

Unit 5

Industrial Revolution

- **entrepreneur** – person who invests money in a product or enterprise in order to make a profit
 - **protective tariff** – tax on imported goods making the price high enough to protect domestic goods from foreign competition
 - **laissez faire** – a policy which allowed businesses to operate under minimal government regulation
 - **patent** – a grant by the federal government giving an inventor the exclusive right to develop, use, and sell an invention for a set period of time
 - **company town** – community whose residents rely upon one company for jobs, housing, and shopping
 - **collective bargaining** – negotiating as a group for higher wages or better working conditions
 - **socialism** – an economic and political philosophy that favors public, instead of private, control of property and income
 - **Thomas Edison** – an inventor who received more than 1,000 patents for new inventions
 - **Bessemer process** – method developed in the mid-1800s for making steel more efficiently
 - **suspension bridge** – bridge that has a roadway suspended by cables
 - **mass production** – systems that depended on machinery to turn out large numbers of products quickly and inexpensively
 - **corporation** – a form of group ownership in which a number of people share the ownership of a business
 - **monopoly** – exclusive control by one company over an entire industry
 - **cartel** – an arrangement in which businesses making the same product agree to limit production to keep prices high
 - **John D. Rockefeller** – an oil tycoon who made deals with railroads to increase his profits
 - **horizontal integration** – a system of consolidating many firms in the same business to lower production costs
 - **trust** – group of separate companies that are placed under the control of a single managing board in order to form a monopoly
 - **Andrew Carnegie** – a steel tycoon who used vertical integration to increase his power
 - **vertical integration** – the practice of gaining control of many different businesses that make up all phases of a product's development
 - **Social Darwinism** – the belief held by some in the late 1800s that certain nations and races were superior to others and therefore destined to rule over them
 - **Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)** – first federal agency monitoring business operations, created in 1887 to oversee interstate railroad procedures
 - **Sherman Antitrust Act** – a bill passed in 1890 which outlawed any trust that restrained interstate trade or commerce
 - **Haymarket Riot** – labor protest in Chicago in 1886 that ended in deadly violence
 - **Homestead Strike** – 1892 Pennsylvania steelworkers' strike that resulted in violence between company police and strikers
 - **Eugene V. Debs** – leader of the American Railway Union who eventually became a socialist
 - **Pullman Strike** – a nationwide strike in 1894 of rail workers that halted railroads and mail delivery
- What challenges did city dwellers face, and how did they meet them?**
- City dwellers faced the noise, dirt, and crime of the cities, the hardships of factory work, and the overcrowded, dangerous conditions of tenements.

- **“new” immigrants** – Southern and Eastern European immigrants who arrived in the United States in a great wave between 1880 and 1920
- **Ellis Island** – island in New York Harbor that served as an immigration station for millions of immigrants arriving in the United States
- **Angel Island** – immigrant processing station that opened in San Francisco Bay in 1910
- **Knights of Labor** – labor union that sought to organize all workers and focused on social reforms
- **Terence V. Powderly** – the leader of the Knights of Labor (beginning in 1891) who encouraged boycotts and negotiations with employers
- **Samuel Gompers** – a poor English immigrant who formed the American Federation of Labor, a skilled workers union, in 1886
- **American Federation of Labor (AFL)** – American Federation of Labor, a loose organization of skilled workers from many unions devoted to specific crafts or trades
- **Americanization** – assimilation of immigrants into American society in the belief that it would make them more loyal citizens
- **“melting pot”** – society in which people of different nationalities assimilate to form one culture
- **nativism** – belief that native-born white Americans are superior to newcomers
- **Chinese Exclusion Act** – 1882 law that prohibited immigration by Chinese laborers
- **mass transit** – public transportation systems that carry large numbers of people
- **Frederick Law Olmsted** – a landscape engineer who designed Central Park in New York City and parks in other major U.S. cities
- **tenement** – multistory building divided into apartments to house as many families as possible
- **Mark Twain** – a satirical novelist who wrote about American life in the late 1800s
- **Gilded Age** – term coined by Mark Twain to describe the post-Reconstruction era which was characterized by a façade of prosperity
- **conspicuous consumerism** – purchasing of goods and services to impress others
- **mass culture** – similar consumption patterns as a result of the spread of transportation, communication, and advertising
- **Joseph Pulitzer** – an immigrant who became a publisher of sensationalistic newspapers
- **William Randolph Hearst** – a competitor of Pulitzer’s who also published sensationalistic newspapers

How did industrialization and new technology affect the economy and society?

America began a major transformation after the end of the Civil War marked by expanding business and industrialization. This “second industrial revolution,” led by scientists and inventors, turned the United States into an industrial powerhouse.

How did the rise of labor unions shape relations among workers, big business, and government?

The booming American economy relied on workers to fuel its success. They began to rebel against low pay and unsafe working conditions. Struggles between business owners and workers intensified.

How did big business shape the American economy in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

The growth of big business in the late 1800s changed American society. The rise of business empires turned the United States into one of the most economically powerful countries in the modern world.

I. Rise of Industry

A. Natural Resources

B. Increased Labor Force

Oil is a resource that originally was used only as a lubricant – in today's world oil is a necessity



C. Increased Capital (money)

• investors seek to make money by investing in companies (buying stock) result

• companies have more capital (\$) to spend on raw materials & labor

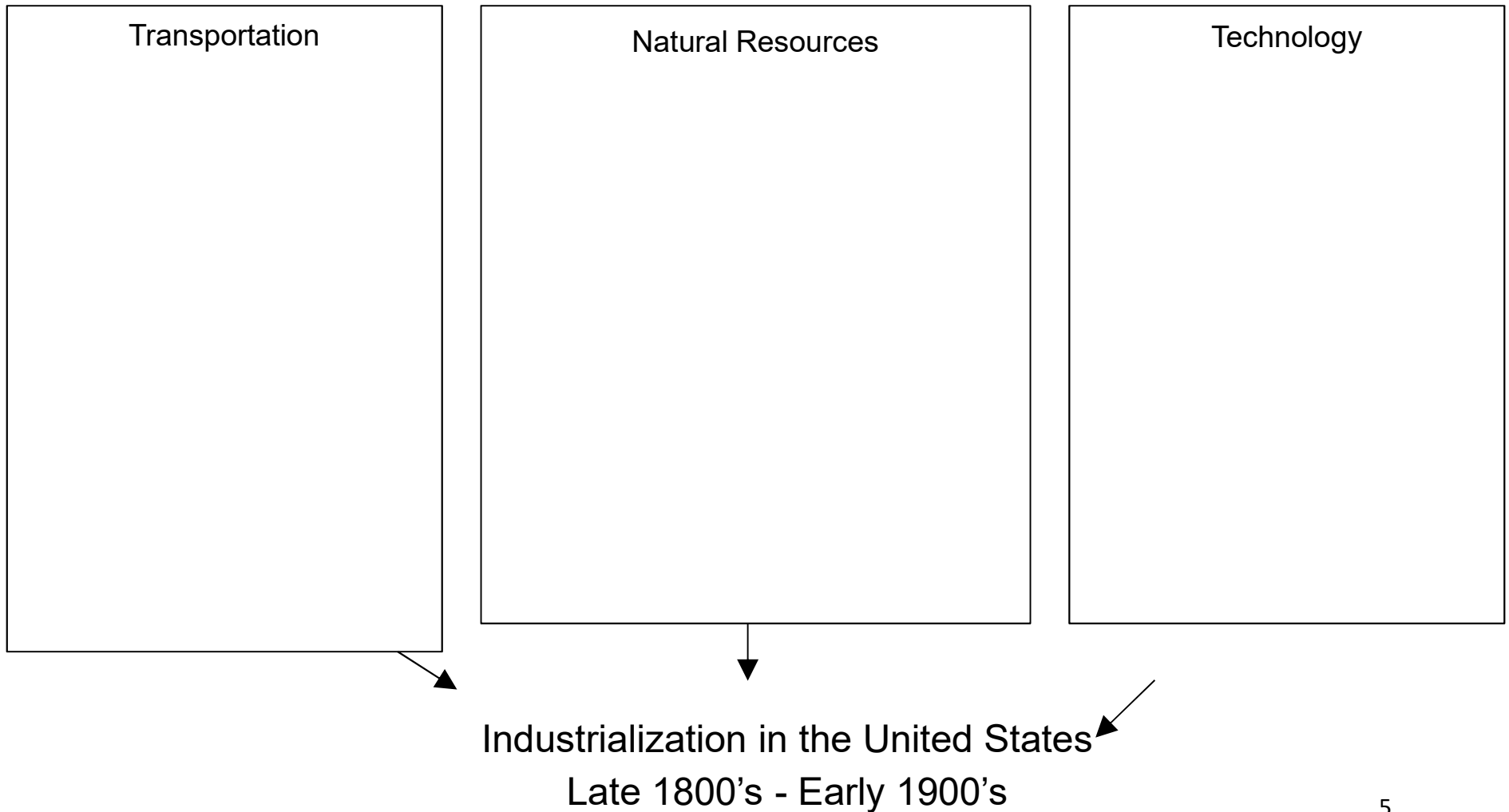


Coal is a resource that is very difficult and dangerous to mine – many miners died from black lung and mining accidents – machinery in factories and railroads used coal as fuel

Review the graphic organizers. When you are done, in the appropriate spaces below, explain *HOW natural resources, transportation, and technology supported the post Civil War Industrial Revolution in the United States.*

- Make one claim each for how natural resources, transportation, and technology supported the post Civil War Industrial Revolution

Support each claim with examples from the graphic organizers



What? <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Innovation or invention(s)✓ Inventor or entrepreneur✓ Year(s)	How? <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Explain how this would influence the US during a time of industrialization.	More What? <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Identify at least three additional relevant facts
A		
B		
C		

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D		
E		
F		

A. Free Enterprise

Foundations for Growth In the 1850s researchers discovered that petroleum found in the ground in Pennsylvania was valuable. Petroleum could be burned to produce heat and smoke-free light. In 1859 Edwin L. Drake drilled a well in Titusville, Pennsylvania and discovered a pool of oil. His discovery led to the birth of a multimillion dollar industry.

Companies and railroads wanted to expand, but they needed money to do so. They raised money, or capital, by becoming a corporation. A **corporation** is a company that sells partial ownership, or shares, of its business to public investors. The shares of partial ownership are called **stock**. The **shareholders**, or investors who buy shares of stock, hope the corporation will be successful and the value of their stock will increase. Then they can sell their shares for a profit. Some corporations also pay **dividends**, or a percentage of its profits, to shareholders. Special markets called stock exchanges were created to buy and sell stocks. Thousands of people bought and sold stocks in the late 1800s.

Many railroads and businesses incorporated, or formed corporations. Businesses also borrowed money from banks to pay for start-up or expansion costs. Banks made profits on the loans.

CRQ: How did people raise enough money to expand their businesses?

C. Entrepreneurs

The laws of different states either encouraged or discouraged monopolies. Companies incorporated in states with laws that encouraged monopolies. Instead of buying companies, their holding companies bought enough stock in the company to control it. Corporations expanded through **mergers**, or combining companies. Corporate mergers enabled a few huge companies controlled by a few powerful men to have most of the economic power. Because these individuals monopolized their industries, there was no competition. These companies did not have to keep their prices low or improve their goods or services in order to win customers. Because of the lack of competition, many states passed laws restricting monopolies during the 1880s. Corporations avoided states with such restrictions. The Sherman Antitrust Act was passed by Congress in 1890. It was not very effective.

D. Business Organizations

Increased Transportation growth of RR's in the United States

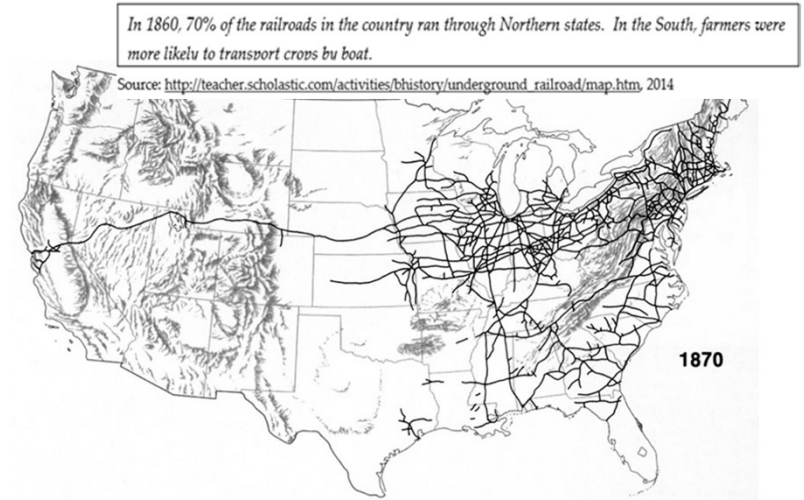
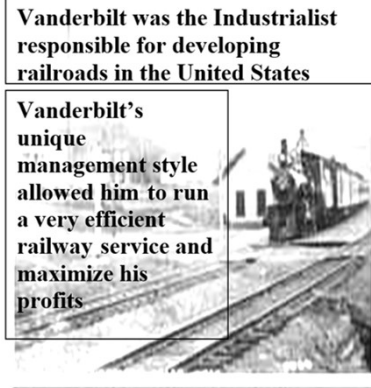
1. What is the connection of the Industrial Revolution to these roads and canals? Why are they an offshoot of the Revolution?
2. Explain the thought behind making these roads and canals go through major cities such as Chicago, New York, Baltimore and Charleston?



Railroad Expansion The North had many more miles of track than the South. This helped them win the Civil War. America's economy grew along with the expansion of the railroad system. In 1869 the first railroad connecting the East and West, or transcontinental railroad, was completed. After this, many other railroads were built. Five other railroads crossed the country by 1869, and hundreds of other smaller lines linked cities and towns. The railroad system grew quickly, from 30,000 miles of track in 1860 to nearly 250,000 miles of track in 1900. Many big railroad companies bought smaller companies or forced them out of business. **Consolidation**, or combining separate companies into one larger company, helped make the railroad system more efficient. It also made the railroad owners, called railroad barons, wealthy and powerful.

Cornelius Vanderbilt owned the New York Central line and consolidated many other smaller companies. His railroads connected New York with the Great Lakes. The Great Northern line between Minnesota and Washington State was owned by James J. Hill. The Central Pacific line, which connected California and Utah, was owned by Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and two of their partners.

Railroads

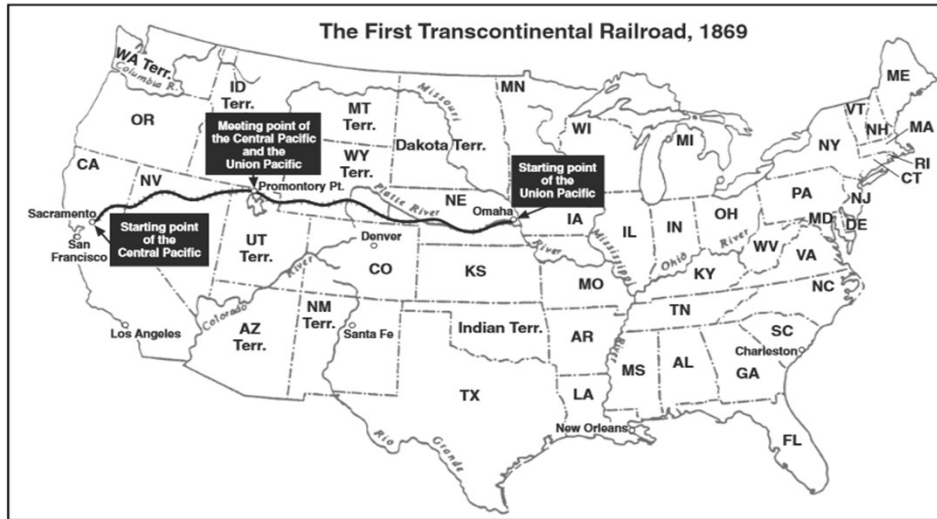


Railroads Stimulate the Economy : The expanding national railroad system caused the economy in the United States to grow. Trains carried raw materials to factories. Trains transported manufactured goods from factories to market. Produce from agricultural regions was transported by train to cities. The expanding railroad system created a demand for iron and later steel to make railroad tracks, which stimulated the iron and steel industries. Manufacturers built locomotives. The lumber industry supplied wood for railroad ties. The coal industry provided fuel for locomotives. Manufacturers built railway cars and equipment. Thousands of workers made their living building the railroad tracks and train stations as the railway system expanded.

CRQ: How did Americans grow rich from railroad construction in the 1800s?

CRQ: What specific kinds of economic opportunities could the railroads have created?

The early railroad lines each used their own tracks, which differed in width. As a result, trains could not share tracks. Travel was slow and inefficient. Goods and people had to be unloaded and reloaded when they traveled from one railroad line to another. The railroad barons agreed to use tracks of the same width, or a *standard gauge*, during the late 1880s. It made travel and transporting goods less expensive because goods and materials did not have to be unloaded and reloaded every time lines changed. Trains could share tracks and make the whole trip.



Source: James F. Silver, *American History Activities*, Center for Applied Research in Education (adapted)

According to this map, how did the completion of the first transcontinental railroad benefit economic growth in the United States?

Why might southern farmers have used rivers/oceans to transport their crops and not the railroad?

What effect might these factors have had on industrialization in the south compared to the north?

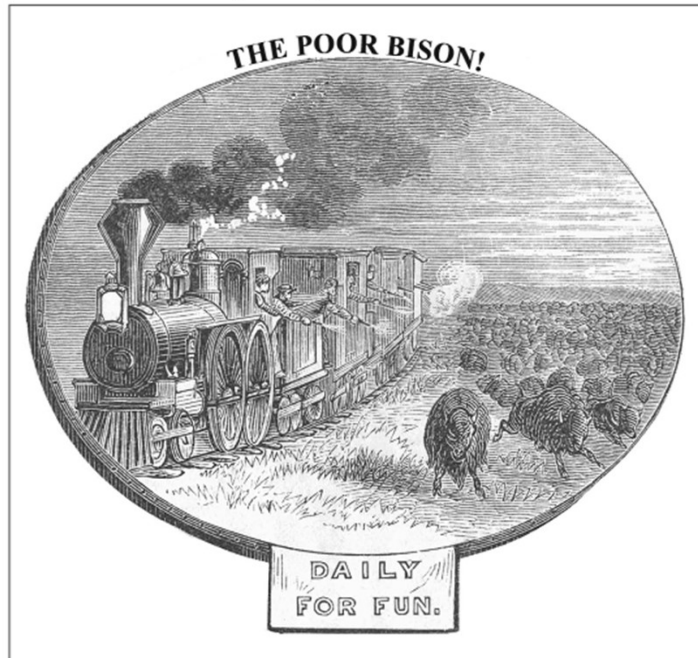
Population of Western Cities

City	1860	1890
Denver	2,603	106,713
Omaha	1,883	140,452
Portland	2,874	46,385
San Francisco	56,802	298,997

Source: Population Abstract of the United States (from *Creating America*, McDougal Littell)

What does this chart show about the effect of the transcontinental railroad on the population of western cities?

Railroads change the country.



Source: William Edward Webb, *Buffalo Land*, Hubbard Brothers, 1872 (adapted)

Based on this document, what was **one** negative effect of the railroad? [1]

With transportation available from coast to coast, industry moved westward. In the 1800s the flour milling industry moved westward from the East Coast to Ohio, Minneapolis, and finally Kansas City. Agricultural equipment, which was once manufactured in central New York State, was later made in Illinois and Wisconsin because farmers settled the Great Plains.

Railroads made it possible for more people to move from the East Coast to the Great Plains and the West. Four time zones were created. People measured distances according to the time it took to travel from place to place, instead of by how many miles were traveled. Different regions of the country were linked by the railroad system. Cities and towns grew along the railroad lines. With the establishment of new cities and towns came additional opportunities for economic growth. Americans were united in many new ways as a result of inventions that changed transportation and communication.

From the West, the railroads carried eastward such raw materials as lumber, minerals, livestock, and grain. In midwestern cities like St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Cleveland, the raw materials were processed. Grain was milled into flour. Hogs became bacon and hams. Cattle became beef. Iron ore was converted into steel. Lumber was cut into wood for housing. The processed goods were shipped by rail to eastern cities. From eastern cities, in turn, came manufactured goods, which were sold to westerners. . . .

Source: Lorna Mason et al., *America's Past and Promise*, McDougal Littell

Based on this passage, state Two ways the railroads influenced economic growth in the United States.



“The American Beauty Rose can be produced in all its splendor only by sacrificing the early buds that grow up around it.”

— John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Source: Guy R. Spencer, *The Literary Digest*, May 1905 (adapted)

B. Oil Refining

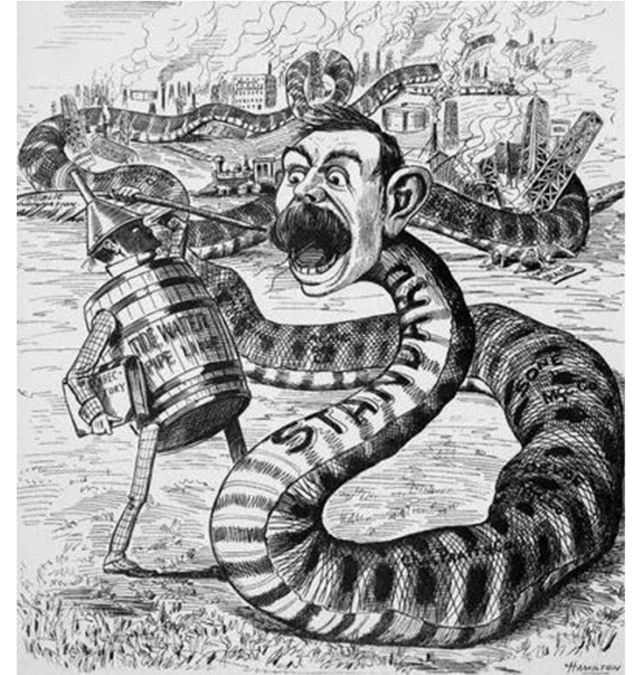
The Oil Business After Drake discovered pools of oil underground, “oil rush” towns sprang up all over Pennsylvania. Others hoped to become rich by discovering oil. Oil was found in Ohio and West Virginia. The oil boom expanded. John D. Rockefeller created the most famous corporate empire of the times.

When he was 26 years old, Rockefeller and four partners set up an oil refinery to process oil in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1870 Rockefeller formed the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. He bought most of the other oil refineries in Cleveland and other cities. He combined the competing companies into one corporation, a practice known as *horizontal integration*. The corporation produced other equipment and materials it needed, such as tank cars, pipelines, and wooden barrels. Standard Oil became wealthy and powerful

Rockefeller used other methods to control the oil industry. He lowered his prices so other companies would go out of business. He put pressure on his customers to keep them from using other companies. He received rebates, or secret discounts, from the railroad in exchange for his business. Rockefeller bought stock in many different oil companies. The shareholders traded their stock for stock in Standard Oil.

Rockefeller formed a *trust*, or group of companies managed by the same board of directors, in 1882. Rockefeller’s trust became a *monopoly*, which means that a single producer had almost total control of the oil industry.

According to the political cartoons, how did John D. Rockefeller become the leader of the oil industry?



C. Steel Industry

Carnegie was one of the first to upgrade his steel mills with the expensive, but efficient Bessemer machines – this move aided in Carnegie moving from a poor Scottish immigrant to a billionaire. Carnegie developed a more efficient way to produce steel – he used the latest technology and controlled every resource needed to produce steel – he became the world’s first billionaire

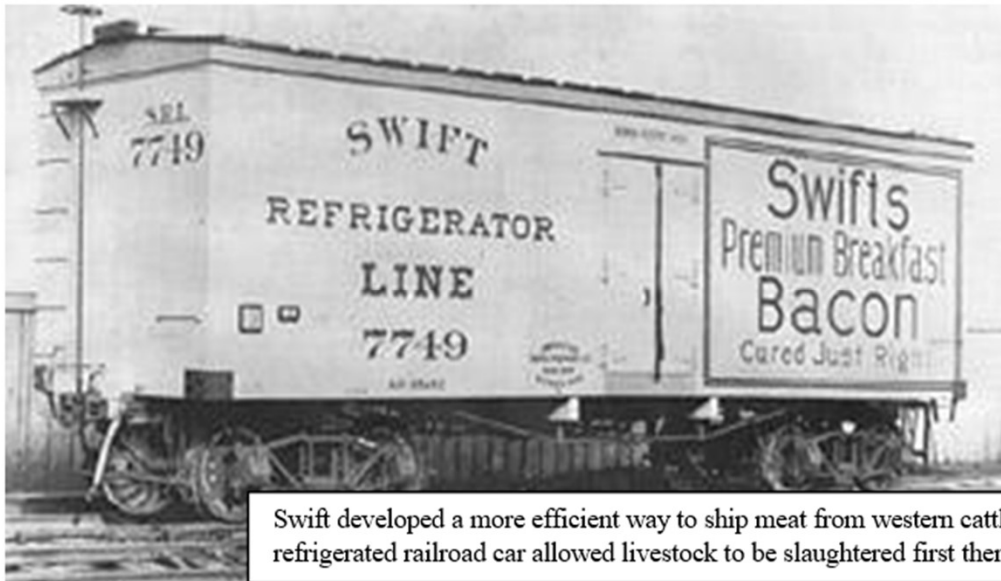
How did Andrew Carnegie become so successful in the steel industry?

The Steel Business

New manufacturing techniques, such as the Bessemer and open-hearth processes, made manufacturing steel affordable. The steel industry grew into a huge business in the late 1800s. Steel was used for railroad tracks, bridges, and other products because it was strong and durable. Steel is made from iron treated with carbon. Steel mills were built near sources of iron ore, such as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; and Birmingham, Alabama. Andrew Carnegie dominated the steel industry by 1890. By 1900 he produced one-third of the nation’s steel. He built a steel mill near Pittsburgh that used the Bessemer process. He named his company after his biggest customer, the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, J. Edgar Thompson.

Carnegie utilized an approach known as *vertical integration*. He bought companies that offered services and manufactured equipment his company needed. In this way, he was able to control all phases of the business. His companies were combined into the Carnegie Steel Company in 1900. He sold the steel company to J.Pierpont Morgan. Morgan combined Carnegie Steel with his other businesses to create the first billion-dollar corporation in the world, United States Steel.

D. Meat-Packing Industry



Swift developed a more efficient way to ship meat from western cattle ranchers to the cities of the Eastern United States – the refrigerated railroad car allowed livestock to be slaughtered first then shipped – much more meat could be shipped with this method

Source: Andrew Carnegie, *The Gospel of Wealth* (1889)

“Thus the problem of Rich and Poor is to be solved. The laws of accumulation will be left free; the laws of distribution free. Individualism will continue, but the millionaire will be a trustee for the poor; entrusted for a season with a great part of the increased wealth of the community, but administering it for the community far better than it could or would have done itself..

“This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: First, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; ... and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer... to produce the most beneficial results for the community – the man of wealth thus becoming the sole agent and trustee for his poorer brethren, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience and ability to administer, doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves.”

1. According to Carnegie, what does the “man of wealth” have, that his ‘poorer brethren” don’t (besides money)?
2. Does this quote indicate that Carnegie is a Captain of Industry, or a Robber Baron? Why?

E. Philosophy of Business

Text Support	Text Excerpt	Text Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brethren: fellow men and women • modest: humble, simple • shunning: rejecting • extravagance: fancy living • surplus revenues: extra money raised • bestowing charity: giving money to those in need • gospel: teachings according to the Bible, something regarded as true 	<p>³“But how should the wealthy treat their poorer <u>brethren</u>? This is the duty of the man of Wealth: 1) to set an example of <u>modest</u> living, <u>shunning</u> display or <u>extravagance</u>; 2) to provide moderately for the reasonable wants and needs of his children; and after doing so, 3) to consider all <u>surplus revenues</u> to produce the most beneficial result for the community. The man of wealth becomes the sole agent and trustee for his poorer brethren, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience, and ability to administer - doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves...”</p> <p>⁴“In <u>bestowing</u> <u>charity</u> the main consideration should be to help those who will help themselves; to provide the means by which those who want to improve their lives may do so...”</p> <p>⁵“Such, in my opinion, is the true <u>Gospel</u> concerning Wealth.”</p>	<p>3. In Carnegie’s opinion, what were the responsibilities of the wealthy?</p> <p>4. Who did Carnegie believe the wealthy should support?</p>

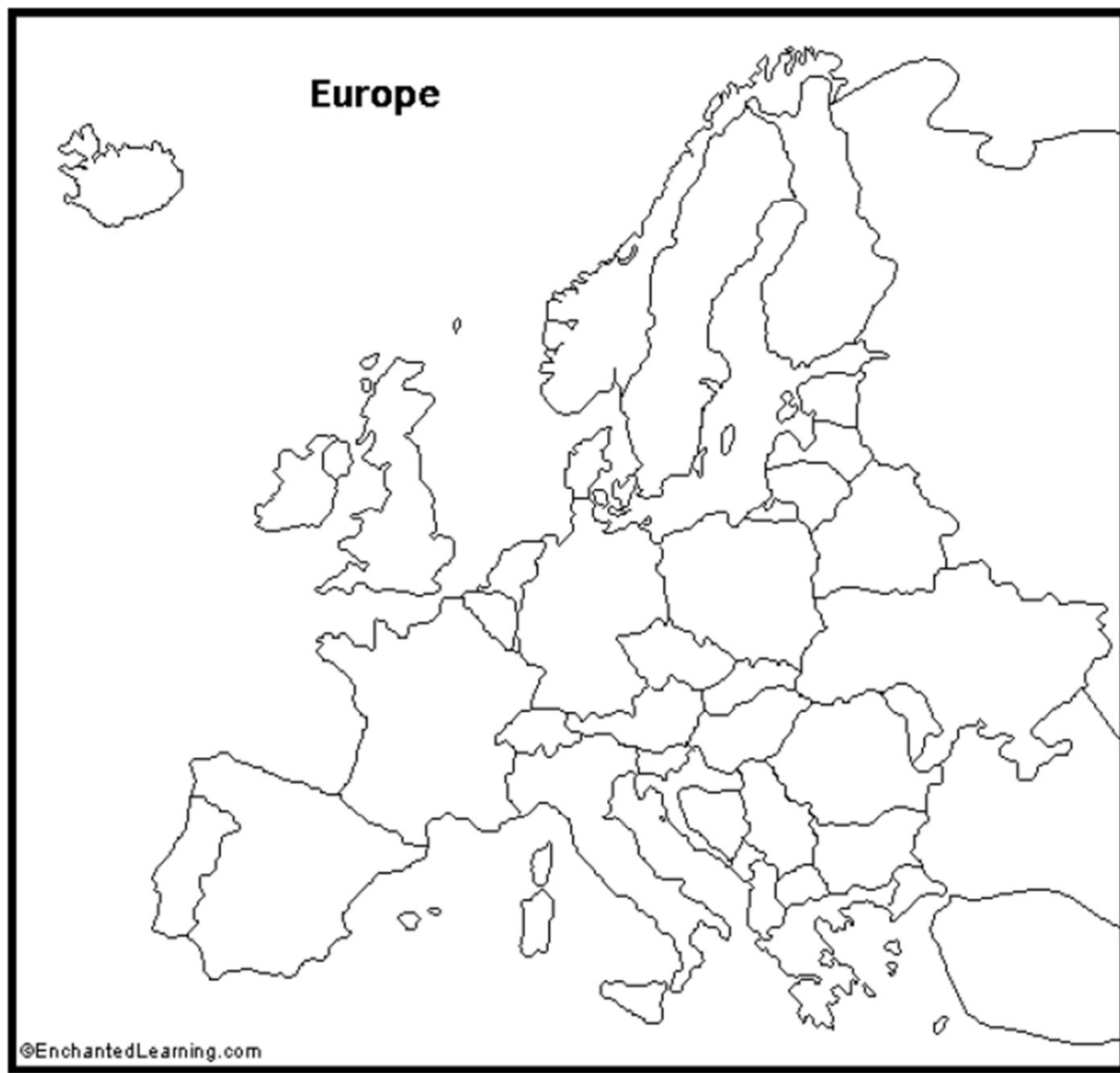
Gospel of Wealth

The following is an excerpt from the famous article written by Andrew Carnegie, which came to known as the “The Gospel of Wealth.” Carnegie made fortunes from the steel industry, creating an empire using the Bessemer process. Like many business owners, Carnegie had high expectations for his employees, but he also believed that the wealthy had an obligation to improve society.

DIRECTIONS: Please read the following excerpt from Andrew Carnegie’s *Wealth* and answer the corresponding questions using the text support.

Text Support	Text Excerpt	Text Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • squalor: filthy, poor living conditions • “wonderful material development”: This statement is referring to the new innovations/technology and manufactured products that emerged in the early 1900s. • “survival of the fittest”: This statement is in reference to the theory of Social Darwinism, which states that the wealthy and powerful will prevail. This can be used to describe business competition (capitalism) in a sense that companies that produce better, more efficient products will become more successful than those that do not. In addition, it also encourages companies to continue to look to improve their products, which ultimately is beneficial to the consumer. 	<p>¹ “There will always be rich, there will always be poor. This is not to be hated, but welcomed as highly beneficial. It is better for some to be very wealthy than for everyone to live in <u>squalor</u>...”</p> <p>² “The law of competition is a great thing. The price for it is high, but so are the benefits. For it is to this law that we owe our <u>wonderful material development</u>. But whether you agree that it is good or not, we cannot evade it. No substitute has been found for it. And although it may be hard for the individual, it is best for the whole human race because it insures the <u>survival of the fittest</u>. The concentration of business and industry in the hands of a few (and the competition between these few men) is not only beneficial but essential for the future progress of our race...”</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do you think (without using the word I), Carnegie believed that not everyone should be wealthy? 2. Using paragraph 2, what conclusion(s) does Carnegie make in support of competition.

Immigration Map



European Immigrants

Old Immigrants

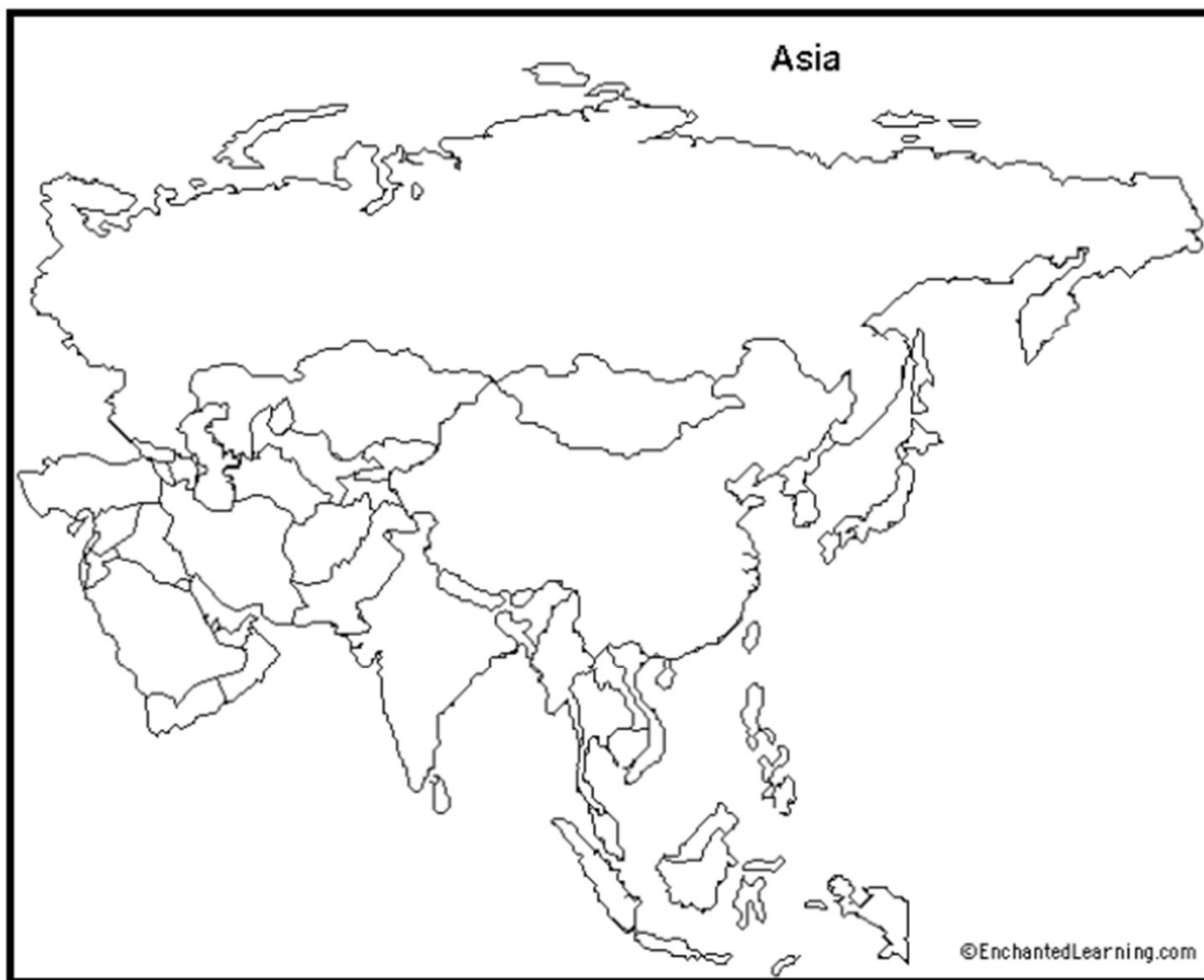
Label and color the following countries
RED:

- Great Britain
- Germany
- Ireland
- Sweden

New Immigrants

Label and color the following countries
BLUE:

- Italy
- Greece
- Russia
- Poland



Asian Immigrants

New Immigrants

Label and color the following countries
GREEN:

- China
- Japan
- Philippines
- Korea

With your understanding of world geography...

🌐 What US coast (on what ocean) did the majority of European immigrants settle? _____

🌐 What US coast (on what ocean) did the majority of Asian immigrants settle? _____

**Old
Immigrants
(pre-1870s)**

The Journey to America *The* trip to the United States was long and tiring. First people had to get to a seaport so they could board a ship bound for the United States. Many people lived hundreds of miles away from a seaport. Some walked and some rode on horseback. They often traveled through other foreign countries to get to a seaport. When they arrived, immigrants faced a long sea voyage in *steerage*. The crowded and noisy quarters in the lower levels of a ship were the least expensive and most affordable for immigrants.

What hardships did immigrants face traveling to America?



How did immigrants who came to America after 1865 differ from those who arrived before 1865?

The New Colossus- the Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty was a gift to the United States from France, celebrating Americans' 100th year anniversary of establishing a nation based on democracy and liberty. In October of 1886, the assembly of the Statue of Liberty was completed and the statue was officially dedicated. In 1903, a poem entitled the New Colossus was engraved on the pedestal, which embodied the statue's meaning.

When European immigrants arrived in New York, they passed the Statue of Liberty, which was a present from the French government. The Statue of Liberty reminded them that the United States was a country of immigrants. The Statue of Liberty seemed to promise new opportunities. Next, all immigrants passed through government reception centers like Castle Garden in Manhattan before 1892 and Ellis Island afterward.

- Welcoming in the New York harbor immigrants from abroad
- Guide to freedom for all those that are suffering, persecuted or in need of an opportunity
 - "Give me your tired, your poor,
 - Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
 - Mother of exiles
 - Lift my lamp beside the golden door
 - Send these, the homeless, the tempest-tossed to me
 - Wretched refuse

The New Colossus

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame

With conquering limbs astride from land to land;

Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand

A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame

Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name

Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand

Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command

The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame,

"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she

With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me,

I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

by Emma Lazarus, New York City, 1883

**“New”
Immigrants
(post-1870s)**

A Flood of Immigrants : Before 1865 most immigrants came to America from northern and western Europe or as enslaved African Americans. The European immigrants spoke English, were Protestant, and fit easily into the American culture. In the mid-1880s, immigrants came to the United States from Greece, Hungary, Russia, Italy, Turkey, and Poland. These countries are located in eastern and southern Europe. Many of these newer immigrants were Catholics or Jews. Most did not speak English. They settled in urban neighborhoods with others who shared their languages, religions, customs, and traditions. Chinese, Japanese, and Mexican immigrants came to America after 1900. They, too, brought new religious beliefs, customs, and languages. These immigrants faced difficulties blending into the American culture. Their languages, customs, and religious beliefs were not familiar to most Americans.

Immigrants came to America in search of a better life. Many people *emigrated*, or left their countries, because of economic or political conditions in their homelands. Hunger, poverty, lack of jobs, discrimination, and unfair laws were problems people wanted to leave behind. Many *ethnic groups* left their homelands to escape persecution, or unfair treatment by the government. Ethnic minorities were often treated unfairly because they spoke different languages and practiced different customs and religions than most people of the country.

III. Asian Immigration = 1881-1920

On the West Coast, immigrants from China and Japan were processed on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay. At the reception centers, immigrants gave their names, country of origin, job skills, and where they planned to live. Long or difficult names were often shortened at the reception centers. Immigrants had to pass health examinations. They were not allowed to enter the country with contagious diseases.

Claim #1: Most immigrants that arrived in America during the Gilded Age came from Western Europe.

•Find **one** piece of evidence to support this claim. Document your findings in the chart below.

Evidence	Source	Connect evidence to the claim

Claim #2: Industrialization in America was one of the pull factors for immigration to the United States among European immigrants.

Find evidence from **two different sources** to support this claim. Document your findings in the chart below.

Evidence	Source	Connect evidence to the claim

Claim #3: Both immigration and industrialization led to urbanization in America during the Gilded Age.

Find evidence from two different sources to support this claim. Document your findings in the chart below.

Evidence	Source	Connect evidence to the claim

Claim #4: During the Gilded Age, urbanization, caused by immigration and industrialization, led to cities struggling with basic infrastructure (ex: housing, water, sanitation).

Find **two** pieces of evidence to support this claim. Document your findings in the chart below.

Evidence	Source	Connect evidence to the claim

V. Americans Against Immigration

Nativist Movement : American-born workers did not welcome the new immigrants. They were afraid immigrants would compete for their jobs. They worried that immigrants would be willing to accept low wages, which would pull all wages down. American-born workers were not used to the unfamiliar languages, customs, and traditions. They felt threatened. As a result, they blamed many social problems, including crime and unemployment, on the immigrants.

New laws passed by Congress resulted from anti-immigration feelings. Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882. Chinese workers were not allowed to enter the United States for 10 years. In reality, the law lasted much longer. It was extended in 1892 and 1902.

In 1907 Japan and the United States agreed to limit the number of Japanese immigrants to the United States. The United States agreed to treat Japanese Americans fairly. All immigrants were required to pay a tax before entering the country under a law passed in 1882. Criminals were not allowed to enter the country. Immigrants had to prove they could read and write in any language. President Cleveland opposed the literacy requirement and vetoed it. Congress responded by passing the Immigration Act of 1917 that included a literacy requirement.

Some Americans were intolerant of the new immigrants. Others supported immigration and recognized the contributions immigrants made to American life. Supporters founded the Immigrants' Protective League. Immigrant workers provided the labor needed in the nation's expanding industries. Their customs and cultures, languages, religions, and literature enriched American society. American cities were changed by the wave of immigration that occurred in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Why did Congress pass laws limiting immigration?

Development of cities

Growth of Cities

Cities experienced rapid growth in the late 1800s. Immigrants, farm workers, and African Americans migrated to cities in search of work. Expanding railroads, new methods of transportation, and the availability of natural resources contributed to the growth of cities. Almost half of the population lived in American cities by 1910. In 1870 only one-fourth of the population lived in American cities. Eighty percent of the population in 1890 was made up of immigrants. New York, Chicago, and Detroit became major urban centers.

Hoping to find jobs, many American-born citizens moved from rural to urban areas. New farm machinery performed much of the work previously done by farm workers. Items that were previously made by women on farms, such as clothing and household goods, could be purchased in stores or from catalogs. Women left farms to find jobs in cities. Most African Americans lived in poverty in the South. Many moved to Southern cities looking for work to pay off debts. They also hoped to find less discrimination and injustice in large cities.

Mass transit

Transportation enabled many middle-class families to move to residential areas outside of the cities called *suburbs*. Middle-class families had houses with hot water and indoor toilets. By 1900 electricity was available. Some families had enough leisure time to enjoy music, art, and literature. Some families had one or two servants.

The late 1800s became known as *The Gilded Age*. *Gilded* means “coated with a thin layer of gold.” The thin layer of gold represents the wealthy. The material underneath represents the poor.

10 graphs that describe the United States population and economy during the Gilded Age (between 1870 and 1910). Using these graphs, make 5 claims in total (two about population and three about the economy) describing how the United States changed between 1870 and 1910. Each claim should connect ideas from at least two graphs. Use the table below to document your claims and provide evidence for these claims. Review the example below.

Topic	Claims	Evidence
Population		
Population		
Economy	The United States saw an increase in steel output and manufacturing, probably due to the increase in Railroad Track Mileage and manifest destiny.	Graphs 6 & Graphs 4a / 4b - steel manufacturing increases, graph 7 more railroad track miles
Economy		
Economy		
Economy		
Economy		

Jobs, stores, and entertainment could be found in cities. Run-down housing and poverty were also present. There was a huge gap between the rich and the poor. The population of cities grew faster than housing could be built. Cities were crowded. Many poor people lived together in apartment buildings called *tenements*. Tenements were located in poor, run-down neighborhoods called *slums*. Tenements had many small, dark rooms. Several families shared rooms. They also shared cold running water and a toilet.

Crime, public health issues, and overcrowding were serious problems in the cities. The sewers could not handle the amount of human waste in crowded cities. Garbage and horse manure filled the streets. The filthy cities were unsanitary. Diseases spread quickly.

In 1900 many babies died before their first birthday. Whooping cough, tuberculosis, and other contagious diseases were common. New York City established public health clinics, screened schoolchildren, and provided visiting nurses. Poverty led to crime. Children who were homeless or orphaned became pickpockets. They stole wallets and money from peoples' pockets. Gangs committed more serious crimes.

Religious groups worked to help the poor. Orphanages, prisons, hospitals, soup kitchens, and homeless shelters were created. The Salvation Army was founded in 1879. The YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) and YWCA (Young Women's Christian Association) were established. They provided places where city children could meet and play.

Settlement houses were established in poor neighborhoods. Many services, such as medical care, playgrounds, nurseries, and libraries, for the poor were provided at settlement houses. Most settlement workers were women. They worked to get police protection, garbage removal, and public parks for the poor areas. Jane Addams founded Chicago's Hull House in 1889.

I. Problems Caused by Industrial Expansion

Disease

Crime

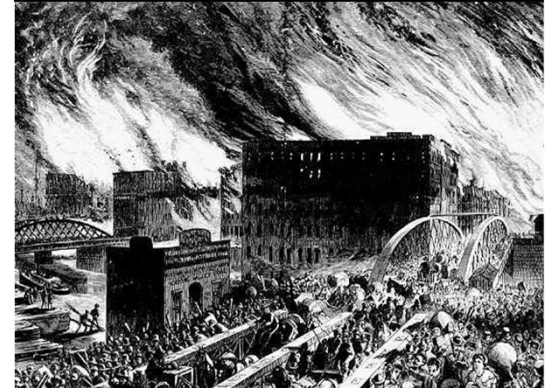
Pollution

Tenements

Due to industrialization and a large influx of immigrants, American cities boomed – below the streets of NYC are bustling with people – overcrowding become a problem



The Great Chicago Fire of 1871 – buildings were built so close to one another the fire spread rapidly – also there wasn't an adequate fire department for the city



What urban problems resulted from the growth of cities in the late 1800s?

I. Problems Caused by Industrial Expansion

Sweatshops

Child Labor

The Immigrant Experience

Some immigrants had relatives to live with while they got settled. Others knew no one. The first thing they had to do was find a job. Many immigrants performed unskilled labor for long hours and low pay. Women and children found jobs, too. Many worked in *sweatshops*, which were hot, crowded workshops where workers made clothing. It was not unusual for men, women, and children to work 12 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Most immigrants wanted to fit in, or *assimilate* into American culture. They did not want to forget the customs and traditions of their homelands, however. Children learned English in school. Parents often spoke their original language at home. Immigrants from rural areas had to adjust to city life. Most had little or no education, so they worked at jobs that required no skill.

Various ethnic communities were formed in large cities. *Ethnic groups* wanted to live near others with whom they shared a common language, religion, and traditions. Churches and synagogues became the center of the communities. Newspapers in different languages were published. New businesses, shops, and cultural activities were established. European women were not used to the freedoms American women enjoyed. These new freedoms often caused problems in families.

CRQ: What kind of life did immigrants have in the United States?

I. Factory Workers during Industrialization

December 21, 1845

I am well, which is one comfort. . . . Last Tuesday we were paid. In all I had six dollars and sixty cents paid \$4.68 for board. With the rest I got me a pair of rubber [shoes] and a pair of 50 cent shoes. Next payment I am to have a dollar a week beside my board. I think that the factory is the best place for me and if any girl wants employment, I advise them to come to Lowell.

November 5, 1848

Doubtless you have been looking for a letter from me all week. . . . The work I am now doing. It is very hard indeed and sometimes I think I shall not be able to endure it. I never worked so hard in my life but perhaps I shall get used to it. . . . Wages are to be reduced on the 20th of this month. . . . The companies pretend they are losing immense sums every day . . . but this seems perfectly absurd to me for they are constantly making repairs and it seems to me this would not be if there were really any danger of their being obliged to stop the mills. I expect to be paid about two dollars a week but it will be dearly earned.

Source: <http://www.nwhm.org/online-exhibits/industry/MSPaulLetters.htm>, 2014

What is the biggest difference between Mary Paul's first letter to her father and her second?

Imagine that you are Mary's sister in 1848 and you have just talked with your father about the letter Mary just sent . Explain whether you would consider working at your sister's mill if you found out that your father would no longer be able to work and your family needed money.

Working Conditions : In the late 1800s, many companies were formed. Factories became larger. New jobs were created. Workers were able to afford the goods they needed and even a few luxuries. Laborers worked long hours for little pay, however. They often worked six days a week for 10 or 12 hours. Employers could fire them for any reason at any time.

When business was bad, workers were fired to save money. Many were replaced by immigrants who were willing to work for less pay. Factories were not safe or healthy places to be. Workers were often injured or became ill. Garment workers worked in *sweatshops*, or crowded factories in cities. Women were paid about half of what men were paid for the same work. Children also worked long hours for little pay in factories or sweatshops. Child labor laws, passed by many states, were ignored by employers. The laws stated that children must be at least 12 years old and could work no more than 10 hours each day. These laws did not apply to children who worked on farms.

What were the working conditions in factories?

Labor Unions Form : Workers organized labor organizations to fight for better pay and working conditions. *Trade unions* represented skilled workers in a trade, such as carpentry. They were not very successful because they only represented one trade. Labor leaders expanded their unions in the mid-1800s. The Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor, a garment cutters union in Philadelphia, was formed in 1869. They met secretly and had secret handshakes to keep their union membership hidden. Employers fired workers who joined unions.

This union became a national organization that allowed women, African Americans, immigrants, and unskilled laborers to join. In the 1890s, the group lost power and members because of a series of strikes, where workers refused to work until their working conditions and pay were improved.

The American Federation of Labor (AFL) was created in 1886. Different national trade unions came together to form this federation. The AFL represented skilled workers in different trades. The AFL fought for better pay, shorter hours, better working conditions, and the right of the union to represent workers in bargaining with company management personnel, known as *collective bargaining*. Despite many violent strikes, the AFL continued to grow.

CRQ: Why were labor unions formed?

Women were not allowed to join many unions. They formed unions of their own. The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) pushed for a safer working environment after a disastrous fire in 1911. When a fire broke out in a crowded sweatshop in New York City at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company, almost 150 workers died. They could not escape the fire because the doors were locked to prevent them from leaving early.

Labor Union	Industry and Activity
Knights of Labor	
American Federation of Labor (AFL)	
American Railway Union (ARU)	

Labor in the Gilded Age - Directions: You have been assigned to read about four major labor related events in US History from the Gilded Age. Read about your event, and fill out the table below based on your reading.

Event	Industry	People Involved	What happened: Cause, Effect, Impact
<u>Haymarket</u> <u>Riot</u> <u>1886</u>			
<u>Homestead</u> <u>Strike</u> <u>1892</u>			
<u>Pullman</u> <u>Strike</u> <u>1894</u>			

The Farmers Organize

Farmers were successful in producing crops in the West. Unfortunately, the demand was not there for all the crops grown. The price a farmer could get for his produce dropped significantly. The farmer still had to pay high prices for his equipment, the seed, and transportation of his harvest to market. There were three groups the farmers blamed for their problems. The railroad companies charged the farmers more than the manufacturing company to ship their goods. The Eastern manufacturers kept their prices high for their products. The bankers charged high interest rates on borrowed money. Farmers could lose their land if they had a poor crop one year and could not repay the loan.

In order to solve these problems, the farmers organized. The first farmers' organization was known as the *National Grange*. It was a network of local self-help organizations that provided the farmers with education, social support, and encouragement. They promoted financial independence. "Cash-only" *cooperatives* were created where farmers bought products from one another. The cooperatives were able to keep lower prices than other stores. It was also a local place where the farmers could sell some of their crops. The "cash-only" policy was a way to eliminate the pressure of repaying loans. The cooperatives failed because farmers had little cash until they sold their next crop. Loans were necessary in the life of farmers.

The National Grange faded by the late 1870s. New organizations would follow. In the 1880s farming organizations developed in the West and South. They were called the Farmers' Alliances. There was a successful Southern Alliance, a Colored Farmers' National Alliance for African American farmers, and an Alliance group in the Plains. The Alliances supported education and cooperative buying. They developed a plan with the federal government to assist the farmers. The government would offer loans to farmers. The crops would be stored in warehouses. The loans would be repaid when the crops in storage were sold. This plan eased the burdens put on the farmer from the banks, railroads, and manufacturers. The Alliances could have been more powerful, but the three groups would not work together as one force.

How did the federal government help the farmers?

The Unions Act : Many workers were fired during economic depressions in the 1870s and 1890s. Those who were not fired earned less pay. Workers went on strike. Employers hired nonunion workers, called *strikebreakers*, to replace the striking workers. Violence and riots often erupted. People were sometimes killed. Federal troops were often called in to restore order.

Why did the labor movement have little success?

A Party of the People

The leaders of the Alliance wanted to create a new political party. It would be a party that supported the common people, called the **Populist Party**. The goals of the Party were made to help the farmers and the general public.

1. The Party believed that the government should own the railroads and telegraph lines.
2. The Populists wanted to change the form of money in the country. The country was using gold as currency. The Populists supported **free silver**. Free silver was the unlimited production of silver coins. More silver money in circulation gave farmers more money to repay loans.
3. The Populists wanted to limit the term of the president and the vice president to one term in office.
4. They wanted to directly elect senators.
5. The Populists introduced the idea of using secret ballots for voting.
6. They wanted shorter hours for workers.
7. The Party also called for the formation of an income tax on a national level.

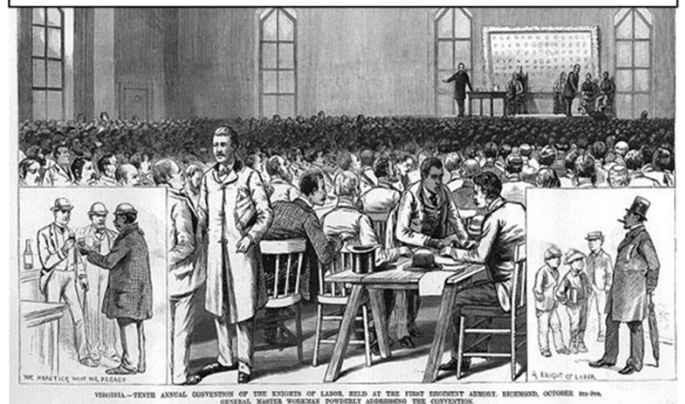
The Populist Party nominated James B. Weaver for president in 1892. Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, won the election. The Populists later won many state and local elections, however. In the following election, the Populist Party had strong candidates, but little money and organization.

The Populist Party struggled to join the Northern and Southern regions of the country together. African American Populists were a growing group. Many Southerners would not be a part of the same political party. The South also created laws that limited the voting rights for African Americans. Many African Americans would have voted for the Populist candidate, but they were not allowed to vote. The Populists continued to push for free silver. The banks and businesses claimed that free silver would ruin the economy. Silver-mining companies and people with debt joined the fight for free silver under the Democratic Party.

What did the Populist Party hope to accomplish with free silver?

The Democrats did not nominate Grover Cleveland again. He was against free silver. Instead they chose William Jennings Bryan. Bryan strongly supported free silver and other Populist goals that helped the farmer. The Populists backed the Democratic choice for president. The Republicans selected William McKinley for their candidate. He was against free silver. By the time of the election, the economic tone of the country had turned. The goals for financial help no longer seemed so necessary. McKinley won the election. Although the Populist Party had lost another election, many of its goals eventually passed through Congress. Gold was no longer the base of money. An eight-hour workday and the national income tax became laws. The secret ballot was introduced. Senators were elected directly by the voters, not through representatives. These Populist goals are still in effect today.

The Knights of Labor did not discriminate against anybody – this labor union was open to all workers – this union did not believe in the use of strikes to achieve their goals



Industrial Revolution



Overview:

At the turn of the century the Industrial Revolution changed the world. It brought about life altering inventions, new ways of communicating, faster transportation, and numerous other benefits. But laying beneath the skyscrapers and wealthy new industrialist there were immigrants suffering, corruption in government, and horrible living and working conditions

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Assignment

- You will create a word cloud. A word cloud is a cluster of words that make up a design or shape.
- Your word cloud must include a minimum of 10 positives of the Industrial Revolution and 10 negatives of the Industrial Revolution. I encourage you to add more words if you can think of any.
- Listed to the right are websites that can assist you in constructing your word cloud.
- You will print out and bring to class. If you do not have access to a computer or internet you can design your own word cloud by hand.
- After you have chosen your 20 words you will complete the attached handout. You will staple the handout to your word cloud.



Helpful Links

Below are links that can assist you in creating a word cloud. You can use alternative sites if you prefer.

http://www.abcy.com/word_clouds.htm

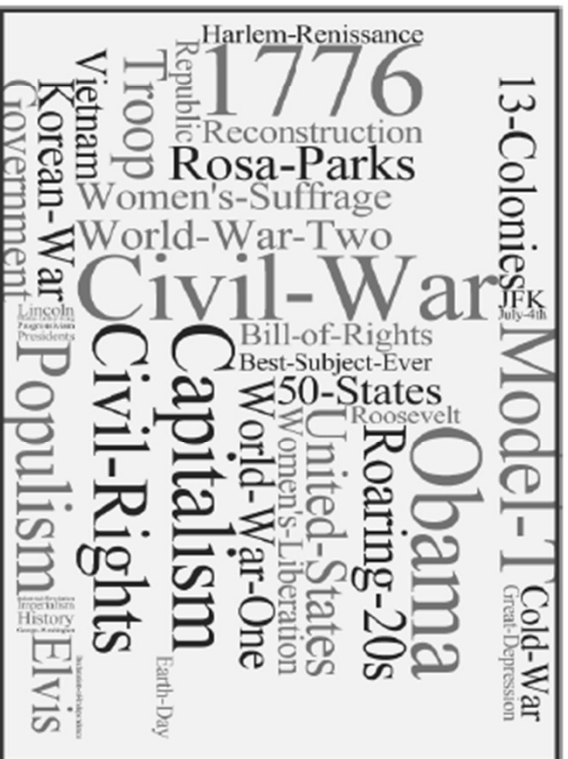
<http://www.wordle.net/create>

<http://worditout.com/word-cloud/make-a-new-one>

Requirements: (____ points)

- Create a word cloud which includes:
- **10 POSITIVES** of the Industrial Revolution (____ points)
- **10 NEGATIVES** of the Industrial Revolution (____ points)
- Complete the attached handout (____ points)

Below is an example of a word cloud with
US History Terms



Name _____ Date _____ Per _____

Directions: List the 10 POSITIVE and 10 NEGATIVE terms that you included in your word cloud. Then explain why they are positive or negative.

Positives



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Negatives



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Industrial Revolution