**Chapter Eight**

**Study Guide**

**Inventions**

Thomas Edison: Created electricity

Washington Carver: Peanut Butter

Wright Brothers: First to successfully fly an airplane

Alexander Graham Bell: Telephone

New inventions save time, money, and improved the life for many Americans.

**Big Business**

Corporation:

Profit is money earned by a business after all the cost of machinery, workers and raw materials are subtracted.

Corporations could raise money by selling lots of shares to many people.

Shares are parts of business people own.

Competition:

When there is competition, a company has to keep prices low and quality high to get consumers to purchase its goods.

Companies with little competition may increase prices or provide poor service.

Monopoly:

Monopoly is bad for business because there is NO competition to keep prices low and quality high.

**Workers’ Lives Change**

Mechanization is the use of machines to do work.

Machines mean goods sold at a cheaper price than handmade.

More business hired more workers to run the machines.

Few factories had safe conditions and many workers were injured or killed in accidents.

Factory workers were paid poorly. Anyone who complained could be fired.

Labor Unions:

Labor Unions fought:

- for better pay

- safer working conditions

- shifts with less hours or shorter workdays

- stop hiring immigrants

Unions began to strike or refuse to work if businesses didn’t change conditions

**Immigrants in America**

Immigrants moved to America looking for jobs and to escape persecution.

Persecution:

Most Europeans settled on the eastern side of the U.S. where Asians settled on the western side of the U.S.

Immigrants entered the eastern U.S. through Ellis Island in New York, and Angel Island in the San Francisco Bay in the western side of the U.S.

Chinese immigrants were persecuted more than European immigrants.

Many immigrants formed neighborhoods based on their ethnic groups.

Ethnic Group:

Many were paid so poorly, they lived in tenements, which are poorly built apartment buildings. They were overcrowded, no windows or running water, and families shared one small apartment.

Immigrants faced prejudice because many Americans were afraid they were taking their jobs from the factory because they worked hard for less pay.

**Growing Cities**

Cities began to become extremely crowded to find jobs in factories.

Many moved from rural areas because farms needed fewer workers due to new technology that increased productivity.

Many cities were near areas with natural resources and transportation routes.

Chicago grew due to its location as factories boomed and, where animals were kept until needed for food.

Chicago had the first skyscraper or tall building.

Steel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frames and electrical wires helped cities grow more rapidly.

Since more people were in the city, they developed rapid transit to move people more quickly around the city.

With the growing city, many of the poor people lived in slums or poorly constructed buildings.

People began assisting one another in the city. Settlement houses were developed which created clubs for boys and girls, provided child care, and helped mothers.

**Time of Reform**

Progressives believed government should make laws to protect workers.

Mukraker:

Upton Sinclair published a book called, *The Jungle* about unsafe and dirty conditions.

Theodore Roosevelt worked with Congress to pass laws to make food safer. The Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act stated that medicine and foods had to be made without harmful chemicals.