



Name _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

US HISTORY #23-THE INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

government	vertical	horizontal	railroads	workers
standard	telegraph	finance	unions	capital

- 1. The Civil War also boosted the _____, which improved communication, and gave birth to the Transcontinental Railway
- 2. New York City became the center of commerce and _____ and by 1898, it had a population of 3.4 million people.
- 3. The American _____ played a role in American economic growth by putting up high tariffs, especially on steel, giving massive land grants to railroads, and by putting Native Americans on reservations.
- 4. _____ increased commerce and integrated the American market, which allowed national brands to emerge.
- 5. They needed a lot of _____ to build tracks and stations, so they sold shares in the company in order to raise that money.
- 6. By the late 1880s, _____ Oil controlled 90 percent of the U.S. oil industry.
- 7. _____ integration was another innovation. Firms bought up all aspects of the production process, from raw materials to production to transport and distribution.
- 8. _____ integration was when big firms bought up small ones.
- 9. Speaking of people who weren't rich, let us now praise the unsung heroes of industrialization:

- 10. Despite the apparent inborn unfitness of workers, _____ continued to grow and fight for better conditions, sometimes violently



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Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. _____

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Answer Key

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- 1. The Civil War also boosted the **telegraph**, which improved communication, and gave birth to the Transcontinental Railway
- 2. New York City became the center of commerce and **finance**, and by 1898, it had a population of 3.4 million people.
- 3. The American **government** played a role in American economic growth by putting up high tariffs, especially on steel, giving massive land grants to railroads, and by putting Native Americans on reservations.
- 4. **Railroads** increased commerce and integrated the American market, which allowed national brands to emerge.
- 5. They needed a lot of **capital** to build tracks and stations, so they sold shares in the company in order to raise that money.
- 6. By the late 1880s, **Standard Oil** controlled 90 percent of the U.S. oil industry.
- 7. **Vertical** integration was another innovation. Firms bought up all aspects of the production process, from raw materials to production to transport and distribution.
- 8. **Horizontal** integration was when big firms bought up small ones.
- 9. Speaking of people who weren't rich, let us now praise the unsung heroes of industrialization: **workers**.
- 10. Despite the apparent inborn unfitness of workers, **unions** continued to grow and fight for better conditions, sometimes violently