

## Chapter 4, Section 1 Notes

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Pd. \_\_\_\_\_

Read through Chapter 4, Section I and complete the following chart.

Inventor(s)	Invention(s)
Henry Bessemer	Bessemer Process
Edwin Drake	Crude oil drill
Thomas Edison	Electric light bulb, power plant
George Westinghouse	Power grid or system
Alexander Graham Bell	Telephone
Charles & Frank Duryea	Built 1 <sup>st</sup> motorcar (Germany)
Henry Ford	Model T / assembly line
Wilbur & Orville Wright	Lightweight airplane

- The Bessemer process: way to manufacture steel quickly & cheaply
- As steel prices dropped, what happened to the cost of building railroads? dropped

## Oil & Electricity:

- In the late 1800s, the use of oil became a major power source.
- Petroleum = oil    crude= unprocessed oil
- As demand grew, people began searching for reliable sources of oil
- Wildcatter = oil prospectors
- Oil companies built refineries.
- Electricity also became a source of light and power.
- Thomas Edison's research center was located in Menlo Park, New Jersey.
- Edison eventually held more than 1,000 patents.
- Power system could send power across many cities.
- Edison's and Westinghouse's competition caused electricity to spread across the nation.

### Rush of Inventions:

- 1865 — a **telegraph wire** lay across the Atlantic Ocean floor. It only sent **written** messages.
- Alexander Graham Bell called the telephone a **"talking telegraph"**.
- **Gasoline** was invented, another fuel made from oil.
- 1893 — the Duryea brothers built the first practical motorcar.
- Henry Ford introduced the **Model T** in 1908.
- Ford also implemented the **assembly line**, a quicker way to manufacture items/cars.
- The assembly line made items **cheaper** to purchase.
- **Wilbur & Orville Wright** built a lightweight airplane that used a small, gas powered engine.
- The first piloted flight was made by them in **Kitty Hawk, North Carolina**.