The History Success Kit. High School History Resources for the Ohio Graduation Test. Section 2: 1890-1920 Industrialization and Imperialism

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1890-1920

Industrialization and Imperialism

Miami Valley
Teaching American History
By the late nineteenth century the United States had come out of the Reconstruction era to emerge as an industrial giant in what had been coined the “Gilded Age.” America’s rise to economic prominence was aided by increased industrialization after the Civil War, leading to a boom in a number of American industries such as mining, mills, and railroads. The agricultural revolution, cheap labor, the rise of big business, and government policy all contributed to the nation’s rise to world prominence. Yet all the while, this prosperity was characterized by harsh working conditions for the people of the nation, including women, children, and a rapidly increasing immigrant population. Industrialization also saw an influx of workers from rural America to urban centers, where living conditions were often overcrowded, unsanitary, unsafe, and where tenement living was the norm.

As wealth and industry in America expanded, so too did American interests throughout the world. Frederick Jackson Turner's 1893 thesis suggested that with the closure of the American western frontier, continued expansion was needed to sustain the "American Spirit." Increased naval power, as well as overproduction of consumer products, led to American territorial expansion to acquire both new markets and naval bases abroad. American expansion abroad was often guided and justified by the principles of Manifest Destiny. The resulting American imperialism, especially the U.S. economic dominance in Latin America, ensured by the U.S. victory in the Spanish-American War, helped secure the United States’ world power status.

Despite America's new might, conditions at home were underscored by northern migration of African Americans escaping the Jim Crow south, continued racial tensions, citizen demand for labor reform, and a score of movements demanding political and social reform. Progressive reform of the early twentieth century encompassed a host of issues from conservation, urban reform, child labor regulation, women's suffrage, to “trust-busting,” and prohibition. It was an era of positive change, yet, simultaneously tinged by continued racism—a tumultuous time that ultimately witnessed the United States' entry into the First World War.

America at Home

1888 American Federation of Labor founded:
One of the first federations of labor unions in the U.S., founded in Columbus, Ohio

1890 Sherman Anti-Trust Act:
Federal action to limit monopolies
Official “Closure” of the American frontier

1891 Homestead Strike:
Labor confrontation between steel workers and the Carnegie Steel Company resulting in bloody clash between strikers and Pinkerton agents

1893 Depression of 1893:
Serious economic decline precipitated by a run on gold
Turner Thesis:
Important essay describing the closure of the western frontier and its impact on America

1894 Pullman Strike:
Railway worker strike in company town of Pullman; Federal troops called in to break the strike

1901 McKinley Assassination:
U.S. President McKinley assassinated by anarchist; Theodore Roosevelt becomes president

1903 Ford Motor Company Founded:
Ford radically changed industrial work force and production
**America at Home**

1903 Teddy Roosevelt's "Square Deal": A series of laws to ensure fairness by rebalancing power between corporations and individuals.

1905 IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) founded: Radical trade union formed in response to the AFL.

1906 Pure Food and Drug Act: Ensured federal inspection of meat and prevented sale of spoiled foodstuff and dangerous medicines.

1909 NAACP founded: African American Civil Rights Organization.

1910-1920 Great Migration: Refers to the mass northern migration of African Americans.

1912 Progressive Party Founded by Theodore Roosevelt; Woodrow Wilson Elected President.

1913 Federal Reserve Act: Created U.S. central bank and gave the Federal Reserve the power to coin money and set its value.

1914 Clayton Anti-trust Legislation: Passed to address shortcomings of the Sherman Act.

1916 Adamson Act: Established eight-hour workday for railroad workers.

1917 Red Scare: Period of communist paranoia in the U.S. immediately following the Bolshevik Revolution.

Espionage Act: Made it a crime for any person to interfere in U.S. military success or sympathize with an enemy; criticized as unconstitutional.

1918 Influenza epidemic: Flu pandemic that resulted in millions of deaths worldwide.

Sedition Act: Amendment to the Espionage Act of 1917 making it a crime to criticize the U.S. government.

18th Amendment: Prohibition of alcoholic beverages.

1919 Labor Riots - St. Louis: Resulted after African Americans were used as strike breakers enraging white strikers.

Race Riots - Chicago: Resulted after a young boy was killed by a white man who police refused to arrest.

1920 19th Amendment: Federal act guaranteeing women the right to vote.

**America and the World**

1903 U.S. gains rights to Panama Canal.

1904 Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine: Declares U.S. hemispheric police power.

1905 U.S. Financial Supervision of Dominican Republic.

1907 Gentleman's Agreement with Japan: Limited Japanese immigration to U.S.

1910 Mexican Revolution Begins: Mexican uprising to depose Mexican dictator Porfirio Diaz; U.S. holdings in Mexico threatened.

1912 U.S. troops invade Cuba again and occupy Nicaragua.

1914 Great War Begins: Wilson remains neutral.

U.S. troops invade Mexico.

Panama Canal Completed: Canal connecting Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

1915 Sinking of Lusitania: Passenger liner sunk by German U-boats; U.S. civilians killed.

Zimmerman Telegram: Telegram instructing the German ambassador to Mexico to propose a German-Mexican alliance against the United States, ultimately catapulting the U.S. into WWI.

1917 Russian Revolution: Russian Tzarist system overthrown.

U.S. Enters the War: "Industrialized War" characterized by chemical and trench warfare.

1918 Armistice Ended WWI.

1919 Paris Peace Conference: An international conference where the victors of WWI negotiated the peace treaties between the victors and the defeated Central Powers.

Treaty of Versailles: Formal end of WWI where U.S. and its allies imposed harsh terms on Germany, often blamed for start of WWII.

Wilson's 14 points: President Wilson's ideas for reconstructing Europe, a precursor to the League of Nations.

League of Nations: International organization organized after the 1919 Paris Peace Conference whose goals included disarmament, prevention of war, international diplomacy, and improved global welfare.

![Image of a map showing the progress of World War I, including significant events and locations.](Image)
1. A key element necessary for a country to be able to industrialize was its:
   a. Access to raw materials and resources
   b. Size of markets
   c. Labor supply
   d. Number of ships

2. The Industrial Revolution began in:
   a. Russia
   b. The United States
   c. Great Britain
   d. France

3. The Industrial Revolution affected which area first?
   a. Transportation
   b. Communication
   c. Textiles
   d. Agriculture

4. Look at the chart below and then answer the question.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Percent of World Production in 1870</th>
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According to the chart, by 1913 which statement is true?
   a. The United States had surpassed Great Britain as controlling the largest share of world production
   b. In 1870, Germany's world production was greater than Belgium's
   c. France's production doubled between 1870 and 1913
   d. Great Britain was the leader in world production in 1940

5. Which statement best describes the overall effect of the Industrial Revolution?
   a. The introduction of machines caused many craftsmen to lose their jobs
   b. Working conditions in the factories were safer than working conditions on the farms
   c. People made more money working in the factories than owning their own business
   d. The Industrial Revolution spread evenly throughout the world
Industrialization and Imperialism

Standards – History, Geography, People in Societies

1. During the Industrial Revolution, as the need for factory workers increased, people moved from:
   a. Suburbs to urban areas
   b. Rural regions to the suburbs
   c. Urban areas to the rural areas
   d. Rural regions to the urban regions

2. Why was life in the cities different than life on the farms for women factory workers?
   a. On the farms, women didn’t have to work
   b. In the cities, women were paid less, worked longer hours, and had to accept discrimination from superiors
   c. In the cities, childcare was available for the women factory workers
   d. On the farms, women formed unions in order to improve their lives

3. As machinery became more automated, fewer workers were needed. This caused:
   a. Workers to return to their farms
   b. Many people to go to college
   c. Emigration from Europe to the United States
   d. Industrialization to spread to more countries

4. Look at the chart below and then answer the questions.

<table>
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<th>Rural and Urban U.S. Population</th>
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<td>Total Population</td>
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<td>76,212,168</td>
<td>106,021,537</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Rural</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Urban</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>51.2</td>
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Source: U.S. Census

According to the chart above, which of the following statements is true?
   a. The U.S. population nearly doubled between 1900 and 1920
   b. The U.S. population living in rural areas has steadily declined between 1860 and 1920
   c. The U.S. urban population was at its highest in 1900
   d. The U.S. rural population remained the same between 1860 and 1900

5. According to the chart above, one reason for the shift in urban and rural population would be:
   a. As industry grew in the U.S., more people moved into the cities
   b. Farm work became too hard for people to do after 1860
   c. More people wanted to avoid the pollution in the rural areas
   d. Life in urban areas was easier than in the rural areas
1. Read the quote below and then answer the question.

"But now comes a harder question. How is this growing wealth divided? Is it rightly or wrongly divided? ... During the past fourteen years the wealth of this nation has increased much faster than the population, but the people who work for wages are little if any better off than they were fourteen years ago...."

Congregationalist Minister Washington Gladden, 1886

The above quote best illustrates the ideas of which individual?

a. Factory owner  

b. Member of the Socialist party  

c. Anti-union supporter  

d. Business leader

2. Use the chart below to answer the question.

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<th>Year</th>
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Which of the following statements best explains the change in hourly wage and length of work week?

a. People became faster at completing their work so they worked fewer hours  

b. Regulations by the government established a reduction to the work day and an increase to the hourly wage  

c. Less people were working so the average wage increased  

d. Women and children were not allowed to work

3. Labor unions in the United States have been interested in all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Higher wages  

b. Safer working conditions  

c. Longer work week  

d. Shorter work week

4. The main reason for anti-trust legislation in the United States has been to:

a. Increase competition among companies  

b. Enable the growth of monopolies  

c. Eliminate competition among businesses  

d. Foster greater business efficiency
Industrialization and Imperialism

Standards – History, Economics, People in Societies

1. In the United States, the first industry to form large corporations was:
   a. Steel
   b. Shipbuilding
   c. Railroads
   d. Coal

2. If business A controls 85 percent of the computer market, business A is:
   a. Charged with violating the anti-trust legislation
   b. Taxed at a higher rate than other computer companies
   c. Allowed to hire more workers
   d. Not breaking any laws

3. Which of the following is a negative result of the Industrial Revolution?
   a. Events from around the world can be reported faster
   b. Wages have increased
   c. People can enjoy foods from all over the world
   d. Environmental disasters and effects are growing

4. Early labor unions were:
   a. Supported by the government
   b. Supported by the factory owners
   c. Formed despite the opposition by the factory owners
   d. Had large memberships

5. Due to the Industrial Revolution, the world has become a "smaller place." Explain two changes in communication and/or transportation that have resulted in globalization.

   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
1. Read the following quote and then answer the question.

"Take up the White Man's Burden, Send forth the best ye breed
Go bind your sons to exile, To serve your captives' need
To wait in heavy harness, On fluttered folk and wild
Your new-caught, sullen peoples, Half-devil and half-child"

Rudyard Kipling

According to the quote, one reason to imperialize a country was to:

a. Take raw materials from the country
b. Prevent another country from gaining it
c. To teach and improve the country's citizens
d. To add markets for the mother country

2. Colonies supplied all of the following except:

a. Raw materials
b. New languages
c. Market for goods
d. Cheap labor

3. During the late 19th century, European countries obtained colonies in:

a. Africa, South America, and the Far East
b. Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East
c. Africa, North America, and South America
d. Middle East, North America, and South America

4. Following the Spanish-American War, the United States became an imperialist nation with interests in:

a. Africa, Central America, Far East
b. Far East, Central America, and Europe
c. Far East, Caribbean, and Central America
d. Africa, Europe, and Far East

5. Which idea associated with Social Darwinism led to increased support for imperialism?

a. Command economy
b. Survival of the fittest
c. Freedom of speech
d. Anti-colonialism
1. In the late 19th century, farmers in the United States responded to the changing economy by forming which political movement?
   a. Socialist
   b. Populist
   c. Abolitionist
   d. Communist

2. Laissez-Faire economics requires that the government:
   a. Regulates all businesses
   b. Regulates a little of businesses
   c. Sets minimum wages and maximum hours for the workers
   d. Remains completely removed from all business activity

3. A market economy is one in which:
   a. Government regulates what is to be produced and for whom it will be produced
   b. Consumers regulate what is to be produced and for whom it will be produced
   c. Government and consumers regulate what is to be produced and for whom it will be produced
   d. All of the above

Extended Response — Four points
4. The Industrial Revolution changed the way people lived. Describe four ways in which people's lives were affected by the Industrial Revolution.

   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.
Industrialization and Imperialism

Standards – History, Economics, Social Studies Skills and Methods

1. All of the following were impacts of imperialism on the people in the controlled territories EXCEPT:
   a. A rise in their standard of living
   b. Changes in their culture
   c. New types of governments
   d. Military dominance of their people

2. The following were reasons for American support of the U.S. imperialist policy:
   a. Need for new markets and raw materials
   b. Christian duty to spread Christianity
   c. Diversion from domestic problems
   d. All of the above

3. During the late 19th century, many American newspapers supported the ideas of imperialism. They attempted to influence their readers by using a technique called:
   a. Muckraking
   b. Yellow journalism
   c. Discrimination
   d. Exploitation

4. The country which enacted the “Open Door Policy” with China, allowing all nations equal trading privileges in China, was:
   a. Great Britain
   b. Spain
   c. United States
   d. Russia

5. When researching, you can learn how the people of Cuba felt about the United States controlling their island by:
   a. Reading a diary from a U.S. citizen who vacationed in Cuba
   b. Reading census information about Cuba gathered by the U.S. government
   c. Reading a travel brochure about Cuba
   d. Reading an autobiography of a Cuban citizen during the U.S. control of Cuba
Industrialization and Imperialism

Standards – Peoples in Societies, Geography

1. Which of the following is an example of an exchange of cultural practices?
   a. Americans eating French fries in fast food restaurants
   b. New Yorkers listening to Elvis Presley songs
   c. Chinese acupuncture becoming popular in the United States
   d. Americans eating tacos in fast food restaurants

2. Immigration to the United States affects language because it:
   a. Causes school districts to add new language courses every year
   b. Results in new signs being added to highways
   c. Infuses new words in the language
   d. Causes resentment by the English-speaking citizens

Look at the table below and then answer the question

Foreign born-population in the U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Resident Status</th>
<th>Latin America (Mexico, South and Central America)</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Asia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>107,307</td>
<td>8,030,347</td>
<td>2,207</td>
<td>113,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>279,514</td>
<td>279,514</td>
<td>3,992</td>
<td>191,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>791,840</td>
<td>11,784,010</td>
<td>18,326</td>
<td>275,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>908,309</td>
<td>7,256,311</td>
<td>35,355</td>
<td>490,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>8,407,837</td>
<td>4,350,403</td>
<td>363,819</td>
<td>4,979,037</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census

3. According to the chart above, since 1910:
   a. European foreign-born population in the United States has been declining
   b. Asian foreign-born population has been constantly the same
   c. African foreign-born population has been increasing slowly
   d. Latin American foreign-born population has been decreasing

4. Which of the following would not be a reason for the increase in African foreign-born population in the United States between the years 1960 and 1990?
   a. Slavery ended
   b. As African colonies gained their independence, many people chose to leave the continent
   c. Lack of jobs and industry forced Africans to look for other areas to move to
   d. As the civil rights movement gained improvements, more Africans looked to moving to the U.S.
1. Although imperialism typically had negative impacts, the introduction of Western civilization to Japan forced it to:
   a. Industrialize its businesses
   b. Create a constitution for its government
   c. Westernize its dress and create a public education system
   d. All of the above

2. In Africa, most European colonies had gained their independence by 1980; however, due to the legacy of imperialism, the transition to self-government has been slow.
   Which of the following best explains the difficulty facing African nations attempting to compete in a global economy?
   a. Civil wars and political unrest
   b. Inadequate transportation and communication
   c. Lack of industry
   d. All of the above

3. The age of imperialism was fueled by the effects of:
   a. Age of Enlightenment
   b. Industrial Revolution
   c. French Revolution
   d. World War I

4. Which of the following was a positive impact of imperialism?
   a. European countries introduced their colonies to new languages and religions
   b. The colonial people were forced to work long hours with low wages
   c. European countries introduced their colonies to the history of Europe and other places
   d. European countries introduced new medicines and methods of sanitation to their colonies

5. A number of West African countries are French speaking. Which of the following reasons would best explain why?
   a. West Africans admired French culture
   b. French missionaries taught language classes in West Africa
   c. Much of West Africa was under French-colonial rule
   d. A strong foreign exchange program between France and Africa
1. All of the following were successful resistance to imperialism EXCEPT:
   a. Boxer uprising in China, 1900
   b. Ethiopian resistance to Italian colonization, 1896
   c. Sepoy rebellion in India against the British, 1857
   d. None of the above

2. The American annexation of Hawaii was based almost entirely on:
   a. Government interest to establish a naval base
   b. Attempt to control the sugar industry
   c. Missionaries desire to Christianize the islands
   d. Attempt to control the pineapple industry

3. The building of the Panama Canal, linking the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, rested on the desire of the United States to:
   a. Provide more rapid travel to its naval bases
   b. Prove its technological superiority to the world
   c. Employ the citizens of Panama in an effort to raise their standard of living
   d. To link the states of California and New York together

Extended Response — Four points

4. Following the Spanish-American War, the United States became a world power, obtaining territories around the world. Many citizens from these “obtained” territories resented and resisted the United States control. Explain two such resisting peoples and the result of their uprising.
Industrialization and Imperialism

Standards – History, Economics

1. A key element necessary for a country to be able to industrialize was its:
   a. Access to raw materials and resources
   b. Size of markets
   c. Labor supply
   d. Number of ships

2. The Industrial Revolution began in:
   a. Russia
   b. The United States
   c. Great Britain
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3. The Industrial Revolution affected which area first?
   a. Transportation
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4. Look at the chart below and then answer the question.

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1. During the Industrial Revolution, as the need for factory workers increased, people moved from:
   a. Suburbs to urban areas
   b. Rural regions to the suburbs
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2. Why was life in the cities different than life on the farms for women factory workers?
   a. On the farms, women didn't have to work
   b. In the cities, women were paid less, worked longer hours, and had to accept discrimination from superiors
   c. In the cities, childcare was available for the women factory workers
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|-----------------|---------|---------|
|                  | 1860    | 1900    | 1920    |
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Source: U.S. Census

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   b. The U.S. population living in rural areas has steadily declined between 1860 and 1920
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5. According to the chart above, one reason for the shift in urban and rural population would be:
   a. As industry grew in the U.S., more people moved into the cities
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1. Read the quote below and then answer the question.

"But now comes a harder question. How is this growing wealth divided? Is it rightly or wrongly divided?... During the past fourteen years the wealth of this nation has increased much faster than the population, but the people who work for wages are little if any better off than they were fourteen years ago...."

Congregationalist Minister Washington Gladden, 1886

The above quote best illustrates the ideas of which individual?

a. Factory owner
b. Member of the Socialist party
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2. Use the chart below to answer the question.

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a. People became faster at completing their work so they worked fewer hours
b. Regulations by the government established a reduction to the work day and an increase to the hourly wage
c. Less people were working so the average wage increased
d. Women and children were not allowed to work

3. Labor unions in the United States have been interested in all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Higher wages
b. Safer working conditions
c. Longer work week
d. Shorter work week

4. The main reason for anti-trust legislation in the United States has been to:

a. Increase competition among companies
b. Enable the growth of monopolies
c. Eliminate competition among businesses
d. Foster greater business efficiency
Industrialization and Imperialism

Standards – History, Economics, People in Societies

1. In the United States, the first industry to form large corporations was:
   a. Steel
   b. Shipbuilding
   c. Railroads
   d. Coal

2. If business A controls 85 percent of the computer market, business A is:
   a. Charged with violating the anti-trust legislation
   b. Taxed at a higher rate than other computer companies
   c. Allowed to hire more workers
   d. Not breaking any laws

3. Which of the following is a negative result of the Industrial Revolution?
   a. Events from around the world can be reported faster
   b. Wages have increased
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4. Early labor unions were:
   a. Supported by the government
   b. Supported by the factory owners
   c. Formed despite the opposition by the factory owners
   d. Had large memberships

Short Answer — Two points

5. Due to the Industrial Revolution, the world has become a “smaller place.” Explain two changes in communication and/or transportation that have resulted in globalization.

Zero points

One change in globalization is the steam engine was invented during that time and another is the telegraph, each invention made communication and transportation easier.

One point

The change in communication due to Industrial Revolution is the Internet and cell phones. The Internet is a new way to communicate because you can use e-mail which is a source that helps you receive instant messages faster. The cell phone is good because you can travel and still talk on the phone.

Two points

One change in communication that has resulted in globalization is the Internet. Because of the global networking of computers, people can communicate instantly with one another despite the physical miles between them. Another technology that resulted in globalization is the airplane, which suddenly makes it much easier to travel across the ocean. People can go from country to country in a few hours. The world is now much smaller.
1. Read the following quote and then answer the question.

"Take up the White Man's Burden, Send forth the best ye breed
Go bind your sons to exile, To serve your captives' need
To wait in heavy harness, On fluttered folk and wild
Your new-caught, sullen peoples, Half-devil and half-child"

Rudyard Kipling

According to the quote, one reason to imperialize a country was to:

a. Take raw materials from the country
b. Prevent another country from gaining it
c. To teach and improve the country's citizens
d. To add markets for the mother country

2. Colonies supplied all of the following except:

a. Raw materials
b. New languages
c. Market for goods
d. Cheap labor

3. During the late 19th century, European countries obtained colonies in:

a. Africa, South America, and the Far East
b. Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East
c. Africa, North America, and South America
d. Middle East, North America, and South America

4. Following the Spanish-American War, the United States became an imperialist nation with interests in:

a. Africa, Central America, Far East
b. Far East, Central America, and Europe
c. Far East, Caribbean, and Central America
d. Africa, Europe, and Far East

5. Which idea associated with Social Darwinism led to increased support for imperialism?

a. Command economy
b. Survival of the fittest
c. Freedom of speech
d. Anti-colonialism
Industrialization and Imperialism

Standards – History, Economics

1. In the late 19th century, farmers in the United States responded to the changing economy by forming which political movement?
   a. Socialist
   b. Populist
   c. Abolitionist
   d. Communist

2. Laissez-Faire economics requires that the government:
   a. Regulates all businesses
   b. Regulates a little of businesses
   c. Sets minimum wages and maximum hours for the workers
   d. Remains completely removed from all business activity

3. A market economy is one in which:
   a. Government regulates what is to be produced and for whom it will be produced
   b. Consumers regulate what is to be produced and for whom it will be produced
   c. Government and consumers regulate what is to be produced and for whom it will be produced
   d. All of the above

Extended Response — Four points

4. The Industrial Revolution changed the way people lived. Describe four ways in which people's lives were affected by the Industrial Revolution.

   Zero points
   People's lives were changed in many ways. One way is prices went up on different items. They were making things that people had no money to buy. Another change was the patriotism, meaning that they had flag and red, white and blue everywhere. Not enough jobs were available, and other things were affected too.

   One point
   The Industrial Revolution changed the way people lived by having people move from the countryside to the city. Workers were put in factories. Small businesses were forced to push expensive clothing to cheaper prices because the bulk clothing was cheaper to make.

   Two points
   Four ways the Industrial Revolution changed the way people lived by:

   Four points
   The Industrial Revolution changed people's lives in four ways. They were affected through transportation by being able to travel on steamships and on steam locomotives. The Industrial Revolution also affected them in communication, there was the telegraphy and telephone. People were also affected economically with higher wages at work and lower prices for purchased goods. Finally, the Industrial Revolution made people move, either from the country to the city for factory work or from one country to another in search of better jobs.
1890-1920

Industrialization and Imperialism

Standards – History, Economics, Social Studies Skills and Methods

Answer Key

1. All of the following were impacts of imperialism on the people in the controlled territories EXCEPT:
   a. A rise in their standard of living
   b. Changes in their culture
   c. New types of governments
   d. Military dominance of their people

2. The following were reasons for American support of the U.S. imperialist policy:
   a. Need for new markets and raw materials
   b. Christian duty to spread Christianity
   c. Diversion from domestic problems
   d. All of the above

3. During the late 19th century, many American newspapers supported the ideas of imperialism. They attempted to influence their readers by using a technique called:
   a. Muckraking
   b. Yellow journalism
   c. Discrimination
   d. Exploitation

4. The country which enacted the “Open Door Policy” with China, allowing all nations equal trading privileges in China, was:
   a. Great Britain
   b. Spain
   c. United States
   d. Russia

5. When researching, you can learn how the people of Cuba felt about the United States controlling their island by:
   a. Reading a diary from a U.S. citizen who vacationed in Cuba
   b. Reading census information about Cuba gathered by the U.S. government
   c. Reading a travel brochure about Cuba
   d. Reading an autobiography of a Cuban citizen during the U.S. control of Cuba
**Industrialization and Imperialism**

Standards – Peoples in Societies, Geography

1. Which of the following is an example of an exchange of cultural practices?
   - a. Americans eating French fries in fast food restaurants
   - b. New Yorkers listening to Elvis Presley songs
   - c. Chinese acupuncture becoming popular in the United States
   - d. Americans eating tacos in fast food restaurants

2. Immigration to the United States affects language because it:
   - a. Causes school districts to add new language courses every year
   - b. Results in new signs being added to highways
   - c. Infuses new words in the language
   - d. Causes resentment by the English-speaking citizens

Look at the table below and then answer the question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign born-population in the U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal Resident Status</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census

3. According to the chart above, since 1910:
   - a. European foreign-born population in the United States has been declining
   - b. Asian foreign-born population has been constantly the same
   - c. African foreign-born population has been increasing slowly
   - d. Latin American foreign-born population has been decreasing

4. Which of the following would not be a reason for the increase in African foreign born population in the United States between the years 1960 and 1990?
   - a. Slavery ended
   - b. As African colonies gained their independence, many people chose to leave the continent
   - c. Lack of jobs and industry forced Africans to look for other areas to move to
   - d. As the civil rights movement gained improvements, more Africans looked to moving to the U.S.
1. Although imperialism typically had negative impacts, the introduction of Western civilization to Japan forced it to:
   a. Industrialize its businesses
   b. Create a constitution for its government
   c. Westernize its dress and create a public education system
   d. All of the above

2. In Africa, most European colonies had gained their independence by 1980; however, due to the legacy of imperialism, the transition to self-government has been slow.
   Which of the following best explains the difficulty facing African nations attempting to compete in a global economy?
   a. Civil wars and political unrest
   b. Inadequate transportation and communication
   c. Lack of industry
   d. All of the above

3. The age of imperialism was fueled by the effects of:
   a. Age of Enlightenment
   b. Industrial Revolution
   c. French Revolution
   d. World War I

4. Which of the following was a positive impact of imperialism?
   a. European countries introduced their colonies to new languages and religions
   b. The colonial people were forced to work long hours with low wages
   c. European countries introduced their colonies to the history of Europe and other places
   d. European countries introduced new medicines and methods of sanitation to their colonies

5. A number of West African countries are French speaking.
   Which of the following reasons would best explain why?
   a. West Africans admired French culture
   b. French missionaries taught language classes in West Africa
   c. Much of West Africa was under French-colonial rule
   d. A strong foreign exchange program between France and Africa
Industrialization and Imperialism

Standards - People in Societies, Economics, History

1. All of the following were successful resistance to imperialism EXCEPT:
   a. Boxer uprising in China, 1900
   b. Ethiopian resistance to Italian colonization, 1896
   c. Sepoy rebellion in India against the British, 1857
   d. None of the above

2. The American annexation of Hawaii was based almost entirely on:
   a. Government interest to establish a naval base
   b. Attempt to control the sugar industry
   c. Missionaries desire to Christianize the islands
   d. Attempt to control the pineapple industry

3. The building of the Panama Canal, linking the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, rested on the desire of the United States to:
   a. Provide more rapid travel to its naval bases
   b. Prove its technological superiority to the world
   c. Employ the citizens of Panama in an effort to raise their standard of living
   d. To link the states of California and New York together

Extended Response — Four points

4. Following the Spanish-American War, the United States became a world power, obtaining territories around the world. Many citizens from these “obtained” territories resented and resisted the United States control. Explain two such resisting peoples and the result of their uprising.

Zero points
Two resisting people would be France and Russia. They resisted the U.S. uprising because it meant more money and territory for the U.S.

One point
There are many people in territories around the world that resented and resisted U.S. control. One of these territories was Panama. They didn't want the U.S. to control them and in the end we gave them back everything but the canal. There are also many other who resisted U.S. control.

Two points
One territory that resisted the U.S. was Cuba. They had a strong dictatorship. The U.S. wanted them to be a democracy and Cuba disagreed. We almost went to war with Cuba. Another is Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico didn't like the U.S. for fighting them and they revolted. The U.S. soon stopped all revolt and got control. Puerto Rico is still kind of controlled by the U.S.

Three points
One resisting people were the Philippines. The U.S. was expected to give the people their freedom after fighting in the Spanish-American War. But, the U.S. didn't give them their freedom. Instead, the U.S. controlled the Philippines until after WWII. The Philippines were constantly rebelling until given their freedom.

Another group of which resented the U.S. control was the people of Hawaii. The U.S. staged a revolt in Hawaii so U.S. businesses could control the sugar industry. Hawaii is now a state in the U.S. but we didn't get it in a nice way.