

## GUIDED READING

### **South Carolina: Our History, Our Home**

#### **Chapter 11: Progress and Poverty**

##### **Section 1 The National Industrial Boom**

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 330 - 336 to complete the following.

1. The development of great \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ systems would transform American life and cause the United States to become one of the world's most \_\_\_\_\_ nations by 1900.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_, because of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Civil War and disruption of Reconstruction, was left \_\_\_\_\_ in this new economy.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ really big \_\_\_\_\_ to develop in the United States were the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_, invented in the 1840s by Samuel F. B. \_\_\_\_\_, was \_\_\_\_\_ to the development of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. They needed exact \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of train locations.
6. The railroads set up four \_\_\_\_\_ across the \_\_\_\_\_ with the time for each zone \_\_\_\_\_ to match sun time near its center.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ was thickly laced with tracks, but the \_\_\_\_\_ railroads grew, only more \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Other big businesses were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_ was probably the single most \_\_\_\_\_ factor in the industrialization process. It was the main ingredient in \_\_\_\_\_ and locomotives, most machinery, \_\_\_\_\_, and the skyscrapers that were being built in large cities.
10. America's rapid rise to industrial leadership in the world was made possible by abundant \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Another factor in the rapid \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States was the active assistance of the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and local governments.
12. Government fostered and \_\_\_\_\_ (supported) business development.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ helped business by imposing very \_\_\_\_\_ that would enforce \_\_\_\_\_ working \_\_\_\_\_ or prevent pollution of the environment.
14. Most \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ thought that the government should allow the economy to \_\_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_\_.
15. According to the eighteenth-century theory of \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ (which means "let it alone"), the economy would operate on its own and, in the long run, everyone's needs would be met.
16. The government was willing to intervene \_\_\_\_\_ to help business, but not to help \_\_\_\_\_ who might \_\_\_\_\_ their jobs or be \_\_\_\_\_ on the job.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

17. In spite of \_\_\_\_\_ and labor-employer conflicts, the main theme in the nation as a whole from the 1870s to 1900 was \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ standard of \_\_\_\_\_ for most Americans.

18. By the 1890s, the nation was \_\_\_\_\_ more goods than it imported.

19. America was by 1900 \_\_\_\_\_ and a rising \_\_\_\_\_. In a little more than a century, the country \_\_\_\_\_ from the Atlantic coast to the west coast and into the \_\_\_\_\_.

20. South Carolina, had seen her wealth and power swept away, and the state \_\_\_\_\_ through the final decades of the century as one of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ powerful sections of the nation.