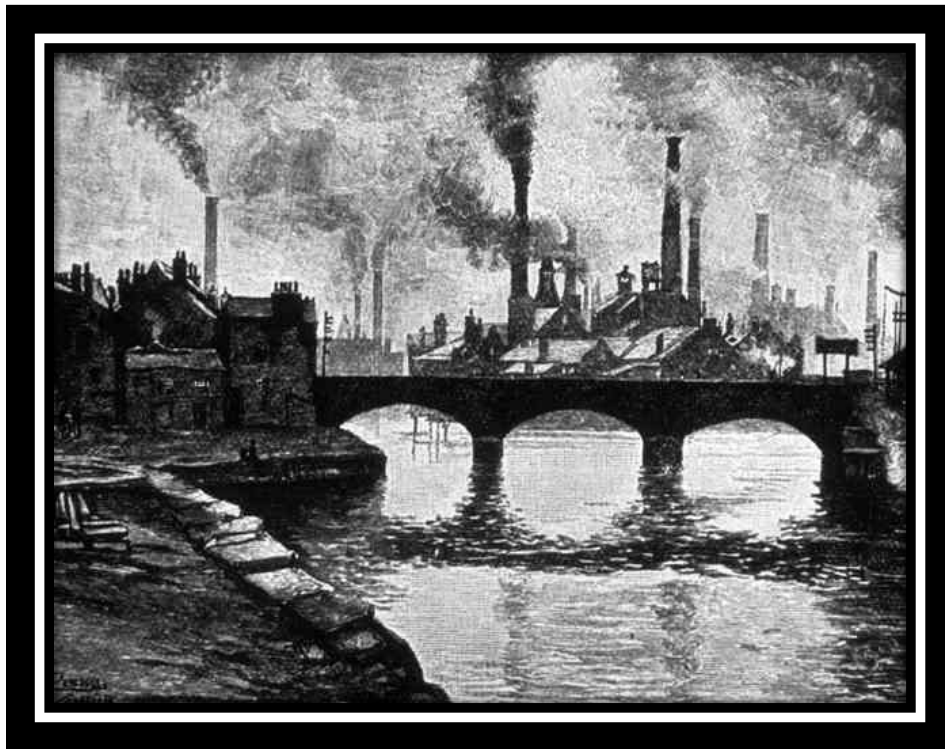


The Industrial Age

In this chapter you will learn about how the United States became an industrial power in the late 1800s. A new wave of immigrants provided the labor, and the combination of industry and immigration led to increased urbanization of the country. Cities like San Francisco began to take the shape that they still have today. In fact, much of what we know as modern America developed during this important period.



Focus on Themes In this chapter, you will read about the advancements in transportation and communication made during what is called the Second Industrial Revolution. You will learn about the rise of powerful corporations. You will also read about the workers who organized in the late 1800s and will see what happened as unions began demanding better treatment for workers. Throughout the chapter, you will see how **society** was affected by the changing **economy**.

The Second Industrial Revolution
Chapter 19 Section 1 page 614

Breakthroughs in Steel Processing:

1. Define: Second Industrial Revolution
2. What is the Bessemer process

Riding the Rails:

3. What impact did the decline in the cost of steel cause?
4. In your own words, describe the significance of homestead:

Main Ideas

1. Breakthroughs in steel processing led to a boom in railroad construction.
2. Advances in the use of oil and electricity improved communications and transportation.
3. A rush of inventions changed Americans' lives.

The Big Idea

The Second Industrial Revolution led to new sources of power and advances in transportation and communication.

Key Terms and People

Second Industrial Revolution, p. 615

Bessemer process, p. 615

Thomas Edison, p. 616

patents, p. 616

Alexander Graham Bell, p. 617

Henry Ford, p. 617

Wilbur and Orville Wright, p. 618

Oil as a Power Source:

5. What is kerosene?
6. What did Edwin Drake do?

Electricity Spreads:

7. Who was Thomas Edison?
8. Define the term patent

Telephone:

9. Why was Alexander Gram Bells's invention important?

Automobiles:

10. How did Henry ford change the motor company?

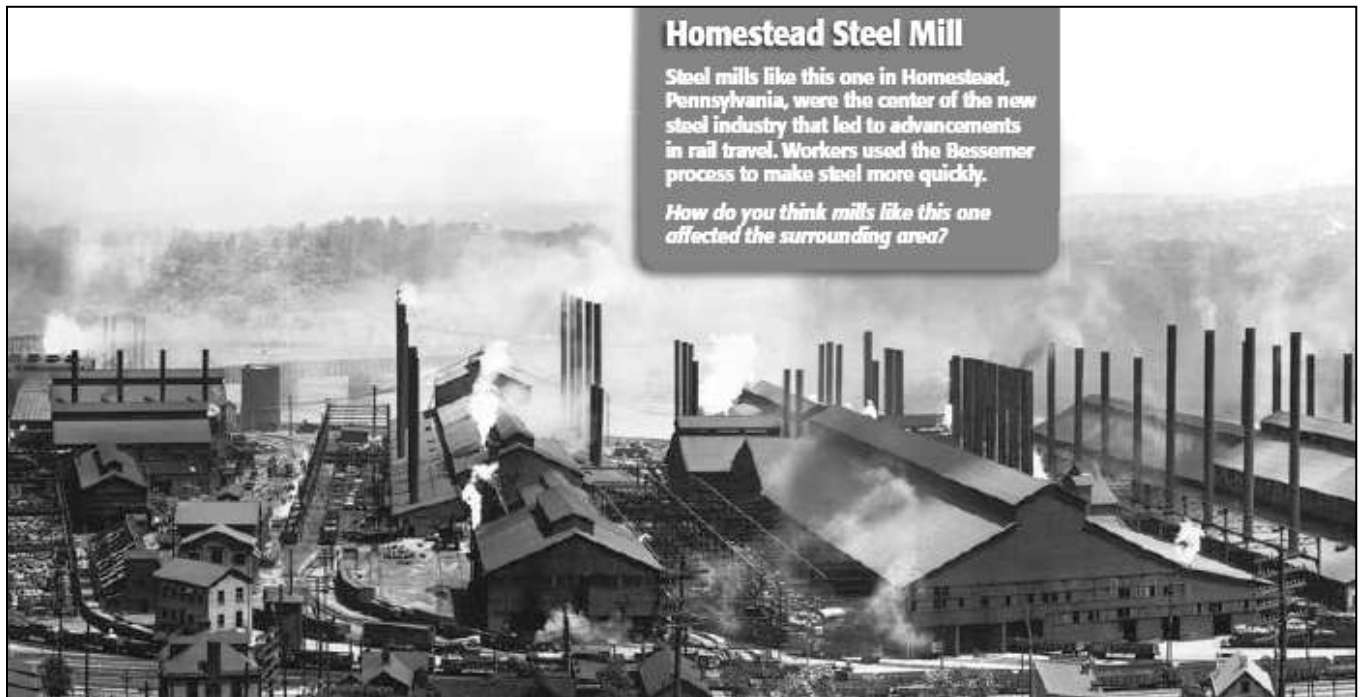
Airplanes:

11. What did the wright brothers do?
12. Where?

Factors Affecting Industrial Growth

- Greater ability to use natural resources
- A growing population
- Transportation advances
- Rising immigration
- Inventions and innovations
- Increasing business investment
- Government policies assisting business, such as protective tariffs

13. Of each of the inventions listed above, which do you think was the most significant and why? (4 sentences)



Big Business
Chapter 19 Section 2 Page 619

Dominance of Big Business:

1. What is a corporation?
2. What do stock holders get?

Vertical Integration:

3. Describe vertical integration
4. Give your own example (one not talked about in class)
5. Define "trust"

Business Leaders:

Describe the following people:

6. Andrew Carnegie-
7. John D. Rockefeller-
8. Leland Stanford-

Social Darwinism:

9. Describe in your own words the idea of social Darwinism:

The Antitrust Movement:

10. What did some people think about big business?
11. What is a monopoly?
12. What was the Sherman Anti-trust act?

Main Ideas

1. The rise of corporations and powerful business leaders led to the dominance of big business in the United States.
2. People and the government began to question the methods of big business.

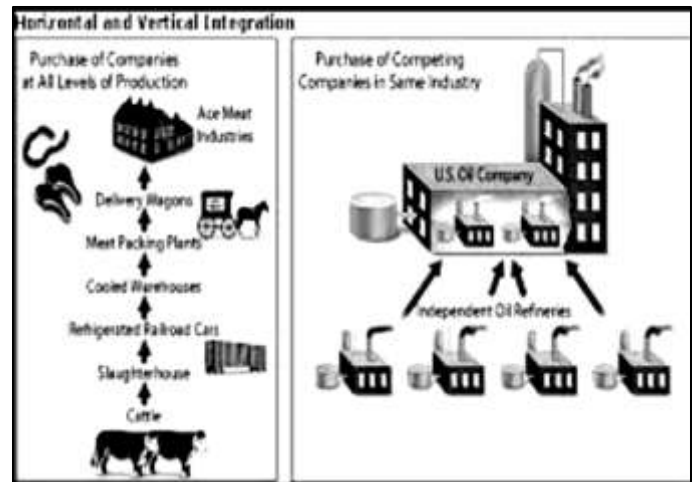
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The Big Idea

The growth of big business in the late 1800s led to the creation of monopolies.

Key Terms and People

corporations, p. 619
 Andrew Carnegie, p. 620
 vertical integration, p. 620
 John D. Rockefeller, p. 620
 horizontal integration, p. 621
 trust, p. 621
 Leland Stanford, p. 621
 social Darwinism, p. 621
 monopoly, p. 622
 Sherman Antitrust Act, p. 622



Industrial Workers
Chapter 19 Section 3 page 624

Maximizing Profits and Efficiency:

- 13. What problem did the use of machines cause?

- 14. What was a benefit of specialization?

- 15. What idea did Fredrick Taylor have?

Workers Organize:

- 16. What are 2 reasons workers formed unions?
 - a. -

 - b. -

Define the following terms:

- 17. Knights of Labor

- 18. American Federation of Labor

- 19. Collective bargaining

Main Ideas

1. The desire to maximize profits and become more efficient led to poor working conditions.
2. Workers began to organize and demand improvements in working conditions and pay.
3. Labor strikes often turned violent and failed to accomplish their goals.

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The Big Idea

Changes in the workplace led to a rise in labor unions and workers' strikes.

Key Terms and People

Frederick W. Taylor, p. 624
 Knights of Labor, p. 625
 Terence V. Powderly, p. 625
 American Federation of Labor, p. 625
 Samuel Gompers, p. 625
 collective bargaining, p. 626
 Mary Harris Jones, p. 626
 Haymarket Riot, p. 626
 Homestead strike, p. 627
 Pullman strike, p. 627

costs	benefits

- 1 **Haymarket Riot** In May 1886 the Haymarket Riot erupted between protesters and police in Chicago. It resulted in the decline of the Knights of Labor.

- 2 **Homestead Strike** In 1892 a strike occurred at Carnegie Steel Company in Homestead, Pennsylvania. The resulting fight left workers and Pinkerton guards dead.

- 3 **Colorado Miners' Strike** In the summer of 1893, gold miners at Cripple Creek, Colorado, went on strike for higher wages and a shorter workday.

- 4 **Pullman Strike** The Pullman strike of 1894 began with workers who made Pullman train cars. It soon spread to workers who worked on trains pulling the sleeper cars.

- 5 **California Railroad Strike** In 1894 railroad workers in Oakland went on strike in the Bay Area's first major strike. Supporting Chicago Pullman workers, they halted passenger, freight, and mail trains for months.