

# Unit 6: Development of an Industrial United States (1870-1920)

## Part 1: "Railroads and Industry"

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### I. A Railroad Network

#### A. Standardized Track

1. Early railroads were short, local lines. They used tracks of different \_\_\_\_\_, or widths. Therefore, trains from one line could not run on the tracks of another line. In 1886, most railroads adopted the same gauge. That allowed American railroads to join together in a \_\_\_\_\_, or system of connected lines.

#### B. New Inventions

New inventions helped make railway travel \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ invented the air brake, which allowed an engineer to stop all the railroad cars at once.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ designed a railroad sleeping car. Pullman cars had convertible berths for sleeping as well as lavatories.

3. Rail lines added \_\_\_\_\_ cars.

Directions: Using images from magazines, create **one** "Whole-Brain" Connector for each section of the notes. No words may be used as connectors, images and pictures only.

## C. Consolidation

1. To operate railroads more efficiently, companies began to \_\_\_\_\_, or combine. Larger companies bought smaller companies. \_\_\_\_\_ used ruthless tactics to buy up most of the rail lines between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## D. New Rail Lines

1. Companies raced to create thousands of miles of new tracks. After the first \_\_\_\_\_ rail line in 1869, railroad companies built three more transcontinental lines. \_\_\_\_\_ completed the last one—\_\_\_\_\_.

## II. Reducing Competition

A. With the \_\_\_\_\_ of rail lines in some parts of the country, railroad companies looked for ways to outdo or get rid of the \_\_\_\_\_—especially in the \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Railroads granted secret \_\_\_\_\_, or discounts, to their biggest customers. This practice forced many \_\_\_\_\_ companies out of \_\_\_\_\_. It also hurt small farmers, who had to pay higher \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Railroad owners looked for ways to end competition, including pooling. In a \_\_\_\_\_, several railroad companies agreed to divide up the business in an area. Then, they fixed \_\_\_\_\_ prices at a high level.

#### B. Reaction to Rebates and Pools

1. Rebates and pools angered small \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_. Both practices kept shipping prices \_\_\_\_\_ for them.

2. Many farmers joined the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ . The party called for government \_\_\_\_\_ of rail rates.

3. Congress did pass laws regulating railroad companies, but the laws did not end \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Railroads Create Economic Growth

A. The building of rail lines created thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ for steelworkers, lumberjacks, miners, and railroad employees.

B. The large railroads pioneered new ways of managing business, such as having separate \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ departments. Other big businesses soon copied these \_\_\_\_\_ techniques.

C. Railroads opened every \_\_\_\_\_ of the  
country to \_\_\_\_\_ and  
\_\_\_\_\_.