



America's Greatest History Attraction

## CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

### The Industrial Revolution in the Women's Sphere

(<http://www.thehenryford.org/education/ResourceBankDetail.aspx?resourceID=442>)

Self-guided itinerary. Focus on the changes in technology and the lives of women from the colonial era to the early 20th century. Enrich your field trip experience with these new “for the teachers, by the teachers” itineraries created by the Henry Ford 2009 Teacher Fellows.

### Michigan Social Studies High School Content Expectations

#### General Knowledge

- K1.6** Analyze events and circumstances from the vantage point of others.  
**K1.7** Understand social problems, social structures, institutions, class, groups, and interaction.

#### World History and Geography

- 6.1.1** Global Revolutions – Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce.
- 6.2.3** Industrialization – Analyze the origins, characteristics and consequences of industrialization across the world by
- comparing and contrasting the process and impact of industrialization in Russia, Japan, and one of the following: Britain, Germany, United States, or France
  - describing the social and economic impacts of industrialization, particularly its effect on women and children, and the rise of organized labor movements
  - describing the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization
- 6.3.1** Europe – Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe by
- analyzing and explaining the impact of economic development on European society
  - explaining how democratic ideas and revolutionary conflicts influenced European society, noting particularly their influence on religious institutions, education, family life, and the legal and political position of women
  - using historical and modern maps to describe how the wars of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods and growing nationalism changed the political geography of Europe and other regions (e.g., Louisiana Purchase)

#### U.S. History and Geography

- 6.1.1** Factors in the American Industrial Revolution – Analyze the factors that enabled the United States to become a major industrial power, including
- gains from trade
  - organizational “revolution” (e.g., development of corporations and labor organizations)
  - advantages of physical geography

- increase in labor through immigration and migration
- economic policies of government and industrial leaders (including Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller)
- technological advances

### 6.3.2

Causes and Consequences of Progressive Reform – Analyze the causes, consequences, and limitations of Progressive reform in the following areas

- major changes in the Constitution, including 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19<sup>th</sup> Amendments
- new regulatory legislation (e.g., Pure Food and Drug Act, Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts)
- the Supreme Court's role in supporting or slowing reform
- role of reform organizations, movements and individuals in promoting change (e.g., Women's Christian Temperance Union, settlement house movement, conservation movement, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Eugene Debs, W.E.B. DuBois, Upton Sinclair, Ida Tarbell)
- efforts to expand and restrict the practices of democracy as reflected in post-Civil War struggles of African Americans and immigrants

### 6.3.3

Women's Suffrage – Analyze the successes and failures of efforts to expand women's rights, including the work of important leaders (e.g., Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton) and the eventual ratification of the 19th Amendment.