

UNIT 5 PART 4 NOTES

I. DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES

A. Geography

- largest cities grew along the coast
- ocean ports = transportation

B. Industries

- factories brought people to cities

Mass transit reshaped the nation's cities.



- In 1888, Richmond, Virginia started using streetcars powered by overhead electric cables.
- Electric streetcars were quieter, cleaner, and more efficient than coal-driven commuter trains or horse-drawn trolleys.

Mass transit made it possible for middle- and upper-class people to move to the suburbs.

A Diseases

- from sewage

Result = improved sanitation systems, water treatment plants

B Crime

Result = street lighting, police forces, fire departments/fire hydrants

C Pollution

II. PROBLEMS CAUSED
BY INDUSTRIAL
EXPANSION

D. Tenements

- low income apartments
- “slums” overcrowding

Laborers often had to live in **company towns** and buy goods at high interest at company stores.



AN OLD REAR-TENEMENT IN
ROOSEVELT STREET.

E Sweatshops

- poor lighting and ventilation
- work long hours, poor working conditions



F Child Labor

- needed the \$
- parents had no place for kids to go





RICHARDS IN PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN

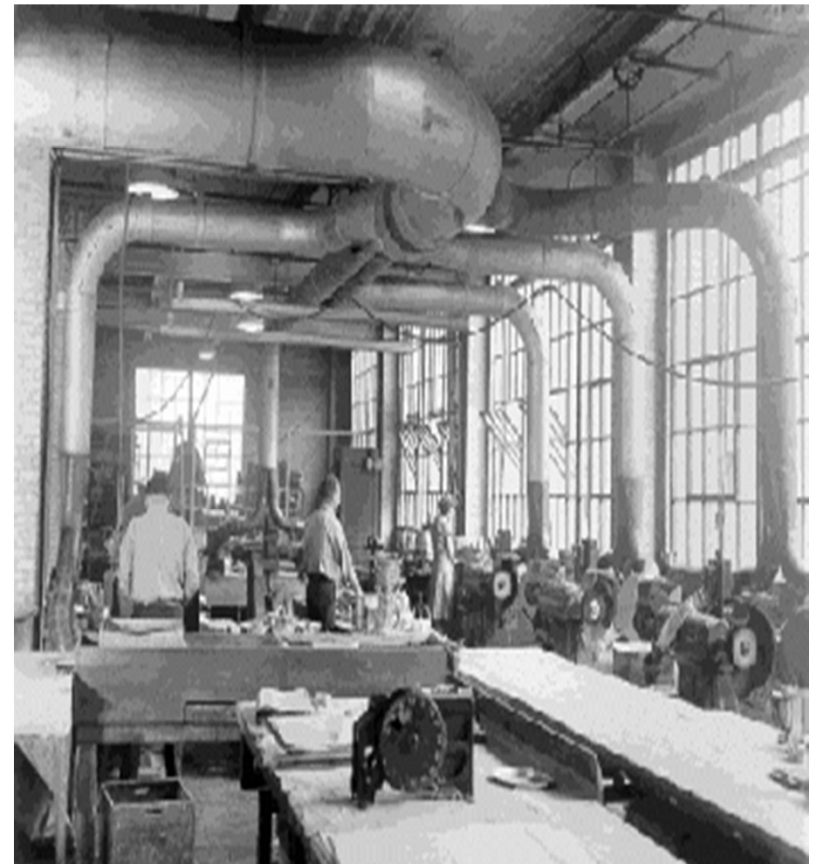


I. FACTORY WORKERS DURING INDUSTRIALIZATION

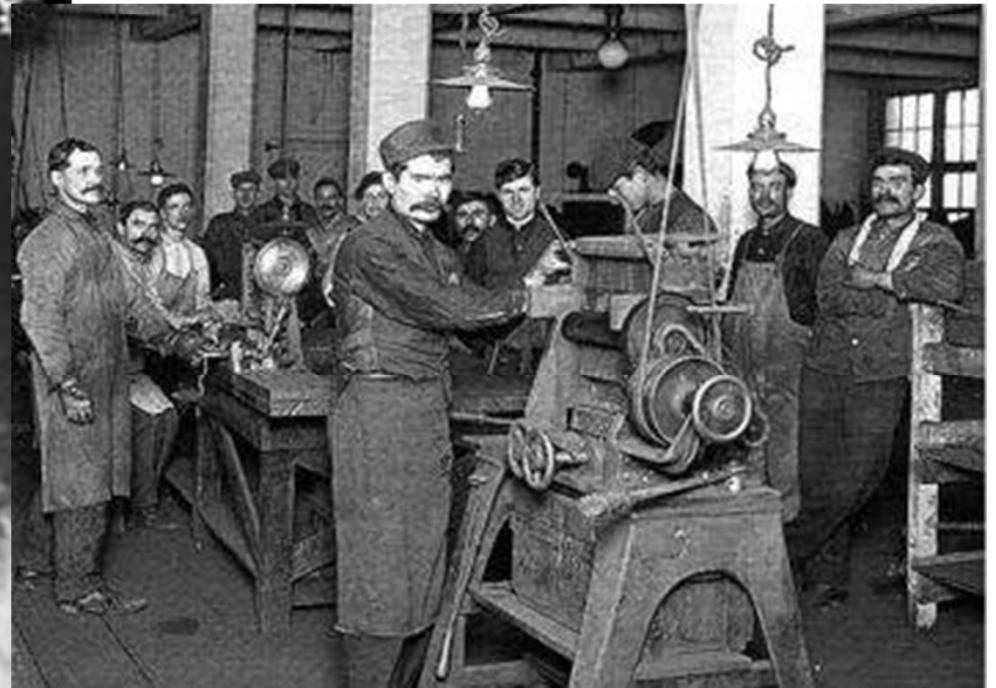
= ↑↑ the number of people in cities & factory jobs



= factory workers needed little or no skill to work - workers could be replaced easily



**=workers had little bargaining
power with their employer
=↑ number of labor unions**





Labor unions formed.

Child laborers in 1890

Workers tried **collective bargaining** to gain more power against employers. One form was the strike, in which workers stopped working until their demands were met.

Labor Unions of the Late 1800s

Labor Union	Industry and Activity
Knights of Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• included workers from any trade• devoted to broad social reform• Terence V. Powderly encouraged boycotts and negotiation.
American Federation of Labor (AFL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• included skilled workers• focused on specific worker issues• founded by Samuel Gompers
American Railway Union (ARU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• included rail workers• conducted the Pullman Strike of 1894

Effects on the Labor Movement

- Employers successfully appealed for court orders against unions.

- Contract disputes and strikes continued to occur as American industry grew.

- The labor movement split into different factions. Debs helped organize the American Socialist Party and the IWW.

A movement called **socialism** spread through Europe in the 1830s.

It held that wealth should be distributed equally to everyone.



Most Americans rejected socialism, but some labor activists borrowed ideas from it to support social reform.