

THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRY

The United States experienced rapid industrial growth between 1860 and 1900. During the Civil War, factories turned out weapons, war materials, farm equipment, and different kinds of machinery. In the years after the war, more factories were built, people moved to the cities to get jobs, and inventions were made. New products came into use, the railroad system was expanded, and new stores and businesses appeared. A wave of immigrants poured into the United States, and provided a source of cheap labor.



Directions: The sentences below give information about the development of the United States into a leading industrial nation. Fill in the spaces with the words from the list which best complete the statements.

tariffs	Captains of Industry	assembly line	corporation	Thomas A. Edison
money	natural resources	stockholders	machines	farm products
exported	Sherman Anti-Trust Act	standardized	monopolies	Northeast
world	mass production	population	mail order	industrial nation
market	shares of stock	immigrants	steamship	manufacturing

- (1) The amount of _____ in the United States more than doubled between 1860 and 1900.
- (2) Manufacturers used the railroads to send their goods to _____.
- (3) America's rich supply of _____ provided industry with the raw materials needed to turn out a wide variety of finished goods.
- (4) Wealthy Europeans and Americans eagerly invested _____ in new businesses in the United States.
- (5) High _____ protected American industry from foreign competition.
- (6) Millions of _____ came to the United States, and provided factory owners with an eager supply of workers.
- (7) The steadily increasing _____ of the United States gave manufacturers an expanding market for their goods.
- (8) Products were made by power-driven _____ operated by factory workers.
- (9) The railroad, a better sailing ship, the _____, telegraph, and telephone reduced the time and cost of transportation and communication.
- (10) A new form of business called a _____ developed in the years after the Civil War.
- (11) Corporations were able to raise large sums of money because many people bought _____ in the business.
- (12) The people who purchased shares of stock were called _____.
- (13) A corporation had enough money to build huge factories, buy expensive machinery, and sell products across the country and around the _____.
- (14) Some big businesses became _____ after they ended competition by driving out smaller businesses.
- (15) The government finally acted to control the power and abuses of big business by passing such laws as the _____ and Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

- (16) American industries developed the system of _____, and turned out large quantities of goods at low prices.
- (17) _____, or interchangeable, parts were assembled into finished articles.
- (18) Each worker along an _____ attached another part to an article moving past them on a conveyor belt.
- (19) The general store was replaced by specialty shops, chain stores, department stores, and _____ houses.
- (20) Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, and other “_____” took control of steel, oil, and other industries during the late 1800s.
- (21) Inventors led by _____ created a wide variety of new products for consumers.
- (22) By the late 1800s, the United States _____ more manufactured goods than it imported.
- (23) The states which did the most manufacturing were in the _____ and Midwest.
- (24) By 1900, the value of manufactured goods in the United States was twice that of the nation’s _____.
- (25) The United States became the leading _____ in the world.

Map Exercise: The map below shows industrial regions of the United States in the year 1900. Notice that the manufacturing centers are located in the Midwest and Northeast. Industry was gradually expanding into the South and West, but the economies of these sections continued to be based mainly on agriculture and mining.

- On the map:
- (1) Lightly shade the manufacturing regions, which are marked off by the dotted lines.
 - (2) Next to the dots, label Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.



Word Search: One of the reasons why the United States became a leading industrial nation was its abundant supply of natural resources. The most important of these are listed below. Find and circle them on the puzzle.

- fertile soil**
- water power**
- copper**
- potash**
- natural gas**
- sand and gravel**
- bauxite**
- phosphorus**



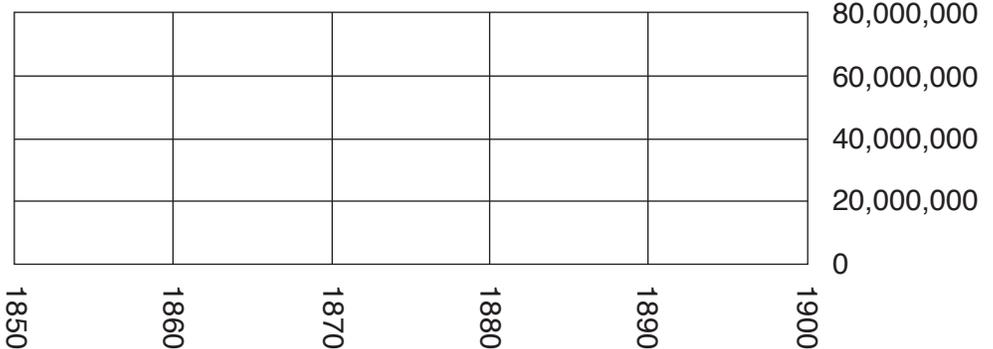
- forests**
- coal**
- iron ore**
- uranium**
- petroleum**
- stone**
- lead**
- zinc**

Graph Exercise

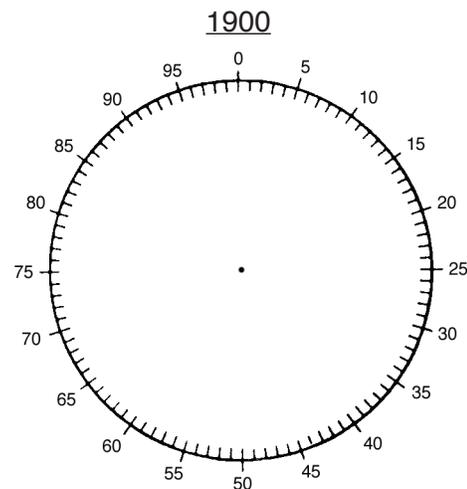
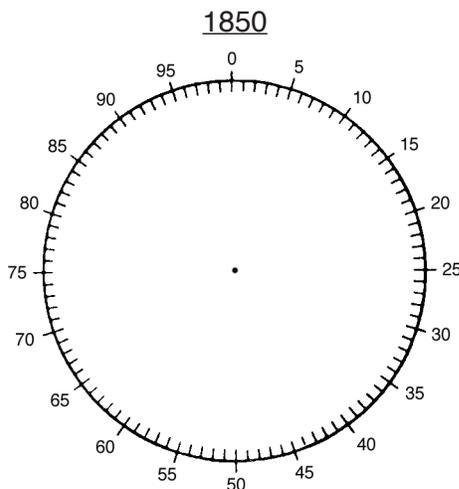
(1) The growing population of the United States in the second half of the 19th century meant there were more and more consumers to buy manufactured goods. Put dots on the graph to show the rise in population between 1850 and 1900. Draw lines to connect the dots.

U.S. Population

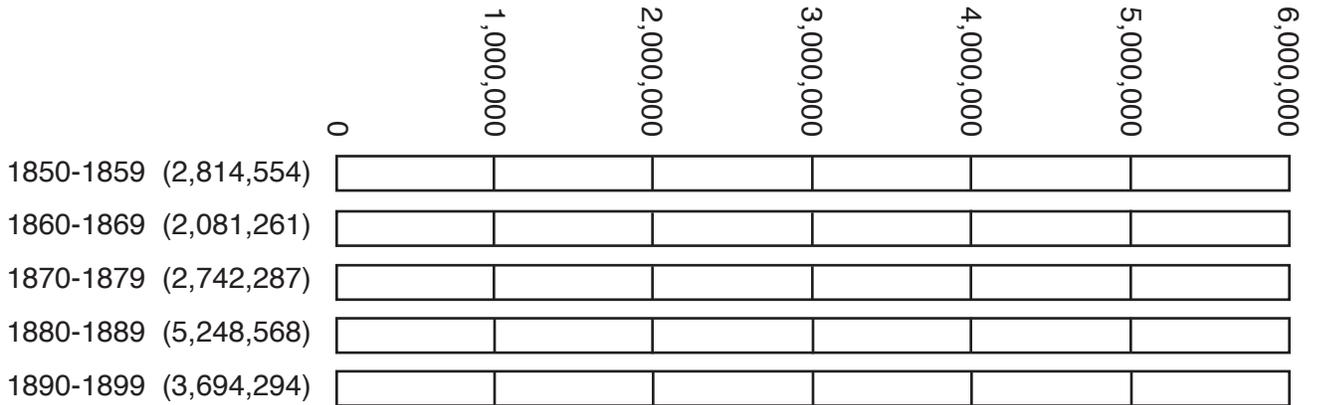
- 1850: 23,191,876
- 1860: 31,443,321
- 1870: 39,818,449
- 1880: 50,155,783
- 1890: 62,947,714
- 1900: 75,994,575



(2) Large numbers of workers were needed to keep up with the ever-increasing demand for manufactured goods. A steady stream of people left farming regions and moved to the cities to take jobs in factories. In 1850, 85% of the American people lived in rural areas, while only 15% lived in urban areas. But by 1900, the population had shifted so that 60% lived in rural areas and 40% in urban areas. Construct two circle graphs which show the shift of the population from rural to urban areas. Divide the circle graphs into "rural" and "urban" segments, and label them. Put the above mentioned percentages on the graphs.

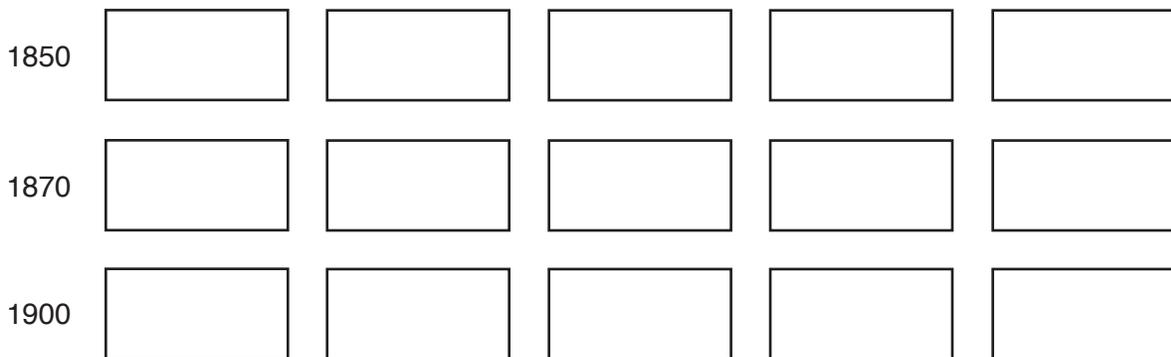


- (3) Over 16 million immigrants came to the United States between 1850 and 1900. Many took jobs in American industries. Shade the bar graph to show the number of immigrants who arrived in this country during each ten-year period.

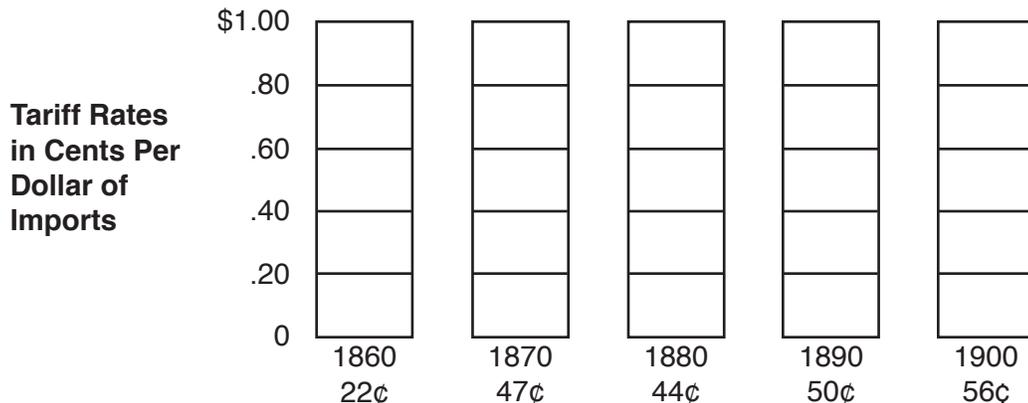


- (4) In 1850, about 1 million workers were involved in manufacturing in the United States. The number of industrial workers grew to 2 million in 1870, and 5 million by 1900. Make a pictograph which shows this increase in workers holding manufacturing jobs. For each 1 million industrial workers, fill in one box with a picture or symbol which represents a factory worker.

Workers in Manufacturing (Each symbol = 1 million workers.)



- (5) Congress helped American industries compete favorably against foreign manufacturers in the late 1800s. Protective tariffs were passed, which added between 22¢ and 56¢ to the cost of every dollar of imported goods. These tariff rates were among the highest in American history. Shade the bar graph to show the general increase in tariff duties between 1860 and 1900.



- (6) The expansion of the nation's rail system made it possible for manufacturers to sell products to a greater number of people across the country. It also made it easier and less expensive for manufacturers to get the raw materials needed to make finished goods. Put dots on the graph to show the increase in railroad mileage between 1850 and 1900. Draw lines to connect the dots.

Miles of Railroad Track in the U.S.

<u>1850</u> :	7,000
<u>1860</u> :	30,000
<u>1870</u> :	50,000
<u>1880</u> :	93,000
<u>1890</u> :	162,000
<u>1900</u> :	190,000

