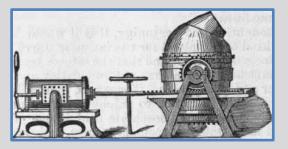
REVIEW: Chapter 18

Section 1: A New Industrial Revolution

Bessemer Process

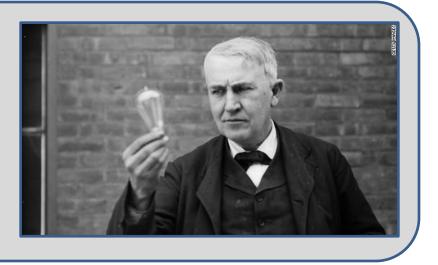
- made <u>stronger steel</u> at a <u>cheaper price</u>
- resulted in <u>more building</u> in cities





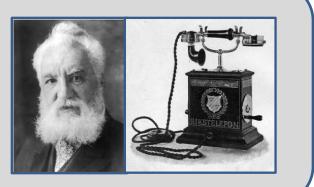
Thomas Edison

> perfected the <u>light bulb</u>



Alexander Graham Bell

> invented the <u>telephone</u>



Henry Ford

- made an affordable car (Model T)
- used the <u>assembly line</u> in his factory



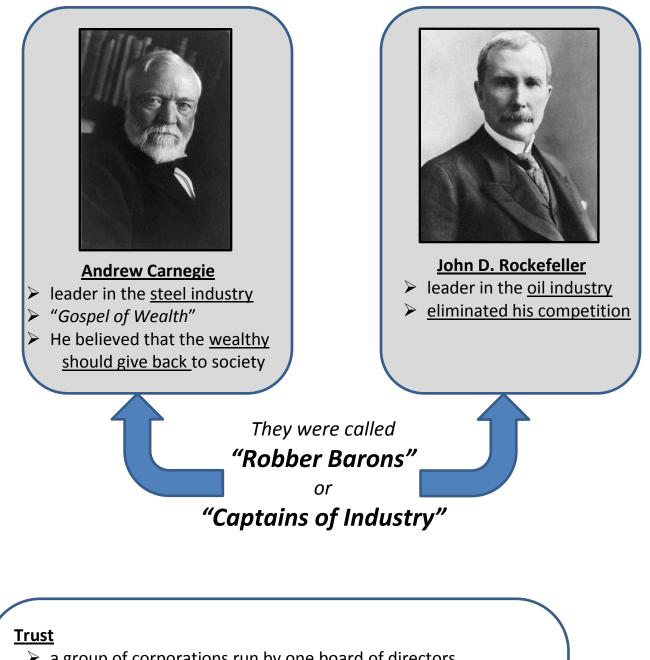
Wright Brothers succeeded in making an <u>airplane</u>

Section 2: Big Business and Organized Labor

Corporation

- > a business <u>owned by many investors</u>
- investors own stock in the company





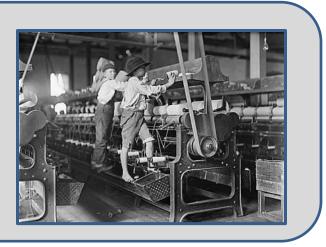




Social Darwinism = only the <u>strong will survive</u> in business

Factories

women and children worked long hours in unsafe conditions.



<u>Unions</u>

Knights of Labor

- > allowed <u>unskilled workers</u> to join
- allowed women and African-American workers to join



American Federation of Labor (AFL)

É

 only allowed <u>skilled</u> workers to join



Collective Bargaining

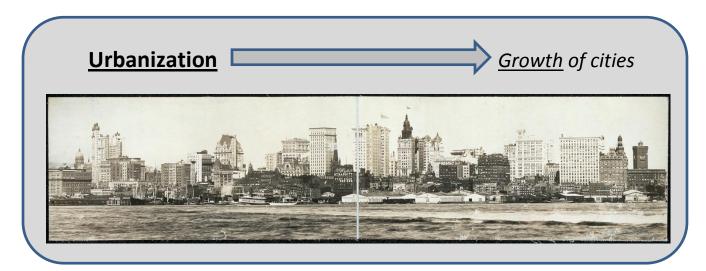
workers and management <u>COMPROMISE</u>



<u>Strikes</u> = workers <u>refuse to work</u> because of bad conditions



Section 3: Cities Grow and Change



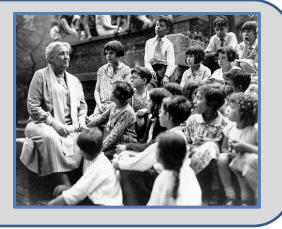
Tenements

- > <u>small apartments</u> in cities
- many <u>immigrants lived in</u> these areas



Jane Adams

> opened <u>Hull House to help the poor</u> in Chicago

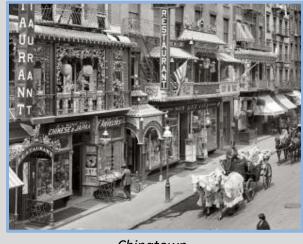


Section 4: The New Immigrants



Immigrant Neighborhoods

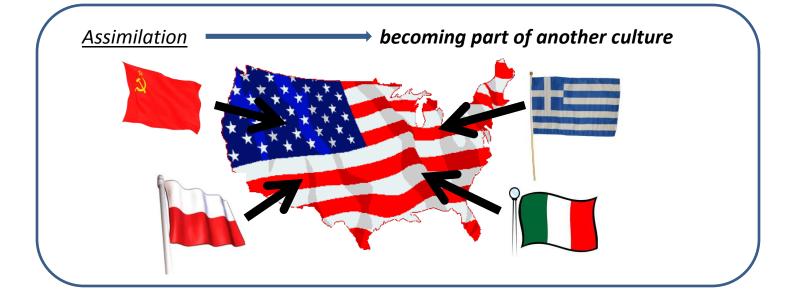
> Areas in cites that contained people from the same nations.



Chinatown



Little Italy



<u>Nativism</u> = belief that <u>foreign born people were a danger</u> to America

Anarchist = person who <u>opposes all forms of government</u> (Many used <u>violence to protest</u> the government)

