Indiana Builds Industry

Trace how state developments strengthened the national economy

IS.4.1 "Describe the economic developments in Indiana that helped transform the U.S. into a major industrial power."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one Indiana economic development in each paragraph, and circle a resource or transportation link that supported it. Number one effect on U.S. industrial growth in each paragraph to match your three underlines.

From Indiana Farms to National Industry

1. In the mid-1800s, a farmer in Indiana could raise more corn than nearby families could eat. The challenge was moving crops to distant buyers. Canals, followed by expanding railroads, connected Indiana farms and towns to markets beyond the state. Rail lines also brought machinery and other supplies into Indiana. As farmers sold more grain and livestock, businesses built flour mills and meatpacking plants to process what farms produced. These businesses created jobs and shipped food to growing industrial cities. Better transport helped Indiana turn farm output into products and helped feed workers who were building the nation's factories.

2. In 1886, a large natural gas field was discovered in east-central Indiana. Towns offered cheap gas to attract manufacturers, including glassmakers, who needed intense heat to shape molten glass. Factories made products such as jars and window glass, which could be shipped by rail to buyers across the country. The new plants hired workers and increased demand for equipment and transportation. Cheap fuel did not last: much of the gas field was depleted by the early 1900s. Even so, the boom had helped expand Indiana's factory workforce and its links to national markets.

3. In the early 1900s, another industrial center took shape near Lake Michigan. U.S. Steel founded Gary in 1906, and its steelworks began production in 1908. Ships carried iron ore across the Great Lakes to the area, while railroads brought coal and carried finished steel to customers. Nearby Chicago offered more rail connections and a large market. Gary's mills turned raw materials into steel for buildings, railroad tracks, and machines. Indiana's location and transportation network helped supply materials that other industries needed, linking the state's growth to the rise of the United States as an industrial power.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did canals and railroads help Indiana farms contribute to industrial growth beyond the state?

2. How did Indiana's flour mills and meatpacking plants support workers in the nation's industrial cities?

3. How did the natural gas discovery help Indiana manufacturing join national markets, and what limited that advantage?

4. How did Gary's location and transportation links help its steel mills strengthen other U.S. industries?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a 70 to 90 word editorial arguing which of two developments in the passage mattered more to U.S. industrial growth. Explain how each development had a national effect, then give a reason for your ranking.

ANSWER KEY

Indiana Builds Industry

HIGH SCHOOL · IS.4.1

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one Indiana economic development in each paragraph, and circle a resource or transportation link that supported it. Number one effect on U.S. industrial growth in each paragraph to match your three underlines. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did canals and railroads help Indiana farms contribute to industrial growth beyond the state?	**They connected farms to distant markets, allowing more grain and livestock to be sold and food to reach growing industrial cities.**
2	How did Indiana's flour mills and meatpacking plants support workers in the nation's industrial cities?	**They processed Indiana farm products into food and shipped it to cities where factory workers needed it.**
3	How did the natural gas discovery help Indiana manufacturing join national markets, and what limited that advantage?	**Cheap gas attracted factories such as glassmakers, whose products traveled by rail to buyers across the country. Much of the gas field was depleted by the early 1900s.**
4	How did Gary's location and transportation links help its steel mills strengthen other U.S. industries?	**Great Lakes ships delivered iron ore, and railroads brought coal and carried steel to customers. The mills supplied steel for buildings, tracks, and machines.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Gary's steel industry mattered more to national industrial growth than Indiana's natural gas boom. Ships brought iron ore to Gary, railroads brought coal, and mills made steel for buildings, tracks, and machines across the country. Cheap gas helped glass factories expand and ship jars and window glass to distant buyers. Both developments connected Indiana to national markets, but Gary supplied a basic material used by many industries. The gas field was also depleted by the early 1900s.

Accept different rankings when the editorial explains two accurate cause-and-effect chains and supports its comparison with passage evidence. For marking, students may choose different developments in the first paragraph if their supporting link and national effect match.