

## MODULE 2. INDUSTRIALIZATION pdf

### 1: Theme 6 - AP Human Geography

*View Notes - Module 2 Study Notes from HISTORY N/A at South Broward High School. Industrialization Changes America 1. Vocabulary Bessemer process a method of removing impurities from pig iron to.*

Industrialization, Urbanization, and Immigration Business and industrialization centered on the cities. The ever increasing number of factories created an intense need for labor, convincing people in rural areas to move to the city, and drawing immigrants from Europe to the United States. As a result, the United States transformed from an agrarian to an urban nation, and the demographics of the country shifted dramatically. Immigration Roughly 10 million European immigrants settled in the U. Nearly all of these immigrants were from northern and western Europe, which was the traditional point of origin for European immigrants to the United States. During the 1850s, though, new immigrants began to come to the United States: Greeks, Slavs, Armenians, and Jews from various countries. While the West also experienced an influx of European immigrants, it mostly attracted immigrants from China. Lured by the prospect of earning money by working on the expanding western railroad system, many Chinese immigrants settled in California. Many immigrants found the transition to American life difficult, despite their efforts to ease the transition by founding churches and charity organizations. Often poor, immigrants lived in dirty, crowded conditions and worked unskilled jobs in potentially dangerous factories. More than 100,000 injuries to workers were reported each year in the 1850s and 1860s. In the presidential election of 1892, both major party platforms included anti-immigration measures, and in 1892 Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, placing a ten-year ban on Chinese immigration. One such feature was the spread of tenements, which were narrow four- or five-story buildings with few windows, limited plumbing and electricity, and tiny rooms often packed with people, mostly blacks and immigrants. Tenements were the main housing available in slums and ghettos, the segregated communities into which blacks and immigrants were forced by poverty, prejudice, even law. These ghettos fostered disease, high infant mortality, and horrific levels of pollution, and were often the site of racial and ethnic strife. While tenements housed the poor, plush areas arose to house the rich. Developments sprung up around many of the major cities, their cleanliness and preservation of green spaces a sharp contrast to the cities they abutted. Electric streetcars, commuter trains, and trolleys ferried these inhabitants to and from their city jobs. Machine Politics Local politics during this era were marked by machine politics, so called because the system and the party, rather than individuals, held power. In virtually every region of the U. These bosses often controlled the jobs of thousands of city workers and influenced the activities of schools, hospitals, and other city-run services. Presidents The presidents of this period were generally weak, pro-business, and never served more than one term in office with the exception of Grover Cleveland, who served two non-consecutive terms. None of these presidents are terribly important in terms of the test, though it is helpful to have a general sense of the politics of the nation during the period. We have included a quick overview of each administration so you can keep track of all the political turnover. James Garfield, elected in 1880, was fatally shot four months after taking office. Grover Cleveland served as president from 1897 to 1901. He pushed for a reduction of tariffs, and, in 1897, he signed the Interstate Commerce Act into law. Benjamin Harrison was president from 1889 to 1893. A pro-business Republican, he supported high protective tariffs, and brought about a severe economic depression beginning in 1893. Grover Cleveland won a second term from 1901 to 1909. He is the only president to serve two terms out of sequence. His second term was dominated by efforts to deal with the economic depression that started in 1893, under Benjamin Harrison. The Struggles of Farmers Farmers found themselves on the bottom rungs of the economic ladder after the Civil War. They struggled to pay off mounting debts as land prices rose but crop prices plummeted. Struggling farmers demanded help from state and federal governments. When this relief did not come, Midwestern farmers banded together to form the Grange in 1827. By 1875, the Grange had more than 1 million members. The Grange offered farmers education and fellowship through biweekly social functions, at which farmers shared their grievances and discussed agricultural and political reforms. To increase farm profits, Grangers negotiated deals with machinery companies and set up cooperatives and grain storage facilities. They also fought against railroad companies for hiking prices for short-distance shipment. The efforts of the Grange played a big role in the

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passage of the Interstate Commerce Act. Beginning as a local phenomenon in Texas in the late 1880s, alliances spread throughout the South and Northwest, and by 1890, boasted a membership of 1 million. The alliances proved to be powerful political forces. Alliance-supported candidates did well throughout the Great Plains and South in the elections of 1890. The Populist Party supported policies that would create inflation, making debts easier to pay off and raising crop prices. However, the Panic of 1893 gave the Populists new life. In the three years after 1893, unemployment soared, worker strikes spread, and support for the Populist Party grew. Morgan and other powerful industrialists to bail out the U.S. The Populists portrayed Cleveland as a pro-business Republican who neglected the poor, and they began rallying for the next election. Republicans backed William McKinley, who ran on a pro-business platform and supported high protective tariffs. Six years earlier, as a Representative in Congress, McKinley had engineered the passage of the McKinley Tariff, a protective tariff that raised the price of imports by nearly 50 percent. By doing so, he gained the support of business interests. Boosted by this business backing and the enormous contributions from the industrialists J. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller, McKinley won the election against Bryan.

### 2: Unit 1: Industrial Revolution - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*-West was the most urban region -The lure of open land, farming, and remote mines scattered people throughout the West. -Internal migration increased with rapidly expanding regional railway networks.*

### 3: SparkNotes: SAT Subject Test: U.S. History: Industrialization, Urbanization, and Immigration

*Industrialization Changes America Category North South West Midwest Social Political Economic Or Type Of Economy Population Change Transportation.*

### 4: U.S. History "Segment 1 (1870s to 1900s)" | Vermont Virtual Learning Cooperative

*Unit 2 notes (industrialization and immigration) 1. U.S. HISTORY UNIT 2 - INDUSTRIALIZATION and IMMIGRATION Section 1 - Immigration through THE "NEW IMMIGRATION" of the LATE 19th century - During the 17th and most of the 18th centuries, most immigrants coming to America had been from northern and western Europe - countries such as England, France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.*

### 5: Module 3: Industrialization - MR. COLLINS CLASS WEBSITE

*Reading Objectives for American Yawp, Chapter 16, Sections I - IV In your textbook reading this week, there are three major issues to consider. As you read, look for the answers to the questions listed below.*

### 6: Course: United States History v12 (GS)

*Start studying Module 3 Industrialization. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.*

### 7: Industrialization Changes America by Kayla Russell on Prezi

*Company Logo by Gabriella Di Piazza Industrialization Changes America Instructions The Second Industrial Revolution affected the regions of the United States differently.*

### 8: Industrialization Questions for Tests and Worksheets

*2. Industrialization and Urbanization. The Industrial Age, Immigration and Urban Life, The Industrial Age, Dreamers.*

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### 9: Industrialization Changes America by Gabriella Di Piazza on Prezi

*The Second Industrial Revolution was another great leap forward in technology and society. New innovations in steel production, petroleum and electricity led to the introduction of public.*

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