Industry Comes of Age

Chapter 24

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| **PERIOD 6: 1865–1898** The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes. **Key Concept 6.1: The rise of big business in the United States encouraged massive migrations and urbanization, sparked government and popular efforts to reshape the U.S. economy and environment, and renewed debates over U.S. national identity.** 1. **Large-scale production — accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies — fueled the development of a “Gilded Age” marked by an emphasis on consumption, marketing, and business consolidation. (WXT-3) (WXT-6) (WOR-3) (CUL-3) (CUL-5)**
2. Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems opened new markets in North America, while technological innovations and redesigned financial and management structures such as monopolies sought to maximize the exploitation of natural resources and a growing labor force.
3. Businesses and foreign policymakers increasingly looked outside U.S. borders in an effort to gain greater influence and control over markets and natural resources in the Pacific, Asia, and Latin America.
4. Business leaders consolidated corporations into trusts and holding companies and defended their resulting status and privilege through theories such as Social Darwinism.
5. As cities grew substantially in both size and in number, some segments of American society enjoyed lives of extravagant “conspicuous consumption,” while many others lived in relative poverty.
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| 1. As leaders of big business and their allies in government aimed to create a unified industrialized nation, they were challenged in different ways by demographic issues, regional differences, and labor movements. **(WXT-5) (WXT-6) (PEO-6) (ID-5)**
2. The industrial workforce expanded through migration across national borders and internal migration, leading to a more diverse workforce, lower wages, and an increase in child labor.
3. Labor and management battled forcontrol over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/or directly confronting corporate power.
4. Despite the industrialization of some segments of the southern economy, a change promoted by southern leaders who called for a “New South,” agrarian sharecropping, and tenant farming systems continued to dominate the region.
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1. What drew many away from politics in the last half of the 1800s?
2. How did the railroad demonstrate the role of the government in big business?
3. In what ways did the government “help” railroads grow?
4. How did railroads change American life?
5. What was the environmental impact of railroads?
6. What were some ways that the railroad barons took advantage of consumers and made huge profits?
7. Why was government slow to respond to the railroad barons?
8. How did the government regulate the railroads?
9. What was important about the Interstate Commerce Act and the ICC?
10. How did each of the following contribute to Industrial growth in the U.S.?

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| Natural resources |  |
| Workforce Growth |  |
| Capitalism |  |
| Government Policies |  |
| Technological Innovation |  |

1. Explain the new ways of Doing Business

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| Corporation |  |
| Monopoly |  |
| Horizontal Integration |  |
| Vertical Integration |  |

1. What did each of the following do to improve, promote of organize industry in the late 1800s?

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| Carnegie |  |
| Rockefeller |  |
| J.P Morgan |  |
| Sears and Roebuck |  |

1. Why did the U.S. become a leader in steel production?
2. Who mastered the steel industry?
3. What was the Gospel of Wealth?
4. What was Social Darwinism?
5. What was the Sherman Anti-trust Act?
6. Who was it used against?
7. Why is it important?
8. Compare robber barons and Capitan’s of Industry.
9. Why did industrial expansion bypass the south for the most part?
10. What was the “New South”?
11. What was the railroad “situation” in the south?
12. What about wealth and banks?
13. What about labor?
14. What was a major southern attraction?
15. What industry did have success in the south?
16. Generally, what effect did the Industrial revolution have on the country?
17. How were women’s lives changed by the industrial revolution?
18. What was life as a wage worker (factory worker) like in the late 1800s?
19. Why were they powerless against the government?
20. Why did many in the middle class not support the plight of the factory worker?
21. Why was the Civil War a boost to union labor?
22. Describe each of the following labor unions

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| National Labor Union | GoalsWho could be members? |
| Knights of Labor | Who could be a memberGoalsMost well-known leader?Haymarket Riot and its effect. |
| American Federation of Labor | GoalsLeader |

1. Describe major strikes of the late 1800s (causes, effects)

Railroad Strikes 1877

Haymarket Square 1886

Homestead Strike 1892

Pullman Strike 1893