

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

An Industrial and Urban Nation

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER ACTIVITIES

The United States at the Beginning of the 1900s

Fill in the following graphic organizer by listing examples of each change in the chart below and then stating what effect these changes led to. The first section has been completed for you.

| |
|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Changes in Technology</p> <p>Examples: Bessemer process is developed, oil and electricity become important power sources</p> <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Bessemer process makes steel easier to produce.• Oil production becomes big business.• New inventions are designed, including the lightbulb and a gasoline-powered engine for the first car and airplane. |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Changes in the Workplace</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Effects:</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Changes in U.S. Population</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Effects:</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Farmers' Organizations and Groups</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Effects:</p> |

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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 19.1

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- philanthropy (576): support for charities
- technology (579): applied science
- steel (579): metal made of iron mixed with carbon and other metals
- economy (580): the system managing the production and distribution of goods
- laissez-faire (581): little government involvement in the economy

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Bessemer process | _____ 6. corporations |
| _____ 2. patent | _____ 7. vertical integration |
| _____ 3. Second Industrial Revolution | _____ 8. horizontal integration |
| _____ 4. free enterprise | _____ 9. trust |
| _____ 5. entrepreneurs | _____ 10. Sherman Antitrust Act |
- a. allowing business to take place without government involvement
- b. companies that sell shares of ownership
- c. period of great growth in manufacturing in the United States during the late 1800s
- d. people who start new businesses
- e. outlawed monopolies and trusts
- f. owning businesses involved in each step of the manufacturing process of a particular product
- g. legal grouping of several companies controlled by a single board of directors
- h. exclusive right to manufacture or sell an invention
- i. owning all the businesses in a particular field
- j. method of removing impurities from iron to make steel

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Main Idea Activities 19.1 continued

IDENTIFYING PEOPLE Complete the graphic organizer by matching each person from the following list to the correct description.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| George Pullman | Orville and Wilbur Wright |
| Dr. Benjamin Silliman Jr. | Thomas Alva Edison |
| John D. Rockefeller | Cornelius Vanderbilt |
| Charles and J. Frank Duryea | Alexander Graham Bell |
| Charles Darwin | Nikolaus A. Otto |
| Andrew Carnegie | Henry Bessemer |
| Edwin L. Drake | George Westinghouse |

| NAME | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|--|
| 1. _____ | invented the process of making steel quickly |
| 2. _____ | designed sleeping cars for trains so that travelers could go long distances in comfort |
| 3. _____ | railroad owner who combined many small railroad lines into one large line |
| 4. _____ | improved air brakes on trains |
| 5. _____ | discovered how to turn oil into kerosene |
| 6. _____ | proved that oil could be pumped from the ground |
| 7. _____ | built the first practical motorcar in the United States |
| 8. _____ | made the first piloted flight in a powered plane |
| 9. _____ | invented the lightbulb and figured out how to supply electricity to many buildings in New York City |
| 10. _____ | invented a gasoline-powered engine |
| 11. _____ | invented the "talking telegraph," or telephone |
| 12. _____ | leader in the steel business who succeeded in part through vertical integration |
| 13. _____ | leader in the oil business who succeeded in part through horizontal integration |
| 14. _____ | scientist who believed that people and animals change over time as they learn how to survive in their environments |

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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 19.2

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- specialization (585): to focus on a single thing or activity
- collective bargaining (586): negotiating for a group
- regulate (586): to keep at some standard

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS

For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. During the Second Industrial Revolution, many skilled workers were replaced by
 - a. unskilled workers.
 - b. machines.
 - c. managers.
 - d. robots.
- _____ 2. Workers' injuries increased because
 - a. they used more machines.
 - b. they were pushed to work more slowly.
 - c. they were careless.
 - d. machines fell on them.
- _____ 3. The Knights of Labor worked to get all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. more vacation time.
 - b. eight-hour workdays.
 - c. equal pay for equal work.
 - d. an end to child labor.
- _____ 4. Membership in the Knights of Labor declined after
 - a. workers realized that the union wasn't helping them.
 - b. the government outlawed unions.
 - c. one of the people who started the Haymarket Riot was found to be a member.
 - d. strikes cost workers their jobs.
- _____ 5. Unlike the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor
 - a. was one big union.
 - b. organized national unions.
 - c. allowed women to join.
 - d. actively recruited unskilled workers.
- _____ 6. The Pullman strike was broken when
 - a. violence broke out and 100 strikers were killed.
 - b. the strikers got their jobs back.
 - c. strikers destroyed a U.S. mail car.
 - d. the U.S. attorney general got a court order ending the strike.

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Main Idea Activities 19.2 continued

ORGANIZING INFORMATION Complete the graphic organizer by matching each of the following facts with the correct strike.

Who

- workers at Carnegie Steel Company
- workers at the Pullman Palace Car Company and throughout the railroad industry
- union members and anarchists

When

- May 1886
- May 11, 1894
- June 29, 1892

Where

- Pullman, Illinois
- Homestead, Pennsylvania
- Chicago, Illinois

Why

- protested new machines that would cost workers their jobs
- the company fired nearly half the company's workers and cut wages for those who remained
- wanted eight-hour workdays

Outcome

- The strike was broken when the government forced workers to stop striking because they were interfering with trade.
- The company won by refusing to negotiate with the union.
- Some strikers and police were killed; leaders were arrested and either hanged or sent to prison.

| What? | HAYMARKET RIOT | HOMESTEAD STRIKE | PULLMAN STRIKE |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Who? | 1. _____ _____ | 2. _____ _____ | 3. _____ _____ |
| When? | 4. _____ _____ | 5. _____ _____ | 6. _____ _____ |
| Where? | 7. _____ _____ | 8. _____ _____ | 9. _____ _____ |
| Why? | 10. _____ _____ | 11. _____ _____ | 12. _____ _____ |
| Outcome | 13. _____ _____ | 14. _____ _____ | 15. _____ _____ |

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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 19.3

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- deport (591): force to leave a country
- literacy (592): ability to read
- sanitation (594): cleanliness; healthful conditions

REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| steerage | Ellis Island | old immigrants |
| new immigrants | benevolent societies | unskilled workers |
| cultures and religions | Chinese Exclusion Act | cities |

1. Immigrants who had come to the United States before the 1880s were often called _____.
2. So-called _____ were mostly from southern and eastern Europe.
3. Immigrants brought many new _____ with them.
4. Most immigrants traveled in _____, an area below deck.
5. The federal government opened an immigrant receiving center on _____ in New York Harbor.
6. Most new immigrants settled in _____.
7. New immigrants tended to get jobs as _____.
8. Some immigrant communities formed _____ to help others in cases of sickness or unemployment.
9. In 1882 the _____ prohibited Chinese people from moving to the United States for the next 10 years.

Main Idea Activities 19.3 continued

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Many African Americans in cities centered their political and social life around
 a. parks and libraries.
 b. schools and hospitals.
 c. museums and theaters.
 d. churches.

- _____ 3. Many middle-class Americans responded to the growth of cities by
 a. moving to the suburbs.
 b. complaining to elected officials about the crowding.
 c. going on more vacations.
 d. going to public parks.

- _____ 2. The fast growth of cities often resulted in
 a. new housing for poor people.
 b. better education for city children.
 c. poor sanitation.
 d. cleaner streets.

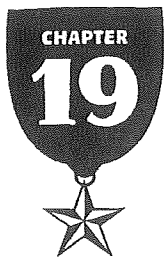
- _____ 4. Neighborhood centers that offered education and social activities were called
 a. recreation halls.
 b. settlement houses.
 c. halfway houses.
 d. tenements.

UNDERSTANDING CAUSE AND EFFECT Complete the chart by using the items below to fill in each blank with a cause or effect related to the event listed in the column beside the blank.

- Problems arose such as poor sanitation or low-quality housing.
- Immigrants and poor laborers had a difficult time in the cities.
- Immigrants came to America in greater and greater numbers, most of them settling in large cities.
- Some people who had been born in the United States lost their jobs.

| CAUSE | EFFECT |
|---|---|
| 1. _____ _____ | Cities grew at a very fast rate. |
| Cities grew at a very fast rate. | 2. _____ _____ |
| Immigrants were willing to work for low wages | 3. _____ _____ |
| 4. _____ _____ | Reformers and benevolent societies worked to help change the situation in the cities and make life better for the poor. |

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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 19.4

VOCABULARY

A term to understand:

- tenant (597): person who pays for temporary land use

REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

gold standard
Populist Party
cooperatives
free coinage

William Jennings Bryan
lower prices
National Grange
regulate

money supply
Greenback Party
Panic of 1893
Interstate Commerce Commission

1. The combination of more farms and greater productivity led to overproduction and _____ for crops.
2. Farmers formed groups such as the _____ to look out for their interest.
3. Banks, merchants, and railroads usually opposed _____, which were organizations that tried to increase farmers' buying power.
4. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the government had the right to _____ the railroads and other businesses important to the general public.
5. The job of the _____ was to make sure that railroads charged fair rates for all.
6. Under a _____ system, the value of money could be determined by either gold or silver.
7. After 1873 the United States was on a _____, with dollars backed by gold.
8. Farmers thought that increasing the _____ would ease their economic problems.
9. The _____ wanted to make paper dollars that would not be backed by gold or silver.
10. The _____ thought the government should own the railroads as well as the telephone and telegraph systems.

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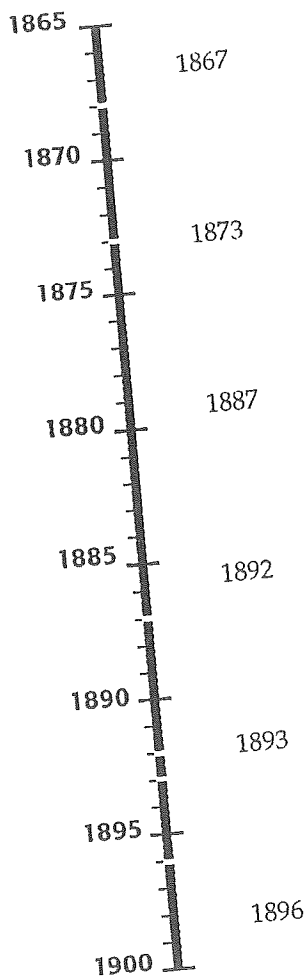
Main Idea Activities 19.4 continued

11. The _____ was one of the worst economic depressions the United States had yet experienced.

12. Presidential candidate _____ believed that money should be backed by silver.

ORGANIZING INFORMATION Complete the time line by placing the following events in chronological order.

- The Coinage Act placed the United States on a gold standard.
- William McKinley is elected president, marking the end of both the Populist Party and organized farmers' parties.
- The Populist Party holds its first national convention.
- The National Grange was formed to protect farmers.
- The Interstate Commerce Act is passed to regulate trade between states.
- Economic panic causes people to trade their paper and silver money for gold, causing a serious shortage in the gold supply.





Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

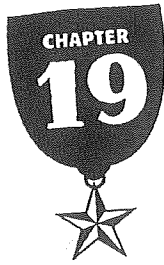
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DAILY QUIZ 19.2

FILL IN THE BLANK *10 points each* For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

1. During the Second Industrial Revolution, _____ replaced many skilled workers.
2. Factories gradually came to focus on _____—having workers repeatedly perform a single step in the production process—because it lowered costs and increased production.
3. Workers formed _____, usually in spite of their employers' objections, to improve working conditions.
4. _____ involves union leaders negotiating for better wages and working conditions on behalf of all workers in a particular factory or industry.
5. Founded by Uriah Stephens, the _____ was a union originally organized like a secret society.
6. The _____, which followed an explosion that killed 7 police officers and wounded 60 others, occurred in Chicago in May 1886.
7. The American _____ organized individual national unions such as the mineworkers and the steelworkers unions.
8. During the _____ strike, Henry Frick locked workers out of the plant and refused to negotiate with the union or allow union members back to work.
9. Workers at the _____ Palace Car Company went on strike in 1894 to protest wage cuts that occurred during a depression.
10. The _____ Act was used to break the Pullman strike.

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DAILY QUIZ 19.3

MULTIPLE CHOICE 10 points each For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Old immigrants had come to the United States mainly from
 - a. China, Korea, Vietnam, and Japan.
 - b. Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.
 - c. Britain, Germany, Ireland, and Scandinavia.
 - d. Australia, Italy, and New Zealand.

- _____ 2. Where did most of the new immigrants come from?
 - a. southern and eastern Europe
 - b. western Europe
 - c. Asia and the Pacific
 - d. Africa

- _____ 3. Most immigrants to the United States
 - a. traveled in steerage aboard ocean-going ships.
 - b. went to processing centers upon arriving.
 - c. bought the cheapest tickets available.
 - d. All of the above

- _____ 4. Which group of people did Congress in 1882 ban from immigrating to the United States for the next 10 years?
 - a. the Japanese
 - b. the Chinese
 - c. the Irish
 - d. Germans

- _____ 5. Why did some immigrant communities form benevolent societies?
 - a. to help immigrants apply to the U.S. government for aid benefits
 - b. to help those immigrants who wanted to return to their home countries
 - c. to help newly arrived immigrants find high-paying, skilled jobs
 - d. to help other immigrants in cases of sickness, unemployment, and death

- _____ 6. The U.S. government used Ellis Island in New York Harbor as a(n)
 - a. education center for immigrant children.
 - b. processing center for newly arrived immigrants.
 - c. housing center where new immigrants could live rent-free for one year.
 - d. place where immigrants could come to learn English and U.S. history.

- _____ 7. The center of social and political life for urban African Americans was the
 - a. benevolent society.
 - b. church.
 - c. school.
 - d. city library.

- _____ 8. Who was one of the founders of Hull House?
 - a. Frederick Law Olmsted
 - b. Jacob Riis
 - c. Jane Addams
 - d. Henry Blake Fuller

- _____ 9. Mass transit networks made it possible for many middle-class Americans to
 - a. live in high-rise city apartments.
 - b. live in the cities and work in the suburbs.
 - c. live in the suburbs and work in the cities.
 - d. move out of the cities and live in rural areas.

- _____ 10. The most famous settlement house in the United States was
 - a. Addams House.
 - b. Hull House.
 - c. Locust Street Social Settlement.
 - d. Central Park Settlement.



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DAILY QUIZ 19.4

TRUE/FALSE 10 points each Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing *T* or *F* in the space provided. If the statement is false, explain why.

_____ 1. From 1860 to 1900, the U.S. population more than tripled, from 31 million to 100 million.

_____ 2. Because many farmers lost their farms and homes during the late 1800s, by 1880 one fourth of all farms were rented by tenants.

_____ 3. The National Grange was formed to improve farmers' lives.

_____ 4. Congress created the Interstate Railroad Commission to enforce uniform national regulations over trade between states.

_____ 5. The Coinage Act of 1873 placed the United States on a strict gold standard.

_____ 6. Farmers supported coining silver to increase the money supply and raise prices.

_____ 7. The Greenback Party favored inflating the money supply with dollars backed by gold.

_____ 8. The Farmers' Alliances called for increased railroad regulation and lower interest rates.

_____ 9. The Populist Party wanted government ownership of railroads and telephone and telegraph systems, and supported free and unlimited coinage of silver.

_____ 10. The 1896 election of William McKinley marked the end of the Populist Party.

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