

Name:

Date:

How were transportation, production, and immigration related in the process known as industrialization?

Go To: <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/history/modules/mod19/imap.htm>

Read the Introduction.

Click Next.

What region has the most industrial development?

What types of products are manufactured in New York and Chicago?

What type of manufacturing is found in the South?

Click Next.

Compare the number of immigrants in states with and without manufacturing.

Click Next.

What areas have high concentrations of foreign born immigrants?

What areas have less than 10% immigrants?

What is the relationship between manufacturing centers and size of immigrant population?

Click.

Who is benefiting from established rail networks?

What economic impact does this have on various regions of the country?

Click Next

What geographic features influenced the location and growth of manufacturing centers?

What areas enjoyed low shipping cost? Had ready access to immigrants?

What natural barriers did railroads have to overcome?

Quiz

1. The region of the country with the most complete railroad network in 1890 was _____.

a. the Northeast

b. the South

c. the West

2. Most of the nation's manufacturing took place _____.

a. in cities

b. in mountain regions

c. near waterways

3. By 1910 the state with the highest concentration of immigrants was _____.

a. California

b. New York

c. Massachusetts

Responses to Industrialism

Go TO: <http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/historyonline/us26.cfm>

Directions: Read and Answer the Questions below.

1. On what grounds do critics complain about the emerging industrial order? How valid do you find their criticism?

2. What do the quotations suggest should be the proper role of government in the economy?

3. Is bigness in industry the result of manipulation or the natural workings of economic laws? Is bigness in industry bad and if so, why?

4. Big business's critics accused it of financial trickery, political corruption, the unscrupulous exercise of monopoly power, inhumanity toward labor, and disregard for the consumer. Defenders stressed big business's innovations--economies of scale, vertical and horizontal integration, rationalization of American industry, technical innovation, and promotion of efficient organization, capitalization, and research. Which argument do you find more persuasive?

**Industrialization
The Growth of Industry**

1. Why do you think the size of industrial establishments grew after the Civil War?

2. What difference might this make to the lives of employees?

1. Why do you think industrial output increased so rapidly in the late 19th century?

2. Which increased more rapidly--value added per worker in agricultural or in manufacturing and mining? Why?

1. In what sense is the United States an industrial nation by 1900?

2. What public policy implications might this have?

American Labor

1. Describe the general trend in the wages of American workers.

2. When did wages rise most rapidly? Most slowly?

1. When was labor unrest greatest?

2. During what periods did the number of strikes rise most rapidly?

Changing Living Standards

1. How did the standard of living of American and German workers compare in 1900?

2. Who in your view is better off and by how much?

3. Is a typical poor family today materially better off than a typical American family in 1900? If not, why not?

4. How have expenditures and diet changed over time?

The Gospel of Wealth

1. How does wealth come about, according to the quotations--by exploitation or by the virtues of patience and frugality?

2. What is the role of the entrepreneur in promoting economic development? in helping the poor and disadvantaged? What are the business leader's social responsibilities, if any?

3. How is economic inequality explained?

4. Can the private sector be trusted to serve the public interest?