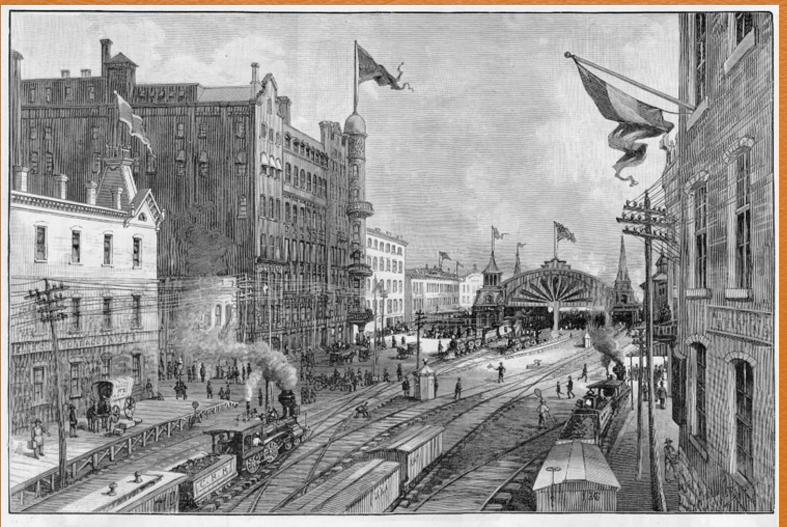
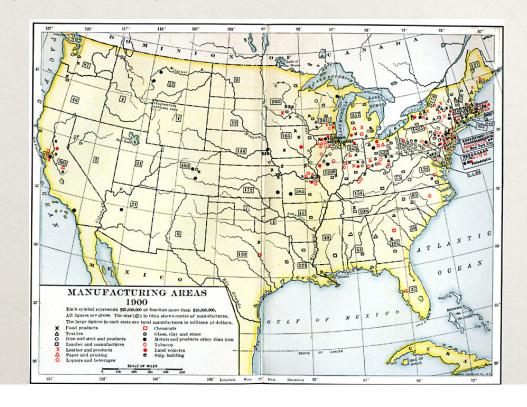
Industrialization and Urbanization



ATLANTA, GEORGIA-THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE-Draws or Bousce Bradery.-[See Assocs "Tow Incomme Sorm," Page 111.]

1. Rapid Expansion

- * Post-Civil War 1870's 1890's
- * Most heavy in the Northeast
- * Major cities: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, etc.



2. Geography and Industry in the US

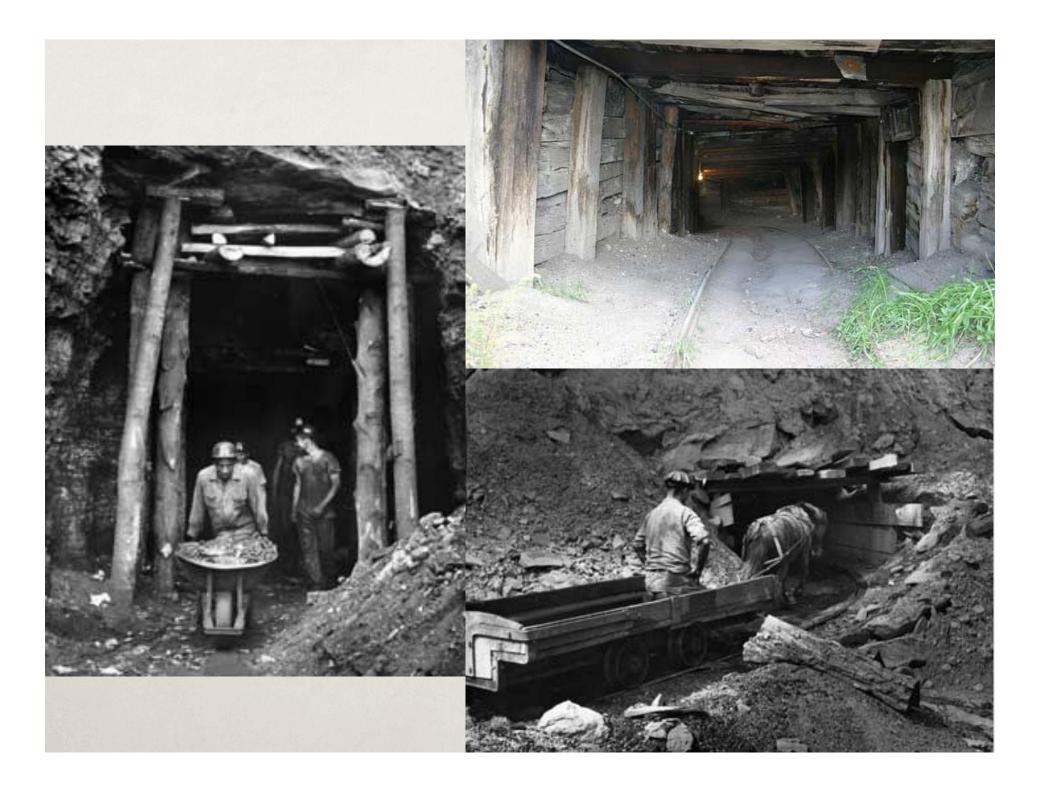
- * Geographic advantages:
 - * natural resources -- mineral deposits



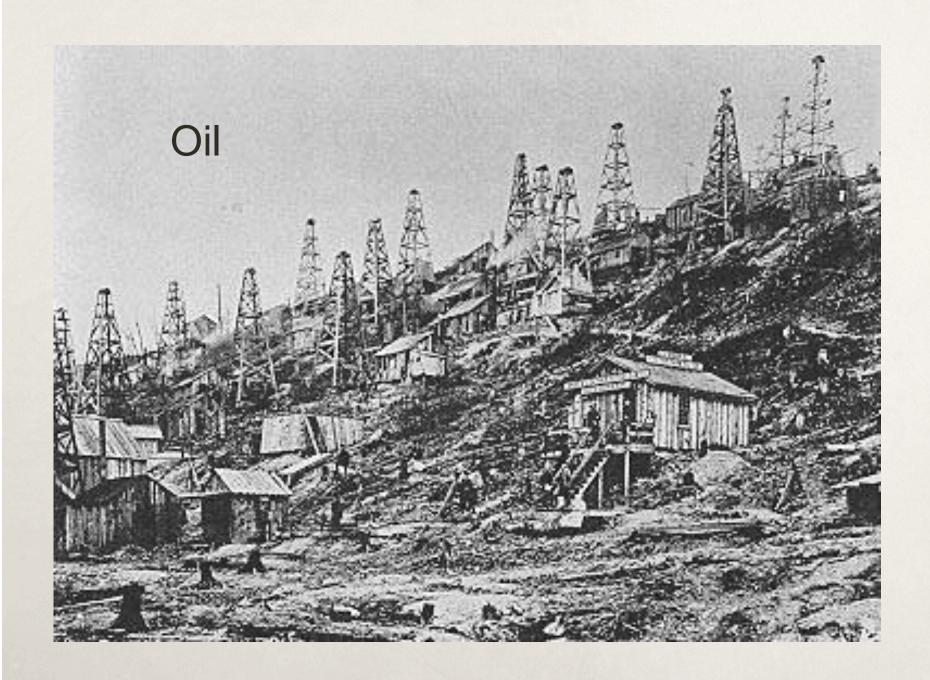




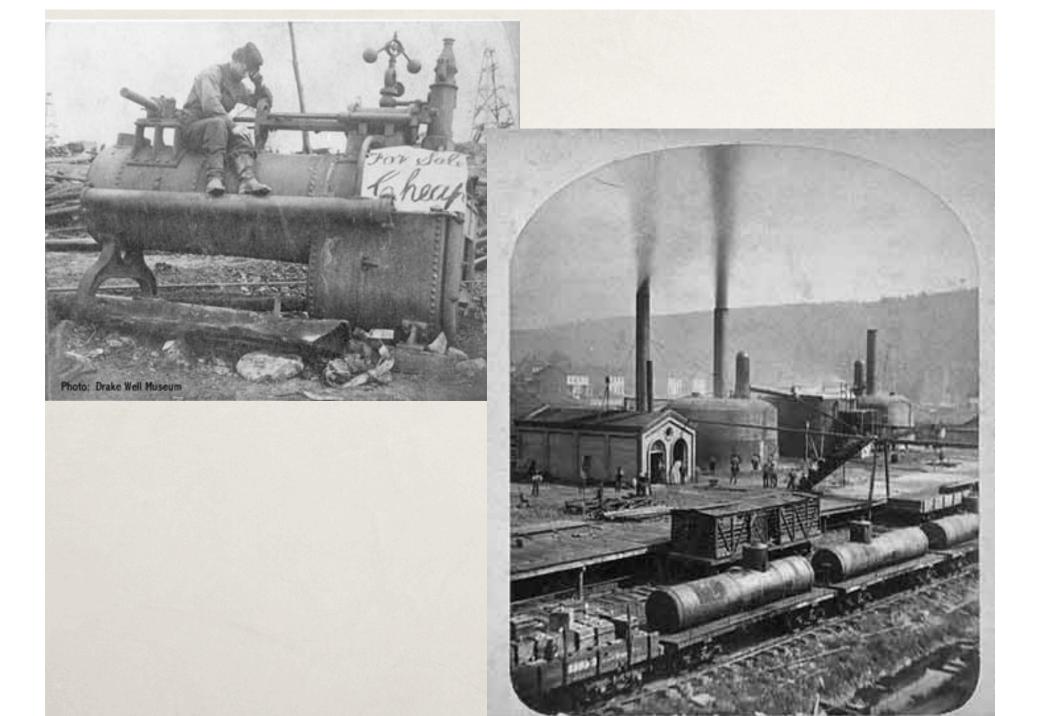












2. Geography and Industry in the US

* good terrain for farming





* Ranching – land for grazing





* Rivers – vast network for power and transportation

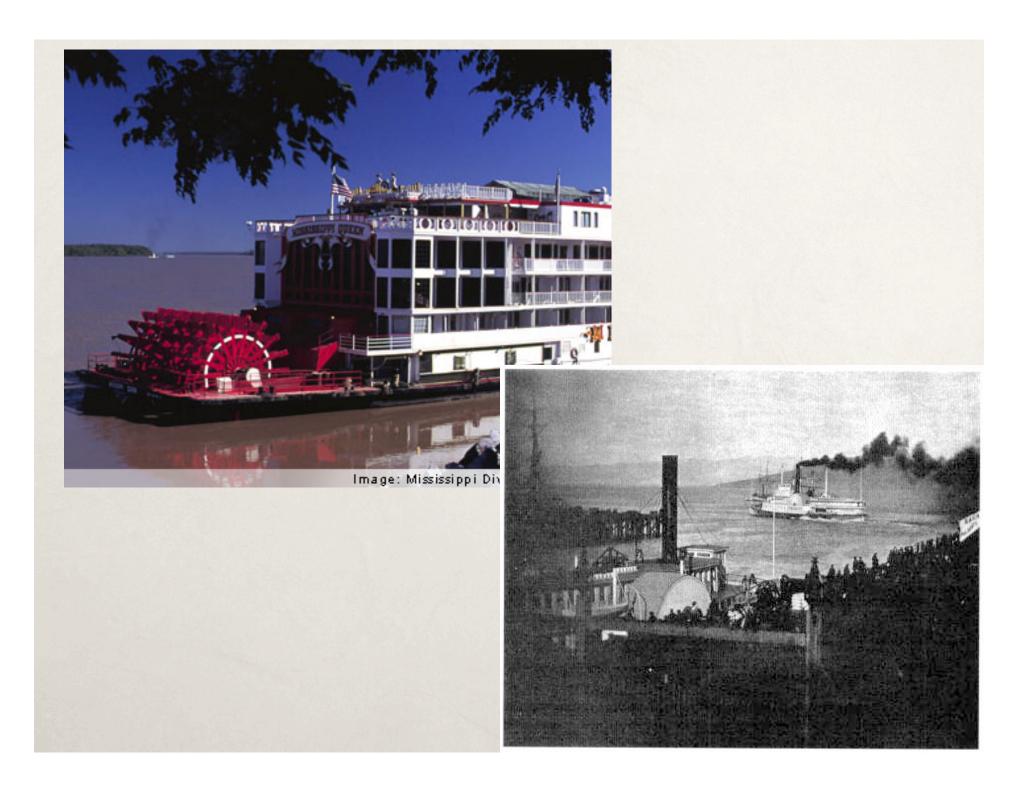


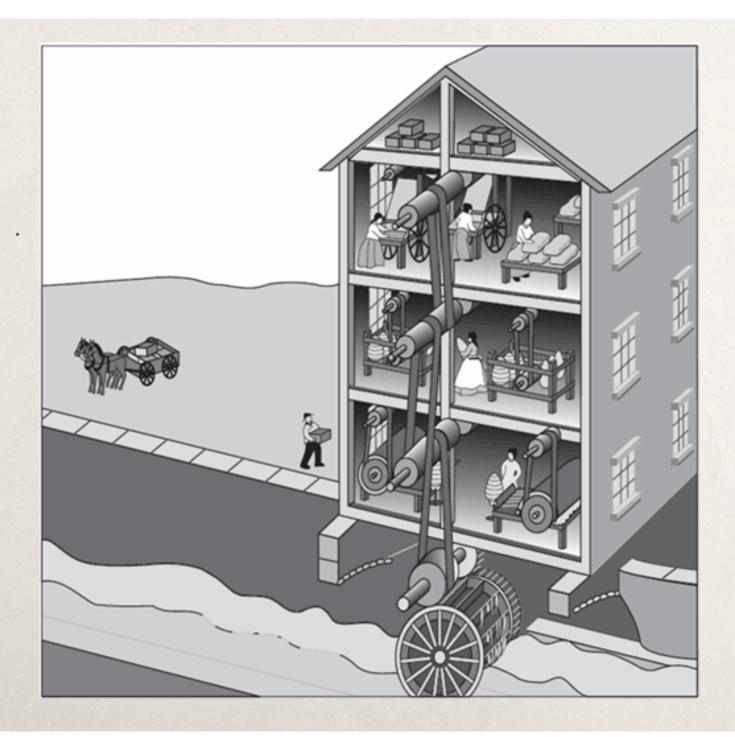








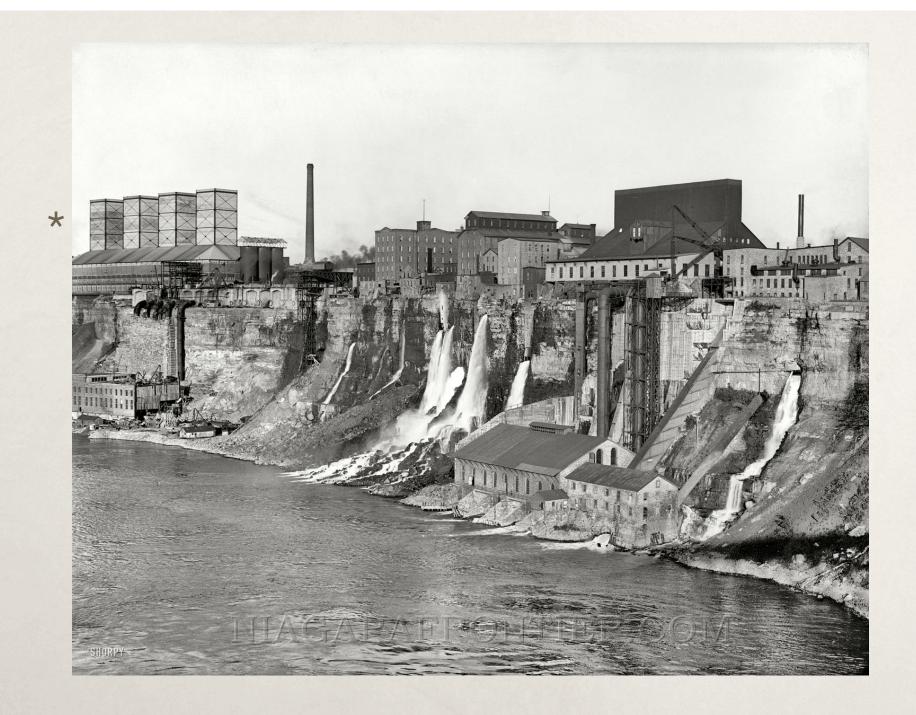




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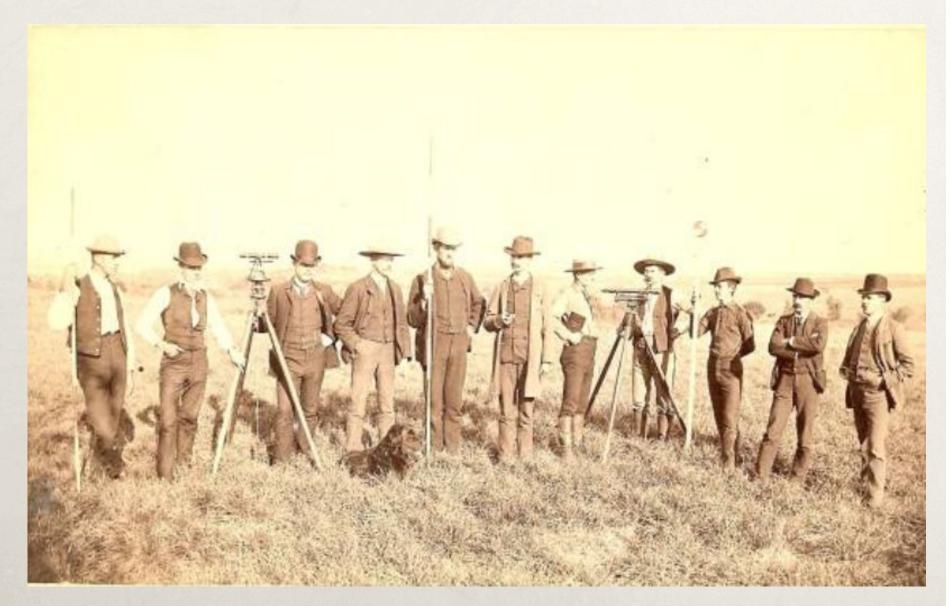


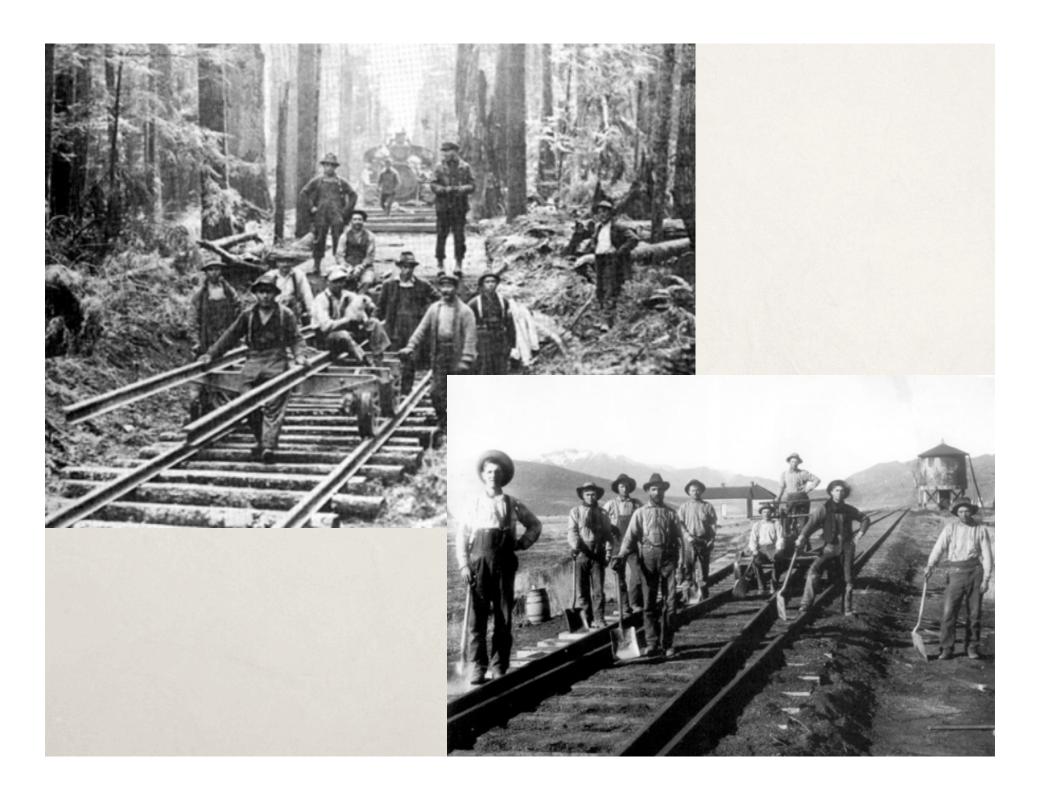
3. Areas of expansion and impact

* Railroads – throughout northeast



* Surveyors - sent to plan westward expansion

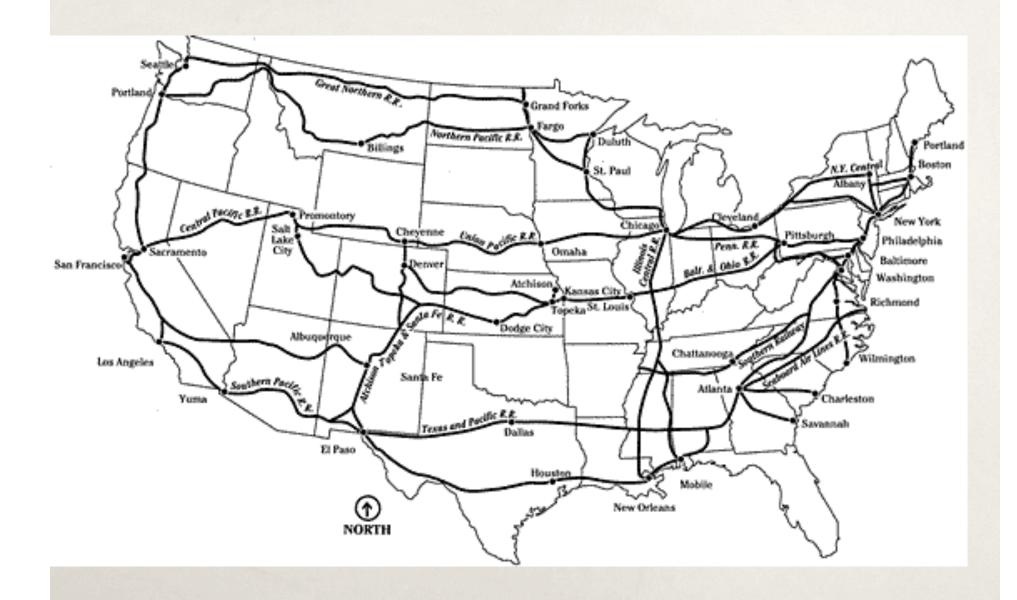


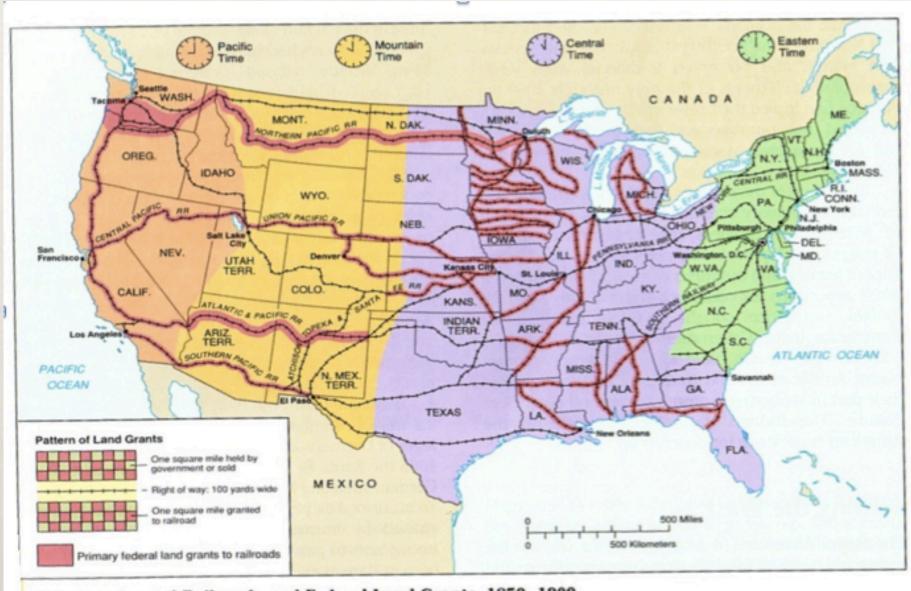


* Transcontinental railroad – east coast to west coast (1869)









Transcontinental Railroads and Federal Land Grants, 1850-1900

3. Areas of expansion

- * Heavy industry industry that has large and heavy products, large and heavy equipment and facilities (machines, vehicles, tools, buildings, mills), or complex or numerous processes
- * Examples: steel, mining, railroads, drilling (oil), construction, shipbuilding





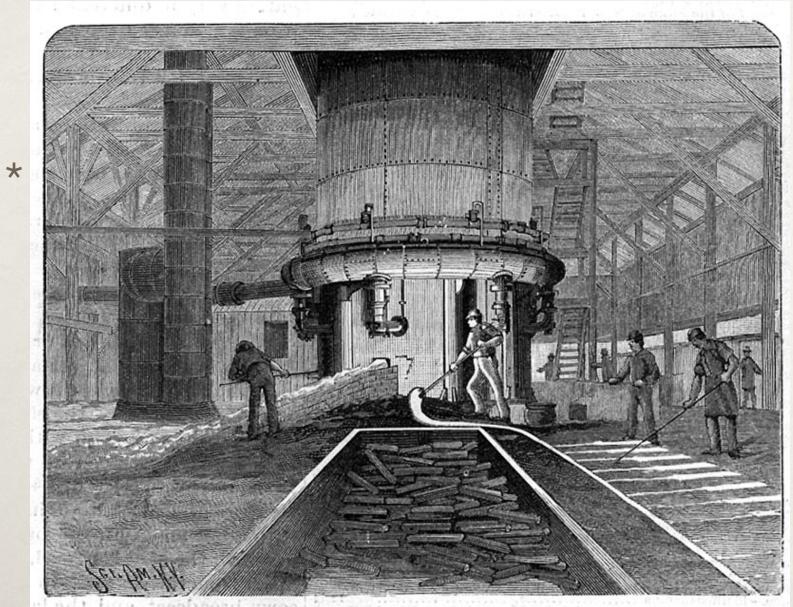


Fig. 4.-TALLAPOOSA BLAST FURNACE-MAKING A CAST,

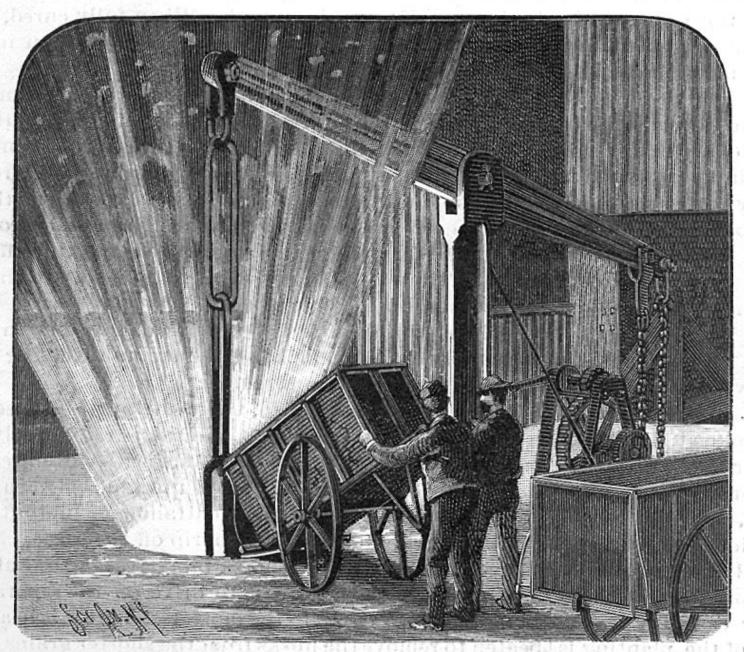


Fig. 3.-TALLAPOOSA BLAST FURNACE-CHARGING THE FURNACE.

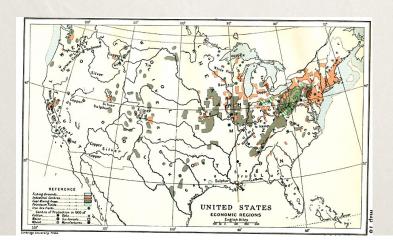


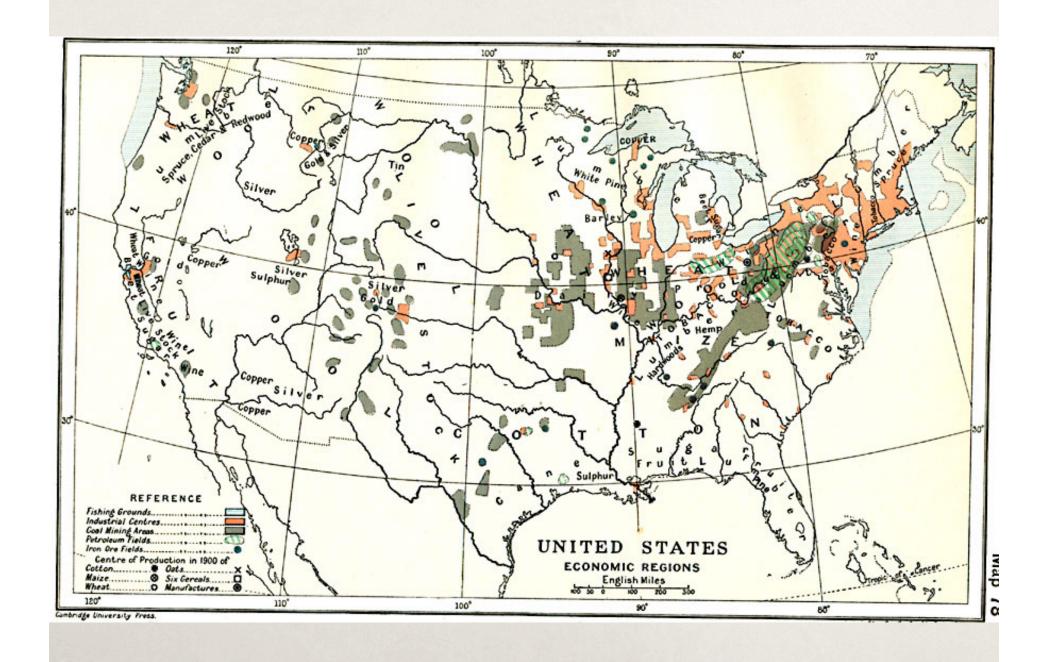






- * Positive effects:
- * US had a strong economy job opportunities
- * Jobs that paid cash wages
- * Higher standard of living than many other countries
- * US led the world by 1900 as producer





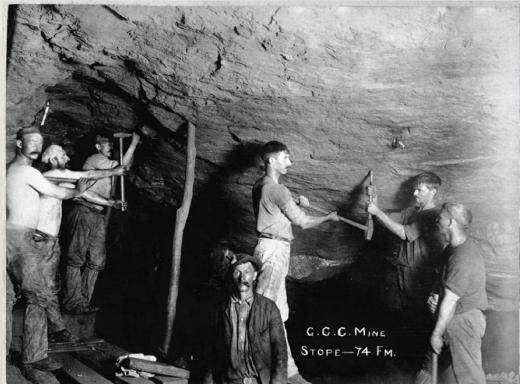
Negative effects:

* Pollution - air, water, land



Negative side:

Poor working and living conditions





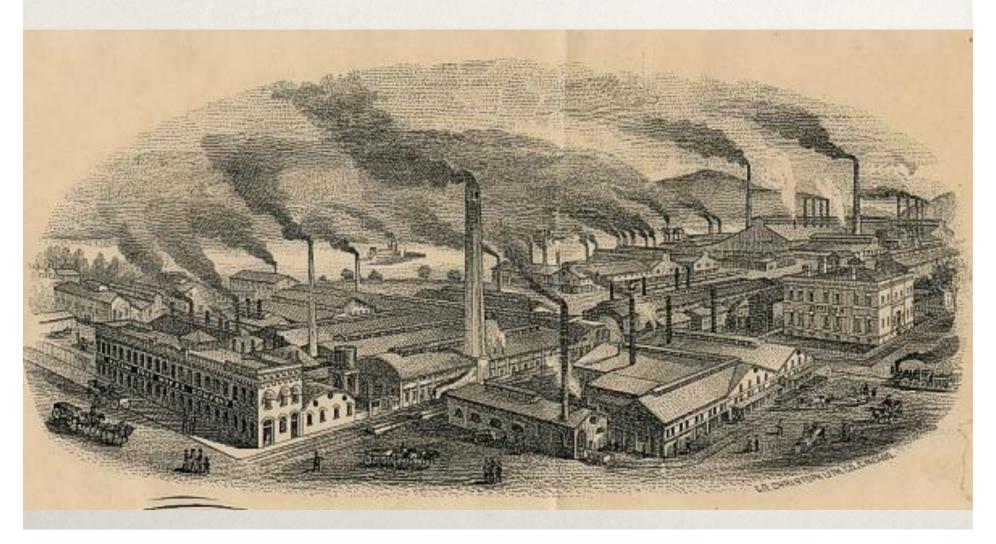
Negative side:

Monopolies – controlled wages and prices



4. Corporations

* Definition: Companies with investors and stock holders; authorized to act as one entity



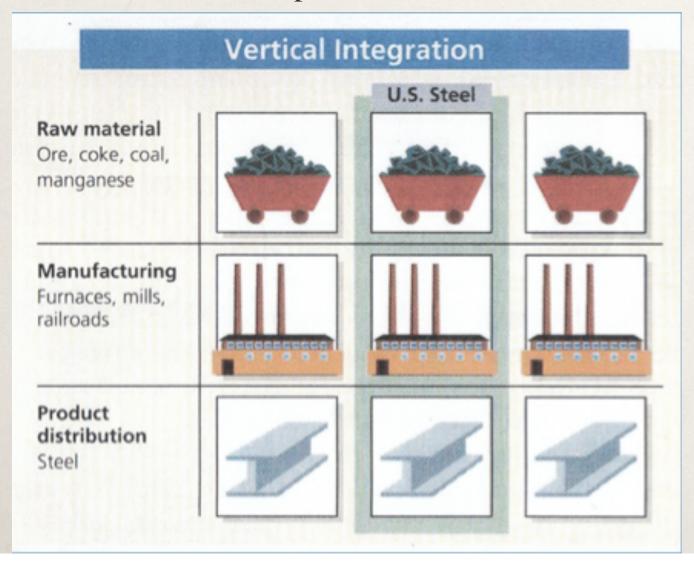
4. Corporations

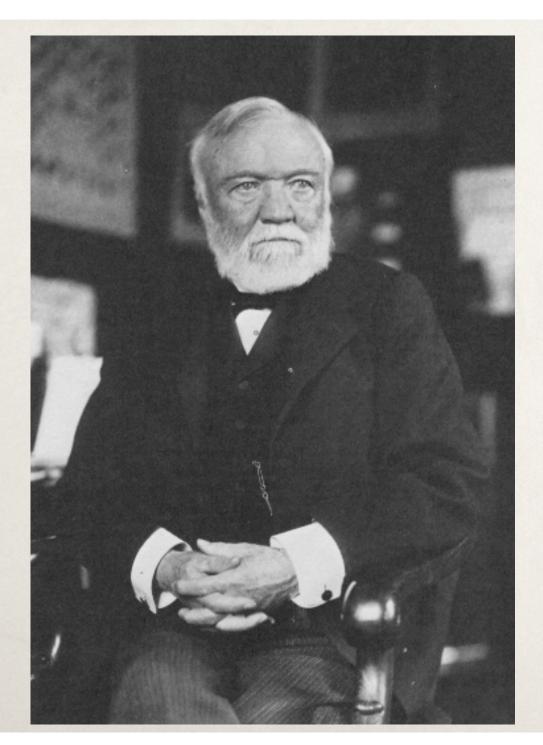
- * Monopolies total control of entire industries by single companies
- * Formed by:
 - * Taking over smaller competitors
 - * Buying them out
 - * Pushing them out
 - * Merging (trusts, cartels)



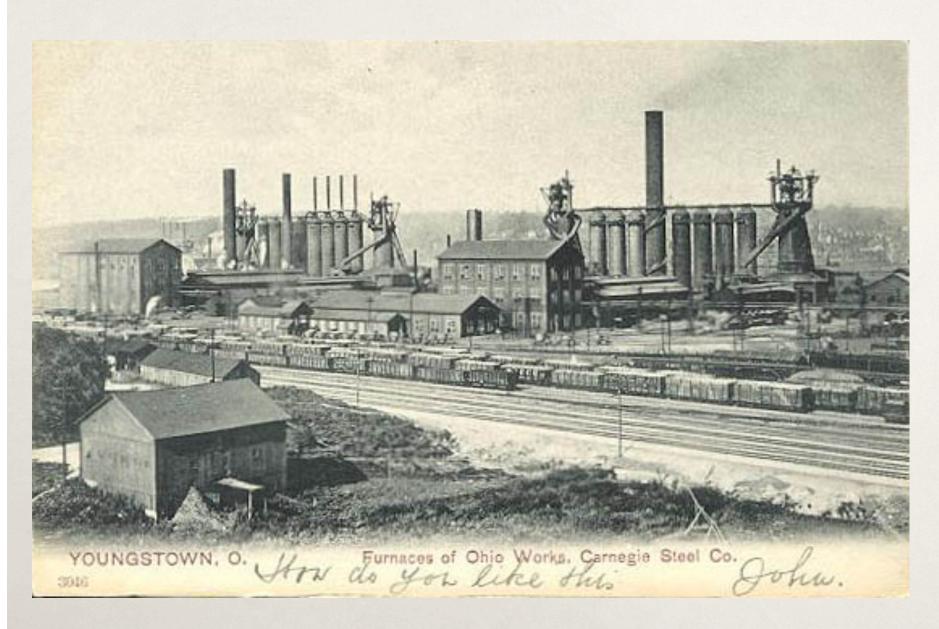
Vertical Integration (ex.: Carnegie -- US Steel)

Manage <u>all levels</u> of production so final product is cheaper to consumer; undercut competitors and drive them out



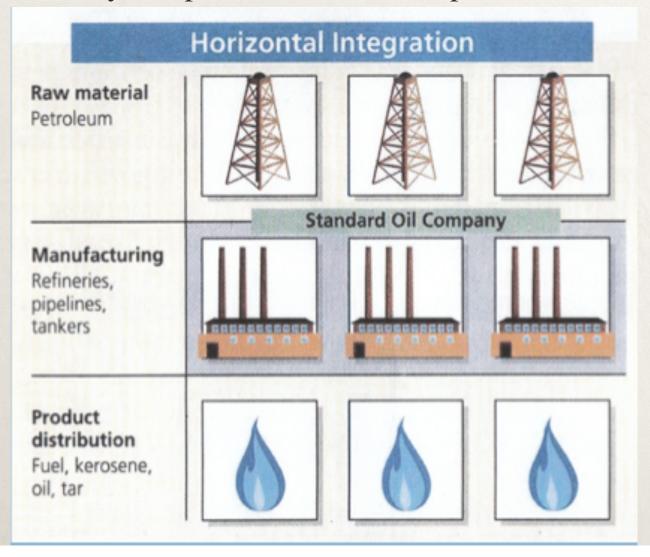


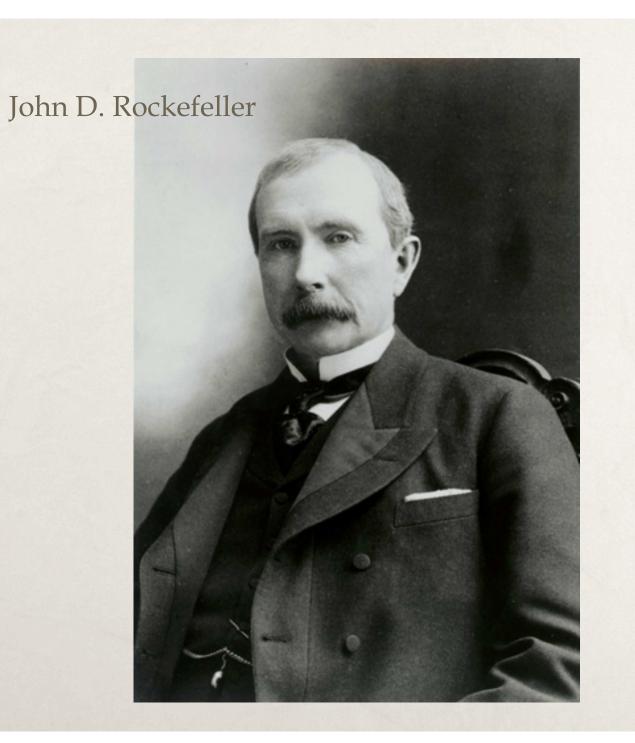
Andrew Carnegie

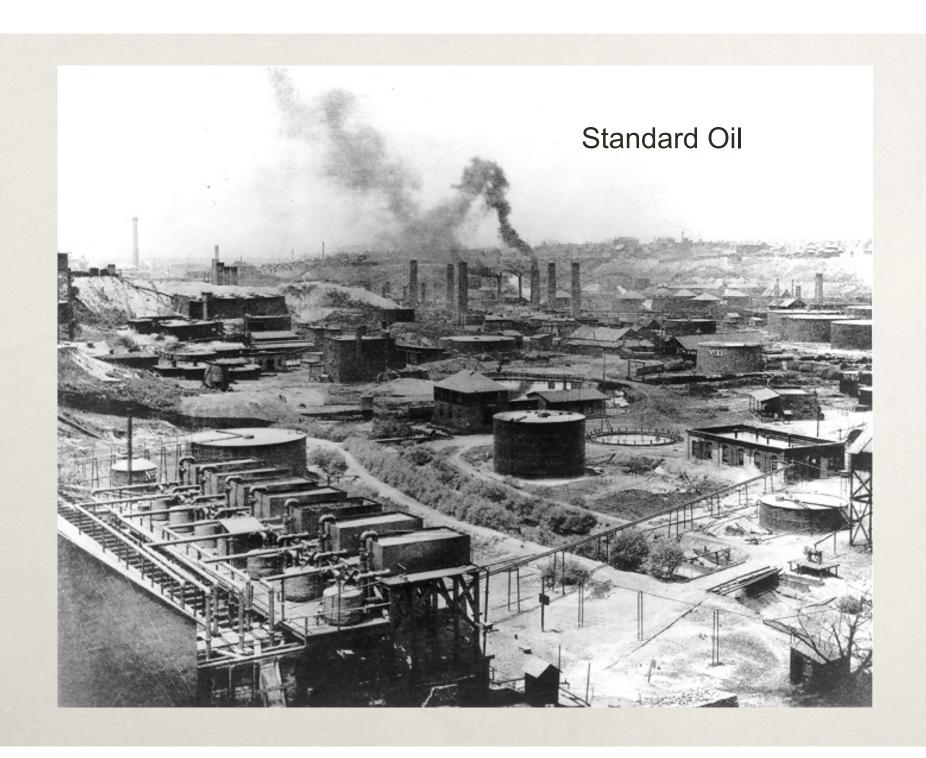


US Steel

Horizontal Integration (ex.: Rockefeller - Standard Oil) Control <u>all of one level of production</u> so there are no competitors and there is only one producer of the final product





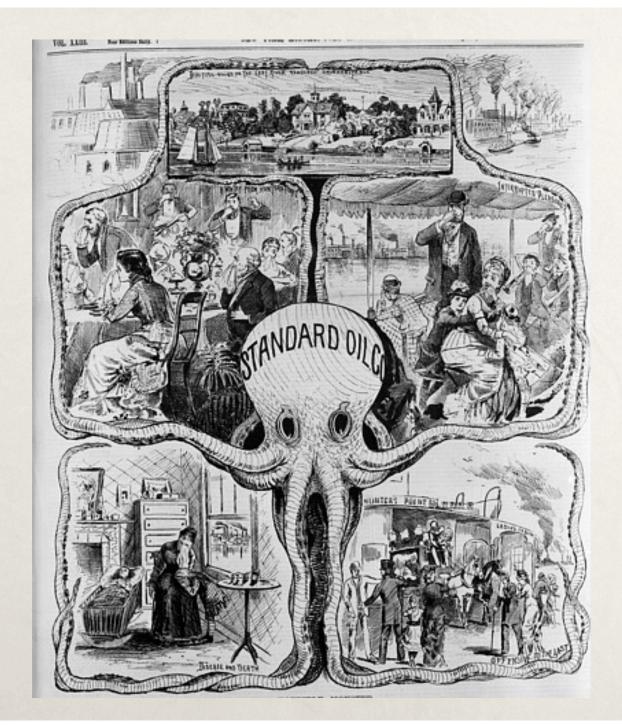




John D. Rockefeller, satirized in a 1901 Puck cartoon, is enthroned





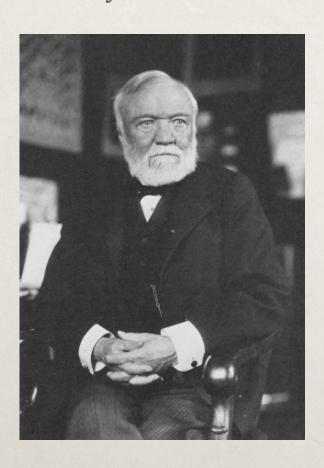


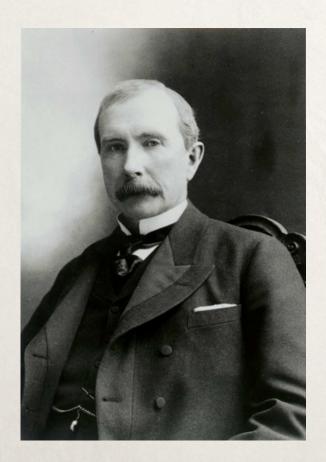


HOPELESSLY BOUND TO THE STAKE.

Purpose of Vertical and Horizontal Integration

* To build a monopoly by taking control of an entire industry



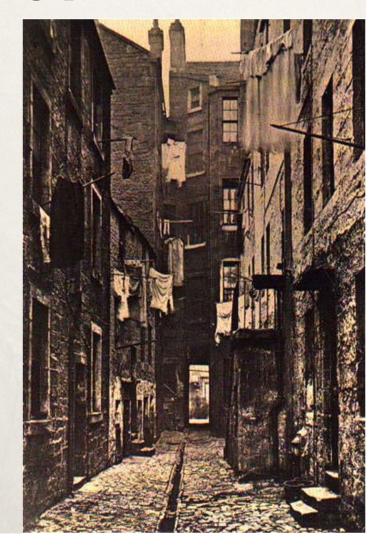


5. Urbanization patterns

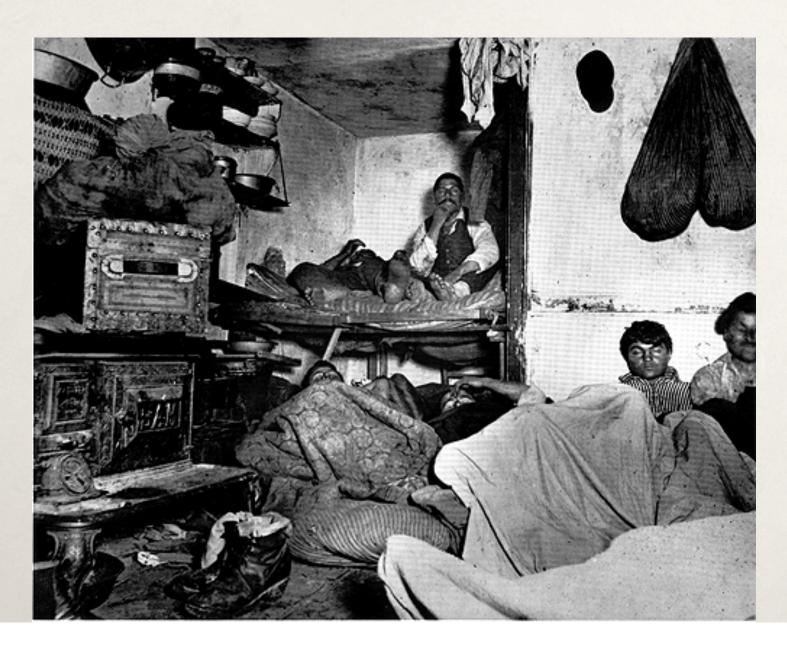
Jobs attracted workers from rural areas or immigrants

Cities had fast growth - overcrowding, poor sanitation





* Overcrowding -- "5 cents a spot"



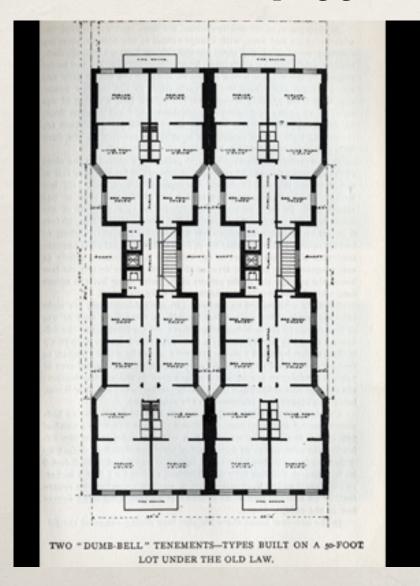


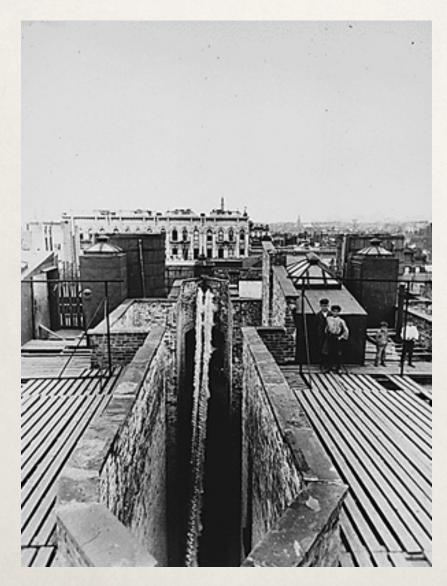


Ghettos (neighborhoods) of ethnic groups formed because of: affordability; cultural comfort; discrimination

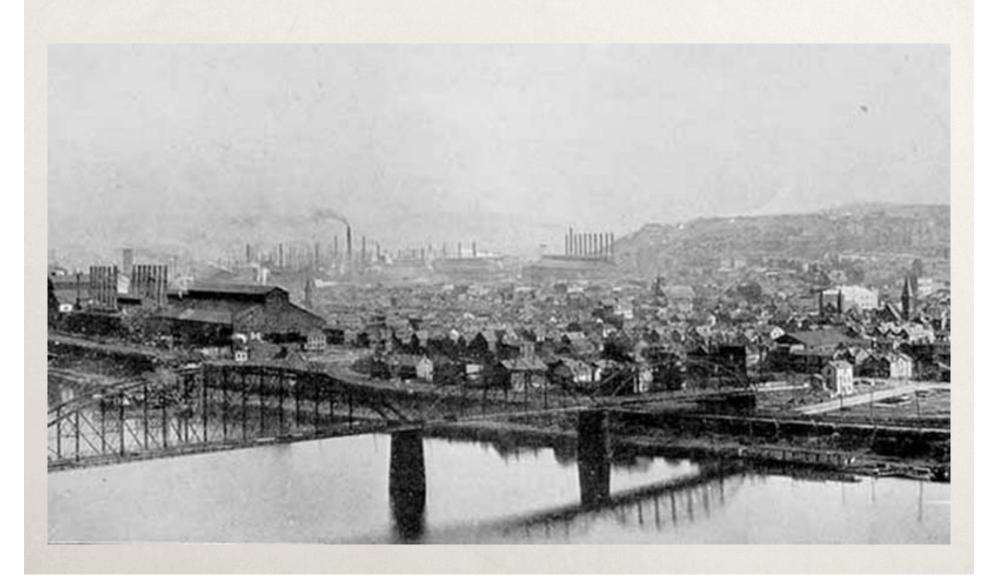


Dumbbell Tenements – built to improve tenement living; air shafts became dumping grounds





* Pollution – emissions from factory smokestacks created smoggy, unhealthy cities



6. Workers

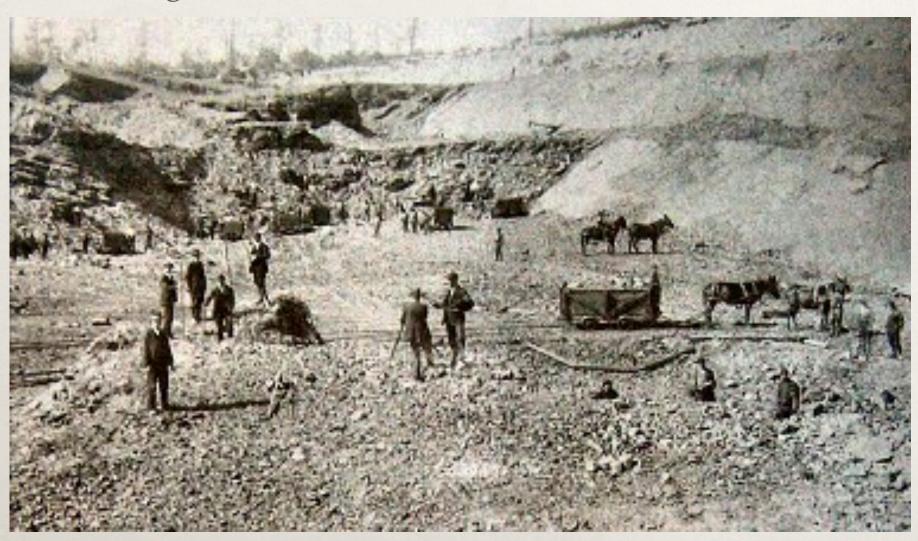
* Poor, usually uneducated; some rural, some

immigrants

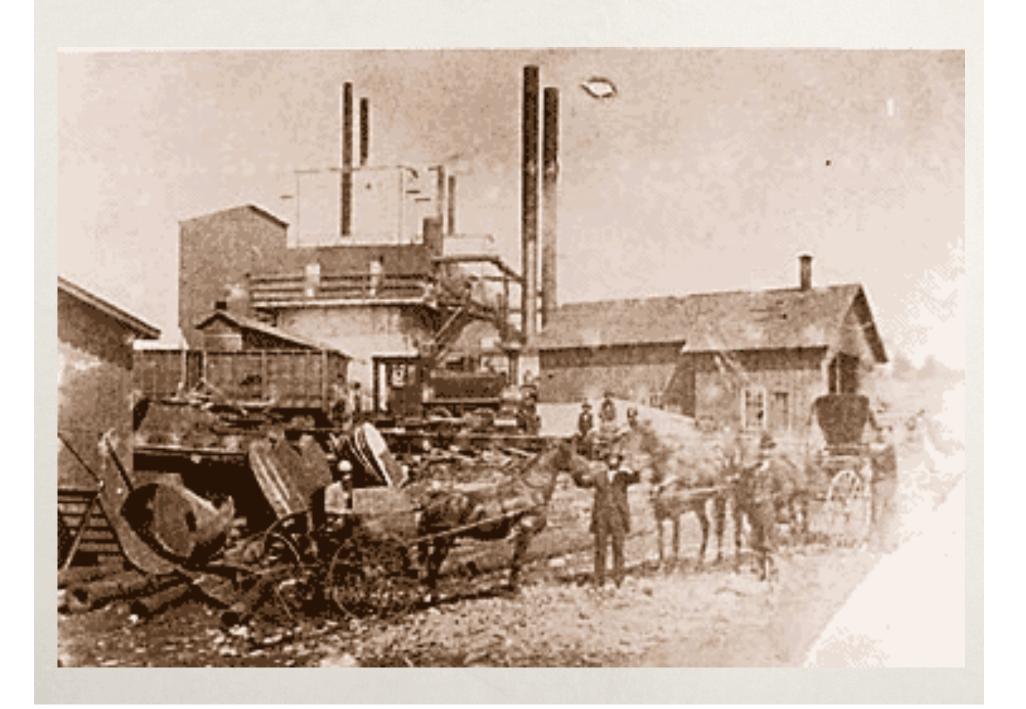




* Low wages, poor and dangerous working and living conditions







* Difficult, heavy physical labor



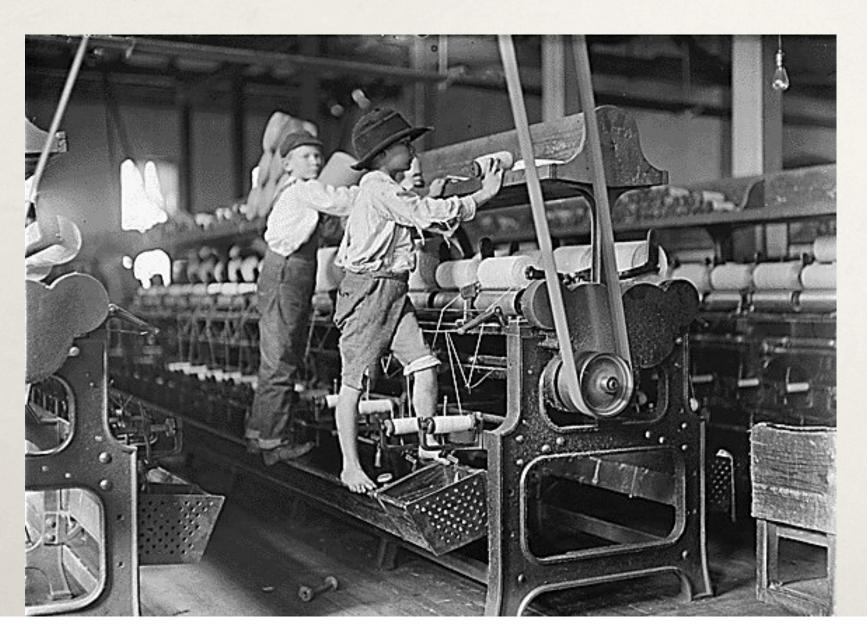




* Child labor – paid less, missed education, unhealthy



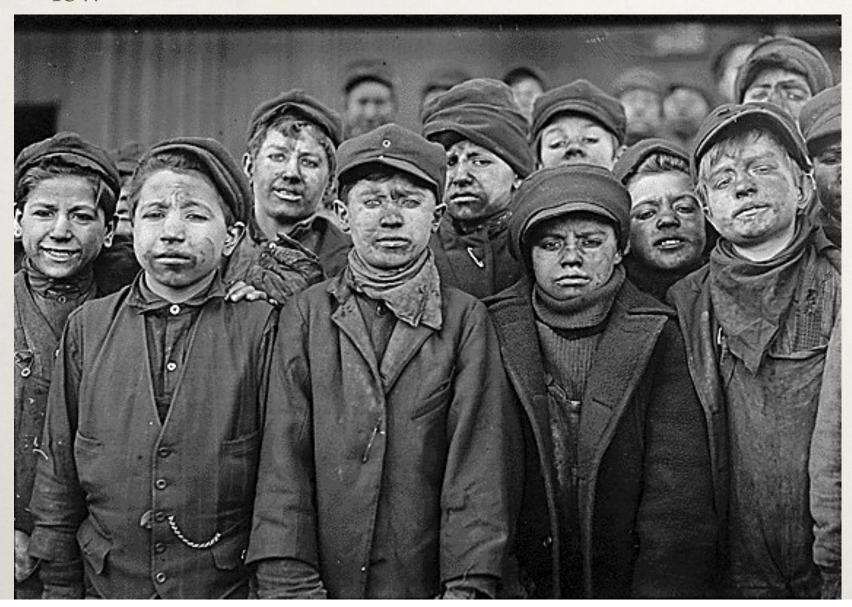
* Dangerous - kids were maimed and killed



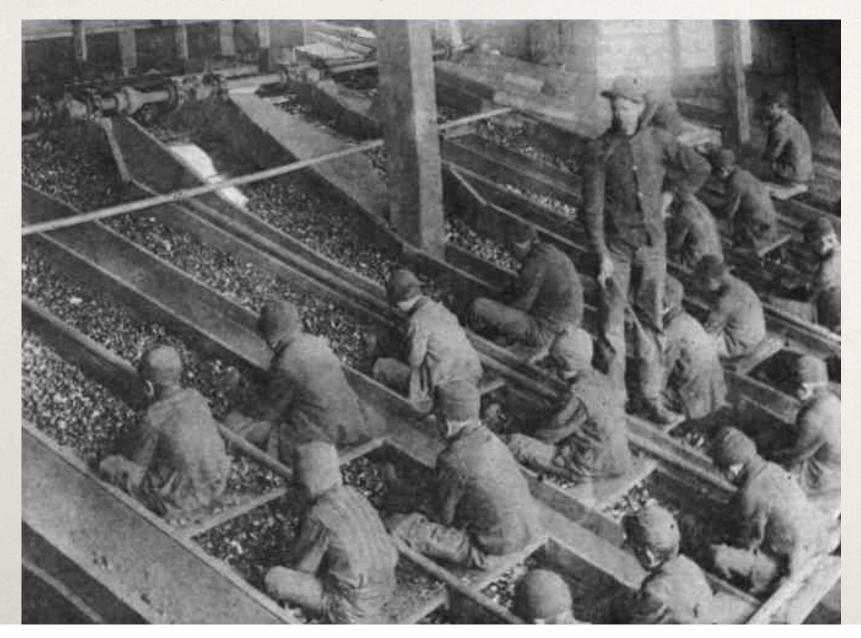
* Immigrants relied on child labor to support families



* Reformers and unions fought child labor; it kept wages low



* Unhealthy and dangerous for kids; no education





V20376-Boys Picking Slate in a Great Coal Breaker, Anthracite Mines, Pennsylvania.



Company Towns – built by company; seen as nice quarters...



* but high rent and high expenses



* Workers paid in "scrip" – only good in company store; trapped workers



7. Unions:

- * Organizations of workers to negotiate for better pay, shorter hours, safer conditions, workers' compensation
- * Unions of unions were formed



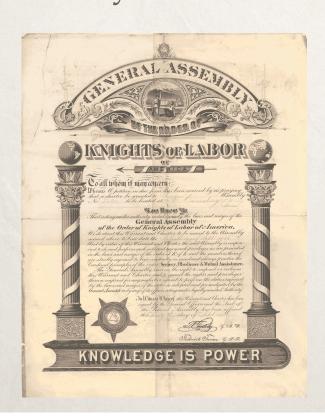
* Knights of Labor -- joined all workers, including women and blacks; pushed for 8-hour day

* Led by Terence Powderly

* Successful for a time; lost credibility after

Haymarket Riots





AFL (American Federation of Labor) (1886)

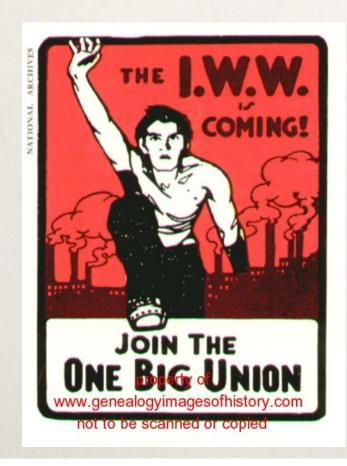
- * United white, male, skilled workers (craftsmen)
- * Led by Samuel Gompers
- * Very successful; used negotiation rather than strikes; later merged with CIO





- * IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) more radical, united all workers and pressed for the general strike and even sabotage as a job action
- * Nicknamed "Wobblies"





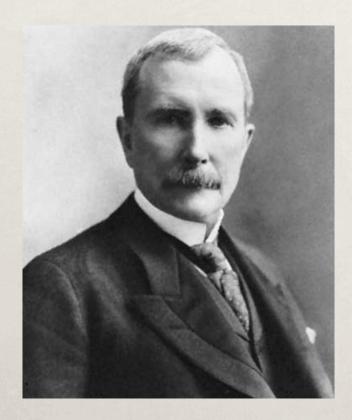
8. Government position on unions and strikes

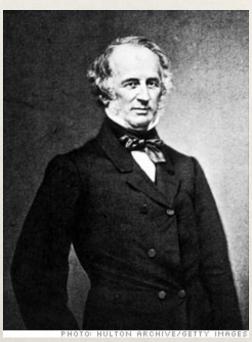
* Sided with big business - leaders were respected

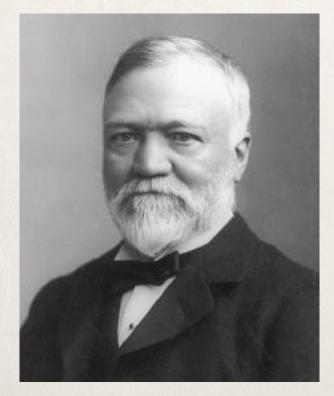


8. Government position on unions and strikes

- * business leaders seen as "morally upright"
- * Felt they had the right to run business as they chose (laissez faire)







* Government under influence of big business



- Strikers seen as "troublemakers" or radicals
- Bosses called in police, private agents ("Pinkertons"), and military
- Courts issued injunctions (orders to workers to stop strikes)

 Strikes usually failed; unions in general unsuccessful in 1800s

