

**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**? \_\_\_\_\_

