


Innovation Boosts Growth

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- **As a Young Historian, I will be able to...**
 - **Analyze the factors that encouraged industrialization in the United States in the late 1800s.**
 - **Explain how new inventions, scientific discoveries, and technological innovations fueled growth and improved the standard of living.**
 - **Explain the challenges faced by the South in industry and agriculture in the late 1800s.**
 - **Describe the impact of industrialization in the late 1800s.**

American Industry Grows

**After the Civil War, new industry methods
challenged society to make items FAST**

**New processes allowed materials of a higher
quality & created new food process methods**

**New innovations, such as steel, & numerous natural
resources allowed for a production boom**

**Soon, steam engines could drill for oil & created new
industries in the U.S.**

Workforce & Business Growth

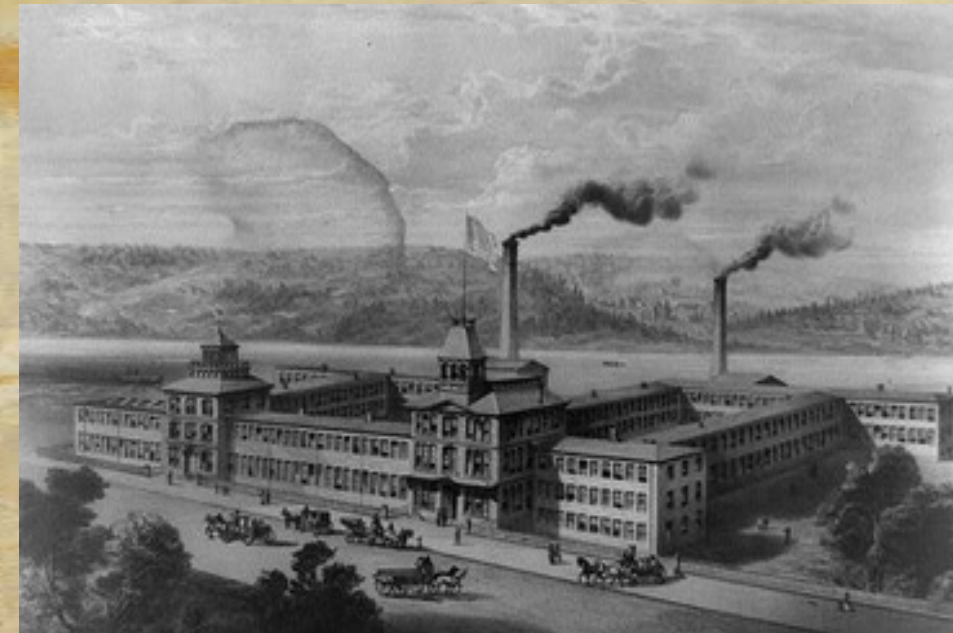
Immigration began to skyrocket & new job opportunities drew them in.

The American Dream was born & **entrepreneurs**- people who build & manage business to make a profit- began as ANYONE could rise to success

Free Enterprise- Freedom to run a business for profit with minimal regulation.

Laissez-faire policies- business could operate under minimal government regulation.

Protective Tariffs- Taxes that made imported goods cost more than those made in the U.S.



Innovation-Economic Development

Soon people began applying for **patents**- grant by the federal government giving an inventor the exclusive right to a product

Thomas Edison- develops the lightbulb & brought electricity to the public & factories

Samuel Morse- develops the telegraph & **Alexander Graham Bell** creates the telephone

Guglielmo Marconi invents the wireless telegraph which will later lead to the radio.

Economic Developments

The **Bessemer Process** allowed for iron to be purified into steel.

Suspension Bridges- bridges in which the roadway is suspended by steel cables.

Soon air brakes, telegraph systems, & refrigeration were developed for trains.

The expanding network created **time zones**- delegated areas for each hour of the day.

Soon **mass production**- the ability to make items quick & cheap, was needed

Industry in the New South

The South still struggled in industry & remained mostly agricultural.

Urban centers would be created for jobs & agriculture diversified.

The South spent less on education & fought to continue *cash crop* growing that limited growth.

Effects of Industrialization

The United States became one of the leading economic powers in the world as they could produce fast & move materials fast

People had more spending power & sought more luxuries

However, industrial waste & natural issues began to rise.

Yellowstone Park was established as one of the first concerns about the environment.