

# Industrialization

## *Part One*



**Part One**

**Part Two**

**Part Three**

## Thematic Icons



**Economics**



**Geography**



**Historical concepts**



**Government**

## Icons



**Flash activity** (these activities are not editable)



**Teacher notes** included in the Notes page

For more instructions, see the *User Guide*.





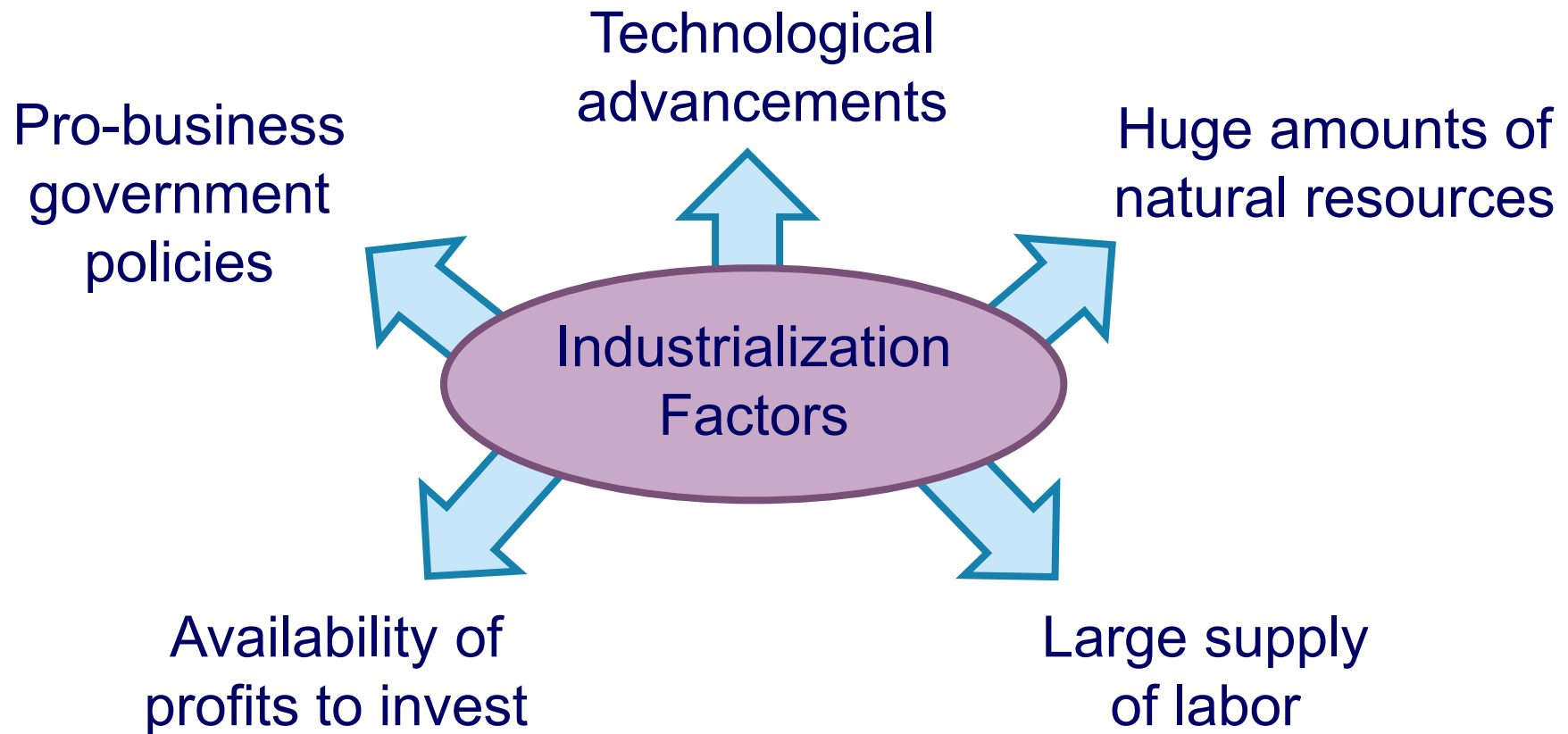


The **Industrial Revolution** drastically transformed the future of America and the world.

- Over the course of 50 years, the U.S. went from only producing raw materials to being the largest industrial power in the world.
- Near major cities, vast expanses of natural beauty suddenly became a patchwork of smog-laden areas, polluted waterways, tilled earth, and logged forests.
- The impact of industrialization led to huge social changes, including **urbanization** and lifestyle changes for many.



Industrialization and rapid growth occurred in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century due to the combination of several key factors.



How did each of these factors contribute to growth?



# Natural resources





# A changing landscape

Industrialization changed the landscape of America forever. The wilderness was devastated in order to obtain raw materials, and cities and transport networks increasingly came to dominate the landscape.



**What do these images show about the U.S.'s transition at this time?  
How does this relate to the present?**



# City life and farm life







Differences between the economies of the North and South had existed since colonial times.

- Northerners believed industry and banking were important for the future of the U.S.
- Southerners, with their warmer climates, believed that agriculture was vital.



During the industrial era, the North **boomed**, drawing people and money to it. Meanwhile, the South became indebted to Northern merchants, industrialists and creditors.



