

Use PowerPoint: Industrialization \*Begin on Slide #23

1. Working Conditions

- a. Employers were \_\_\_\_ required by \_\_\_\_ to protect their workers.
  - i. How is this different from today? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Employers could
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_ anyone without cause. What does this mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_ anything they wanted
  - iii. work their employees for \_\_\_\_ amount of \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. People were severely \_\_\_\_\_ and even \_\_\_\_\_ in the workplace and they could do \_\_\_\_\_ about it.
- d. Define muckraker: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* exposed \_\_\_\_\_ about which industry? (Google it!)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f. How did *The Jungle* help American workers? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Child Labor [http://www.ducksters.com/history/us\\_1800s/child\\_labor\\_industrial\\_revolution.php](http://www.ducksters.com/history/us_1800s/child_labor_industrial_revolution.php)

Read the article and answer the questions, the site has an interactive version of the quiz.

1. How young did some children begin to work during the Industrial Revolution?

- a. Four years old
- b. Nine years old
- c. Twelve years old
- d. Sixteen years old
- e. It was illegal for children to work during this time

2. Government regulations during the Industrial Revolution protected children in what ways?

- a. Putting an age limit on when they could work
- b. Limiting hours
- c. Limiting the types of jobs they could do
- d. Providing free health care
- e. There were no regulations

3. True or False: Children who worked were kept safe and away from dangerous machinery.

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE

4. What law was passed in 1938 to help protect workers and prevent child labor?

- a. Social Security Act
- b. Disability Act
- c. Civil Rights Act
- d. Fair Labor Standards Act
- e. There were no laws passed to protect workers

5. Did children make a lot of money for their work?

- a. Yes, they were paid like adults
- b. No, they were paid little

6. Which of the following was a typical job worked by children?

- a. Breaking up coal
- b. Chimney sweeps
- c. Selling newspapers
- d. Working on machines
- e. All of the above

7. True or False: Child labor was fairly common during the Industrial Revolution.

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE

8. What was the main reason that businesses liked to hire children?

- a. They were strong
- b. They were educated
- c. They worked fast
- d. They worked for low wages
- e. All of the above

9. What happened to many girls who worked in matchstick factories?

- a. They lost their hair
- b. They grew extremely tall
- c. They lost their teeth
- d. They got lung cancer
- e. They became blind

10. True or False: Over 50% of workers in some British factories were under the age of 14 in the early 1800s.

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE

3. Labor Unions

a. What is the purpose of a labor union?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. How are labor unions financed? \_\_\_\_\_

c. How is Samuel Gompers important to labor unions in the US?

\_\_\_\_\_

d. Define strike (in terms of employees and labor): \_\_\_\_\_

e. Why would a labor union threaten to strike? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Government Laws

Complete the table for Government Laws during the Industrial Revolution by researching each law on the internet.

Law	Year	Description
Pure Food and Drug Act	1906	
Meat Inspection Act	1906	
Clayton Anti-Trust Act	1916	
Keating-Owen Child Labor Act	1916	
Federal Employee's Compensation Act	1916	

5. City Life

a. Most \_\_\_\_\_ were in cities.

b. Why did people flock to cities? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Housing was \_\_\_\_\_ because cities were \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_.

d. They were also \_\_\_\_\_ and dangerous.

e. No housing \_\_\_\_\_ so several tenements (apartment buildings) were quickly built.

f. Tenements lacked:

i. \_\_\_\_\_ exits

ii. Electricity

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. Bathrooms

g. Cities eventually added \_\_\_\_\_ systems, housing \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ systems.

6. New Industry in NC

a. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ built

b. Textiles: By 1900, NC was the \_\_\_\_\_ largest producer of \_\_\_\_\_ textiles.

c. Tobacco: American Tobacco Company founded by \_\_\_\_\_.

d. What was another big industry in NC? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Education Improvements in NC

a. \_\_\_\_\_-month school term

b. Students age \_\_\_\_\_

c. New funding from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

This means some funding came from local taxes and some from the state government.

d. New school districts and \_\_\_\_\_ schools.

e. Help not given to schools for \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

\*Is "separate by equal" being upheld? Why or why not?

8. African-Americans in NC

a. What happened in Wilmington in 1898?

b. These events began \_\_\_\_\_ in NC.

c. Define segregation: \_\_\_\_\_

d. Jim Crow Laws: set up \_\_\_\_\_, division based on \_\_\_\_\_

e. Plessy vs. Ferguson: US Supreme court legalizes \_\_\_\_\_

f. Voting limitations:

i. Poll tax: \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Literacy Test: \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Grandfather clause: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Spanish-American War

a. A conflict between America and Spain in \_\_\_\_\_. How long did it last? \_\_\_\_\_

b. How did it begin? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Define yellow journalism: \_\_\_\_\_

d. Watch the video: <http://www.history.com/topics/spanish-american-war/videos>

What did you learn?

10. DEFINE the words (or describe the person) to the right and FIND them in the word search:

The Rise of American Business, Industry, and Labor: 1865-1920

Word Search Puzzle

H	A	Y	M	A	R	K	E	T	R	I	O	T	C	O	R	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N	S
C	H	A	R	L	E	S	D	A	R	W	I	N	L	A	I	S	S	E	Z	F	A	I	R	E
T	N	E	M	E	V	O	M	R	O	B	A	L	P	F	N	E	W	S	O	U	T	H	G	T
J	P	I	E	R	P	O	N	T	M	O	R	G	A	N	Y	L	O	P	O	N	O	M	Z	E
Y	L	R	E	D	W	O	P	E	C	N	E	R	E	T	B	U	S	I	N	E	S	S	E	N
S	R	U	E	N	E	R	P	E	R	T	N	E	N	I	L	Y	L	B	M	E	S	S	A	A
S	R	E	P	M	O	G	L	E	U	M	A	S	N	O	R	A	B	R	E	B	B	O	R	N
D	A	O	R	L	I	A	R	L	A	T	N	E	N	I	T	N	O	C	S	N	A	R	T	T
E	D	D	K	R	E	L	L	E	F	E	K	C	O	R	D	N	H	O	J	Y	R	D	U	F
E	C	O	N	O	M	I	C	G	R	O	W	T	H	E	N	R	Y	F	O	R	D	B	Z	A
H	T	I	M	S	M	A	D	A	S	H	A	R	E	C	R	O	P	P	E	R	S	L	F	R
T	S	U	R	T	F	R	E	E	N	T	E	R	P	R	I	S	E	S	S	Y	S	T	E	M
T	F	I	K	B	E	I	G	E	N	R	A	C	W	E	R	D	N	A	X	K	P	F	I	E
V	S	H	E	R	M	A	N	A	N	T	I	T	R	U	S	T	A	C	T	W	F	I	G	R
G	N	I	N	I	A	G	R	A	B	E	V	I	T	C	E	L	L	O	C	J	M	G	N	S

ADAM SMITH	ANDREW CARNEGIE	ASSEMBLY LINE
BUSINESS	CHARLES DARWIN	COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
CORPORATIONS	ECONOMIC GROWTH	ENTREPRENEURS
FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM	HAYMARKET RIOT	HENRY FORD
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER	J. PIERPONT MORGAN	LABOR MOVEMENT
LAISSEZ-FAIRE	MONOPOLY	NEW SOUTH
ROBBER BARONS	SAMUEL GOMPERS	SHARECROPPERS
SHERMAN ANTI TRUST ACT	TENANT FARMERS	TERENCE POWDERLY
TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD		TRUST

## Technology and Change

Between two great wars – the Civil War and the First World War – the United States of America came of age. In a period of less than 50 years it was transformed from a rural republic to an urban nation. The frontier vanished. Great factories and steel mills, transcontinental railroad lines, flourishing cities, and vast agricultural holdings marked the land. With this economic growth and affluence came corresponding problems. Nationwide, a few businesses came to dominate whole industries, either independently or in combination with others. Working conditions were often poor. Cities grew so quickly they could not properly house or govern their growing populations.

"The Civil War," says one writer, "cut a wide gash through the history of the country; it dramatized in a stroke the changes that had begun to take place during the preceding 20 or 30 years. ..." War needs had enormously stimulated manufacturing, speeding an economic process based on the exploitation of iron, steam, and electric power, as well as the forward march of science and invention. In the years before 1860, 36,000 patents were granted; in the next 30 years,

440,000 patents were issued, and in the first quarter of the 20th century, the number reached nearly a million.

As early as 1844, Samuel F. B. Morse had perfected electrical telegraphy; soon afterward distant parts of the continent were linked by a network of poles and wires. In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell exhibited a telephone instrument; within half a century, 16 million telephones would quicken the social and economic life of the nation. The growth of business was speeded by the invention of the typewriter in 1867, the adding machine in 1888, and the cash register in 1897. The linotype composing machine, invented in 1886, and rotary press and paper-folding machinery made it possible to print 240,000 eight-page newspapers in an hour. Thomas Edison's incandescent lamp eventually lit millions of homes. The talking machine, or phonograph, was perfected by Edison, who, in conjunction with George Eastman, also helped develop the motion picture. These and many other applications of science and ingenuity resulted in a new level of productivity in almost every field.

Concurrently, the nation's basic industry – iron and steel – forged ahead, protected by a high tariff. The iron industry moved westward as geologists discovered new ore deposits, notably the great Mesabi range at the head of Lake Superior, which became one of the largest producers in the world. Easy and cheap to mine, remarkably free of chemical impurities, Mesabi ore could be processed into steel of superior quality at about one-tenth the previously prevailing cost.

### Questions

- The United States of America came of age between the Civil War and the \_\_\_\_\_
  - First World War
  - Second World War
  - Spanish-American War
  - War of Northern Aggression
- How many patents were granted between 1860 and 1890?
  - 36,000
  - 440,000
  - 700,000
  - 1,000,000
- Who perfected electrical telegraphy (the telegraph)?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Who invented the telephone?
  - Alexander Graham Bell
  - James B. Hill
  - Samuel F.B. Morse
  - Thomas Edison
- Which of the following was **not** invented between 1860 and 1900?
  - adding machine
  - cash register
  - cotton gin
  - typewriter
- Which of the following did **not** lower the price of newspaper publishing?
  - dictating machine
  - linotype composing machine
  - paper-folding machinery
  - rotary press
- Whose invention brought incandescent light into millions of homes?
  - Edison
  - Eastman
  - Eastman and Edison
  - Edison and Eastman
- Iron ore from what range could be processed into steel of superior quality at about one-tenth the previously prevailing cost?
  - Mesabi
  - Adirondack
  - Appalachian
  - Allegheny

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