An Industrial Society 1860-1914
Terms and Names:

1. Bessemer Steel Process
2. Thomas Edison
3. robber baron
4. corporation
5. John D. Rockefeller
6. union
7. monopoly
8. trust
9. sweatshop
10. transcontinental railroad
11. Samuel Gompers
12. strike
13. Andrew Carnegie
Bell Work #1

On page 156 of your ISN, answer the following question: What do the items pictured below have in common?
I. The Post Civil War Industrial Revolution

A. Growth of factories rises dramatically after the Civil War for several reasons:
   1. plentiful natural resources
   2. growing population
   3. improved transportation
   4. high immigration
   5. new inventions
   6. investment capital
   7. government assistance
II. How was steel: “The Backbone of Industry”?  

A. The steel industry spurred on the growth of other major industries

1. Steel was expensive to make before Henry Bessemer invented a new way to process it; he used less coal
2. Steel was used to make plows, barbed wire, building materials and railroad tracks
On page 158 of your ISN, answer the following question: What are the three inventions that you couldn’t live without today?
I. Who was Bell and what did he have to do with the telephone? (1876)

A. Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish immigrant who taught deaf students. He invented the telephone in 1876. Bell and the telephone

B. He introduced his invention to the world at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia that same year
II. Who was Edison and what did he do with electricity? (1879)

A. The electric-power industry grew because of the invention of the generator and inventors like Thomas Edison

1. In addition to developing a way to get electricity in to a building, Edison invented a light bulb that was practical for everyday use. He had over a 1000 patents, more than any other inventor

Edison and the lightbulb
III. Who was Ford and how did he get all Americans moving? (1908)

A. Henry Ford was an engineer in Detroit, MI. He did not invent the automobile, but he did create a reliable car that could be mass-produced and sold at a low price—the Model T.

Ford and the automobile
Bell Work #3

On page 162 of your ISN, answer the following question:
You decide to take a vacation. You live in NYC and you are going
to Chicago. If you travel by train and leave at 5:10 pm on
Monday, what time will you arrive in Chicago if the trip takes
twelve hours? (Use the time zone map to calculate the answer.)
I. Who decided to span the continent and why?
   A. A transcontinental railroad would encourage western settlement and develop the economy
      1. Central Pacific—from Sacramento, CA eastward (1863)
      2. Union Pacific—from Omaha, NE westward (1865)
      3. The government lent them money and gave them land for the project
II. Who built the railroad and how?

A. Immigrants primarily built the railroads.
   1. Chinese in the West (Central Pacific) blasting through the Rocky Mountains
   2. Irish in the East (Union Pacific) building over the frontier
III. How and when did the railroads tie the nation together?

A. On May 10, 1869 the two railroad lines were linked in Promontory, UT
   - the owners of the companies tried to hammer in a gold spike but missed
   - the Central Pacific laid 690 miles of track and the Union Pacific laid 1086 of track
IV. What was railroad time? And how did it affect travel in the U.S.?

A. In order to set schedules, the railroad companies split the country into 4 time zones. Congress adopted this standard time in 1918.
Bell Work #4

On page XXX of your ISN, answer the following question: What is artist, Bernhard Gillam implying in this 1883 political cartoon?
I. How did corporations grow?

A. Businesses sold stock (or parts of themselves) to investors

1. to raise cash
2. to borrow money from banks
3. to limit risk

- New York Stock Exchange
- Baldwin Piano Company
- Palmer Union Oil Company
- People’s National Bank of Norristown
II. Who founded the oil and steel industries?

A. These industries were controlled by two people
   1. John D. Rockefeller - oil (bought other refineries)
   2. Andrew Carnegie - steel (bought companies related to manufacturing of steel)

B. They were both considered robber barons or business owners who got rich using questionable tactics

C. They were both involved in monopolies and trusts which gave them exclusive control of their industries
On page XXX of your ISN, answer the following question: What is the minimum age to work in the state of Arizona? Why do you think the state has established a minimum age?
I. What were the hardships that workers faced?
   A. In order to keep profits high, business owners ran companies as cheaply as possible, sometimes turning to sweatshops
      1. workers had to bring own tools and coal
      2. no safety equipment
      3. workers had long hours and low wages
II. What were the early unions?

A. Labor unions unite across the country to improve conditions for workers

1. Strikes against the railroads were the first attempt to protect workers’ rights (Knights of Labor)

2. The B&O railroad workers were the first to strike.
III. What were the union setbacks?

A. Business and government leaders fear unions
   1. Clashes between strikers, “strikebreakers,” and police cause union membership to drop (ex. Haymarket Affair May 4, 1886)
On page XXX of your ISN, interpret the following quote: “The man who has his millions will want everything he can lay his hands on and then raise his voice against the poor devil who wants ten cents more a day.”

-Samuel Gompers
I. What were the Homestead and Pullman Strikes?

A. Labor strike over lowered wages breaks out at steel mill in Homestead, PA; workers lose (Andrew Carnegie)

B. Labor strike over lowered wages at Pullman Palace Car Co. takes place disrupting railroad service across the U.S.; workers lose again (Eugene V. Debs put in jail)
II. Who was Gompers? What was the AFL?

A. Labor unions continue to fight; Samuel Gompers starts national organization of unions known as the AFL (American Federation of Labor). Served as the president for 37 years.

1. Using strikes, boycotts, and negotiations the AFL wins shorter work hours and higher pay for workers
Immigration
1880-1914
Terms and Names:

1. urbanization  
2. tenement  
3. slum  
4. NAACP  
5. Ellis Island  
6. push factor  
7. melting pot  
8. Chinese Exclusion Act  
9. Jim Crow  
10. political machine  
11. Tammany Hall  
12. Angel Island  
13. pull factor  
14. assimilate
Bell Work #1

On page XXX of your ISN, complete a quick sensory figure for one of the immigrants in the photo.
I. How did industrialization expand cities?

A. The growth of cities was caused by the arrival of industry (factory jobs), good transportation and people

1. immigrants
2. former farmers from the South
II. What technology changed city life?

A. New technologies helped cities absorb the millions of people who flocked there
   1. skyscrapers-steel
   2. elevators-electricity (Otis Elevator Co.)
III. What were the urban disasters and slums?

A. Many dangers in the city because people and run-down buildings were packed closely together

1. natural disasters (e.g. San Francisco’s earthquake of 1906)
2. diseases from un-clean air and water
3. crime

B. A neighborhood with many tenements was called a slum

Tenement Living
Bell Work #2

On page XXX of your ISN, answer the following question: If you were an immigrant who just moved to the U.S. and you needed housing, food, and a job, where would you go for assistance.
IV. Which reformers attacked urban problems and how did they do it?

A. Some Americans fought to change the problems of the slums

1. social gospel movement, led by Christians, worked to abolish child labor
2. settlement houses offered services such as daycare, education and health care to the poor (Jane Addam’s Hull House in Chicago)
V. What are political machines and how did they run cities?

A. Political machines were organizations that worked to influence votes in order to control a city or local government

1. **negatives**=dishonest elections, bribery and only supporters got jobs and food
2. **positives**=built parks, sewers, schools, orphanages and helped immigrants get settled
Bell Work #3

On page XXX of your ISN, answer the following questions: Before the Civil War which group made up the smallest number of immigrants? What percentage of immigrants did that same group make up in 1905?
I. Who were the new immigrants?
A. Earlier immigrants primarily came from northern and western Europe, after 1890 they came from southern and eastern Europe

1. European immigrants passed through Ellis Island (New York) on the East coast
2. Asian immigrants passed through Angel Island (San Francisco) on the West coast
3. Mexican immigrants entered the U.S. through TX
II. How did the immigrants settle in America?

A. Immigrants settled where they could find jobs

1. most went to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago and San Francisco
2. many formed ethnic neighborhoods such as “Little Italy” and “Chinatown”
3. immigrants supported political machines
Bell Work #4

- On page XXX of your ISN, answer the following questions: Should the U.S. have an official language?
III. **What tough jobs did immigrants take?**

A. Immigrants took whatever jobs they could get

1. European immigrants worked in low paying, unsafe factory jobs
2. Asian immigrants worked on the railroads, mines, fish farm, restaurants and stores in addition to Hawaiian plantations
3. Mexican immigrants worked for growers and ranchers as well as in the AZ copper mines
IV. How did immigrants become Americans?

A. Immigrants became assimilated into American society
   1. they learned English and studied American citizenship
   2. they also changed American society by contributing their native language, food and music
Bell Work #5

On page XXX of your ISN, answer the following questions: What groups are being discriminated against in these images?
I. What were the restrictions on immigration?

A. Many native-born Americans feared immigrants

   1. Congress passed laws to restrict immigration into the U.S.
      a. new immigrants taxed
      b. beggars and ill people banned
      c. Chinese Exclusion Act banned all Chinese immigrants from the U.S. from 1882-1943
II. How did Segregation expand in the South?

A. Southern whites discriminate against blacks in an attempt to curb equality that blacks gained during Reconstruction

1. restricted voting by requiring reading tests and poll taxes
2. restricted freedom by enacted Jim Crow laws which kept blacks and whites separate
III. How did African Americans organize?

A. Booker T. Washington did not openly challenge segregation but believed African Americans could gain equality by learning a trade and advancing economically. He founded Tuskegee Institute.

B. W.E.B. DuBois openly rejected segregation and founded the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).
Bell Work #6

- On page XXX of your ISN, answer the following questions: Do you have free time when you are not in school? Do your parents have free time or are they always working? What do you and your family do with your “time off”?
I. How did education and publishing grow?

A. Immigrants, who needed to learn English and citizenship, caused enormous growth in American schools

B. Growth in education increased literacy, which turn caused publishing to expand (i.e. dime novels and newspapers)

II. What were the urban parks and world’s fairs?

A. Leisure time activities arose for city dwellers such as parks, amusement parks and world’s fairs (Central Park and Coney Island were the most well known)
1893
250 foot diameter
2160 person capacity
World Columbian Exposition, Chicago

1995
140 foot diameter
240 person capacity
Navy Pier, Chicago
III. What were the spectator sports?

A. During this time, spectator sports such as football, boxing and baseball became popular entertainment.
IV. What shows were people going to?

A. Other forms of entertainment also attracted large audiences

1. vaudeville shows
2. ragtime music
3. silent movies (Nickelodeons)

Scott Joplin 1868-1917

Maple Leaf Rag

Published in 1899
Sold 500,000 copies by 1909
His royalty was one cent per copy sold

"The Great Train Robbery"