

Rails, Cities, Change

Trace how industrial growth changed work, farms, and communities.

USII.3 "The student will apply history and social science skills to understand how industrialization changed life in rural and urban America after the Civil War by explaining relationships among natural resources, transportation..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline at least six causes and circle the effects they lead to. Number each cause-and-effect pair to show how industrialization changed American life.

Industry Changes America

- ① After the Civil War, coal, iron, oil, and forests supplied growing industries. Railroads carried raw materials to factories and moved finished goods to distant buyers. New machines and electric power helped factories make more goods faster. Corporations such as steel and railroad companies grew into big businesses by controlling large amounts of money, equipment, and workers. On farms, mechanical reapers and other machines raised production, but many farmers borrowed money for equipment. Lower crop prices and railroad shipping costs left some farm families in debt.
- ② Factory jobs and the hope of safety or opportunity drew many people from Europe and elsewhere to the United States. Many settled in fast-growing cities near work. Crowded housing, dirty water, and too few sewers, schools, and transit routes showed that city services had not kept pace with population growth. Settlement houses offered classes, child care, and help finding jobs. Immigrants formed neighborhood groups and labor unions to speak up for needs. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 barred most Chinese laborers from entering, harming Chinese communities and separating families.
- ③ Progressive reformers pushed for safer workplaces and limits on child labor. Organized labor also sought better pay, shorter hours, and safer conditions. Some Progressives supported eugenics, the harmful false belief that government should control who could have children. Other reformers supported women's suffrage, while temperance supporters tried to reduce alcohol use. In 1893, Chicago's World's Fair displayed electric lights, new products, and inventions to visitors from many nations. The fair helped show that the United States was becoming a leader in innovation, business, and trade.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did natural resources and railroads work together to help factories grow?

2 How did new farm machines both help and hurt some farm families?

3 What city problems appeared as the population grew quickly, and name one way people responded?

4 How did the Chinese Exclusion Act harm Chinese communities, and what workplace change did reformers or organized labor seek?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Imagine a railroad reaches a town near an iron mine. Write exactly three sentences that explain how the mine and railroad could bring industry and people, name one city service that would need to grow, and describe one response by workers, newcomers, or government.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline at least six causes and circle the effects they lead to. Number each cause-and-effect pair to show how industrialization changed American life. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did natural resources and railroads work together to help factories grow?	Natural resources supplied materials such as coal, iron, oil, and wood. Railroads moved materials to factories and carried finished goods to buyers.
2	How did new farm machines both help and hurt some farm families?	Machines raised farm production, but many farmers borrowed money to buy equipment. Lower crop prices and railroad shipping costs left some families in debt.
3	What city problems appeared as the population grew quickly, and name one way people responded?	Cities had crowded housing, dirty water, and too few sewers, schools, and transit routes. Settlement houses helped newcomers, or immigrants formed neighborhood groups and labor unions.
4	How did the Chinese Exclusion Act harm Chinese communities, and what workplace change did reformers or organized labor seek?	The law barred most Chinese laborers from entering the United States, harming communities and separating families. Reformers and organized labor sought safer workplaces, limits on child labor, better pay, or shorter hours.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

An iron mine and a railroad could bring a factory because the railroad can carry iron and finished goods. As workers and newcomers arrive, the town would need more clean-water pipes. Workers could form a union to ask for safer factory conditions.

Accept equivalent cause-and-effect explanations supported by the passage. For the open response, check for exactly three sentences and all three required ideas: industry and migration, a growing city service, and a response to a need.