Unit 3 – The Industrial Revolution

Industrialization

* The U.S. is successful / leading country because

1. Wealth of natural resources (oil “Black Gold”, steel, gold)
2. Government support for big business (monopoly)
   * Laissez Faire: Government has its “Hands-off” the market; uninvolved
   * Social Darwinism: If your idea / business is strong, you will succeed and if your idea / business is weak, you will fail. The government **should not** help you out
3. Growing urban population
   * Urban = cities
   * Factories, industries

* Inventions:
  + Henry Ford’s Model T (Car)
  + Thomas Edison’s Light bulb that he **patented**
  + Thomas Edison and electricity
    - Businesses can work *anywhere* at *anytime*. They can work *whenever, wherever*.
    - Businesses no longer need sun for light, no longer need water for power
  + Elevators -> Skyscraper (America’s contribution to Architecture)
  + Bicycles – gave women independence
  + Brooklyn Bridge (largest man-made, weight-baring structure aside from the pyramids)
* Transcontinental Railroad connects east to west
  + New Life / Jobs: immigrants, women, and African Americans
* Railroad Time – created 24 time zones (1 for each hour in the day)
* George Pullman – Pullman’s Palace Car Company
  + Sleeper cars
  + Doctors, houses, entertainment (i.e. basketball), stores
  + Purpose: to have organization / control
* Interstate Commerce Act: regulated rates in the railroads
* Credit Mobilier Scandal
  + Charged the railroad company way too much for construction, but *Congress* did not care because they had stocks.
  + When exposed: left a bad taste in the public’s mouth for politicians

Big Business:

* Horizontal Integration: merge competing companies; buy-out at one level (i.e. Best Buy, Apple, Publix, Walmart)
* Vertical Integration: Buys out supplies to control materials (Citgo)
  + - * Mine the oil
      * Refine it / make gas
      * They sell the gas
* Big industries and corrupt businesses cause people to form UNIONS
  + Main goal of unions: to improve the quality of life in the work places (seek rights for their workers)
* Critics of these industrialists call them *robber barons* and supporters call them tycoons, captains of industry, moguls
  + J.P Morgan – Horizontal, formed trusts, bought out steel companies
  + John D. Rockefeller – Horizontal – created trusts that controlled 90% of oil refineries
  + Andrew Carnegie – vertical integration – acquired companies that provided the equipment and services
* Sherman Anti-trust Act – marked the first time the federal government regulate industry

Immigration:

* Push Factor: *pushes* you out of your country, makes you leave
  + Famine, political discourse, wars, religious persecution
* Pull Factors: things that *pull* you into America, bring you here
  + “The American Dream”, promise of a better life, jobs, land, “freedom”
* European immigrants entered through Ellis Island on the East coast
* Asian immigrants entered through Angel island on the West coast
  + Travel on a boat that had lice-infested bunks / diseases
  + Arrive: medical exam
  + Background check / federal investigation
  + Have to have $25
* Immigrants faced many problems in the U.S.
  + Find a job
  + Learn English
  + Nativist

Gilded Age:

* Boss Tweed – biggest abuser of the political machine
* *Reformers* – make change, improve country vs. *stalwarts* – people who want things to stay the same
* President Garfield (Reformer) and VP Chester Arthur (Stalwarts)
  + Garfield is assassinated by a Stalwart
  + Arthur become President and switches passed the Pendleton Civil Service Act
* Businesses (mostly supported by the Republican Party) protect domestic goods vs. democrats who want to keep prices low

Progressivism:

* Prohibition Era: banning of alcohol; 18th amendment
  + Presented an opportunity for women to partake in public activities
  + WCTU
* Booker T. Washington – believed that racism would end once blacks acquired useful labor skills and provided contribution to the economy
  + Born a slave
  + First African America to be invited to the white house (Teddy Roosevelt)
* W.E.B. Du Bois believed that racism would end if young African Americans achieved an education
  + First African American to go to Harvard
  + Niagra Movement – secret society for young African Americans

Discrimination

* Jim Crow Laws – legal discrimination
* Violate the 15th Amendment (right to vote regardless of race)
  + Poll tax – pay to vote
  + Literacy test – read and write to vote
  + Grandfather clause – if your grandfather voted, you can vote
* Violate the 14th Amendment (granted citizenship to all born and naturalized in the U.S.)
  + Plessy v. Ferguson “separate but equal”
  + Water fountains, bathrooms, restaurants, bus, train
* Informal segregation / discrimination = “Racial etiquette”
  + Forced second-class status
  + Walk on sidewalk, “ma’am sir”, shaking hands, removing hats
  + Punishment was lynching

Teddy, Taft, and Wilson

* Teddy is all about a “square deal” is fair / equal for all sides
  + Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, Elkins Act, Hepburn Act, National Parks, Invited the first African American to the white house
* Taft follows Teddy, WITH TEDDY’S SUPPORT, and basically ruins all his success
  + removes the acres of land, fires people
* Teddy created the bull-moose party because Taft had the republican ticket
  + Republicans are torn between the two, so Wilson wins with the Democratic party
* Wilson endorses “New Freed”
  + Passes the 19th Amendment