

The Men Who Built America Worksheet Answers

THE MEN WHO BUILT AMERICA

Episode 4 – “Blood is Spilled”

1. Why does Carnegie want revenge on Rockefeller?
2. When the railroads aren't building new lines any longer, where does Carnegie turn to sell steel?
3. What allows cities to stop expanding outward and to start expanding upward?
4. What is Carnegie's plan to be the most profitable?
5. Who is Henry Frick and what does he provide for Carnegie?
6. What is Frick trying to prove?
7. Why does Frick lower the damn holding back the water over Jamestown?
8. Why does the Jamestown telegraph office ignore the warning that the dam could break and what does this teach us about ignoring warnings even after false warnings have been given?
9. What does Carnegie do to make up for the Jamestown flood?
10. Who has a bigger presence than Carnegie at Carnegie Hall?

The Men Who Built America Worksheet Answers are essential for understanding the pivotal figures and events that shaped the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This period is characterized by rapid industrialization, economic expansion, and the rise of influential entrepreneurs and industrialists. The worksheet serves as an educational tool for students to engage with the historical narrative of these key figures, their contributions, rivalries, and the broader implications of their actions on American society. In this article, we will explore the major themes and individuals featured in "The Men Who Built America," providing insights that can help students complete their worksheets effectively.

Overview of the Series

"The Men Who Built America" is a docudrama series that premiered on History Channel, focusing on the lives and legacies of several influential businessmen. The series highlights how these men transformed America's economy and landscape through innovation, ambition, and sometimes ruthless competition.

Main Figures in the Series

1. John D. Rockefeller: The founder of Standard Oil, Rockefeller is often regarded as the wealthiest American of all time. His practices in monopolizing the oil industry set precedents for business strategies in the U.S.
2. Andrew Carnegie: A steel magnate, Carnegie is known for his role in the expansion of the American steel industry. His philosophy of philanthropy led him to donate much of his fortune to educational and cultural institutions.
3. J.P. Morgan: A powerful banker and financier, Morgan played a crucial role in the consolidation of industries and was instrumental in the creation of General Electric and U.S. Steel.
4. Cornelius Vanderbilt: Known as the "Commodore," Vanderbilt was a transportation magnate who made his fortune in railroads and shipping, profoundly affecting the transportation infrastructure of the United States.
5. Henry Ford: The founder of the Ford Motor Company, Ford revolutionized manufacturing with the introduction of assembly line production, making automobiles affordable for the average American.

The Rise of Industry

The late 19th century marked a significant shift in American society as the country transitioned from agrarian roots to an industrial powerhouse. The rise of these men was not just a reflection of their personal ambitions but also of the broader economic and social changes occurring in the country.

Key Factors Contributing to Industrial Growth

- Technological Innovation: Advances in technology such as the steam engine, telegraph, and electricity facilitated faster production and communication.
- Natural Resources: The U.S. was rich in resources like coal, iron, and oil, which were essential for industrial growth.
- Labor Supply: A large influx of immigrants provided a steady labor supply that was crucial for factories and industries.

- Government Policies: Laissez-faire economic policies allowed businesses to operate with minimal government interference, promoting entrepreneurial endeavors.
- Infrastructure Development: The expansion of railroads and telegraph lines integrated the national market, allowing for the efficient transportation of goods and people.

Major Themes in "The Men Who Built America"

Understanding the major themes presented in the series can provide students with a deeper insight into the motivations and consequences of the actions taken by these industrialists.

Rivalry and Competition

The competition between these men often led to aggressive business practices and sometimes unethical tactics.

- Rockefeller vs. Carnegie: Their rivalry epitomized the clash between oil and steel, two of the most critical industries of the time.
- Vanderbilt's Railways: Vanderbilt's expansion of the railroad industry created tensions among other industrialists, showcasing the cutthroat nature of business.

Philanthropy and Legacy

Despite their ruthless business tactics, many of these men are remembered for their philanthropic efforts.

- Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth: Carnegie believed that the wealthy had a moral obligation to give back to society, leading to the establishment of libraries, schools, and universities.
- Rockefeller Foundation: Established by John D. Rockefeller, this foundation has funded numerous initiatives in health, education, and scientific research.

Impact on American Society

The actions of these industrialists had far-reaching effects on American society and the economy.

- Economic Growth: The industrial boom led to unprecedented economic growth, positioning the U.S. as a global leader.
- Labor Movements: The rise of factories and industry led to poor working conditions, which sparked labor movements and the push for workers' rights.

- Urbanization: The industrial economy drew people into cities, transforming the demographic landscape of the country.

Worksheet Questions and Answers

To assist students with their worksheets, here are some common questions related to the series, along with their answers.

Sample Questions

1. Who was the founder of Standard Oil?

- Answer: John D. Rockefeller.

2. What industry did Andrew Carnegie dominate?

- Answer: The steel industry.

3. What innovation is Henry Ford credited with?

- Answer: The introduction of assembly line production in manufacturing.

4. How did J.P. Morgan influence American industry?

- Answer: By consolidating industries and financing major corporations such as General Electric and U.S. Steel.

5. What philosophy did Carnegie advocate for regarding wealth?

- Answer: The "Gospel of Wealth," which suggested that the rich have a responsibility to use their wealth for the greater good of society.

Discussion Points

- Discuss the ethical implications of the business practices employed by these industrialists. Were their contributions to society sufficient to outweigh their aggressive tactics?

- Consider the role of government during this period. How did government policies impact the growth of these industries?

- Explore the concept of philanthropy as practiced by these men. In what ways did their charitable efforts shape their public image?

Conclusion

In conclusion, The Men Who Built America Worksheet Answers provide a comprehensive understanding of the influential figures who played a significant role in shaping the nation. By examining the lives and contributions of these industrialists, students gain insights into the

complexities of American history during a transformative era. The interplay between ambition, competition, and philanthropy is a critical theme that continues to resonate in modern discussions about wealth, power, and social responsibility. Engaging with the content of this series not only enriches students' historical knowledge but also encourages critical thinking about the ethical dimensions of business and the responsibilities of wealth in society.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the primary focus of 'The Men Who Built America' worksheet?

The worksheet primarily focuses on the key figures in the industrial revolution, their contributions, and the impact they had on America's economy and society.

Who are some of the main figures highlighted in 'The Men Who Built America'?

Key figures include Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and J.P. Morgan.

How does the worksheet illustrate the concept of 'American Dream'?

The worksheet explores how each industrialist's journey reflects the pursuit of the American Dream through innovation, entrepreneurship, and overcoming obstacles.

What types of activities can be found in 'The Men Who Built America' worksheet?

Activities include reading comprehension questions, matching figures with their contributions, and discussion prompts related to the historical context.

How can educators use 'The Men Who Built America' worksheet in the classroom?

Educators can use the worksheet to facilitate discussions on industrialization, economic growth, and the ethical implications of capitalism.

What historical events are connected to the figures in 'The Men Who Built America'?

The figures are connected to events such as the rise of monopolies, labor strikes, and the emergence of the United States as a global economic power.

What skills do students develop by completing 'The Men Who

Built America' worksheet?

Students develop critical thinking, analytical skills, and historical understanding by examining the motivations and impacts of these industrialists.

Are there any multimedia resources recommended alongside the worksheet?

Yes, accompanying documentaries or video clips about the industrial revolution and the featured figures can enhance understanding and engagement.

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