

Unit 2, Part 1:

Industrialization & Immigration

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| Word | Definition | Meaningful word or sentence |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) | | |
| 2. Dumbbell Tenement | | |
| 3. Mass Transit | | |
| 4. nativism | | |
| 5. urbanization | | |
| 6. Thomas Edison | | |
| 7. Edwin Drake | | |
| 8. Alexander Graham Bell | | |
| 9. Samuel Morse | | |
| 10. Transcontinental Railroad | | |

Section 1: A Technological Revolution

- I. Origins of the _____ Revolution
 - A. _____ sends the first electromagnetic _____ (1844)
 - 1. From Washington D.C. to _____
 - 2. "What hath God wrought"
 - B. After the Civil War (1865) Americans are able to focus their energy on improving their lives
 - 1. Record number of _____ are issued
 - 2. A time of vast _____ in our country
- II. New forms of energy
 - A. Edwin _____ becomes the first to drill for _____
 - 1. Titusville, Penn. (1858)
 - 2. A new source of _____ is discovered
 - B. Thomas _____ harnesses energy
 - 1. Invention of the electric _____
 - 2. Creation of central _____ stations
 - C. Electricity changes people's lives
 - 1. Electric _____ machines made clothing cheaper
 - 2. Refrigeration, indoor lights, etc.
- III. Advances in communications
 - A. The telegraph
 - B. The _____
 - 1. Invented by _____ (1876)
 - 2. Changed the way we _____ as a country

Questions from Notes

- 1. What were three major inventions or discoveries that came about during this time period?
- 2. How did communication change during this time period?
- 3. Which invention mentioned from the notes do you think was most important and why?

NEW TECHNOLOGY & AMERICAN INDUSTRY

New Industries

1. What is the **Bessemer process**? What industry did this benefit? (461)
2. Why did steel production help industrialization? (461)
3. Why was oil valuable? (461)
4. Because of Edwin L. Drake, how did people begin to extract oil? (461)
5. Why were new petroleum products useful? (462)



Advances in Transportation

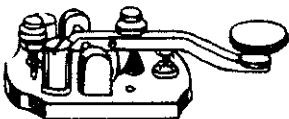
1. What is **mass transit**? (478)
2. What were some new forms of mass transit? (478-479)

Communications Revolution

1. What is a **telegraph**? (479)
2. What other technology did the telegraph grow with? Why? (479)
3. Why was telephone use able to grow so rapidly? (479)
4. List two benefits of the typewriter. (480)

Thomas Edison & The Growth of Electricity

1. What was Thomas Edison's "greatest" invention? (481)
2. What challenge did Edison pursue in 1880? (481)
3. What was the result of Edison's work throughout the country? (481)



Section Two: Advances in Railroads

IV. Advances in _____

A. Engines from _____ were converted to power railroads

B. Popularity of railroads grew after the war

1. More _____ tracks

2. Safer _____

3. More tracks, more locations

C. The Transcontinental Railroad

1. Abe Lincoln wanted to _____ the nation

2. Tracks already went to the Miss. River

3. The transcontinental railroad was built from Omaha, NE to
Sacramento, CA

4. United the nation and paid for by the _____

D. Creation of standard times and _____

V. The _____ Process

A. Made it easier to mass produce steel

B. Steel was lighter, stronger, more flexible and _____ to produce

C. Made advances in steel products possible

1. _____

2. The _____ Bridge

Questions from Notes

4. What impact did the expansion of the railroad have on time?

5. Who paid for the Transcontinental Railroad?

6. How did the railroad improve after the Civil War?

7. What was the advantage of the Bessemer Process?

Section 3: The Challenge of the Cities

- I. Growth of the _____
 - A. America was becoming an _____ society
 - 1. Industrial revolution caused more _____ to open
 - 2. Advancements in farm technology allowed for _____ farm workers who could now move to cities for work
 - 3. _____ tended to stay in _____ after arriving
- II. _____ in the cities
 - A. Cities were originally very small and people _____ to work
 - B. Advancements in _____ allowed for growth of the cities
 - 1. Horse-drawn carts on tracks
 - 2. _____ trains (New York, 1868)
 - 3. _____ cars (San Francisco, 1873)
 - 4. Electric _____ (Richmond, 1888)
 - 5. Subways (Boston, 1897)
- III. Upward growth of the cities
 - A. Before the Civil War no building stood more than 5 floors high
 - B. Bessemer process allowed for the creation of _____
 - 1. Chicago's Home Insurance Building (1885)
 - 2. _____ stories tall
 - C. _____ were created to eliminate problems created by skyscrapers

Questions from Notes

- 1. What caused many people to move to cities during this time period?
- 2. How did travel within a city change during this time period?
- 3. How did the invention of steel allow cities to grow 'up'?

Section 4: Urbanization

IV. Urban living conditions

A. As cities grew and transportation became better most of the middle class moved to the _____

B. Those who could not afford to live in the suburbs usually lived in _____

1. Low-cost _____ building designed to pack as many people in as possible

2. Crowded tenements quickly disintegrated into slums

a. _____ living conditions

b. Poor _____ systems

c. Constant danger of _____

d. Rampant spreading of _____

V. City politics

A. Cities provided an atmosphere of increased division of the _____

B. Some politicians tried to take advantage of this rift through the use of a _____

1. System established to keep one party in power

2. Used _____ and intimidation to obtain votes

3. Usually preyed on immigrants

a. _____ and Tammany Hall

b. Used _____ as a major source of income

Questions from Notes

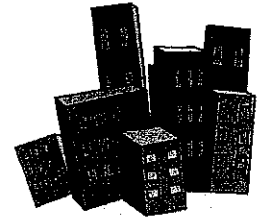
1. What is a tenement?
2. What were some of the negative conditions found in cities?
3. How did middle class and wealthy people respond to the overcrowding of cities?

Urbanization

Directions: Read pages 496-498 of the American Anthem Student Text and answer the following questions.

1. How did cities deal with the fact that they began running out of buildable space in the late 1800s?

2. What effect did the development of mass transit have?



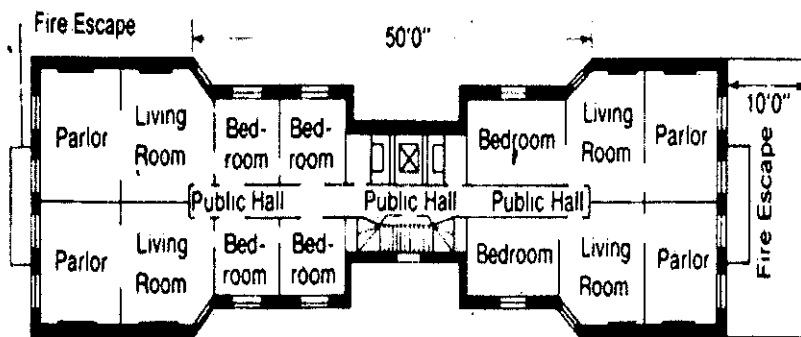
3. Why did the field of urban planning develop?

4. Describe tenements and their conditions.

5. What is a settlement house? What did it do for immigrants?

a. Who typically populated settlement houses?

b. Why did Social Darwinists disagree with settlement houses?



DUMBBELL TENEMENT

New York City's **Tenement House Act of 1879** required that every room have a window. Tenement owners responded by building "**dumbbell tenements**." Here you see two buildings with four apartments on each floor. Each apartment had three rooms. The largest room was in the front or back of the building. The other two rooms had windows into a "court" that was supposed to provide light. However, since the buildings were usually five stories tall, very little light got to the bottom. Also, garbage collected in the bottom, and became a fire hazard. There was usually a water faucet in the hallway. Toilets were in the basement.

Section Five: Immigration

I. Immigration during the Gilded Age

A. Immigration _____ 1871

1. Primarily from _____ Europe
2. Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden

B. Immigration _____ 1871

1. Primarily from _____ and _____
Europe
2. _____, Greece, Poland, Russia, Yugoslavia
3. _____ (China and Japan)

II. The lives of immigrants

A. Most came in search of a better life

1. Most European countries suffered huge gaps between the rich and _____
2. America was rumored to be the land of _____ and equality
3. Russian Jews came to escape _____

B. Immigrants arrived at several _____ around the country

1. San Francisco, Seattle, Boston, Philadelphia
2. _____, New York was the main point of entry, "the Golden Door"

C. Treatment of the immigrants

1. Immigrants were forced to undergo physical exams upon entry
2. Those who were sick were _____
3. Most immigrants suffered _____
 - a. Spoke _____ languages
 - b. Practiced different _____
 - c. _____ Act of 1882
 - d. Japanese immigrants were banned from owning farm land
4. White, European immigrants were integrated easier
5. Public schools played a critical role in _____ immigrants into American society

III. Settlement of the Immigrants

A. Immigrants settled in areas near others like themselves

1. Regions of the country (Germans-Midwest)
2. _____ neighborhoods (Chinatown, Little Italy, etc.)
3. _____

Define the following terms using your notes or a textbook.

- Dumbbell Tenement:
- Nativism:
- "New Immigrants:"
- Thomas Edison
- Urbanization
- Alexander Graham Bell
- Samuel Morse
- "Old Immigrants:"

Answer the following questions using your notes or a textbook.

1. What is the difference between a rural area and an urban area?
2. List three reasons why cities grew during the late 1800's/early 1900s.
3. List two ways the construction of the railroads impacted the United States.
4. What inventions improved communications and the beginning of the twentieth century?
5. Describe most of the immigrants coming to the US in the late 1800's and early 1900's.
6. Why were there few restrictions on immigration during the 1800's?