

Regions: midwestern united states and industrial revolution assignment

[History](#), [Revolution](#)



Whereas the west and south were keeping the agricultural economy. The west however had such a small population meaning it did not have much growth. The Midwest's economic strengths included farming, manufacturing, etc. I would have preferred to live in the northwest region which was the leading industrial region in both Industrial Revolution. Finding a job would be easier in this region due to its flourishing economy. Explain how the Second Industrial Revolution affected the North, South, West, and Midwest. Which region would you have preferred to live in during this period?

Why Midwest. Which region would you have preferred to live in during this period? Why Category North South West Midwest Political As a result of continuous change, political views often clashed-First in the the North, labor unions were formed. Miners and steelworkers were some of the first workers to use the strike as a bargaining tool against business owners. Laws that did not prohibit segregation and discrimination made it difficult for southern African Americans to embrace the benefits of improved transportation in the Second Industrial Revolution.

Increased tension between immigrants and white settlers led to riots and laws of discrimination. Labor unions were active in the cities. In rural areas, farmers were politically active. It was a region in which social and political campaigns started. Social and growth of industry heightened the difference between the rich and poor. Wealthy entrepreneurs wanted to increase profits. And poor workers wanted better wages along with better working conditions. Even after the Civil War the South continued to have problems.

Mostly related to race. New laws regarding segregation made it hard for southern African Americans to enjoy the rebuilt transportation. Chinese immigrants were willing to work for low wages and the cultural differences between them and the white settlers led to negative reactions. The Midwest also had many immigrants come to its cities. The large difference between rich and poor was a source of friction. The North remained the leading industrial region. New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania produced more than 85 percent of all U. S. Industrial products in 1890. The war ended slavery, which took away the South's main source of labor. The South then began developing its timber industry. There was also a major steel industry in Birmingham. Agriculture became more efficient in the Midwest. The sparse population of the West did not support much industrial growth, and the economy continued to be based on trial resources. This region experienced economic growth in both farming and manufacturing. The upper states became centers of industry and for shipping and transport.

Population Change The rapid growth of a manufacturing economy created a need for workers. More immigrants came. By 1870 about 15 percent of the U. S. Population were immigrants. Many African Americans left the South to work in new factories in the North and Midwest, where there was a better chance of earning good wages and improving their economic standing. Immigrants from China arrived in the West looking for jobs on the expanding railroads. The small population of the West did not support much growth for industry.

Cities grew rapidly, attracting large numbers of immigrants. Chicago, Illinois became one of the nation's largest cities during this period. Transportation Almost 200, 000 miles of railroad line connected cities in the Northeast by 1900. Most industry and rail transportation were destroyed during the Civil War, but were rebuilt by the 1850's. States. It transported natural resources like timber and gold across the country. Trains carried goods from eastern manufacturers, to be shipped north to the Upper Midwest and west across the Great Plains.