

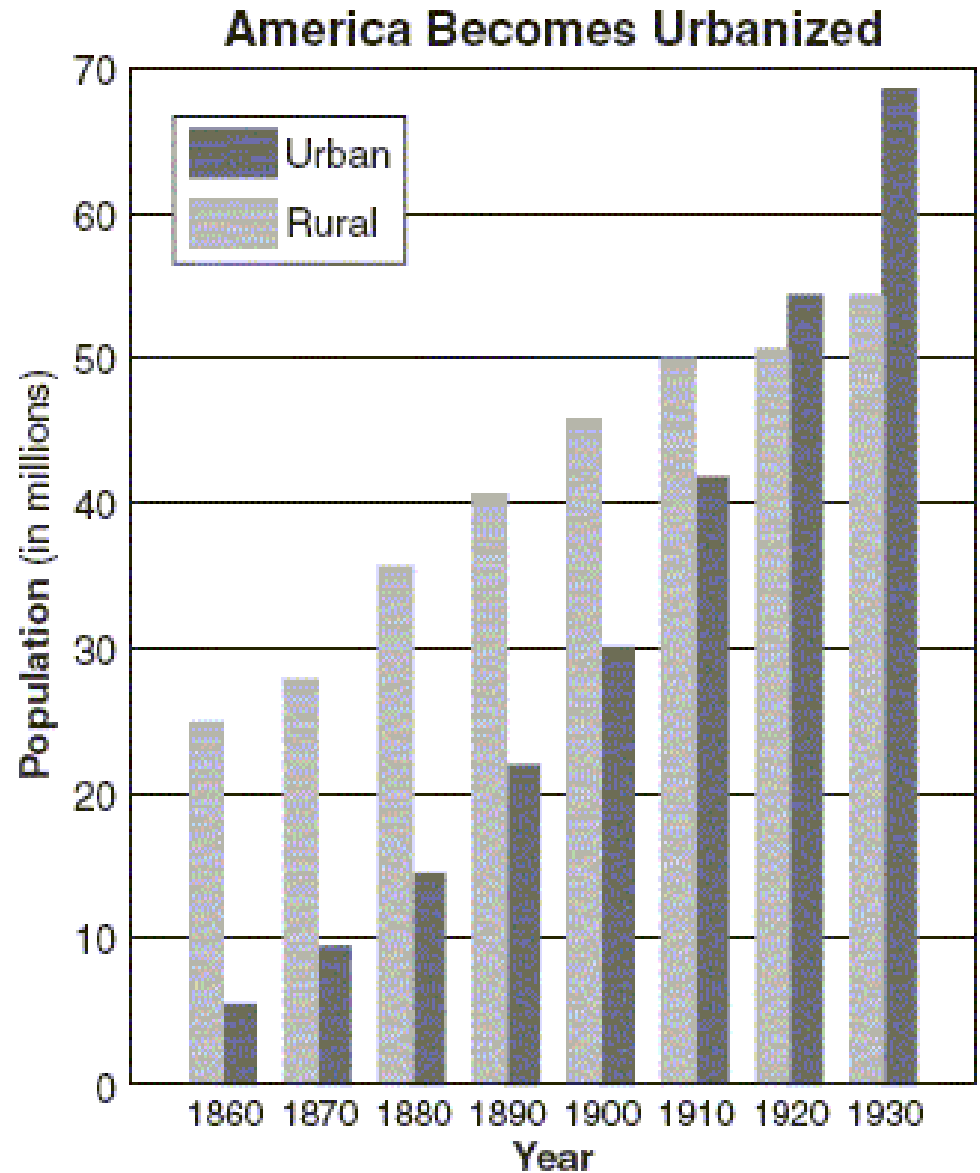
Industrial Age Notes

LG: How did the US become a worldwide industrial powerhouse and what were the consequences?

Share of World Manufacturing Output in Percent

	1750	1800	1860	1900	1928	1938
Great Britain	1.9	4.3	19.9	18.5	9.9	10.7
United States	0.1	0.8	<u>7.2</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>39.3</u>	31.4
Germany	2.9	3.5	4.9	13.2	11.6	12.7
Russia	5.0	5.6	7.0	8.8	5.3	9.0

Rural Vs. Urban 1860 to 1930



Source: U. S. Census (adapted)

I. Expansion of Industry

A. Natural Resources

1. Oil (a.k.a. “Black Gold”)
2. Iron and Steel and Wood
3. Growing Urban Populations

B. Government support for Business

1. Capitalism & Laissez-Faire (“let do”)
 - Little to no govt. regulation.

C. New Inventions and Products

1. Consumerism: BUY BUY BUY THINGS



Home Insurance Building,
Chicago

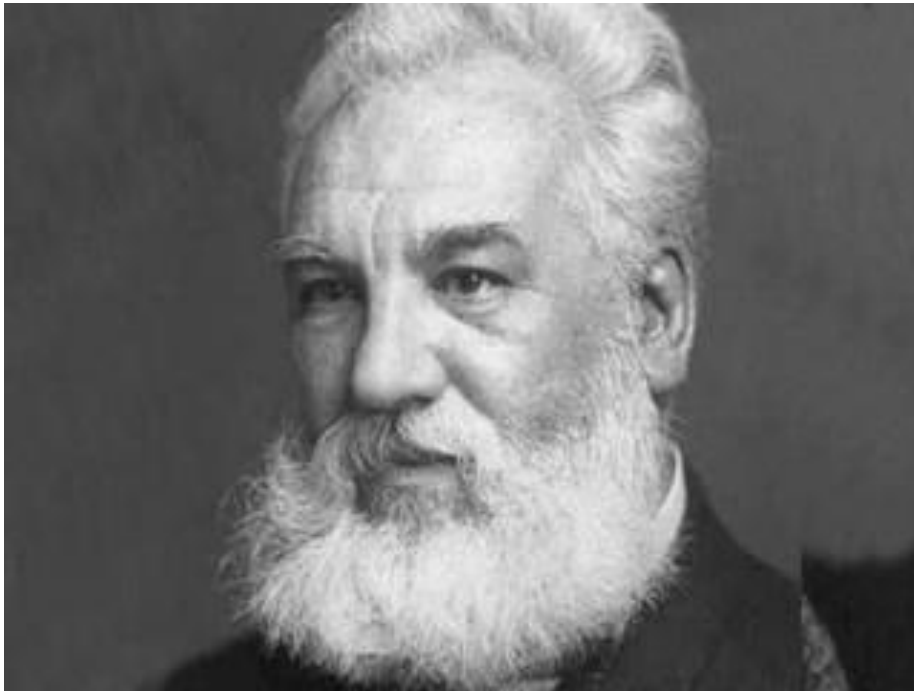


Brooklyn Bridge, New York
City

*Considered a wonder of the world at
the time.*

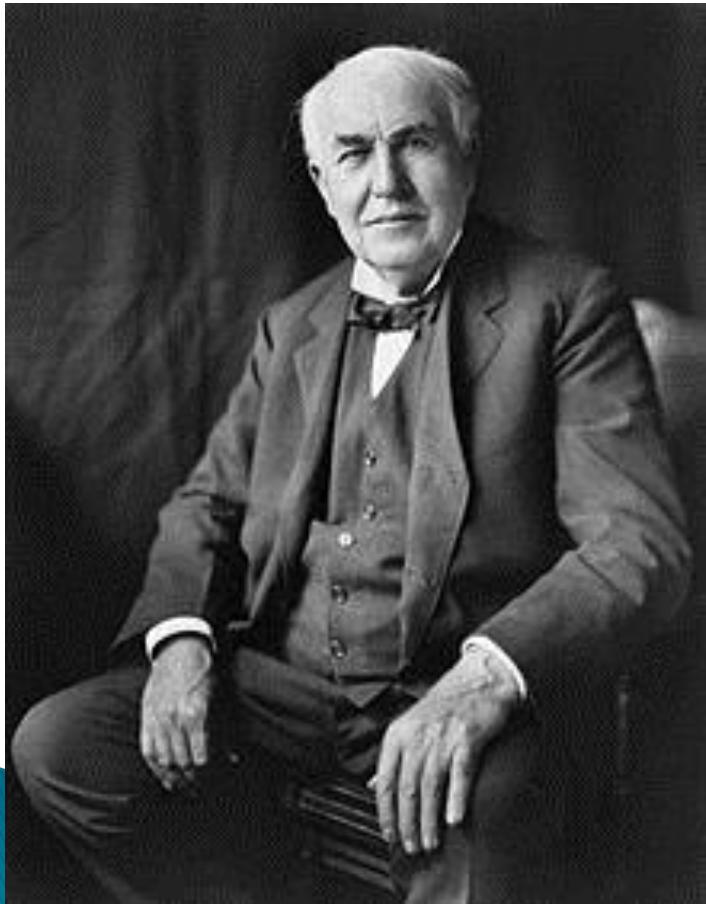
***As structures started soaring into the air, not even the
sky seemed to be the limit of what Americans could
achieve.***

Alexander Graham Bell



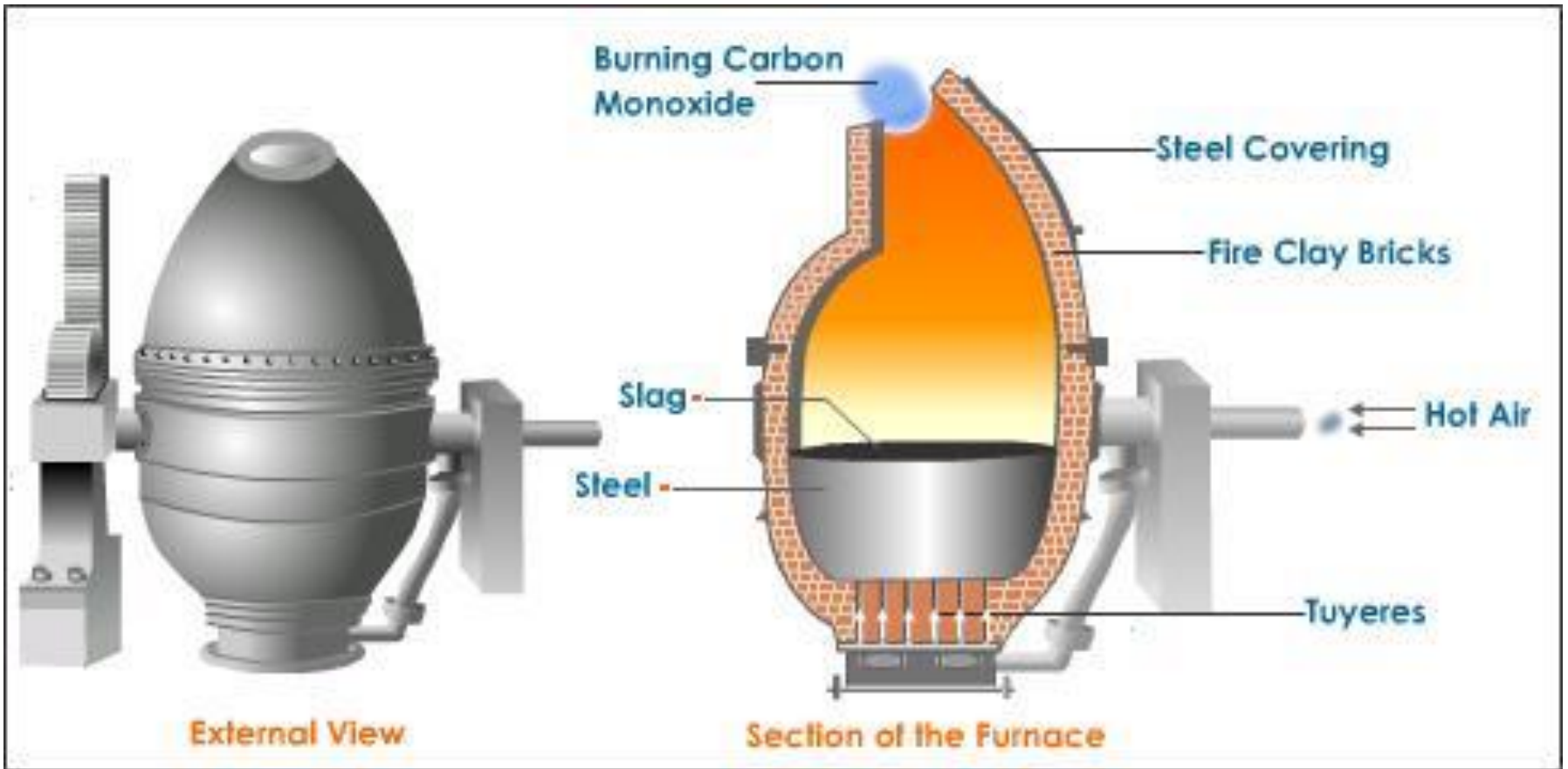
at&t

Thomas Edison















II. The Age of Railroads

A. 1865 = 30,000 miles

1. 1890 = 180,000 miles

B. RR's brought ideas of adventure and fresh starts.

1. 1888: 2,000 died & 20,000 injured.

C. Unified a nation.

1. Time Zones and Cultures

Use page 238 in the text to answer the following in completed sentences.

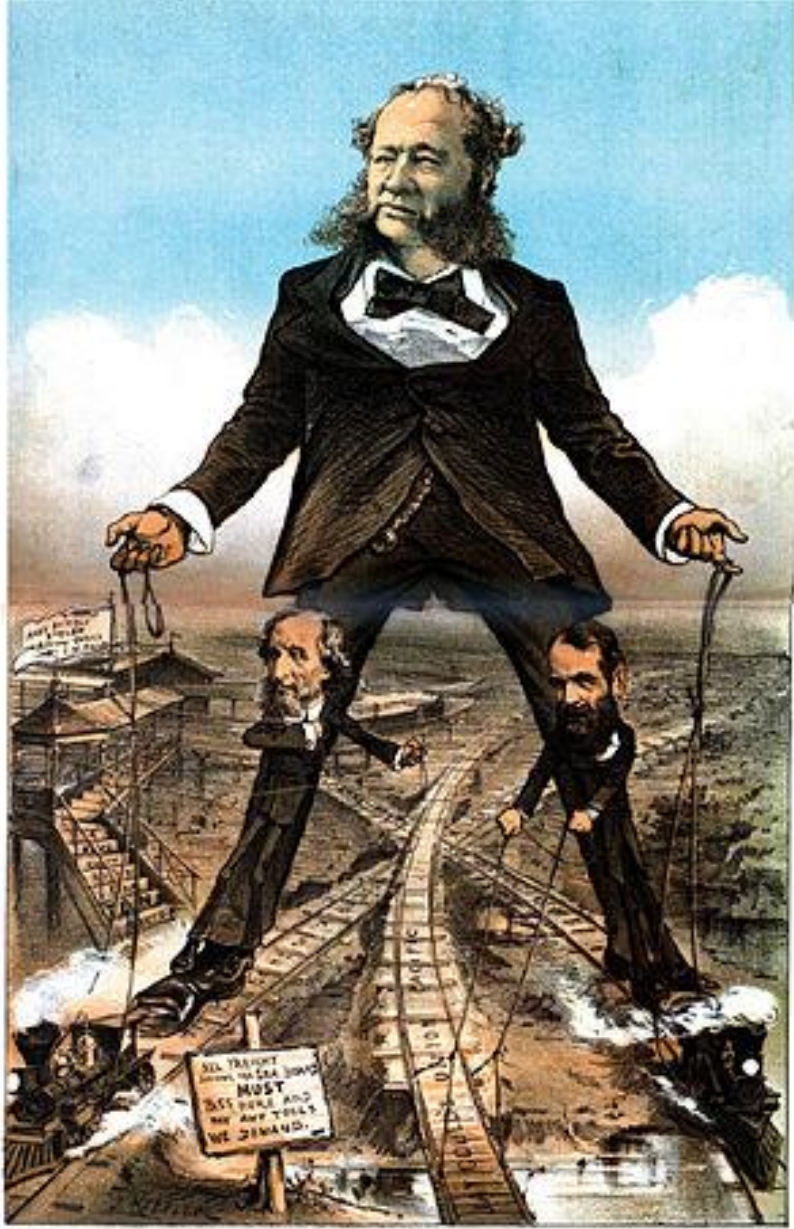
D. How did the Credit Mobilier scandal work? What were the consequences for the individuals involved?

E. What abuses were RR's responsible for?

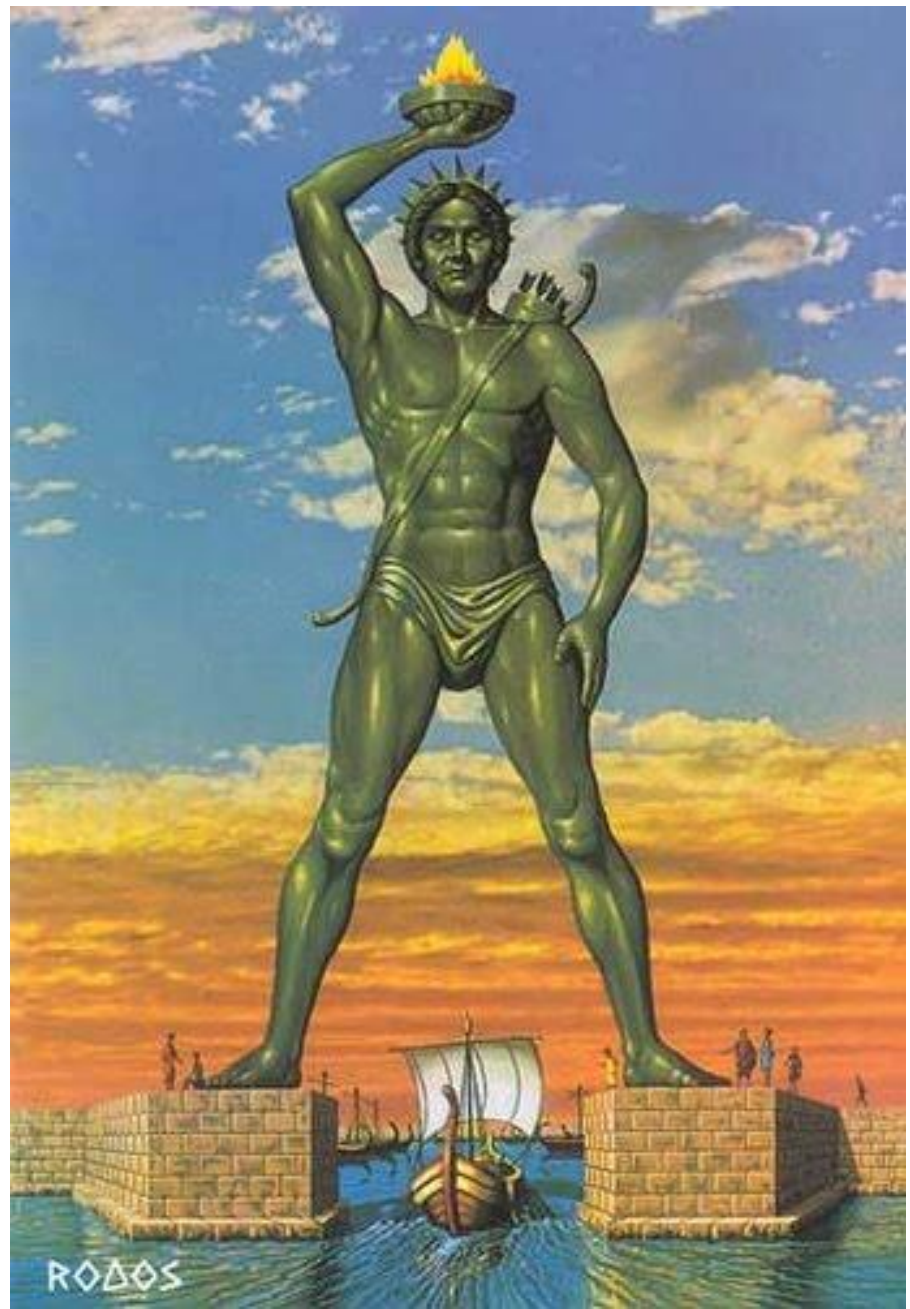
F. In Munn v. Illinois, what important principle did the Grangers help establish?

G. What is the Interstate Commerce Commission Act (ICC)? Was it effective?

H. What was the outcome for the railroads after the Panic of 1893?



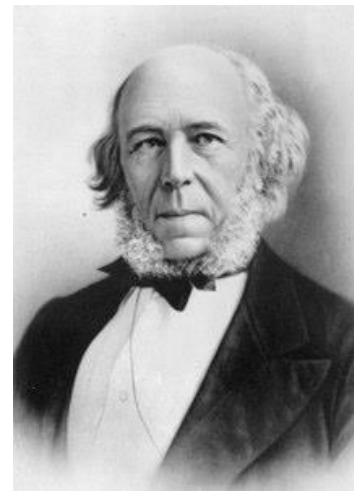
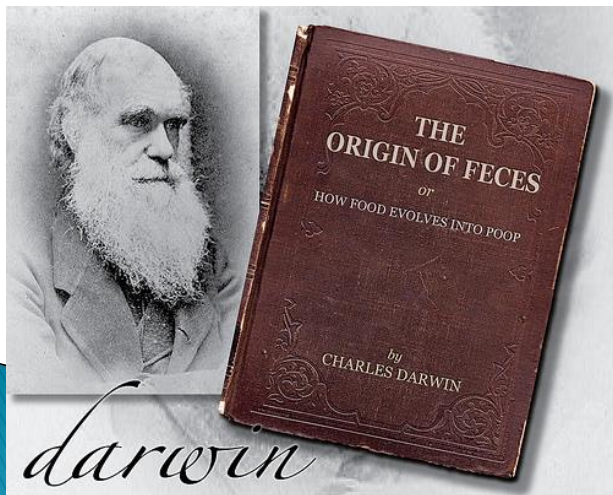
THE MODERN COLOSSUS OF (RAIL) ROADS.



III. Mindset of the Times

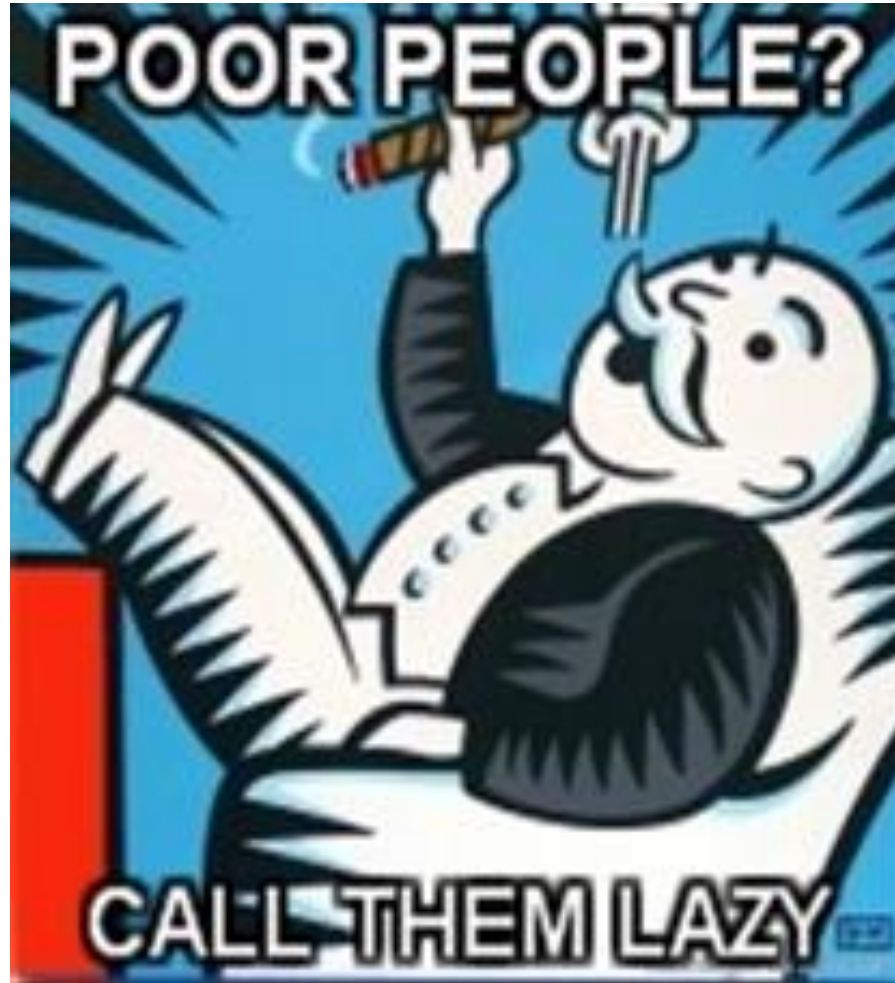
A. Social Darwinism

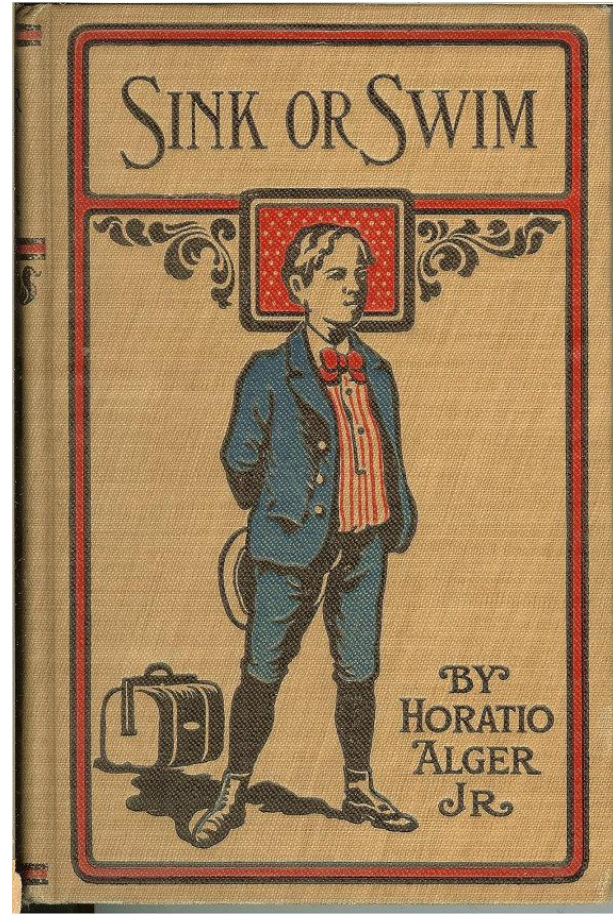
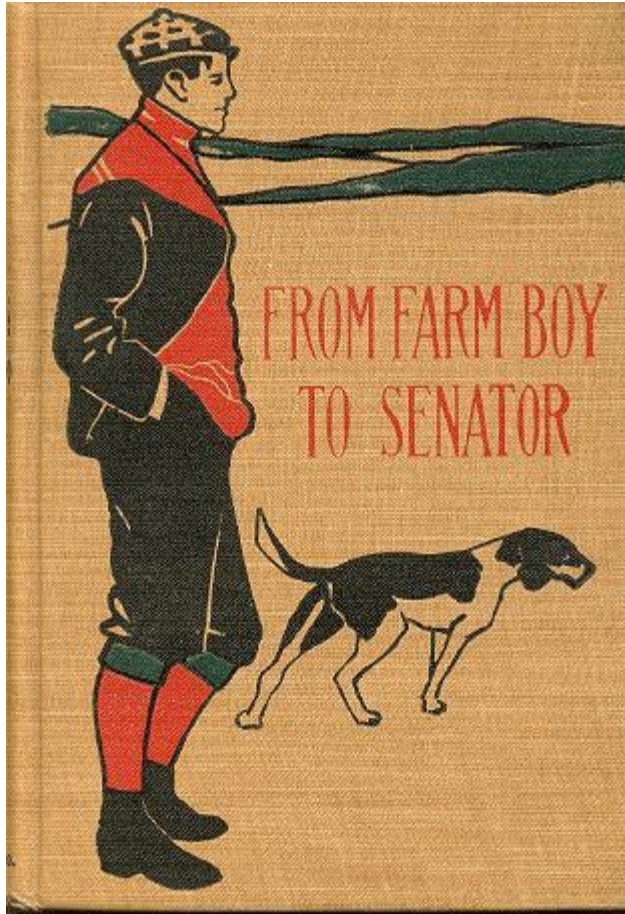
1. Used Darwin's theory of evolution to explain evolution of human society.
2. "Survival of the fittest" mentality for people and business.

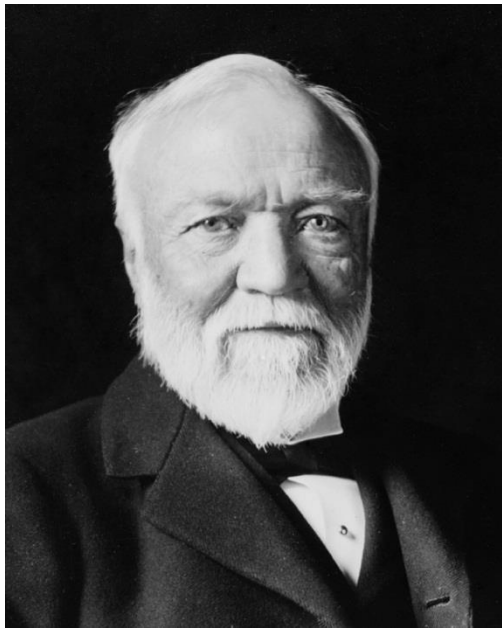


Herbert Spencer

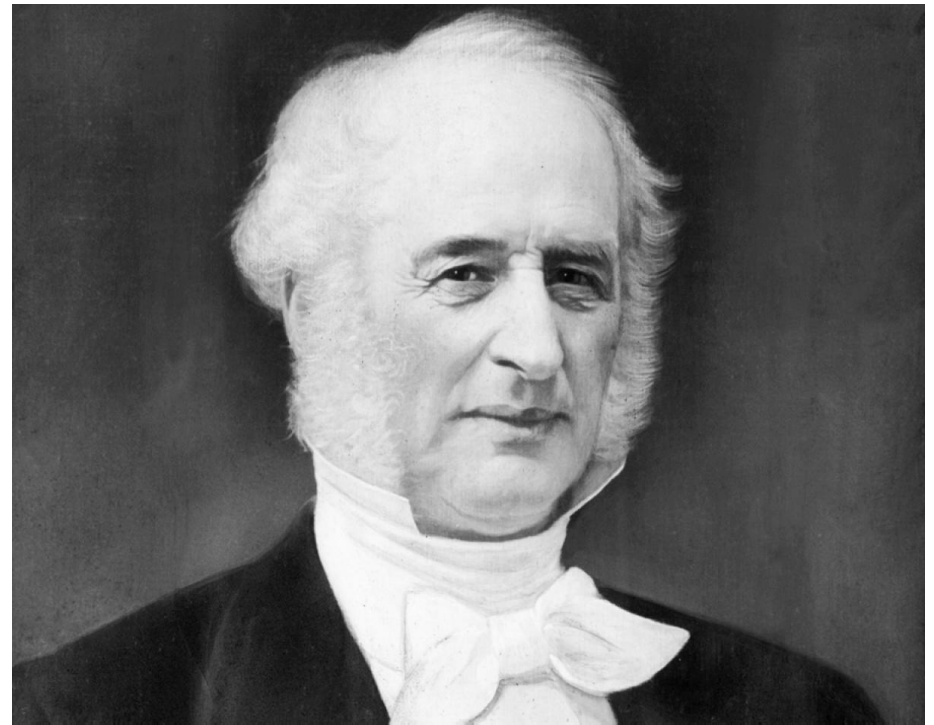
3. Justified no one had the right to intervene in business... ever.



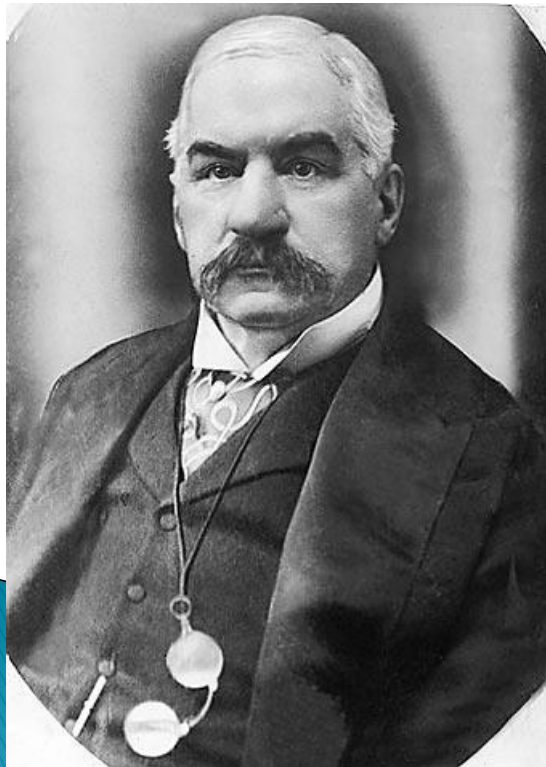




Carnegie



Vanderbilt



JP
Morgan



Rockefeller

Add to Chart

Holding Company

– A corporation that does nothing but buy out the stock of other companies.

Trust

– When competing companies turn their stocks over to a group of trustees and run the group as one large company.

IV. Unions Emerge

A. Workers organize into unions.

1. Felt mistreated and exploited.

B. Trade/Craft Unions

1. Skilled workers of trades; AFL.

C. Industrial Unions

1. Common workers; IWW.

D. Union Tactics

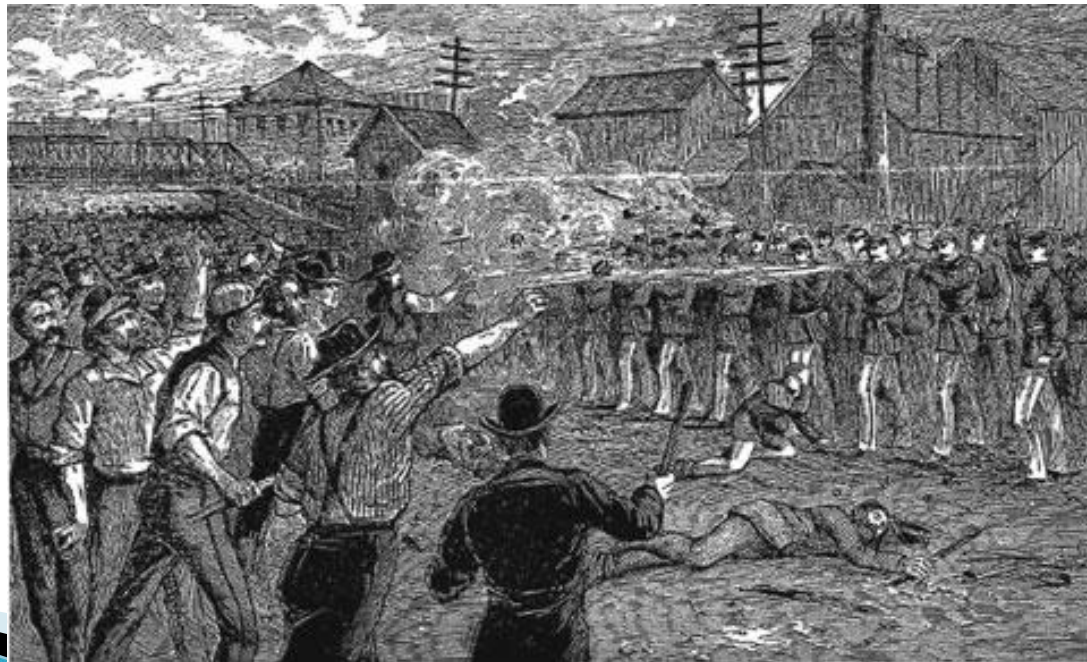
1. Strikes and Collective Bargaining (CBA's)



V. Strikes Turn Violent

A. Great Strike of 1877

1. Panic of 1873 = Massive Wage Cuts
2. Military called in; 100 die.





B. Haymarket Riot, Early May 1886

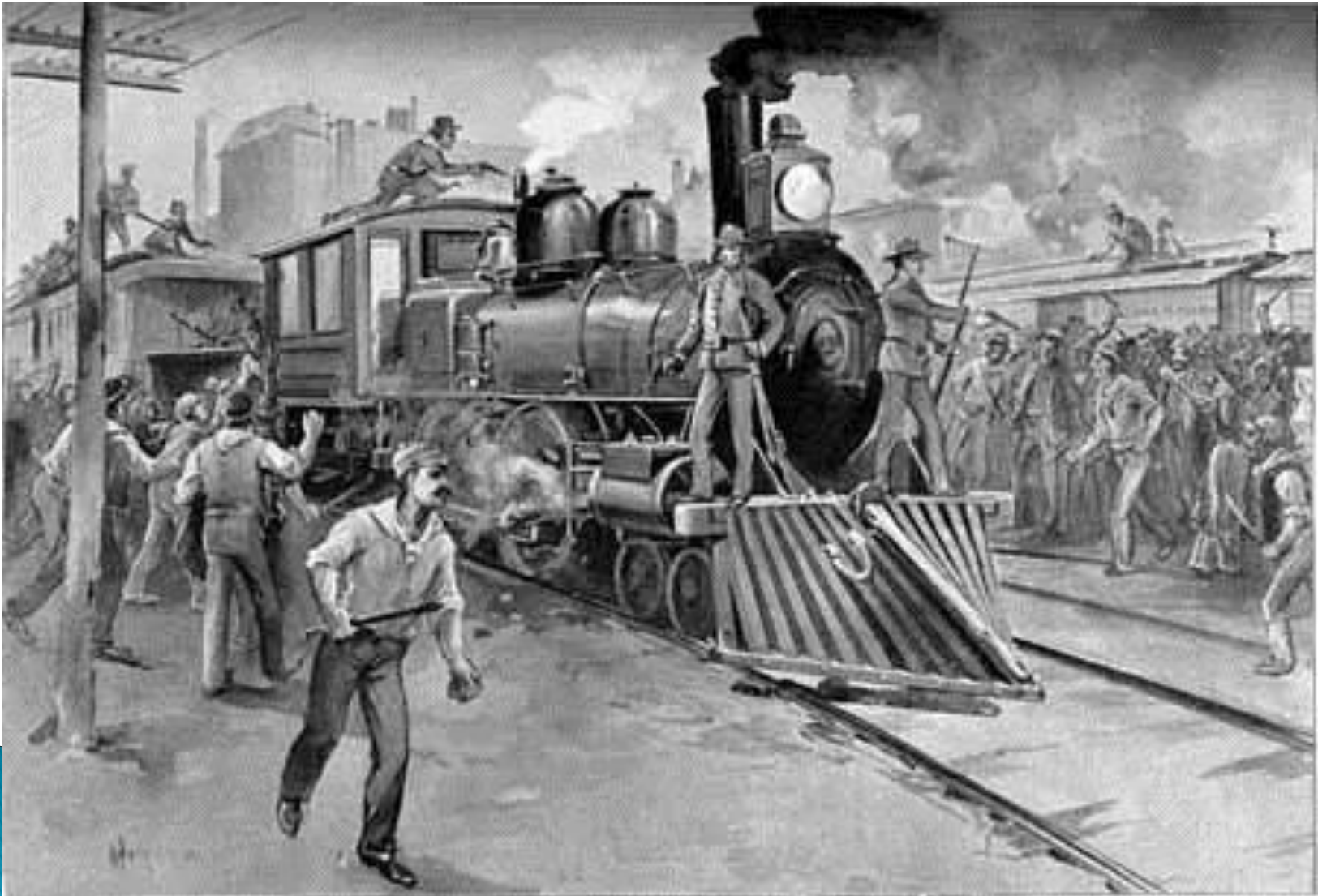
1. Bomb thrown during speech; shootout.
2. MAY 1: Worker's Holiday

Chicago Anarchists on Trial!



C. Pullman Company Strike, 1894

1. Panic of 1893 = Huge Wage Cuts
2. President sends in troops; 11 die



REAR VIEW OF THE RAILROAD



LOOKING UP THE PANHANDLE RAILROAD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. W. TAYLOR.

Answer these Q's in your notes

D. What side was the federal government on?
Labor or Big Business? What evidence?

Answer these Q's in your notes

E. Between 1886 and 1890, how do you think the general public felt about unions?

