

Chapter 3 Introduction

This chapter covers the rise of industry and the problems of segregation, immigration, urban growth and westward expansion.

- **Section 1:** The Triumph of Industry:
- **Section 2:** Immigration and Urbanization
- **Section 3:** The South and West Transformed
- **Section 4:** Issues of the Gilded Age



- **Section 1:** The Triumph of Industry:

Focus Question: What factors led to the industrialization of America, and what impact did industrialization have on society?



Objectives

- 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.



Terms and People

- **Thomas Alva Edison** – inventor who designed the light bulb, phonograph, and many other devices
- **Andrew Carnegie** – Scottish immigrant who built a fortune in the steel industry
- **John D. Rockefeller** – industrialist who became a leader of the oil industry
- **trust** – group of separate companies that are placed under the control of a single managing board of trustees

Terms and People (continued)

- **Social Darwinism** – the belief held by some in the late nineteenth century that certain races and nations were superior to others and therefore destined to rule over them
- **Gospel of Wealth** – doctrine that called on those who accumulated wealth to share their riches for the betterment of society
- **monopoly** – exclusive control by one company over an entire industry

Terms and People (continued)

- **Knights of Labor** – labor union that sought to organize all workers and focused on broad social reforms
- **American Federation of Labor (AFL)** – labor union that organized skilled workers in a specific trade and made specific demands rather than seeking broad changes
- **anarchist** – political radical opposed to any form of government



What factors led to the industrialization of America, and what impact did industrialization have on society?

At the end of the nineteenth century, American businesses expanded and industries boomed.

Industrialization transformed the United States and the everyday lives of its people.

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

- Petroleum
- Electrical power
- Coal
- Steel
- Railroads



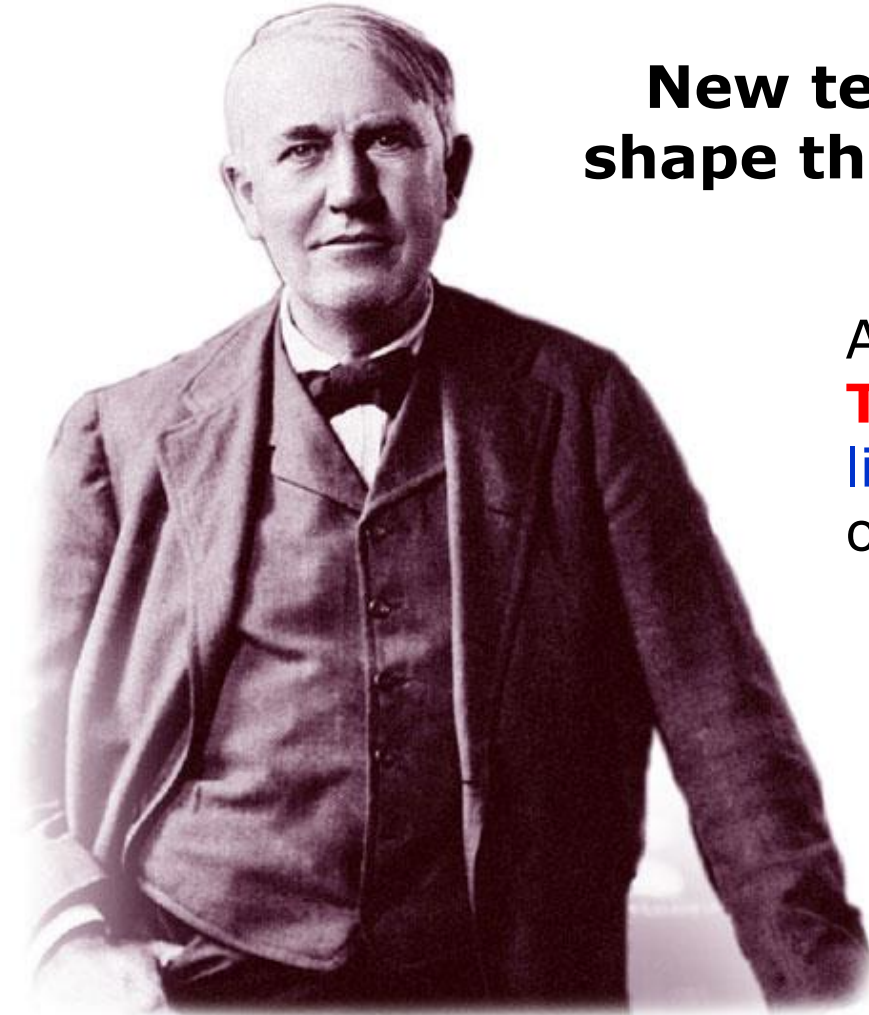
Several factors encouraged rapid industrial growth.

Abundant **natural resources**

An ample **labor supply** supported
by a flood of new immigrants

Favorable **government policies**

A cultural climate supportive of
entrepreneurs



New technologies helped shape the growing economy.

Americans were amazed by **Thomas Alva Edison's** light bulb, phonograph, and other inventions.

An improved telegraph and the invention of the telephone revolutionized communication.

Utility companies built power plants to light up homes and businesses.

New forms of **transportation** changed where people worked and lived.

Technology Advances

- ⚡ **1868** New York City installs elevated transit with steam-driven engines
- ⚡ **1873** San Francisco installs steam-driven cable cars
- ⚡ **1880** First practical lightbulb
- ⚡ **1882** New York City installs first permanent commercial central power system
- ⚡ **1888** Richmond, Virginia, introduces streetcars powered by overhead electric cables
- ⚡ **1897** Boston opens public underground subway

Industrialization brought lasting changes to the nation.

- For many people, the standard of living rose.
- Cities 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 **robber barons** for exploiting workers.

Others called them **captains of industry** for building America's economy.

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

cartels

Coordinated prices and production

trusts

Combined companies under board of trustees

Such cartels and trusts, however, often **crushed smaller competitors.**

Industrialists such as Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller justified their cutthroat methods and vast fortunes using the philosophy of Social Darwinism.

In business,
as in life, only
the fittest
survive.

Andrew
Carnegie
added his
own
philosophy,
the **Gospel
of Wealth.**

Those who
accumulate
wealth
should share
it for the
betterment
of society.

Under pressure from small businesses, Congress passed laws to regulate industries.

- In 1887, the **Interstate Commerce Commission** was established to oversee railroads.
- In 1890, the **Sherman Antitrust Act** outlawed mergers and monopolies.

Such regulations, however, were not always enforced.

Many preferred a policy of *laissez faire*—businesses should operate with little or no government interference.

Most workers, meanwhile, endured long days in poor or unsafe working conditions.



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 sweatshops.

Unions tried to organize to help workers.

Knights of Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included skilled and unskilled workers, men and women, blacks and whites.• Focused on achieving social reform.
American Federation of Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included skilled workers who practiced certain crafts or trades.• Focused on specific workers' issues.

Some workers turned to socialism as a means to improve their lives.

- **Eugene V. Debs**, a Socialist candidate for President, called for government ownership of the railroads and the formation of unions.
- Socialists had some success in local politics, but not nationally.

Workers and businesses clashed, sometimes violently, in the 1880s and 1890s.

Haymarket Riot,
1886

During a Chicago labor rally.

A bomb was thrown during a labor rally.

Police officers and civilians died in the riot that followed.

Several **anarchists** were jailed.

Homestead Strike, 1892

Strikebreakers and the National Guard broke up a Pennsylvania steelworkers' union.

Pullman Strike, 1894

A nationwide strike against the railroads to protest wage cuts ended when President Cleveland called in federal troops.

