### Reflect

## Answer the Qs in the margin.

What factors encouraged the growth of industry?

What were some of the recent technological advances?

# Ch3.1The Triumph of Industry

### Objectives:

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- Analyze the growth of the United States as an industrial power.
- Summarize the rise of big business.
- Understand the plight of the industrial worker and how workers tried to improve their condition.
  - Identify reasons that workers and big business clashed.

In the late 1800s, production in key ..... —both new and old—skyrocketed.

•	Petroleum	Electrical power	er	
•	Coal	Stee		
Several factors encouraged industrial growth:				
•	Abundant natural resources			
•	An ample labor supply supported by a flood of new			
•	Favorable government policies			
•	A cultural climate supportive of			
New technologies helped shape the growing economy:				
•	Americans were amazed by Thomas Alvand other inventions.	va Edison's	, phonograph,	

- An improved telegraph and the invention of the telephone revolutionized communication.
- Utility companies built ..... plants to light up homes and businesses.
  - New forms of transportation changed where people worked and lived.

#### Technology Advances Table

Date & City	Technology Advances
1868 New York City	Elevated transit with steam-driven
1873 San Francisco	Steam-driven cars
1880	First practical lightbulb
1882 New York City	First permanent commercial central system
1888 Richmond VA	powered by overhead electric cables
1897 Boston	Public underground

Industrialization brought lasting changes to the nation.

- For many people, the standard of living ......
- ..... grew upward and outward.
- The availability of new, less expensive products led to a rise in mass consumerism.

Big businesses thrived during the late 1800s:

- Large corporations owned by the rich and powerful brought both costs and benefits.
- Some called the wealthy industrialists ...... barons for exploiting workers.
- Others called them ...... of industry for building America's economy.

Many corporations owed their success to the development of new business organizations.

- .....: Coordinated prices and production
- .....: Combined companies under board of trustees
- Such cartels and trusts, however, often crushed smaller competitors.

	Industrialists such as Andrew <b>Carnegie</b> and John D. <b>Rockefeller</b> justified their cutthroat methods and vast fortunes using the philosophy of <b>Social Darwinism</b> .
Answer the Qs in the margin.	<ul> <li>In business, as in life, only the survive.</li> <li>Andrew Carnegie added his own philosophy, the Gospel of</li> <li>Those who accumulate wealth should share it for the betterment of society.</li> </ul>
What's the difference	Under pressure from small businesses, Congress passed laws to regulate industries.
between a Robber Baron and a Captain of	• In 1887, the Interstate Commerce Commission was established to oversee railroads.
Industry?	In 1890, the Sherman Antitrust Act outlawed mergers and
	Such regulations, however, were not always enforced.
	<ul> <li>Many preferred a policy of laissez-faire: businesses should operate with little or no         interference.</li> </ul>
Describe2 new business	Most workers, meanwhile, endured long days in poor or unsafe conditions:
organization strategies:	• They received little pay, no health benefits, and no vacations.
	• Many women and children worked in factories alongside men, as well as in textile mills, mines, and
How did some	Unions tried to organize to help workers:
industrialists justify their	Knights of
operating methods?	<ul> <li>Included skilled and unskilled workers, men and women, blacks and whites.</li> </ul>
	Focused on achieving social reform.
	American Federation of:
How did Congress	<ul> <li>Included skilled workers who practiced certain crafts or trades.</li> </ul>
attempt to regulate	Focused on specific workers' issues.
industries?	Some workers turned to as a means to improve their lives:
	<ul> <li>Eugene V, a Socialist candidate for President, called for government ownership of the railroads and the formation of unions.</li> </ul>
Inductrialists work	Socialists had some success in local politics, but not nationally.
Industrialists were enormously wealthy.	Workers and businesses clashed, sometimes violently, in the 1880s and 1890s:
How did workers fare in this society?	Haymarket Riot, 1886:
	<ul> <li>During a Chicago labor rally.</li> <li>A was thrown during a labor rally.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Police officers and civilians died in the riot that followed.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Several anarchists were jailed.</li> <li>Homestead Strike, 1892:</li> </ul>
How did they organize to	<ul> <li>Strikebreakers and the National Guard broke up a Pennsylvania</li> </ul>
help workers?	<ul> <li>union.</li> <li>Pullman Strike, 1894:</li> </ul>
	A nationwide strike against the to protest wage cuts ended when President
	Cleveland called in federal troops.
SUMMARY- Summarize	your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:
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