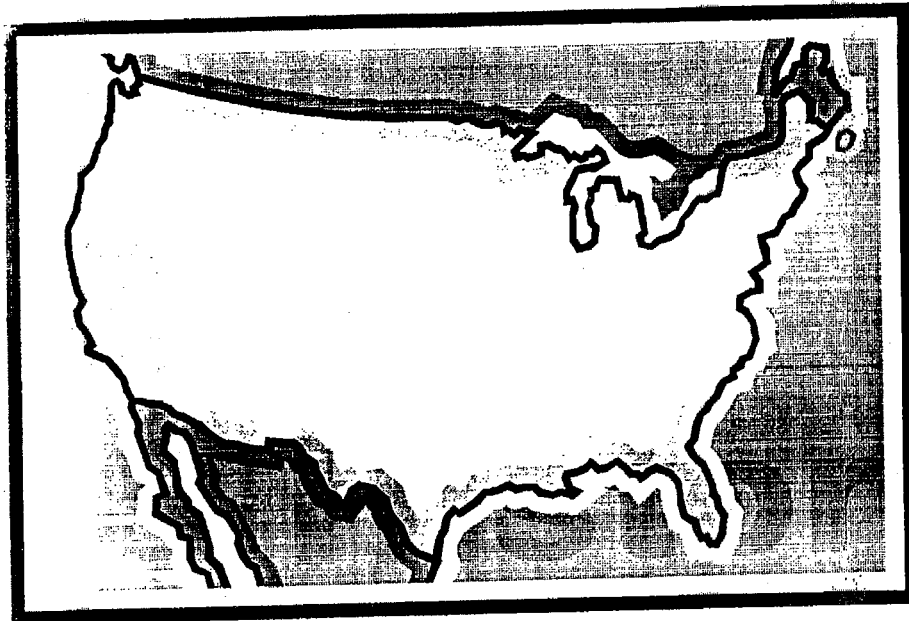


US History

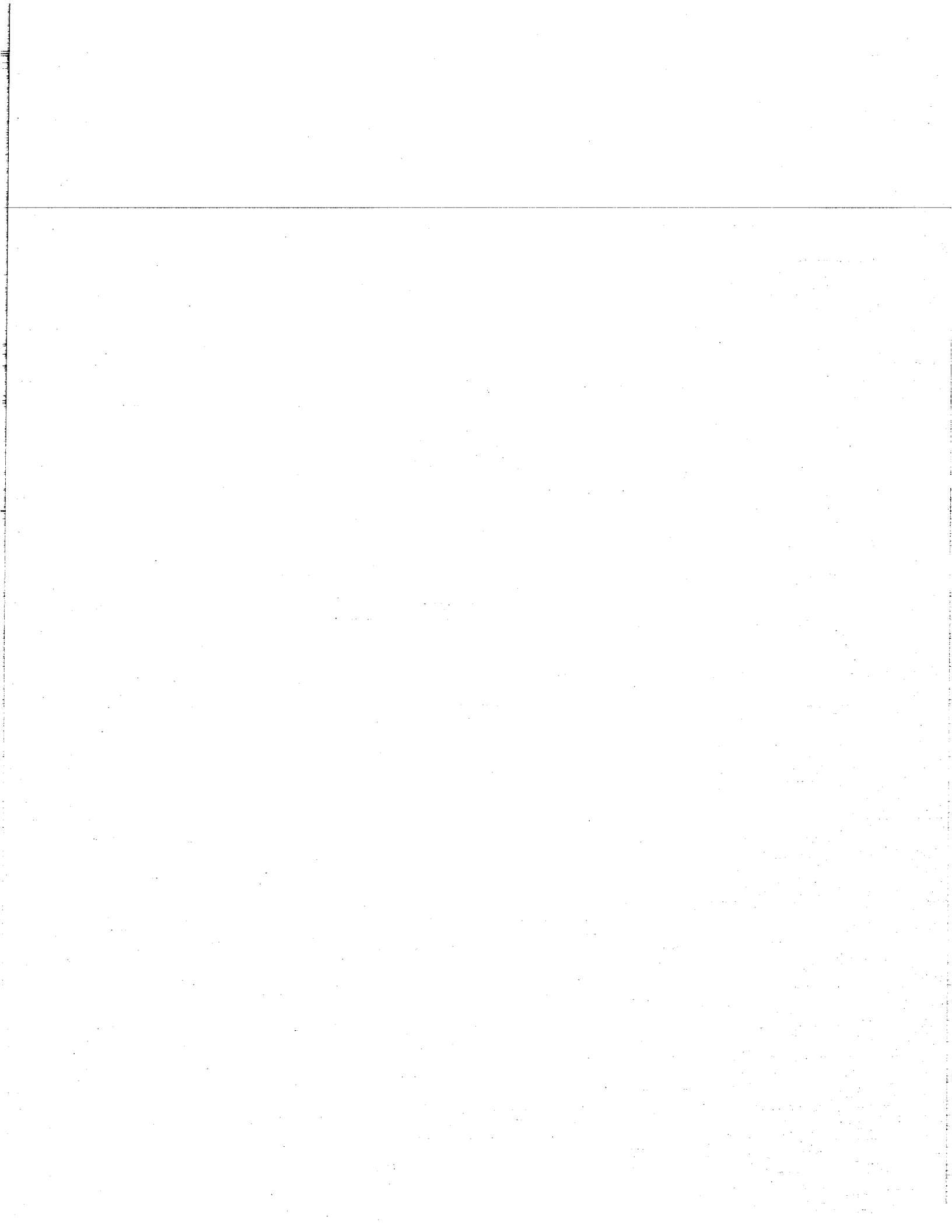


Chapter 14: A New Industrial Age 1877-1900

Section 1: The Expansion of Industry

Section 2: The Age of the Railroads

Section 3: Big Business and Labor



Chapter 14: A New Industrial Age, 1877-1900

Section 1: The Expansion of Industry

Edwin L. Drake _____

Bessemer process _____

Thomas Alva Edison _____

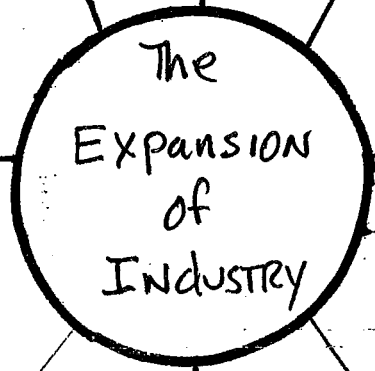
Christopher Sholes _____

Alexander Graham Bell _____

Industrialization Negative Effects

Natural Resources / Fuel Industry

Positive Effects



Industrialization + Freedom

New Uses For Steel

Christopher Shales

Alexander Graham Bell

Thomas Edison

Section 2: The Age of the Railroads

Transcontinental Railroad _____

George M. Pullman _____

Crédit Mobilier _____

Munn v. Illinois _____

Interstate Commerce Act _____

Granger Laws

Transcontinental Railroad

ICC

The Grange + Railroads

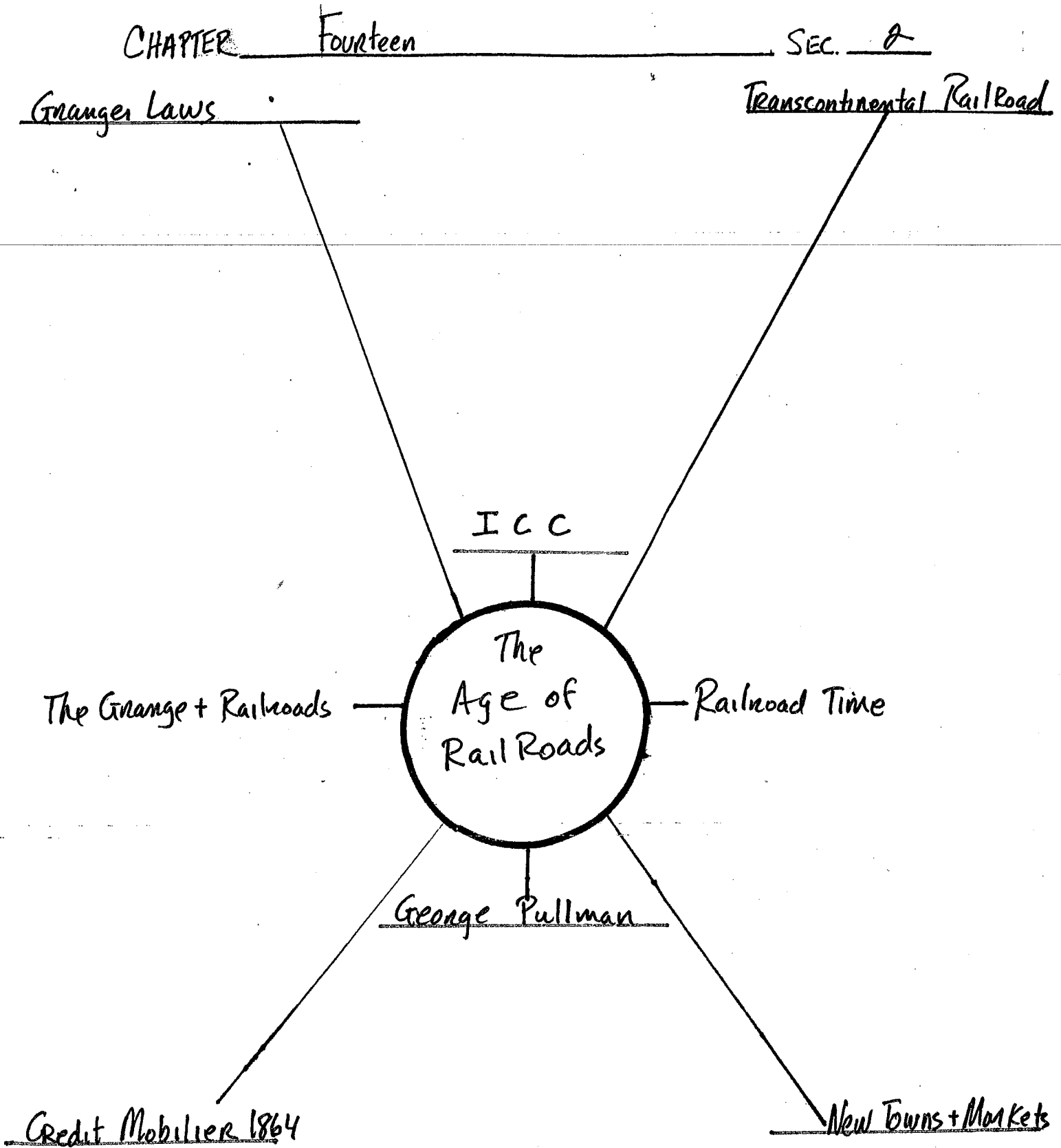
The Age of Rail Roads

Railroad Time

George Pullman

Credit Mobilier 1864

New Towns + Markets



Section 3: Big Business and Labor

Andrew Carnegie _____

vertical and horizontal integration _____

Social Darwinism _____

John D. Rockefeller _____

Sherman Antitrust Act _____

Samuel Gompers _____

American Federation of Labor (AFL) _____

Eugene v. Debs _____

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) _____

Mary Harris Jones _____

Labor Union Grow

Carnegie's Innovation

Strikes Turn Violent

Rockefeller The Robber Baron

Social Darwinism

Robber Baron vs Capt Ind

Big
Business
AND
LABOR

Glossary**CHAPTER 14 A New Industrial Age****collective bargaining** Negotiations between labor and management**corrupt** Immoral or dishonest**geologist** Someone who studies the origin, history, and structure of the earth**kerosene** A thin oil used as a fuel**leisure** Freedom from duties or responsibilities**merge** To join together**monopoly** Complete control over an industry**preserve** To protect from injury**raw materials** Unprocessed natural products**robber baron** Industrial leader of great wealth**scheme** A plan, usually secret**sweatshop** A small factory with poor working conditions**AFTER YOU READ****Terms and Names****A.** If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

1. _____ The Bessemer process was a useful way of turning iron into steel.
2. _____ Edwin L. Drake invented the telephone.
3. _____ The Interstate Commerce Act increased the federal government's power over the railroads.
4. _____ A business firm that controls all the competition in an industry holds a trust over the industry.
5. _____ In the late 1800s some unions looked to collective bargaining to reach agreements between workers and employers.

B. Write the letter of the name or term that matches the description.

- a. Andrew Carnegie
- b. Knights of Labor
- c. *Munn v. Illinois*
- d. Industrial Workers of the World
- e. Thomas Alva Edison
- f. Mary Harris Jones

- _____ 1. Developed the light bulb and a research laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey
- _____ 2. The court ruling that won states the right to regulate the railroads
- _____ 3. Millionaire businessman who gained control of the steel industry
- _____ 4. Union organized by a group of radical union members and socialists.
- _____ 5. Activist who helped lead the United Mine Workers of America

Main Ideas

1. In what ways did natural resources and inventions help change the nation in the years after the Civil War?

2. How did the growth of the railroad industry affect the development of other industries?

3. Who benefited more from the ideas of Social Darwinism, business leaders or workers?

4. How successful was the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in accomplishing its goals?

5. What role did the government take in the conflict between unions and management?

Think Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which invention do you consider more important, the telephone or electricity? Explain.
2. Do you think workers today can benefit from unions? Why or why not?

US History Ch 14 essay test

Choose one and type full question before answer

1. What factors allowed the United States to industrialize very rapidly during the last half of the 19th century? Include:
 - a. abundance of natural resources
 - b. new inventions and their effects
 - c. growing urban populations
 - d. government policies toward businesses and industry

2. What were the reasons and ways private businesses were regulated by government? What are some ways that private businesses are regulated today that were unheard of in the late 1800s? Include:
 - a. effects of one business on other parts of the economy
 - b. effects of monopolies
 - c. current laws that protect workers and consumers
 - d. Granger laws
 - e. Munn v Illinois
 - f. Sherman Antitrust Act
 - g. Interstate Commerce Act