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