

The Industrialization of the United States

1860's - 1910's

- o **SSUSH11 The student will describe the growth of big business and technological innovations after Reconstruction.**
- o a. Explain the impact of the railroads on other industries, such as steel, and on the organization of big business.
- o b. Describe the impact of the railroads in the development of the West; include the transcontinental railroad, and the use of Chinese labor.
- o c. Identify John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company and the rise of trusts and monopolies
- o d. Describe the inventions of Thomas Edison; include the electric light bulb, motion pictures, and the phonograph, and their impact on American life
- o
- o **SSUSH12 The student will analyze important consequences of American industrial growth.**
- o a. Describe Ellis Island, the change in immigrants' origins to southern and eastern Europe and the impact of this change on urban America.
- o b. Identify the American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers.
- o c. Describe the growth of the western population and its impact on Native Americans with reference to Sitting Bull and Wounded Knee.
- o d. Describe the 1894 Pullman strike as an example of industrial unrest.
- o
- o **SSUSH14 The student will explain America's evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the twentieth century.**
- o a. Explain the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and anti-Asian immigration sentiment on the west coast.



The Transcontinental Railroad

The South Builds Railways

- o After the Civil War, the South began building more railroads to rival those of the North.
- o South now relied on its own manufacturing centers.
- o New railway “hub” cities developed; including Dallas, TX and Atlanta, GA.



Mining Towns

- o During and after the Civil War, westward migration continued.
- o Thousands flocked West in hopes of finding gold or silver.
- o Around these deposits of minerals, “mining towns” developed.







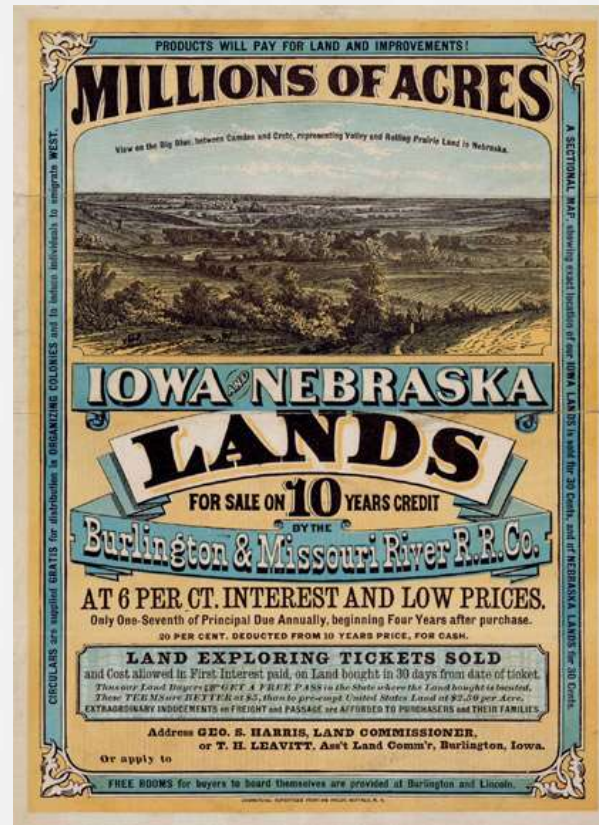
Home on the Range

- o Cattle ranching fueled westward migration as well.
- o Open prairies of the West were perfect for grazing.
- o Newly-invented barbed wire made ranching more efficient.
- o As a result, the beef industry exploded.



Farmers Move West

- Farmers migrated West in pursuit of new, fertile, cheap lands.
- The Homestead Act of 1862 promised plots of land to anyone willing to move and settle in these Western lands.
- Prairie states became a new agricultural center of the US





Question: How was Western Growth Possible?

- o How did the West grow so rapidly?
- o How did the mining industry expand?
- o How did the beef industry develop?
- o How did the prairie states become the new agricultural center?

Answer: The Transcontinental Railroad

- To link eastern markets to western territories, the government proposed a transcontinental railroad.
- The government provided loans and land grants to private companies to build the railroad.

Two Companies Compete

- o In 1863, two different companies began construction of the Transcontinental RR.
- o The Central Pacific Company began laying track eastward from California.
- o The Union Pacific Company laid track westward from Nebraska.



Immigrants Build Railroads

- Irish immigrants in the east and Chinese immigrants in the west were used to build the railroad.
- Thousands of these immigrants died due to dangerous working conditions.



Two Tracks Meet

- o In 1869, the two tracks finally connected at Promontory Summit in Utah.
- o A symbolic golden spike was the final one driven in to mark the completion of the transcontinental railroad.



Transcontinental Railroad



Promontory Point

Sacramento

Omaha



Native Americans and Westward Expansion

Westward Expansion and Native Americans

- o In the 1860s, the US government began forcing Native Americans onto reservations.
- o Settlers pushed the buffalo (a sacred animal in Native traditions) to the brink of extinction.
- o Faced with no other options, Native Americans had no choice but to fight back.





430. Capt. Geo. Sword, Chief of Police with Buffalo
Bill's Indians, Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.

165801

Westward Expansion and Native Americans

- o In 1875, gold was discovered in the hills of South Dakota.
- o Miners began settling on Sioux tribal lands in search of gold.
- o Sioux leader, Sitting Bull, assembled his own army of Natives to drive the settlers out.



Battle of Little Big Horn

- o In June 1876, the US sent General George Custer to battle the Sioux.
- o Custer's 700 men were slaughtered by 7,000 Sioux Indians at the Battle of Little Big Horn.
- o The US Army retaliated, crushing the Sioux, and forcing Sitting Bull to flee to Canada.





Ghost Dance Brings Hope

- o In response to the loss of their land and the buffalo, many Natives welcomed a religious revival based on the Ghost Dance.
- o Fearing the Ghost Dance would cause problems, the US government ordered the capture and arrest of Sitting Bull.
- o In a confrontation over his arrest, Sitting Bull was killed.



Wounded Knee Massacre

- As Natives fled after Sitting Bull's murder, troops were sent out to capture them.
- At Wounded Knee Creek, troops slaughtered over 100 Native men, women and children.
- The Wounded Knee Massacre effectively ended the Native attempts to push back the white settlers.





Natives Forced to Assimilate



Transcontinental Railroad TOD

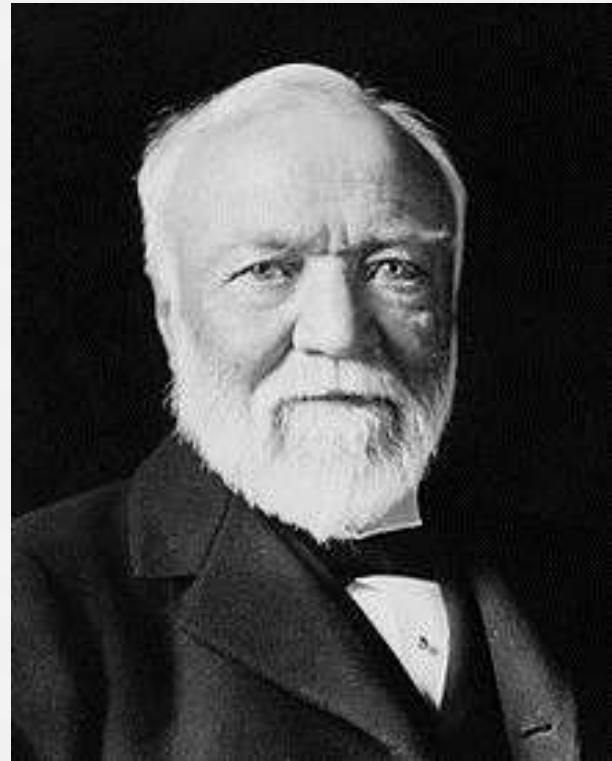
- o It's 1869. Your job is to promote the upcoming "joining of the railroads" at Promontory, Utah.
- o Create a promotional flyer that you might want to hand out or write a letter to a friend inviting them to join you at the ceremony.
- o **Be sure to include the who, what, when, where and why of the event!!!**
- o Turn these in before class ends.



The Rise of the American City

Steel Industry Transforms

- o 1850s – Bessemer process shortens time it takes to transform iron into steel.
- o Andrew Carnegie (right) brings Bessemer process to the US; makes millions off steel production.



Urbanization Changes America

- Cheap, efficient steel leads to the construction of skyscrapers, elevators and bridges throughout the country.
- Railroads and canals allow quick, easy transport of steel.
- America experiences rapid urbanization – the process of people moving from rural areas to cities



Cities Offer Opportunity

- o With help from new railroad lines, cities become magnets for rural Americans.
- o Factories offer work for skilled laborers, job opportunities for women and education for children.
- o Seizing on these new opportunities, a new waves of immigrants began arriving on America's shores.

Immigrants Flock to America

- o Beginning in the mid-1800's, the origins of immigrants change from Western Europe to Southern and Eastern Europe.
- o Hundreds of Italian, Polish and Russian immigrants arrived daily.
- o Many immigrants were forced to live in tenements – low-cost, urban family housing developments that squeezed in as many families as possible.



The Immigrant Experience

- o Ellis Island – Port in New York Harbor that processed immigrants coming from Europe.
- o Angel Island – Port in San Francisco Bay that processed immigrants coming from Asia.

Ellis Island



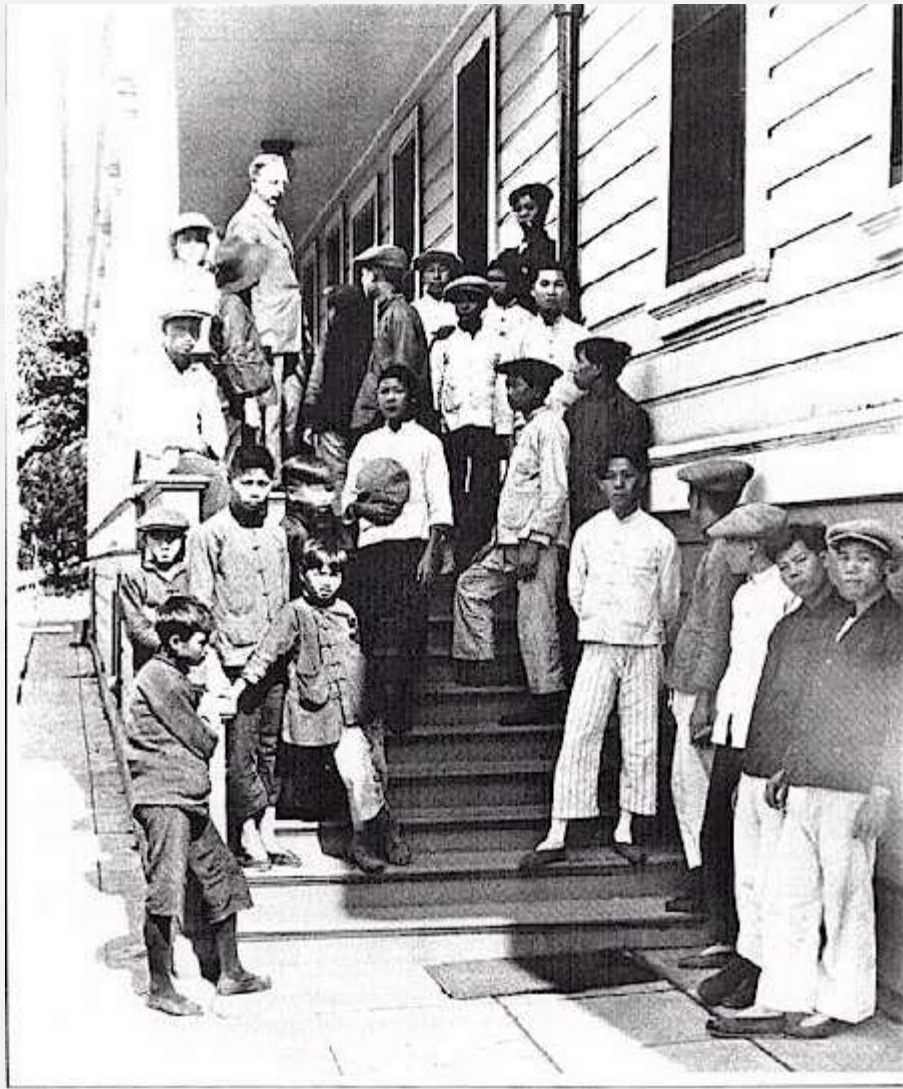




Angel Island







Resistance Towards Immigration

- o Nativism – a belief that native-born white Americans were superior to newcomers.
- o Similar to the fate of Native Americans, many immigrants were forced to assimilate to American culture.





Chinese Exclusion Act

- With rising pressure from nativists, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882.
- Act prohibited Chinese immigration to the US and limited the rights of the Chinese immigrants already living in the country.
- Marked the first time that a specific racial groups was *forbidden* to enter the United States.





SAN FRANCISCO

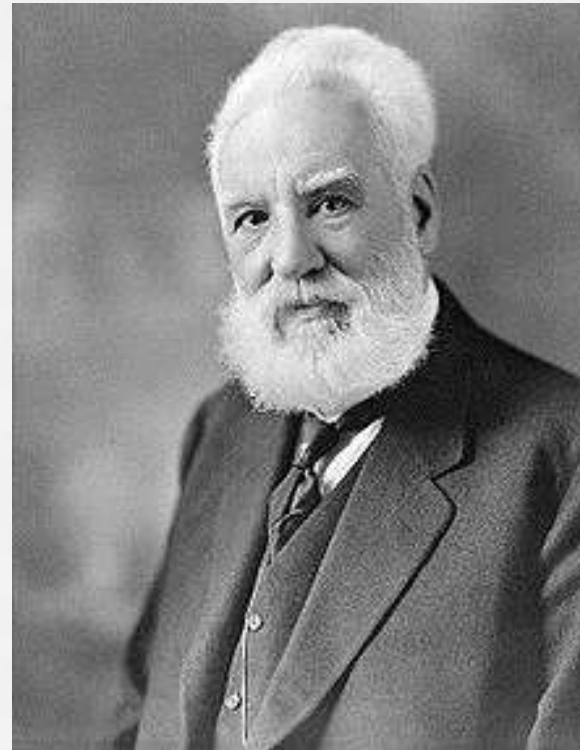
PAT'D
MAY 14 1883
THE MISSOURI
STEAM
WASHER

CHINA

The CHINESE
MUST GO

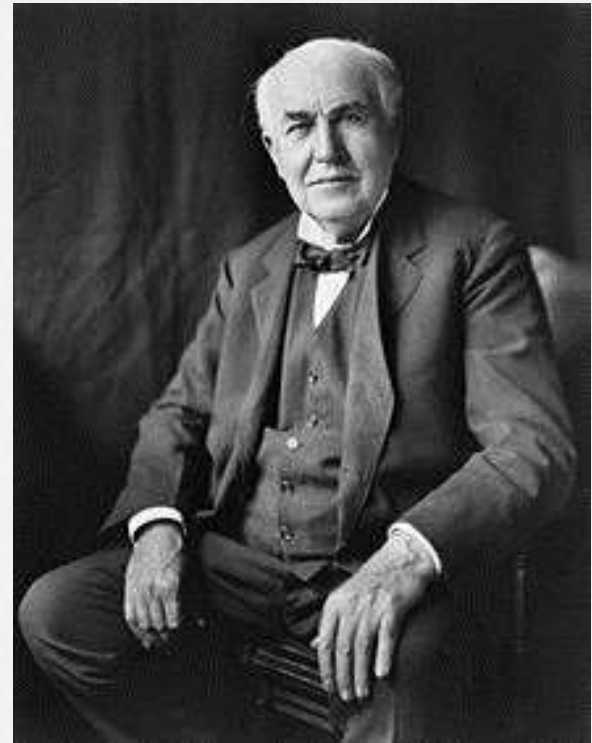
Technology Spurs Cities

- o In addition to skyscrapers, elevators and bridges, new inventions give rise to the American city.
- o 1876 - Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone



Technology Spurs Cities

- o Thomas Edison – famous American inventor; patented the light bulb, the phonograph and the motion picture camera.
- o Edison's light bulb allowed factories to operate 24 hours a day; no longer were they only operational during daylight.
- o The phonograph and motion picture camera created new pastimes for many Americans.





Edison Invention Ad

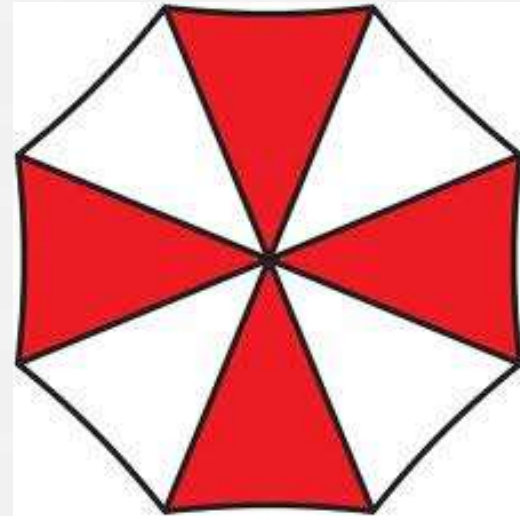
- o A local magazine has asked you to create an advertisement for one of Thomas Edison's latest inventions.
- o Choose either the light bulb, the phonograph or the motion picture camera and create your own advertisement.
- o These will be collected for a grade.
- o The more colorful and informative, the better your grade will be.



The Rise of Big Business

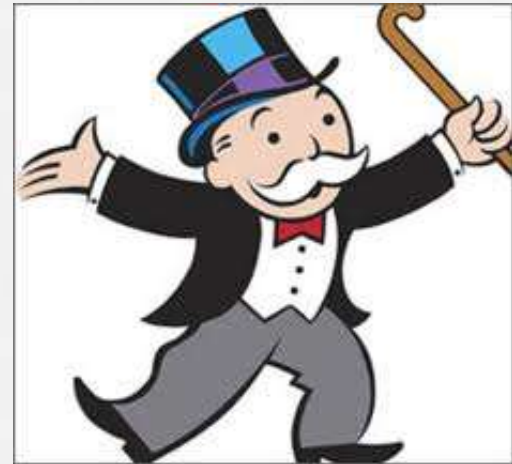
Industries Expand

- Expanding markets now linked by railroads led to the creation of corporations.
- Corporation – a big business in which ownership is shared by a number of people
- Technology connected the nation, allowing big business to expand across the country.



Gaining a Competitive Edge

- Corporations worked to maximize profits in several ways.
- Some tried to gain a monopoly – complete control over a product or service
- To form monopolies, companies either bought out the competition or drove them out of business.
- With no competition, companies could charge whatever prices they wanted for essential products or services.



Gaining a Competitive Edge

- o Some laws prevented one company from buying out another company.
- o To get around this, some businessmen formed trusts.
- o In a trust companies assign their stocks to a board of trustees who combine them into a new, more powerful organization.

The Bosses of the Senate



Horizontal v. Vertical Integration

- o Horizontal integration – when a company consolidates many firms into one business
 - o Ex. All oil companies formed in to ONE.
- o Vertical integration – when a company gains control of all the phases involved in the production of a product
 - o Ex. One company owns the oil well, the oil pipeline, the tankers that transport and the gas stations.

Retail



Shipping



Manufacture Manufacture Manufacture Manufacture Manufacture Manufacture Manufacture Manufacture Manufacture



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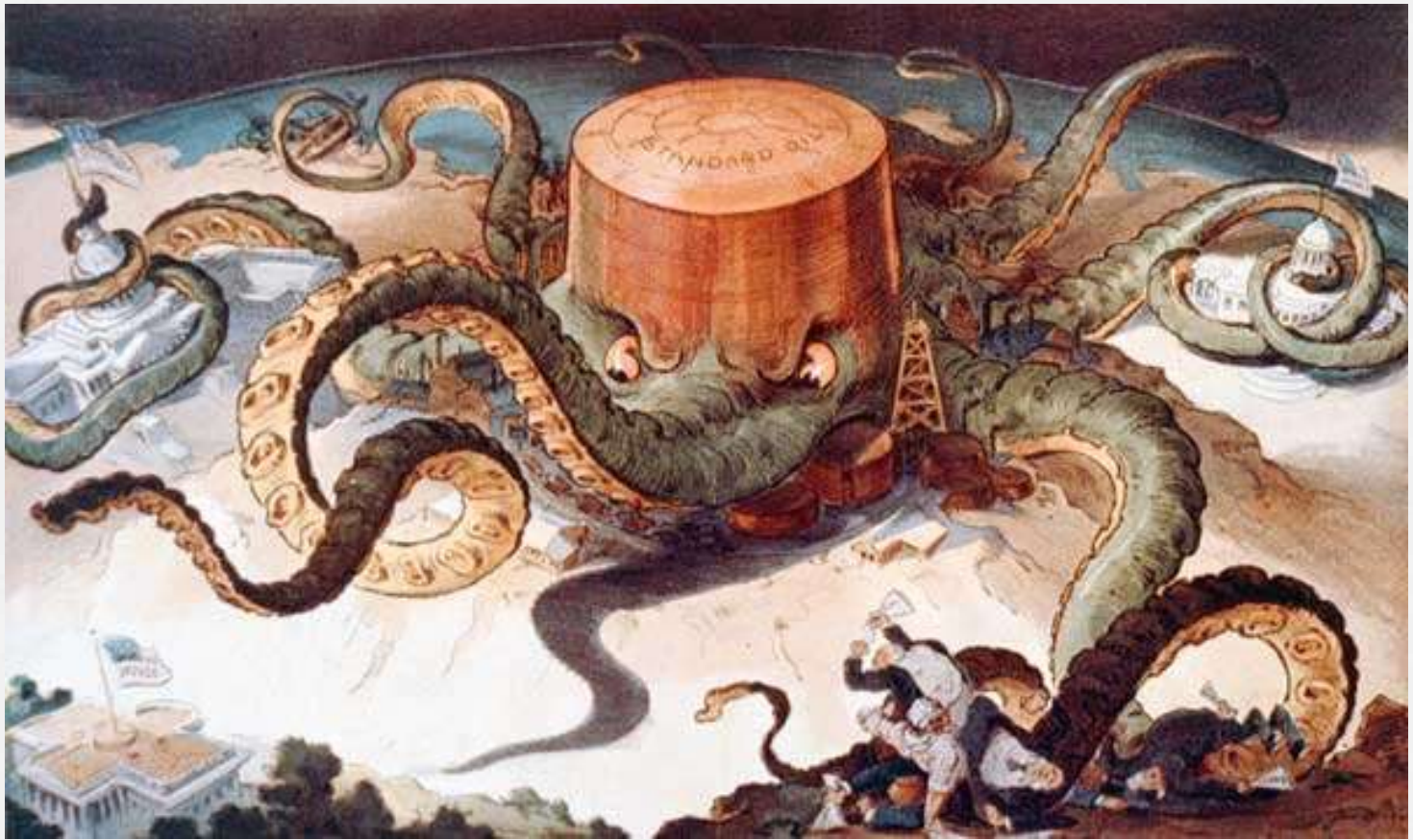


Raw

John D. Rockefeller

- o John D. Rockefeller
- o Oil tycoon
- o Founded the Standard Oil Company
- o Adjusted for inflation, Rockefeller is the richest man to have ever lived.





“Robber Barons”

- o Many began to see business practices like monopolies and trusts as giving unfair advantages to corporations.
- o Monopolies, cartels and trusts kept prices for products high; rich were making money at the expense of the poor.
- o Men like Rockefeller and Carnegie were given the nickname “Robber Barons”.



“Robber Barons” and Philanthropy

- Despite the negatives, some saw the “Robber Barons” as “captains of industry”.
- They brought jobs to the masses and were allowing America to compete in the global markets.
- Rockefeller and Carnegie also practiced philanthropy; they gave away millions of dollars to fund education programs, build libraries and museums.

“Social Darwinism”

- o 1859 – Charles Darwin coined the phrase “natural selection” – the belief that only the strongest of a species would survive.
- o Social Darwinism – refers to the idea that the value of a person is determined by how much money one had.
- o The rich are the “most fit” to continue on; the poor are “unfit” and will die out.

Government Restricts Trusts

- o Opposition formed to the unfair business practices of the trusts.
- o In 1890, the Senate passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
- o The Sherman Anti-Trust Act began a trend towards the federal government limiting the power of corporations.





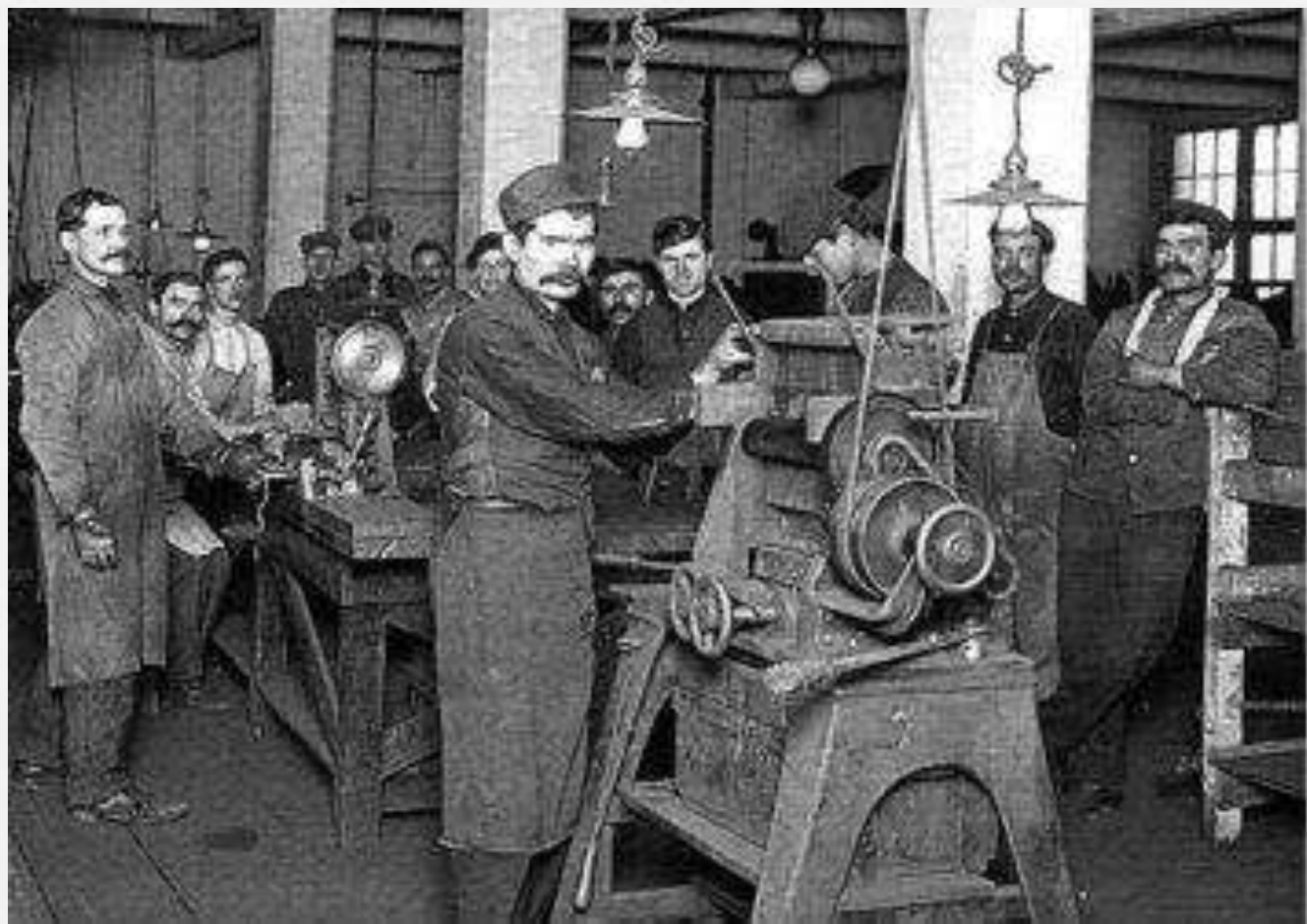
The Organized Labor Movement

Factory Life Proves Dangerous

- o In the late 19th century, factory owners employed various ways to maximize profits and keep costs low.
 - o They hired children and immigrant labor that would work for low wages.
 - o They forced workers to work 12 hour days and 6 day work weeks.
 - o Little attention was given to safety. Many workers died from factory accidents.







Labor Unions Form

- o Despite increased production and lowered costs, many who worked the factories still could not afford basic necessities.
- o Many workers began to practice collective bargaining with their employers; negotiating for higher wages and better working conditions.
- o One form of protest used was the strike – when workers refuse to work until their demands are met.



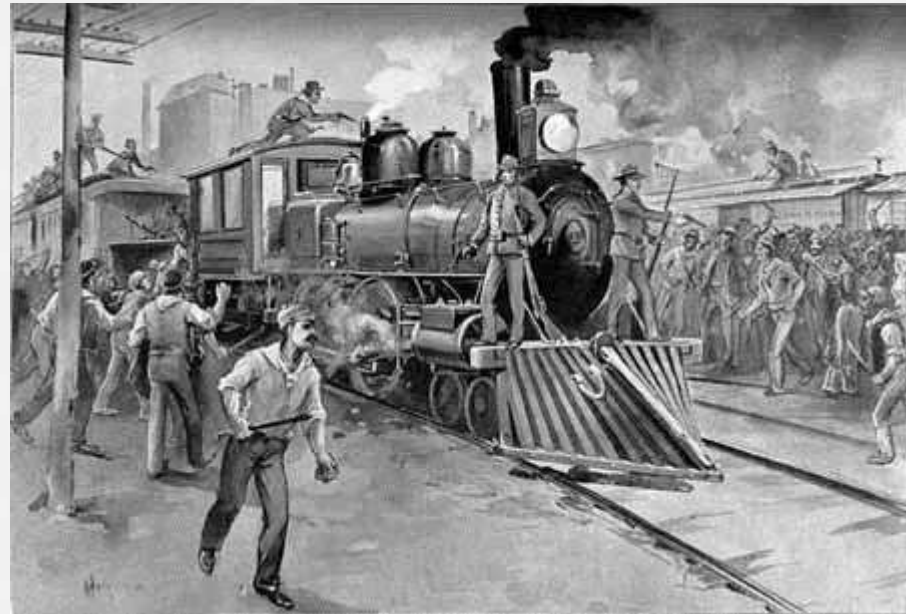
Samuel Gompers

- o Samuel Gompers
- o 1886 – Gompers founded the AFL (American Federation of Labor)
- o The AFL union worked to improve wages, working conditions and working hours for its members.



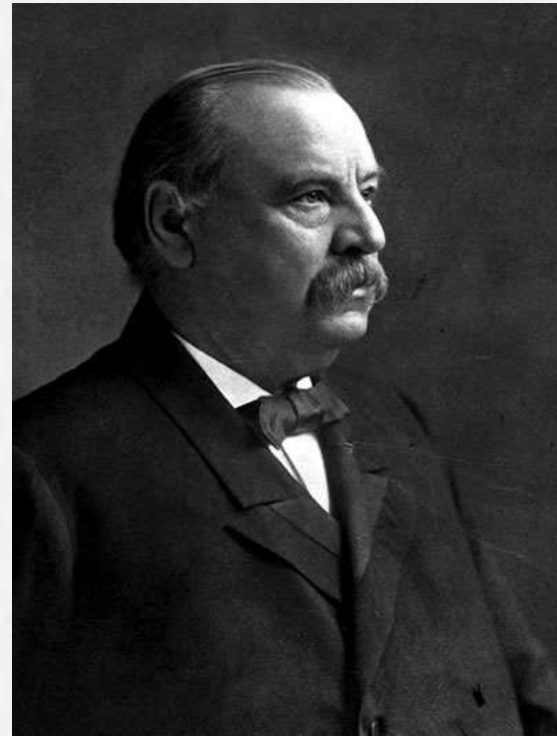
Pullman Strike of 1894

- o George Pullman – owner of a company that produced luxury railroad cars
- o In May 1894, workers began a strike protesting wage cuts and layoffs.
- o The strike grew violent with many protestors destroying rail lines and equipment.



Federal Government Responds to the Pullman Strike

- o Because the Pullman Strike was interrupting the delivery of federal mail, President Grover Cleveland (right) took action.
- o 12,000 federal troops were sent to stop the protestors.
- o When troops arrived, riots broke out which led to the deaths of 30 people.





Effects of the Pullman Strike

- o After the Pullman Strike and other instances of industrial unrest, many employers began to use the court system to reduce the power of labor unions.
- o For the next 30 years, the federal government would argue with labor unions and employers over a number of work-related issues.

Labor Unions T.O.D.

- o Imagine you are a worker during the Pullman Strike in 1894.
- o It is your job to create a protest sign that you would carry at one of the demonstrations.
- o Your sign must include some reference to the Pullman Railway Cars AND one or two demands of your labor union.
- o These will be taken up and graded.