

Growth of Industry (1877-1920)

Industry grew during this time due to new **inventions**. Inventions (1)created new industries, (2)made industries more efficient, and (3)contributed to job growth. **Thomas Edison** developed electrical lighting, light bulb, and mechanical uses of electricity. These inventions allowed factories to stay open longer and work more **efficiently** (faster and better). **Alexander Graham Bell** invented the telephone. This created the communication industry (phones, phone lines, and operators) and helped businesses communicate faster over great distances. The **railroad** allowed people to get to raw materials and bring products to the buyer. Now products could be transported across the country and consumers had more choice in products. And, thanks to **advertising**, many people wanted to buy things even if they didn't need them!

New production techniques also led to the growth of industry. The **assembly line** is a method where each job is broken down to its simplest part. Each worker does the same thing all work day. Assembly line work was efficient but boring for the workers. **Henry Ford** mass production of the **Model T** led to lower prices for his cars and made him rich. **Andrew Carnegie** was a Scottish immigrant who came to the US and became rich creating a Steel Company. **John D. Rockefeller** became rich creating a **monopoly** (a business with no competition) selling oil. **J.P. Morgan** (a wealthy banker) bought Carnegie's steel company when Carnegie retired. **Cornelius Vanderbilt** became rich in the shipping and railroad industries. Carnegie and Rockefeller later became known as **philanthropists** when they donated much of their money to good causes.

Even though the American economy grew during this time, people were not always doing well. Industry has good times (called **booms**) and bad times (called **busts**). During booms people buy more and businesses grow. During busts people spend less, business shrink, and people lose jobs. This up and down process is called the **Business Cycle**. Workers were very sensitive to the changes in the business cycle. **Workers had to work in (1)unsafe conditions, (2)had long hours, (3) with little pay.** If they got hurt or business profits were down they were fired. **Unions** (groups of workers who come together to help one another) used **strikes, protests, and boycotts** to get better conditions for workers and protect them from being fired during a bust. The U.S. Government and business leaders didn't like unions, so it took many years for unions to achieve their goals.

1. How did inventions help industry grow?

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____

2. Describe the Business Cycle in the chart:

BOOM	BUST

3. What were working conditions like during this time?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

5. _____ used boycotts, strikes and protests to get better conditions for workers

Matching

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. _____ got rich selling oil. | A: Thomas Edison |
| 2. _____ invented the telephone. | B: Advertising |
| 3. _____ used the assembly line to make cars. | C: Philanthropist |
| 4. _____ made a usable light bulb. | D: John D. Rockefeller |
| 5. _____ was a steel factory owner | E: Cornelius Vanderbilt |
| 6. A _____ is a rich person who gives back to society | F: Monopoly |
| 7. _____ was successful in the railroad and shipping industries. | G: Henry Ford |
| 8. _____ was a wealthy banker. | H: Andrew Carnegie |
| 9. A _____ is a business with no competition | I: Alexander Graham Bell |
| 10. _____ informed people about products and services. | J: J.P. Morgan |

Immigration and Urbanization (1877-1914)

Urbanization means the “growth of cities.” Cities grew during the late 1800s and early 1900s because (1) people moved from rural areas to the cities to find jobs, (2) increased immigration from other countries, and (3) the growth of industries such as steel and meatpacking. In the Northeast the **textile** (clothing) industry grew in the New England area and New York City. Also in the northeast, Pittsburgh was a center for **steel**. Industry also grew in the Midwest. Chicago was a center for **meatpacking**.

Before 1890 most immigrants came from Northern and Western Europe. After 1890 Southern and Eastern European and Asian immigrants came to the U.S. Immigrants from Europe landed at **Ellis Island** in New York and immigrants from Asia landed at **Angel Island** in San Francisco. **Push and Pull factors** explain why immigrants came to the U.S. Push Factors (**reasons to leave home country**) included: (1) to escape from oppressive (bad) governments, (2) because there was no work in their home country, and (3) because of famine (no food) in their home country. Pull factors (**reasons to go to the new country**) included: (1) freedom of religion in the U.S., (2) hope for better opportunities in the U.S., and (3) even a sense of adventure!

City life for the poor and immigrants was difficult. They often lived in crowded, run-down areas called **slums**. The buildings in slums were overcrowded, run-down buildings called **tenements**. Immigrants lived in communities with other people from the same country. **Settlement Houses** such as Jane Addams’ Hull House provided housing, education, and other necessary services to the urban poor and immigrants for free. **Political Machines** also helped immigrants with jobs and housing but in return for their votes.

1. _____ means “the growth of cities”.

2. Why did cities grow during this time?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. Complete the chart:

REGION		<i>Northeast</i>	
CITY			<i>Chicago</i>
INDUSTRY	<i>Textile (Clothing)</i>		

4. Immigrants from Europe came to America through _____ in New York.
5. Immigrants from Asia came to America through _____ in California.
6. Why did immigrants come to America during this time?

PUSH FACTORS	PULL FACTORS
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

7. A _____ is a run-down building in a _____.

8. Compare and Contrast Political Machines and Settlement Houses

