

Lives in Motion

Trace how factories and new technology reshaped daily life.

8.28.B "identify examples of how industrialization changed life in the United States."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline six details that show a way industrialization changed life in the United States, then number the details 1 through 6.

A Nation Changed by Industry

- ① Before industrialization, many Americans made goods at home or in small workshops. By the late 1800s, factories used machines powered first by water and steam, then often by electricity. A textile mill could turn raw cotton into cloth far faster than hand workers could. Factory owners divided production into repeated tasks. This system lowered the cost of many products, so more families could buy ready-made clothing, canned food, and household items. Yet workers had less control over the pace and method of their work.
- ② Factory jobs drew people from farms, small towns, and other countries to growing cities. Neighborhoods near mills and steel plants became crowded. Some families lived in tenements, apartment buildings with small rooms and limited fresh air. Workdays commonly lasted ten to twelve hours, and jobs could be dangerous. Children also worked in some factories and mines. In response, workers formed unions, organizations that pressed employers for higher pay, shorter hours, and safer workplaces. Industrial growth therefore created new opportunities while also causing serious problems.
- ③ Industrialization also changed how Americans traveled, communicated, and spent money. Railroads moved raw materials to factories and carried finished goods to distant markets. Standard time zones, adopted by railroads in 1883, helped trains follow dependable schedules. New machines and large businesses supplied products across the nation. Department stores offered many goods in one place, while advertisements encouraged people to buy them. At the same time, coal smoke from factories and homes polluted city air. Industrial change reached work, family life, cities, and the environment.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 How did factory machines and divided tasks change the way goods were made and sold?

2 Identify two ways industrialization changed life in growing cities.

3 How did railroads change transportation and timekeeping?

4 Give one opportunity and one problem that industrialization created for Americans.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write a three-sentence museum label about an industrial-era technology or business not named in the passage, such as the electric streetcar. Explain two ways it changed life in the United States.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline six details that show a way industrialization changed life in the United States, then number the details 1 through 6. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did factory machines and divided tasks change the way goods were made and sold?	Machines and repeated tasks made goods faster and lowered their cost, allowing more families to buy ready-made products.
2	Identify two ways industrialization changed life in growing cities.	Cities became crowded near factories, and some families lived in small tenement apartments with limited fresh air. Workers also faced long, dangerous workdays.
3	How did railroads change transportation and timekeeping?	Railroads carried materials to factories and finished goods to distant markets. They also led to standard time zones so trains could follow dependable schedules.
4	Give one opportunity and one problem that industrialization created for Americans.	One opportunity was factory employment or less expensive goods. One problem was dangerous, long workdays, child labor, crowded tenements, or polluted air.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The electric streetcar helped workers live farther from factories because they could travel to jobs each day. It helped cities spread outward as new neighborhoods grew along streetcar lines. This technology changed both daily travel and where people lived.

Accept any accurately stated passage detail that explains a change in work, living conditions, transportation, buying habits, or the environment. For the open response, accept a historically plausible industrial-era example that clearly explains two effects on daily life.