Chapter 20
Industrialization and Immigration
1860-1914

Essential Question: What was the impact of immigration and industrialization in the United States?

Goal: Students will be able to identify and analyze the impact of immigration and industrialization in the United States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I am able to identify, analyze &amp; explain how immigration and industrialization changed the U.S. in creative and interesting ways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I am able to identify and analyze how immigration and industrialization changed the U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I am able to identify and analyze a couple of examples of how immigration and industrialization changed the U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>With help, I am able to identify a couple of examples of how immigration and industrialization changed the U.S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Student Name________________
Period_____ Teacher__________________
Test Date___________________________
20-1 Vocabulary

Lewis Latimer
Corporation

Thomas Edison
Monopoly

Alexander Graham Bell
Trust

Gilded Age
Business Cycle

John D. Rockefeller
Shareholder

Robber Baron
Depression

Andrew Carnegie
Patents

20-1 Notes: Make notes listing the main ideas & supporting details for events in this section.

New inventions cause many changes

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

The US has abundant natural resources such as:

1.
2.
3.
4.

Industries that depend on natural resources use new inventions to ______ production.

The Industrial Revolution Continues

Businesses become corporations and attract investment capital ($$$).

Some industries become dominated by ______.

New ______________ steel process makes steel stronger & less expensive. It is used to create:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
20-1 Notes: Make notes listing the main ideas for events in this section.

John D. Rockefeller gets rich by building a monopoly in the ________ industry.

Economic Growth Brings Wealth & Poverty

“Robber Barons” show off by building ____________________________

“Robber Barons” also show off wealth by ____________________________

Business Cycle examples:

Gilded Age examples:

20-1 Questions

What new inventions changed life in the 1800s?

How did new technology affect industrial growth?

How did corporations affect business competition?

How are corporations different from privately-owned businesses?

What inequalities emerged in the late 19th century?

How did the growth in population and immigration affect industrial growth in the United States?
20-2 Vocabulary:

- Ellis Island
- Angel Island
- Melting Pot
- Assimilation
- Chinese Exclusion Act
- Jane Addams
- Hull House
- Social Gospel Movement
- Tammany Hall
- Urbanization
- Sweatshop
- Tenements
- Slum
- Political Machine

20-2 Notes: Take notes listing effects for each of the events in this section.

Cause:
Industrialization changes cities

| Effect: |
| Effect: |
| Effect: |
| Effect: |
| Effect: |
20-2 Questions:
How did industry and new inventions change society?

Why did Chinese immigrants leave China?

Who were the new immigrants and where did they settle in the United States?

What did native-born Americans fear about immigration?

What problems were caused by urbanization?
Ch.20-Industrialization and Immigration, Section 3—Discrimination Against African-Americans  p.650-655

20-3 Vocabulary:
Jim Crow                       W.E.B. Du Bois

Segregation                  NAACP

Ida B. Wells             Literacy

_Plessy v. Ferguson_           Lynch

Booker T. Washington

20-3 Notes: What facts from the reading help draw the following conclusions?

**Fact:** Racism against Afr-Ams dates back to slavery.

**Fact:** (Reconstruction’s failure)

**Fact:** (Jim Crow Laws)

**Fact:** (voting rights)

Racism causes discrimination
20-3 Notes: What facts from the reading help draw the following conclusions?

**Racism causes discrimination**

- **Fact:** Afr-Ams are lynched from 1885 to 1900.
- **Fact:** (Ida B. Wells)
- **Fact:** (Springfield, IL)
- **Fact:** (Plessy v. Ferguson)

**African-Americans organize**

- **Fact:** W.E.B. Du Bois is the 1st Afr-Am to receive a doctorate from Harvard University.
- **Fact:** (DuBois’s Talented Tenth)
- **Fact:** (Booker T. Washington’s Tuskegee Institute)
- **Fact:** (NAACP)

(Washington’s Atlanta Compromise)
20-3 Questions:
How did racism affect African-Americans?

What effect did the U.S. Supreme Court’s ruling on Plessy v. Ferguson have on segregation laws?

What two approaches did African-American leaders take in the face of segregation?

How did Ida Wells lead the fight against lynching?

How do you think the Jim Crow laws and the Ku Klux Klan kept African-Americans from claiming their rights as American citizens?

Ch.20 Industrialization and Immigration, Section 4: The Labor Movement p. 656-661
20-4 Vocabulary:
Knights of Labor Homestead Strike

Socialism Pullman Strike

Haymarket Affair Eugene V. Debs

Samuel Gompers Anarchist

American Federation of Labor (AFL)
20-4 Notes: Take notes listing causes and effects for the event in this section.

20-4 Questions
Why did workers organize?

How did business leaders react to workers’ demands?

What new problems and opportunities developed as America became an industrial power?

Why do you think the government usually sided with industry in its struggle with early labor unions?
Leaders want immigrants to learn English & citizenship.

Mass culture changes and has more consumer spending and leisure time.
20-5 Questions:
What caused education and publishing to expand?

How did Americans spend their leisure time in the late 1800s?

How did urbanization change leisure activities?

What were the connections between newspapers, advertising, and mass culture?

What new problems and opportunities developed as the U.S. became an industrial power?

Final Review: Prepare a thinking map for an essay that answers the question, “What was the impact of immigration and industrialization in the United States?”

Introduction:

1st Supporting Detail: **Political**

2nd Supporting Detail: **Economic**

3rd Supporting Detail: **Social**

Evidence:

Evidence:

Evidence:

Conclusion: