

RISE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Andrew Carnegie: industrialist who made fortune in steel in late 1800s thru vertical integration, philanthropist (“Gospel of Wealth”) who gave away \$350 million

John D. Rockefeller: industrialist who made fortune in oil (Standard Oil) buy using horizontal integration, seen as robber baron

J.P. Morgan: industrialist in banking industry in early 1900s

Terence Powderly: union leader in 1900s, founded Knights of Labor for skilled and unskilled workers

Samuel Gompers: union leader in 1900s, founded American Federation of Labor for skilled workers

Henry Ford: auto manufacturer in early 1900s, made affordable cars using assembly line

Social Darwinism: belief that unregulated businesses would see weak businesses fail and healthy ones thrive; government programs to aid the poor violated laws of nature

Increase in **immigration:** provided cheap labor to factories, large supply of workers

Laissez faire: letting businesses operate unregulated

Monopolies and Trusts: crushed competition and made it hard for small businesses to compete



ANDREW CARNEGIE



Andrew Carnegie believed in the 'Gospel of Wealth' – he felt the responsibility of the wealthy is to use their wealth to help those who are less fortunate. Based on philosophy of Social Darwinism.

BEGINNING OF LABOR MOVEMENT

Union	Leaders	Members Included/Excluded
Knights of Labor (1869)	Terence Powderly	Skilled and unskilled workers
American Federation of Labor (1886)	Samuel Gompers	Only skilled workers
Industrial Workers of the World	“Big Bill” Haywood	Migrant workers, lumber, textile, minority workers

Collective bargaining often did not work for labor unions, so they had to strike. But many strikes ended the same way; the Great Railway Strike (1877), the Haymarket Riot (1892), the Homestead Strike (1892), the Pullman Strike (1894) and the Lawrence Textile Strike (1912). These strikes generally turned violent and federal troops were sent in to stop the strikes.

REACTIONS TO IMMIGRATION - NATIVISM

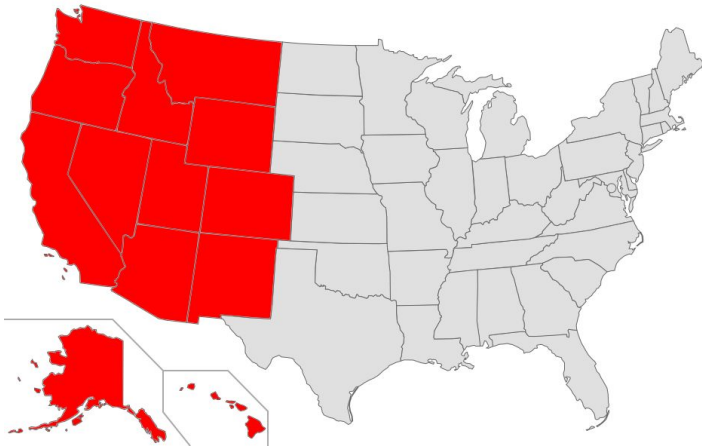
Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 - banned immigration of Chinese laborers

Gentlemen's Agreement 1908 - banned the immigration of Japanese laborers

Emergency Quota Act (1921) & National Origins Act (1924) were attempts to restrict immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. Besides the threat to American jobs, these immigrants were targeted because they sounded different and looked different.



CLOSING OF THE WEST



Homestead Act & Transcontinental RR
encouraged westward settlement.

In 1890, the U.S. government announced that the West was closed. The closing of the west led to some interesting dilemmas. If we could no longer push the Native Americans to the West, what would we do with them?

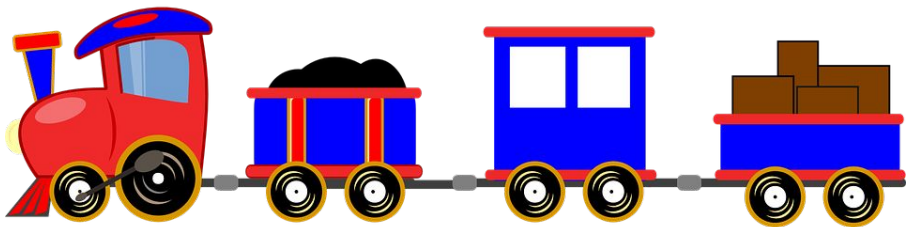
Indian Schools - tried to assimilate Native Americans, taught them English

Dawes Act - divided Indian Reservations into 160 acre family plots, encouraging individual property ownership and rights. The goal of this act was to discourage the Native way of thinking as foreign and would therefore be more 'Americanized'

POSITIVES AND NEGATIVES OF RAILROAD EXPANSION

Positives	Negatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cheaper to go west- Safer- easier	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Immigrant labor paid little, seen as 'work horses'- Native Americans lost millions of acres to railroad development- Railroads charged small farmers more for short hauls than big business was charged

With all this land for “Americans”, people headed west to take advantage of the Homestead Act, which encouraged settlement by offering 160 acres of land for free in exchange for farming it for five years.



FARMERS

People often form third parties when the other two major political parties (Republican and Democrat) fail to offer people what they want.



In response to unfair treatment of the railroads and other economic problems, farmers began to organize themselves. These groups became known as The Grange and soon became influential. Farmers needed to improve their economic situation, especially against the railroads.

Farmers joined with laborers and organized the **Populist Party**. They supported public ownership of the railroads and telegraphs. It also supported free coinage of silver, secret ballot voting, an 8 hour workday, restrictions on immigration and the direct election of U.S. senators.

The Populist Party received more than 1 million votes in the 1892 Presidential election.

PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT: REFORM IN AMERICA

Upton Sinclair: muckraker who wrote “The Jungle” about the meatpacking industry

Theodore Roosevelt (1901–1909): 26th President, Progressive, fought trusts, built Panama Canal and increased U.S. influence overseas

Woodrow Wilson (1913–1921): 28th President, tried to keep U.S. out of WWI, proposed League of Nations

Booker T. Washington: African American leader, founded Tuskegee Institute; encouraged African Americans to learn trades

W.E.B. DuBois: African American scholar and leader in 1900s, co-founded NAACP, encouraged African Americans to attend colleges & demand equality.

Jane Addams: co-founder of Hull House settlement house, remained active in social causes thru early 1900s

William Howard Taft (1909–1913): 27th President, continued T. Roosevelt’s reforms, promoted “dollar diplomacy” to expand foreign investment

MUCKRAKERS (JOURNALISTS WHO EXPOSE SOCIETY'S PROBLEMS)

Jacob Riis: Book/Photojournalism - How the Other Half Lives: exposed conditions of the poor in New York's tenements

Upton Sinclair: Book - The Jungle: dangerous and unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry

Ida Tarbell: Article - The History of the Standard Oil Company: exposed ruthless practices of Standard Oil Company

Jane Addams: Hull House: settlement house offered immigrants education, child care, social activities and jobs

Robert M. LaFollete: Political Reforms: governor of Wisconsin, his state passed many Progressive reforms like regulating banking, railroads and lobbying

Thomas Nast: Political Cartoons of 'Boss' Tweed: made fun of political figures and industrial leaders

STATE POLITICAL REFORMS

Secret Ballot	Privacy at the ballot box ensures that citizens can cast votes without party bosses knowing how they voted
Initiative	Allows voters to petition state legislatures in order to consider a bill desired by citizens
Referendum	Allows voters to decide if a bill or proposed amendment should be passed
Recall	Allows voters to petition to have an elected representative removed from office
Direct Primary	Ensures that voters select candidates to run for office, rather than party bosses

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION

1890	Sherman Antitrust Act	Measure passed by U.S. Congress to prohibit abusive monopolies
1901	New York State Tenement House Law	Requires fire escapes, lights in dark hallways, a window in each room
1902	Pure Food and Drug Act	Required that companies accurately label the ingredients contained in processed food items
	Meat Inspection Act	Enforces sanitary conditions in meatpacking plants
1913	16th amendment	Federal income tax
	17th amendment	Direct election of senators
	Federal Reserve Act	Created 12 district Federal Reserve banks, each able to issue new currency and loan member banks funds at the prime interest rate

1914	Federal Trade Act	Established the Federal Trade Commission, charged with investigating unfair business practices including monopolistic activity and inaccurate product labeling
1915	Federal Child Labor Law	Barred products produced by children from interstate commerce
1919	18th amendment	Prohibited sale and production of intoxicating liquors
1920	19th amendment	Gave women the right to vote

