

Name _____

Period _____

Industrialization in the United States- 1870's – 1900

Industrialization- Process by which a nation begins to develop large industries

Background: Pre-Civil War

Rural manufacturing-

- Putting out system- goods were produced in the home

From FARM to FACTORY-

- Lowell Mill- farm girls go to factory to make money, could be paid lower wages, lived in factory housing, work day 7-7:30, heat darkness, lack of ventilation, windows nailed shut-----Company put down

Inventions-

- sewing machines, telegraph, steamboat (Clermont), Railroads

Northern Industry vs. Southern Industry-

North-

- A. Railroads---transcontinental railroad- opened new markets to the west
- B. Many new immigrants moving to the US

South-

- A. Continued to grow cotton and tobacco---agricultural not industrial
- B. New South- the South after the civil war, new emerging industry, slowly changing from total agricultural economy
- C. Great Migration- Blacks from the South went to the North in search for jobs

Examine the following documents and answer the questions that follow:

Document 1: (Source: *CIA World Factbook*)

Natural Resources found in the United States of America:

Coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber

1. Which resources do you believe were most useful in creating an industrial economy in the United States in the late nineteenth century? Why?

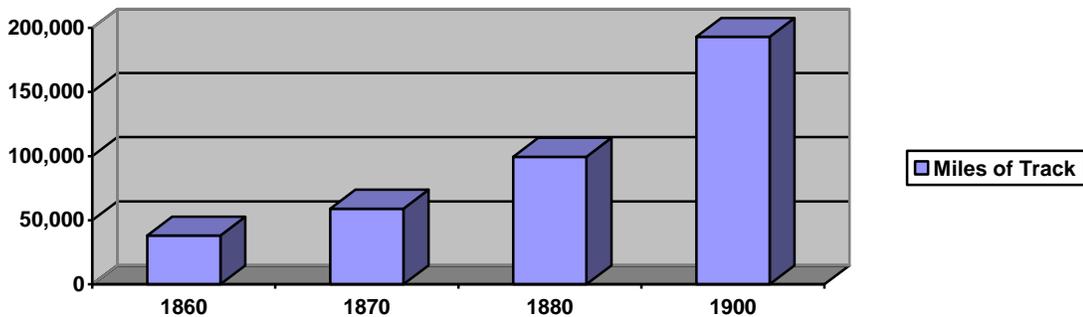
Document 2:

Years	Immigrants
1820-1829	128,502
1830-1839	538,381
1840-1849	1,427,337
1850-1859	2,814,554
1860-1869	2,081,261
1870-1879	2,742,287
1880-1889	5,248,568
1890-1899	3,694,294
1900-1909	8,202,388
1910-1919	6,347,380
1920-1929	4,295,510

2a. Which decade had the largest number of immigrants entering the United States?

2b. Why do you think immigration fell in the 1860's?

Document 3: Miles of Railroad Track in the U.S., 1860-1900



3a. Summarize the information in one short sentence.

3b. Explain how the growth of the railroad promoted industrialization.

Document 4: Important inventors and their inventions from the late nineteenth century.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone (with Thomas Watson) in 1876. Bell also improved Thomas Edison's phonograph. Bell invented the multiple telegraph (1875), the hydroairplane, the photo-sensitive selenium cell (the photophone, a wireless phone, developed with Sumner Tainter), and new techniques for teaching the deaf to speak.

GEORGE EASTMAN

George Eastman was an American inventor who made many improvements in photography. Eastman invented the dry plate method in 1879; this was an improvement in the wet plate process (photographic process). He founded the Eastman Dry Plate company in 1881, located in Rochester, New York. Eastman and William Walker invented flexible roll film in 1882, eliminating the necessity of using cumbersome glass plates for photography. Eastman produced the first simple, all-purpose, fixed-focus camera in 1888, which sold for \$25.00; this was the first KODAK Camera. By 1900, Eastman Kodak was producing a camera that cost only one dollar. Early cameras took round pictures. To get the film developed, the photographer had to send the entire camera to the Rochester factory. The company name was changed to Eastman Kodak Company in 1892, and is still one of the largest photographic companies in the world.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

Thomas Alva Edison was an American inventor (also known as the Wizard of Menlo Park) whose many inventions revolutionized the world. His work includes improving the incandescent electric light bulb and inventing the phonograph, the phonograph record, the carbon telephone transmitter, and the motion-picture projector.

GUGLIELMO MARCONI

Guglielmo Marconi was an Italian inventor and physicist. In 1895, Marconi invented the radio (wireless telegraphy), building machinery to transmit and receive radio waves. His first transmission across an ocean (the Atlantic Ocean) was on December 12, 1901.

MORSE CODE

Samuel Finley Breese Morse was an American inventor and painter. After a successful career painting in oils (first painting historical scenes and then portraits), Morse built the first American telegraph around 1835 (the telegraph was also being developed independently in Europe). A telegraph sends electrical signals over a long distance, through wires. In 1830, Joseph Henry (1797-1878) made the first long-distance telegraphic device - he sent an electric current for over a mile on wire that activated an electromagnet, causing a bell to ring.

4a. Name three specific inventions mentioned above.

4b. Which inventions do you believe were most important in the development of industry in the United States?

Define the following:

- A. Free Enterprise-
- B. Laissez-faire-
- C. Capitalism-

From examining documents 1-4 and defining the terms above answer the following question in a paragraph of 3-5 sentences.

Why was the United States able to easily industrialize following the Civil War?