



INDUSTRIALIZATION



USII.4b - Industrialization

Lesson Objective

VOCABULARY QUIZ DATE

UNIT TEST DATE

Inventions that contributed to great change and industrial growth

- **Electric lighting and mechanical uses of electricity (Thomas Edison)**
- **Telephone service (Alexander Graham Bell)**

Reasons for the rise and prosperity of big business

- **National Markets created by transportation advances**
- **Captains of Industry**
 - **Andrew Carnegie – Steel**
 - **John D. Rockefeller – Oil**
 - **Cornelius Vanderbilt – Railroad**
 - **Henry Ford – Automobile**
- **Advertising**
- **Low-Cost Production (assembly line)**

Examples of Big Business

- **Railroads**
- **Oil**
- **Steel**

Factors that resulted in Growth of Industry

- **Access to Raw Materials and Energy**
- **Availability to work force due to immigration**
- **Inventions**
- **Financial Resources**

Postwar Changes in farm and city life

- **Mechanization (the reaper) reduced farm labor needs and increased farm production**
- **Industrial development in cities created increased labor needs**
- **Industrialization provided new access to consumer goods (mail order)**

vocabulary Practice – Industrialization

1. Before the Civil War, the United States was more _____, meaning it depended more on making money by farming.
2. With the completion of the transcontinental railroad, _____ developed as products were bought and sold across the nation.
3. Carnegie and Rockefeller were two captains of industry who became very wealthy during the time of _____, which is when industries grew rapidly.
4. After the Civil War, the United States became an _____ nation, meaning there were more factories than farms.
5. Factories started producing more _____ that were advertised to people in the rural and urban areas.
6. "Captains of industry" had the _____ to buy the machines and hire the people needed to become very successful.
7. Henry Ford was able to mass produce (produce lots of) cars because he used an invention called the _____, where people performed the same task over and over again.
8. New machines on farms meant that fewer workers were needed. This _____ of the farming industry caused many workers to move to cities to find new jobs.
9. The assembly line meant the _____ of products could be made. More products meant more money for the business owner.
10. Big businesses such as oil, steel, and railroads grew very _____ during the time of industrialization.

Choose any two vocabulary words and write your OWN sentences for them.

1. _____

2. _____

INDUSTRIALIZATION VOCABULARY

Word	Definition	Used in lesson
agricultural		
assembly line		
consumer goods		
financial resources		
industrial		
industrialization		
mass production		
mechanization		
national markets		
prosperous		

Industrialization Anticipation Guide

What I thought before the unit			What I know after the unit	
T	F	Thomas Edison invented the telephone. (4d)	T	F
T	F	National markets prevented (stopped) industries from growing during the late 1800 and early 1900s. (4d)	T	F
T	F	After the Civil War, the United States transformed (changed) from an industrial to agricultural country. (4d)	T	F
T	F	Andrew Carnegie was the “captain” of the oil industry. (4d)	T	F
T	F	Cornelius Vanderbilt was the “captain” of the steel industry. (4d)	T	F
T	F	The steel industry was centered in Pittsburgh, PA. (4d)	T	F
T	F	Henry Ford’s industry was located in Chicago, IL. (4d)	T	F
T	F	One reason industries became successful was because of mail-order catalogs that could reach people in rural and urban areas. (4d)	T	F
T	F	Lower-cost production did not help industries grow and develop. (4d)	T	F
T	F	Post-Civil War, new inventions on farms like the reaper meant more farm workers were needed. (4d)	T	F
T	F	Advertisements became common during the late 1800 and early 1900s as a way for industries to become successful. (4d)	T	F
T	F	Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. (4d)	T	F
T	F	The assembly line helped lower the cost of production. (4d)	T	F
T	F	Factories did not have enough workers during the late 1800 and early 1900s. (4d)	T	F
T	F	Captains of industry had the financial resources needed to keep their business successful. (4d)	T	F

Industrialization Preview

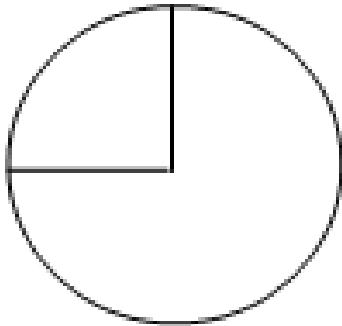
There is one statement that summarizes the importance of industrialization:

After the Civil War, the United States changed from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy.

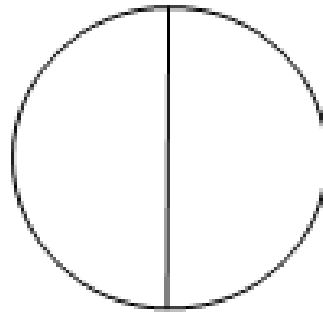
What does this mean in words?

What does this mean in pictures?

Before the Civil War



After the Civil War



The goal of this unit is to figure out **HOW** the U.S. changed from an agricultural to an industrial country.

Answer the following questions after reading Big Business Grows Bigger

1. After the Civil War (late 19th century), where did more Americans work and live?
2. What is a disadvantage of one person controlling an industry? (use the railroad example on pg. 39)
3. Who was the leader of the steel industry?
4. Besides steel mills, what other things did Andrew Carnegie own that helped his steel business?
5. What is an oil refinery?
6. Who built the first oil refinery?
7. What was Rockefeller's oil company called?

Reasons for the Rise of Big Businesses

Keywords and
Main Idea

After the Civil War, the United States had a major **change from being mostly an** _____ **(farming) country into a powerful** _____ **(factory) country**. This change had a major impact where Americans lived and how they made their living.

There were several factors that led to the rise of big business after the Civil War. One of these reasons was _____ **created by expanding** _____ tracks that expended almost everywhere in the United States. Before the railroads began to crisscross the country, businesses could only sell and ship their products to local markets. The growth of railroads made it possible for _____. **Some of the** _____ **were** _____.

As the national markets grew, powerful business men called _____ began to run large businesses and _____ their _____ had a large impact the rise of big businesses. These men built and became prosperous (rich) in the industry's they influenced. _____ **dominated (controlled) the** _____ **industry,** _____ **controlled the** _____ **industry,** _____ **controlled the** _____ **industry, and** _____ **controlled the** _____ **industry.**

One major reason that helped these big businesses successful was _____. Businesses began to pay for announcements that would draw attention to their products and services. These early ads appeared on theater programs, maps, calendars, and in newspapers and magazines.

_____ **(making the products) costs** also helped the rise of big business in the United States. As companies began to expand and compete, they needed to produce (make) large amounts of their products at a price that consumers (people who buy the product) purchase at a price most consumers could afford. AS the _____ increased, businesses began to use new _____ to produce (make) their products. This new method of production created a need for less skilled workers who were less expensive to hire and pay. Because of the use of machines and less paid workers, products could be produced in _____ costs

What were the reasons for the rise of Industrialization?

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-
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What does the term "Captain of Industry" mean?

Three sentence summary:

Reasons for the Growth of Big Businesses

Summary

Keywords and
Main Idea

A number of factors (reasons) led to the growth of industry in the United States. Some of these factors **included** _____ **and** _____, **and** _____, _____ money available to invest in a business).

The tremendous growth of the _____ greatly impacted the growth of industries. In addition to _____, railroads made it possible for growing businesses and industries to _____ needed. Railroads connected factories with raw materials like iron-ore, oil, coal, and wood needed to run their machines to produce their products.

Industrial growth was also impacted by _____. As industries grew, so did their need for workers. Due to the huge amount of _____ arriving in the United States during the late 1800s, a large _____ (workers) was available. These immigrants rushed to the new industrial cities in search of jobs and a chance for a better life.

_____ also affected the growth of industry in the United States. Some **inventions like the** _____, _____, **and the** _____ made factories safer and more productive.

The _____ also helped industries expand and prosper (do well). As industries grew, owners found that they needed more and more money to keep the businesses running. To raise money they encouraged people to _____ in their companies. Americans began to buy shares of _____ (a piece of the business) from the businesses. As a stockholder, a person was part owner in the business and received part of the profit from the business.

What were the reasons for the growth of industrialization?

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What is meant by the term "financial resources"?

Three sentence summary:

The Importance of...

the telephone



Inventor:

What is it used for?

How did this invention help INDUSTRIES grow?



the light bulb

Inventor:

What was it used for?

How did this invention help INDUSTRIES grow?



the assembly line

Inventor:

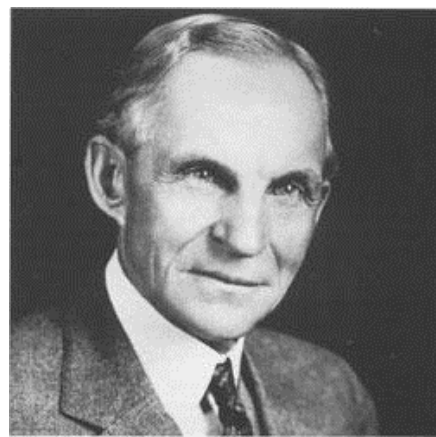
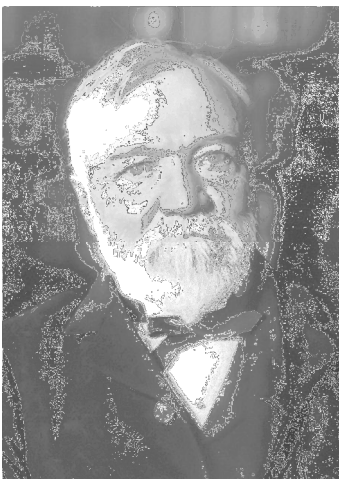
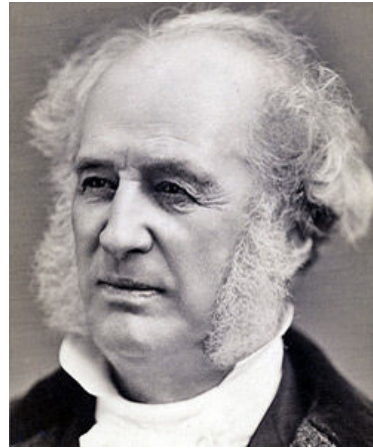
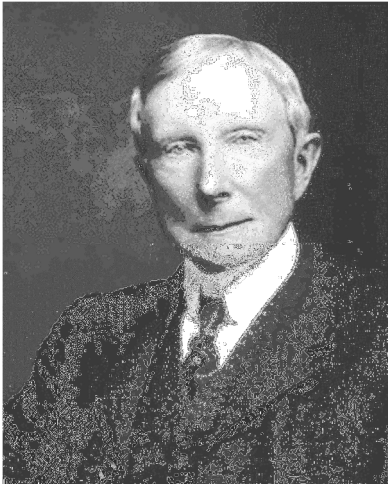
What was it used for?

How did this invention help INDUSTRIES grow?

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY

These are men who controlled the **BIG BUSINESS**

Label each picture with the "Captains" name and industry he controlled



Negative Effects of Industrialization

Main Idea

With the rise of big business and industrialization came new problems and new concerns about the negative effects of industrialization. As industries grew, so did their need for _____. As a result, thousands of American citizens and immigrants rushed to the new _____ such as _____ and _____ in search of new _____ and a chance for a _____ . With so many people looking for work, factory owners could hire workers who were willing to put in _____ for very _____ (the amount on money you are paid). Wages became so low that it became impossible for workers to support their families.

In order to pay for rent and put food on the table, many parents were forced to send their _____ to work instead of to school. Using _____, children as young as eight years old, worked six days a week, eight to twelve hours a day for less than a _____. They worked in _____, _____, _____, picked fruit, shined shoe, and sold newspapers. The writing below was written by a factory workers to describe working in a mill at the age of 11 in 1910.

"I was _____ years old when I went to work in the mill. They learnt me to knit. Well, I was so little that they had to build me a box to get up on to put the sock in the machine. I worked in the hosiery mill for a long time and, well, then we finally moved back to the country. But me and my sister Molly finally went back up there in 1910 and I went to work in the _____. Molly went to work in the hosiery mill. . . . We worked _____ hours a day for _____. When paydays come around, I drewed three dollars. That was for _____, _____. I remember I lacked fifty cents having enough to pay my board."

Bertha Miller
Thomasville, N.C.

In addition to _____ and _____, Americans also had to deal with _____. Factories and mills were filled with new machines that were very _____ to operate. As a result, thousands of workers were _____ and hundreds more were _____ each year working in factories. Machinery often ran so quickly that little fingers, arms and legs could easily get caught. Beyond the equipment, the environment was a threat to children and adults as well. Factories put out _____ and _____. When inhaled these most certainly could result in illness, chronic conditions or disease. Also, factories were _____ and the exit doors were locked to keep workers in and fresh air out. Locked doors resulted in hundreds of worker deaths when _____ broke out and escaped was impossible.

Three Sentence Summary:

Postwar changes in farm and city life

Main Idea

_____ and _____ after the Civil War had a tremendous impact on life in rural and urban America. Cities grew and developed and the American economy shifted from an _____ economy to a _____ economy.

The impact of _____ on farming was huge. Crops could be cut far _____ than before, and with _____ to pay lowering farmer's labor costs. The reaper was also able to _____ and enabled more _____ due to more grain production. Before, a farmer could harvest about 3 acres of grain a day and the reaper made it possible to do about _____ a day. By some estimates, about _____ out of every _____ U.S. workers was connected to _____ in 1820; by 1868, that number had dropped to just _____ out of every _____ workers. Farm workers, who lost their jobs because they were replaced by technology such as the McCormick reaper, joined America's westward expansion or _____ to find _____ jobs and contributed to the industrialization of the U.S. economy.

Also, during the middle of the nineteenth century, the nature of the American business market began to change in dramatic ways. From the increasingly industrialized and urbanized American landscape, a unique change in marketing was born, and sometime around the 1840s, the concept of modern _____ was born in American society.

Mostly appealing to American women - who were seen as the bedrock of American families who most were most likely to make buying decisions - companies began to advertise in _____, on _____, and _____. The new advertisements focused on creating slogans that customers would remember.

Another way to advertise products was the _____. Perhaps the most famous examples of these types of advertisements were the now-famous _____ catalogue. Mail order catalog sales changed the way people bought products. It began with a one-page price list boasting 163 items, which he sent to farmers' cooperatives throughout the rural Midwest. This new way to purchase products changes consumer buying. First, it gave them _____ in what they purchased. But the biggest impact that mail order catalog sales made for buyers was, for the first time, people living in _____ farm communities could purchase the same products that only people living cities had access to. The latest styles in clothes and new technology inventions were now available to all Americans regardless of where they lived.

