**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