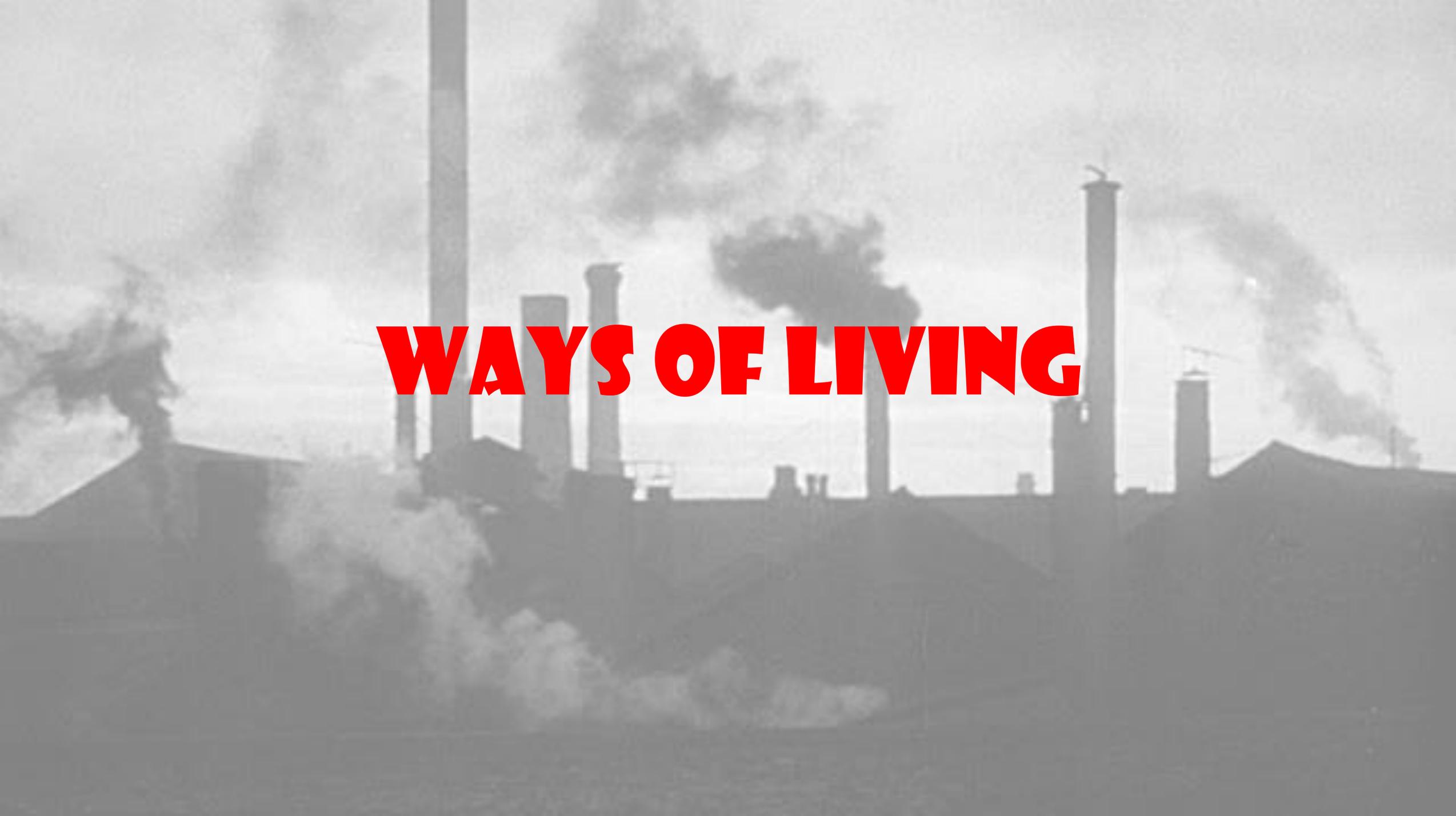




What changes and advances were made during the Industrial Revolution?



# **WAYS OF LIVING**

# City Living

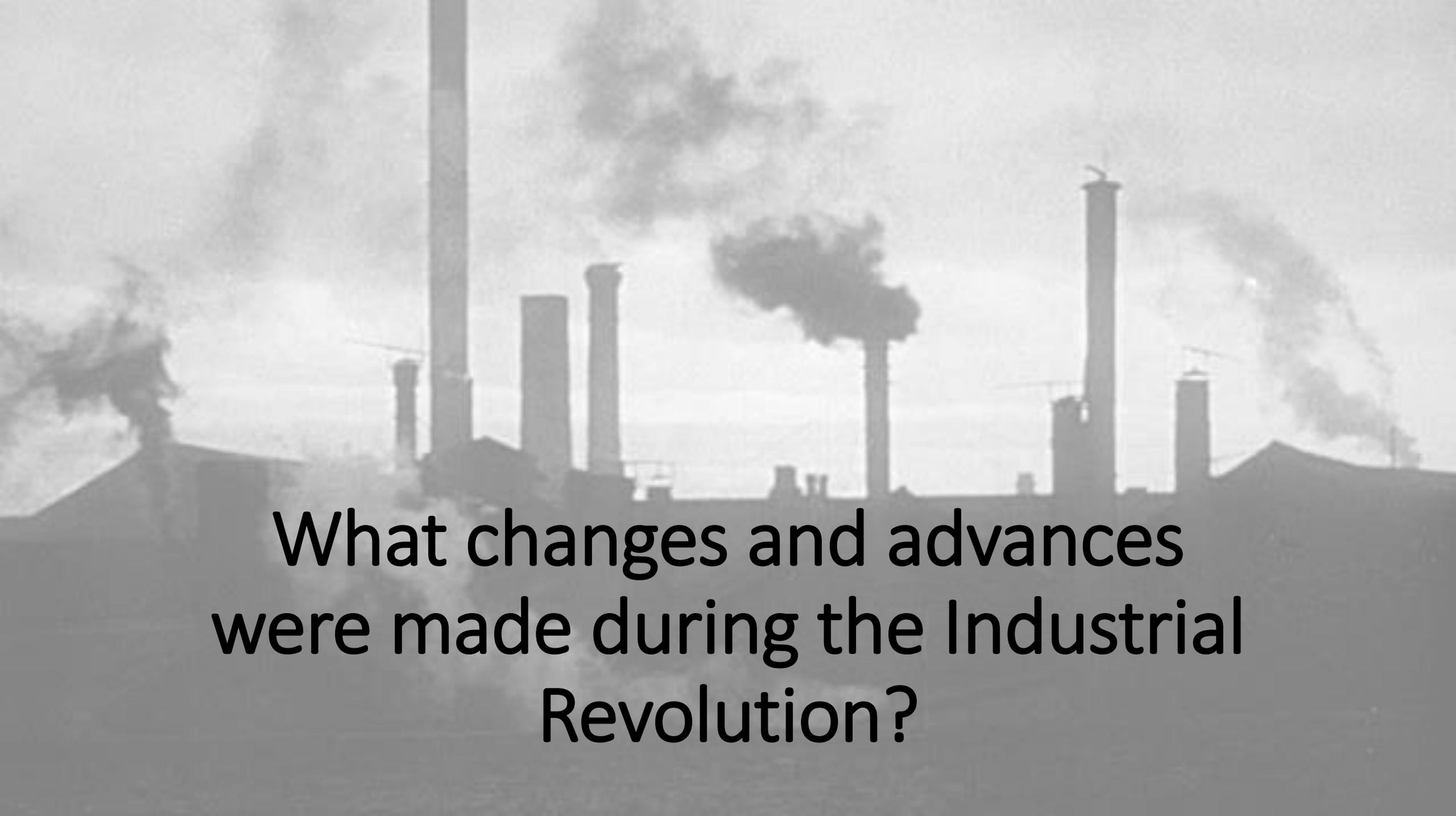
- Steel industry allowed SKYSCRAPERS to be built
- Tenement Housing:
  - Single family homes were turned into multi-tenant rooms
  - No water, no sewage- poor sanitation
  - 2.3 million people lived in NYC's 80,000 tenement houses- that's an average of 13 people per "house"



# Immigration

- Millions of European immigrants flooded into New York City's Ellis Island
- Looking for jobs in America's new industries
- Many were impoverished
- Working and living conditions were subpar
- Many Chinese immigrants came to the US
- They built the transcontinental railroads in HORRIBLE working conditions





What changes and advances were made during the Industrial Revolution?

# Warm Up

- Go through your daily routine in your head
- Think about from the time you wake up to the time you go to sleep
- **HOW DOES ELECTRICITY FIT INTO YOUR DAY?**
- Write down all the ways you use electricity throughout your day
- Don't forget ways things you might encounter that use electricity that you may not have had a hand in- like **FOOD**

# Ms. Dunhem's Day with Electricity

- 6:00- Alarm clock goes off – Phone and iPads are charging
  - Turn on lights
- 6:15- Water heater to take a shower
  - Hair dryer
- 7:00- Breakfast Daniels Middle School - 388
  - Microwave, coffee pot, lights, refrigerator
- 7:30- School Central
  - Lights in the classroom Alice Gard Briggs
  - Heat/AC De'Siree Brown-Patterson
  - TV Jeanne Burton
  - Computers Tarsha Burroughs
  - Projector Traditional/Magne
  - Microwave for lunch
- 3:45- 12:00- Home
  - Computers
  - Oven or stove for dinner
  - Freezer/Refrigerator
  - Charging phones and iPads
  - tv
  - Lights



**ELECTRICITY**

# Thomas Edison

<http://www.history.com/topics/inventions/thomas-edison>

- Was born in 1847
- Had very little formal education and was almost deaf
- By the 1870's he had developed a reputation as a first-rate inventor.
  - He had more than a 1,000 patents in his life.
  - Most notably, the electric light bulb and phonograph.

# The Electric Light

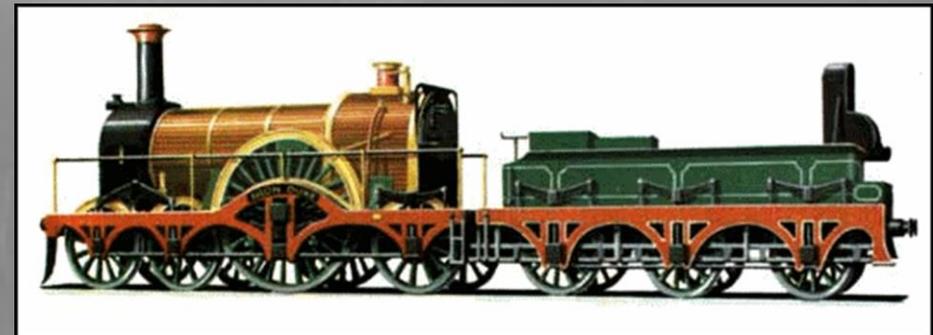
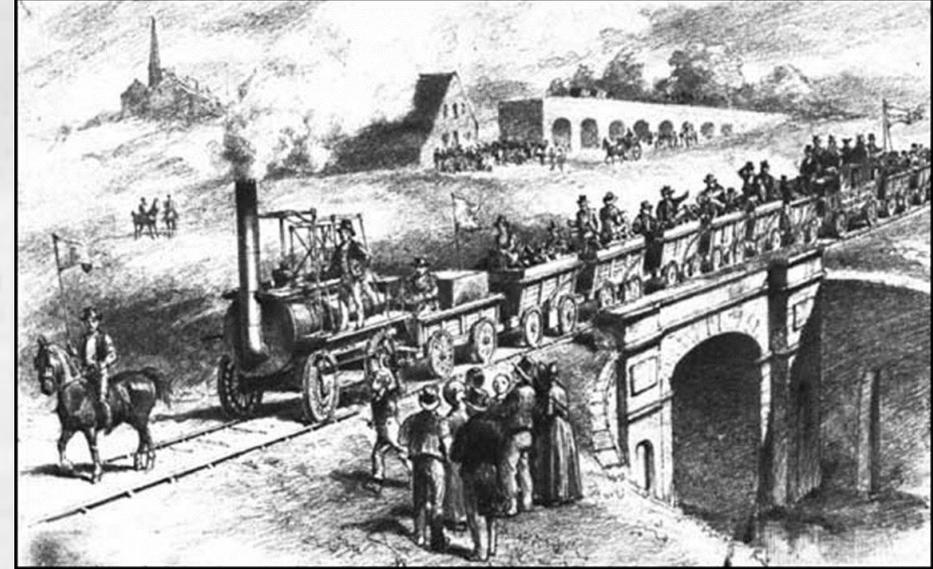
- Edison harnessed electricity with the lightbulb
- Factories used electricity to power machines
- Lighting allowed for longer business hours
- Street lights allowed for cities to stay “awake” through the night
- Eventually electricity made it’s way into homes

A black and white photograph of an industrial factory complex. Several tall, dark smokestacks are visible, each emitting thick plumes of white smoke that rise into the sky. The factory buildings themselves are dark and silhouetted against the lighter sky. The overall scene conveys a sense of heavy industry and air pollution.

# Transportation

# Railroads and Trains

- Trains- steam engine
- Passenger carriers were added
- Two major railroad companies: Union Pacific and Central Pacific
  - Created coast to coast transportation for goods and people



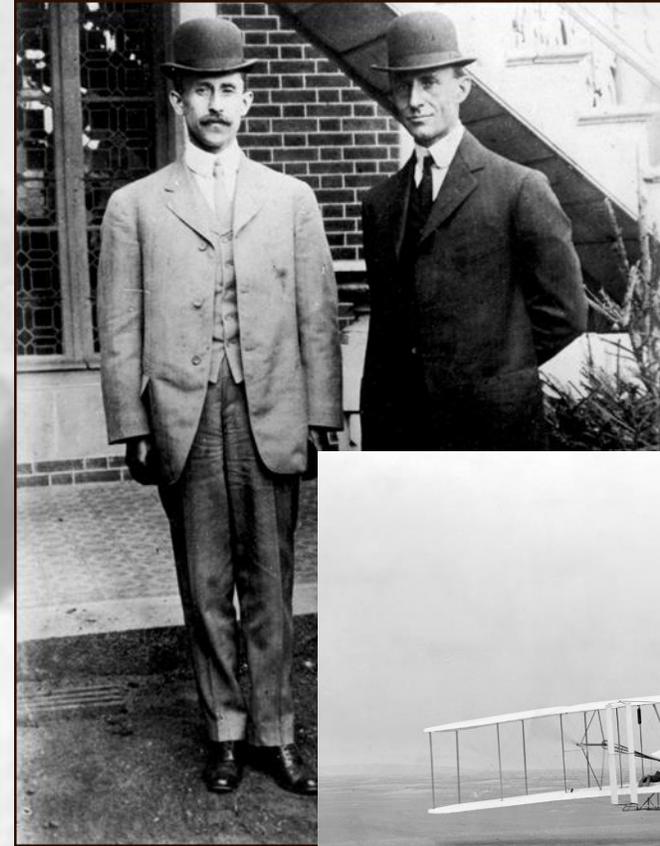
# Automobiles

- Henry Ford invented the Model T
  - The first AFFORDABLE car
  - Mass produced because of the **ASSEMBLY LINE**
- People could travel from rural areas to the cities
- New roads had to be made
- New industries emerged:
  - Rubber- tires
  - Steel- frames
  - Leather- seats
  - Glass- windows



# Airplanes

- Wilbur and Orville Wright
- Flew the first airplane
- First flight from Kitty Hawk, NC in 1903
- Airplanes would grow exponentially and would prove invaluable to war strategies and travel

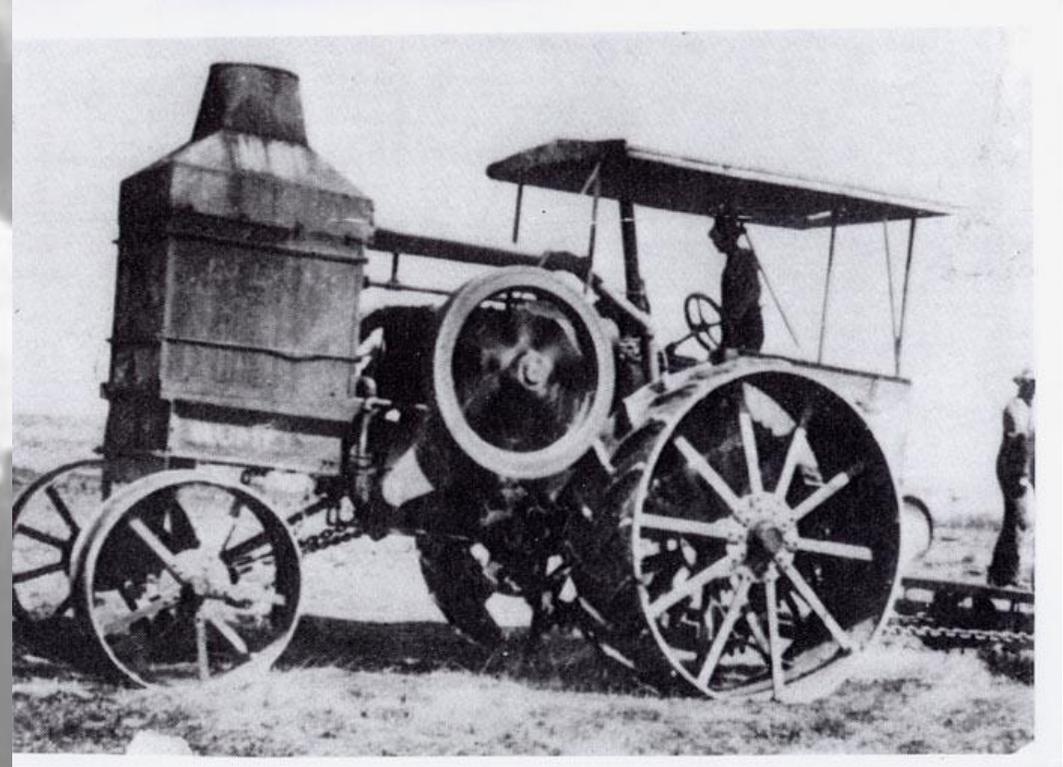




**AGRICULTURE**

# Farming Equipment

- Mechanical Reaper- faster harvest
- Seed drill- faster planting
- Tractors- John Deere
- More food was being produced to be sold- invention of grocery stores



# Textile Manufacturing



- The power loom- textiles (cloth) could be produced faster
- Textiles = mass produced clothing
  - Did not have to make your own clothes
  - Cheaper clothing
  - Clothing stores like MACY'S opened in the late 1800s



# COMMUNICATION



# Telegraph- Morse Code

- First form of electronic communication
- Could send messages in minutes
- Series of dots and dashes
- Used during war time as a code so enemies couldn't decipher
- Still used by military today!

**Letters**

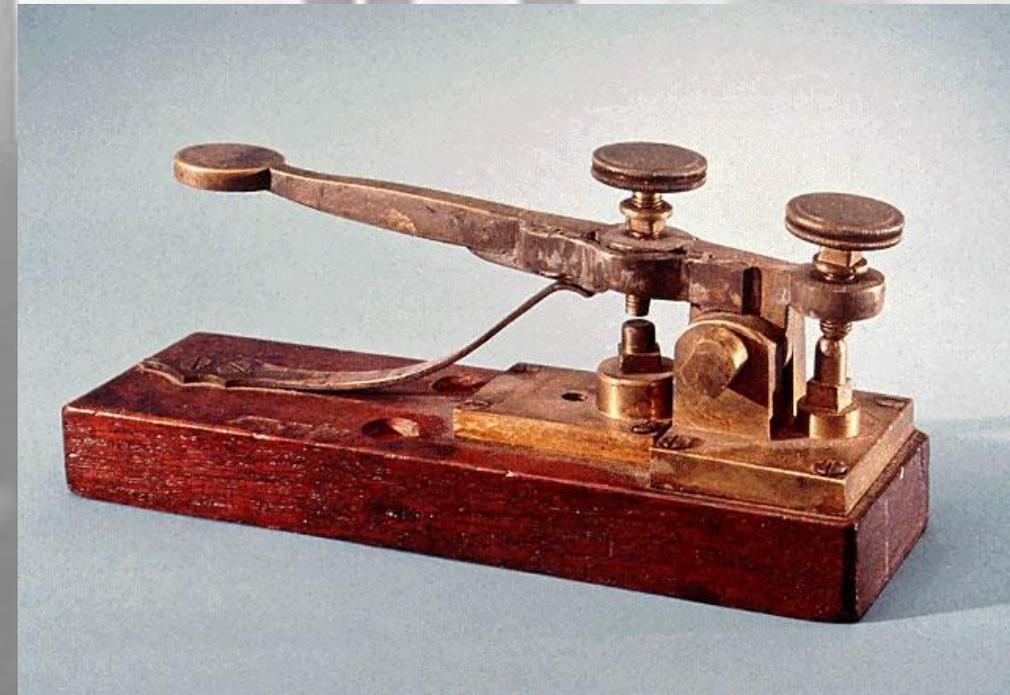
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a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
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l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
••-	-•••	-•••	••••	•••-	••••	---	••••	-•••	-•••	•••-
w	x	y	z	ä	á	ch	é	ñ	ö	ü

**Punctuation**

••••	-•••	••••	••••	-•••	••••
fullstop/ period	comma	question mark	apostrophe	exclamation mark	slash
-••••	-•••	-•••	••••		
hyphen	fraction bar	parentheses	quotation marks		

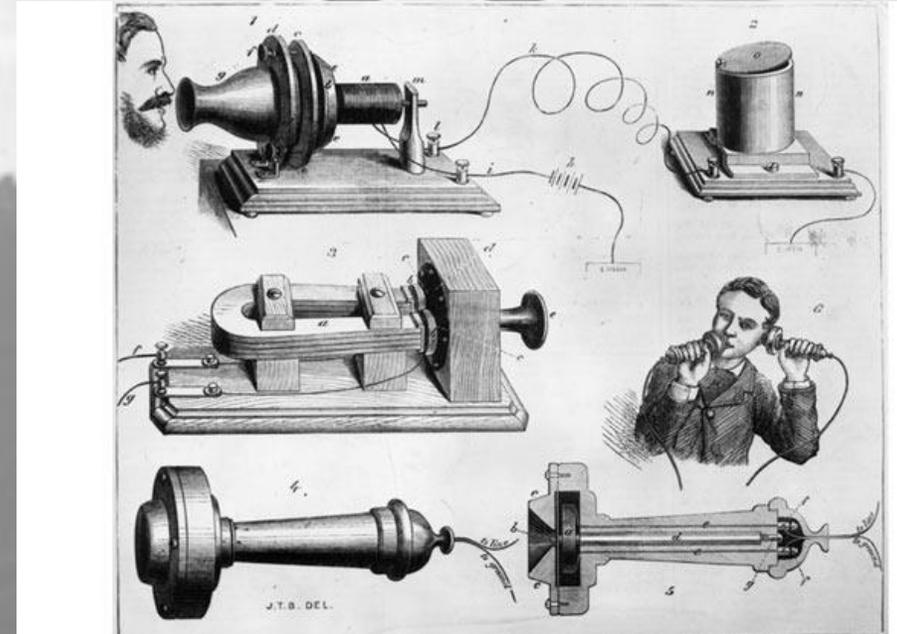
**Numbers**

••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0



# Telephone

- Alexander Graham Bell- 1876
- Could speak over wires
- By 1950s, almost every home had a telephone
- Led the way for cell phones



# America Story of US: Cities

1. Assembling the Statue of Liberty
2. Pulitzer led fundraising campaign to raise the Statue of Liberty
3. The Statue of Liberty welcomes millions
4. Entry point of 12 million immigrants into the US
5. Andrew Carnegie was the world's largest steel producer; He used the Bessemer Process to mass produce steel
6. "It was steel that built American cities, railroads, shipping"
7. Population doubles in 20 years
8. Chief Burns uses mug shots to develop the first criminal registry

# America Story of US: Cities

9. sanitation, disease, lack of water and sewage, overcrowding

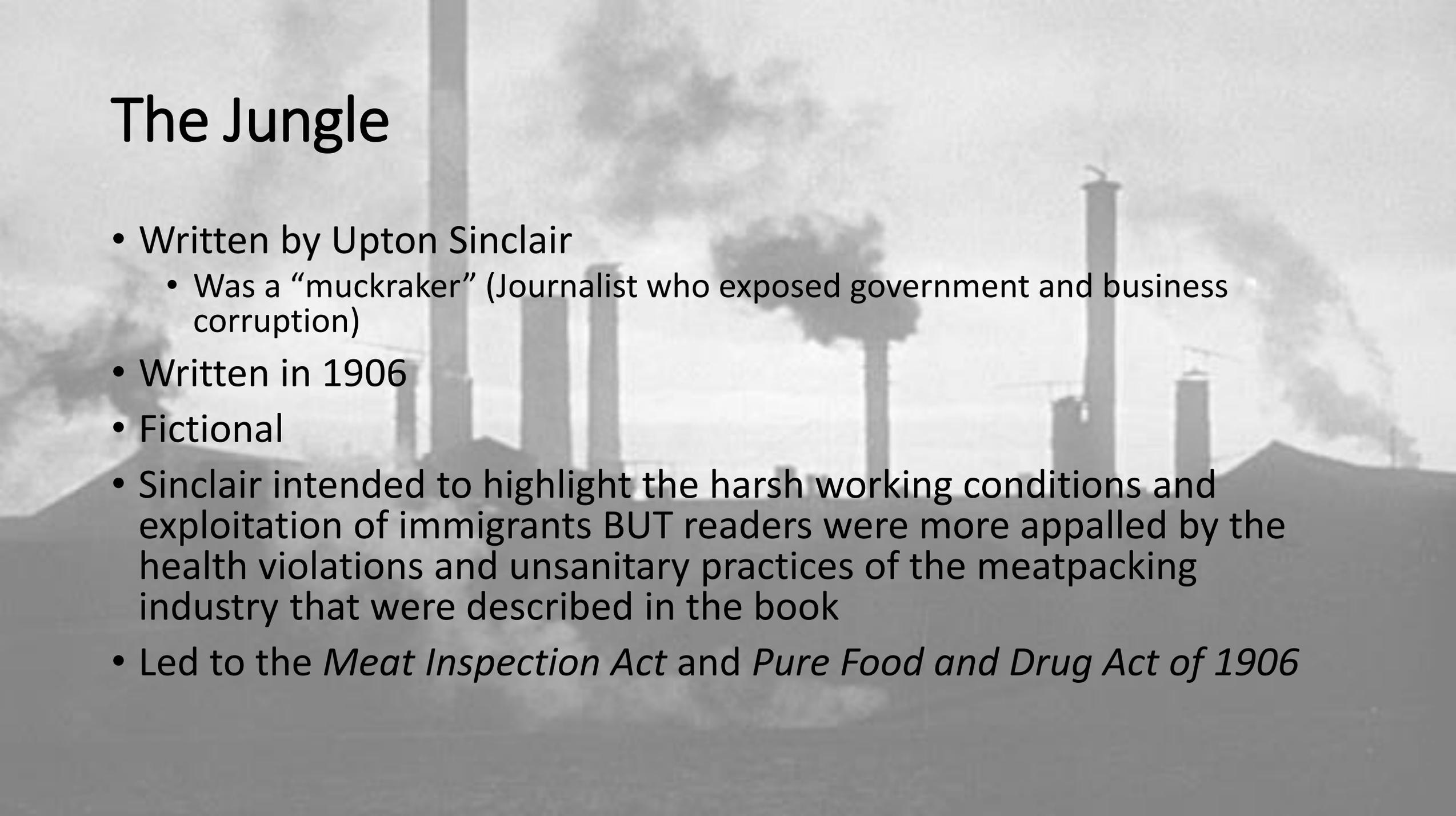
10. Kerosene and gas lamps

11. It allowed for more hours to work, entertain, and kept cities bright at night

12. A fire started on the 8<sup>th</sup> floor of the Triangle shirtwaist factory. Exit doors were blocked. The fire escape was broken and firefighters did not have hoses that could not reach the fires. Because the girls could not escape, over hundred workers died.

13. Doors in commercial buildings open outwards, working alarms, safety codes were passed, automatic sprinkler systems used

# The Jungle

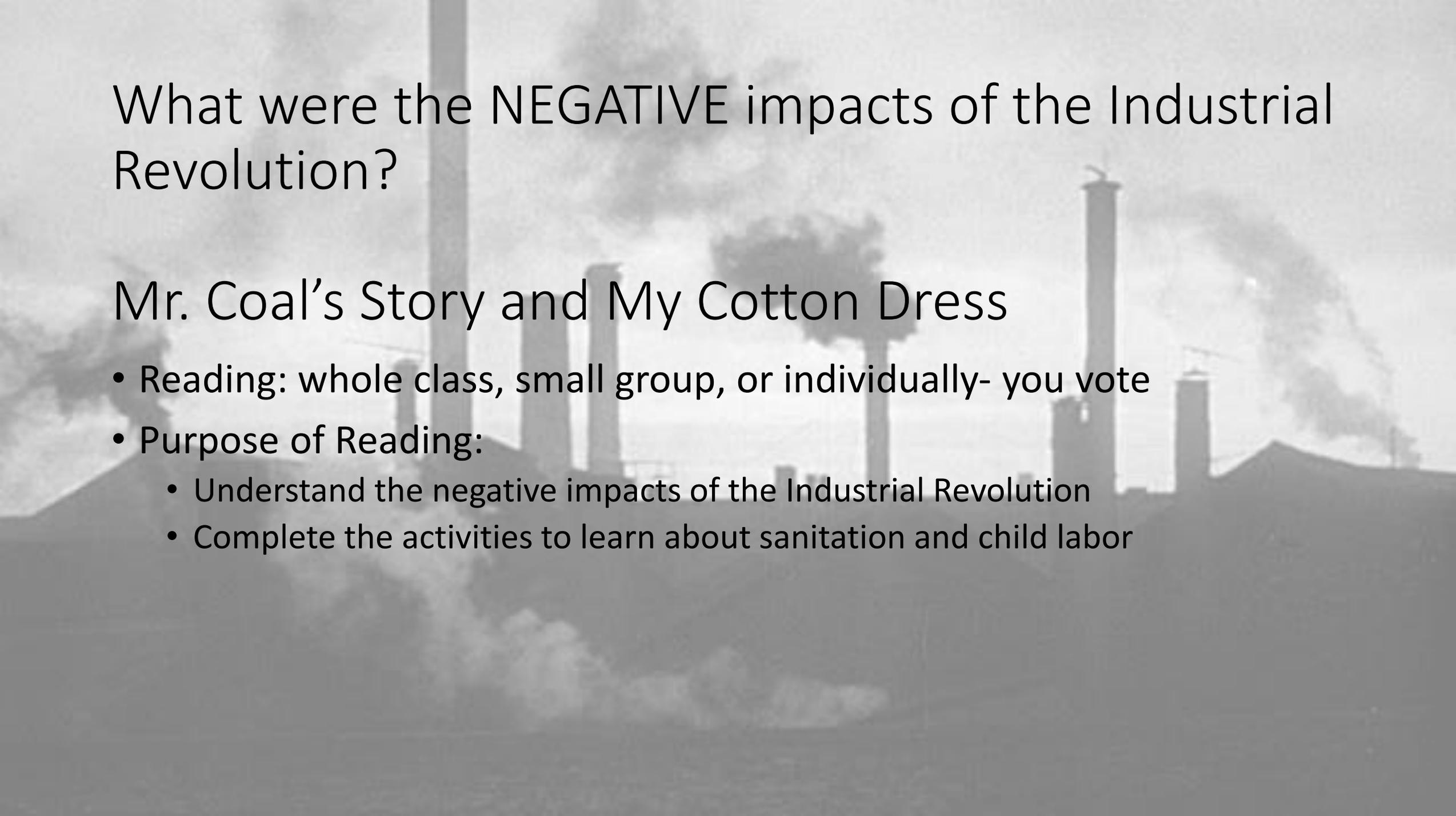


- Written by Upton Sinclair
  - Was a “muckraker” (Journalist who exposed government and business corruption)
- Written in 1906
- Fictional
- Sinclair intended to highlight the harsh working conditions and exploitation of immigrants BUT readers were more appalled by the health violations and unsanitary practices of the meatpacking industry that were described in the book
- Led to the *Meat Inspection Act* and *Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906*



# Read....

- Read the excerpt from THE JUNGLE
- Respond to the Guided Reading Questions



What were the NEGATIVE impacts of the Industrial Revolution?

## Mr. Coal's Story and My Cotton Dress

- Reading: whole class, small group, or individually- you vote
- Purpose of Reading:
  - Understand the negative impacts of the Industrial Revolution
  - Complete the activities to learn about sanitation and child labor

# DBQ – Major Assessment Grade

**Did the Industrial Revolution have an overall positive or negative impact on American society?**

- Step 1: Analyze the documents
- Step 2: Choose your arguments
- Step 3: write your thesis
- Step 4: draft your paper
- Step 5: Revise and edit your paper; verify that you followed the all the expectations (use your scoring guide)
- Step 6: Write or type your final paper and turn it in – be sure it is neat and grammatically/ mechanically accurate.