**American Industrialization (Ch 13) Review**

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| **Sec 1**-patent-Edwin Drake-Thomas Edison-Samuel Morse-Alexander Graham Bell-transcontinental railroad-time zones-Bessemer process-mass production-consolidation | **Sec 2**-economies of scale-horizontal consolidation-Andrew Carnegie-vertical consolidation-John D. Rockefeller-trust/monopoly-Sherman Antitrust Act | **Sec 3**-division of labor-Frederick Winslow Taylor-Jacob Riis | **Sec 4**-socialism-collective bargaining-industrial union-Knights of Labor: Terence Powderly -American Federation of Labor: Samuel Gompers-International Workers of the World (IWW)/ “Wobblies”-anarchist-Eugene V. Debs-Haymarket Riot-Homestead Strike-Pullman Strike |

**Ch 13: American Industrialization**

 **Sec 1: A Technological Revolution**

* What effect did the following innovators have on the development of American technological development: Drake, Edison, Westinghouse, Morse, Bell, Bessemer
* How did advances in electric power and communication affect life for people and businesses?
* What effects did the development of railroads have on industrial growth?
* Why did time zones become necessary at this moment in American history?
* For what reasons was the Transcontinental Railroad a significant achievement?

**Sec 2: Growth of Big Business**

* Why and how were American industrialists in the late 1800s called both “robber barons” and “captains of industry”?
* Compare Carnegie’s “Gospel of Wealth” philosophy to the idea of Social Darwinism.
* Compare Carnegie’s strategy for building his big business to Rockefeller’s: explain horizontal and vertical integration.
* Why did the government find it necessary to create the Sherman Antitrust Act? What was its purpose? Was it effective?

**Sec 3: Industrialization and Workers**

* What factors led to the growing American work force between 1860 and 1900?
* What was factory work like at the turn of the century?
* For what reasons did Americans leave the rural areas to go live in urban settings and work factory jobs?
* Who was Frederick Winslow Taylor and what was the purpose of his “Principles of Scientific Management”? What effect did it have?
* What effect did division of labor have on production?... on factory workers?
* Why was it necessary for entire families to work?

**Sec 4: The Great Strikes**

* What were the goals of the early labor unions in the US?
* Why did Eugene V. Debs organize the American Railway Union?
* What is Socialism and why was the idea gaining popularity in America at this time?
* What was the specific Purpose of: The Knights of Labor, The American Federation of Labor, Industrial Workers of the World.
* What caused and what was the outcome of the: Great Railroad Strike of 1877, Haymarket Riot of 1886, The Homestead Strike, The Pullman Strike