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| **Industrialization & Immigration Unit Vocabulary**Directions: Draw and color a picture, symbol or icon for each of the vocabulary words. Also include a sentence using the vocabulary word. |
|  | **Word & Definition** | **Picture/Symbol/Icon** | **Sentence** |
|  | **Frontier**: the undeveloped area of the west |  |  |
|  | **Boomtowns**: cities that grew up quickly around mines or railroad stops, died away just as quickly when a mine dried up or a railroad stop was removed |  |  |
|  | **Transcontinental Railroad**: a system of railroads that crossed the United States from East to West |  |  |
|  | **Homestead Act**: a law passed by Congress in 1862 that allowed settlement in the West by giving land to small farmers |  |  |
|  | **National Grange**: a social group and association for farmers |  |  |
|  | **Populist Party**: a political party that supported free silver and government ownership of railroads and telegraph; did not survive long. |  |  |
|  | **Prairie**: open, flat area of land with lots of grass and few trees; much of the mid-west is this type of land |  |  |
|  | **Dry Farming**: a type of farming that focused on crops that needed little water such as red wheat |  |  |
|  | **Reservation**: federal land set aside for Native Americans to live on |  |  |
|  | **Battle of Little Big Horn**: battle between U.S. soldiers and Sioux warriors; was a defeat for the U.S. army |  |  |
|  | **Deflation**: decrease in supply of money and lowering of prices on goods; usually leads to economic recession |  |  |
|  | **Assembly line**: a type of production method that broke up the production of an item into small jobs that were linked together |  |  |
|  | **Corporations**: businesses that sell pieces of ownership to the public; pieces are called, stock shares |  |  |
|  | **Stockholders:** people who own part of a business by buying stock |  |  |
|  | **Vertical Integration**: to own businesses involved in each part of a manufacturing process, from the beginning to the end |  |  |
|  | **Horizontal Integration**: to own all the businesses in a certain area or field |  |  |
|  | **Monopoly**: to have total control or exclusive use of a field of business |  |  |
|  | **Trade/Labor Union:** groups of people who worked in the same trade or field who fought for better working conditions |  |  |
|  | **Collective Bargaining**: a way to negotiate labor issues between employers and members of a union |  |  |
|  | **Urbanization**: to develop and grow large cities |  |  |
|  | **Chinese Exclusion Act**: a law passed by Congress in 1882 banning Chinese citizens from immigrating to the U.S. for 10 years |  |  |
|  | **Immigration Restriction League**: a group founded in 1894 that wanted to reduce immigration by setting limits and rules on new immigrants |  |  |
|  | **Assimilation:** the process by which newcomers acquire the attitudes and behaviors of the society around them |  |  |
|  | **Nativism:** an attitude of superiority and resentment toward people born in a different country |  |  |
|  | **Quota:** a limit based on proportions; often refers to how many immigrants can come into the U.S. from another country |  |  |