

Oliver S.S. News

Social Studies 8 - Unit 2: Industrial Revolution

What's Happening

- Map Quiz - 10/9 & 10/31
- Vocab Quiz Unit 2 - 10/22
- EQ Quiz Unit 2 - 11/8
- Project Unit 2 - 10/18

A Note From Mrs. Oliver

- Check out our Class Website

www.voliverushistory.weebly.com

Colgate Tutoring
Every Tuesday & Thursday
3:00pm-4:45pm
Late Bus Provided

A Peek At What We Are Learning

Vocabulary & EQS Content and grade level vocab & the overall topics for the unit.

Map Quiz United States Map & State Abbreviations

Assessment All Quizzes & Tests have opportunities for completing corrections and retesting.

CRQ's New York State Social Studies Framework

Project PBL SWAY - Captain or Robber?

Monday

After School
Until 3:00pm

Tuesday

After School
Until 4:45pm

Wednesday

Not Available

Thursday

After School
Until 3:00pm

Friday

After School
Until 3:00pm

Unit 2

Vocab & EQ

Vocabulary Terms

- **Americanization** – taking on the characteristics of the American society and discontinuing previous culture or heritage
- **American Federation of Labor** – AFL only allows skilled workers led by Samuel Gompers and used collective bargaining.
- **Anarchist** – person who opposes all forms of government
- **Asian Immigrants** – from china and japan
- **Assembly line** – a manufacturing method in which a product is put together as it moves along a belt. Used mainly by automotive industry.
- **Assimilation** – process of becoming part of another culture
- **Captain of industry** – Industry leader who used their wealth and success to promote the growth of society
- **Chinese exclusion act 1882** - excluded Chinese immigrants from becoming laborers in the United States by not allowing Chinese immigrants in who could not read and write their own language.
- **Collective Bargaining** – union negotiates with management for all of the workers as a whole, for better pay and working conditions.
- **Compulsory education** – requirement that children attend school up to a certain age for a certain amount of time every year
- **Corporations** – business owned by many investors
- **Entrepreneur** – someone who sets up a new business to make a profit
- **Free enterprise** – the system in which privately owned businesses compete freely.
- **Knights of Labor** – Refused to use strikes, elected Terrance Powderly, offered to include all workers both skilled and unskilled

Essential Questions

What conditions spurred the growth of industry?

- The discovery of valuable resources like oil, steel, & coal fed a growth of industry
- Inventions such as the electric light, telephone, and automobile changed the way people in cities and surrounding areas lived
- The creation of the assembly line revolutionized businesses and increased production

How did big business change the workplace and give rise to labor unions?

- Industrial growth gave rise to new forms of business such as corporations and trusts
- Increased number of women and children that were paid less often worked hazardous jobs and had no schooling.
- Harsh working conditions led to the formation of labor unions

Unit 2

Vocab & EQ

Vocabulary Terms

- **Monopoly** - company that controls most of all business in a particular industry
- **Nativism** – sought to perverse the united states for native born American citizens and argued that immigrants couldn't assimilate due to language, religion and custom barriers
- **New Immigrants** – from southern and eastern Europe and had little experience living in democracy or cities. Usually catholic or Jewish from Italy Poland Russia and Greece
- **Old Immigrants** – protestants from northern and western Europe, most spoke English and had experience in democracy
- **Patent** – a document giving someone the sole right to make and sell an invention
- **Settlement house** – created by Jane Addams as a way to offer help to the urban poor, worked to improve conditions for men women and children
- **Social Darwinism** – Survival of the fittest – used to justify limiting competition
- **Trust** – group of corporations run by single board of directors
- **Tenements** – buildings divided into many tiny apartments – often referred to as slums
- **Urbanization** – rapid growth of the city populations

Essential Questions

- **What were the causes and effects of the expansion of the railroad network in the USA from 1860-1890?**
 - Technological advances led to expanses westward and the integration of cities
 - The transportation systems enabled people to live in one part of a city and work in another
- **How was the experience of immigrants impacted during the industrial revolution?**
 - 25 million immigrants entered the United States between 1865-1915
 - The work of immigrants contributed to the growth of the American economy
 - Immigrants were exposed to prejudice and bias as a new wave of nativists sought to limit immigration
- **What were the causes and effects of the rapid growth of city populations?**
 - People migrated to cities to find jobs
 - African Americans from the south and immigrants sought a better life and headed to the cities
 - Rapid urbanization created problems such as poor housing and sanitation
 - Education expanded in response to the needs of industry and more people learned to read as a result & newspapers boomed.