from **S**_____ and **E**_____ Europe.

Old Immigrants (1607-1880)
Northern & Western Europe:

- **Ireland** (1840s a large number come to the U.S. because of the Potato Famine in Ireland)
- **Germany** (Reached a peak in the 1850s)
- **Norway & Sweden** (1869-1893)

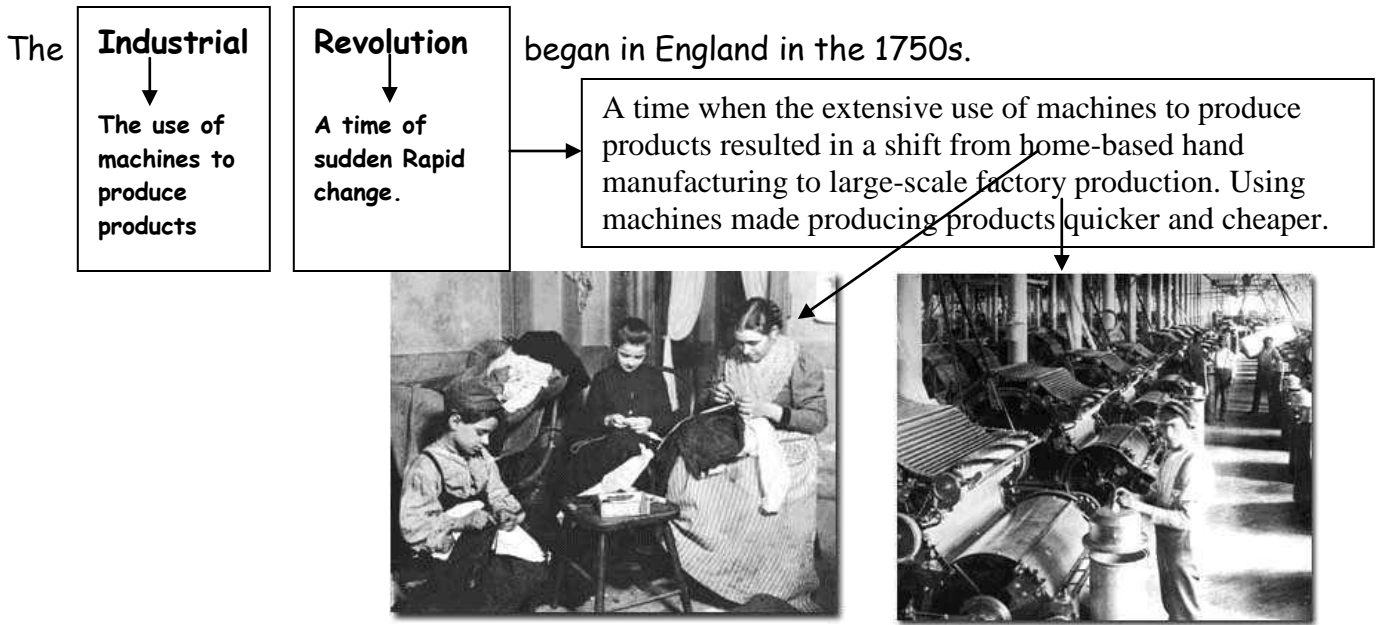
New Immigrants (after 1880s)
Southern & Eastern Europe:

- **Italy** (1890 – early 1900s)
- **Eastern European (Austria-Hungary, Poland, Russia)** many were Jewish Immigration (1890 – early 1900s) escaping religious persecution.
- **Greece** (1890 – early 1900s)



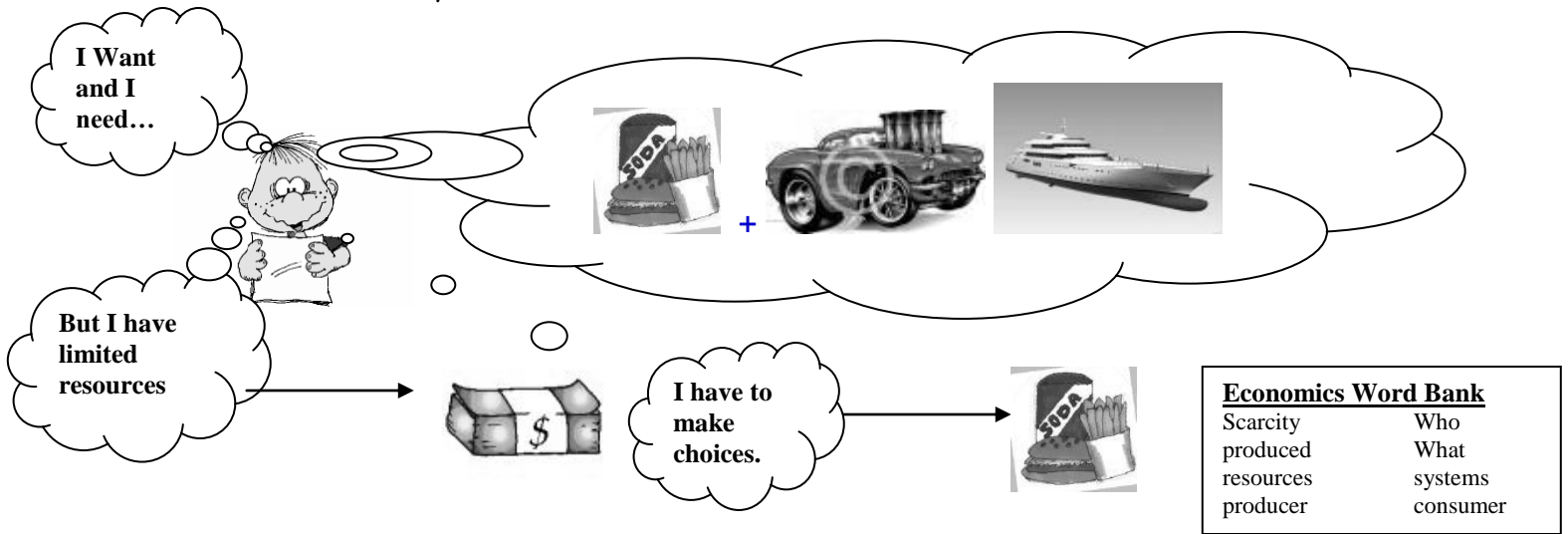
⇒ **Settlement of the Frontier** - Wilderness areas began to disappear as settlers and farmers moved **W**_____. Native American Indians were forced off their traditional lands and moved onto government **r**_____.

I. Basic Economic Terms for the Assessment pages 96-97

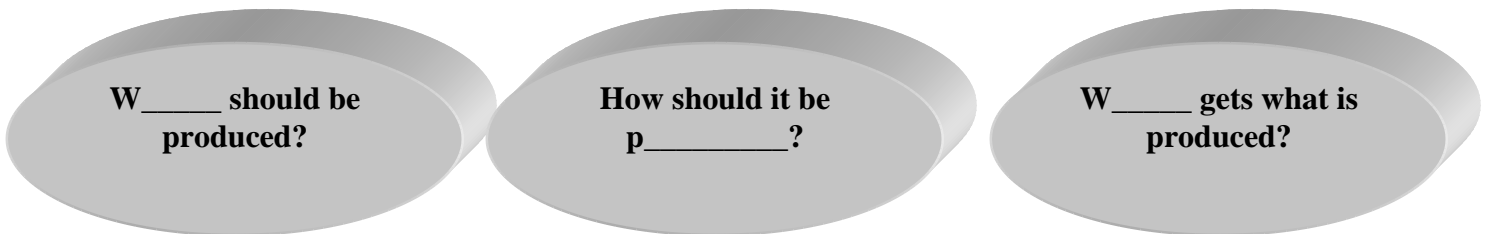


The Industrial Revolution set in motion a period of economic growth and change that influenced all aspects of American life and culture. To understand the Industrial Revolution you must first understand what an economy is.

Everyone in society has wants and needs. Unfortunately our wants and needs are unlimited and can never be fully satisfied because we have limited resources.



A society can never meet everyone's wants and needs because of limited resources therefore it must make choices. This problem is called s_____. Because of scarcity societies must make choices about three basic Questions:



Economics is the study of how societies use their limited R_____ to satisfy their unlimited wants. Societies answer these questions by setting up an economic s_____.

How Different Economic Systems answer the Three Basic Economic Questions
 Use page 96 to complete the chart below.

Traditional Economy	Command Economy	Market Economy
Examples: Native Americans	China, Cuba, the former USSR Associated with Communism	USA, England, associated with democratic countries
Economic decisions are made based on customs, beliefs, religion and habits.	Other Names for a Command Economy are: Socialist, Communist	Other Names for a Market Economy are: Capitalism, free market, free enterprise

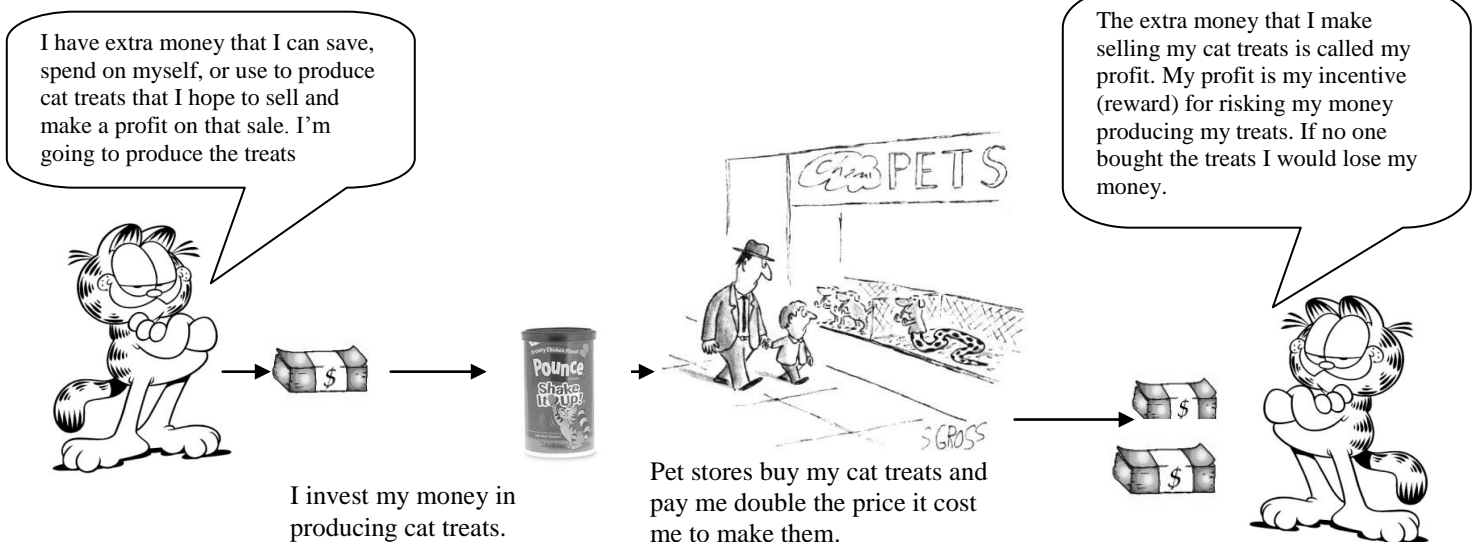
A p_____ is someone who provides a good or service. A c_____ is someone who purchases or uses a good or service.

How the Free Market Works Word Bank
 market capitalist incentive motive
 enterprise assessment U.S. profit

II. How the Free Market Works page 97

The U.____ has a free m_____ economic system. There are other terms that are used to describe a free market system. It is also called a free e_____ system and a C_____ system. Most economists refer to the U.S. as a capitalist system but you will find one or all of these terms used on the a_____.

In a free market economy, the p_____ m_____ provides an i_____ for people to risk their money to produce goods and services.





IN THIS EXAMPLE I WAS THE PRODUCER. I PRODUCED CAT TREATS AND THE CONSUMERS WERE THE PEOPLE BUYING THEM AT PET STORES. IN A FREE MARKET ECONOMY AS LONG AS CONSUMERS WANT MY PRODUCT, AND I CAN MAKE A PROFIT SELLING IT, THEN I WILL KEEP PRODUCING IT. THE FREE MARKET ALSO HELPS TO SET THE PRICE FOR MY PRODUCT.

IF THE DEMAND (HOW MUCH CONSUMERS ARE WILLING TO BUY) FOR MY PRODUCT IS HIGH AND THE SUPPLY OF MY PRODUCT (HOW MUCH I PRODUCE) IS LOW, THEN THE PRICE GOES UP. ↑

IF THE DEMAND FOR MY PRODUCT IS LOW AND THE SUPPLY OF MY PRODUCT IS HIGH, THEN THE PRICE GOES DOWN. ↓

1. If Garfield finds that everyone wants to buy his cat treats and the stores sell so many cans that they cannot keep the shelves stocked what will he do to the price of his treats? Why?
2. If Garfield finds that no one wants to buy his cat treats and the stores have so many cans left that they are not ordering any more treats what will he do to the price of his treats? Why?

III. The Rise of American Industry page 98-99

Reasons America Became an Industrial Giant

Read the section on each of the reasons America became an industrial giant in your review book.

Complete the graphic organizer to list how each of the reasons helped America become an industrial giant.

The Growth of Railroads	New Inventions and ways of Producing Goods	The Rise of Corporations
1. In 1869, the first t_____ R_____ connected the E_____ and W_____ coasts of the N_____. 2. Brought food from farms and goods from F_____ to distant cities. 3. Job opportunities working on the railroads attracted many new I_____ to the U.S.	1. Bessemer Process- 2. 1859 in Pennsylvania- 3. Samuel Morse invention of: 4. Alexander Graham Bell invented: 5. Thomas Edison invented: 6. By 1900, electricity:	1. Corporation- 2. Advantage of a corporation: 3. stock- 4. stockholders- 5. Money raised is used for: 6. All these factors led to goods that were produced cheaper and an increased need for skilled w_____.

Rise of Big Business Word Bank

high	Business	competitors	Industrial	dominate	harshly
industry	wealthy	monopoly	need	Economic	compete

IV. The Rise of Big Business and Great Business Leaders page 100-101

Industry grew after the I_____ Revolution and some businesses and their leaders began to d_____ certain industries. They often achieved their success by driving competitors out of b_____ and treating their workers h_____. Many of these business leaders became very w_____, allowing them to have an important influence on American e_____ life.

Great Business Leaders: Heroes or Villains?

Read the section on each of the business leaders in your review book. Use the graphic organizer to list how each of them are either a hero or a villain or both in helping America to become an industrial giant.

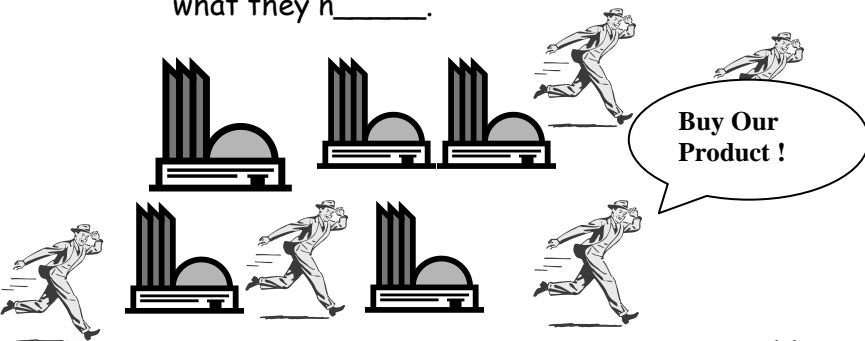


Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919)



John D. Rockefeller (1839-1937)

Companies owned by Carnegie and Rockefeller grew powerful driving c_____ out of business by lowering their prices so their rivals could not c_____. In some cases, companies making similar products joined together to form large companies that controlled an entire i_____. When one company controls all the business in an industry they create a m_____. With no other companies to compete against them, monopolies can raise their prices as h____ as their customers can pay since their customers have nowhere else to buy what they n_____.



When there are many companies producing the same product the **competition** to get and keep customers helps to keep prices low.

V. The



When there is only one company producing a product there is no competition. Customers therefore must buy the product from the company that has a **monopoly**. Because there is no competition the price of the product goes higher.

Responses to Monopolistic Practices page 101-103

Read the sections on each of the responses to monopolistic practices in your review book. Use the graphic organizer below to list how each group responded to monopolies.

Government	Labor
<p>Government leaders wanted to leave business alone but the abuses by big business forced Congress to react and pass two laws to deal with the situation:</p> <p>Interstate Commerce Act (1887):</p> <p>Sherman Antitrust Act (1890):</p>	<p>Workers working conditions were poor and often involved a:</p> <p>Six-hour _____, working ten to _____ hours a _____. Working conditions were h_____ especially in f_____ and m_____. Workers had little power to raise _____ salaries or improve _____ working _____ since their work required little s_____ and unskilled workers could be easily r_____. Eventually workers organized l_____ U_____ to more power as a group than they did as individuals. If employers refused union demands for higher pay, union members could walk of the job and s_____.</p>

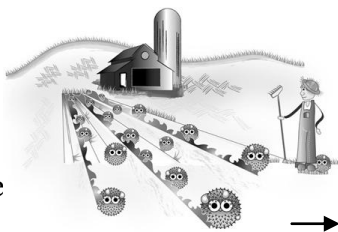
Labor Unions: List the Goals, successes and failures of the following labor unions.

Knights of Labor	American Federation of Labor

What was the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire and what effect did it have on the public and the government? Page 103

VI. Urbanization and Immigration page 103-106

In 1865, most people lived in the countryside



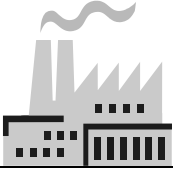
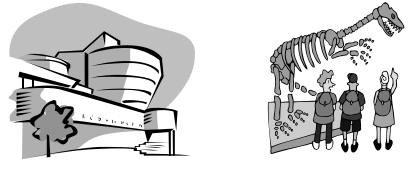



By 1920, half of all Americans lived in urban areas (cities) like New York City



The movement of people from farms to the city is known as **Urbanization**

Reasons for Urbanization.

In the late 1800s U.S. cities grew rapidly as people flocked to the cities. Use the review book page 104 and the pictures below to fill in the graphic organizer with the reasons for the urbanization of America.

Reasons for Urbanization	
	
	
	
	
	

The Problems Created By Growing Cities.

As cities grew, new problems developed for America. Use page 104 to fill in the new problems of urbanization in the graphic organizer below.

Problem	Details of what happened.
Inadequate Public Services	
Transportation	
Overcrowding	
Corruption	
Social Tensions	

VII. The Immigration Experience

*Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.*
Emma Lazarus, "The New Colossus"



This excerpt of a poem by Emma Lazarus, called "The New Colossus" is on a plaque on the Statue of Liberty. It
W_____ new
immigrants to the U.S.

Immigration: Understanding Charts and Graphs

Number of Immigrants	
1820	8,385
1830	23,322
1840	84,066
1850	369,980
1860	153,640
1870	387,203
1880	457,257
1890	455,302
1900	448,572
1910	1,041,570
1920	430,001
1930	241,700
1940	70,756
1950	249,187

World War I 1914-1918

World War II 1939-1945

Great Depression 1930s

★ Questions To Think About

1. During which period was immigration greatest?
2. Has wartime or depression increased or decreased immigration?

Impact of Quotas on Immigration

Quota: Restricting the amount of immigrants from a specific group of people, country or region of the world.

AVERAGE ANNUAL INFLOW OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE U.S.		
	Immigrants from Northern and Western Europe	Other Immigrants
1907-1914	176,983	685,531
Quotas under 1921 Act	198,082	158,367
Quotas under 1924 Act	140,999	20,847

Attempts to Limit Immigration

Use page 106 to complete the following information.

1. A nativist is someone who:
2. The Chinese Exclusion Act and The Gentlemen's Agreement:
3. Immigration Acts of the 1920s:

★ Questions To Think About

1. What impact did quotas have upon immigration?
2. Which groups suffered the most restriction?

VIII. The Settlement of the Frontier

THE AMERICAN WEST AND MANIFEST DESTINY

Settlement of the Frontier Word Bank			
east	occupy	California	purchase
gold	inexpensive	west	forced
farms	ranches	leave	brutal
Trail	Tears	weather	lived
Transcontinental		quicker	cheaper
Traditional		forced	white

"(It is) ...our manifest destiny to over spread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty"

1845 John O'Sullivan, New York 'The Morning Post'.

What is Manifest Destiny?

The belief that white Americans had a God-given right to o_____ the entire North American Continent.

Manifest Destiny in 1840s America

Throughout the 1840s westward expansion gained pace. People living in the crowded e_____ were lured w_____ with promises of i_____ land and open spaces.

The discovery of g_____ at Sutter's Mill in 1848 prompted thousands to leave their homes in the east and make the journey west to C_____.



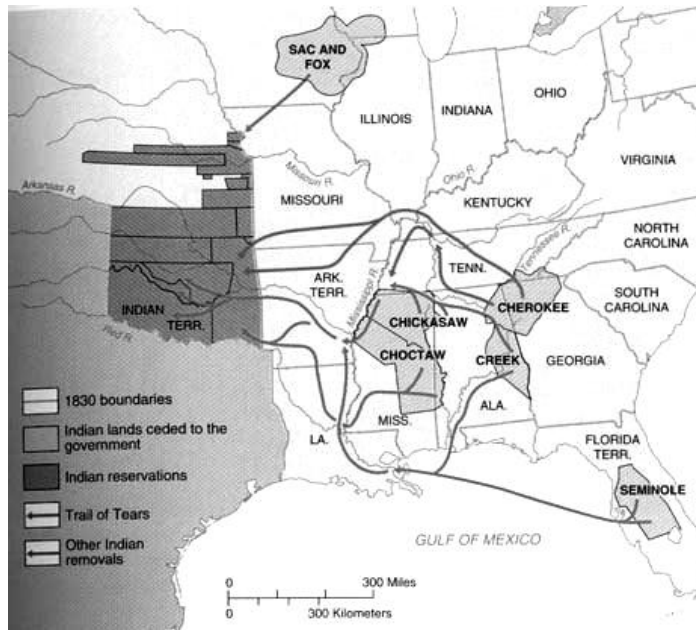
The Homestead Act (1862)

In 1862 the U.S. government passed an act (law) that allowed people to p_____ 160 acres of "The Great Plains" as a section of land or homestead. The only requirement on the part of the person who claimed the land was they paid a small fee, built a house, and lived on the land for at least 5 years. The Great Plains became divided up into f_____ and r_____.



Native Americans Removal before the Homestead Act

From 1829-1836 the U.S. government, under the urging of President Andrew Jackson, passed the **Indian Removal Act (1830)**. The law paid Native Americans to l_____ their land and move west of the Mississippi onto r_____ in an area known as Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). Native Americans felt f_____ to accept the payment and moved. Those who tried to stay were forced to move. In 1838, 7000 U.S. troops forced 17,000 Cherokees to move west in b_____ w_____ with thousands dying along the way. This forced journey became known as the **T_____ of T_____**.



Native Americans Removal after the Homestead Act

- The Great Plains were home to millions of B_____ and Native American tribes who l_____ off them.
- The T_____ railroad made the movement of people and goods across the nation q_____ and c_____. The railroad companies and farmers killed off the Buffalo and put an end to the t_____ way of life of the Native American tribes who were f_____ onto reservations.
- Native Americans were pushed further and further west onto reservations. If the land they were given was wanted by farmers, or resources like gold were discovered, they were moved again so w_____ settlers could have the good land

Using Historical Documents

Historical Context: During the 19th century, in an effort to encourage people onto the Great Plains, advertisements told success stories of those who had claimed land under the terms of the Homestead Act (1862) and had become successful. Pictures were painted to encourage people to fulfill their Manifest Destiny.



John Gast's "American Progress" painted circa (approximately) 1872-1873

1. In this painting, how is America depicted?
2. What is she carrying in her arms and what do they symbolize?
3. What types of transportation are behind her moving from the east to the west?
4. Who is leading the pack westward?
5. Which group of people and animals are fleeing America's approach?
6. What does the lighting and the sky, as you look from east to west, suggest to you?
7. What is the overall theme of the painting?