

p. 230 Chapter 6 Section 1 The Expansion of Industry

1. During the 60 years following the Civil War, the U.S. transformed from a largely _____ nation to the world's leading _____ power.

2. The nations rapidly growing **population** contributed to the immense industrial boom in what 2 ways?
They provided: a. _____ and b. _____

3. What was **Edwin Drake's** contribution to the Industrial Age? _____

4. **Minnesota's** main contribution to steel production came from its abundance of _____.

5. Why is steel better than iron? _____

What was the **Bessemer process**? _____

6. Provide **5** new uses for steel during the Industrial Age. _____

7. How did **electricity** enable industry to grow as never before? _____

8. Who **invented** the: light bulb? _____ typewriter? _____ telephone? _____

9. **T or F** The mechanization of factories had a **positive** impact on the worth of individual workers.

p. 236 Chapter 6 Section 2 The Age of Railroads

10. In what 2 ways did government aid railroad companies? _____ and _____

11. The first **transcontinental railroad** was completed in _____ (yr.). Most of the work was completed by members of what 2 immigrant groups? _____ (**CP** = Central Pacific) and _____ (**UP** = Union Pacific)

12. The railroads were made safer and more efficient when the earth was divided into _____ zones.

13. Explain two different ways the railroads impacted cities.
a. _____ b. _____

14. Who owned and controlled the town of Pullman? _____

15. Why did Pullman employees strike in 1894? _____

16. Provide 3 reasons **farmers** were angry with railroad companies.

a. _____ b. _____
c. _____

17. What was the purpose of "**Granger**" laws? _____
_____ Note: Oliver Kelly, from Elk River, founded the Grange Movement.

p. 241 Chapter 6 Section 3

Big Business and Labor

18. While Andrew Carnegie's first success in America was in the _____ industry, he ultimately controlled the nation's _____ industry.

19. Which of the following occurred when Chrysler Motors merged with Daimler-Benz Motors in the late 1990s.

vertical integration

horizontal integration

20. When Andrew Carnegie bought up large areas of the Mesabi Iron Range in Northern Minnesota, he was practicing:

vertical integration.

horizontal integration.

21. **T or F** Supporters of **Social Darwinism** want the marketplace to be regulated by government.

22. What does Social Darwinism suggest about the **poor**? _____

23. A **m** _____ has been achieved when a firm has bought out or wiped out all of its competitors, thus gaining complete control of an industry's **p** _____, **w** _____, and **p** _____.

24. Who **bought out Carnegie Steel** to create U.S. Steel in 1901? _____

25. Eventually John D. Rockefeller's _____ **Company** controlled _____% of the oil industry.

26. What does the Rockefeller cartoon on **p. 243** suggest? _____
_____ Critics called him and others **r** _____ **b** _____.

27. Both Rockefeller and Carnegie were _____ (term); both gave away large amounts of money to help improve society.

28. **T or F** The South lagged behind the North in industrial expansion.

p. 254 Chapter 7 Section 1

The New Immigrants

1. Most European Immigrants arriving in the U.S. **before 1890** were from what regions of Europe? (circle 2)

Northern

Eastern

Western

Southern

2. Provide 4 reasons for European immigration to the U.S..

a. _____

c. _____

b. _____

d. _____

3. According to the pie graph, the 2 **largest** groups came from the countries of _____ & _____.

4. What 2 groups were arriving on the **Western** shores of the U.S.? _____ & _____

5. What problems were faced by immigrants traveling in **steerage**? _____

6. What were the **legal** requirements for entering the U.S. at **Ellis Island**?
- a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
7. **T or F** In general, those entering **Ellis Island** were treated **better** than those entering **Angel Island**.
8. What did some native-born people dislike about the immigrants? _____
 _____ Why? _____
9. **Nativists** favored immigration from the “**right**” countries like: _____, but opposed immigration from the “**wrong**” countries like Italy, Russia, China, and Japan.
10. Congress eventually passed a bill requiring a _____ test for all immigrants.
11. Eventually, the first group to face a **total ban** on immigration was the _____.

p. 262 Chapter 7 Section 2 The Challenges of Urbanization

12. **T or F** More immigrants chose to settle in cities than in rural areas.
13. The **Americanization Movement** tried to: _____

14. How did inventions on the **farm** cause cities to grow? _____

15. Read “**Urban Problems**” **carefully**. List 5 specific problems faced by rapidly growing cities and their inhabitants.
- a. _____ d. _____
 b. _____ e. _____
 c. _____

p. 276 Chapter 8 Section 1 Science and Urban Life

1. By 1900, ___% of all Americans lived in cities due to the availability of _____ jobs.
2. What problem did skyscrapers solve? _____
3. List 3 new forms of transit linked suburban developments with big cities.
 a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
4. What famous landmark or place did each of the following engineer or plan?
 Augustus Roebing: _____ Frederick Olmstead: _____ Daniel Burnham: _____
5. By 1890 there was a huge demand for printed materials in the U.S. **Why?** _____
6. What happened at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina on Dec. 17, 1903? _____

7. How did **George Eastman’s** technology change photography? _____

p. 296 Chapter 8 Section 4.3

New Ways to Sell Goods

1. Who introduced the nation to the **department store** concept? _____
Who did he aim his marketing at? _____
2. Woolworth's is an example of the _____ **store** concept, several identical stores under the same ownership offering low _____ and limited _____.
3. By 1900, \$95 million was spent on creative _____.
4. Who were the 2 big **mail-order catalog** giants? _____ and _____
the one that still remains in business today.
5. How did the introduction of **RFD** benefit the mail order business? _____.

p. 244- 246 Chapter 6 Section 3.3

Labor Unions Emerge

1. What **conditions** led workers to unite through the formation of labor unions? _____

2. The first large **craft union** was the **A** _____ **F** _____ of **L** _____. Led by **Samuel** _____, the **AFL** focused on negotiating agreements on _____, _____, and _____.
3. How was **industrial** unionism **different** than **craft** unionism? _____

4. Eventually, **Eugene V. Debs** turned to **socialism**, where _____ controls businesses, property, and the distribution of wealth.

p. 247-249 Chapter 6 Section 3.4

Strikes Turn Violent

5. **The Great Strike of 1877 Main Cause (reason):** _____
Effect (result): _____
6. **The Haymarket Affair (1877)** What **impact** did the violent nature of the Haymarket riots have on the public's view of unions. _____
7. **The Homestead Strike (1892) Main Cause:** _____
Effect (think long term): _____
8. **The Pullman Strike (1893) Main Cause:** _____
Effect (on workers): _____
9. **T or F** Workers **won** most of their labor struggles because the **government supported their strikes**.
10. What union activist also took up the cause of **child labor**? _____

