Essential Question: Was the rise of industry good for the American workers?

Vocabulary:

1. Bessemer process
2. Horizontal integration
3. Vertical integration
4. Laissez-faire
5. Social Darwinism
6. Sherman anti-trust act
7. Capitalism
8. Monopoly
9. Trust
10. Working class
11. Child Labor
12. AFL
13. Haymarket Affair
14. Homestead Strike
15. Pullman Strike
16. Labor union
17. Strike
18. Socialism
Bell work

What are the three most important inventions, or innovations, of your lifetime? Sketch each one and write 1-2 sentences that tell how they have affected or changed your life.
Growing Workforce
Immigrants willing to work for low wages flowed into the country

Natural Resources
Ample natural resources, including oil, fueled growth

Civil War
The war encouraged production, innovation, and expansion of railroads

Government Policies
Government policies encouraged investment in businesses and new technology

Technology/Innovation
New technology and innovative business practices spurred growth.

Causes of Industrialization
## Important People of the Late 1800s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Edison</td>
<td>Invented new technology, such as electric lighting that stimulated business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Bessemer</td>
<td>Developed process for creating strong, lightweight steel for use in construction and railroads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Carnegie</td>
<td>Use of vertical integration influenced the rise of big business; urge businessmen to also be philanthropists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John D. Rockefeller</td>
<td>Use of new business strategies, such as horizontal consolidation, influenced the rise of big business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Gompers</td>
<td>Formed the AFL, influencing the rise of labor unions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene V. Debs</td>
<td>Challenged big business by orchestrating the Pullman Strike and helping to found the IWW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Railroads expanded across the country in the mid-nineteenth century. What effect did railroads have on the production and distribution of goods?
The telegraph could send a message exponentially faster than standard mail.

How did telecommunication innovations improve the standard of living in the United States?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date Founded</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Trades Union</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; National Union; open to workers from all trades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knights of Labor</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Sought general ideological reform; open to workers from all trades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Federation of Labor</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Focused on specific workers' issues; organization of skilled workers from local craft unions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Railway Union</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; industrial union; open to all railway workers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Major Strikes of the Late 1800s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strike</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Strikes, 1877</td>
<td>Response to cut in workers' wages</td>
<td>Set the scene for violent strikes to come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haymarket Square, 1886</td>
<td>Part of a campaign to achieve an 8 hour workday</td>
<td>Americans became wary of labor unions; the KOL were blamed for the riot and membership declined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead Strike, 1892</td>
<td>Economic depression led to cuts in steelworkers’ wages</td>
<td>After losing the standoff, steelworkers unions lost power throughout the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullman Strike, 1893</td>
<td>Wages cut without a decrease in the cost of living in the company town</td>
<td>Employers used the courts to limit the influence of unions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strike Breaking - Government troops routinely helped break up strikes.

Important Government Policies of the Late 1800s

Subsidizing Railroads - The government gave railroad builders millions of acres of land.

Laissez-Faire policies - The government allowed businesses to operate under minimal government regulation.

Protective Tariffs - Congress enacted tariffs on imported goods to make them cost more than locally produced goods.

Antiunion actions - Courts used legislation like the Sherman Antitrust Act to order unions to stop disrupting free trade.
A Different Kind of Knight This cartoon appeared around 1886, at a time when people were vigorously debating the role of labor unions
Essential Question: Was the rise of industry good for the American workers?

Vocabulary:

1. American Federation of Labor
2. anarchist
3. Child Labor
4. Collective bargaining
5. Division of labor
6. Haymarket Affair
7. Homestead Strike
8. Labor Union
9. Pullman Strike
10. Strike
11. Socialism
12. Sweatshop
13. tenement
14. Working Class
During the Industrial Revolution, many people found work in the new factories that had opened. Factory workers were often exploited, forced to work long hours for little money. Labor unions were the workers’ only voice—their only bargaining tool with management.

Why do you think labor unions were more effective than individuals in dealing with management and employers?
# Essential Question: What was it like to be an immigrant at the turn of the century?

1. Angel Island  
2. Americanization  
3. America Letters  
4. Arable  
5. Chinese Exclusion Act  
6. Contract Laborer  
7. Deportation  
8. Ellis Island  
9. Nativism  
10. Push Factor  
11. Pull Factor  
12. Political boss  
13. Pogrom  
14. Settlement House  
15. Steerage
Bellwork

Some people describe America as a melting pot, others as a tossed salad or a patchwork quilt.

1. Draw a picture that shows how you visualize the diversity of cultures in the United States.

2. Write a sentence explaining why you chose your symbol.
## Immigration

### Causes of Immigration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Push Factors</th>
<th>Pull Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persecution</td>
<td>Religious and political freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship</td>
<td>Cheap land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Jobs</td>
<td>Factory jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War</td>
<td>Family in the United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Immigration Drives U.S. Population Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900-09</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-19</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-29</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-39</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-49</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-59</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-69</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-79</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-89</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-99</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-08</td>
<td>35.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Immigrants

- Ellis Island – New York Harbor
- 20% of immigrants detained for a day or more; only 2% denied entry
Entry Requirements

1. Physical examinations
2. Serious health conditions
3. Tuberculosis
4. Government inspector
5. Checked documents
6. No felony convictions
7. Some money
West Coast Immigrants

- Angel Island – San Francisco
- Immigrants from Asia, especially China processed at this facility
- El Paso, Texas
- Processed Mexicans
Ghettos formed – places where people of like cultures or national origins settled together

  Little Italy

  Chinatown

Many were disliked by native born Americans

  Catholics and Jews

  Irish and Italians
Surviving America

- Native-born Americans afraid jobs would go to Asians
- Pressure on gov’t to restrict immigration
- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
- A law that prohibited all Chinese except students, teachers, merchants, tourists, and government officials from entering the United States
Skyscrapers

How did tall buildings change the physical landscape of urban areas?
Technology Advances

1868-NYC installs elevated transit with steam driven engines

1873-San Fran installs steam driven cable cars

1880-1st practical light bulb

1882- NYC installs 1st permanent commercial central power system

1888-Richmond introduces streetcars powered by electric cables

1897-Boston opens public underground subway
Urban Populations and Problems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crowding</td>
<td>Skyscrapers, city planning, parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Housing</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danger</td>
<td>Streetlights and police forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential for fire</td>
<td>Electric lights and fire departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor sanitation</td>
<td>Public-health departments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tenement Problems
Political Machines

An organized group that controls a political party in a city and offers services to voters and businesses in exchange for political and financial support.

- Political Candidates
- City Bosses
- Ward Bosses
- Precinct Workers
Controlled access to municipal jobs and business licenses
Influenced courts
Reinforced voter loyalty
Built hospitals, sewer systems, parks, etc.
William “Boss” Tweed

Head of Tammany Hall

Was charged with fraud and extortion

Sentenced to prison
In the late 1800s, the number of Americans working in agriculture declined.

By the late 1890s, social workers began to lobby to get children out of the factories.
Bellwork

What is your favorite theme park? Why?
# Aspects of Mass Culture

## Mass Culture
- Advertising
- Department stores and mail-order catalogs
- Factory-produced clothing
- Prepackaged food
- Newspapers
- Public education
- Entertainment

## Entertainment
- Amusement parks
- Outdoor shows
- The Chautauqua Circuit
- Vaudeville Shows
- Movie Theaters
- Exhibitions and fairs
- Spectator sports
American Leisure

- Coney Island
- 19th Century
- South of Brooklyn, just 9 mi away from Manhattan
- Hotels and amusement parks
- 1884-first rollercoaster, Switchback for 5 cents
Columbian Exposition

World’s Fair in Chicago 1893

Frederick Law Olmstead work

“White City” presented what could be

Included inventions and concepts for new world

Present day museums
American Leisure

Central Park

Frederick Law Olmstead designed

despised Urban growth, said that people did not communicate on the streets anymore
Spectator
Sports

Baseball

1869 – Cincinnati Red Stockings (Reds) began touring the country

1876 – National League

1900 – American League

1903 – First World Series

Boston Pilgrims defeat the Pittsburgh Pirates

Negro Leagues for black players
Newspapers

Sensational headlines to increase circulation

Joseph Pulitzer
  New York World
  Comics, sports, and women’s news

William Randolph Hearst
  New York Morning Journal
  Personal scandals, cruelty to outsell the World
Mark Twain- dubs this period the Gilded Age

Horatio Alger- wrote about characters that succeeded by hard work

Edith Wharton & Henry James- questioned society based on rules of conduct
Vaudeville and Ragtime

- Mainly African-American
- Plays, musicals, and variety shows
- Toured and performed in theaters for African Americans.
- Many performers became more famous for moving pictures
- Ragtime is a type of music created that mixes African-American and European sounds to create a new rhythm
- Segway into Jazz Age