

Industrialization

Unit 2

Industry

Section 1

Big Business

- Self-reliant individualism and entrepreneurs
 - Hard working people
 - Entrepreneurs risked money
- Free market capitalism
 - Competition
 - Laissez-faire
- Tycoons seen as “robber barons”
 - Gave money for this reason



- Corporations began to dominate

- Stock holders owned

- Trusts

- Corporations turned over stocks to board of trustees to make decisions

- Monopoly

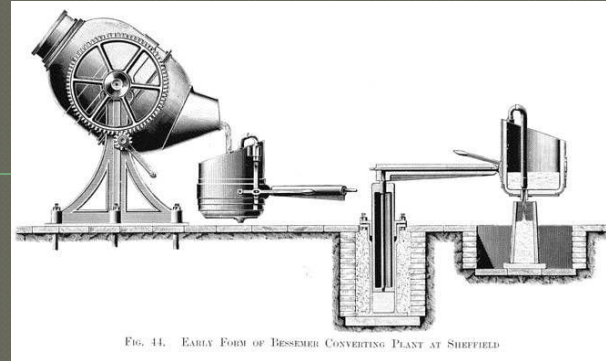
- When a trust gained control of a market they had a monopoly
- PRICE CONTROL!



Social Darwinism

- Social Darwinism
 - Survival of the fittest
 - Weaker people, businesses, and nations would fail

Steel

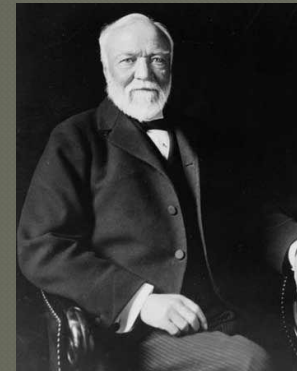


● Steel

- Bessemer Process
- Purified steel and made stronger steel
- Made U.S. #1
- Cheaper
- Allowed for higher, taller, stronger buildings

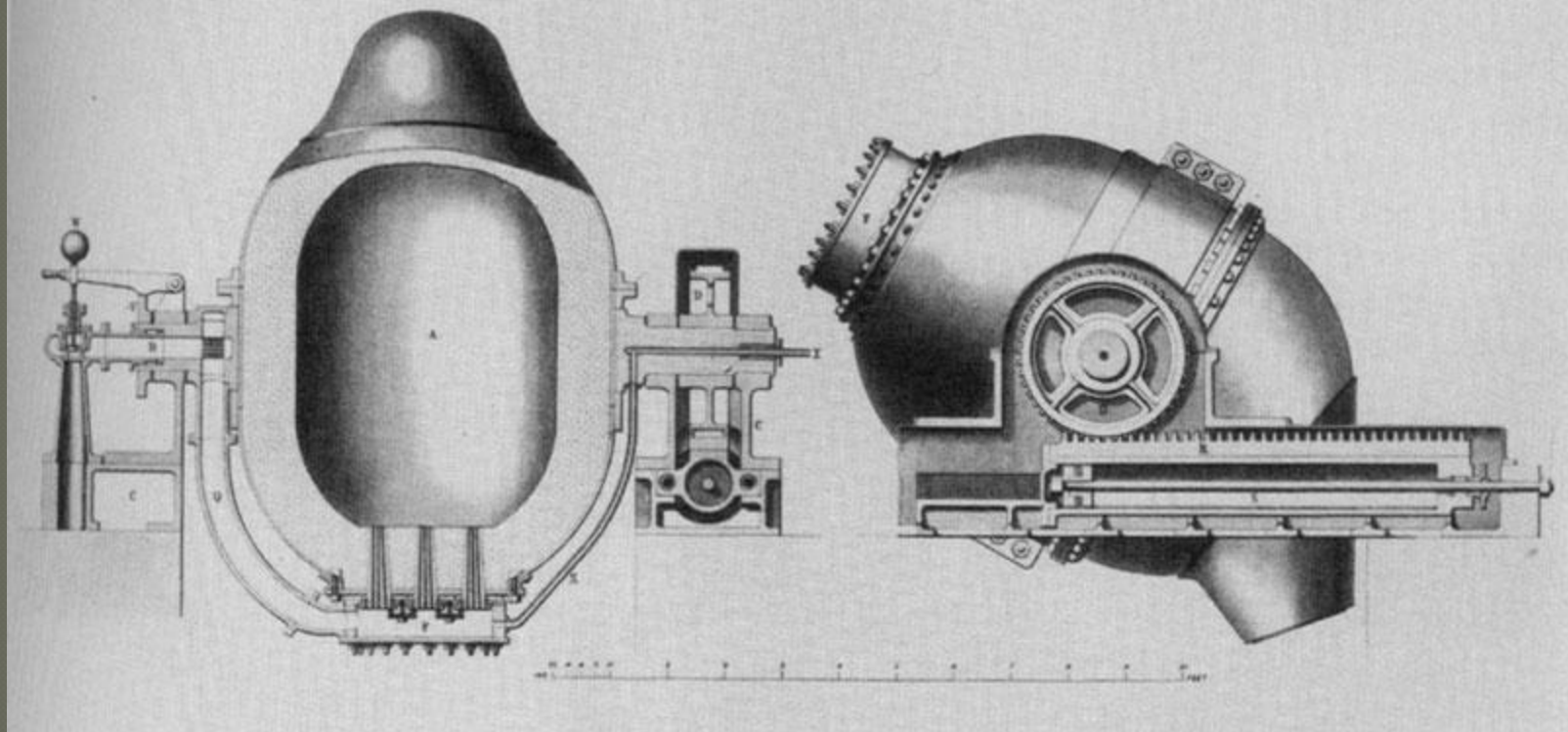
● Andrew Carnegie

- Carnegie Steel Company
- Charity
- Poor immigrant as a child



SECTION OF CONVERTER.

SIDE VIEW OF CONVERTER.



Oil

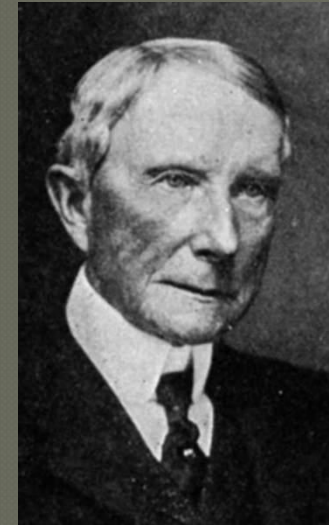


● Oil Industry

- Needed to lubricate machinery
- Edwin L. Drake
 - Wildcatters

● John D. Rockefeller

- Standard Oil Company
 - Owned 90% of oil industry
- Horizontal integration
 - All of one step of a business
- Vertical integration
 - All steps of a business
- Gave over half of fortune away
 - Rockefeller Foundation



Railroads



● Transcontinental Railroad

- Started in Omaha, NE headed West
 - Easy and quick building
- Started in Sacramento, CA headed East
 - Built by Chinese Immigrants
 - Much tougher terrain (mountains)
 - Dangerous work
- May 1869 two lines met in Promontory Summit, UT

Cont...

- Led to adoption of standard time
 - C.F. Dowd
 - Divided earth into time zones
 - Before standard time each town was on a different time zone



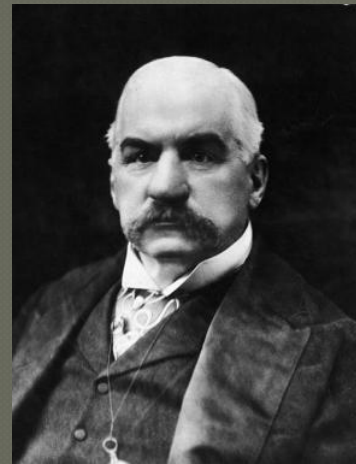
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- Abused settlers

- Didn't sell land
- Charged farmers high prices

- Railroads often went bankrupt

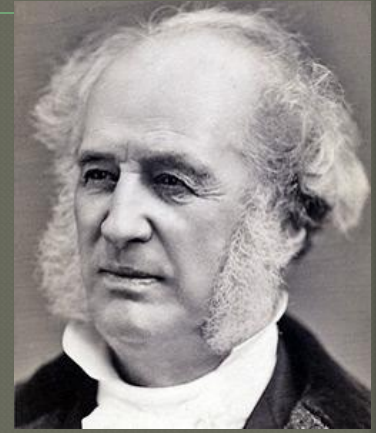
- J.P. Morgan and Company bought up lines and completed them



Cont...

● Cornelius Vanderbilt

- Railroads
- Bought up track after Civil War
- Gave money to university: Vanderbilt U.



● George Pullman

- Sleeper cars
- Pullman Town _ outside Chicago
- Company owned everything

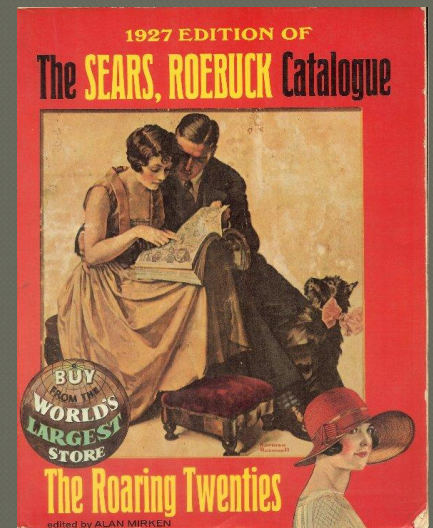


Business and Labor

Section 2

Mass Marketing

- Household items targeted to women
- Used brand names
- Department store emerged
- Mail-order companies serviced rural areas
 - Sears, Roebuck, and Company



Government and Business

- People turned against laissez-faire
- Sherman Anti Trust Act of 1890
 - Prohibited monopolies and some trusts
- 10% of population controlled 75% of wealth



Industrial Workers

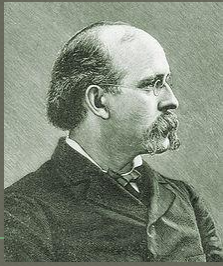
● Workforce

- Immigrants
- Rural Americans who moved to cities
- Native born or European whites got best jobs
- 1 in 6 children worked in factory

● Work Conditions

- 10 hour days 6 days a week
- No sick leave, no vacation
- Injuries
- Sweatshops





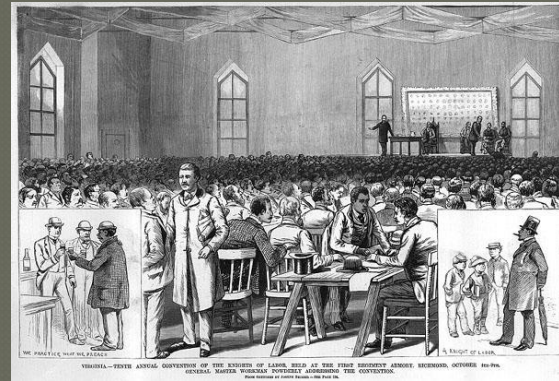
Organized Labor

● Knights of Labor

- 1869
- Terence V. Powderly
- National Union
- Allowed un-skilled workers to join
- Haymarket Riot

● The Great Railroad Strike

- 1877
- Army showed up to end strike



Cont...

- Commonwealth v. Hunt

- 1842
- Legalized labor unions

- American Federation of Labor

- Samuel Gompers
 - Higher wages/shorter hours

- Industrial Workers of the World

- IWW, Wobblies



Cont...

● The Homestead Strike

- Carnegie Steel Company
- Attempted lock out
- Workers took plant – private guard started battle
 - 14 hours
- State militia came to end strike

● Pullman Strike

- After layoffs cut wages as well without lowering rent
- American Railway Union – Eugene V. Debs
- President Cleveland called in federal troops



Inventions

Section 3

Inventions

● Streetcars

- Horse drawn vehicles on steel rails
- San Francisco _ cable cars



● Subways

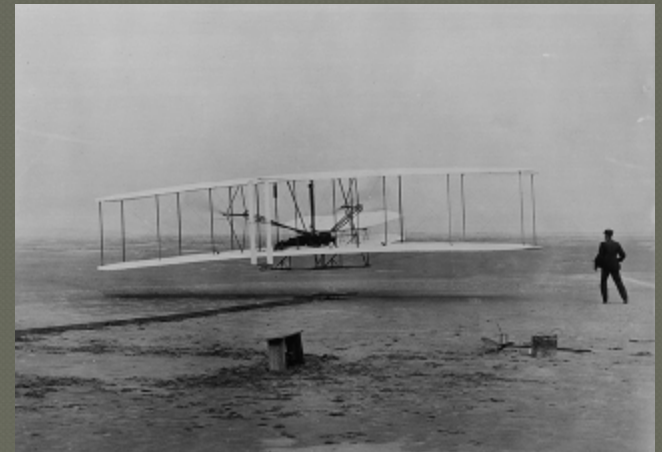
- Streets too crowded
- Boston built 1st

● Automobiles

- Internal combustion engine 1867
- First car in US 1893
- Too Expensive for most people

● Airplanes

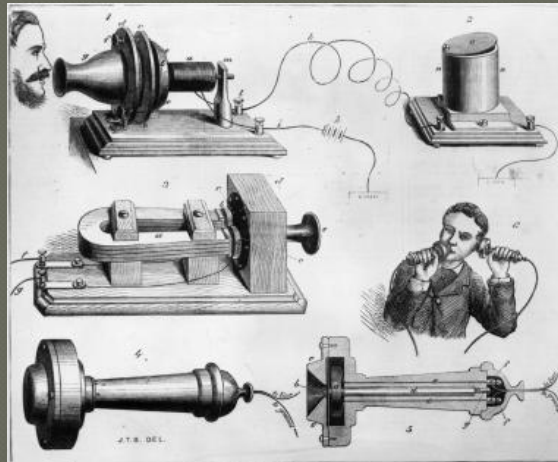
- Ohio Bicycle makers Orville and Wilbur Wright
- Kitty Hawk _ 12 Second Flight



Cont...

● Telephone

- Alexander Graham Bell
- Essential for business and eventually homes



Cont...

● Typewriter

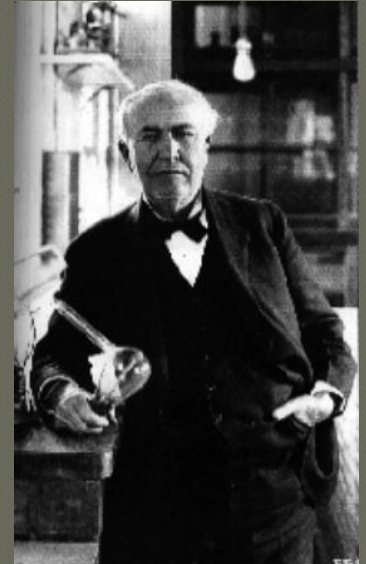
- Christopher Latham Sholes
- QWERTY Keyboard
 - So keys wouldn't hit each other
- Career for women



Cont...

● Thomas Edison

- Obsessed with progress
 - Deaf at 12
 - Inventor at 22
 - Opened research lab in Menlo Park, NJ
 - “Wizard of Menlo Park”
- “Genius is 1% inspiration, 99% perspiration”
 - 1,000 patents
- Electric Lighting
 - Brought electricity to NYC



Immigration

Section 4

Old vs. New Immigration

● Old

- 1800-1900
- Northern and Western Europe
- Protestant Christian
- Some Asian Immigration

● New

- 1880-1910
- Southern and Eastern Europe
- Roman Catholics, Orthodox Christians and Jews. Arabs, Armenians, and French Canadians
- Little Asian Immigration

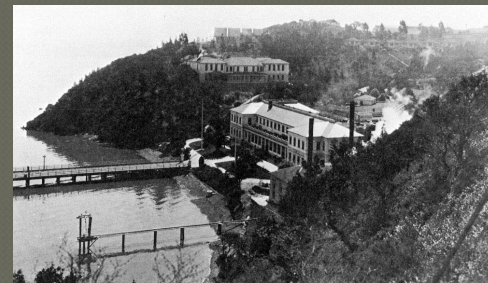
Journey to America

● Ellis Island

- Opened 1892 as an immigration station
 - 112 million immigrants
 - Immigrants had to pass inspection

● Angel Island

- West Coast
 - San Francisco
- Many Chinese immigrants were detained in prison-like conditions



Urban Communities

- Slums near work
 - As transportation improved people spread
- Ethnic clusters
 - Immigrants settled with others from the same area
 - Ethnic
 - Religious

Cont...

- **Benevolent societies**

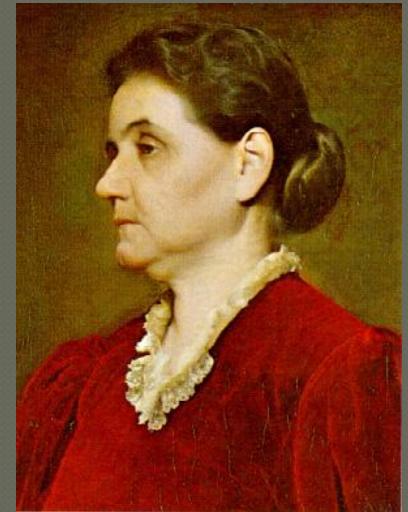
- aid organizations to help new immigrants obtain jobs, health care, and education.

- **Hull House**

- **Founded by Jane Addams**
- Women could lead, work, and organize
- Taught skills and language

- **Religious views**

- **The Social Gospel**
- Social Darwinists disagreed with the Social Gospel.



Nativists Respond

- Wanted no immigration
- Limited Chinese Immigration
 - Denis Kearney led opposition
 - The Chinese Exclusion Act
 - 1882
 - banned Chinese immigration for 10 years
 - Chinese in the U.S. would not be allowed citizenship.
 - Renewed in 1892
 - Outlawed Chinese Immigration 1902



New Cities

- **Tall buildings**

- Steel frames
- Elisha Otis's safety elevator



- **Transportation**

- People spread

- **Green spaces**

- Urban planning
- Frederick Law Olmsted designed city parks
 - New York's Central Park



Social Classes

● Wealthy

- Inherited and made money
- Women
 - Homemakers and reformers

● Middle

- New Professional Class
- Education required

● Working

- Poverty and low wages
- Poor living conditions

Gilded Age

Section 5

Political Machines

• Political Machine

- Controlled Local Government
- Corruption
- Used Immigrant Votes

• The Tweed Ring

- Political Machine in NYC
- William Marcy Tweed

• Thomas Nast

- a political cartoonist who attacked the corruption
- *Harper's Weekly*



Federal Corruption

- Grant's Scandals

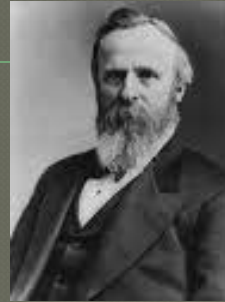
- Crédit Mobilier

- cost the taxpayers \$23 million

- The Whiskey Ring



Cont...



● Hayes and reform

- Executive order
 - prohibited government employees from managing political parties or campaigns.
- Stalwarts
 - wanted to continue the spoils system.

● Civil service reform

- Republicans compromised on James A. Garfield
 - Killed 4 months after taking office
- Chester A. Arthur,
 - turned against the spoils system
 - Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act



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EVERY THING QUESTION WITH AN EYE ONLY TO THE PUBLIC GOOD

"What the wickedness of all of it is, and that these men were led by a corrupt influence, but that they favored the trust of the people, favored their interests, and by their attitude and attitude sustained the measures to be disapproved. (Carter from issue 11 1891)
What is the best of it? But how that has not favored the trust of the People, and as without giving over the best of it."

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Farmers

● Farmers' hardships

- Prices fell, loans cannot be repayed
- Railroad fees abusive
- High price of farm equipment
 - Merchants making all the money
- Farmers made no profit will others profited of of them

Cont...

● The National Grange

- First major farmers' organization
- Political Reform for Farmers
 - Attacked Railroad Rates
- *Munn v. Illinois*
 - state legislatures could regulate businesses
- *Wabash v. Illinois*
 - Creation of ICC
 - Federal government could regulate railroads

Cont...

- The Farmers' Alliance
 - Banking Reform
 - Railroad Regulation
- Colored Farmers' Alliance
 - advocated hard work and sacrifice
- Expanded money supply
 - Silver backing of money
 - Intentional inflation

Populist

Section 6

Populist

- **The Peoples' Party**

- born in Nebraska in July 1892.

- **Party Platform**

- Supported the National Grange and Alliance
- income tax
- bank regulation
- government ownership of railroad and telegraph companies
- direct election of senators
- free coinage of silver.

- **1892 election**

- Populists took several state offices and won seats in Congress.



Panic of 1893

● Depression

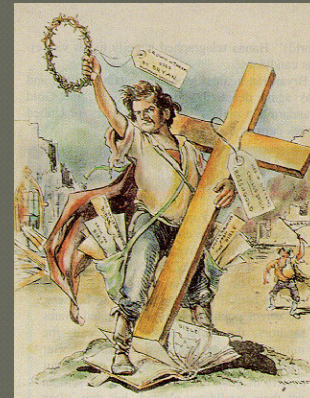
- investors pulled out of the stock market
- businesses collapsed

● Cleveland

- Blamed silver
 - Silver prices fluctuated
 - People exchanged money for gold
- Congress repealed the Sherman Silver Purchase Act
 - Country stayed on the gold standard

Election of 1896

- William McKinley
- Republican
- Gold Standard
- Winner!
- Williams Jennings Bryan
- Democrat
- Supported by Populist
- Free coinage of Silver
- Cross of Gold Speech



Racial Issues

Section 7

Segregation and Discrimination

- Voting Restrictions

- Poll tax
- Literacy test
- Grandfather clause

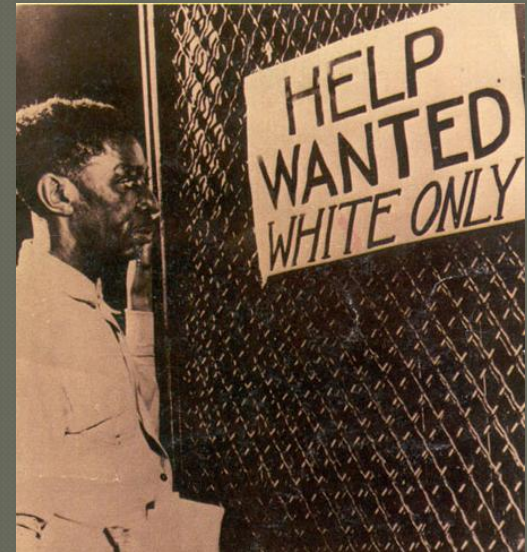
- Legalized Segregation

- Jim Crow Laws

- Civil Rights Act of 1875

- Ruled unconstitutional based on 14th amendment

- Racial etiquette and lynching



Plessy vs. Ferguson

● Louisiana

- state law required railroads to provide “equal but separate” accommodations

● Homer Plessy

- Sat in the all white section
- Claimed 14th amendment rights

● Supreme Court

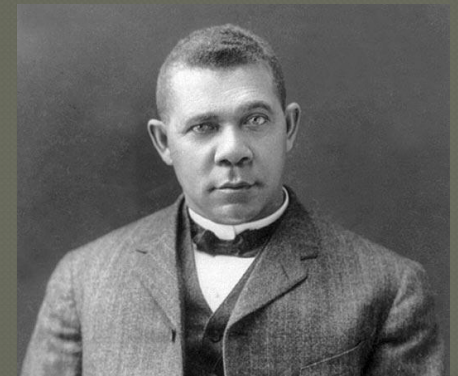
- Ruled in favor of law
 - Only one dissenting opinion
- “separate but equal”
 - Legalized segregation



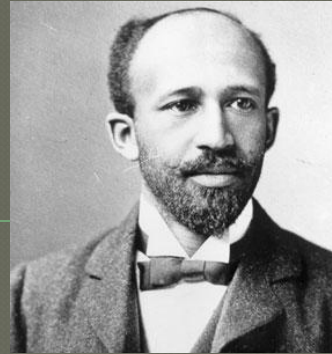
Black Leaders

● Booker T. Washington

- Born into slavery
- Wanted others to accept segregation for now
- Farming and vocational skills were the key to prosperity
- founded the Tuskegee Institute



Cont...



● W.E.B. Du Bois

- a Harvard-trained professor
- full rights immediately
- Niagara Movement to protest discrimination in 1905
- helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).