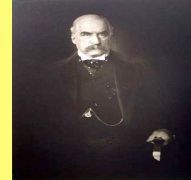


The student will demonstrate knowledge of how the nation grew and changed from the end of Reconstruction through the early twentieth century by) describing the transformation of the American economy from a primarily agrarian to a modern industrial economy and identifying major inventions that improved life in the United States

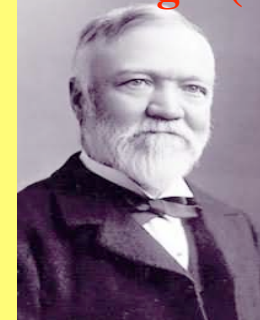
Technological change spurred growth of industry primarily in northern cities.

## Industrial leaders

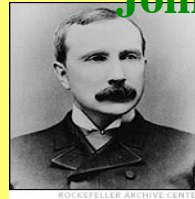
J.P. Morgan (finance)



Andrew Carnegie (steel)



John D. Rockefeller (oil)



Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroads)

## Inventions/Innovations

Corporation (limited liability)

Bessemer steel process

Light bulb (Thomas Edison)  
and electricity as a source of  
power and light

Telephone (Alexander  
Graham Bell)

Airplane (Wright Brothers)

Assembly line manufacturing  
(Henry Ford)

## Reasons for economic transformation

Government policies of laissez-faire capitalism  
and special considerations (e.g., land grants  
to railroad builders).

The increasing labor supply (from immigration  
and migration from farms).

America's possession of a wealth of natural  
resources and navigable rivers.

During the period from the Civil War to World War I, the United States underwent an economic transformation that involved a developing industrial economy, the expansion of big business, the growth of large-scale agriculture, and the rise of national labor unions and industrial conflict.