

Unit 2, Activity 1, Key Concepts Chart

Key Concepts Chart (Emerging Industrial Giant)

Key Concept	+	?	-	Explanation	Extra Information
laissez-faire policy				<i>Policy that the government should leave the economy alone and companies should operate without government interference.</i>	<i>French term for leave alone.</i>
monopoly				<i>A business that has complete control of an industry</i>	<i>Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company monopolized the oil industry</i>
Bessemer process					
electricity					
telephone					
expansion of railroads					
mass production					
assembly line					
corporations					
horizontal integration					
vertical integration					
monopolies					
trusts					
Industrial giants					robber barons vs. captains of industry

Unit 2, Activity 1, Key Concepts Chart

Key Concept	+	?	-	Explanation	Extra Information
Andrew Carnegie					
John D. Rockefeller					
J. P. Morgan					
Standard Oil Company					
Carnegie Steel					
“new” immigrants					“new” immigrants were from Eastern and Southern Europe
“old” immigrants					“old” immigrants were from Northern and Western Europe
push and pull factors of immigration					
Angel Island					
Ellis Island					
assimilation					
ghettos					
settlement houses (Hull House)					
tenement housing					
political machines					Boss William Tweed, Tammany Hall

Unit 2, Activity 1, Key Concepts Chart

Key Concept	+	?	-	Explanation	Extra Information
Sherman Anti-Trust Act					
Clayton Anti-Trust Act					
Federal Reserve Act					
Social Darwinism					
labor unions					Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Industrial Workers of the World
labor strikes					Great Railroad Strike of 1877, Homestead Strike, Pullman Strike
Haymarket Square Riot					
child labor					
working conditions					
Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire					
Socialist Party					

Unit 2, Activity 2, Laissez-Faire Policy

Laissez-Faire Policy Process Guide

Effects of the government's laissez-faire policy in the United States:

Impact on business consolidations and monopolies:

Impact on horizontal integration:

Impact on vertical integration:

Impact on the economy of the United States:

Unit 2, Activity 3, Business Consolidations

Business Consolidations Word Grid

Characteristics	Horizontal Consolidation	Vertical Consolidation
Companies doing the same thing merge to consolidate resources and drive competitors out of business.		
Company merges with or takes over suppliers or customers.		
Company has full control of the supply chain.		
Company's goal is to consolidate similar businesses and monopolize the entire industry.		
Companies in a supply chain are united through a common owner.		
Merging of firms controlling the same critical stage of production.		
Merging of companies controlling different stages of production.		
Main goal of the merger is to monopolize the industry.		

Unit 2, Activity 4, Industrial Giants

Industrial Giants Split-page Notes

<u>Date:</u>	Topic: The Industrial Giants
<p><u>Impact on American Society</u></p> <p>Andrew Carnegie</p> <p>J.P. Morgan</p> <p>John D. Rockefeller</p> <p>Cornelius Vanderbilt</p> <p><u>Why did some people refer to them as “Robber Barons”?</u></p> <p><u>Why did some people refer to them as “Captains of Industry”?</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>He built the first U.S. steel factories to use the Bessemer process to mass produce steel.</i>

Unit 2, Activity 5, Innovations and Advances

Innovations and Advances Split-page Notes

Area of Innovation: Farming	Topic: Innovations and Advances
New and improved farming devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>grain drill (1874)</i>• <i>barbed wire (1874)</i>• <i>steam powered threshers (1875)</i>• <i>gasoline powered tractors (1889)</i>• <i>corn husker (1894)</i>
Describe how these innovations aided farmers.	
Explain how these innovations increased production.	
Analyze the economic impact of these new and improved farming devices.	
Describe the effect that these innovations had on American society.	

Unit 2, Activity 6, Henry Ford: From Model A to Model T

Henry Ford: From Model A to Model T Split-page Notes

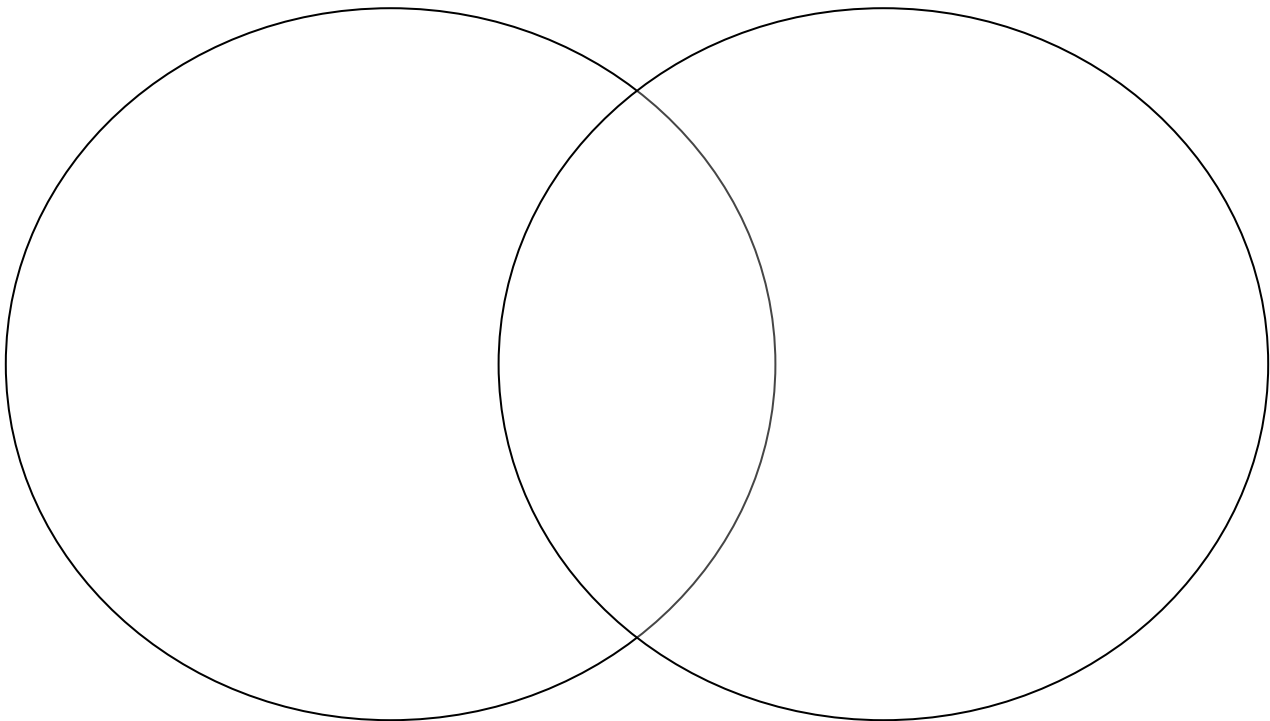
Questions:	Answers:
What type of childhood did Henry Ford have that inspired him to create a horseless carriage?	
When did Henry Ford begin making cars?	

Unit 2, Activity 7, Old vs. New Immigration Word Grid

Immigration	Old Immigrants	New Immigrants
Entered United States before 1890		
Entered United States after 1890		
Attracted the promise of a new life		
Majority of immigrants came from Western and Northern Europe (Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany)		
Majority of immigrants came from Eastern and Southern Europe (Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia)		
Attracted by religious and political freedoms, jobs, and available land		
Escaping poverty, famine, land shortages, religious (pogroms) and political persecution		

Old

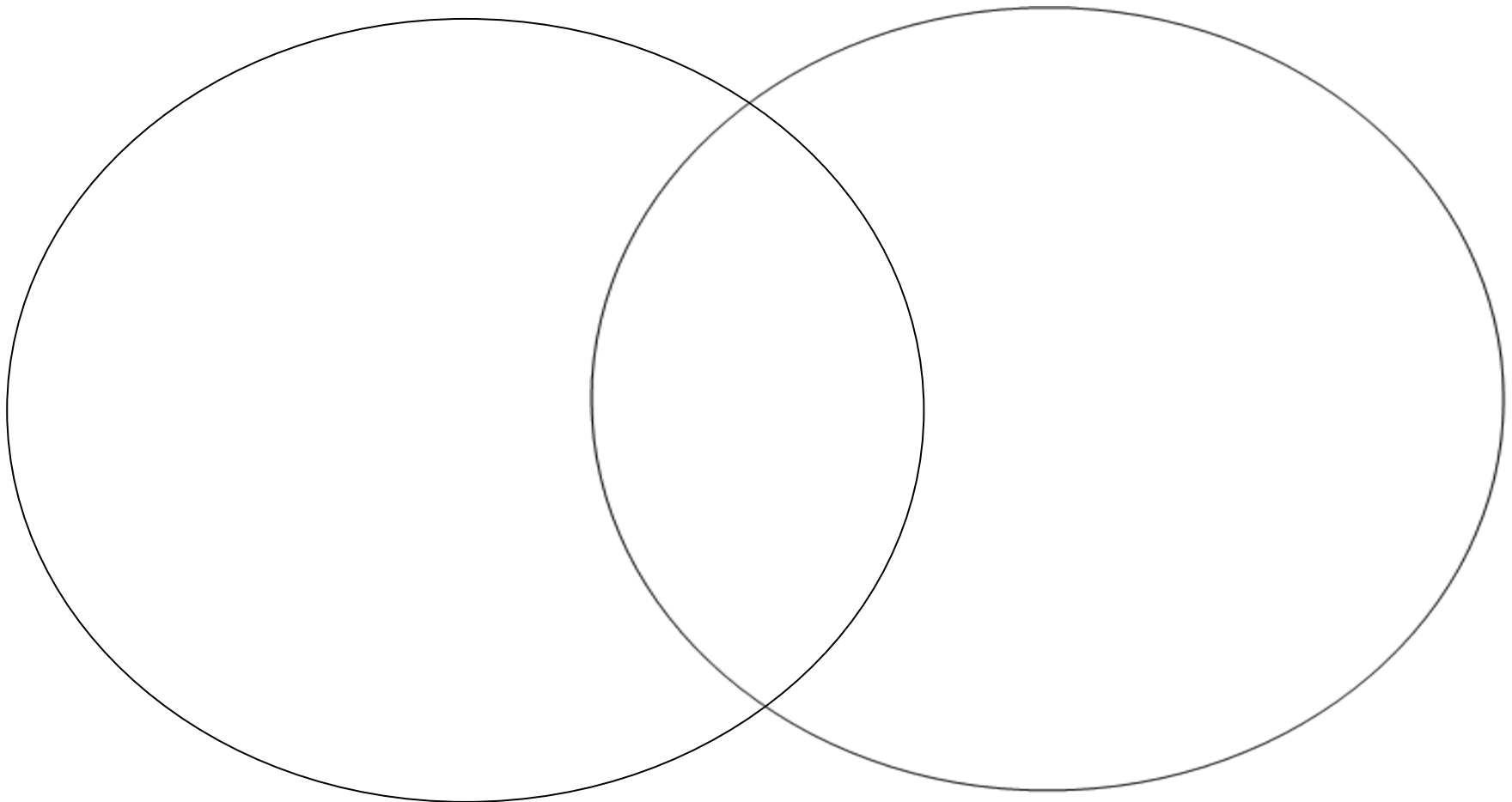
New



Unit 2, Activity 8, Immigration Reception Centers

Ellis Island

Angel Island



Unit 2, Activity 9, Urban Opportunities

Urban Opportunities Process Guide

Reasons that millions of people moved to the cities:

- a. Immigrants:
- b. Rural emigrants:

Areas of the country that saw the greatest growth:

Workplaces that needed millions of workers who lived close by:

Results of the rapid urbanization:

Unit 2, Activity 10, Ghettos and Tenements

Ghettos and Tenements Sensory Images

Sights	Sounds	Smells	Tastes	Touch

Unit 2, Activity 11, Horatio Alger Novel Summary

Horatio Alger Novel Summary Split-page Notes

Date:	Title of the Horatio Alger Novel :
What is the plot of the Horatio Alger novel?	
What words or phrases were used that would be considered uncommon today or would mean something different?	
How would you explain the novel summary to someone who was completely unfamiliar with it?	
Explain how the main character rises to good fortune.	
List examples of struggles that the main character endured.	

Unit 2, Activity 12, Goals and Queries for QtC

Goals and Queries for Questioning the Content

Goal	Query
Initiate discussion	What is the content about? What is the overall message? What is being talked about?
Focus on content's message	It says this, but what does it mean? Why was the word used?
Link information earlier?	How does that connect with what was said earlier? What information has been added here that connects or fits in with _____?
Identify problems with understanding	Does that make sense? Is this explained clearly? Why or why not? What do we need to figure out or find out?
Encourage students to refer to the text to find support for interpretations and answers to questions	Did the content tell me that? Did the source provide the answer to that?

Unit 2, Activity 13, Reform Legislation

Reform Legislation 1870-1920

Act	Important Information	Government's Response
Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)	<i>Company had to interfere with "restraint of trade" Act was weakly worded and hard to enforce</i>	<i>Laissez-faire attitude Placate growing dissention</i>
Clayton Act (1914)		
Federal Reserve Act (1913)		

Unit 2, Activity-Specific Assessment, Activity 4, Industrial Giants

Industrial Giant	Industry Controlled	Impact of the Industry on Society	Other Important Information Learned
Andrew Carnegie			
J.P. Morgan			
John D. Rockefeller			
Cornelius Vanderbilt			

Unit 2, Activity-Specific Assessment, Activity 8, RAFT Interview

Immigrant Interview RAFT

Role	Audience	Format	Topic
Regional newspaper reporter in the 1890s	Subscribers	Newspaper article	Interview with an immigrant at Ellis Island or Angel Island

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