



# JJHS Remote Learning Cover Sheet

Core: 8C

Lesson 3 Industry (May 4-15)

Teacher Name: Mr. Hokanson

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date returned: \_\_\_\_\_

This can be accessed via <http://oxpower.blog> on a computer/laptop/tablet/phone/& some gaming devices (Wii, XBOX ONE, & PS4) - (SEE THIS WEEK'S AGENDA FOR RECENT LESSONS).

You are welcome to give it a try to see if you can access this information.

For tablets and phones I recommend trying the Puffin browser (Android, Apple/Mac iOS, & Kindle) as it will let you do the Flash tutorials like Fling the Teacher and En Garde, and Rags to Riches can be completed by clicking on the HTML Version link in that activity; however, even if you cannot access those tutorials on a tablet/phone, you can access most all of the other information with another browser and can submit the quizzes like we have done the CFA's in the past.

The main thing I need back is the quiz, either taken online, or emailed to me (scan/picture), or returned to the school.

If you decide to switch to online access, please let me know via email [neil.hokanson@laramie1.org](mailto:neil.hokanson@laramie1.org) and I will stop sending paper packets.

You can return this packet to the school or scan/take a picture of the quiz and email it to me at [neil.hokanson@laramie1.org](mailto:neil.hokanson@laramie1.org)

Take care of yourselves, relax and remain calm, and peace to you all!!!

Mr. Hokanson, 8<sup>th</sup> grade United States history teacher...

**THIS IS LESSON 3 INDUSTRY! LESSON 1 WESTWARD EXPANSION WAS DUE APRIL 17<sup>TH</sup> & LESSON 2 IMMIGRATION WAS DUE MAY 1<sup>ST</sup>. IF YOU NEED COPIES OF PREVIOUS LESSONS, PLEASE EMAIL ME AND I CAN SEND A DIGITAL COPY THAT CAN BE PRINTED OR YOU CAN ASK FOR A COPY AT THE SCHOOL OFFICE...**

LESSON 2 & 3 HAVE BLUE FEEDBACK FORMS THAT SHOW STUDENTS WHERE THE NOTES MATCH UP WITH THE QUIZ QUESTIONS FROM THE PREVIOUS LESSON. THE FEEDBACK SHEETS ALSO CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT MAY HELP ANSWER QUESTIONS ON THE CURRENT QUIZ! STUDENTS ARE WELCOME TO REWORK A QUIZ TO IMPROVE THEIR SCORE AT ANY TIME!!!

UNITED STATES HISTORY UNIT 5 - WESTWARD EXPANSION, INDUSTRY, AND IMMIGRATION  
Mr. Hokanson (Week 5 May 4-8 & Week 6 May 11-15) DUE BY MAY 15<sup>th</sup>...

Instructions: Read and study the notes below. Use the notes to complete the Unit 5 Industry Quiz...

To turn in the quiz you can take a picture of it or scan it and email it to me at [neil.hokanson@laramie1.org](mailto:neil.hokanson@laramie1.org) or return it to the school.

\*All of this is available at <http://oxpower.blog> and can be accessed on a computer/laptop/tablet/phone if you are interested in trying...

**PRIORITY STANDARDS**

8.2.2: Examine and evaluate how human expression (e.g. language, literature, arts, architecture, traditions, beliefs, and spirituality) contributes to the development and transmission of culture.

8.2.4: Explain the cultural contributions of and tensions between groups in Wyoming, the United States, and the World (e.g., racial, ethnic, social and institutional).

8.3.3 Describe the impact of technological advancements on production, distribution and consumption.

8.4.2: Describe how tools and technology in different historical periods impacted the way people lived, made decisions, and saw the world.

8.5.3: Explain how communities' current and past demographics, migrations, and settlement patterns influence place (e.g., culture, needs, and political and economic systems) and use this analysis to predict future settlement patterns.

8.5.4: Analyze the changes to and consequences of human, natural, and technological impacts on the physical environment.

**INDUSTRIALIZATION**

**INDUSTRY**

- Railroads stimulated the American steel, lumber, and coal industries and provided thousands of jobs.
- Henry Ford's automobile and assembly line changed industry and society forever (Model T).
- The "Age of Steel" impacted building of skyscrapers, bridges, and rails & locomotives. Andrew Carnegie, dominated this industry.
- John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company controlled the booming oil industry.
- Wages offered many factory workers were so low that everyone in the family had to work. Unions were formed to help improve working conditions.
- The invention of the electric elevator made it possible to locate factories at the top level of 10 story skyscrapers.
- Other inventions of the time included Eastman's camera, Bell's telephone, Edison's light bulb, and Field's telegraph line across the Atlantic.

**The Growth of Railroads** NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

**Time Zones** Before railroads, each community established its own time. In order to create sensible schedules, the railroad companies divided the country into four time zones. Each zone was one hour apart from the zone on either side of it.

**Railroads in 1890**

Legend:  
Pacific Time Zone  
Mountain Time Zone  
Central Time Zone  
Eastern Time Zone  
— Railroads built by 1870  
— Railroads built by 1890  
\*Time zones and borders shown as of 1890

**CHICAGO & ALTON RR**

THE GREAT HOTEL CAR  
PULLMAN'S GREAT HOTEL CAR  
THE GREAT HOTEL CAR  
PULLMAN'S GREAT HOTEL CAR  
THE GREAT HOTEL CAR  
PULLMAN'S GREAT HOTEL CAR

This advertisement shows the "Hotel" car introduced by George Pullman in 1867. It had both sleeping and dining facilities and greatly improved the experience of rail travel.

**Industry Assessment**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ CLASS PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

**Industry Quiz - Multiple Choice - Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- \_\_\_\_ 1. What stimulated the American steel, lumber, and coal industries?  
a. telegraph                      b. oil                                  c. stagecoaches                      d. railroads
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Whose automobile and assembly line changed industry and society forever?  
a. John D. Rockefeller              b. Andrew Carnegie              c. Theodore Roosevelt              d. Henry Ford
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Who dominated the steel industry?  
a. Henry Ford                      b. Andrew Carnegie              c. John D. Rockefeller              d. Theodore Roosevelt
- \_\_\_\_ 4. What impacted building of skyscrapers, bridges, and rails & locomotives?  
a. Age of Steel                      b. Age of the Automobile              c. Heavy Metal                      d. Age of Aquarius
- \_\_\_\_ 5. What were created to improve working conditions?  
a. Unions                              b. Assembly Lines                      c. Industries                              d. Unions
- \_\_\_\_ 6. What was so low in factories that everyone in the family had to work?  
a. wages                              b. ceilings                              c. shelves                              d. chairs
- \_\_\_\_ 7. What did Henry Ford invent that was called the Model T?  
a. a railroad sleeping car              b. a telephone                      c. a typewriter                      d. an automobile
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Railroads provided \_\_\_\_\_ of jobs.  
a. hundreds                              b. thousands                              c. millions                              d. billions
- \_\_\_\_ 9. What made it possible to locate factories at the top level of 10 story skyscrapers?  
a. the telegraph                      b. the telephone                      c. electric elevators                      d. railroads
- \_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ were created to improve working conditions.  
a. Unions                              b. Railroads                              c. Trusts                              d. Crowded factories
- \_\_\_\_ 11. What type of buildings made it possible to increase the number of people that could inhabit or work in them?  
a. sod houses                              b. log cabins                              c. Quonset huts                              d. skyscrapers
- \_\_\_\_ 12. What was the name of Rockefeller's oil company?  
a. Shell Oil Company                      b. Gulf Oil Company                      c. Conoco Oil Company                      d. Standard Oil Company
- \_\_\_\_ 13. Alexander Graham Bell invented the...  
a. telephone                              b. telegraph                              c. light bulb                              d. camera
- \_\_\_\_ 14. Invented the electric light bulb...  
a. Thomas Edison                              b. Alexander Graham Bell                              c. Cyrus Field                              d. George Eastman
- \_\_\_\_ 15. Who invented the small box camera that everyday people could purchase and use?  
a. Thomas Edison                              b. Alexander Graham Bell                              c. George Eastman                              d. Cyrus Field

**LESSON 2 STUDENT FEEDBACK FORM - SEE THE NOTES THAT MATCH UP WITH THE QUIZ QUESTIONS!!! YOU CAN TRY IT AGAIN AT (<https://tinyurl.com/y7urdqe8>). KEEP THIS BLUE SHEET FOR REVIEW AND IT WILL HELP YOU ANSWER QUESTIONS ON FUTURE QUIZZES!!!**

**UNITED STATES HISTORY UNIT 5 - WESTWARD EXPANSION, INDUSTRY, AND IMMIGRATION**

Mr. Hokanson (Week 3 April 20-24 & Week 4 April 27-May 1) DUE BY MAY 1<sup>st</sup>...

**IMMIGRATION Pull Factors – Causes someone to move to some place. (1. A pull factor in immigration is something that...)**

- Available land (2. Pull factors that caused people to want to move to the United States include a better life, religious freedom, and...)
- Better life
- Religious freedom

**IMMIGRANTS 1880-1920** This group of immigrants was more diverse  
**Countries**

- Italy
- Ireland
- Eastern Europe
- China
- Mexico

**Reasons**

- Jobs
- Land
- Religious Freedom

**IMMIGRATION**

- Jews came to the US from Eastern Europe mainly to escape religious persecution. (4. Most Jews came to the United States to escape religious persecution in...) Job opportunities attracted people to America's rapidly growing cities in the 1800s. (3. Job opportunities attracted people to America's rapidly growing \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1800s.)
- Most Eastern European immigrants entered the US through Ellis Island. (9. Most Eastern European immigrants entered the US through...)
- Immigration created a melting pot of blended cultures, & some say cultures were more of a salad bowl existing side by side. (10. Some say that immigrants to the United States created a blending of cultures called...)

**ANTI-IMMIGRATION**

- Many immigrants returned to their native country.
- Some immigrants refused to practice native traditions to fit in.
- Often immigrants lived in ethnic neighborhoods where they felt accepted.
- The US responded to anti-immigration feelings by establishing immigration quotas. (5. The US responded to anti-immigration feelings by establishing immigration \_\_\_\_\_.)

**SUMMARY IMMIGRATION**

Why did people come to the United States of America?

- New immigrants began to arrive in the late 1800s, seeking opportunities in the United States.
- New immigrants arrived from Greece, Russia, Hungary, Italy, Turkey, and Poland in the mid 1880s.
- After 1900, immigration from Mexico, China, and Japan increased. (8. After 1900, immigration from Mexico, China, and Japan...)
- People emigrated from their native countries for a variety of reasons (push factors), including: overcrowding; poverty; scarce jobs; crop failures; persecution against certain ethnic groups; & the opportunity for a better life. (6. People emigrated from their native countries for a poverty; scarce jobs; crop failures; and variety of reasons (push factors), including: overcrowding;)
- Immigrants adjusted to life in America, finding work, forming communities, and adapting to a new culture. (7. Immigrants adjusted to life in America by...)
- Some people opposed immigration, while others appreciated the positive contributions made by immigrants.
- Immigrants and others flooded to American cities, where extremes of poverty and wealth existed.
- Growing cities suffered from health and sanitation problems, poverty, fire, and crime. (15. As more people moved to U.S. cities, especially immigrants, people in cities suffered from increased sanitation problems, crime, fire, and...)
- Immigrant farmers on the Great Plains faced challenges like giant locust swarms that ate all of their crops! (13. For a time, immigrants in the Great Plains faced massive "clouds" of what that ate their crops?)

\*\*\*11. What is the name of the Indian Reservation in Wyoming? - 12. As immigrants moved west, they often came in conflict with what group of people? - 14. The first immigrants and settlers to the Great Plains built what type of houses? These questions are from last week's lesson – see the Lesson 1 feedback sheet attached to Lesson 2!