

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION*Industry and Urban Growth*

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the charts carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

In the late 1800s, the United States experienced not only remarkable industrial growth but also a shift in the types of goods it produced.

New technology contributed greatly to the change in goods. For example, the Bessemer process for making steel from iron had been invented. For the first time, steel could be made cheaply in large quantities. As a result, steel—

which lasts up to twenty times longer than iron—became increasingly popular.

Population movement related to immigration and rural migration also occurred in the late 1800s. Industrialized urban areas in the Northwest and Midwest offered jobs to immigrants and to former farmers.

Net Worth of the Ten Largest Manufacturing Industries

1879		1909	
INDUSTRY	(\$ Millions)	INDUSTRY	(\$ Millions)
Textiles and their products	\$ 602	Food and drink	\$ 2,935
Food and drink	498	Textiles and their products	2,550
Forest products	361	Iron and steel and their products	2,411
Iron and steel and their products	318	Machinery	1,860
Machinery	242	Forest products	1,767
Leather products	157	Chemicals	1,280
Chemicals	137	Cotton goods	860
Metal other than iron	86	Stone and glass products	705
Stone and glass products	83	Leather products	659
Printing and publishing	80	Printing and publishing	611
All manufacturing	\$2,718	All manufacturing	\$16,937

Urban Growth

YEAR	INCORPORATED PLACES, 2,500 AND OVER		INCORPORATED PLACES, 100,000 AND OVER		INCORPORATED PLACES, 1,000,000 AND OVER	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
1880	930	28.2	20	12.3	1	2.4
1890	1,348	35.1	28	15.4	3	5.8
1900	1,737	39.7	38	18.7	3	8.4
1910	2,262	45.7	50	22.0	3	9.2

Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Which manufacturing industry added the most value to the economy in 1879?

in 1909? _____

2. Which industry appears on the list for 1909 that was not there for 1879? _____

Which industry fell three rankings from 1879 to 1909? _____

3. How does the worth of the tenth-ranked industry in 1909 compare with the top-ranked industry of just thirty years earlier? _____

How many times greater is the worth of all manufacturing in 1909 than the worth of all manufacturing thirty years earlier? _____

4. What might explain the increase in the rankings of stone, glass, iron, and steel and the decline in rankings of forest products and leather products? _____

5. The iron and steel industry increased only one ranking from 1879 to 1909. Yet iron and steel could fairly be called one of the industries that had risen dramatically during that time period. Explain.

6. What percentage of the population lived in incorporated places (towns and cities) having a population of between 100,000 and 1 million in 1880? _____

in 1910? _____

7. What was the increase in the percentage of the country's total population in all incorporated places of more than 2,500 between the years 1880 and 1910? _____

8. The number of incorporated cities over 1,000,000 stayed the same from 1890 to 1910, yet their percentage of the total population rose. Explain. _____
