

Highlight the key words every time you write them in your bookmark.

Key Words

Bessemer Process

Write the key word here. Highlight the word.

Railroads

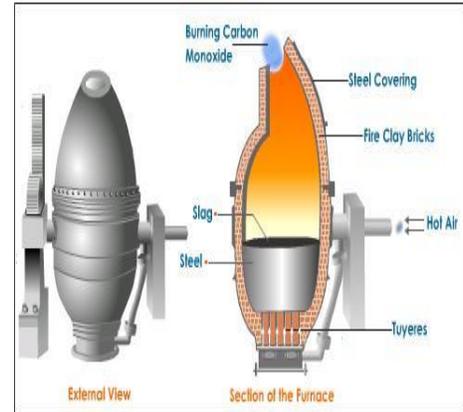
In your own words identify and describe the key word. Use supporting details from the textbook to support your description. Use the textbook to locate the key word.

Information

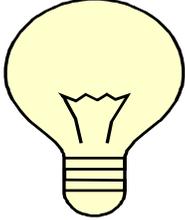
This process was created by Henry Bessemer in the mid-1850s. This made manufacturing steel quicker and cheaper. People blasted hot air through melted iron to remove impurities. This process took 10-20 minutes.

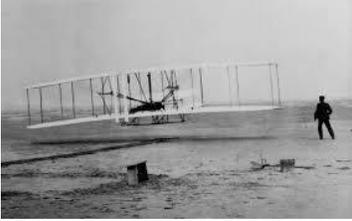
As steel dropped in price, many companies built thousands of miles of new steel track railroads. They were able to build this much track because, the cost of building railroads dropped in price. The designs of train cars also improved, farmers and manufactures were able to send goods up to markets faster. Goods were shipped in new refrigerator cars. Cities, like Chicago, grew because that is where major rail lines crossed. The West grew rapidly because free tickets were offered to settlers. More jobs were created as well.

Memory (Picture)

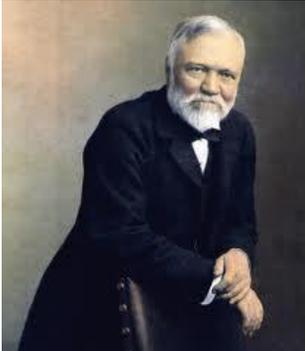


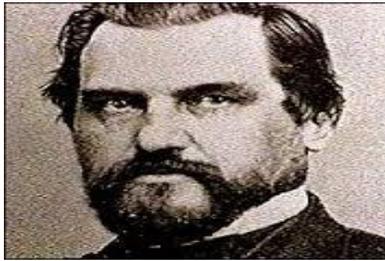
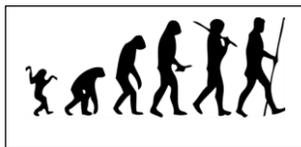
Cut and paste or draw a picture to help you remember the key word.

Key Words	Information	Memory (Picture)
<p>Oil</p>	<p>In the late 1800s people started to use oil as a power source. In the 150s chemists found out a way to convert crude into usable fuel. This new fuel, called kerosene was used for cooking, lighting, etc. As demand for oil increased oil refineries had to be built. These refineries turned oil into kerosene.</p>	
<p>Thomas Edison</p>	<p>Thomas Edison had a research center in which he made a variety of different inventions. He held over 1,000 patents. In 1879 he invented an object called the light bulb. Edison produced electricity for many cities.</p>	
<p>Patent</p>	<p>Patents are having the rights to sell and make inventions. No one else could make the invention.</p>	
<p>Thomas Edison and George Westinghouse</p>	<p>Thomas Edison competed with George Westinghouse over the production of electricity. They both wanted to control the electric company that was providing electricity in the cities.</p>	

Key Terms	Information	Memory (Picture)
<p>Alexander Graham Bell</p>	<p>The problems of the telegraph were fixed by a Scottish born speech teacher named Alexander Graham Bell. Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone which he called the “talking telegraph.”</p>	
<p>Charles and Frank Duryea</p>	<p>Charles and Frank Duryea built the first practical motorcar using a gasoline engine in 1893 in America.</p>	
<p>Henry Ford</p>	<p>Henry Ford made the Model T In 1908 which was a more affordable car. The car was more affordable because he introduced a moving assembly line in the manufacturing process.</p>	
<p>Orville and Wilber Wright</p>	<p>They built a small, lightweight airplane that used a gas powered engine. Orville and Wilber Wright made the first piloted flight in 1903. The plane was called the Kitty Hawk.</p>	

Key Terms	Information	Memory (Picture)
<p>Corporation</p>	<p>Many businesses were formed as corporations in the late 1800s. Businesses sold parts of their ownership as stock shares. Stockholders actually owned the corporation, but didn't run it. They chose people as a directors or leaders. If the corporation did well financially stockholders would make more money based on the percentage of stock they own. They would lose money if the corporation did poorly. If you owned stock, you could sell it whenever you want and to whom ever you want. The more people who buy stock the better a corporation does.</p>	 <p>The image shows a vintage United Air Lines stock certificate. It features a red border and a central illustration of a woman standing on a globe. The text on the certificate includes "UNITED AIR LINES" and "SHARES OF STOCK". The certificate is signed by a person whose name is partially visible as "S. C. ...".</p>

Key Terms	Information	Memory (Picture)
Andrew Carnegie	<p>Andrew Carnegie was born in Scotland and came to America as a poor immigrant. In order to make money, he took a job with a railroad company. He became the superintendent because he did his job so well. In 1873, his main focus was on steel making. He bought his competition in order to expand his business when he saw that steel prices were low. In 1901, his steel mills were making more steel than all of Great Britain's mills combined. He developed vertical integration where he owned businesses which were involved in the process of production for his company.</p>	
John D. Rockefeller	<p>John Rockefeller was successful in combining businesses. When he was 21 he was a partner in wholesale business. He decided to start an oil refining company. He developed horizontal integration where you own a business in a certain field. In only ten years, his oil company was the largest.</p>	
Trust	<p>A trust is a legal arrangement where many companies are grouped together, but have only one board of directors. Rockefeller formed a trust with his oil businesses.</p>	

Key Terms	Information	Memory (Picture)
Leland Stanford	<p>Leland Stanford was governor of California, founder of the California Central Pacific Railroad, and founder of Stanford University. He made his fortune selling equipment to miners in the late 1800s. He believed that industries should be owned cooperatively by the workers in order to be fair and democratic.</p>	
Philanthropy	<p>Leaders tried to help the poor by donating a lot of their own money to many types of charities. This philanthropy helped fund public libraries which helped people read more.</p>	
Social Darwinism	<p>Social Darwinism was a view of society which stated that, based on Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection, some humans would succeed in business and life.</p>	
Monopoly	<p>A total ownership of a product or service which reduced competition between companies is a monopoly.</p>	
Sherman Antitrust Act	<p>The Sherman Antitrust Act law made it illegal to create monopolies or trusts that held back trade. The Sherman Antitrust Act made it a crime to monopolize any part of the trade in the United States.</p>	

