



# The Changing Nation

Timeline Cards

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# Chapter 1: Industrialization, Immigration, and Urbanization



From 1865 to 1914, some eleven million Americans moved from rural farming communities into the towns and cities that housed growing numbers of factories.

**Framing Question:** How did immigration, industrialization, and urbanization change America in the late 1800s and early 1900s?



# Chapter 1: Industrialization, Immigration, and Urbanization



**Between 1865 and 1914, twenty-five million immigrants moved to the United States.**

**Framing Question:** How did immigration, industrialization, and urbanization change America in the late 1800s and early 1900s?



# Chapter 1: Industrialization, Immigration, and Urbanization



By the 1910s, American industry was producing one-third of the world's manufactured goods.

**Framing Question:** How did immigration, industrialization, and urbanization change America in the late 1800s and early 1900s?



# Chapter 1: Industrialization, Immigration, and Urbanization

## Railroads, 1890

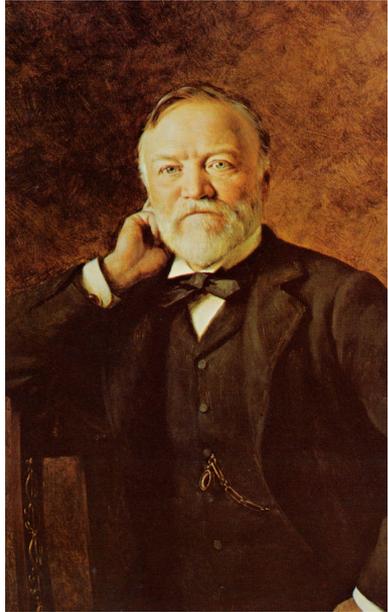


The number of railroad lines exploded in this era, growing from forty-five thousand miles (72,420 km) of track in 1871 to nearly two hundred thousand miles (321,900 km) in 1900.

**Framing Question:** How did immigration, industrialization, and urbanization change America in the late 1800s and early 1900s?



# Chapter 1: Industrialization, Immigration, and Urbanization

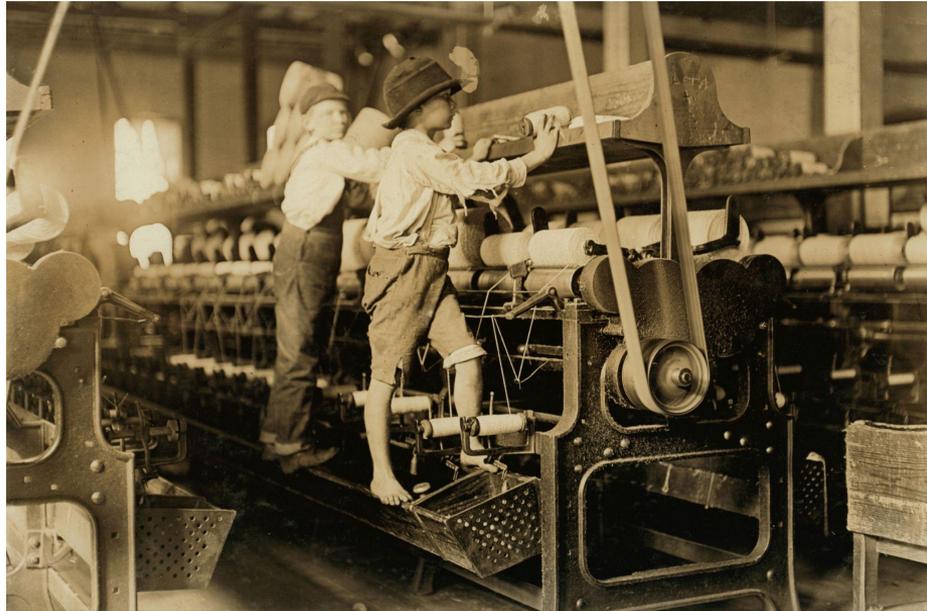


In the late 1800s, entrepreneurs such as Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, and Cornelius Vanderbilt controlled monopolies in their industries.

**Framing Question:** How did immigration, industrialization, and urbanization change America in the late 1800s and early 1900s?



# Chapter 1: Industrialization, Immigration, and Urbanization



**In the late 1800s and early 1900s, more than two million children were sent to work in factories, mines, and mills in the United States.**

**Framing Question:** How did immigration, industrialization, and urbanization change America in the late 1800s and early 1900s?



# Chapter 1: Industrialization, Immigration, and Urbanization



In the late 1800s, unions such as the Knights of Labor (KOL) and the American Federation of Labor (AFL) fought to improve conditions for American workers.

**Framing Question:** How did immigration, industrialization, and urbanization change America in the late 1800s and early 1900s?



# Chapter 2: Populism and the People's Party

Founded in 1867, the Granger movement evolved from an educational organization to an activist one that fought unfair business practices.



**Framing Question:** What factors contributed to the emergence of the People's Party during the late 1800s?



## Chapter 2: Populism and the People's Party

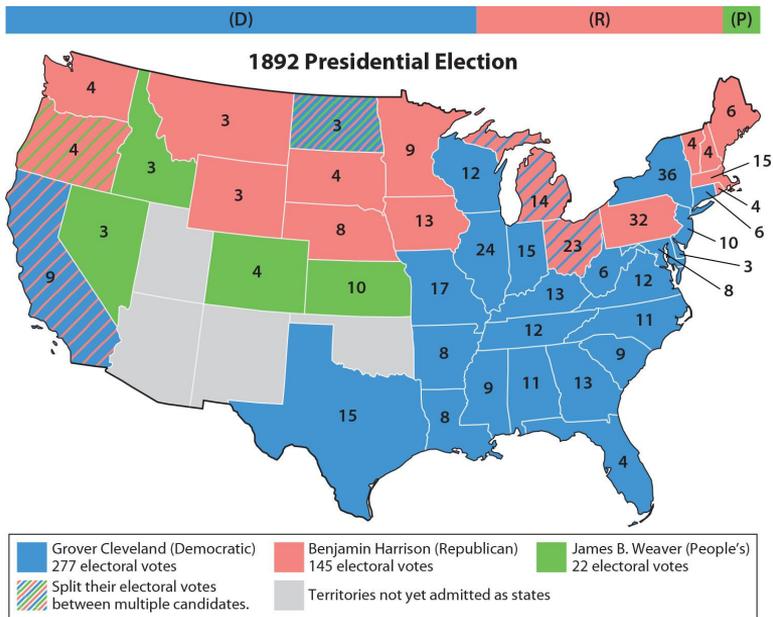
In 1873, Congress passed an act that stopped the production of silver coins and began shifting the country to the gold standard.



**Framing Question:** What factors contributed to the emergence of the People's Party during the late 1800s?



# Chapter 2: Populism and the People's Party

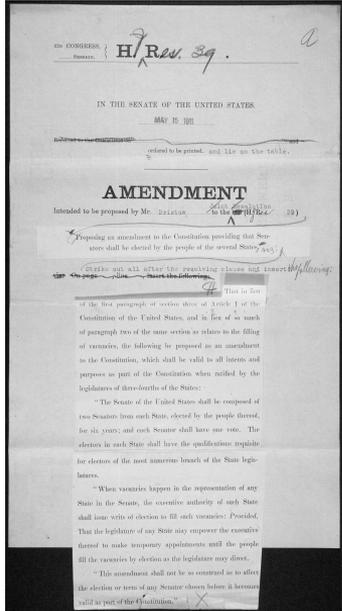


Formed in 1892, the People's Party—also called the Populist Party—had the most support among farmers. The party's platform called for social, political, and economic reforms.

**Framing Question:** What factors contributed to the emergence of the People's Party during the late 1800s?

# Chapter 3: Reform Movements

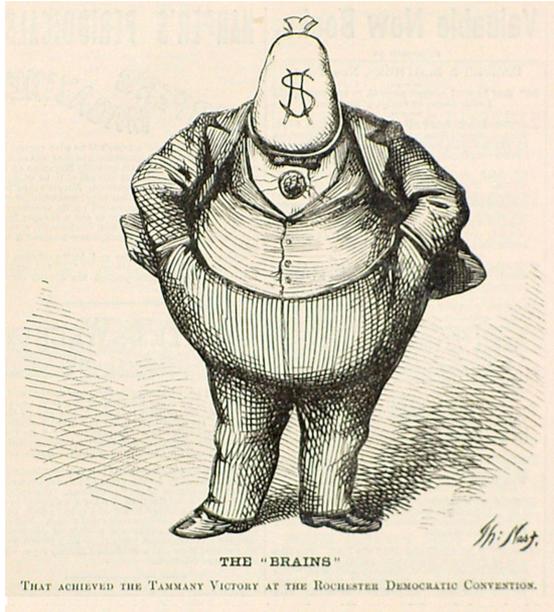
The Seventeenth Amendment, ratified in 1913, changed the way U.S. senators were elected.



**Framing Question:** How did reformers respond to the effects of industrialization and urbanization?



# Chapter 3: Reform Movements



During the Progressive Era (1890–1920), muckrakers such as Jacob Riis, Ida Tarbell, Upton Sinclair, and Thomas Nast brought attention to problems in American society.

**Framing Question:** How did reformers respond to the effects of industrialization and urbanization?



# Chapter 3: Reform Movements

The 1887 Interstate Commerce Act and 1890 Sherman Antitrust Act attempted to regulate big businesses.



Extrait du [« Minneapolis Times ».

LA PIEUVRE QUI ENSERRE LE MONDE.

*Le trust du pétrole, représenté ici par son chef, M. Rockefeller, enserre le monde entier dans ses puissantes tentacules, ce qui veut dire que nulle part sur le globe on ne peut échapper à sa direction pour l'extraction et la vente du pétrole.*

**Framing Question:** How did reformers respond to the effects of industrialization and urbanization?



## Chapter 3: Reform Movements



In 1889, Jane Addams founded the Hull House in Chicago, one of the nation's first social settlements, which offered practical classes in work skills and the U.S. government to immigrant communities. By 1910, there were about four hundred social settlements in cities across the United States.

**Framing Question:** How did reformers respond to the effects of industrialization and urbanization?



# Chapter 3: Reform Movements

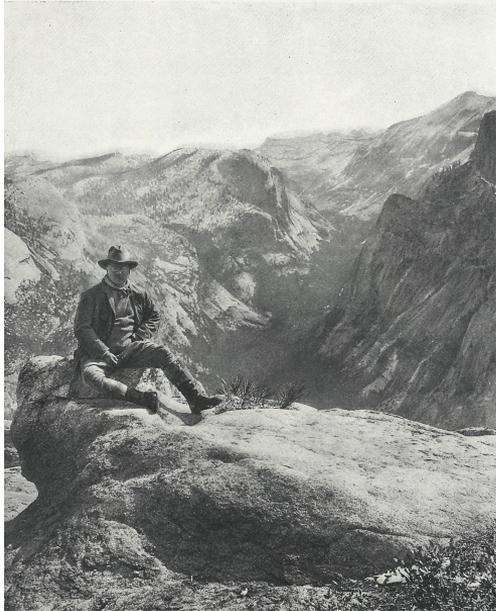


The 1916 Keating-Owen Child Labor Act regulated child labor but was later overturned by the Supreme Court.

**Framing Question:** How did reformers respond to the effects of industrialization and urbanization?



# Chapter 3: Reform Movements



President Theodore Roosevelt used the Antiquities Act of 1906 to create eighteen national monuments, two hundred million acres (eighty-one million hectares) of national forest, dozens of wildlife sanctuaries, and five national parks.

**Framing Question:** How did reformers respond to the effects of industrialization and urbanization?



# Chapter 3: Reform Movements

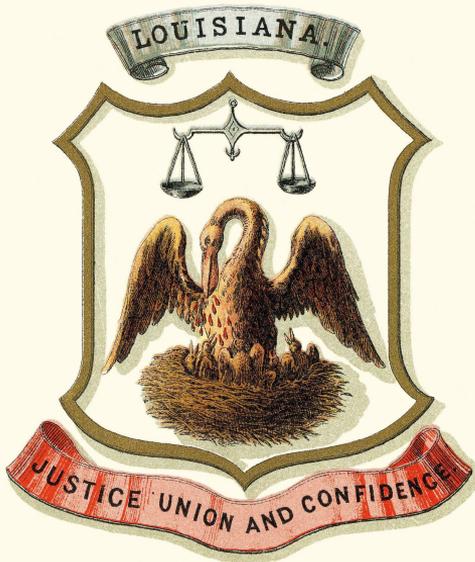


Passed in 1906, the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act established government regulation of food and medicines that were sold to consumers.

**Framing Question:** How did reformers respond to the effects of industrialization and urbanization?



# Chapter 3: Reform Movements



Louisiana's 1913 constitution mixed progressive ideas with elements from the constitution of 1898, which had disenfranchised African Americans.

**Framing Question:** How did reformers respond to the effects of industrialization and urbanization?



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Mother and children Work until 9 P.M. frequently and at times until 10 P.M. or midnight and then sometimes up working before school. 1912 (photo)/Universal History

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