**Chapter 13 & 14: Industry, Immigration, and Urbanization**

**American Studies II**

**Vocabulary for Chapters: (Must be defined)**

* (13) Entrepreneur, protective tariff, laissez faire, patent, suspension bridge, time zone, mass production, corporation, monopoly, trust, Social Darwinism, ICC, Sherman Antitrust Act, sweatshop, company town, collective bargaining, socialism, Knights of Labor, Haymarket Riot, Homestead Strike, and Pullman Strike
* (13) Thomas Edison, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Gompers, & Eugene Debs
* (14) “New” immigrant, steerage, Ellis Island, Angel Island, Americanization, “melting pot”, nativism, Chinese Exclusion Act, urbanization, skyscraper, mass transit, suburb, tenement, Gilded Age, and mass culture
* (14) Mark Twain, Joseph Pulitzer, and William Randolph Hearst

**Chapter 13 Section 1:** *Technology and Industrial Growth 436 – 442*

* *Section Focus Question:* How did industrialization and new technology affect the economy and society?
  1. How did the Civil War challenge industries? (436)
  2. The country’s growth was fueled by what? (436)
  3. What major industry grew rapidly after 1859? (437)
  4. What factors pushed many from their homelands to the US? (437)
  5. What did Alger’s novel stress? (437)
  6. What group fueled industrialization? (437)
  7. Government policies and a strong legal system provided what? (438)
  8. This transformed life? (438)
  9. What did Samuel Morse perfect? (439)
  10. What did Alexander Graham Bell patent? (439)
  11. What did strong steel make possible? (439)
  12. What was the name of the first ever suspension bridge? (439)
  13. Why were time zones created? (440)
  14. Why are Orville and Wilbur Wright significant? (440)
  15. This major invention played a vital role in transforming industries and businesses? (440)
  16. This famous national park was one of the first responses to environmental concerns (442)
* Reading/Short Clip on Thomas Edison

**Chapter 13 Section 2:** *The Rise of Big Business 443 – 449*

* *Section Focus Question:* How did big business shape the American economy in the late 1800s and early 1900s
  1. What is the difference between a monopoly and cartel? (444)
  2. What is the difference between horizontal integration and vertical integration? (445)
  3. Business mergers created what? (445)
  4. Capitalists became known as what two titles? (446)
  5. How did developing technology benefit the US? (446-447)
  6. What did William Graham Sumner declare? (447)
  7. Social Darwinism often fueled what? (448)
  8. What two regulations began a trend toward federal limitations on corporations’ power? (448)
* Read Andrew Carnegie’s *Wealth* together (449)
* Short Clips on Rockefeller and Carnegie

**Chapter 13 Section 3:** *The Organized Labor Movement 450 – 457*

* *Section Focus Question:* How did the rise of labor unions shape relations among workers, big business, and government?
  1. The industrial expansion brought what general improvements? (450)
  2. When it comes to jobs, who were the leading candidates? (450-451)
  3. Because the father and mother both had to work, who also began to work? (451)
  4. Describe company towns. What was the major problem? (451)
  5. How did Karl Marx expand on the ideas of socialism? Wrote? (453)
  6. Where did Terence V. Powderly become the mayor? (453)
  7. Who were the Pinkertons? (455)
  8. What did Eugene V. Debs believe industrial unions allow? (457)
  9. What trend did the Pullman Strike set? (457)
  10. Who were the Wobblies? (457)

***Quiz: There will be a quiz on Chapter 13…the date will be announced in class***

**Chapter 14 Section 1:** *The New Immigrants*

* *Section Focus Question:* Why did immigrants come to the United States, and what impact did they have upon society?
  1. Before the 1870s, the majority of immigrants had been what? Where were they from? (464)
  2. Who were the “new” immigrants? (464-465)
  3. What were push factors for immigrants? (465)
  4. What were pull factors for immigrants? (465)
  5. Describe the long journey immigrants faced. (466)
  6. What were the two immigrant islands? (466-467)
  7. Why was Angel Island more difficult to get through than Ellis Island? (467)
  8. Where did most new immigrants stay? (467)
  9. What group became targets for social and legal discrimination? (468)
  10. What major factor fueled resentment? (468)
  11. How did new immigrants face hostility? (468-469)
  12. How did immigrants transform American society? (469)

**Chapter 14 Section 2:** *Cities Expanded and Change*

* *Section Focus Question:* What challenges did city dwellers face, and how did they meet them?
  1. How opportunities for women dramatically expanded in urban areas? (473)
  2. What did cities offer? (473)
  3. What sparked a rural-to-urban migration? (474)
  4. As cities swelled, what did politicians and workers struggle to keep up with? (474)
  5. What did skyscrapers offer? (475)
  6. What emerged as a specialized career? (475)
  7. What city became the first to have a subway? (475)
  8. Why was city planning important? What design became big through the 1890s? (476)
  9. What did Frederick Law Olmsted do in Philadelphia? (476)
  10. What major problems were occurring in cities in the late nineteenth-century? (478)

**Chapter 14 Section 3:** *Social and Cultural Trends*

* *Section Focus Question:* What luxuries did cities offer the middle class?
  1. What is the Gilded Age? Why gilded? (480)
  2. What did Robert H. Macy open? (481)
  3. What did John Wanamaker do in Philadelphia? (481)
  4. Why was this era also called the Victorian Era? (481)
  5. This helped to create mass culture? (482)
  6. What did Pulitzer believe the job of a newspaper was? (483)
  7. What changed with education during this era? (483)
  8. What reformer sought to enhance student learning by introducing new teaching methods? (483)
  9. What is Coney Island? Why was this type of attraction important? (484)
  10. Why were sports important? (485)

***Test: There will be a test on Chapters 13 & 14…the date will be announced in class***