

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

1865 - 1914

The industrial revolution began in England in the 18th century and came to America in the early 1880's



DO NOW: Copy Terms into notebook

- **Industrialization**: - The birth and growth of businesses that make and distribute products through the use of machinery.

- **Economics** - study of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services

- **Urbanization** - People moving and living in cities

AIM

How did the growth of Industry change America.

Water Power

Before the 1820's, most factories and mills in the United States were powered by **WATER**



1860 - 1900

Population increase from 31 million to 76 million

Rapid Growth of Industry:

1. Railroads
2. Natural Resources
3. Inventions
4. Human Talent and Labor
5. Capital (money)



Railroads Lead the Way

★ Transcontinental Railroad:
Fueled the growth of Industry

★ Tied the nation together
- linked farms to cities
- linked cities to cities

★ Cost to coast rail service that was cheaper, faster, safer and year round

★ Opened new lands for settlement

★ Created many jobs: steelworkers, coal miners ...

★ Vast exchange of raw materials and goods:



Timber

Coal - fueled railroad

Oil - used for kerosene to heat homes

Capitalism and Free Enterprise

The US economic system in Capitalism



Free Enterprise

Privately owned businesses that are free to compete with one another. Citizens decide what to produce, how much, and what price to charge.



Laissez-faire policy - noninterference by the government.

3 Factors of Production



1. **Land** - Land is used for all its natural resources that are useful for industrial production (minerals, wood, etc.)



2. **Labor** - human input (laborers) in the production process.



3. **Capital** - finance raised to operate a business. (tools, machinery, and \$)

*Needed huge amounts of money to finance industrial growth.

Business Cycle - the pattern of good and bad economic times.

» Boom



» Panic

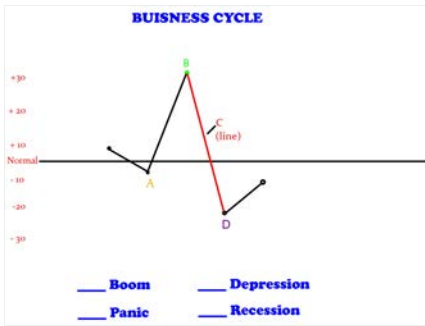


» Recession



» Depression





Inventions

- sewing machine
- apple peelers
- automatic corn huskers
- machines to make hens lay eggs
- assembly line show production

More Good FASTER

Patent

•Guarantee issued by the government giving an inventor all profits from his or her invention for a certain length of time.

Inventors

Alexander Graham Bell
The telephone
Communication

Thomas Edison
Photography &
The Electric Light Bulb
"Wizard of Menlo Park" NJ

electric lightbulb

Victrola phonograph

DO NOWs

Assembly Line

Advantages	Disadvantages:
Factory Owner (Employer)	Factory Owner (Employer)
Factory Workers (Employee)	Factory Workers (Employee)
Consumer	Consumer

Assembly Line

Advantages:

- Employer - Mass Production
- Employee - easy work, paycheck, Little education needed
- Consumer - cheaper product, affordability

Disadvantages:

- Employer - competition, workers not as alert
- Employee - Boring, and tiresome
- Consumer - less quality & variety

Vocabulary

•**Assembly Line:**
A mechanized line in which workers had only one task that they would repeat over and over

•**Mass Production:**
The production of large amounts of standardized products on production lines.

More goods faster

Conveyor Belt

I Love Lucy Clip

CC BY-NC

1863 - 1947

The founder of the Ford Motor Company and and father of the modern assembly line used in mass production.

His introduction of the Model T automobile revolutionized transportation and American industry.

Henry Ford

Model T

Video clip

Henry Ford

Assembly Line

Each worker in the line did one job in the assembly process as automobiles on conveyor belts moved past. As workers became specialists they produced more at a faster rate which = Productivity

DO NOW

Base your answers to questions 4 through 6 on the picture below and on your knowledge of social studies.

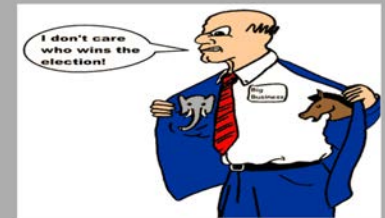


4. What method of industrial mass production is shown in this picture?
5. What impact did the use of this method have on the manufacture of consumer goods?
6. State one advantage and one disadvantage for workers employed in this form of mass production.

REVIEW

1. What were the 3 factors of production?
2. List two way railroads helped the rise of industrialization
3. Name two inventors
4. Name 3 inventions
5. List the 4 parts to the business cycle

The Rise of BIG Business



AIM

Who were the two entrepreneurs of BIG business and do you think they were robber barons or captains of industry?

Entrepreneurs -
People who start a business

Corporations

Corporation – Business owned by investors who bought stock in the company.

A corporation raises money by selling **stock**, or **shares in a corporation**. An investor becomes a **stockholder**, or part owner.

WHY BUY STOCKS

Shareholders were protected by limited liability. If the corporation goes bankrupt, they lost only their own investments.

On the other hand if the corporation earned a profit, they all shared in it

Hope to receive dividends (pr



Robber Barons

Business person who became wealthy through dishonest methods

- Monopolies

- Raised prices
- Lowered quality of the product
- Paid low wages to employees
- Unsafe factories

Captains of Industry



Ingenious and industrious leaders who transformed the American economy with their business skills.

Philanthropists – a wealthy person who donates money to educational and cultural institutions.

John D. Rockefeller

1839 - 1937

Video Clip



Born in Tioga County New York

1st oil refinery at age 23

By 33 he owned 90% of US refineries

1st World billionaire by age 40



Video Clip

• **Monopoly** – company that controls all or nearly all the business of an industry.

• **Trust** – (a form of a monopoly)

A legal body created to hold stock in many companies. Group of corporations run by a single board of directors.

- Threat to free enterprise (competition)

Free competition among businesses provide the public with quality goods and fair prices

Monopolies and trusts Go hand in hand with

BIG business



1870
Standard Oil Company (trust)

Rockefeller created monopolies by:

- *making an offer to buy a company but if they refused he would undersell his product forcing the smaller business out of business (cut-throat competition)
- *Rockefeller used the kickback system. He would pay full price but then receive part of the price secretly.
- Ex) Received kickbacks from the railroads
- *Rockefeller used Vertical Integration which is when a single manufacturer controls all steps used to make raw materials into finished products
- Rockefeller gave free lamps to people in China

Creating a Monopoly

A trust is a way of controlling many companies in order to reduce competition and raise prices

Standard Oil trust

1. Oil drilling company 1,000.00
 2. Refining company #1 2,000.00
 3. Refining company #2 1,000.00
 4. Barrel company 1,000.00
 5. Warehouse company 500.00
 6. Acid company 500.00
 7. Solder company 500.00
- 6,500.00

Soldering is a method of making a permanent electrical and mechanical connection between metals

John D. Rockefeller

Captain of Industry

Robber Barron

John D. Rockefeller

Captain of Industry

Robber Barron

- Philanthropist
 - Donated 535 million to institutions, charities, and religious institutions
- Examples: University of Chicago, Rockefeller University
- Provided gasoline and petroleum products at affordable prices
- Eliminated the parasitic hookworm that infected poor children in Southern U.S.

- Created an oil monopoly
- Standard Oil
- Used cut-throat competition to force smaller companies out of business



Steel is King

- Andrew Carnegie



Henry Bessemer invented a method of producing steel with no impurities in 1856



Bessemer Steel Process

Andrew Carnegie adopted the process in 1876

The US became the world's leading steel producer in 1901

1870 - US was producing 77,000 tons of steel

1900 - US was producing 12,000,000 tons of steel

Andrew Carnegie

Video Clip **1835 - 1919**



Purchased coal and iron mines to protect himself from competition

Bought steamships and railroads for bring in raw materials and ship out steel products

Owned steel mills and everything required to make sell, and deliver steel products

Immigrated to America from Scotland at age 13

Andrew Carnegie



Carnegie donated \$56,162,622 for the construction of 2509 library buildings throughout the English-speaking parts of the world. He donated \$40,000,000 for the construction of 1679 public library buildings in the United States.



J.P. Morgan

The leading business investor at the time

Bank: "House of Morgan" in New York City

Helped Organize:

- General Electric
- United States Steel
- American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T)

By 1907 he was a director of 72 corporations and owned banks across the nation

Supply and Demand

Supply

- Represents how much the market can offer.

Demand

- Refers to how much (quantity) of a product or service is desired by buyers.

Supply and Demand

A high supply
with a low demand

Results



Lower Price

A low supply
with a high demand

Results



Higher Price

Inflation

Vocabulary

•Rise in price with a decrease in the value of money



Hard life for Workers



Poor Working Conditions

•Sweatshops – places where workers labor long hours under poor conditions for low wages.



Sweatshop



Nike Sweatshop

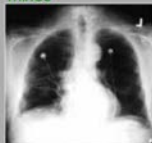


Just stop it.



Poor Working Conditions

•lung damaging dust in text tile mills and mines



•Buildings not up to fire code

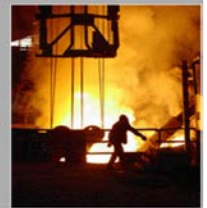


Dangers:

Cave-ins and gas explosions in mines



Red hot metal spilling in steel mills



PROBLEMS

Low Wages



Before the Civil War (1865)
50 cents a day

1910

- unskilled workers = \$1.00 a day
- Skilled workers = \$2.00 a day
- Women and Children = \$2 - \$4 a week

Long Hours



Before Civil War (1865) -
12 - 14 hours a day

1880 - 11 - 12 hour days
6 days a week

1923 - U.S. Steel - 12 hour days
7 days a week

PROBLEMS

-No vacation/sick time



Child Labor

1900 – 2 million children under the age of 15 were working throughout the country.

LEWIS HINE:

Famous photographer who exposed child labor and poor working conditions



Doffers retrieving broken bobbins

- Limbs would get caught in machines
- Children would fall asleep while working on machines



This little girl, photographed by Hine, worked all day in a cotton field.



Shrimp and Oyster Worker (Manuel - 5years old), Biloxi, Miss. Feb. 1911





Breaker boys at work, South Pittston, PA, by Lewis Hine



Factory owners ignored problems and complaints of workers



The Littlest Hustlers

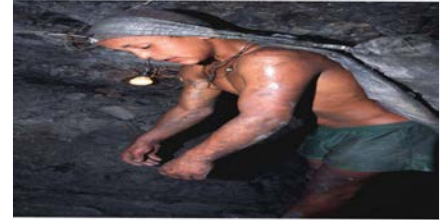


*Exhausted newsboy sleeps on the subway steps, by Lewis Hine
(Library of Congress)*





Child Labor - Does it still exist today?



Mine Worker, Colombia, 1996



Stitching Soccer Balls, Pakistan, 1998



Preparing Tobacco Leaves, Laos, 2000

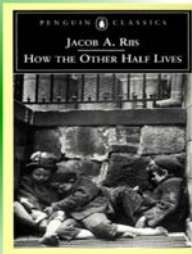
JACOB RIIS

Increased awareness of problems of child labor by writing the book *How the Other Half Lives*



JACOB RIIS – HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVED

Published Book:
How the Other Half Lives
Documented through word and image the lives of those who lived in New York's slums in a brutal, uncensored fashion.
•By 1900, Riis's mission began to yield results: city water was purified, incidences of yellow fever, smallpox, and cholera were waning, and efforts to establish child labor laws were underway.



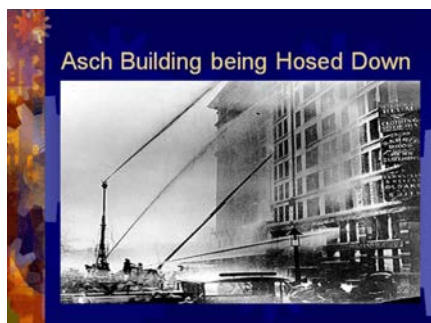
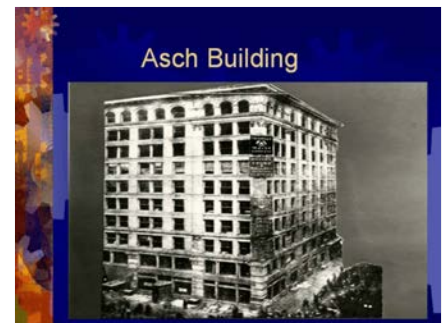
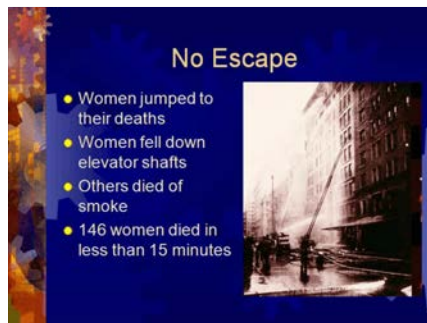
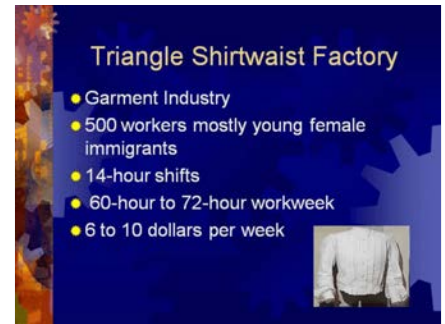
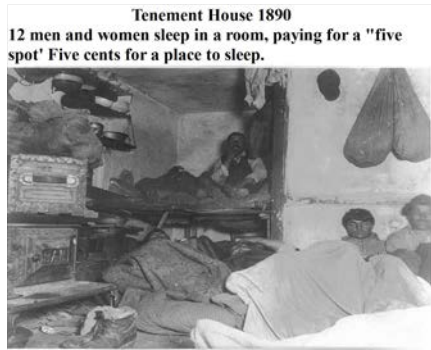
"The Street Arabs"

Jacob Riis, *Children sleeping in Mulberry Street* (1890)



Jacob Riis, *Homeless Children* (1890)





Bodies Being Laid out on the Sidewalk



Scene at the Morgue



Relative Identifying Bodies at the Morgue



The Funeral Procession



Union Members Express Their Loss



Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire Cartoon



Results

- The owners of the company were charged with manslaughter and later acquitted but in 1914 were ordered by a judge to pay damages of \$75 each to the families of twenty-three victims who had sued.

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory



- Fire Safety Codes NOT Met
- Doors were locked
- No fire Escapes
- Ladders were not long enough to reach the top floors
- No running water inside
- ❖ **146 Women died**

Today

- *The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Building, a National Historic Landmark, is located at 23-29 Washington Place in New York City, NY. The property is now used as classrooms and offices by New York University and is not open to the public*

DO NOW

AIM

Explain the concept of a union and list and define three tactics labor unions used against management.



A call for Action

Labor Unions – groups of workers that negotiate with company owners to gain better wages and working conditions.

Reacting to Unions

• Business leaders saw unions as a threat to their ability to make profits.



Labor Tactics (workers)

- **Strike:** When workers refuse to work until their demands are met.
- **Boycott:** Workers ask American people not to buy products made by that company.
- **Picketing:** Striking workers form a line which other workers should not cross



Homestead Strike

Employers: Andrew Carnegie reduced wages at his steel mills

Workers: The union refused to accept the cut

Employers: Employers locked union workers out from the mills

Employers: Employers hired nonunion workers

Employers: Employer hired 300 armed guards

Workers: Workers gathered weapons

Workers: **Employers:** July 6th a battle broke out between guards and workers

10 people were left for dead
The strike ended after 4 months and the union collapsed

Baltimore and Ohio Strike B&O Railroad Strike

1877

Employers cut wages 10%

Workers refused to run the trains

The workers themselves stopped working, no strike had been called

As news spread other industries in major cities joined in

RESULTS

- President Hayes called out federal troops
- State militia was called in
- By the time the 2 week strike ended dozen of people had been killed

Pullman Strike 1894



Railroads were going bankrupt

To stay in business Pullman lowered pay by 25%

BUT

Did NOT lower rent on his apartments

STRIKE

- ✗ Railroad traffic came almost to a halt
- ✗ President Grover Cleveland called in federal troops
- ✗ Union leader Eugene Debs was imprisoned

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

Brotherhood of all working people

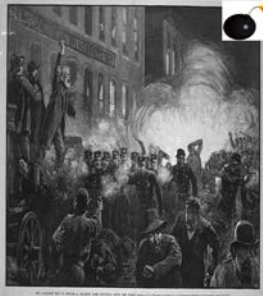
- skilled
- unskilled
- Black and white
- Men and women

Goals:

- 1) 8 hour work day
- 2) no child labor
- 3) vote for women



Haymarket




Meeting in 1886 at Haymarket Square

- Bomb explodes
- Knights blamed
- Public opinion turns against unions

As a Result
THE UNION VANISHES!

American Federation of Labor (AFL)



Open to only independent craft or skilled workers.

- No Blacks, women, immigrants or unskilled workers allowed.

Founded by: **Samuel Gompers**
-president for 37 years



Goals:

- 1) Higher wages
- 2) Shorter hours
- 3) Better working conditions
- 4) High dues to build up strike fund

By 1904 the union had 1.7 million members



Based on this photograph, state an action this group of workers is taking to try to improve their working conditions.

Management Tactics



- 1. Yellow Dog Contract:** Workers sign and promise not to join a union
- 2. Blacklist:** Employers tell other bosses about "troublemakers" so they will not get jobs
- 3. Strikebreakers:** Workers brought in from other places to bust up strikes

THE AWFUL TRUTH

Management Tactics

- 4. Injunction:** Court order to stop something (strike)
- 5. Scabs:** Were hired to work when employees were on strike
- 6. Lockout** – factory closed in order to force workers to give up their demands

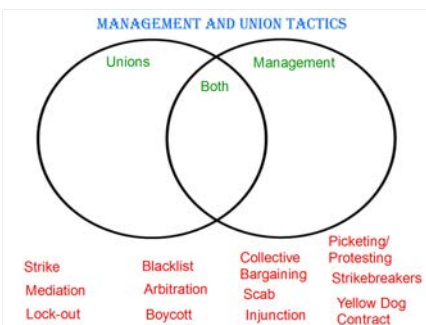
Bargaining Used by Labor Unions and Management



- 1. Mediation:** When a third party tries to help owners and workers to come to an agreement.
- 2. Arbitration:** When a neutral third party decides what the agreement or compromise will be between labor and management.
- 3. Collective Bargaining:** The Union represents the workers in negotiating a contract with management.

Results = Contract:

- Document saying what both sides agree to concerning



Industrial Growth (1860's – 1914)

Causes:

1. Growth of railroads
2. New inventions
3. Large supply of natural resources
4. More workers
5. More capital

Effects:

1. More goods available to consumers
2. More economic opportunities
3. Rise of corporation
4. Growth of labor unions

Labor-management Dialogue

Directions: In your notebook, write a dialogue between a factory owner and a worker that might have taken place in 1900. Contain accurate responses by the factory owner to each of the worker's concerns. Use language that reflects the passionate feelings held by workers and owners.

- 1- Begin with these opening lines:**

Worker: We on the assembly line aren't happy!

Owner: Well, what's your problem?

Worker: I've got a list of complaints, and I want to know your response. To begin with...
- 2- Contain at least three concerns that workers had at the turn of the century. Possible concerns include:**
 - o Factory owners demand that their workers be on the job for 12 hours a day, 6 days a week.
 - o A man may earn as little as 15 cents per hour, women and children earn even less doing the same job.
 - o Dangerous working conditions.
 - o Some operators of mines and factories employ children as young as seven years old. (Child Labor)
 - o Big business has tried to prevent the formation of labor unions. (Management Tactics)
 - o Some big businesses have cut their prices in order to drive small companies out of business. Once having a monopoly they raise their prices because there is no longer any competition. (Cutthroat competition)
 - o Big business gives large sums of money to government officials in exchange for political favors. Certain members of Congress are now under the influence of big business.
 - o Some businessmen make huge sums of money, but pay no taxes.
- 3- Use at least 6 Terms:** working conditions, tenements, triangle shirtwaist factory, sweatshop, labor union,

COME! COME!
Samuel Gompers
 President of American Federation of Labor
 And one of the most prominent and eminent figures in the labor world, will be in Quay on **Thursday, May 18, '99**
 At 3 o'clock in the afternoon and will leave the next day at 10:30 a.m. During this brief stay an opportunity will be given the public in general to meet him.
A Procession of Various Trades Unions
 And citizens generally, accompanied by the band, will meet President Gompers at the train and escort him to the hotel. At 8 o'clock he will address the people at Anthony Hall, after which he will hold an informal reception at the Business parlors.
Labor's Great Chieftain
 (Quay) (Anthony)

5. According to this announcement, what was Samuel Gompers's role in the labor movement? [1]

A meeting was held to give the public an opportunity to meet Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Various trades unions held a procession in Quay

Discuss actions taken by the government, groups, and/or individuals to improve the lives of American workers during this period between the end of the Civil War and the early 1900s

- 1 - topic sentence
 - 2 - definition
 - 3 - details
 - 4 - cause
 - 5 - document
 - 6 - effects/outcome
- } MAKE CONNECTIONS

TOPIC SENTENCE There were a myriad of actions taken by government, groups, and/or individuals to improve the lives of Americans between the end of the Civil War and the early 1900s. **Introduction is the birth and growth of businesses that make and distribute products through the use of machinery. Workers went from making goods at home to making them in factories. Laborers who worked in factories were made of mostly unskilled**

DEFINITION immigrants who had jobs in factories because they didn't need much education, or have to speak much English. **Workers in America faced a plethora of problems. They worked in sweatshops where they worked long hours, for low pay, and under harsh conditions. Women and children received lower wages than men. Some examples of dangerous working conditions include tools being installed on workers' feet, coal getting caught in machines. Also, due to no child labor laws, children as young as 4 years of age, could fall victim while working on machinery. One event that caught the eye of the public was the Triangle shirtwaist factory fire. On March 25, 1911, 146 women and children lost their lives because the factory owners locked the doors and the workers had no way to get by safely. There were no fire extinguishers, no fire alarms, and only one fire escape. The fire department's ladders weren't long enough to reach the top stories of the Anich building. As a result of government's laissez-faire policies, that ignored workers' problems, more workers began to form labor unions.**

CAUSE A labor union was a group of workers that negotiate with company owners to gain better wages and working conditions. **Unions used many tactics to gain workers' work stops, better pay, and to end to child labor. For example, they used strikes, boycotts, and picket lines. One example of a labor union was the Knights of Labor. They were a brotherhood of all working people who included skilled, unskilled, black, white, men, and women. They collapsed after the Haymarket riot, where a bomb was planted killing some of the demonstrators. As you can see in the environment that appeared in the Quay, Colorado, heard in May of 1909, an environment that formed was the AFL, American Federation of Labor. It held a meeting to give the public an opportunity to meet Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor. He was one of the most prominent and eminent figures in the labor world. (Doc 5) The AFL was only open to independent craft-associated workers.**

EXAMPLE They were more successful than past unions because it was harder to replace a skilled worker as opposed to a factory job that companies hired and.

DETAILS As a result of the rise of unions, management used their own tactics to counteract unions. For example, they used lockouts, blacklists, espionage, intimidation, and scabs. At times, the government had to step in to put an end to strikes. This proved that big business was ruining the economy. **Unions continued to fight for their own interests and the interests of their workers. They were successful in many ways, such as all hour work weeks, five work days a week, and sick and vacation days.**