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## **Chapter #24: Industry Comes of Age – Big Picture Themes**

1. Before the Civil War, railroads had become important. After the war, railroads boomed and were critical to the nation. Railroads, along with steel, were to be the skeleton on which the nation’s economy would be built.

2. A class of millionaires emerged for the first time ever. Tycoons like Carnegie and Rockefeller made fortunes. This type of wealth was championed by “Social Darwinism” where the strong win in business.

3. Unfortunately, many of the mega-industries, like railroads, grew at the expense of the “little man’s” interest. As businesses, they were out to make money, and they did. But the working man cried foul.

4. To right these wrongs, the beginnings of anti-trusts began (to bust the monopolies) and organized labor got a jumpstart (although they were still rather ineffective).

**Chapter #24: Identifications**

 **Rebate** A rebate is a deduction from an amount to be paid, or money back. Rockefeller, oil king, employed spies to find the rebates of railroads and forced the railroads to pay him the rebates on the bills of his competitors.

## **Vertical Integration** It was pioneered by tycoon Andrew Carnegie. It is when you combine into one organization all phases of manufacturing from mining to marketing. This makes supplies more reliable and improved efficiency. It controlled the quality of the product at all stages of production.

## **Horizontal Integration** A technique used by John D. Rockefeller. Horizontal integration is an act of joining or consolidating with ones competitors to create a monopoly. Rockefeller was excellent with using this technique to monopolize certain markets. It is responsible for the majority of his wealth.

## **Trust** A trust is an economic tool devised late in the 1800's. It was pioneered by men such as Andrew Carnegie of the steel industry and John Rockefeller of the oil industry. The purpose of a trust is to eliminate competition in business. One powerful company will have control of the stocks of many smaller companies in the same line of business, creating a monopoly. The monopoly allows price-fixing and benefits all companies involved. Trusts were outlawed in the early 1900's.

## **John D, Ricjefekker** Rockefeller was a man who started from meager beginnings and eventually created an oil empire. In Ohio in 1870 he organized the Standard Oil Company. By 1877 he controlled 95% of all of the refineries in the United States. It achieved important economies both home and abroad by it's large scale methods of production and distribution. He also organized the trust and started the Horizontal Merger.

## **J.P. Morgan**  He was a banker who financed the reorganization of railroads, insurance companies, and banks. He bought out Carnegie and in 1901 he started the United States Steel Corporation.

## **Terence V. Powderly** Terence V. Powderly was an Irish-American leader of the Knights who won many strikes for the eight-hour work day. Powderly led the Knights to become a major power in gaining rights for the workers in factories.

## **Sameul Gompers** Samuel Gompers is responsible for the formation of one of the first labor unions. The American Federation of Labor worked on getting people better hours and better wages. The formation of this triggered the formation of various others that would come later.

## **Pool** A pool is an informal agreement between a group of people or leaders of a company to keep their prices high and to keep competition low. The Interstate Commerce Act in 1887 made railroads publicly publish their prices and it outlawed the pool.

## **James Hill** He was a successful railroad builder, and was considered as the best. In the 1890's he created the Great Northern, which ran from Duluth to Seattle. He knew that the success of the railroad would depend on the prosperity of those who used it. His enterprise was so financially secure, that when financial storms came his enterprise was not fazed.

## **Corneilis Vanderbilt** He founded Vanderbilt University in Tenn. He was a big man with little education but he established a shipping-land transit across Nicaragua after the gold rush. He built a railway that connected New York to Chicago in 1873. He offered superior service at low rates and was extremely successful.

## **Thomas Edison** invented the phonograph and by 1900 it was used in over 150,000 homes. His invention made going to the symphony obsolete. He also invented the light bulb. This inventions changed the way of life for thousands of Americans.

## **Andrew Carnegie** steel king; integrated every phase of his steel-making operation. Ships, railroads, etc. pioneered "Vertical Integration" ; his goal was to improve efficiency by making supplies more reliable controlling the quality of the product at all stages of production and eliminating the middle man

## **Collis P. Huntington** R.R Baron of the Central Pacific. One of the "Big Four" (four men that funded railroads around the late 1860's. He was an adept lobbyist.

**Chapter #24 Guided Reading Questions**

**The Iron Colt Becomes an Iron Horse**

Know: Land grants

**1. What were the advantages and disadvantages of government subsidies for the railroads?**

**Spanning the Continent with Rails**

Know: Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Paddies, Leland Stanford

**2. Describe how the first transcontinental railroad was built.**

**Binding the Country with Railroad Ties**

Know: The Great Northern, James J. Hill

**3. Explain how the railroads could help or hurt Americans.**

**Railroad Consolidation and Mechanization**

Know: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Pullman Cars

**4. What technological improvements helped railroads?**

**Revolution by Railways**

Know: Time Zones

**5. What effects did the railroads have on America as a whole?**

**Wrongdoing in Railroading**

Know: Jay Gould, Stock Watering, Pools

**6. What wrongdoing were railroads guilty of?**

**Government Bridles the Iron Horse**

Know: Wabash, Interstate Commerce Commission

**7. Was the Interstate Commerce Act an important piece of legislation?**

**Miracles of Mechanization**

Know: Mesabi Range, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison

**8. What factors made industrial expansion possible?**

**The Trust Titan Emerges**

Know: Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan, Vertical Integration, Horizontal Integration, Trust, Interlocking Directorate

1. **How did businesses organize to try to maximize profits?**

**The Supremacy of Steel**

Know: Heavy Industry, Capital Goods, Consumer Goods, Bessemer Process

**10. Why was steel so important for industrialization?**

**Carnegie and Other Sultans of Steel**

Know: Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan

**11. Briefly describe the careers of Andrew Carnegie and J.P. Morgan.**

**Rockefeller Grows an American Beauty Rose**

Know: Kerosene

**12. How was John D. Rockefeller able to become so wealthy?**

**The Gospel of Wealth**

Know: Social Darwinism

**13. How did the wealthy justify their wealth?**

**Government Tackles the Trust Evil**

Know: Sherman Anti-Trust Act

**14. What two methods were tried by those who opposed the trusts?**

**The South in the Age of Industry**

**15. How successful were Southerners at industrializing?**

**The Impact of the New Industrial Revolution on America**

**16. Describe the positive and negative effects of the industrial revolution on working Americans.**

**In Unions There is Strength**

Know: Scabs, Lock-out, Yellow-dog Contract, Black List, Company Town

**17. What conditions existed in America that led Jay Gould to say, "I can hire one half of the working class to kill the other half"?**

**Labor Limps Along**

Know: National Labor Union, Knights of Labor

**18. Explain the similarities and differences between the National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor.**

**Unhorsing the Knights of Labor**

Know: Haymarket Square

**19. What factors led to the decline of the Knights of Labor?**

**The AF of L to the Fore**

Know: American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, Closed Shop

**20. How was the AFL different from previous unions?**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_**

## **Chapter #25: America Moves to the City – Big Picture Themes**

1. Cities grew because factories grew. The Industrial Revolution kicked into gear in America in the late 1800s and factories needed workers, so people flocked to the cities.

2. Problems arose as cities boomed. The problems included: exploitation of immigrant laborers, poor/unhealthy work conditions, over-crowdedness and sanitation problems, corrupton, and “nativism” (anti-immigrant feelings).

3. Booker T. Washington & W.E.B. DuBois were the top black leaders. They disagreed on how to help blacks—Washington encouraged blacks to obtain a practical skill at a trade school, DuBois encouraged blacks to study anything they wished, even academic subjects.

4. The roles of women began to change, if only slightly. More women worked, though most were still at home. The “new woman” was idealized by the althletic, outgoing “Gibson Girl.”

## **Chapter #25 Identifications**

## [**Modernist**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Modernist) In 1859 Charles Darwin published On the Origin of Species which dealt with the idea of evolution, an idea that strictly conflicted with the literal interpretation of the Bible. This idea was called Darwinism and those who believed in it were called Modernists. They were disgraced by the church but as time went by more liberal thinkers were able to reconcile Darwinism and Christianity.

## [**Women's Christian Temperance Union**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Womens_Christian_Temperance_Union) organized in 1874 and the white ribbon was the symbol of purity; led by Frances E. Willlard; the league was for prohibition; 1919 the 18th Amendment was passed for national prohibition-was only a temporary solution

## [**Eighteenth Amendment**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Eighteenth_Amendment) In 1919 this amendment did away with all Liquor, making it illegal.

## [**Settlement House**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Settlement_House) a house where immigrants came to live upon entering the U.S. At Settlement Houses, instruction was given in English and how to get a job, among other things. The first Settlement House was the Hull House, which was opened by Jane Addams in Chicago in 1889. These centers were usually run by educated middle class women. The houses became centers for reform in the women's and labor movements.

## [**Nativism**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/nativism)a philosophy in which you hate immigrants and have much patriotism

## [**Philanthropy**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Philanthropy) Philanthropy is when wealthy millionaires give back some of the money they have earned to benefit society. The money would be sent to benefit the libraries, the arts, and the colleges. An example of two of the most famous philanthropists would be Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller.

## [**Social Gospel**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Social_Gospel) preached by many people in the 1880s and said that due to the social environment poor people sometimes could not help their situation. This caused some churches to get involved in helping the poor, but some disagreed and didn't think that they should be helped because it was their fault.

## [**Horatio Alger**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Horatio_Alger) a popular writer of the Post-Civil War time period. Alger was a Puritan New Englander who wrote more than a hundred volumes of juvenile fiction during his career; the famous "rags to riches" theme.

## [**Mark Twain**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Mark_Twain) He was America's most popular author, but also renowned platform lecturer. He lived from 1835 to 1910. Used "romantic" type literature with comedy to entertain his audiences. In 1873 along with the help of Charles Dudley Warner he wrote The Gilded Age. This is why the time period is called the "Gilded Age". The greatest contribution he made to American literature was the way he captured the frontier realism and humor through the dialect his characters use.

## [**Carrie Chapman Catt**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Carrie_Chapman_Catt) She was a leader of the women's suffrage movement. She was not successful in accomplishing her goal, but she did spark a movement that would eventually lead to women's right to vote.

## [**Mary Baker Eddy**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Mary_Baker_Eddy) She founded the Church of Christ (Christian Science) in 1879. Preached that the true practice of Christianity heals sickness. (No need for a doctor, if have enough faith can heal self). Wrote a widely purchased book, "Science and Health with a key to the Scriptures".

## [**Charles Darwin**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Charles_Darwin) An English Naturalists who wrote the Origin of the Species in 1859. His theory stated that in nature the strongest of a species survive, the weaker animals died out leaving only the stronger of the species. Through this process of natural selection the entire species improved.

## [**Booker T. Washington**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Booker_T_Washington) An ex-slave who saved his money to buy himself an education. He believed that blacks must first gain economic equality before they gain social equality. He was President of the Tuskegee Institute and he was a part of the Atlanta Compromise. Washington believed that blacks should be taught useful skills so that whites would see them as useful.

## [**William James**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/William_James) a philosopher on Harvard faculty, wrote Principles of Psychology, The Will of to Believe, Varieties of Religious Experience, and Pragmatism; 1842-1910: Helped to express philosophy of the nation.

## [**Henry George**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Henry_George) He was a journalist-author and an original thinker. he saw poverty at its worst in India and wrote the classic Progress and Poverty. this book in 1879 broke into the best-seller lists. he believed that the pressure of a growing population with a fixed supply of land pushed up property values.

## [**Florence Kelley**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Florence_Kelley) A lifelong battler for the welfare of women, children, blacks, and consumers. Served as a general secretary of the National Consumers League. Led the women of Hull House into a successful lobby in 1893 for an Illinois antisweatshop law that protected women workers and prohibited child labor. A leader in women's activism and social reform.

**Chapter #25: Guided Reading Questions**

**The Urban Frontier**

Know: Louis Sullivan, Walking Cities, Department Stores, Tenements

**1. What factors led to the growth of cities in the second half of the 1800's?**

**The New Immigration**

**2. How were the new immigrants different from the old immigrants?**

**Southern Europe Uprooted**

**3. Why did the new immigrants come to America in such large numbers?**

**Reactions to the New Immigration**

Know: Political Bosses, Social Gospel, Jane Addams, Hull House, Settlement houses, Lillian Wald, Florence Kelley

**4. How did political bosses help immigrants?**

**Narrowing the Welcome Mat**

Know: Nativists, Anglo-Saxon, American Protective Association, Statue of Liberty

**5. In 1886, what was ironic about the words inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty**?

**Churches Confront the Urban Challenge**

Know: Dwight Lyman Moody, Cardinal Gibbons, Salvation Army, Mary Baker Eddy, YMCA

**6 What role did religion play in helping the urban poor?**

**Darwin Disrupts the Churches**

Know: Charles Darwin, Origin of the Species, Fundamentalists, Modernists, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll,

**7. What effect did the theory of evolution have on Christian churches?**

**The Lust for Learning**

Know: Normal Schools, Kindergarten, Chautauqua

**8. What advances took place in education in the years following the Civil War?**

**Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People**

Know: Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Accomodationist, George Washington Carver, W.E.B. Du Bois, NAACP

**9. Explain the differences in belief between Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois.**

**The Hallowed Halls of Ivy**

Know: Vassar, Howard, Morrill Act, Land Grant Colleges, Hatch Act

**10. What factors allowed the number of college students to dramatically increase?**

**The March of the Mind**

Know: William James

**11. Describe some of the intellectual achievements of the late 1800’s.**

**The Appeal of the Press**

Know: Joseph Pulitzer, William Randolph Hearst, Yellow Journalism

**12. How did the ability to produce newspapers inexpensively change their content?**

**Apostles of Reform**

Know: Edwin L. Godkin, Henry George, Edward Bellamy

**13. How did writers in the 1870's and 1880's try to address the problems of their time?**

**Postwar Writing**

Know: Dime novels, Horatio Alger, Walt Whitman, Emily Dickinson

**14. Did the trends in writing after the Civil War make it a good period for literature? Explain.**

**Literary Landmarks**

Know: Kate Chopin, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, William Dean Howells, Stephen Crane, Henry James, Jack London, Frank Norris, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Charles W. Chestnut, Theodore Dreiser.

**15. What did many writers in the late 1800's have in common?**

**The New Morality**

Know: Victoria Woodhull, Anthony Comstock

**16. What evidence demonstrated a battle raging over sexual morality?**

**Families and Women in the City**

Know: Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, National Women Suffrage Association, Ida B. Wells

**17. What changes were occurring in the women's rights movement?**

**Prohibition of Alcohol and Social Progress**

Know: Women's Christian Temperance Union, Carrie Nation, Anti-Saloon League, 18th Amendment, Clara Barton

**18. What social causes were women (and many men) involved in the late 1800's?**

**Artistic Triumphs**

Know: James Whistler, John Singer Sargent, Mary Cassatt, George Inness, Thomas Eakins, Winslow Homer, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Metropolitan Opera House, Henry H. Richardson, Columbian Exposition

**19. Why is this section titled "artistic triumphs?"**

**The Business of Amusement**

Know: Vaudeville, P.T. Barnum, Buffalo Bill Cody, Annie Oakley, James Naismith

**20. What forms of recreation became popular from 1870 to 1900?**