**Chapter 3 – INDUSTRIALIZATION (1865-1901)**

**TEST - 11/1/2016**

**Unit Overview:**

**American business and industry grew rapidly after the Civil War ended in 1865. Natural resources and a large labor force contributed to industry’s growth. Inventions, such as the telephone and the lightbulb, spurred economic development. Railroads accelerated the nation’s industrialization and linked the country together. Corporations could produce goods more efficiently. With industrialization came the benefits of new products versus the struggles of low wages, long hours, and difficult working conditions. All of these things changed the way people lived and worked.**

**Lesson 1** - Topic: The Rise of Industry

**Standards**: US 1 – Explain patterns of agricultural and industrial development as they relate to climate, use of natural resources, markets and trade, the growth of major urban areas, and describe the geographic considerations that led to the location of specialized industries such as textiles, automobiles, and steel.

**Lesson 2** - Topic: The Railroads

**Standards**: US 1

US 4 – Analyze the causes and consequences of Gilded Age politics and economics, including the rise of political machines, major scandals, civil service reform, and the economic difference between farmers, wage earners, and industrial capitalists, including the following: (Boss Tweed, Thomas Nast, Credit Mobilier, Whiskey Ring, Garfield’s Assassination, Pendleton Act)

US 6 - Describe the changes in American life that resulted from the inventions and innovations of business leaders and entrepreneurs of the period: (Henry Bessemer, George Pullman, Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, JP Morgan, JD Rockefeller, Swift and Armour, Cornelius Vanderbilt)

**Lesson 3** – Topic: Big Business

**Standards**: US 1

US 6 - Describe the changes in American life that resulted from the inventions and innovations of business leaders and entrepreneurs of the period: (Henry Bessemer, George Pullman, Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, JP Morgan, JD Rockefeller, Swift and Armour, Cornelius Vanderbilt)

US. 13 – Describe the rise of trusts and monopolies, their subsequent impact on consumers and workers, and the government’s response, including the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890.

**Lesson 4** – Topic: UNIONS

**Standards**: US 14 – Describe working conditions in industries, including the use of labor by women and children.

US 15 – Analyze the rise of the labor movement, including its leaders, major tactics, and the response of the government: (Samuel Gompers, Eugene Debs, Haymarket affair, Pullman Strike, Coal Creek Labor Saga, Collective bargaining, Blacklisting, Open vs. Closed Shops)

Knowledge Rating: Rate your knowledge on a scale of 1 – 4 regarding the following ideas/terms. (1 = I have no idea; 2 = I’ve heard of it; 3 = I think I know it; 4 = I DEFINITELY know it)

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| TERM | 1 (I have no idea) | 2 (I’ve heard of it, but don’t know what it means) | 3 (I think I know it) | 4 (I DEFINITELY know) |
| INDUSTRIALISM |  |  |  |  |
| LAISSEZ-FAIRE |  |  |  |  |
| ENTREPRENEUR |  |  |  |  |
| LABOR UNION |  |  |  |  |
| MONOPOLY |  |  |  |  |
| CORPORATION |  |  |  |  |
| CORNELIUS VANDERBILT |  |  |  |  |
| ANDREW CARNEGIE |  |  |  |  |
| VERTICAL INTEGRATION |  |  |  |  |