**THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

 The Industrial Revolution began in England during the mid-1700s. Machines were invented to do work formerly done by hand. Factories were built to manufacture goods previously made in people’s homes. The use of machines and factories spread to the United States in the 1790s and early 1800s. During this period, American manufacturing increased while dependence on England’s products decreased.

 The New England states became the center of a fast-growing textile industry. In the South, cotton production multiplied as a result of Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin. Other industries gradually appeared in the years prior to the Civil War. Roads, canals, and railroads were built to move products from one part of the country to another. More and more people left their farms and moved to the cities, where they took jobs in factories.

 None of these changes, however, matched the dramatic advances in industry, technology, and the economy during the fifty years following the Civil War. This period was known as America’s “Second Industrial Revolution.” The questions which follow are about important events and developments that occurred during these years. Answer each question in 25-50 words.

1. After the Civil War, the South’s economy no longer depended so much on cotton and tobacco production. Other industries developed: textiles in North Carolina; iron and steel in Alabama; coal in West Virginia; lumber in Louisiana; citrus fruits and vegetables in Florida; oil in Texas and Oklahoma; and chemicals in Louisiana, Texas, and Florida. The term “New South” began to be used to describe the Southern states. **What do you think this term meant?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Charles Goodyear made one of industry’s most important discoveries. For centuries, raw India rubber was regarded as a useless substance which would become brittle in cold weather and sticky when it was hot. But Goodyear found that by adding sulfur to the raw rubber and heating the mixture, a new material could be produced which would not be affected by temperature changes. He had discovered a process called “vulcanization.” Later, when automobiles were invented, vulcanization made it possible to manufacture rubber tires, which made travel faster and safer. During the many years of experiments leading to his discovery, Goodyear often found himself in debt. To continue his work, he borrowed money from friends, sold his furniture, and once sold his children’s school books. On several occasions, he served time in jail because of the money he owed people. Some of Goodyear’s experiments, in fact, were carried on in jail. People laughed at him when he walked through town wearing things he had made from the raw India rubber. One person described him this way: “If you see a man with an India rubber cap, an India rubber coat, India rubber shows, and an India rubber purse in his pocket with not a cent in it, that is Charles Goodyear.” Like many inventors and scientists, Goodyear possessed determination as well a intelligence. **In your opinion, which is more important in making discoveries – determination or intelligence? Why?**

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1. Until the latter half of the 1800s, oil was considered to be a harmful substance which seeped onto land surfaces and into streams and water supplies. Quacks, persons who pretended t o have a medical background, bottled the oil and sold it as a cure for physical ailments. Eventually, scientists found that kerosene was a product of petroleum. Kerosene proved to be a better source of light than candles or whale oil. This created a demand for petroleum, and led to the drilling of the first oil well by Edwin Drake near Titusville, Pennsylvania. Because automobiles had not yet been invented, gasoline – a by-product of petroleum – was considered worthless and was thrown away. Many people competed to gain control of the new oil industry. Using both business skill and ruthless tactics, John D. Rockefeller established a monopoly in the petroleum industry. His Standard Oil Company grew to be worth an estimated $1 billion. In his, half his money - $500 million – was given to worthwhile causes. **If you had been John D. Rockefeller, would you have given away millions of dollars? If yes, to what causes would you have given the money? If no, what would you have had with the money?**

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1. While John D. Rockefeller gained control of the petroleum industry, a Scottish immigrant named Andrew Carnegie dominated American steel production. His Carnegie Steel Company, which later became U.S. Steel Corporation, earned a half billion dollars. Like Rockefeller, he gave away a sizable part of his fortune. A total of $350 million was donated to build libraries, promote education, support world peace, and help needy Americans. **Carnegie believed in hard work and self-improvement. He once said that a man who dies rich “dies disgraced.” What do you think he meant by this?**

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1. The telephone was invented in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell. It replaced Samuel Morse’s telephones were coming into common use in homes as well as businesses. Many adjustments were made to improve the quality of the earliest models. Here is one man’s description of the first telephones in America: “You would talk into a funnel-shaped contrivance, and then place it against your ear to get the returning message. In order to make yourself heard, you would have to shout like a sea captain at the height of a storm. More than the speakers’ voices would come over the wire. It seemed to have become the playground of a million devils; moaning, shrieking, mutterings, and noises of all kinds would interrupt the flow of speech.” **Once telephones were improved, in what ways do you think were of help to American businesses?**

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1. When Thomas A. Edison was a young boy in school, he was considered to be a “backward” student with little ability. For this reason, his formal schooling lasted only three months. He then stayed home, where lessons were taught by his mother. Despite these beginnings, Edison eventually became America’s greatest inventor. At age 21, he invented and patented an electric vote counter. It was the first of more than 1,000 inventions made during his lifetime. Edison’s most famous inventions were the light bulb, phonograph, and microphone. **Edison said his success came from “two percent inspiration and ninety-eight percent perspiration.” What do you think he meant by this?**

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1. Several Americans in the 1890s were trying to build a successful automobile. The more famous of these were Charles Duryea and Henry Ford. Duryea’s first car traveled at only one speed – 7 miles per hour – and was brought to a stop by shutting of the gas. Because it often broke down, Duryea commented, “I spent more time under the vehicle than in it.” Henry Ford’s first automobile, like Duryea’s, looked similar to a carriage without a horse. This prompted many people to call the invention a “horseless carriage.” Other names used to describe the first cars were “motor carriage,” “motor vehicle,” “steam carriage,” and “pleasure automobile.” Ford’s first car, which moved along on bicycle tires, had two speeds – 0 and 20 miles per hour. Within a few years, Ford began manufacturing hundreds and then thousands of cars. Owners of these early automobiles had to wear special coats and goggles to protect themselves when traveling over dusty roads. There were no gas stations or repair shops. **Bystanders along streets and roads could often be heard shouting the words. “Get a horse!” What do you believe they meant by this?**

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1. In 1903, the Wright Brothers – Wilbur and Orville – tested the first successful airplane on sand dunes near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The plane made of wood and wire, went to 120 feet in 12 seconds on its first flight. Man’s long time dream of flying had finally been realized. Suppose man had not been able to build a machine which could fly. How would life be different today without airplanes?

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1. The term “mass production” refers to the making of a large number of products quickly and cheaply. When Henry Ford began manufacturing automobiles, he found that it would be too time-consuming and expensive for one man to build the entire car. So he used an “assembly line” to manufacture his “Model Ts.” At one end of the factory, an auto frame began moving along a conveyor belt, which carried the frame past a line of workers. Each worker added or tightened a part as the vehicle moved by. Having each worker perform a particular job was called “division of labor.” All parts put on the vehicle were identical, or “standardized,” parts. When the automobile reached the end of the assembly line, it was ready to drive. **Briefly explain two advantages of mass production methods of manufacturing.**

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1. As more and more factories appeared in the United States, workers began forming labor unions. The first large-scale unions were the Knights of Labor, organized by Uriah S. Stephens in 1869, and the American Federation of Labor, founded by Samuel Gompers in 1886. **What do you suppose might have been three demands of workers who belonged to these early unions?**

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