

<p>A document giving someone the sole right to make and sell an invention.</p> <p>18.1</p>	<p>The method developed in the 1850s to make stronger steel at a low cost. It helped make steel the basic building material of cities and industry.</p> <p>18.1</p>
<p>The manufacturing method in which a product is put together as it moves along a belt. This method speeds production and lowers costs.</p> <p>18.1</p>	<p>The American manufacturer that made the automobile available to millions of people by perfecting a system to mass-produce cars (assembly line) and made them available at a lower price.</p> <p>18.1</p>
<p>To combine or merge together.</p> <p>18.1</p>	<p>His “invention factory” produced the light bulb, the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and hundreds of other devices. He also opened the first electric power plant in New York City.</p> <p>18.1</p>
<p>He invented the telephone in 1876 and later organized over 100 local companies into the giant American Telephone and Telegraph Company.</p> <p>18.1</p>	<p>They invented the airplane in 1903. This marked a revolution in transportation but would not alter the world until the 1920’s.</p> <p>18.1</p>

<p>The process in which a country transforms itself from a primarily agricultural society into one based on manufacturing of goods and services.</p> <p>18.1</p>	<p>The economic system in which privately owned businesses compete in a free market.</p> <p>18.2</p>
<p>Someone who takes the risks associated with setting up new businesses in order to make a profit.</p> <p>18.2</p>	<p>A business that sells stock in order to raise large sums of money; owned by many investors.</p> <p>18.2</p>
<p>A company that controls most or all the business in a particular industry with the purpose of reducing competition.</p> <p>18.2</p>	<p>The combination of corporations joining together to limit competition within an industry; an industry-wide monopoly.</p> <p>18.2</p>
<p>The giant of big business that came to dominate the steel industry by gaining control of every step in making steel. He could be ruthless as a business leader, but still believed the rich had a duty to improve society.</p> <p>18.2</p>	<p>The business giant who ended competition in the oil industry by slashing prices to drive rivals out of business and formed the Standard Oil Trust.</p> <p>18.2</p>

<p>The application of the idea of “survival of the fittest” to human affairs. Big business leaders used it to justify efforts to limit competition; businesses that drove out their competitors were the “fittest” and deserved to survive.</p> <p>18.2</p>	<p>A factory where workers toil long hours under poor conditions for low pay.</p> <p>18.2</p>
<p>The accident at a New York City sweatshop on March 25, 1911 that tragically called attention to the dangers many workers faced. Nearly 150 people, most of them young women died.</p> <p>18.2</p>	<p>Organization of workers working together for safer working conditions, higher wages, and shorter hours.</p> <p>18.2</p>
<p>Labor union tactic designed to force employers into making concessions through a work stoppage by employees.</p> <p>18.2</p>	<p>Organized in 1869, an early labor union made up of skilled and unskilled workers. It lost much of its influence after the Haymarket Square Riot in 1886.</p> <p>18.2</p>
<p>The craft union of skilled workers organized by Samuel Gompers in 1886.</p> <p>18.2</p>	<p>The method by which workers negotiate with their employers through their union.</p> <p>18.2</p>

<p>The rapid growth of city population.</p> <p>18.3</p>	<p>Buildings divided into many tiny apartments that often had no windows, heat, or indoor plumbing. They were located in the downtown slums and provided housing for the poor.</p> <p>18.3</p>
<p>The urban reformer who founded Hull House in 1889 in the slums of Chicago to help the poor especially immigrants.</p> <p>18.3</p>	<p>A center offering help to the urban poor.</p> <p>18.3</p>
<p>The receiving center for Asian immigrants in San Francisco Bay after 1910.</p> <p>18.4</p>	<p>The policy opposing immigration to the United States; movement to preserve the U.S. for native-born American citizens.</p> <p>18.4</p>
<p>The process of becoming part of another culture.</p> <p>18.4</p>	<p>The receiving center for immigrants arriving from Europe in New York City after 1892.</p> <p>18.4</p>

<p>Conditions that drive people to leave their home country to go elsewhere.</p> <p>18.4</p>	<p>Conditions that attract immigrants to a new country.</p> <p>18.4</p>
<p>A group of people who share a common culture.</p> <p>18.4</p>	<p>Making large quantities of product quickly and cheaply.</p> <p>18.2</p>
<p>Law passed in 1882 to stop Chinese laborers from coming to the United States. It was the first law limiting immigration based on race.</p> <p>18.4</p>	<p>A person who moves into a new country permanently.</p> <p>18.4</p>
<p>A person who moves from one place to another.</p> <p>18.4</p>	<p>A person who leaves from a country permanently to go somewhere else.</p> <p>18.4</p>