Name:	
APUSH Review: Key Concept 6.1 – 2015 Revis	ed Curriculum

Big Idea	Guided Notes	Areas of Conce
Questions		
	The New Curriculum	
	• "Tachnological advances, large scale production methods, and the	
	 "Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in 	
	the United States."	
	• Page 67	
	Big Idea Questions:	
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	K. O	
	Key Concept 6.1, I	
	 "Large-scale industrial production - accompanied by massive 	
	technological change, expanding international communication networks,	
	and pro-growth government policies - generated rapid economic	
	development and business consolidation." - page 67	
	 A) How were new markets opened in North America after the Civil War? 	
	 Government provided \$ and land for construction of RRs 	
	•	
	Telegraph lines were often linked with railroads	
	• Impacts of?	
	Growth of farms, cities, lumber industry	
	B) Businesses increased the production of goods by:	
	Technological advances: " Frederick Taylor forward	
	• "" - Frederick Taylor - focused	
	on improving efficiency - timed tasks, specific tasks for workers	
	Greater access to natural resources	
	Redesigned financial and management structures:	
	• businesses sought to have	
	sole control over an industry	
	Marketing advances:	
	Mail order catalogs appealed to middle-	
	class families	
	• Growing:	
	Large supply of workers	
	C) Impact of the Industrial Revolution?	
	Price of goods decreased and workers' wages increased	
	New goods and services emerged	

	Americans' standards of living improved
	However, a grew between the rich and poor
	D) Business leaders sought to increase profits by consolidating
	businesses into:
	Trusts - associated with monopolies
	• one company that
	owns stock in several other companies, thus controlling them
	E) Businesses and policymakers sought markets and resources in:
	Pacific Rim calls for annexation
	in the 1890s ()
	 Asia - Philippines - gained in 1898 (Spanish American War)
	 1899 - Open Door Policy in China - US sought to trade
	freely with China
	 Latin America - "Big Brother" policy - James G. Blaine
	Opened up to the US
	Key Concept 6.1, II
	"A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panies and downturns." - page 68.
	 time of financial panics and downturns." - page 68 A) Laissez-faire (Government would keep its "hands off" the economy):
	Became a dominant economic philosophy, very little
	government of industries
If "New"	B) Expansion of industrial workforce:
immigrants	Internal migration - farmers moved to to
were from	work in factories
Southern and	International migration - "" Immigration,
Eastern Europe, where were	predominantly Southern and Eastern Europe, China as well
"Old"	Child labor increased - many families relied on children for
immigrants	wages
from?	Huge supply of workers led to wages
	C) Labor vs. Management:
	Battled over wages and working conditions
	 Local and national unions emerged to confront businesses
	•
	Terrance Powderly - skilled AND unskilled workers,
	women, and African Americans; downfall was the
	Haymarket Square Riot
	•
What are "bread	Samuel Gompers - skilled workers only; focused on
and butter"	"bread and butter issues"
issues?	 Unions hoped to improve working conditions and wages
	D) The South began to industrialize:
	Leaders called for a "" - Henry
	Grady, editor of the Atlantic Constitution, called for increased
	industrialization in the South; textile factories began to appear in
	the South
	and tenant farming
	remained throughout much of the South:
	Payment in land in the form of cash (tenant) or crops
	(sharecropping)
	Many African Americans were sharecroppers throughout

the 1800s

Key Concept 6.1, III

A \	from farmers." - page 69
A) Increase in agricu	•
•	tractors, reapers, et
	ess reliance on animals and allowed for faster
cultivation o	·
•	allowed for storing crops and
	to RRs more easily
	ction of goods led to a
in food prices	
B) How did farmers i	respond to consolidation in businesses and RRs?
 Created loca 	l and regional cooperative organizations:
• The	Grange (1860s): sought to bring farmers together
	 Hoped to elect state legislatures favorable to
	their programs
	 laws - state laws that regulate
	RRs
• Sout	hern Farmers' Alliance: mostly a local organization
	 Established stores and banks; excluded
	blacks
• Colo	red Farmers' Alliance:
55.5	Mostly in the US
C) People's (Populist	
	stronger governmental role in the economic syste
• Caus	
Caus	
	• Growth of power
	RRs - high rates hurt farmers
	Economic instability - panics of
.	hurt farmers
• Goa	
	 Called for a stronger governmental role in the
	economic system
	•
	Political reform

Test Tips

• Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:

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Essay Questions:	
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