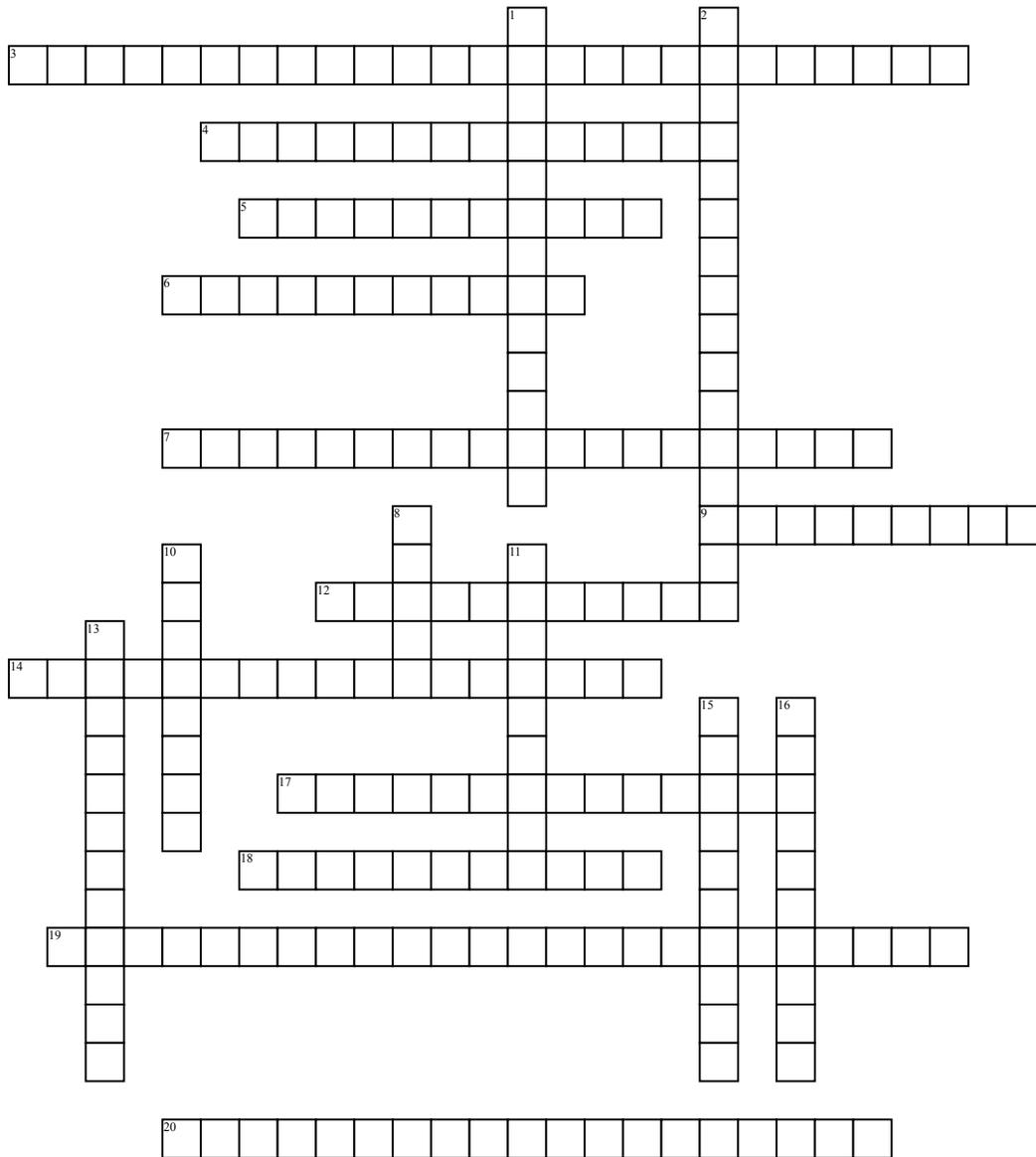


U.S History Chapter 5



Across

- 3.** The first federation of labor unions in the United States
- 4.** the process of producing goods in large numbers so as to sell more, thereby charging less and still making profit.
- 5.** A tiny island near the Statue of Liberty, it opened in 1892 and became a well known reception center for immigrants arriving by ship.
- 6.** People coming to the US
- 7.** A nationwide conflict between labor unions and railroads that began in 1894
- 9.** Invention by Thomas Edison that enabled factories to remain open longer and helped increase US production.
- 12.** The last notable armed conflict between US troops and Native Americans, it resulted from an attempt by US soldiers to arrest Chief Sitting Bull.
- 14.** Taxes on imports to protect US business.

17. Producing so much of a product that the prices fall and producers often go bankrupt.

18. An American union leader and leader of the pullman strike of 1894.

19. Railroad joined in 1869 that linked the nation by railway from the east to the west.

20. RR industry when he extended his New York Central railroad to reach Chicago, Illinois allowing travel from New York to Chicago without changing trains several times.

Down

1. He was the creator of the American Federation of Labor from 1886-1924

2. Capitalist who made his fortune in oil and founded the nation's first trust in the form of the Standard Oil Company.

8. A business arrangement under which a number of companies unite into one system, effectively creating a monopoly as it destroys competition.

10. Law passed in an attempt to assimilate Native Americans to US society by abolishing tribal organizations and dividing up reservations for the purpose of allotting land to individual Native American families.

11. Innovative industrialist who revolutionized the auto industry with a more efficient assembly line and mass production techniques that made automobiles more affordable.

13. Names used to describe businessmen who dominated the railroad industry

15. Process of children working as part of the work force.

16. Markets in which there are only one supplier of a product and no market competition.