Social Studies 8 Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Topic: ***Acquiring Background Information/Rise of Industry***

DIRECTIONS: Read the each slide carefully and complete the bullet pointed notes and tasks below based on the information found in *The Rise of Modern Industry* presentation.

COMPELLING QUESTION: **Is technology a*” blessing”* or a*” curse”* to the creation of Modern American civilized society?**

**RAILROADS SPUR INDUSTRY**

* **In 1876,**
* **Post Civil War …**
* **By 1900,**
* **Alexander Graham Bell:**

|  |
| --- |
| **Key Point: How have historical circumstances influenced the technological changes in to the modern telephone?** |
|  |

* **Workers …**

**Q: How did the Civil War foreshadow the value that railroads would have to the country moving forward?**

* **And, so …**

**Once the tracks were all connected they formed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Other improvements in the railroad included:**

* **Railroad …**
* **Sleeping …**
* **Individual …**

**RAILROAD ABUSES**

**As railroads grew, they looked for other ways to become more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Many railroad companies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , or combined.**

Record the information from slide 6 in the space provided below.

|  |
| --- |
| **vanderbilt**  **CORNELIUS**  **VANDERBILT** |
|  |

**Soon there were too many railroad lines in some parts of the country. There were not enough people to use the trains so the companies could not make a profit.**

* **This created a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for passengers to ride railroad lines.**
* **Cutthroat competition meant\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Some railroad companies had to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or combine to stay in business.**
* **To win business, railroads offered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They forced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **Railroad owners soon realized**

* **One method was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **In a pool, several railroad companies agreed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_They then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the prices at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

Base your answers to the tasks below on the information from slide 9.

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS: S1 + SB2+ DPM = ENDURING ISSUE

**POLITICAL CARTOON: MODERN COLLOSSUS OF RAILROADS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What do you *SEE*? **( S1)** |  |
| Who or What is the*SOURCE* ***(SB2)*?**  Is there any ***BIAS***?  If so, **HOW** do you know? | SOURCE:  YES NO |
| What is the ***DEEPER MEANING*** behind the cartoon? **(DPM)** |  |
| **HOW** would you classify the cartoon’s ***ENDURING ISSUE***? | It’s meaning can ***bes***t be classified as:  SOCIAL POLITICAL  ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHIC |
| Base your answers to the tasks below on the information from slide 10.  **Key Points Question: Give one reason why both *political* and *economical* circumstances helped to promote abuses in the railroad industry in America, according to the above cartoon.** | |
|  | |
| **Key Points Analysis: How does Vanderbilt’s point of view help to further support your claim** | |
|  | |

**RAILROADS FUEL THE ECONOMY**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ turned millions of tons of iron into steel for tracks and engines. Railroads helped the lumber industry because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cut down whole forests to supply the wood for railroad ties.**

**RAILROADS FUEL THE ECONOMY CONTINUED**

* **Miners …**
* **New towns grew where the railroad lines crossed.**
* **Railroads …**

**It brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**THE RISE OF BIG BUSINESS**

* **In the late 1850's William Kelly and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_discovered a new way to make steel.**
* **It was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It enabled steel makers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As a result railroads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**\_**.**
* **With this development of the Bessemer process, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sprang up all over the country.**
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**became the steel capital of the country.**
* **The steel mills brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Pittsburgh. However, they also brought thick black smoke that covered the land called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**The steel production made the rivers turn yellow from the** [**pollution**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pollution)

Base your answers to the tasks below on the information from Slide 14

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| **POINT OF VIEW: Bryan supported “*bimetallism*” or “free silver which he *believed* would bring the nation prosperity.** |
| **BIAS: (Circle one) YES NO How does Bryan’s point of view about American industrial progress influence his main message to the American people?** |

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**made his fortune in the steel industry.**
* **In the 1870's he became familiar with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ After borrowing money he built a steel mill in his hometown in Pennsylvania. Within a short time, Carnegie was earning huge profits from his steel mill.**

* **With the money he made, or profits, he bought out the rival iron mines, which provided the iron to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **He improved the process of turning raw materials into steel. This process of changing raw materials into a finished product is known as,** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Carnegie also bought out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Soon Carnegie controlled all the steamship lines and warehouses. By 1900, Carnegie produced more steel then any country in the world.**
* **Carnegie was a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he believed the rich had the duty to improve society so he gave $60 million dollars to build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He donated millions of dollars to other charities.**
* **Many people considered Carnegie a** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. A Robber Baron was a person …**
* **As railroads enabled big factories to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, many small local factories closed. When many local factories closed, big factories increased their products or output. Companies such as** [**Montgomery Ward**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery_Ward) **and** [**Sears Roebuck**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sears_Roebuck) **sold products to western farmers by mail order in a catalog.**
* **Many expanding businesses became** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **A corporation is a business that is owned by investors. A corporation sells stock, or shares in the business to investors, who are known as** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**to build a new factory or buy new machines. In return for their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, stockholders hope to receive** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, **or shares in the corporation’s profit.**

Base your answers to the tasks below on the information beginning on : Slide 19

**OIL BOOM**

* In 1859, Americans discovered a ***valuable resource*** called oil in Pennsylvania. This product called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could be used to power railroad trains and machines.
* It the age of 23, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_purchased his first  [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***refinery***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oil_refinery). He used his profits to buy other ***oil refineries***. In 1865, **Rockefeller** purchased a company called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* His company dominated the oil industry. He lowered his prices on ***oil*** to drive other ***oil companies*** out of business**.**
* When he drove other ***oil companies*** out of the business he created a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A ***monopoly*** is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Base your answers to the tasks below on the information from Slide 20

Many Americans argued that the great leaders of **giant corporations** were *abusing* the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.* In a ***free enterprise*** ***system***, businesses are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Congress answered this argument by passing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The ***Sherman Antitrust Act*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ***The act did not work.***

|  |
| --- |
| **Key Points Analysis: Was it more historical, economical or political circumstances that would wind up determining the effectiveness of the Sherman Anti-trust Act?** |
| **CHOOSE ONE: historical economical political** |

**INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED THE NATION**

The **Patent Office** had never seen a year like 1897. Averages of nearly 60\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, were being generated every day. The United States had become the land of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These ***inventions*** made life easier in American homes.

**INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED THE NATION (cont.)**

**There were inventions and improvements in every area.** Some of the inventions were:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |

Base your answers to the tasks below on the information from Slide 22-25

**SPEEDING UP COMMUNICATION**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was important to American businesses.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_helped **quicken communication**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_invented the ***telegraph.*** Morse's invention *sped up communication* in the United States. It took weeks to get a message to Europe to arrive by boat. This led to the creation of*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,* ***which allowed simple transmission of complex messages.***

[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyrus_Field) completed the layout for an ***underwater telegraph cabl****e* across the Atlantic Ocean in 1858. In1866, the cable was completed and ***the first message was sent to Europe*.**

|  |
| --- |
| THE TELEPHONE |
|  |
| ELECTRIC POWER |
|  |
| **Key Points Analysis:**  **How did the technological advances made in power communication combine to promote the idea of urbanization ?** |
|  |

Base your answers to the tasks below on the information from Slides 26-30

**AFRICAN AMERICAN INVENTORS**

**Many African Americans contributed to the flood of inventions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ELIJAH McCOY |  |
| GRANVILEE T. WOODS |  |
| JAN METZELIGER |  |

Because of **racial** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, many *African Americans had trouble getting patents for their inventions*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| INVENTIONS FOR EVERY DAY USE | |
| CHRISTOPHER SHOLES |  |
| GEORGE EASTMAN |  |
| GUSTAVUS SWIFT |  |

Base your answers to the tasks below on the information beginning on Slide 31

**THE AUTOMOBILE**

No single person invented the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Europeans produced motorized vehicles as easily back as the 1860's. Americans began building cars in the 1890's. However, *only the wealthy could afford them.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolutionized auto making. He wanted to build an automobile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_could afford. In 1913, he introduced *the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.* On the *assembly line*, car frames *edged along a moving belt*. Workers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as the cars passed by. Each worker \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Soon other industries adopted his idea.

Henry Ford's assembly line allowed the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* of cars. *Mass production* means *making large quantities of a product quickly and cheaply.* Because of mass production, Ford could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the other automakers could.

***Cars became very popular*. Slowly attitudes changed and *“horseless carriages”* or cars were accepted by the American people.**

* In 1900, only 8,000 Americans owned cars.
* By 1917, more than 4.5 million autos were chugging along American roads.

Base your answers to the tasks below on the information from Slide 31-34

|  |
| --- |
| **Key Points Analysis:**  **How did both technological and geographic circumstances combine to help create Modern America’s first “sub-urban” culture?** |
|  |

**THE AIRPLANE**

* In Ohio, two bicycle mechanics, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were experimenting with another new method of transportation, *flying.*
* The ***Wright brothers*** tested hundreds of designs. Finally, on December 17, 1903, they were ready to test their first *“flying machine.*”
* At \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, North Carolina a plane powered by a *small engine stayed* in the air for 12 seconds and 120 feet. Soon afterwards, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_built better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**THE RISE OF ORGANIZED LABOR**

**The *factories* of 1800 drew workers from *many different backgrounds*.**

* Millions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coming to the United States from Europe and Asia in the late 1800's also found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in factories.

**During the 1870's to 1880's, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*declined* (got worse). In giant factories workers *did not chat* with their employers**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and *children* were paid less than native-born white men were.

**Factories** were filled with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Owners spent little time to *improve the safety and comfort of workers*. Some workers were killed or seriously injured on their jobs in factories.

**Here are some of the problems workers faced:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Textile Workers …. |  |
| Coal miners …. |  |
| Steel workers … |  |

In 1900, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million children *under the age of 15* worked throughout the country. ***Many factory owners hired children to work for lower wages, or pay.***

Children did many of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that adults were too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of doing. They worked in **textile mills, coal mines, tobacco factories**, and **garment workshops.** **Working children** could not attend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS: S1 + SB2+ DPM = ENDURING ISSUE

**PRIMARY SOURCE #1: *CHILDREN’S SMALL HANDS I* “*TINY SPACES”* (RIGHT)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What do you *SEE*? **( S1)** |  |
| Who or What is the*SOURCE* ***(SB2)*?**  Is there any ***BIAS***?  If so, **HOW** do you know? | SOURCE:  YES NO |
| What is the ***DEEPER MEANING*** behind the cartoon? **(DPM)** |  |
| **HOW** would you classify the cartoon’s ***ENDURING ISSUE***? | It’s meaning can ***bes***t be classified as:  SOCIAL POLITICAL  ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHIC |
| Base your answers to the tasks below on the information from slide 38.  **Key Points Question: Give one reason why both *political* and *economical* circumstances helped to promote abuses in the factories in America, according to the above cartoon.** | |
|  | |

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS: S1 + SB2+ DPM = ENDURING ISSUE

**PRIMARY SOURCE #2: *CHILDREN “THREADING” BOBBINS IN MACHINERY* (LEFT)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What do you *SEE*? **( S1)** |  |
| Who or What is the*SOURCE* ***(SB2)*?**  Is there any ***BIAS***?  If so, **HOW** do you know? | SOURCE:  YES NO |
| What is the ***DEEPER MEANING*** behind the cartoon? **(DPM)** |  |
| **HOW** would you classify the cartoon’s ***ENDURING ISSUE***? | It’s meaning can ***bes***t be classified as:  SOCIAL POLITICAL  ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHIC |
| Base your answers to the tasks below on the information from slide 38.  **Key Points Question: Give one reason why thecircumstances *you chose* above helped to promote abuses in the factories in America, according to the cartoon.** | |
|  | |

**WORKERS ORGANIZE**

***Low wages, long hours*, and *unsafe and unhealthy conditions* threatened a worker’s well being.** Workers tried to band together to win better conditions.

* In 1869, workers formed a union called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

under the direction of leader \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They held ***secret meetings*** because employers fired workers that met and joined unions.

* In 1879, the union let *women, blacks, immigrants*, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers join the union. The goals of the Knights of Labor included a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an end to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for women and men.

* There were a number of riots against the ***McCormick Harvester Company*** for their terrible conditions against workers. Demands for an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ working day became increasingly widespread among American laborers in the 1880s. A demonstration largely staged by a small group of ***anarchists*** ( *those who did not believe in gov’t or order*) ,  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a crowd of some 1,500 people to gather at  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* On May 4,1886, however, a riot broke out in **Haymarket Square** in **Chicago** killing 4 people. The next day in protest a bomb exploded killing a police officer. Police then shot bullets into a crowd and killed 10 more people.
* ***Membership in the Knights of Labor dropped sharply because of these incidents***.

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**

**The Knights of Labor** failed in trying to help workers, but this did not stop the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1886, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ formed a new union called The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Workers did not join the AFL directly. You first had to have your own union**

* The AFL stressed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for members. The AFL used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to achieve its goals**.**
* The AFL ***collected money*** from its member unions. Some of the money they collected *provided for the families that went on strike.* They were provided with pay so they could buy food.
* The AFL's **practical approach** was very successful. In 1886, it was ***the most powerful unio***n. In their first year, they had **150,000** members.
* ***African Americans, immigrants, and unskilled workers were not allowed to join the AFL.***

**THE PULLMAN STRIKE**

* Starting in the 1870's, many workers went on strike. Owner felt free to crush unions in any way they could. **The biggest strike was called the** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In 1894, **George Pullman *cut the pay workers*** at his railroad factory. **He *did not lower rents* for people paid for company owned houses.**
* **Workers walked off the job in protest.** The federal judge issued **an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to the workers walking off the job. **An injunction is a court order to do something.**
* **Leaders** of the Pullman Strike ***were jailed for violating the injunction.***