

Factory Growth Story

Trace how New York industries grew and changed over time.

4.6f "Between 1865 and 1915, rapid industrialization occurred in New York State. Over time, industries and manufacturing continued to grow."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline products made in New York, circle the people who made them, and number three clues that show how industry grew or changed over time.

New York Makes More

- ① After the Civil War, New York State had busy canals, railroads, rivers, and ports. These transportation routes brought coal, cotton, iron, and workers to growing cities. Factory owners could receive materials and send finished goods to stores far away. Waterpower from rivers and new steam-powered machines helped factories make more goods than small workshops could make.
- ② Between 1865 and 1915, factories expanded in places such as Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and New York City. Workers made flour, clothing, shoes, furniture, machinery, and other products. Some workers were immigrants, women, or children, often earning low pay in difficult conditions. Businesses sold many goods to people in New York and to customers across the nation.
- ③ Industrial growth did not stop in 1915. Over time, New York businesses used electricity, improved machines, highways, and new technology. Factories continued to make products, while some older factories closed or changed what they made. Today, New Yorkers work in manufacturing, food production, printing, and other industries. The products may be sold nearby, across the country, or around the world.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Name two transportation routes or power sources that helped factories grow.

2 What are two products that workers made between 1865 and 1915?

3 Who made factory products, and who bought many of the products?

4 Give one way New York industry continued or changed after 1915.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Create a believable New York factory in 1900. Write exactly three sentences that name a product not listed in the passage, tell who works there and who buys the product, and explain one transportation route or technology that helps the factory grow.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline products made in New York, circle the people who made them, and number three clues that show how industry grew or changed over time. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name two transportation routes or power sources that helped factories grow.	Any two: canals, railroads, rivers, ports, waterpower, or steam-powered machines.
2	What are two products that workers made between 1865 and 1915?	Any two: flour, clothing, shoes, furniture, or machinery.
3	Who made factory products, and who bought many of the products?	Workers, including immigrants, women, and children, made products. People in New York and customers across the nation bought many goods.
4	Give one way New York industry continued or changed after 1915.	Answers may include businesses using electricity, improved machines, highways, or new technology; factories continuing to make products; older factories closing or changing products; or people working in newer industries.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In 1900, the Hudson Valley Lantern Works made metal lanterns. Immigrant and longtime New York workers used steam-powered machines, and railroads brought supplies to the factory. The business sold lanterns to stores in New York and other states.

Accept accurate passage-based answers and reasonable equivalent wording. For the open response, check for exactly three sentences and all four required details: a new product, workers, customers, and a transportation route or technology.