### Changes in Measures of Prosperity and Other Indicators from 1870-1910

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gross National Product (GNP), per capita</th>
<th>Employed children under 15 years of age (in millions)</th>
<th>% of US Population</th>
<th>Infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 year of age, per 1000)</th>
<th>High school graduates (% of 17-year-olds who have a diploma)</th>
<th>Telephone usage (number of telephones for every 1000 people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>$531</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$744</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>$836</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>$1011</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>$1299</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2a According to the table above, name one aspect of American life that improved between 1870 and 1910.

2b According to the table above, name one aspect of American life that worsened between 1870 and 1910.

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A Scottish immigrant, Carnegie once worked as a telegraph boy for $2.50 per week. Self-educated, he rose through a series of jobs in the railroad and iron foundry business to the presidency of the Carnegie Company, a business he sold for $250 million in gold bonds when he retired in 1901. During his lifetime Carnegie donated about $350 million to various charitable causes, and he was largely responsible for the development of free public libraries.

... The law of competition ... It is here; we cannot evade it; no substitutes for it have been found; and while the law may be sometimes hard for the individual, it is best for the race, because it insures the survival of the fittest in every department. We accept and welcome, therefore, as conditions to which we must accommodate ourselves, great inequality of environment, the concentration of business, industrial and commercial, in the hands of a few, and the law of competition between these, as being not only beneficial, but essential for the future progress of the race.

Thus is the problem of Rich and Poor to be solved. The laws of accumulation will be left free; the laws of distribution free. Individualism will continue, but the millionaire will be but a trustee for the poor; intrusted for a season with a great part of the increased wealth of the community, but administering it for the community far better than it could or would have done for itself.

Such, in my opinion, is the true Gospel concerning Wealth, obedience to which is destined some day to solve the problem of the Rich and the Poor, and to bring "Peace on earth, among men Good-Will."

4a. What was Carnegie's attitude about the accumulation of wealth and power in the hands of the rich?

4b. According to Carnegie, how can the problems of poverty best be solved?
Document 3: An excerpt from Henry George, *Progress and Poverty* 1879

Henry George was an economist, land reformer, and writer. George edited the *San Francisco Chronicle* and in 1871 founded the *San Francisco Daily Evening Post*. He detailed his economic theories in the book *Progress and Poverty* (1879). This famous work of social protest was widely read and inspired the creation of many "Henry George Societies" - organizations that promoted George's economic views.

It is true that wealth has been greatly increased and that the average of comfort, leisure, and refinement has been raised; but these gains are not general. In them the lowest classes do not share. ... The new forces [of progress] ... do not act upon the society from underneath ... but strike it at point intermediate between top and bottom. It was as though an immense wedge were being forced, not underneath society but through society. Those who are above the point of separation are elevated, but those who are below are crushed down.

3. Henry George describes industrialization as a "wedge." What effect did he believe industrialization was having on society?
Document 5

The following passage, adapted from a 1907 magazine article, describes the lives of working immigrant children:

All the year in New York and in other cities you may watch children coming and going from pitiful sweatshops. Nearly any hour on the East Side of New York you can see them—pale boy and bone-thin girl—their faces always dull. Their backs are bent under a heavy load of garments piled on head and shoulders, their muscles straining. The boy always has bowlegs and walks with feet wide apart and wobbling. Once at work in the shop, the little worker sits close to an inadequate window and sews, struggling with the snarls of thread or shoving the needle through the unwieldy cloth. Even if by happy chance the small worker goes to school, the sewing which he or she puts down at the last moment in the morning awaits his or her return...For all this, a child may add to the family purse from 50 cents to $1.50 a week.

Source: Adapted from an Edwin Markham article in Cosmopolitan, January 1907, as reprinted in Out of the Sweatshop: the Struggle for Industrial Democracy, The New York Times Book Company, 1977

5a. What is this document about? ________________________________________________________________________ [1]

b. Describe two examples of working conditions for immigrant children in the early 1900’s:
   (1) ________________________________________________________________________ [1]

   (2) ________________________________________________________________________ [1]

   Score ___

c. Why did factory owners hire so many children? Explain. ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________ [1]

   Score ___
Document 5: The Growth of Reform Movements

“In those early days we were often asked why we had come to live on Halsted Street when we could afford to live somewhere else. I remember one man who used to shake his head and say it was ‘the strangest thing he had met in his experience,’ but who was finally convinced that it was ‘not strange but natural.’ In time it came to seem natural to all of us that the Settlement should be there. If it is natural to feed the hungry and care for the sick, it is certainly natural to give pleasure to the young, comfort to the aged, and to minister to the deep-seated craving for social intercourse that all men feel. Whoever does it is rewarded by something which, if not gratitude, is at least spontaneous and vital and lacks that irksome sense of obligation with which a substantial benefit is too often acknowledged...

From the first it seemed understood that we were ready to perform the humblest neighborhood services. We were asked to wash the newborn babies, and to prepare the dead for burial, to nurse the sick, and to ‘mind the children.’

Occasionally these neighborly offices unexpectedly uncovered ugly human traits. For six weeks after an operation we kept in one of our three bedrooms a forlorn little baby who, because he was born with a cleft palate, was most unwelcome even to his mother, and we were horrified when he died of neglect a week after he was returned to his home; a little Italian bride of fifteen sought shelter with us one November evening, to escape her husband who had beaten her every night for a week when he returned home from work, because she had lost her wedding ring...

We were also early impressed with the curious isolation of many of the immigrants; an Italian woman once expressed her pleasure in the red roses that she saw at one of our receptions in surprise that they had been ‘brought so fresh all the way from Italy.’ She would not believe for an instant that they had been grown in America. She said that she had lived in Chicago for six years and had never seen any roses, whereas in Italy she had seen them every summer in great profusion. During all that time, of course, the woman had lived within ten blocks of a florist’s window; she had not been more than a five-cent car ride away from the public parks; but she had never dreamed of faring forth for herself, and no one had taken her. Her conception of America had been the untidy street in which she lived and had made her long struggle to adapt herself to American ways.

~ Jane Addams
[On September 18, 1889, social reformers Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr moved into Hull-House, a dilapidated mansion in the midst of the Chicago slums.]

Multiple-Choice Questions:
28- The primary reason Jane Addams opened Hull House was to
(A) Improve the lives of immigrants
(B) Provide unusual experiences to the inhabitants of Chicago
(C) Encourage immigrants to perform humble tasks
(D) Profit from the sale of services to the poor
29- The actions of Jane Addams, Ida Tarbell, and Booker T. Washington illustrate that reform in the United States has
(A) utilized a variety of methods to achieve many goals
(B) depended on support from religious groups
(C) relied on programs initiated by the Federal Government
(D) promoted women’s suffrage as its main goal

30- Jacob Riis, Jane Addams, and Margaret Sanger are most closely associated with efforts to
(A) educate and train formerly enslaved persons
(B) preserve the natural environment
(C) advance the interests of organized labor
(D) improve conditions for the poor

Document 6: Increased Urbanization

This picture was taken and published into a book by Jacob Riis

Multiple-Choice Questions:
31- The purpose of this photograph taken by Jacob Riis was to show Americans that
(A) Immigrants chose to live with other immigrants from similar backgrounds
(B) Living conditions for newly arrived immigrants were poor
(C) Families preferred to stay together even in crowded tenement rooms
(D) Immigrants benefitted from increased urbanization