

Name _____

Period _____

American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert
Chapter 18: Industry, Immigrants, and Cities, 1870-1900
Homework Packet

Overview

Chapter 18 describes the invention of new technology and its impact upon business and society. It includes a discussion of the new corporations; the changing nature of work; the role of children and women in the workforce; societal responses to economic conditions; the attempts of workers to form unions. The chapter also covers the reasons for immigration and the experiences of the new immigrants in America, and describes life in the cities for the upper, middle, and working classes.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Identify the role of technology in transforming factory work and city life; describe the contribution of Thomas Edison.
2. Define the term corporation and explain its advantages as a nineteenth-century form of business organization; explain the distinction between vertical integration and horizontal integration.
3. Describe the changing nature of American labor during the nineteenth century.
4. Describe the problems faced by women in the workplace and explain why women's work remained segregated from men's work.
5. Describe the living conditions of the urban poor and explain the role of settlement houses.
6. Define the terms "The Gospel of Wealth" and "Social Darwinism" and explain how these political ideologies served to discourage efforts to alleviate urban poverty.
7. Identify the major national labor unions that emerged; describe the Great Uprising, the Homestead strike, and the Pullman strike.
8. Describe factors that contributed to European, Asian, and Latin American migration at the turn of the century.
9. Describe the general characteristics of immigrant neighborhoods and the challenges, barriers, and stereotypes faced by immigrants.
10. Describe the characteristics of nativism as it evolved into the late nineteenth century.
11. Define and explain the reasons for the Great Migration.
12. Explain the distinctions between downtown centers and residential suburbs at the turn of the century.
13. Describe the consumer-oriented lifestyle of the new urban middle class and distinguish between the leisure activities of the wealthy, middle, and working classes.

Sections:

1. New Industry
2. New Immigrants
3. New Cities

Conclusion

The new industrial order, the changing nature of work, mass migrations, and the rise of great cities changed the American landscape in the late nineteenth century. The cities bore witness to the diversity of American life, new technologies, and the divisions in American society.

American History 11 -- Mr. Ruppert

Open Book Exercise

Chapter 18 (45 points)

Answer ALL multiple choice questions. Any 35 correct will result in a grade of 18/18

Crossword Puzzle worth 15 points

Short Answer (answer 4 of 5) worth 12 points
-----**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) The term *gilded age* refers specifically to a time when 1) _____
A) labor unions were successfully promoting their own candidates for president
B) America reached a healthy balance of wealth among all social classes
C) Americans were migrating from the North to the South in record numbers
D) shallow worship of wealth and sharp social divisions existed
- 2) As the size of the industrial work force grew in the late nineteenth century, 2) _____
A) the number of firms in given industries shrank
B) immigration to the Northeast decreased
C) working conditions greatly improved
D) ethnic urban regions experienced a golden age of prosperity
- 3) After 1870, 3) _____
A) American inventiveness and technological progress flourished
B) America became more dependent on European technology
C) labor unions ceased being a factor in labor-management relations
D) American engineers only attended college in either Germany or England
- 4) Thomas Edison accomplished all of the following achievements EXCEPT 4) _____
A) inventing a telegraph that sent multiple messages on the same wire
B) developing the first practical use of the light bulb
C) creating an improved stock market ticker
D) being the first person to experiment with electrical energy
- 5) The major significance of Elihu Thomson's career was his 5) _____
A) leadership of Kodak as the world's major photographic company
B) founding the prosperous General Electric Company
C) role in creating the first commercial telegraph
D) use of vertical integration in dominating the oil industry

- 14) The use of *sweatshops* was most common in 14) _____
 A) coal mining B) new factories in the West
 C) Andrew Carnegie's steel plants D) the garment industry
- 15) By 1900, legislative acts that regulated the horrors of child labor were 15) _____
 A) successful at ending the practice in the United States
 B) passed by state legislatures in 90 percent of the states
 C) supported by most industrialists of the East
 D) not effectively enforced by authorities
- 16) Which statement about women and children in the work force is NOT true? 16) _____
 A) The trend toward deskilling provided more jobs for women and children
 B) Between 1870 and 1920, women and children in the workplace increased dramatically
 C) Conditions were hard for women and children, but they received the same pay as men
 D) Most women and children worked due to poor economic conditions within their families

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

For the following questions, fill in the letter of the name with its correct description.

- A) Jacob A. Riis
- B) Kate Chopin
- C) Jane Addams
- D) Daniel Hale Williams
- E) Amadeo Pietro Giannini

- 17) Published the work *How the Other Half Lives* in 1890. 17) _____
- 18) Creator of the influential settlement house, Hull House of Chicago, and a reformer who was dedicated to numerous causes that aimed to improve the lives of the working class. 18) _____

For the following questions, fill in the letter of the name with its correct description.

- A) Terrence Powderly
- B) Samuel Gompers
- C) Eugene V. Debs
- D) Henry Clay Frick
- E) Theodore Dreiser

- 19) He managed Andrew Carnegie's steel plant during the contentious Homestead Strike (Hint: Mr. Armstrong's favorite character in U.S. History..."What the ____"). 19) _____
- 20) He emerged as the leader of the Knights of Labor, the nation's first large, national union. 20) _____
- 21) He led the American Federation of Labor as it became the largest organizer of workers in the United States. 21) _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 22) In the early 1900s, rare professional opportunities were available to women as 22) _____
A) lawyers and physicians B) teachers and physicians
C) lawyers and clerical workers D) clerical workers and teachers
- 23) The purpose of the settlement house movement was to 23) _____
A) help the working poor by providing education and social services
B) promote labor candidates for national political offices
C) involve Congressmen in community service
D) support the cooperative ideals of the Knights of Labor
- 24) Andrew Carnegie stated a differing view of the Gospel of Wealth by expressing that 24) _____
A) socialists and capitalists should cooperate in labor negotiations
B) settlement houses were ineffective at addressing the needs of the poor
C) the affluent class should return some of their wealth to working class communities
D) the government was entirely responsible for poor living conditions
- 25) Which statement would most likely have been said by a believer in Social Darwinism? 25) _____
A) "Charity and the goodness of the affluent heart will lead this era of progress"
B) "The government must regulate business if we are to help the working poor"
C) "The laws of nature dictate the conditions of life for both rich and poor"
D) "Nature's mighty laws tell us that the rich must donate endowments for the poor"
- 26) The Great Uprising of 1877 was a general strike against the nation's 26) _____
A) steel manufacturers B) railway companies
C) coal-mining operations D) garment industry
- 27) A major difference between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor was 27) _____
A) the American Federation of Labor disapproved of strikes
B) membership in the Knights of Labor was open to all workers
C) the American Federation of Labor had close ties with the Socialist Party
D) support for the Knights of Labor was restricted to craft workers only
- 28) Seven policemen and four workers were killed by a bomb at Haymarket Square in 28) _____
A) Chicago B) Homestead, Pennsylvania
C) New York D) Fort Collins, Colorado
- 29) American workers were drawn to the American Federation of Labor's 29) _____
A) refusal to create conflict through strikes B) promotion of socialist ideals
C) open recruitment policies D) emphasis on collective bargaining

- 30) A turning point in the Pullman strike occurred when 30) _____
A) President Cleveland ordered federal troops to enforce a court order against the strike
B) commitment for the strike did not spread outside of the company town
C) Pullman offered a large increase in pay
D) Eugene Debs withdrew his support for the strike
- 31) Which group was NOT a large part of the "new immigrants" in the period 1880-1910? 31) _____
A) Polish Catholics B) Japanese
C) Italians D) English Protestants
- 32) In urban, working-class neighborhoods of the early twentieth century, 32) _____
A) middle-class people often lived alongside ethnic laborers
B) ethnic groups lived in mixed or neighboring sections of town
C) immigrants' cultural traditions were replaced by Americanism
D) sanitary and living conditions were clean and luxurious
- 33) Which statement would most likely have been said by a *nativist*? 33) _____
A) "The nation's purity is being ruined by Catholics and undesirable foreigners"
B) "Labor must organize across ethnic lines to achieve justice and equality"
C) "The needs of the working-class outweigh the desires of industrialists"
D) "The workers' movement must be global and cannot be restricted to local concerns"
- 34) The term "Great Migration" refers to the 34) _____
A) thousands of Mexicans who entered the United States across the Rio Grande River
B) mass movement of American blacks from the rural South to the urban North
C) recruitment of Jewish workers by agents of American industrialists
D) westward expansion of ethnic workers from eastern and southern Europe
- 35) "Downtown" districts tended to include 35) _____
A) mass-production factories
B) ethnic neighborhoods for new immigrants
C) retail shops and financial institutions
D) middle-class dwellings
- 36) Joseph Pulitzer and Randolph Hearst capitalized on the middle-class's taste for 36) _____
A) fast foods such as soup and instant coffee
B) getting news in an easy-to-read format
C) spending money at dance clubs and music halls
D) riding on trolleys and faster, improved trains

37) After 1890, department stores

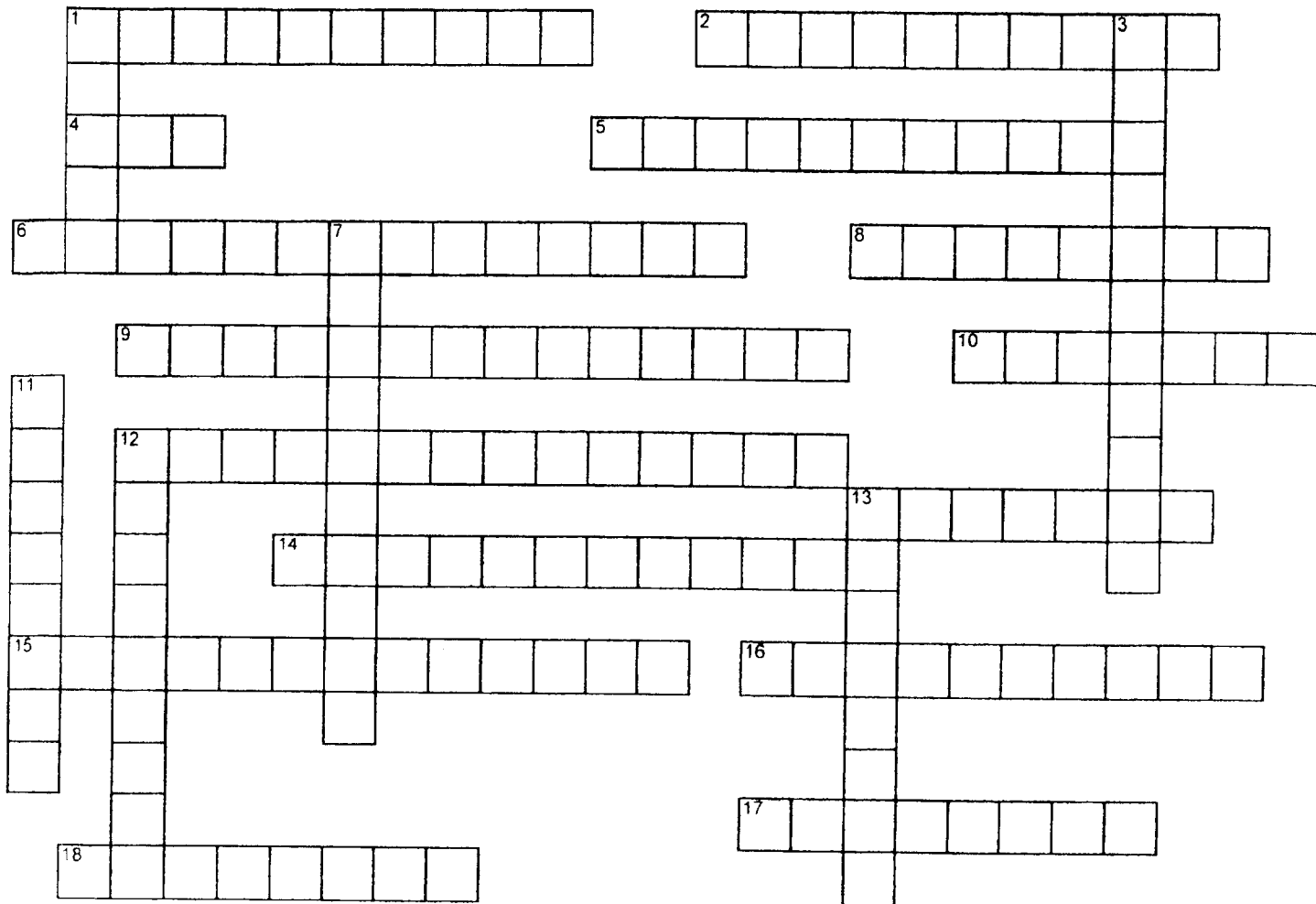
37) _____

- A) focused solely on attracting married women from the middle class
- B) experienced an increase in business from consumers
- C) abandoned cities for suburban locations
- D) excluded immigrant shoppers and employees

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 38) In what ways did labor conditions change for the working class in the 50 years after the Civil War?
- 39) What conditions were similar and different for new immigrants and blacks in urban areas?
- 40) Compare and contrast the philosophies and tactics of the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, and the International Workers of the World. Why, in the long run, did one group succeed while the other two failed?
- 41) Address the following statement: "Despite the great wealth produced by the industrial boom, class divisions in America were sharply divisive in the period 1880-1910."
- 42) Support one of the following positions:
 - "New immigrants were assimilated into mainstream American culture."
 - "New immigrants adjusted to mainstream American culture."
 - "New immigrants adjusted to American culture and contributed to its diversity."

Chapter 18 Crossword



Across

1. This type of "bargaining" allows all the workers at a factory to negotiate as one group with their employer.
2. This type of business integration involved controlling all competitors in a single industry.
4. This major labor organization was formed in 1886, mainly for skilled workers (abbrev.)
5. He was the founder of the Standard Oil Company.
6. This early labor organization was formed in Philadelphia in 1869. (3 words)
8. This type of integration was an attempt to achieve a business consolidation by owning all stages of production and distribution of a single product.
9. This economic theory stated that any government interference on behalf of poor workers was more harmful than helpful (3 words)
10. The strike at his railroad sleeping car company ended in violence in 1894.

Down

1. This type of migration to the US occurred when one immigrant already in the US would purchase tickets for many friends or relatives to follow him across the Atlantic.
3. In 1870, a majority of American laborers were engaged in this form of work.
7. This term refers to small, cramped, poorly ventilated buildings used in manufacturing.
11. This Scottish immigrant founded a steel company that later evolved into U.S. Steel.
12. This term from Mark Twain expresses the materialistic excess of the later part of the 19th century in the U.S. (2 words)
13. Term for anti-foreigner prejudice that immigrants to the US often faced.

Across

12. This phenomenon occurred when thousands of Black Americans left the South and moved to the cities of the North. (2 words)

13. The population of this city exceeded 2,000,000 people as a result of the wave of immigration in the late 1800s. (2 words)

14. This city was the site of the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

15. This was the major railroad strike of 1877, at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. (2 words)

16. This term referred to the use of minors in the garment trade and other industries. (2 words)

17. This sport became America's national pastime as a result of its growing popularity in the 1880s and 1890s.

18. Term for an urban slum residential building.