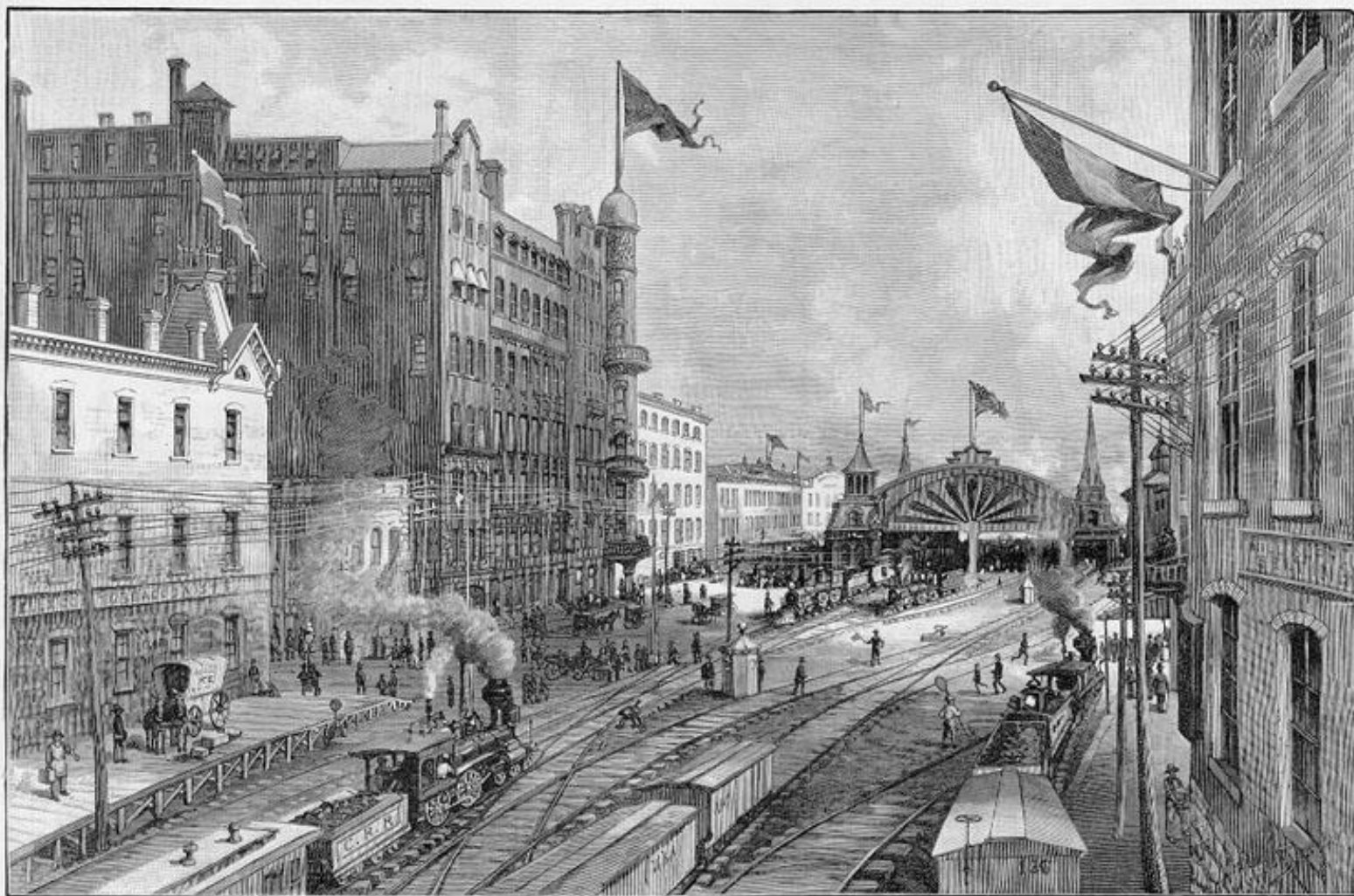


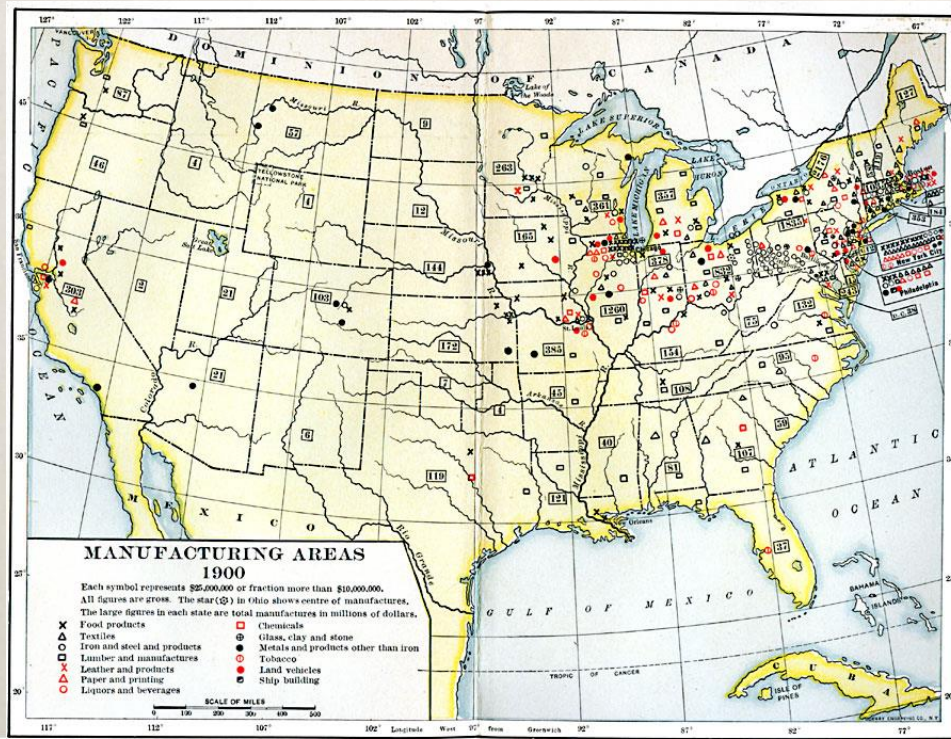
Industrialization and Urbanization



ATLANTA, GEORGIA—THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE.—DRAWN BY BOLANDER DELANEY.—[SEE ARTICLE "THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH," 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.

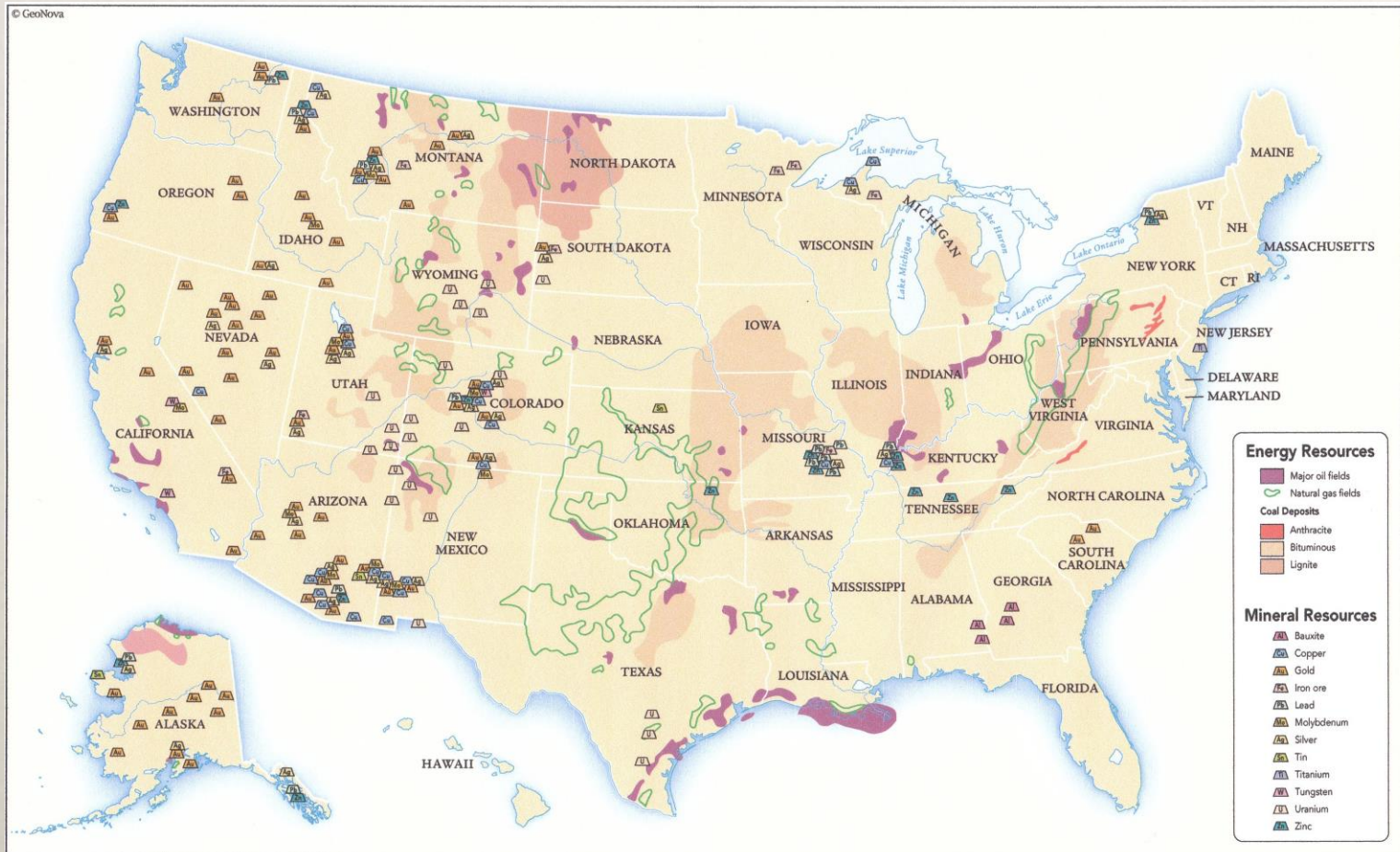


2. Geography and Industry in the US

★ Geographic advantages:

★ natural resources -- mineral deposits

★ Important resources for growth:



Coal







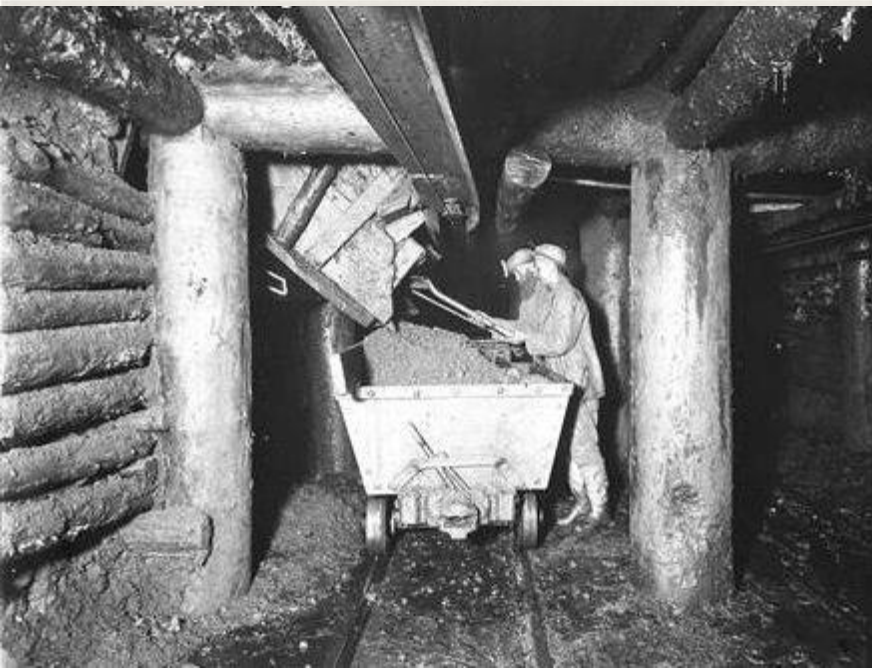






Iron





Oil

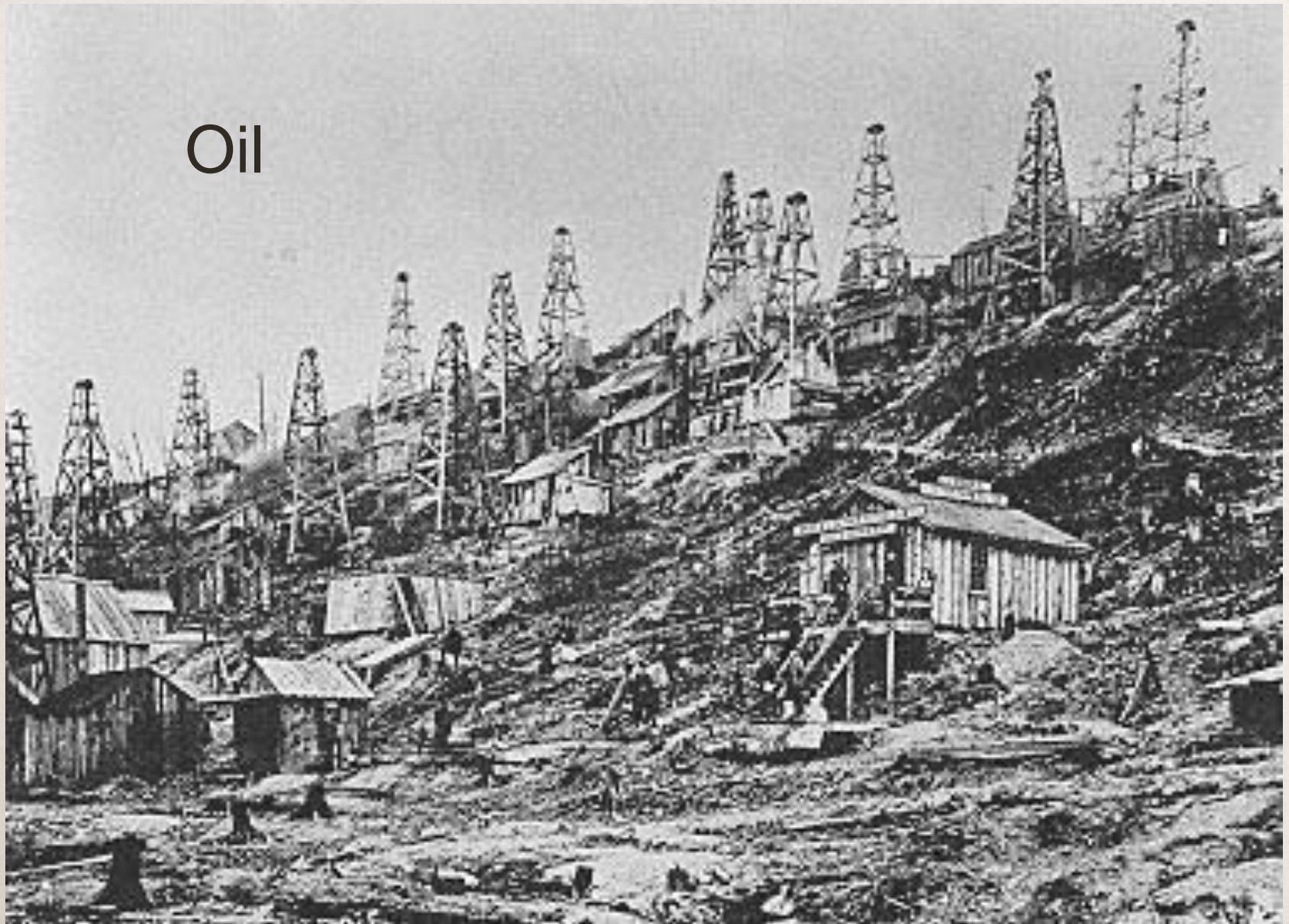






Photo: Drake Well Museum



✧ Vast forests provided lumber for construction





[Historical logging scene at Huron-Manistee National Forests, Michigan, 1900]

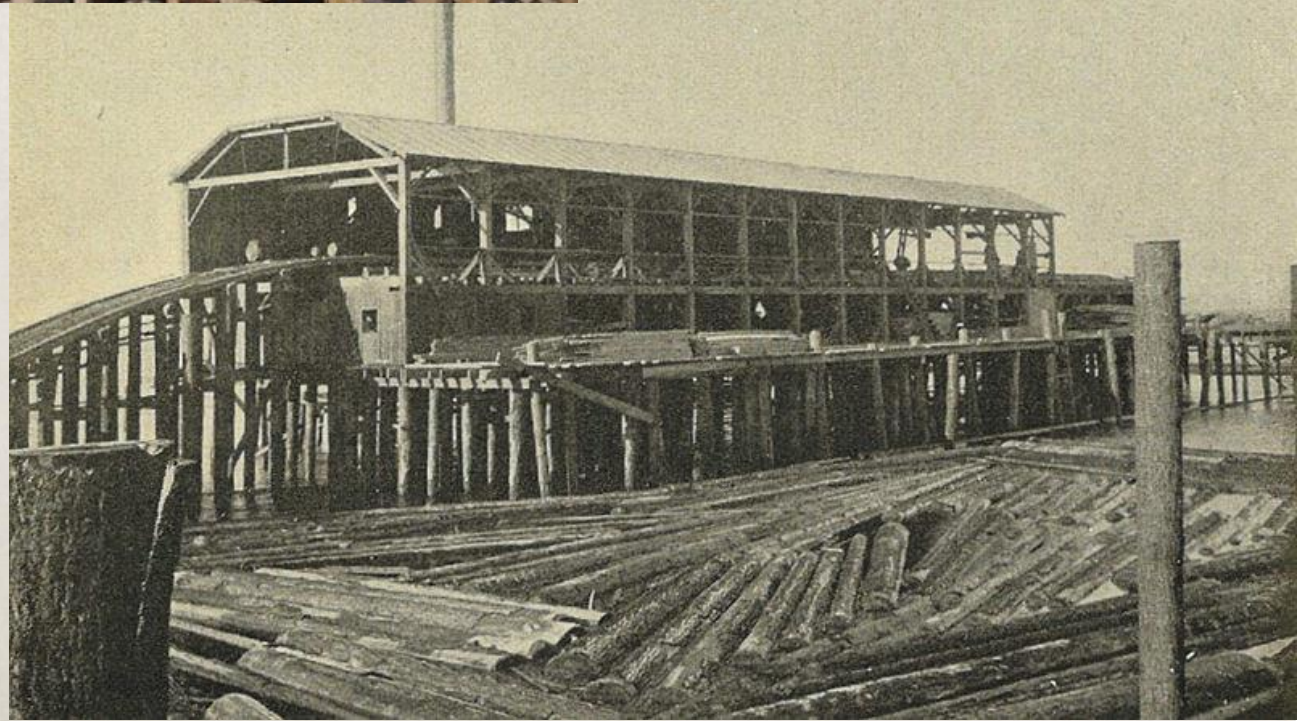


[Big wheels hauling logs, circa. 1900]



[Two loggers with springboards pounding wedges into tree, between 1900 and 1909]





Crossett Western Lumber Co., Wauna, Oregon



2. Geography and Industry in the US (cont.)

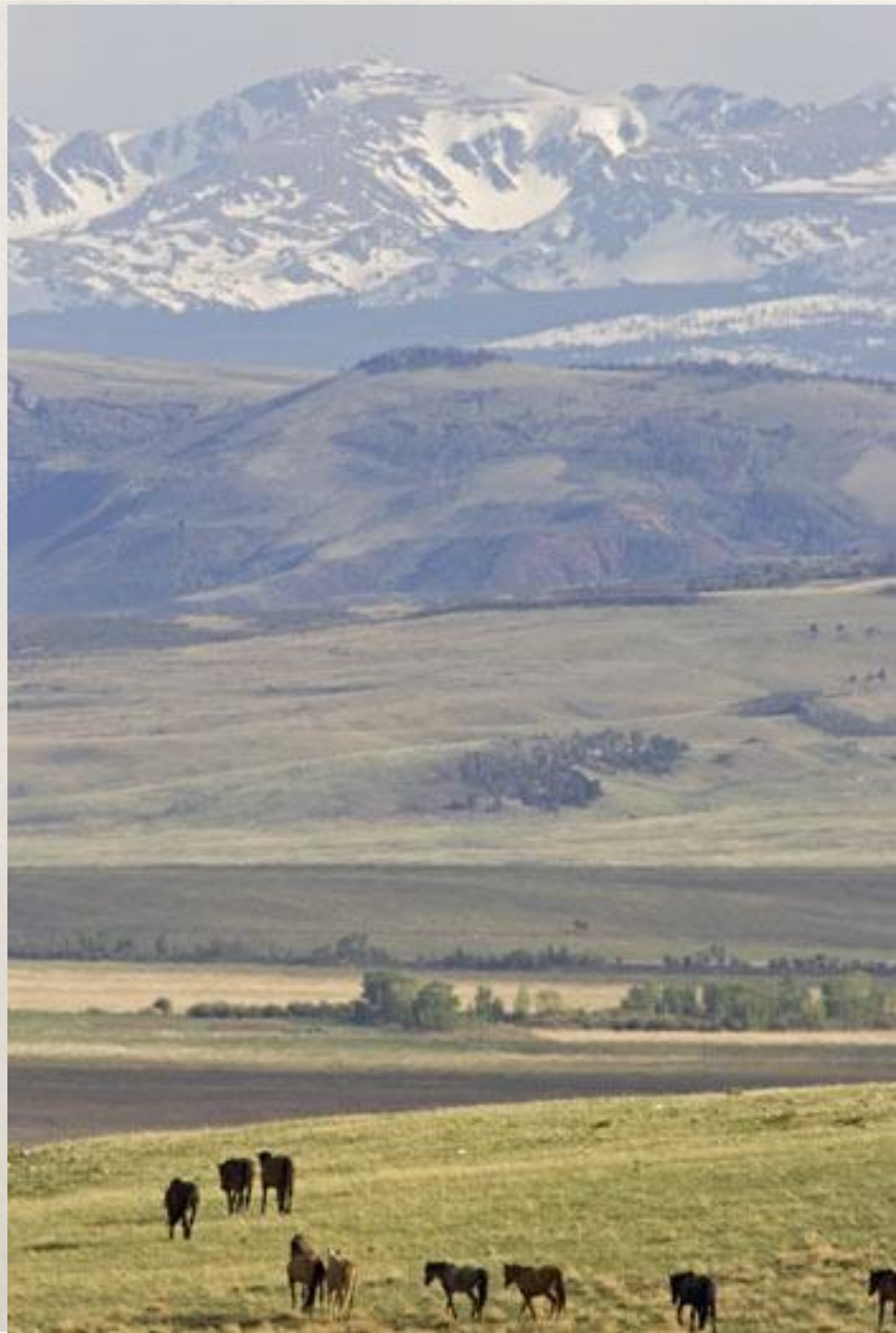
★ Good terrain for farming



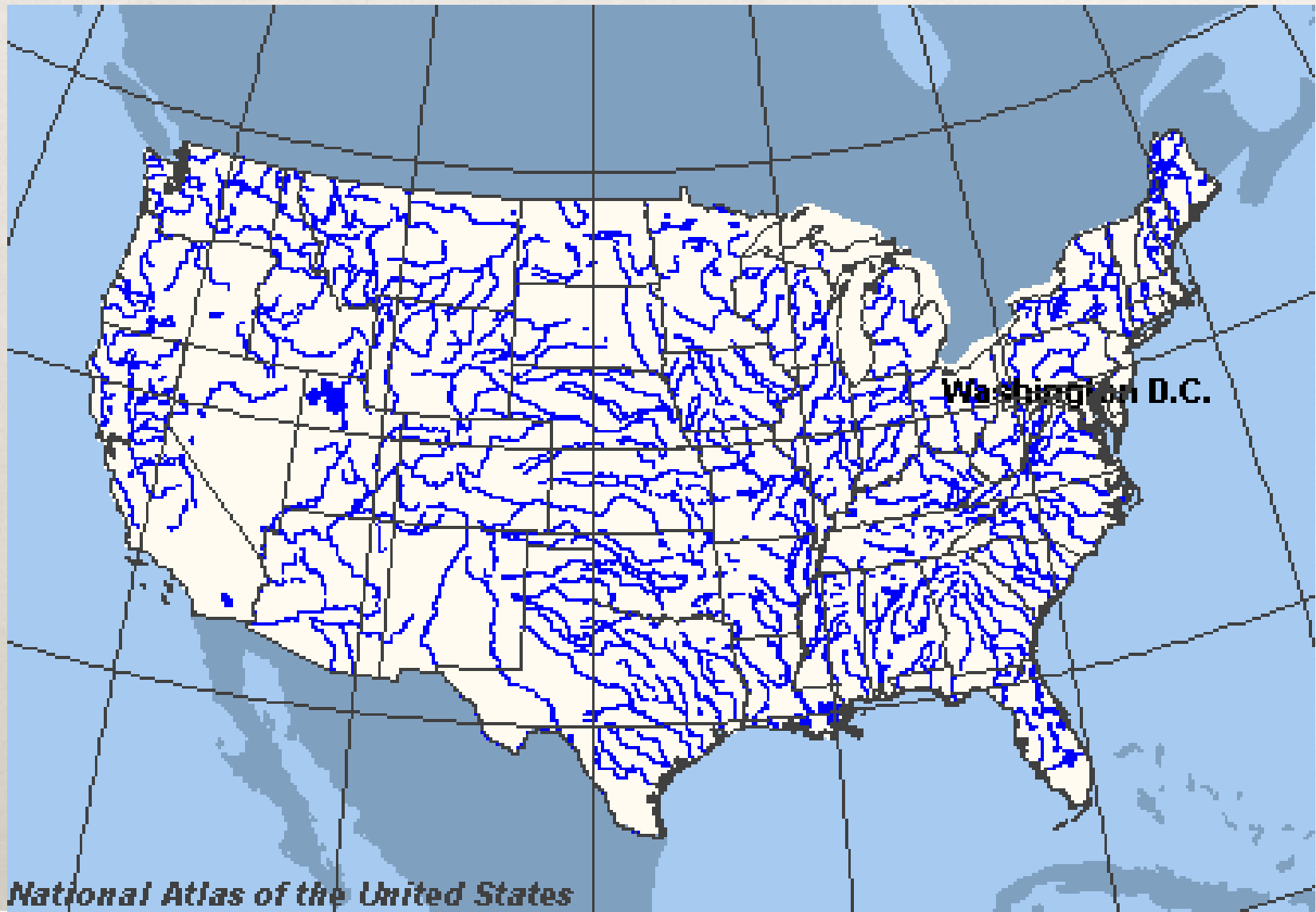


* Ranching – land for grazing



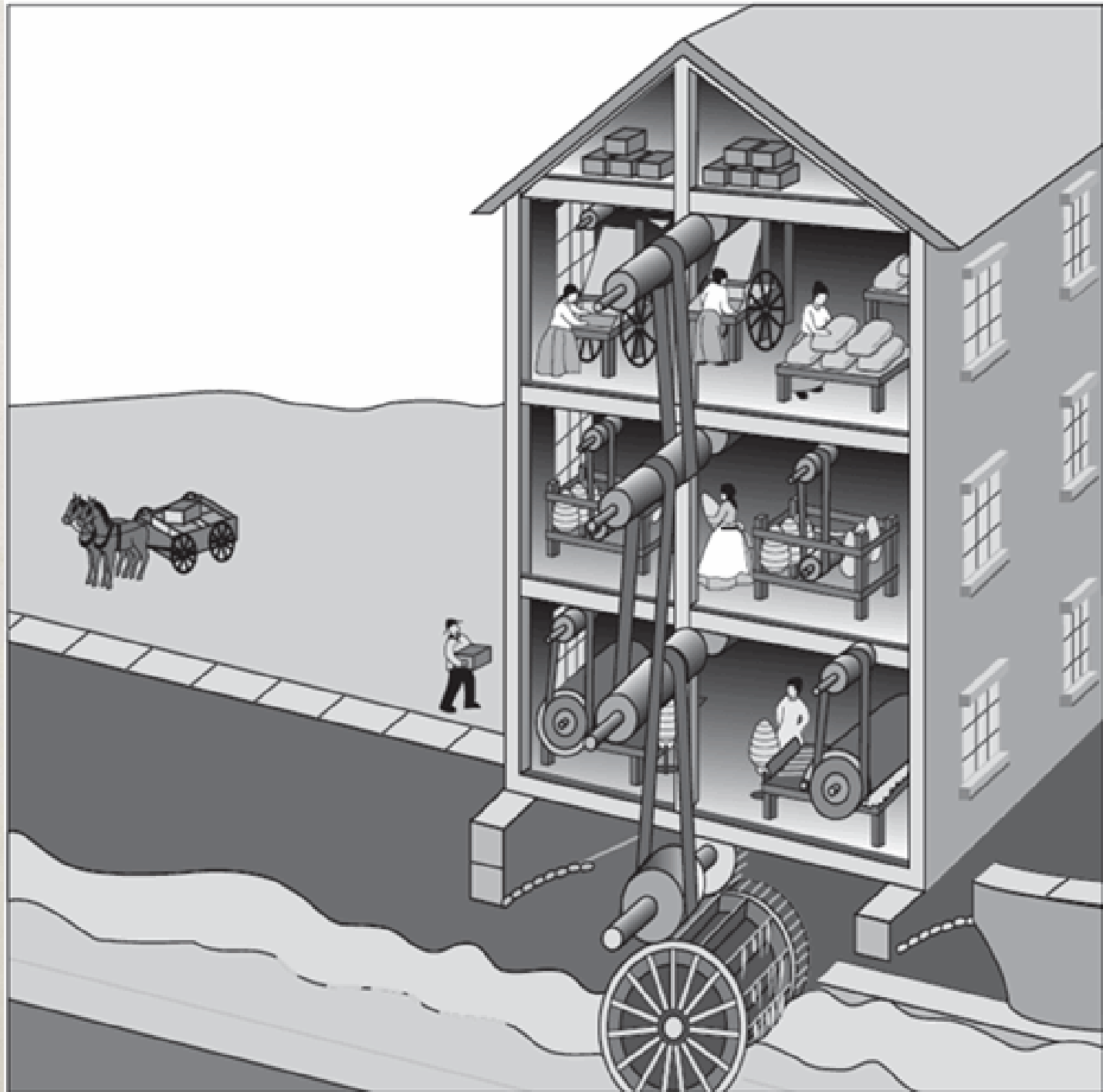


★ Rivers – vast network for...

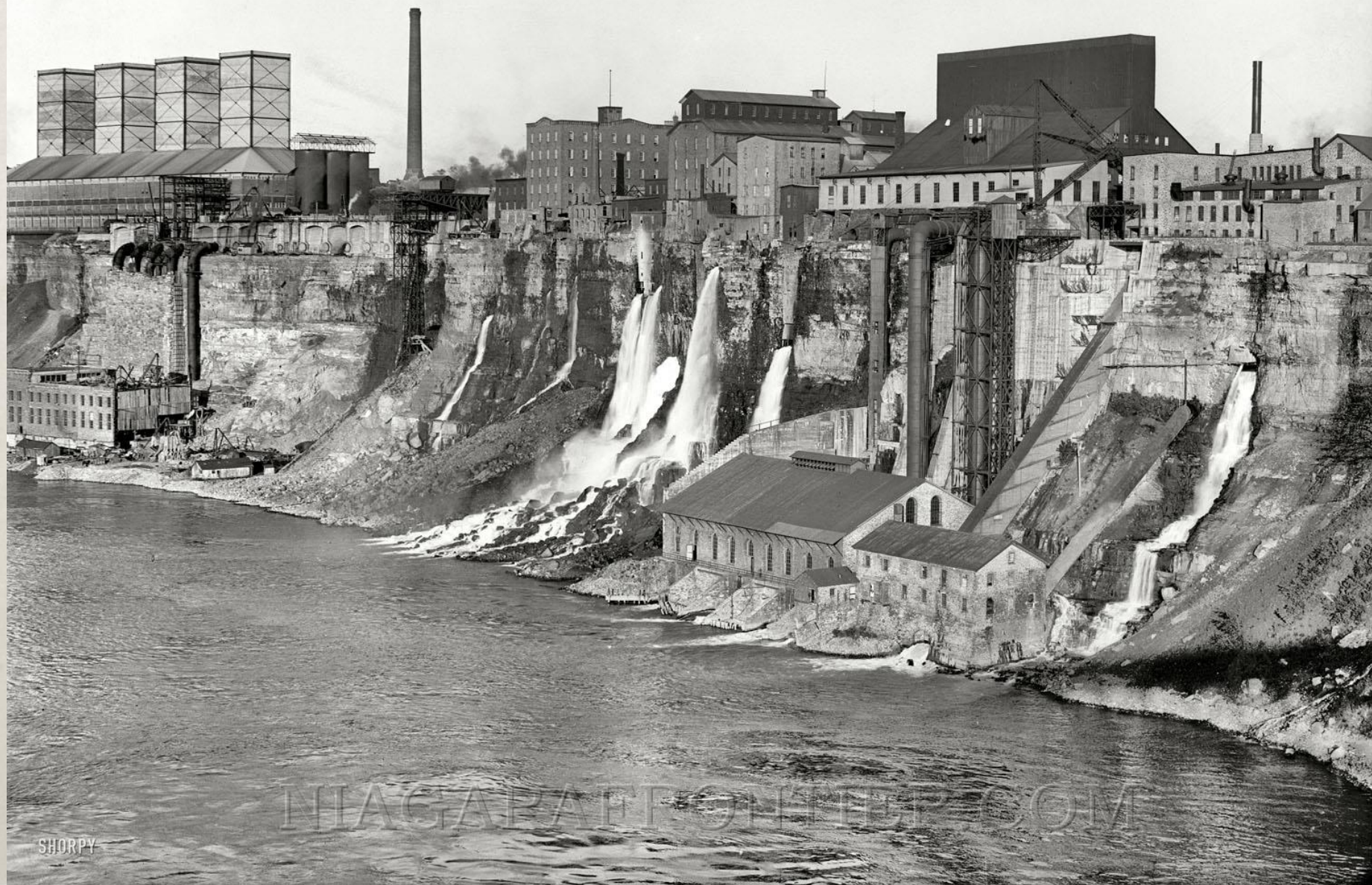


* ...power...









NIAGARAFALLS.NET.COM









* ...and transportation

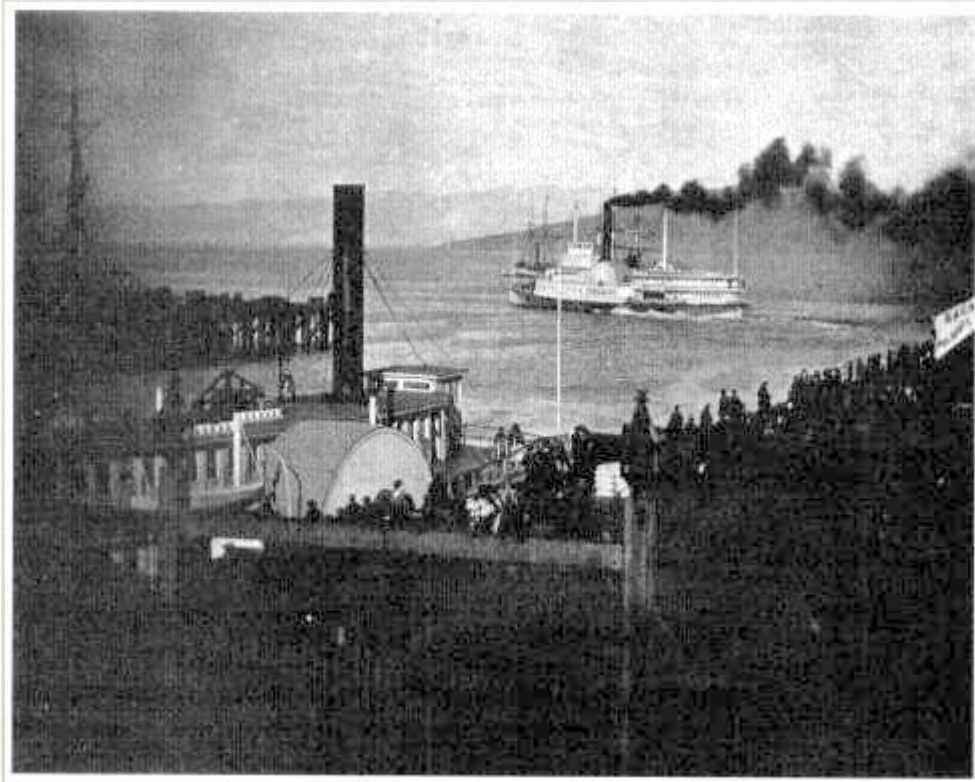
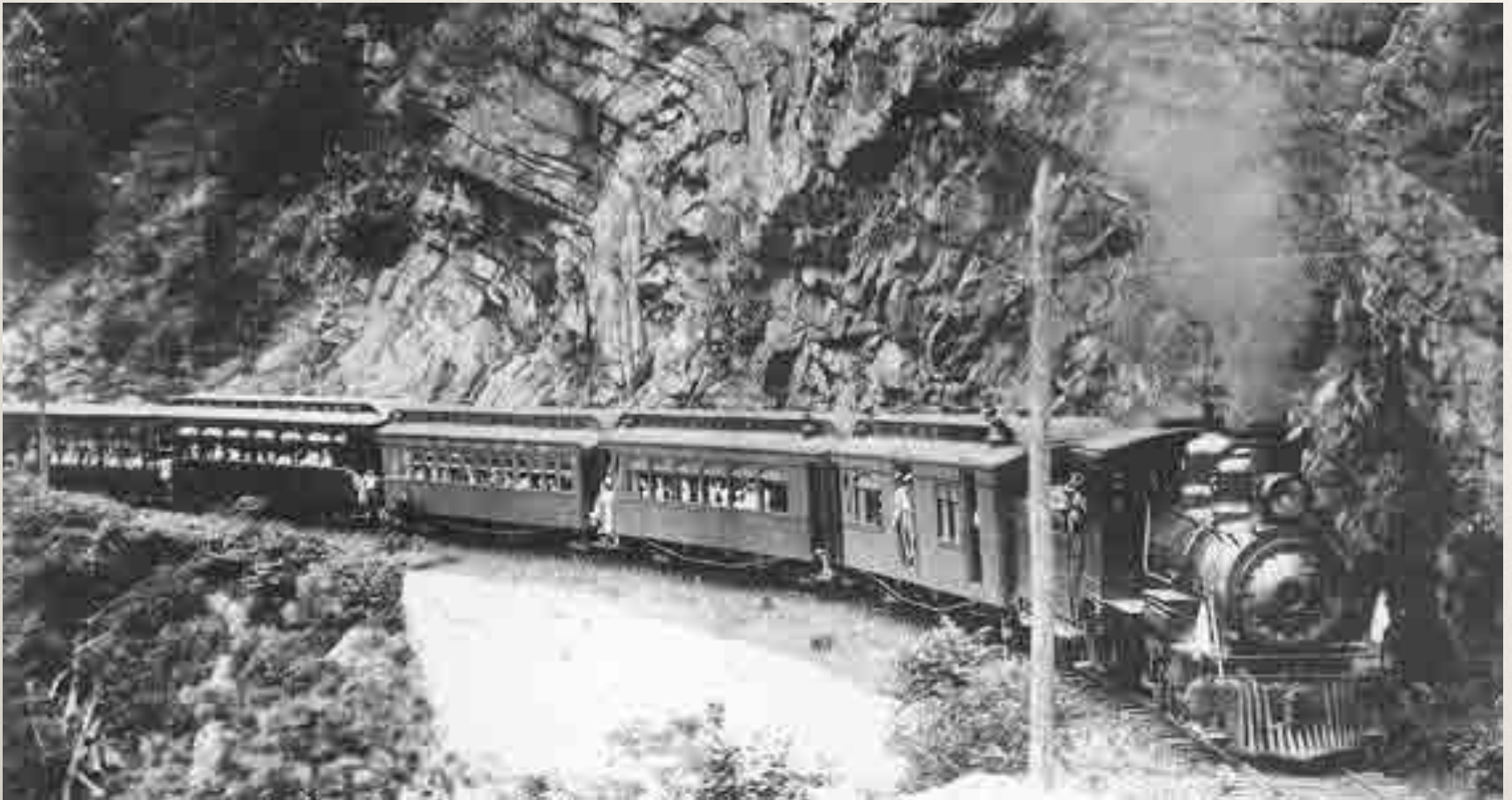
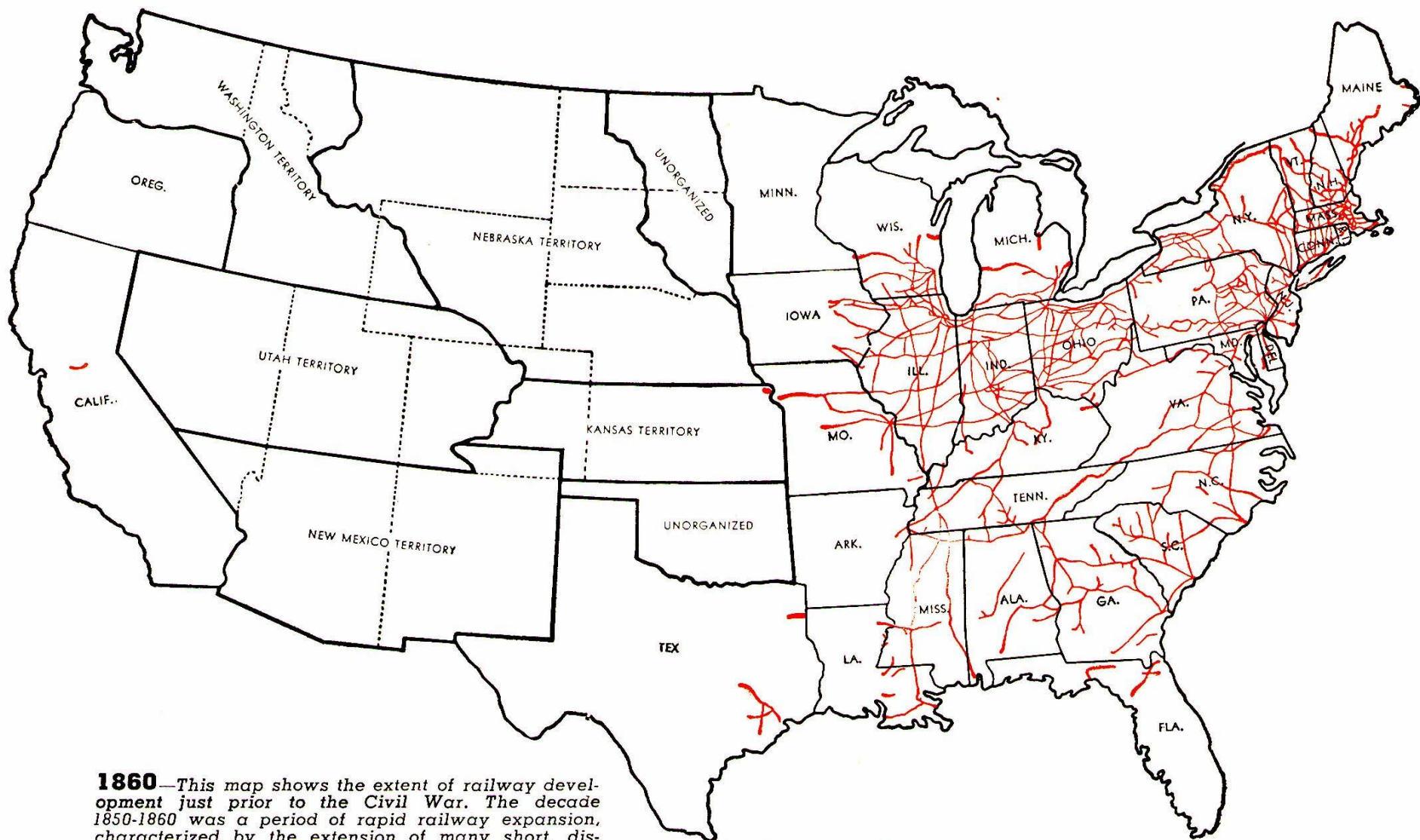


Image: Mississippi Division of Tourism

3. Areas of expansion and impact

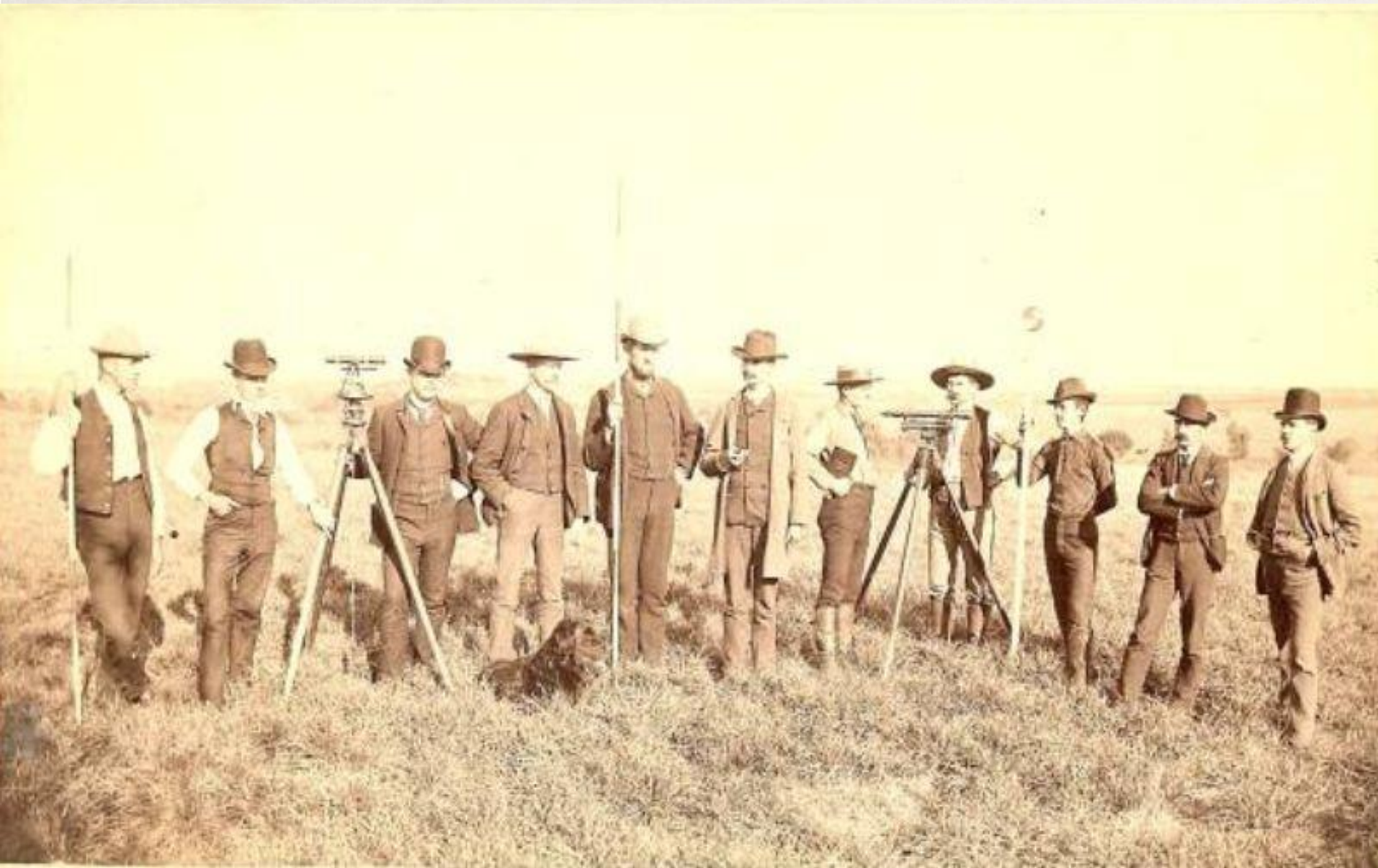
✱ Railroads – throughout northeast





1860—This map shows the extent of railway development just prior to the Civil War. The decade 1850-1860 was a period of rapid railway expansion, characterized by the extension of many short, disjointed lines into important rail routes. This decade marked the beginning of railway development in the region west of the Mississippi River. By 1860, the "Iron Horse" had penetrated westward to the Missouri River and was beginning to make itself felt in Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, and California.

* Surveyors – sent to plan westward expansion



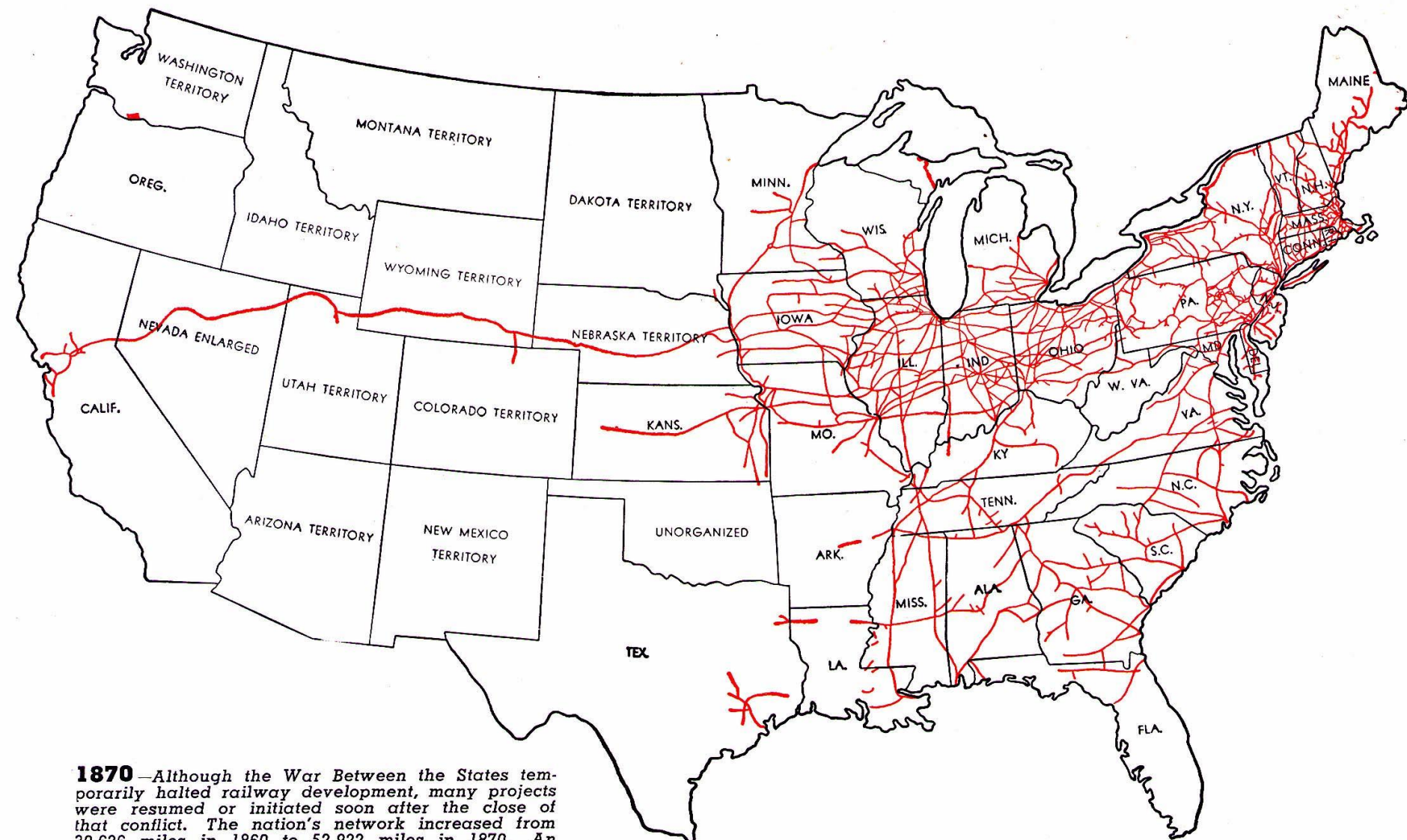


✱ Transcontinental railroad – east coast to west coast (1869)

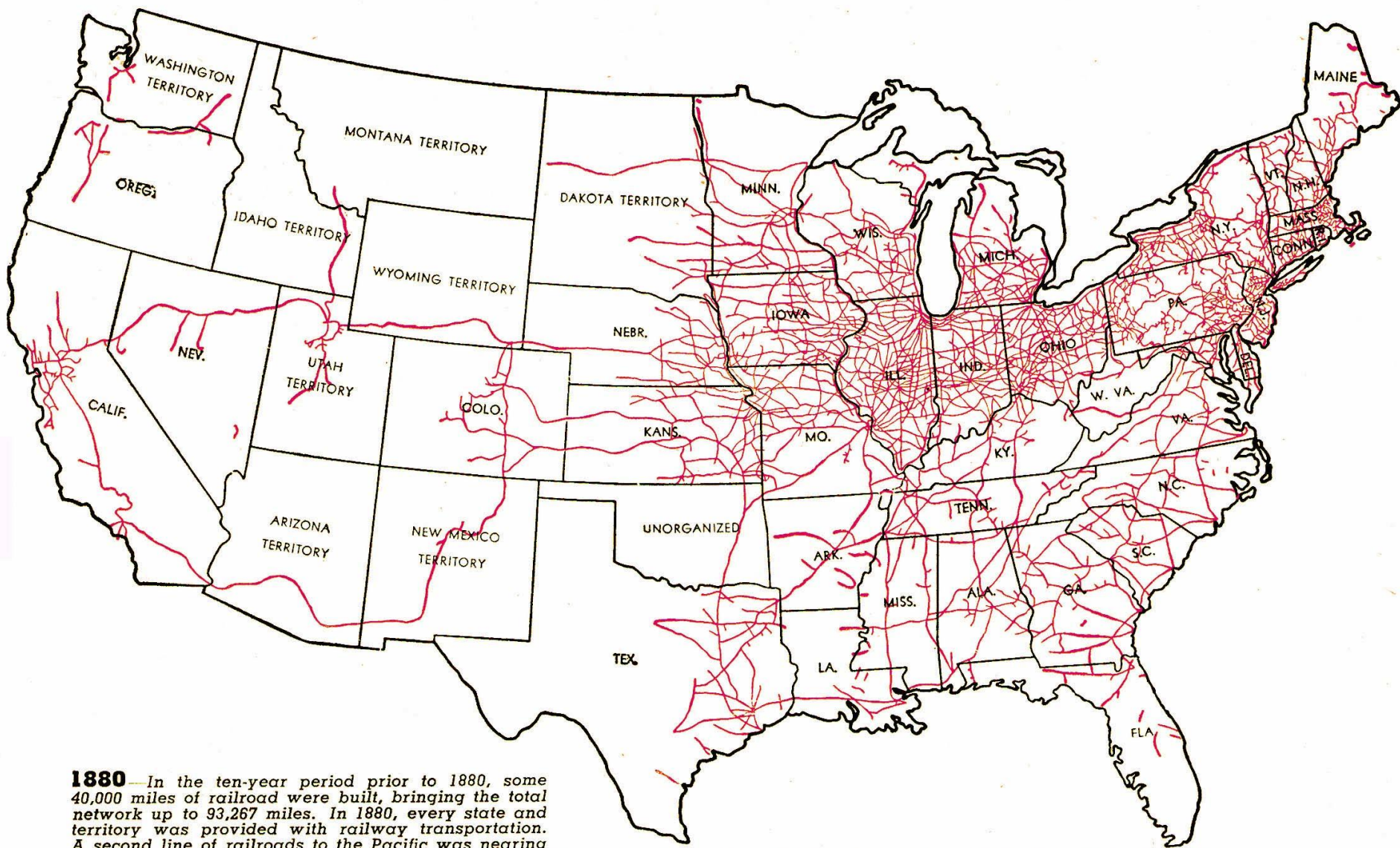




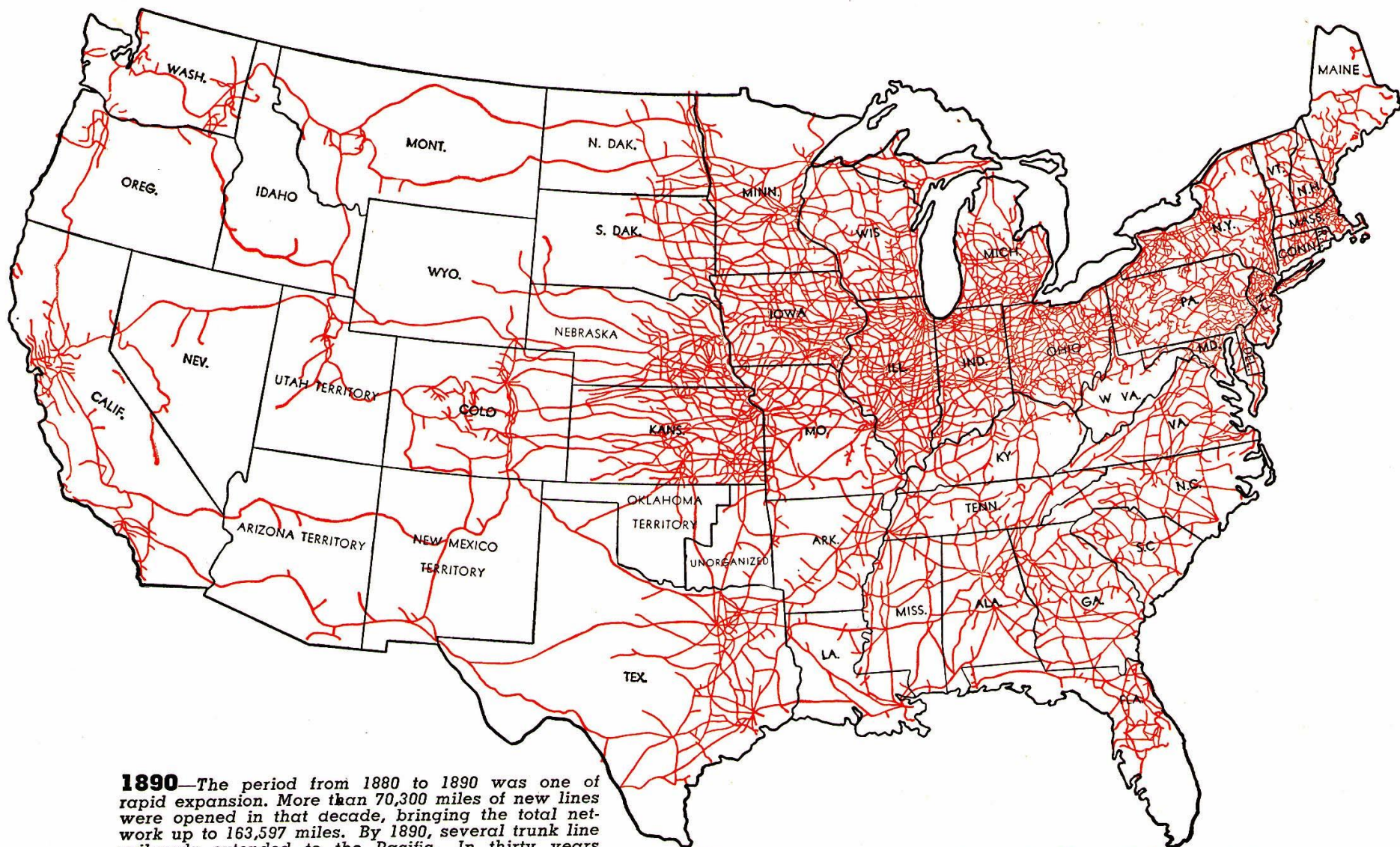
1870



1870—Although the War Between the States temporarily halted railway development, many projects were resumed or initiated soon after the close of that conflict. The nation's network increased from 30,626 miles in 1860 to 52,922 miles in 1870. An outstanding development of the decade was the construction of the first railroad to the Pacific Ocean, making it possible for the first time to travel all the way across the country by rail. Railway development in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys was especially notable during this period.



1880—In the ten-year period prior to 1880, some 40,000 miles of railroad were built, bringing the total network up to 93,267 miles. In 1880, every state and territory was provided with railway transportation. A second line of railroads to the Pacific was nearing completion, and other transcontinental railroads were under construction. Railway development was exerting a powerful influence upon immigration and agricultural and industrial growth throughout the country.



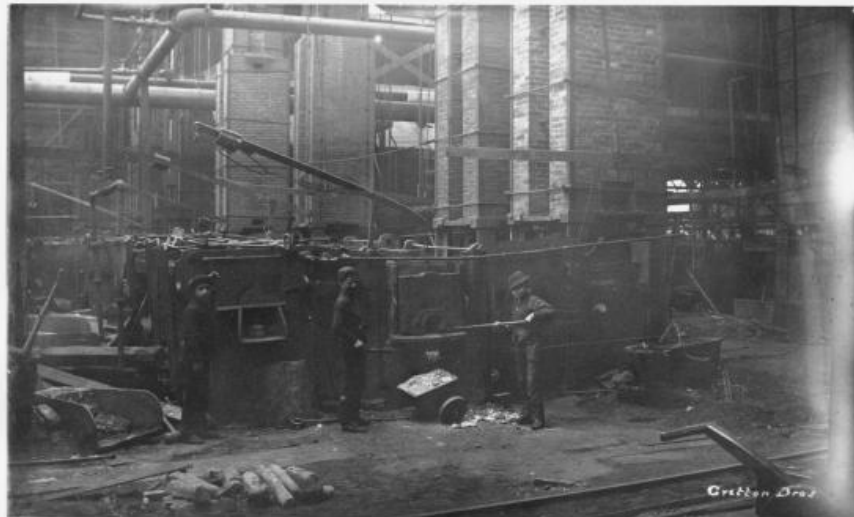
1890—The period from 1880 to 1890 was one of rapid expansion. More than 70,300 miles of new lines were opened in that decade, bringing the total network up to 163,597 miles. By 1890, several trunk line railroads extended to the Pacific. In thirty years from 1860 to 1890, the total mileage of the region west of the Mississippi River increased from 2,175 to 72,389, and the population of that area increased fourfold.

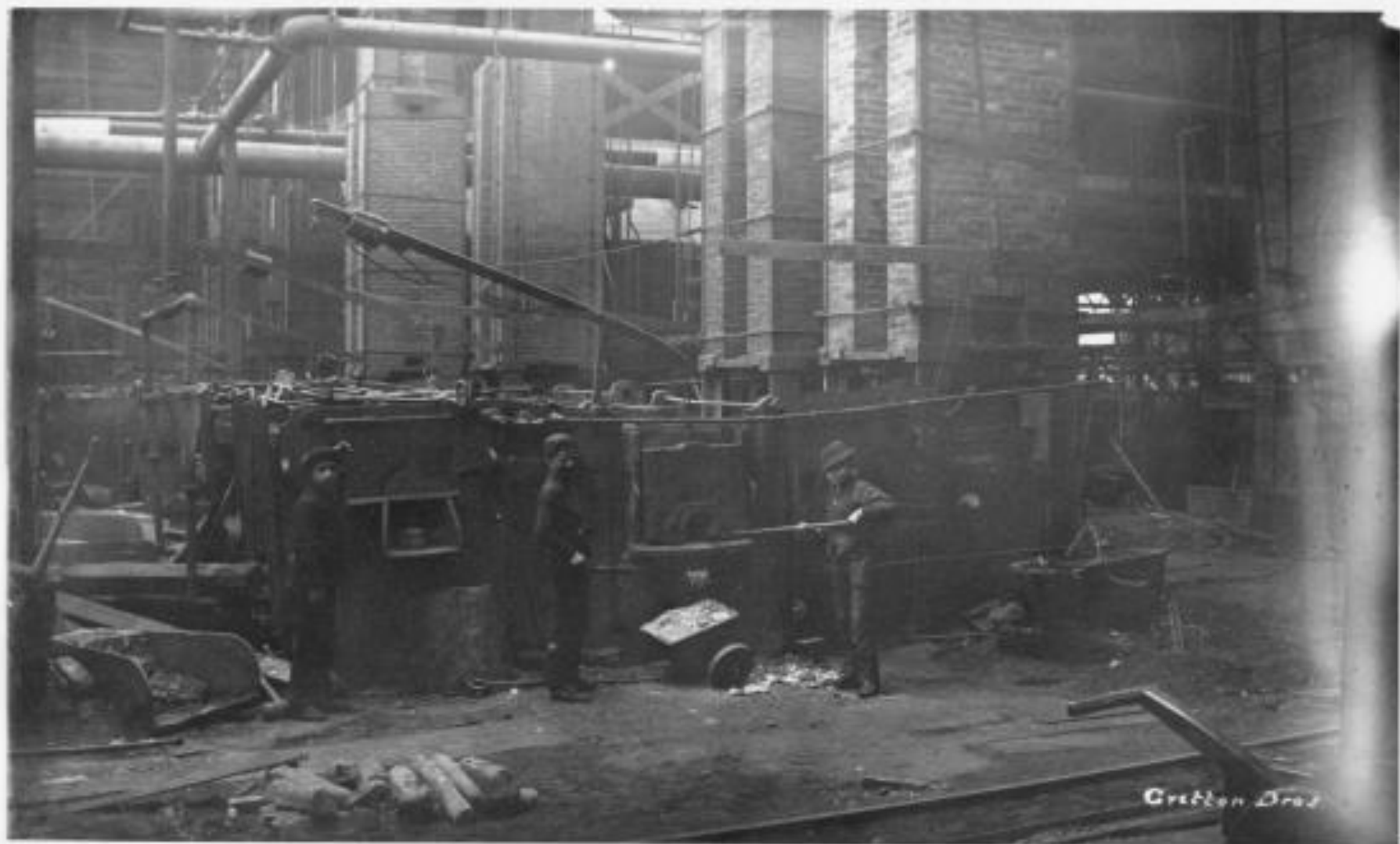
the population of that area increased fourfold.



3. Areas of expansion, (cont.)

- ★ 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





Critton Dred

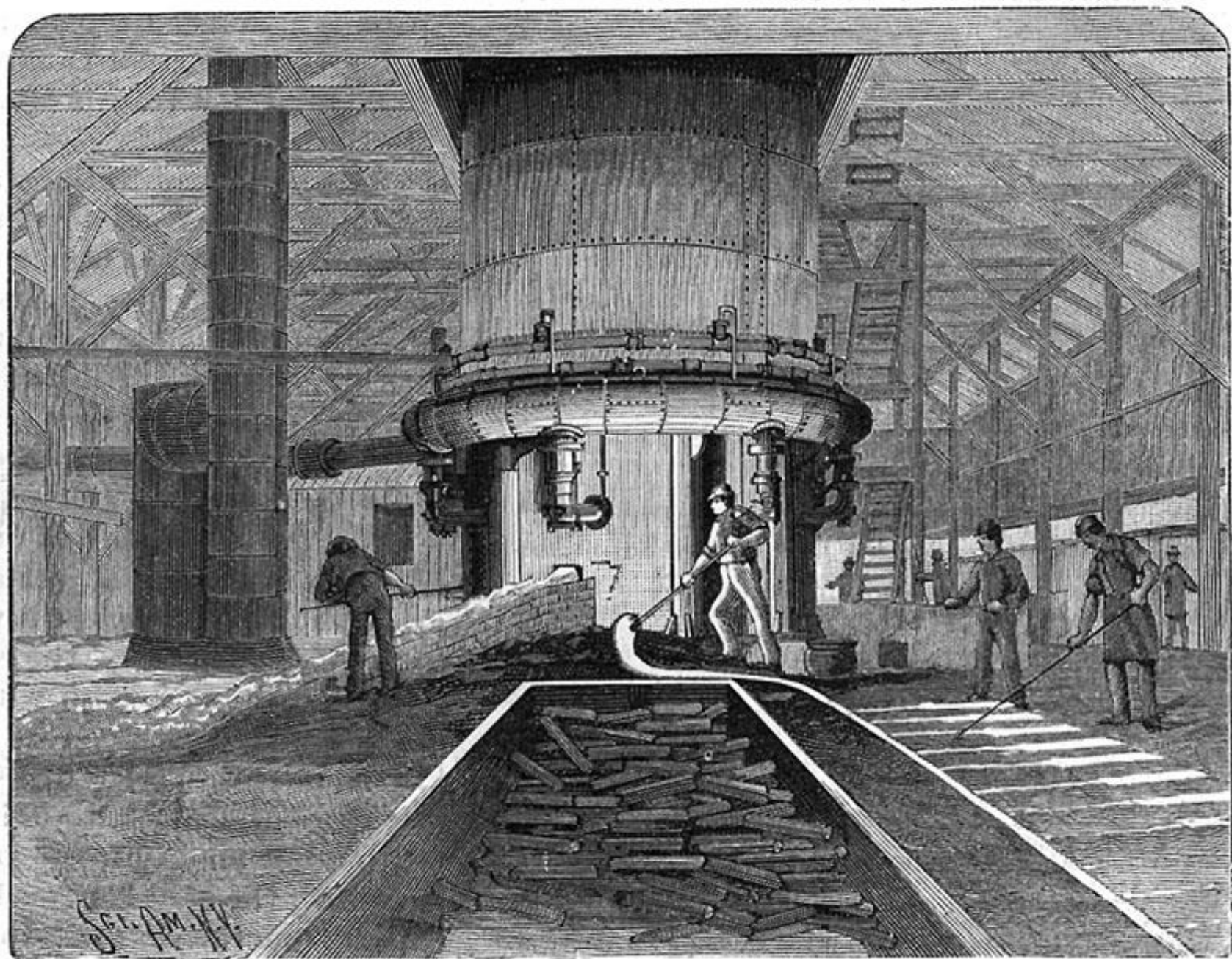


Fig. 4.-TALLAPOOSA BLAST FURNACE—MAKING A CAST,

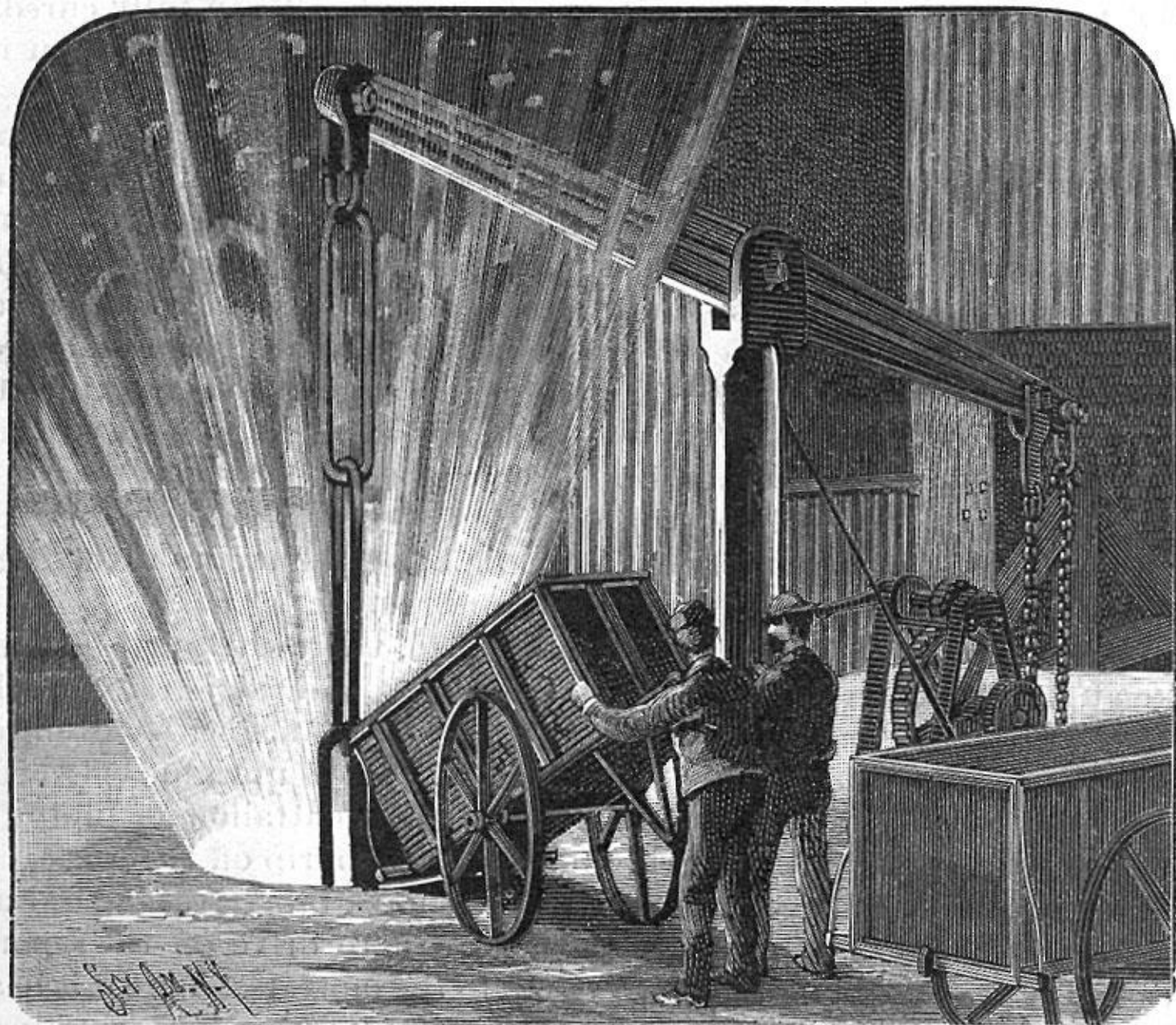


Fig. 3.—TALLAPOOSA BLAST FURNACE—CHARGING THE FURNACE.



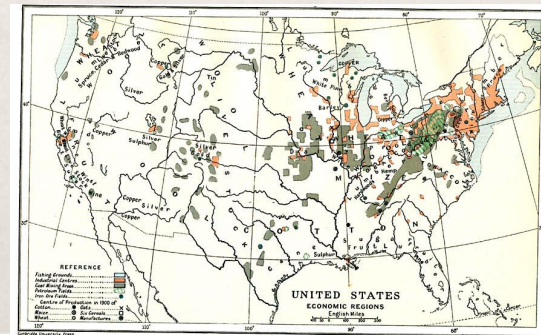


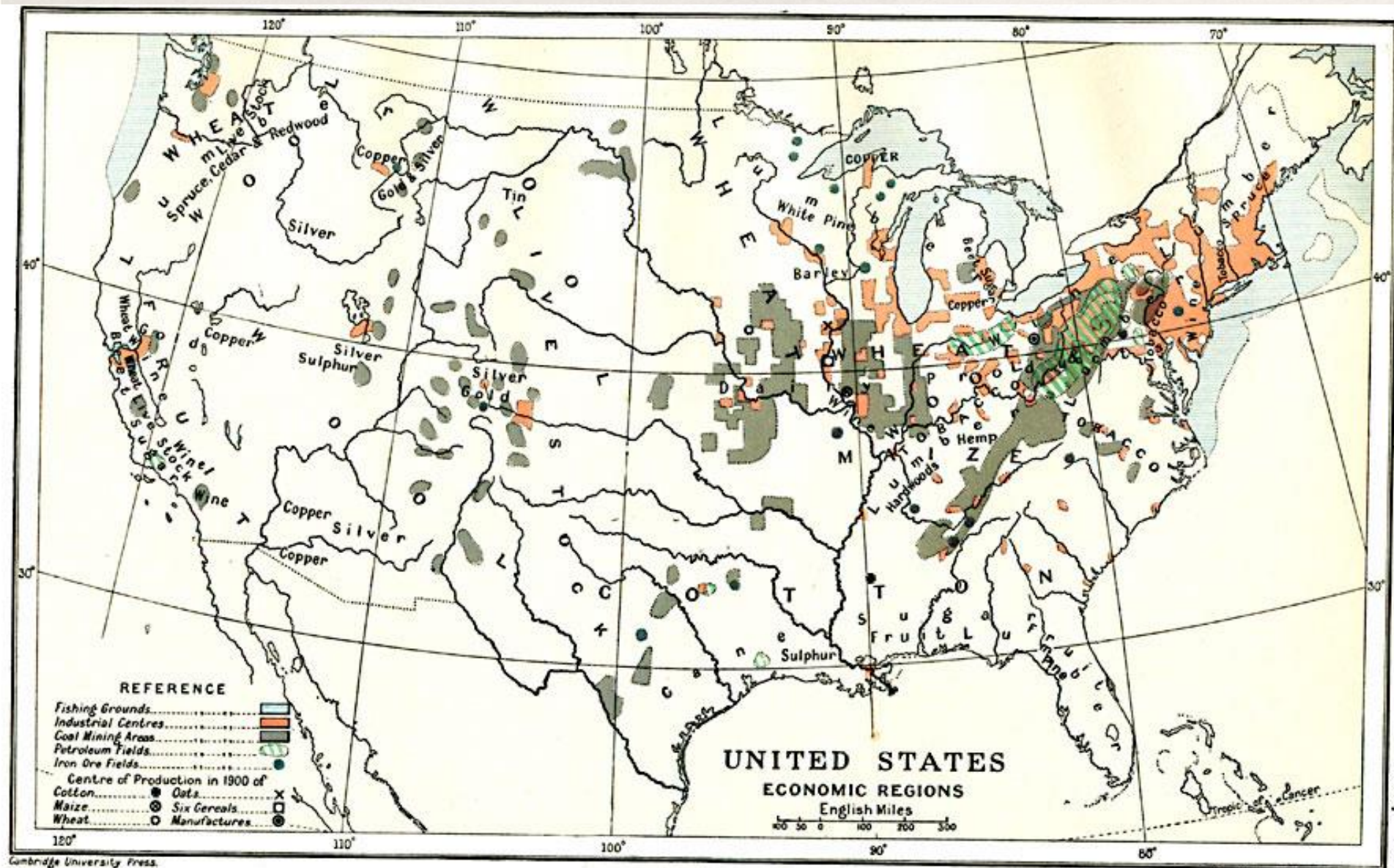




3. Areas of expansion (cont.)

- ★ **Positive effects:**
- ★ US had a strong economy – job opportunities
- ★ Jobs that paid cash wages
- ★ US had a higher standard of living than many other countries
- ★ US led the world by 1900 as producer
- ★ Provided a place to live and prosper for immigrants





3. Areas of expansion (cont.)

Negative effects:

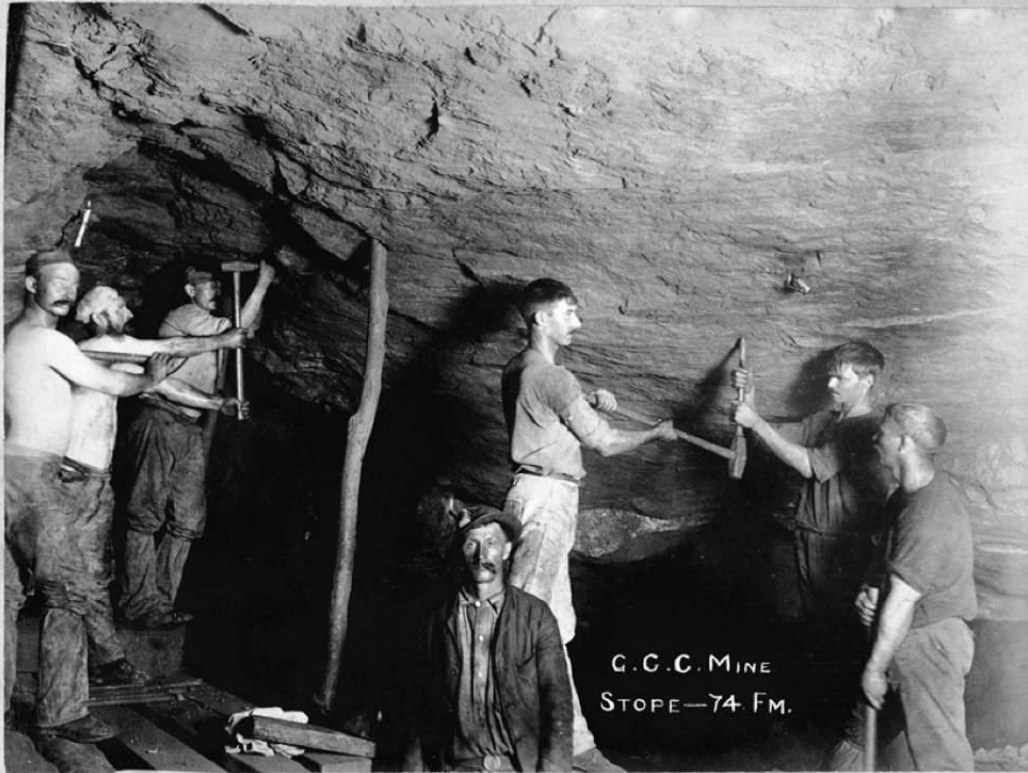
- * Pollution – air, water, land
- * Depletion of resources



3. Areas of expansion (cont.)

Negative effects (cont.):

Poor working and...





* ...living conditions



Monopolies –
controlled wages
and prices

Robber Barons,
unscrupulous
business leaders
who used unfair
and ruthless
practices to get rich
and powerful,
exploited workers
and influenced the
government



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WE WORK FOR ALL

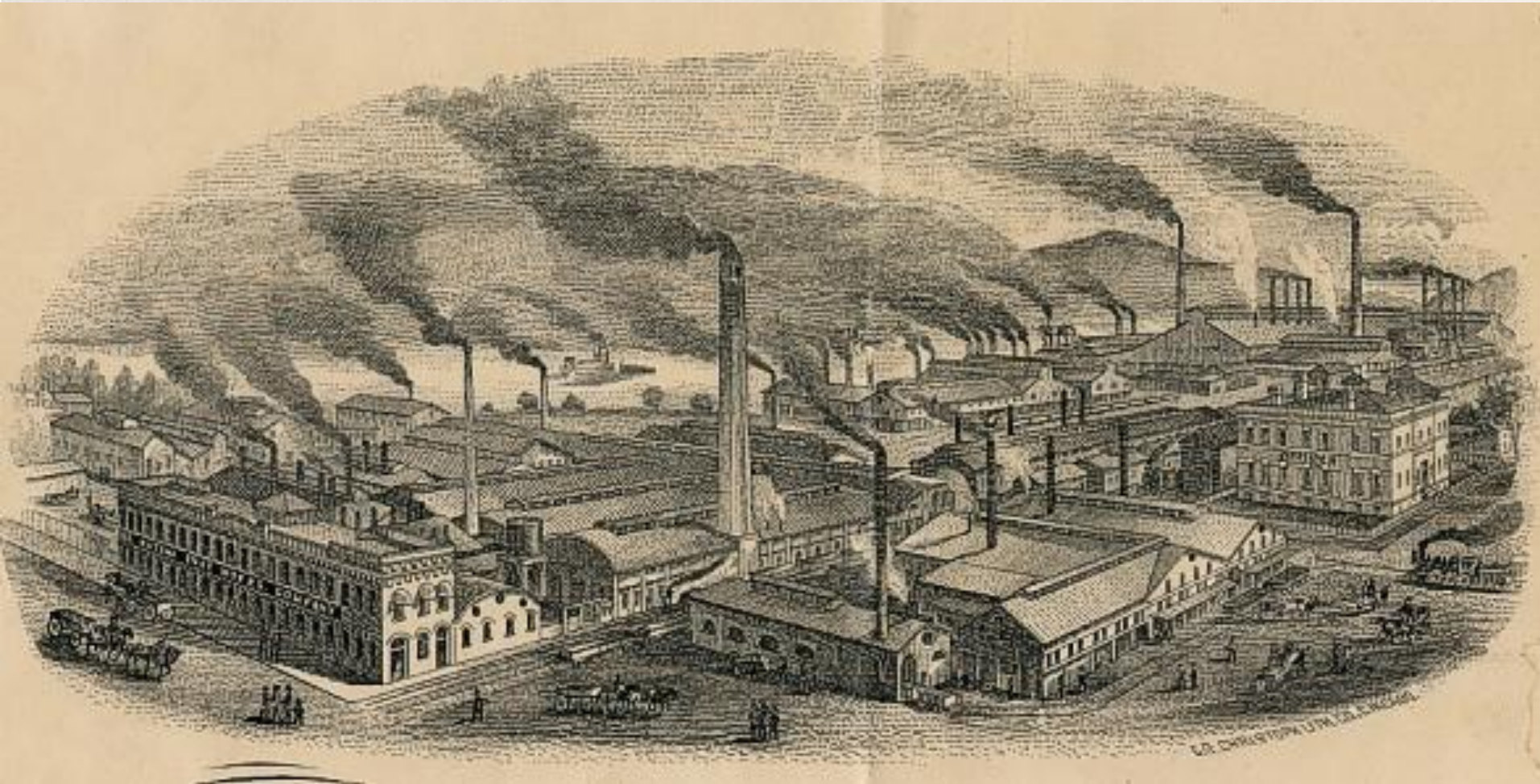
WE FEED ALL

PYRAMID OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM



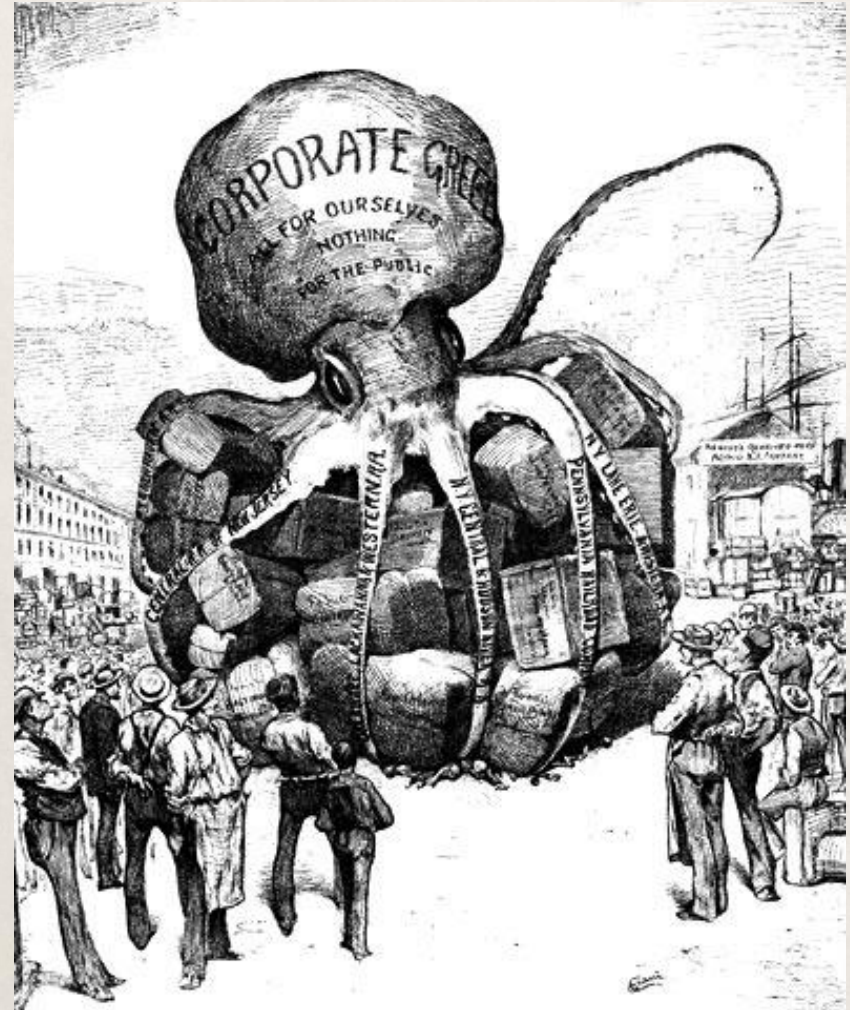
4. Corporations

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



4. Corporations (cont.)

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

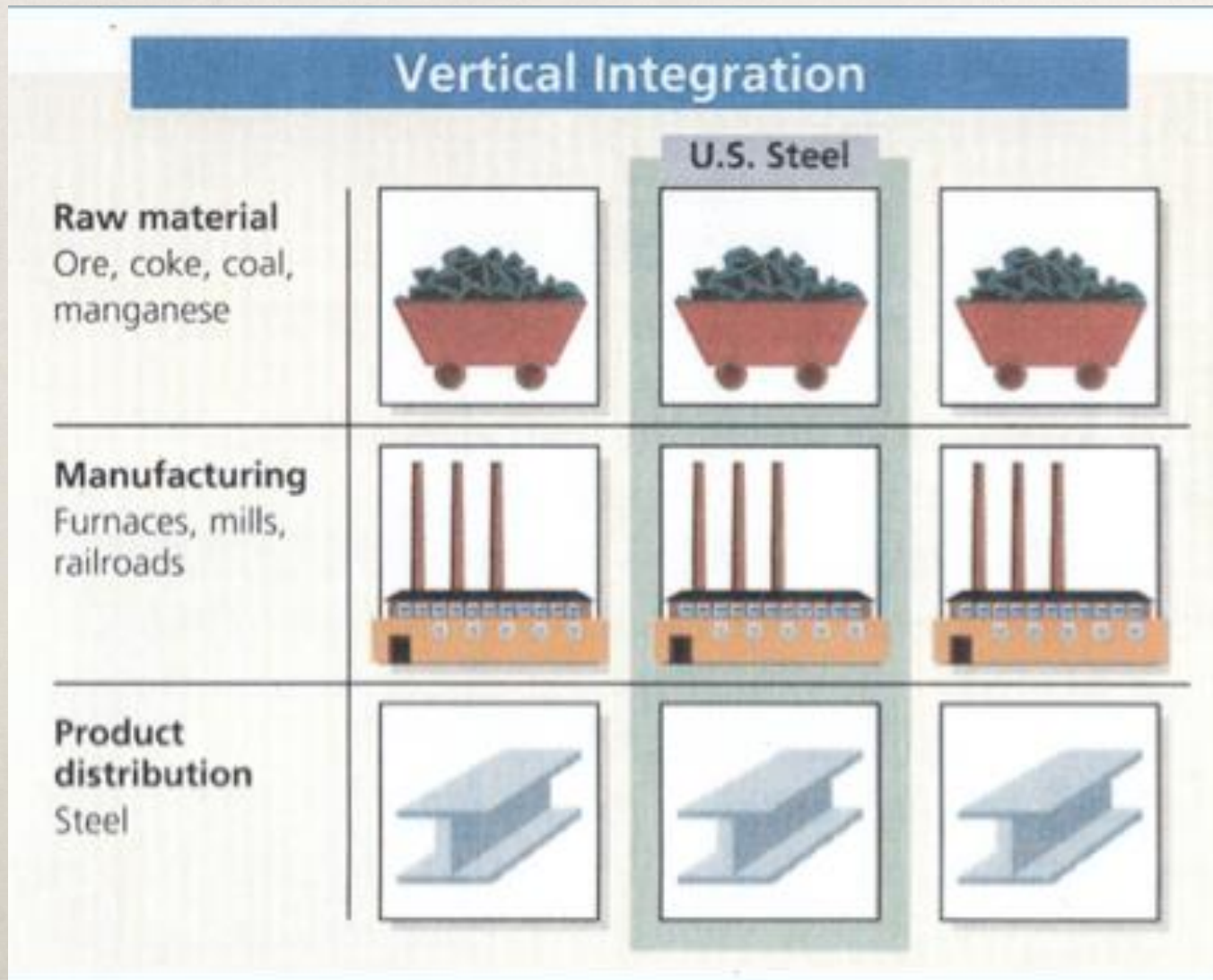


Trust = a grouping of businesses that try to get a monopoly

Cartel = an association of manufacturers or suppliers with the purpose of maintaining prices at a high level or restricting competition

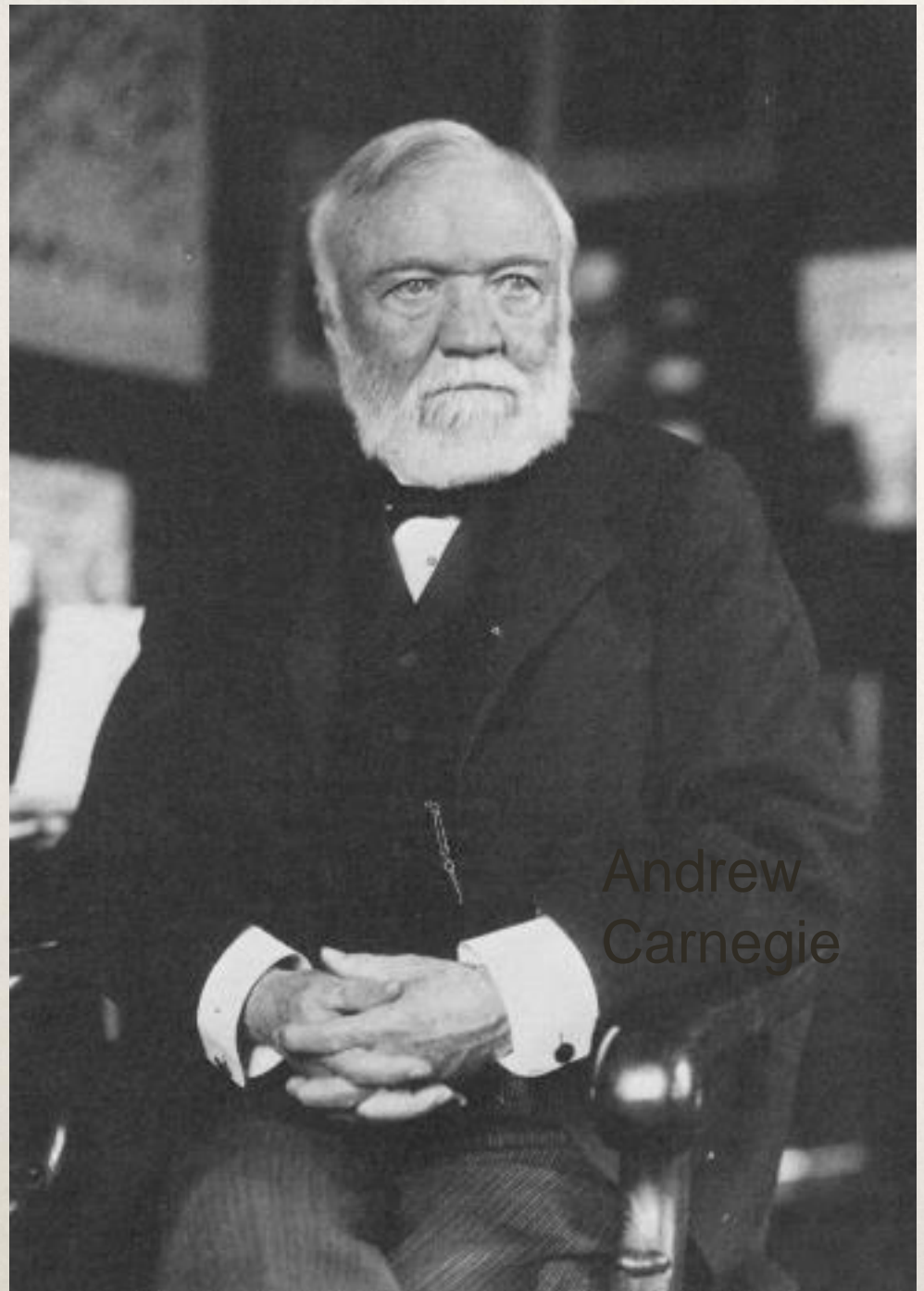
Vertical Integration

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

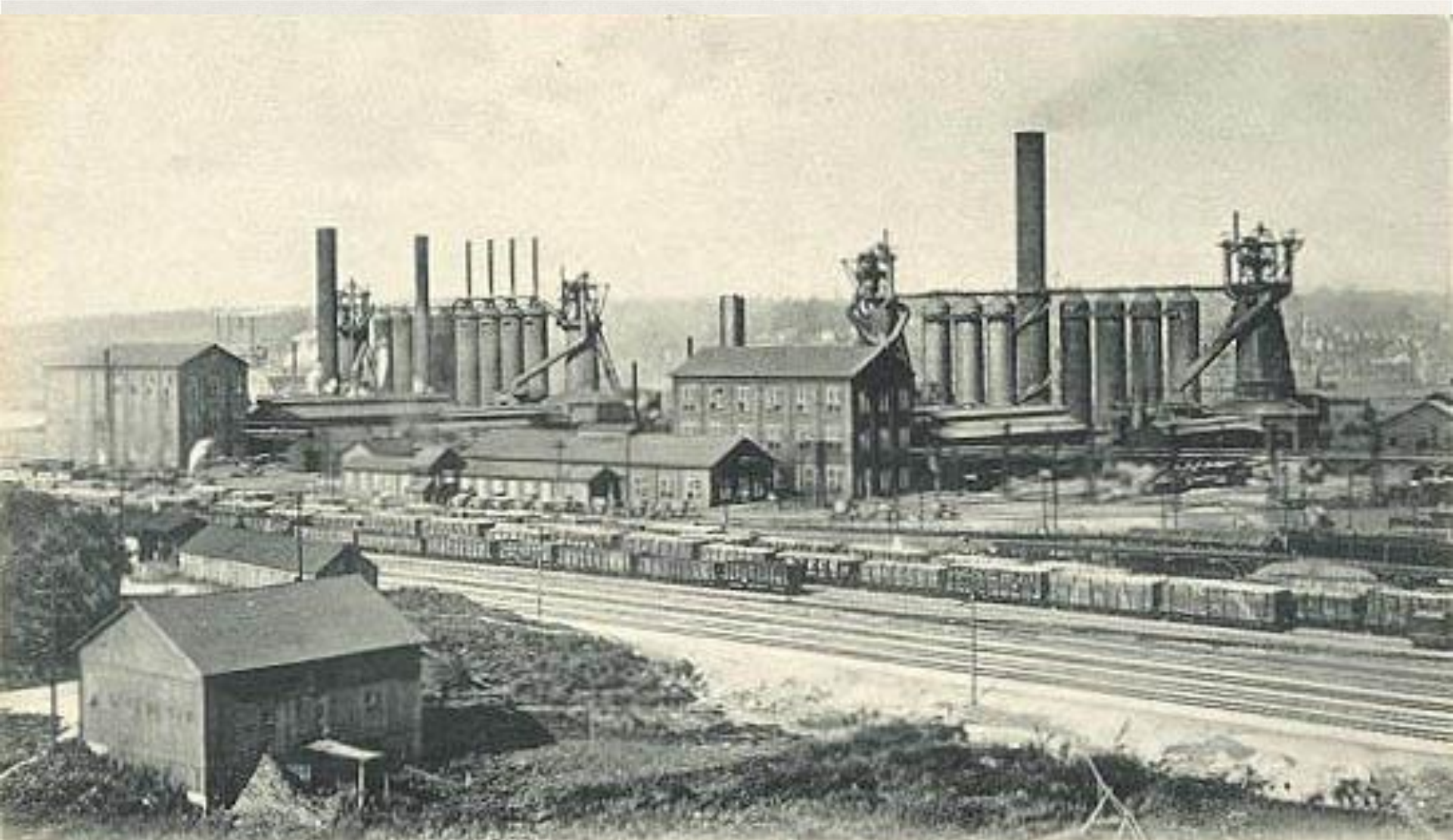


Example:

- * Andrew Carnegie gained 75% of the steel industry with his company, US Steel



Andrew
Carnegie



YOUNGSTOWN, O.

3016

Furnaces of Ohio Works, Carnegie Steel Co.

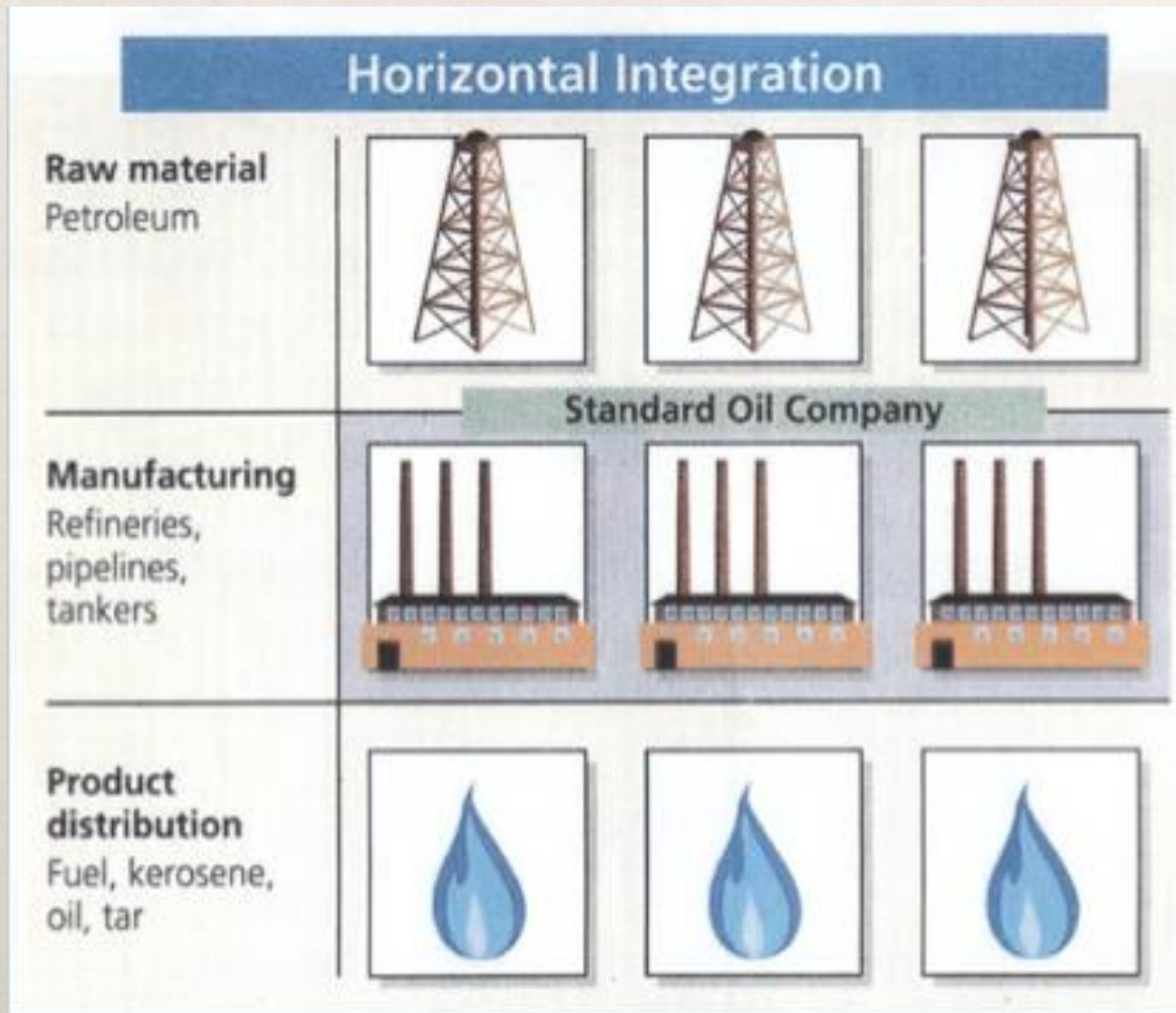
How do you like this

John.

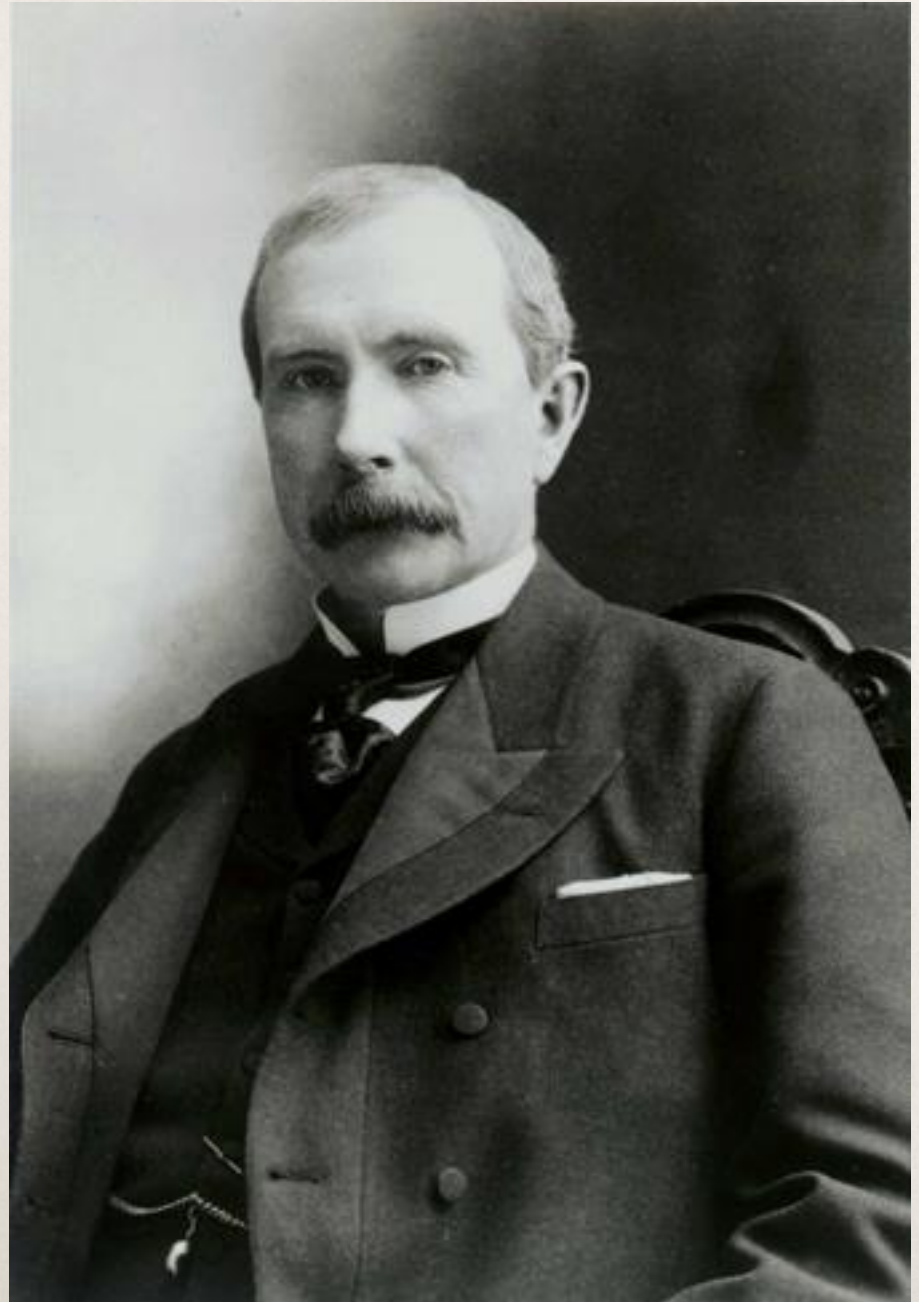
US Steel

Horizontal Integration

Control all of one level of production so there are no competitors and there is only one producer of the final product



* Example: John D. Rockefeller gained 90% of the oil industry with his company, Standard Oil.



Standard Oil

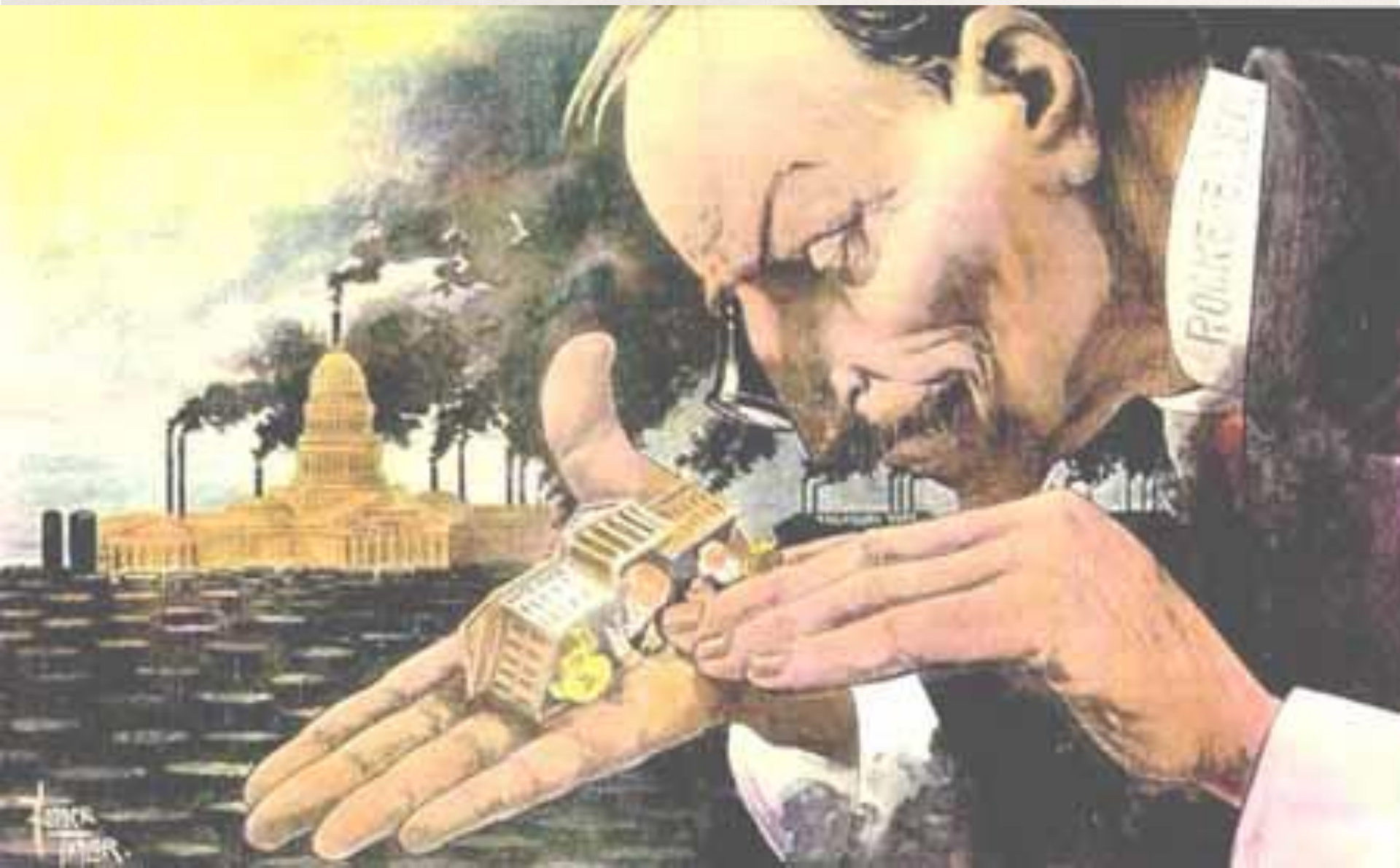


A.

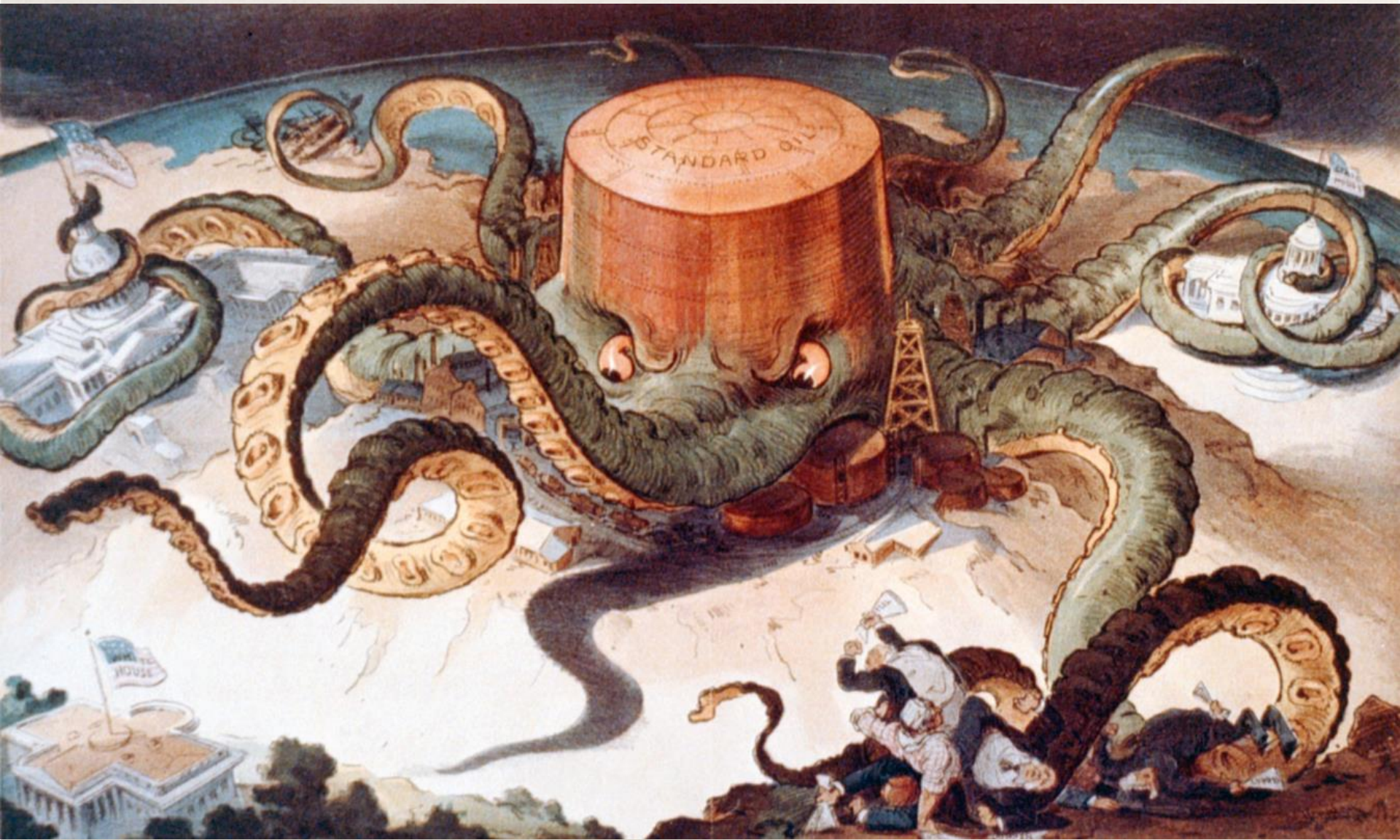


John D. Rockefeller, satirized in a 1901 Puck cartoon, is enthroned

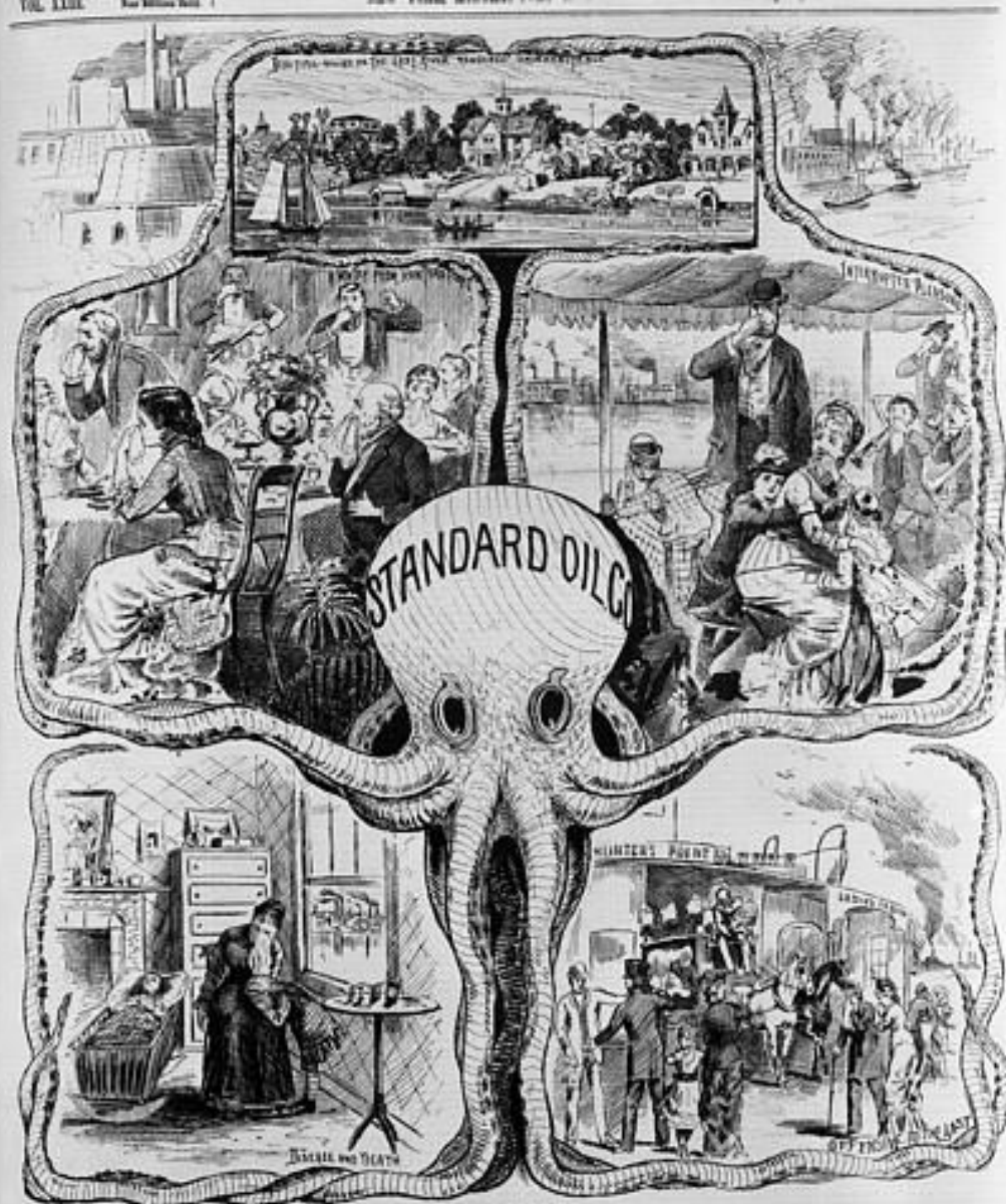
B.



C.



D.



E.



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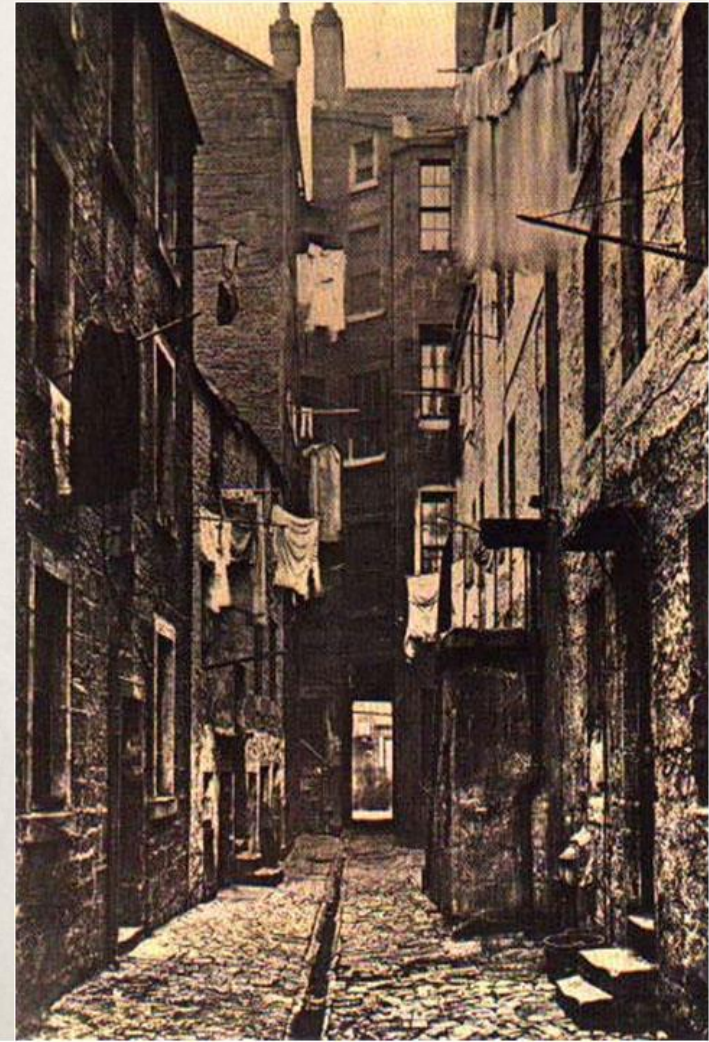
PYRAMID OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM



5. Urbanization patterns

Jobs attracted workers from rural areas or immigrants

Cities had fast growth – overcrowding, poor sanitation



* Ex. Immigrants stayed in “5 cents a spot” rooms





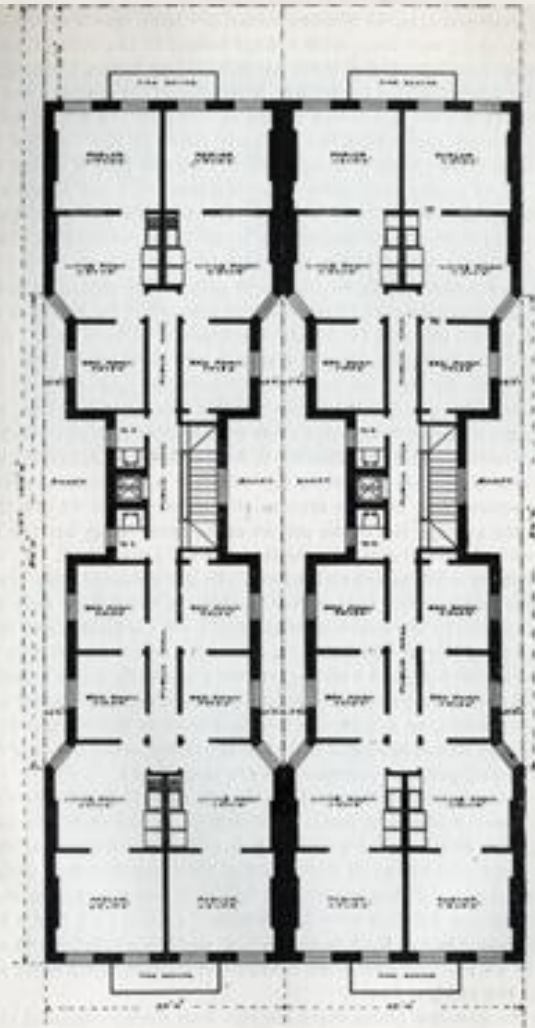


1836

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



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



TWO "DUMB-BELL" TENEMENTS—TYPES BUILT ON A 50-FOOT LOT UNDER THE OLD LAW.

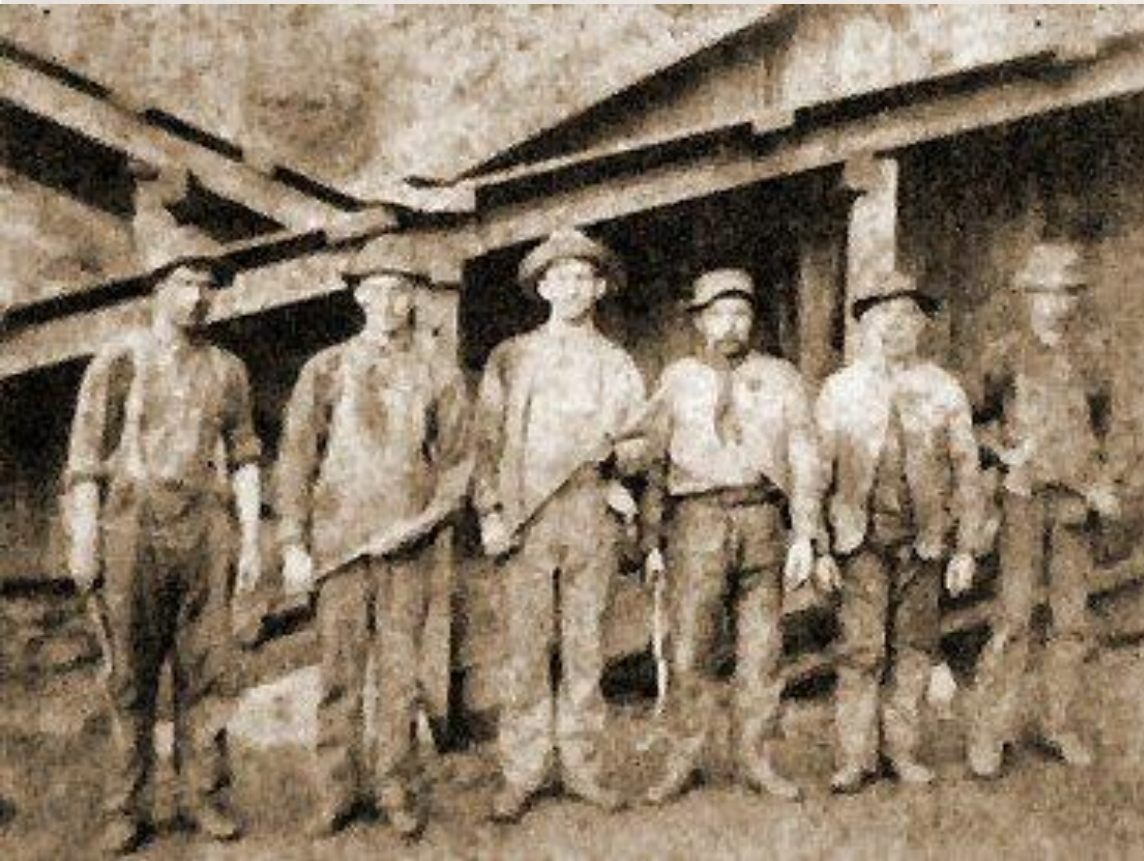


- * Pollution – emissions from factory smokestacks created smoggy, unhealthy cities

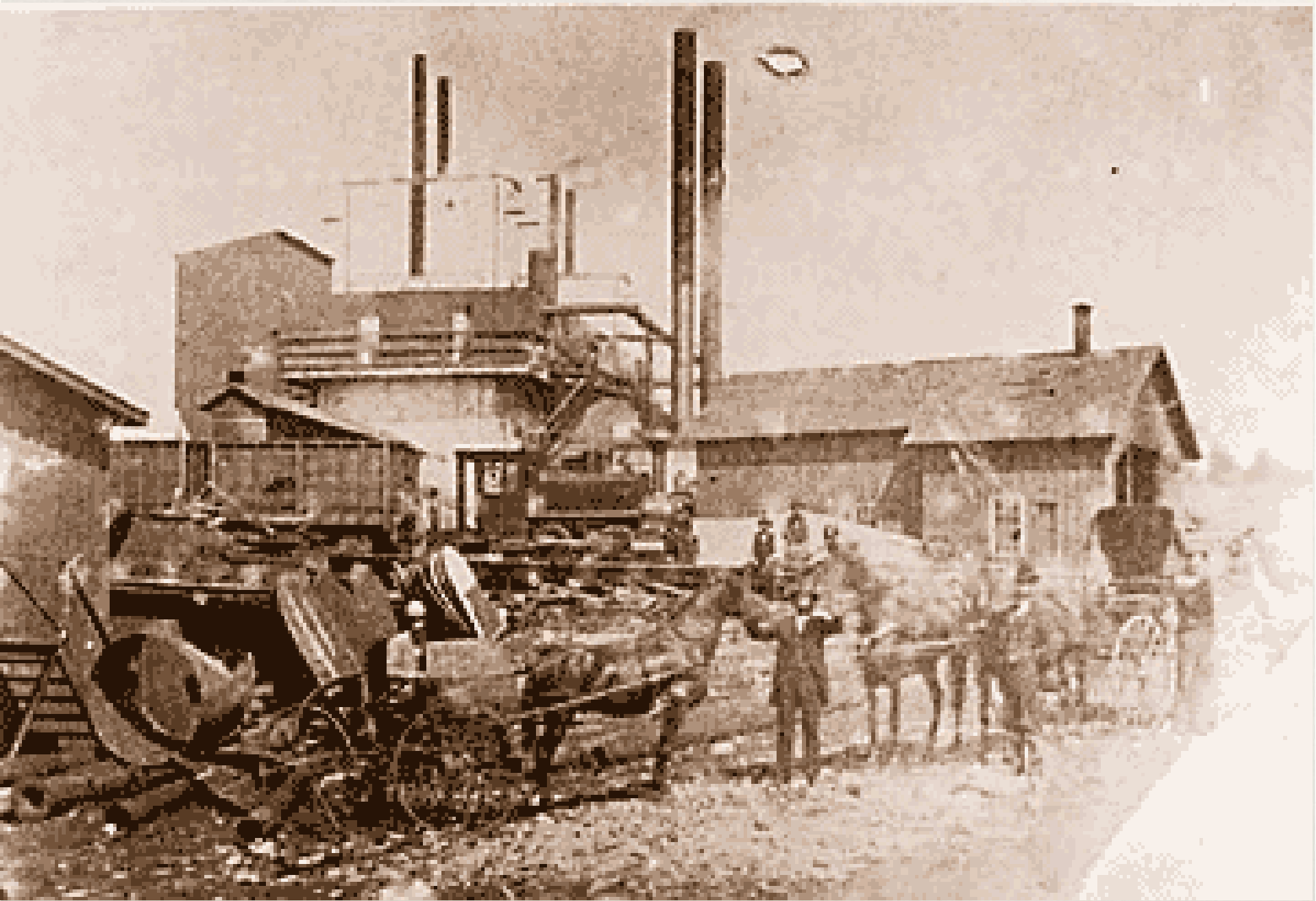


6. Workers

- * Poor, usually uneducated; some rural, some immigrants







★ Low wages, long hours, poor and dangerous working and living conditions



✱ Difficult, heavy physical labor

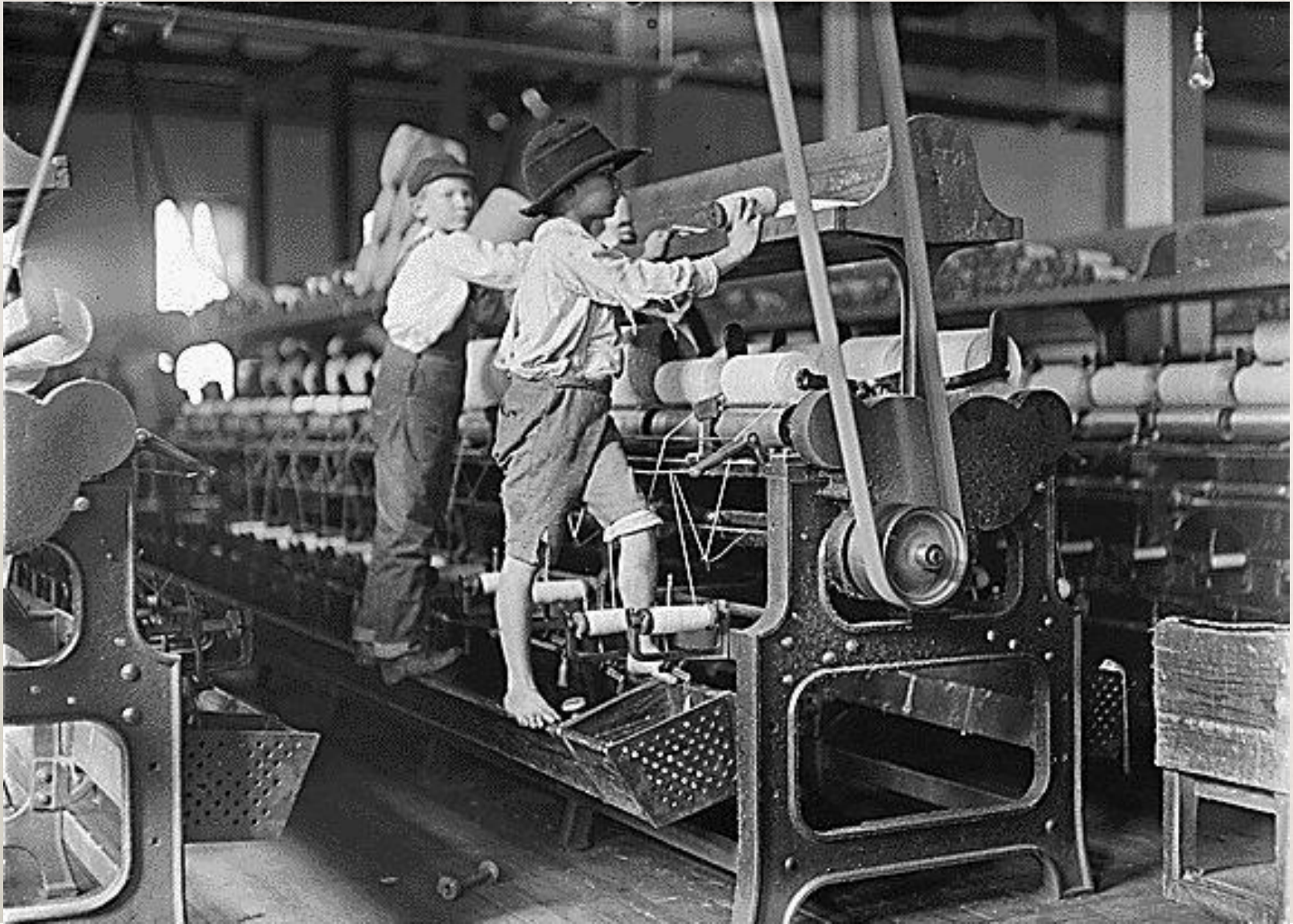


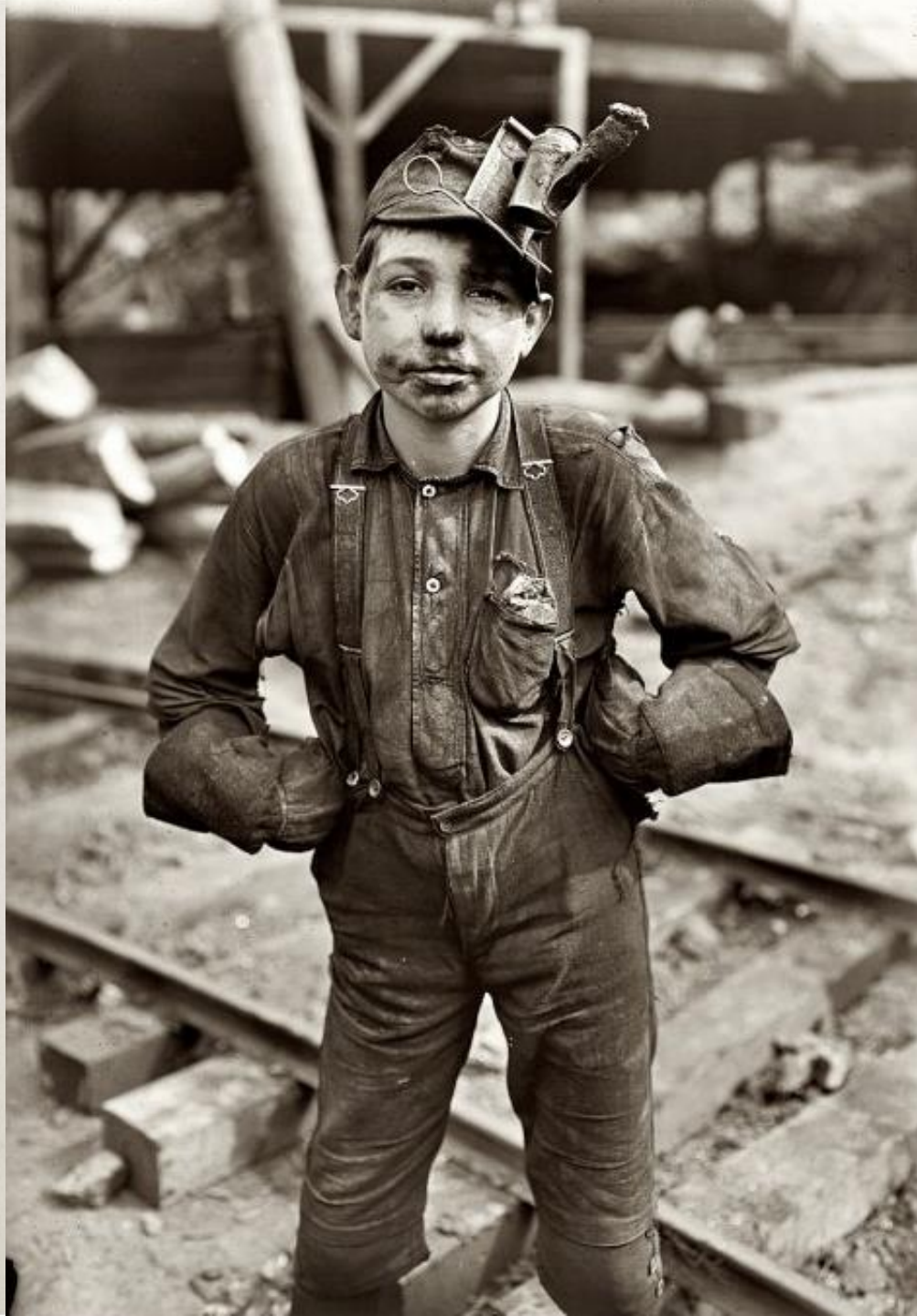


- * Child labor – paid less, missed education, kids were unhealthy

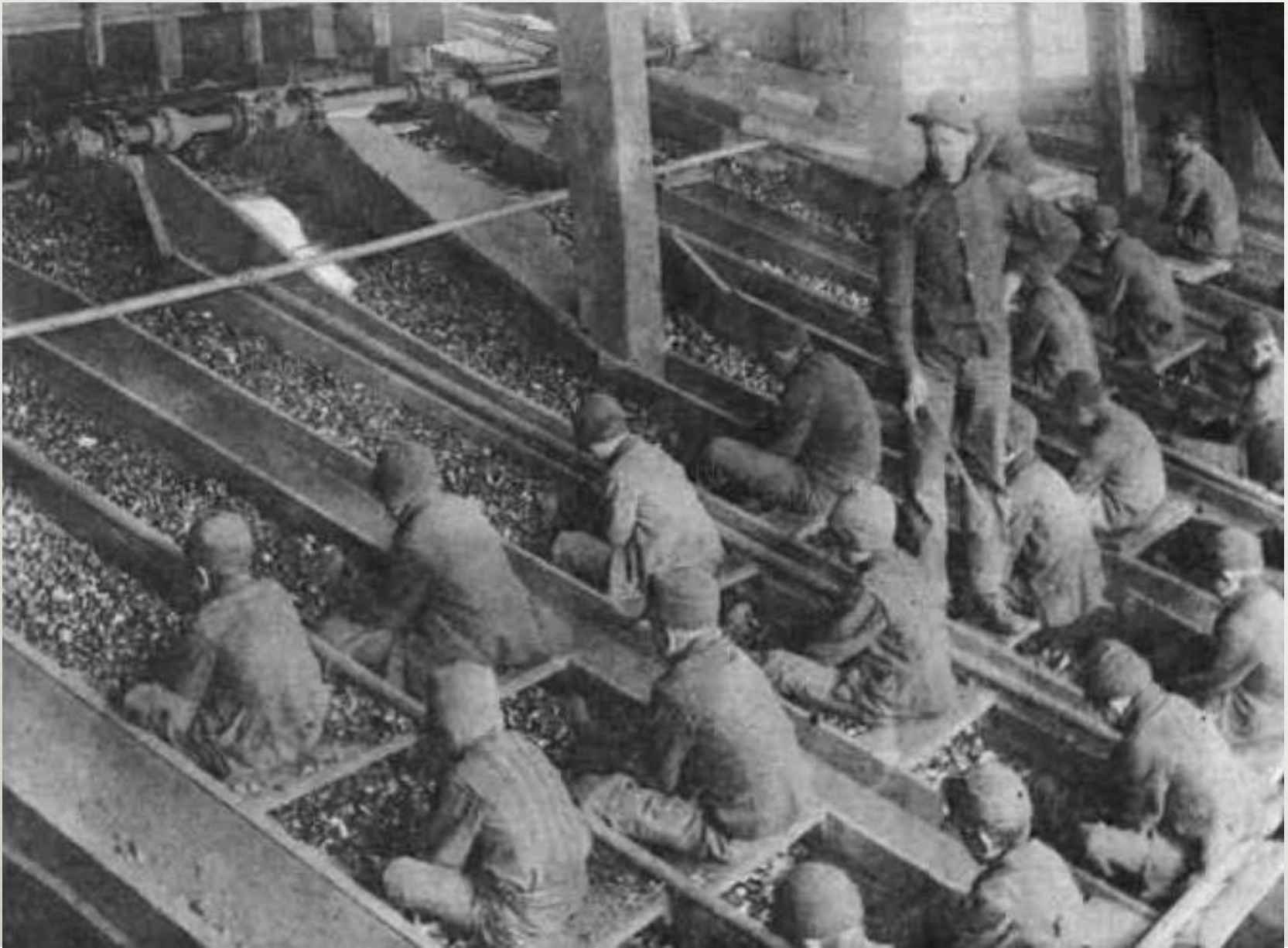


★ Dangerous – kids got tired or made mistakes and were maimed and killed





* Breaker boys





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

★ But poor immigrants relied on child labor to help support families



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



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



* but high rent and high expenses



- * Workers were 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



- ★ Activists worked to gain *collective bargaining rights under a contract, with binding **arbitration for disputes.

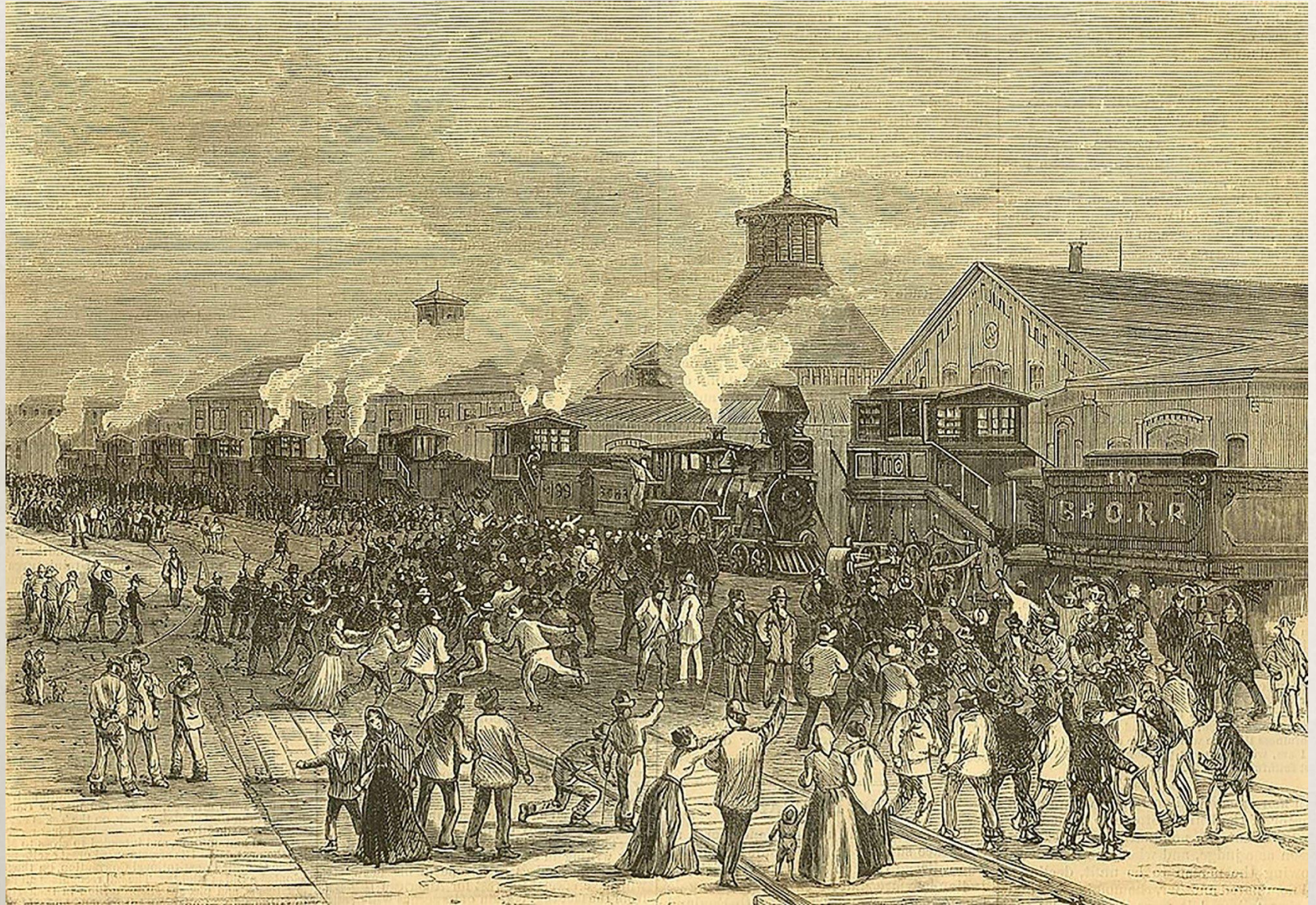


*agreement where bosses will negotiate with a union leader elected by members

**talks where a 3rd party settles a labor dispute between the boss and workers

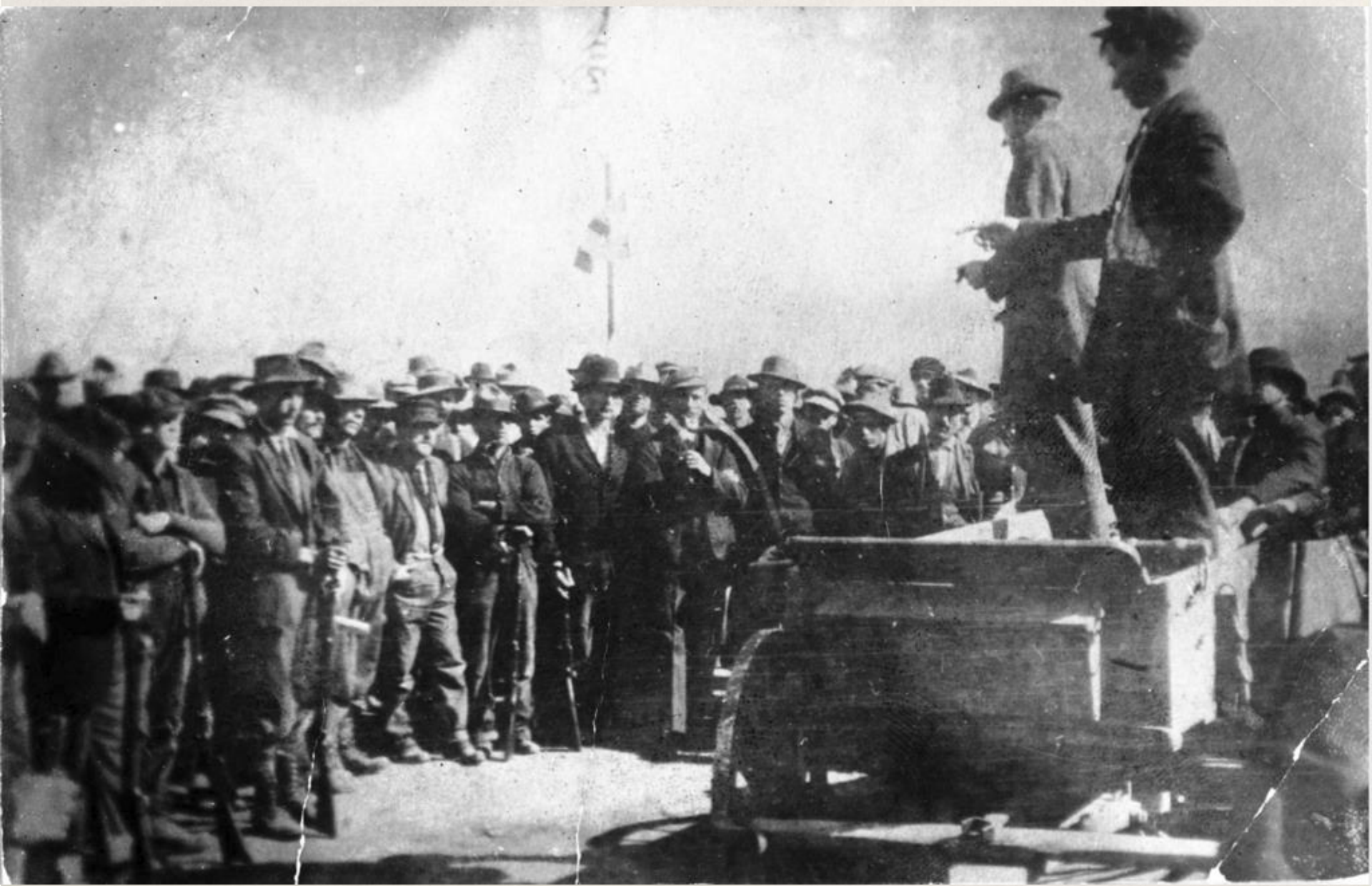


- ✧ Some went on strike to force business owners to negotiate.









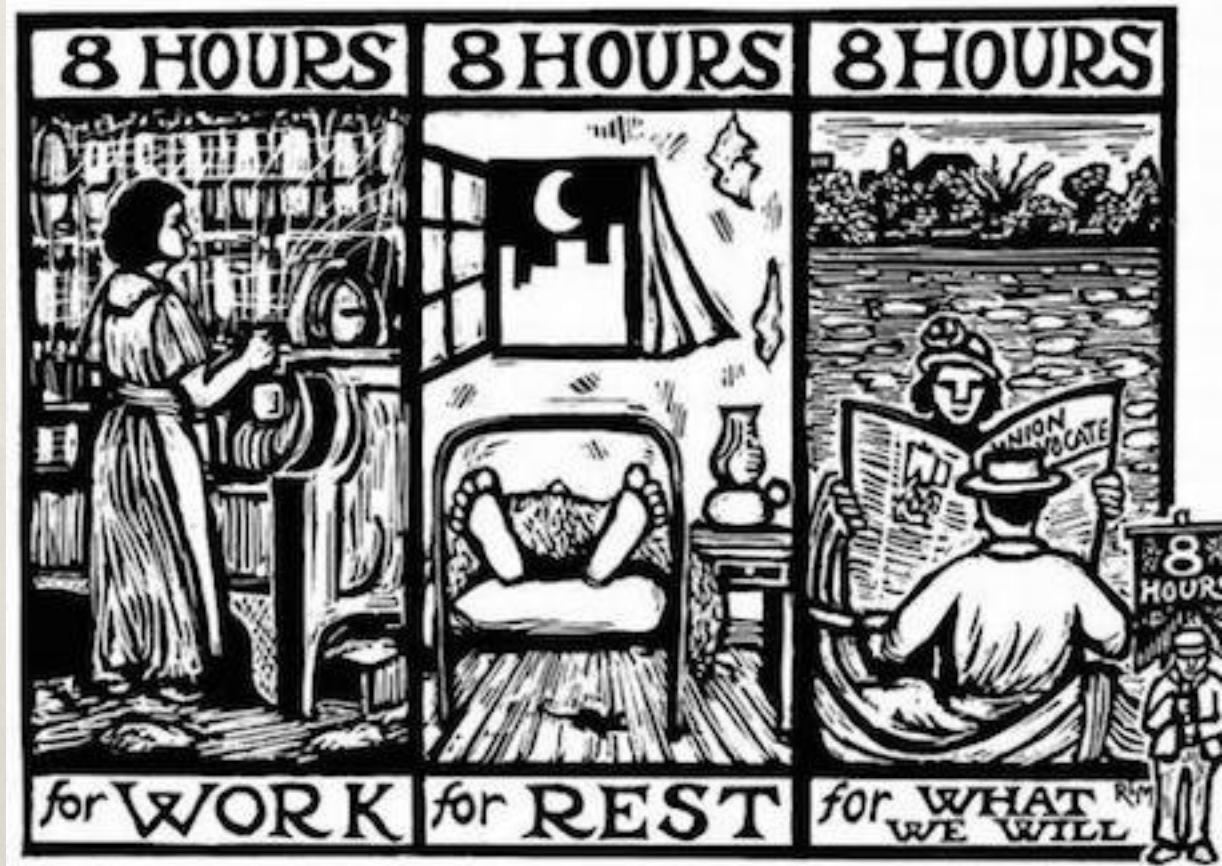
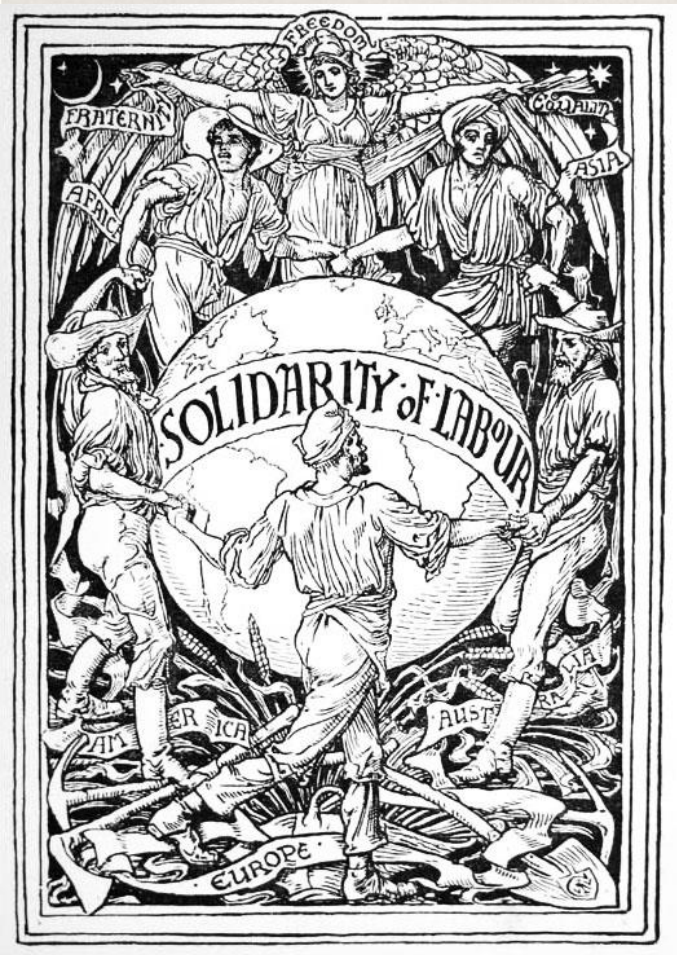


Strikers Tent Colony Ludlow Colorado 1914

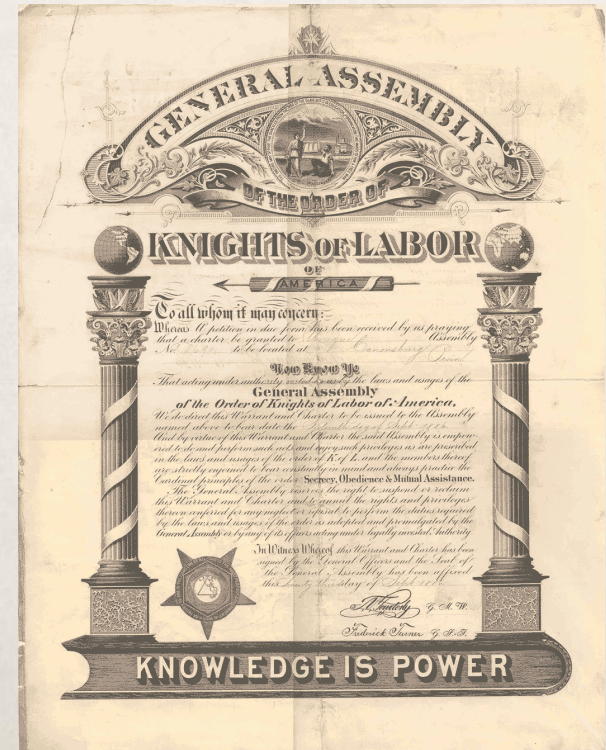
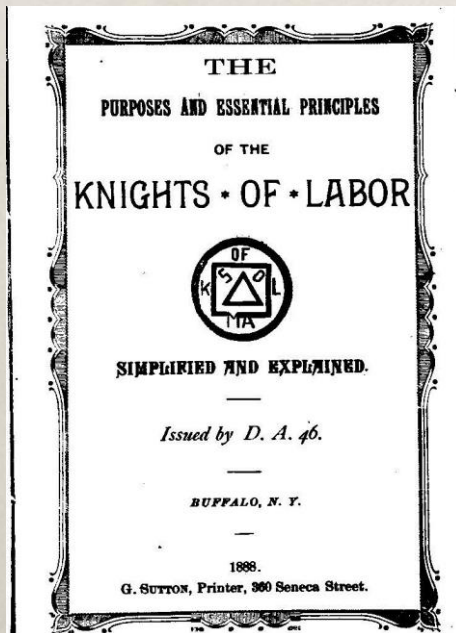
2012 167

59 36

Workers realized that the larger a union was, the more powerful it could become, so unions of unions, called “federations” were also formed:

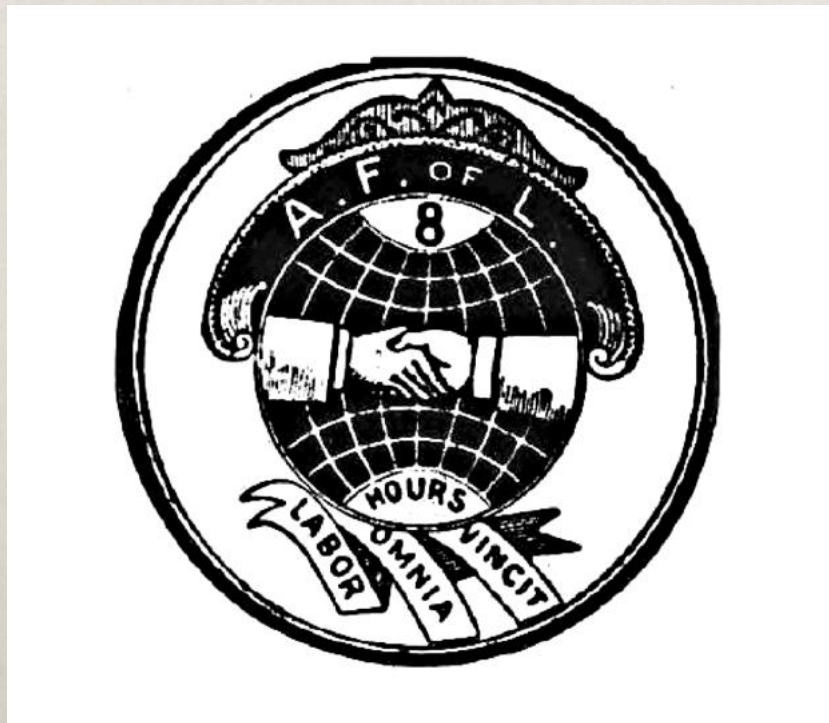


- * Knights of Labor, 1869 – joined all workers, including immigrants, women, and blacks; pushed for 8-hour day, supported cooperatives, and wanted to end child labor (gathered labor statistics); generally against the strike, but aided some strikes;
- * Successful for a time; lost credibility after Haymarket Riots

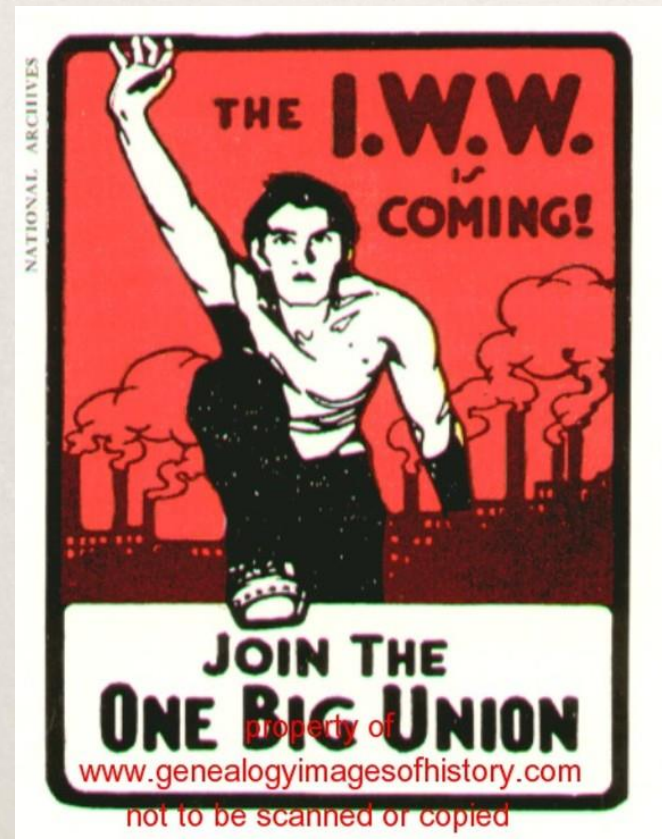


AFL (American Federation of Labor), 1886

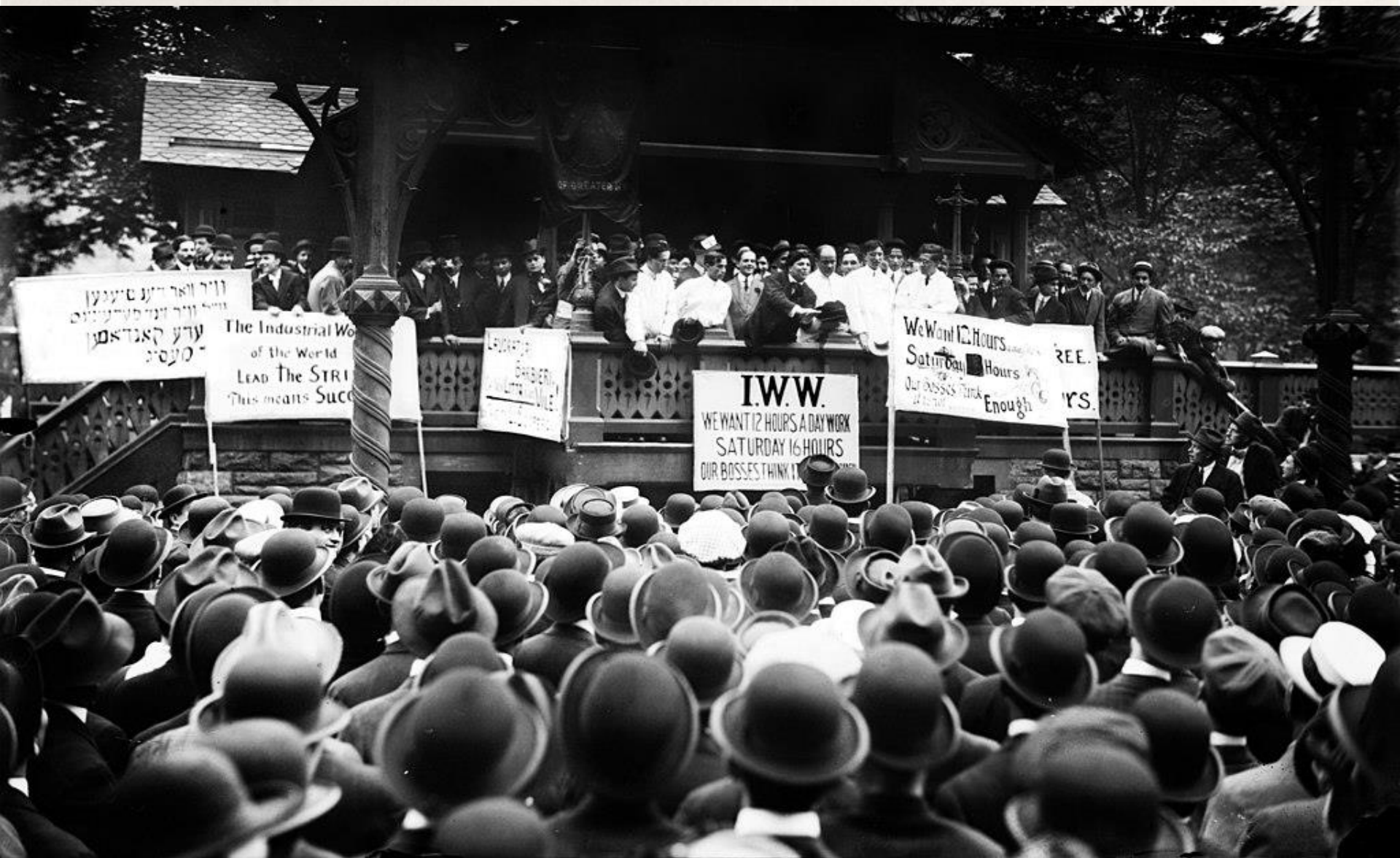
- ★ United white, male, skilled workers (craftsmen, part of “Craft Unions” – those based on workers’ particular trade, like carpenters); later added other workers; led by Samuel Gompers
- ★ Very successful; used negotiation rather than strikes



- * IWW (Industrial Workers of the World), 1905 – more radical, united all workers and pressed for the *general strike and even industrial sabotage as a job action; had ties to Socialism
- * Nicknamed “Wobblies”



*General strike – a strike of workers in all or most industries.





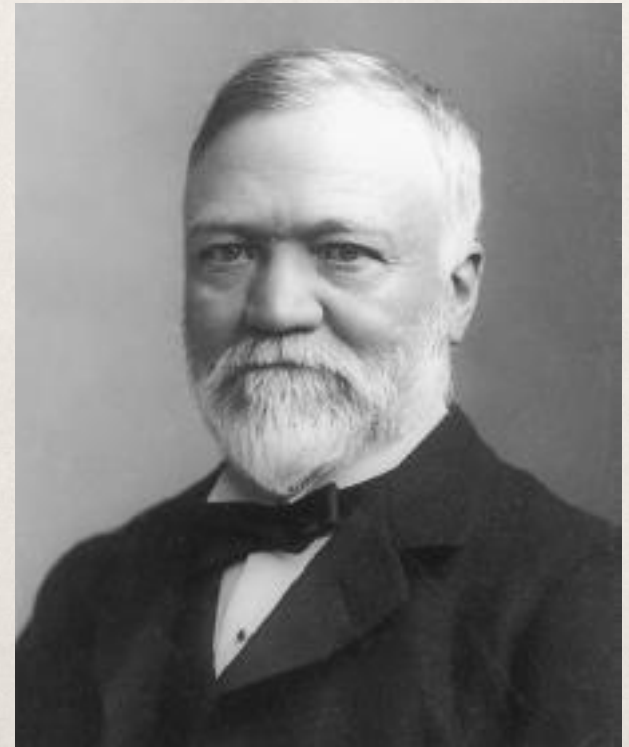
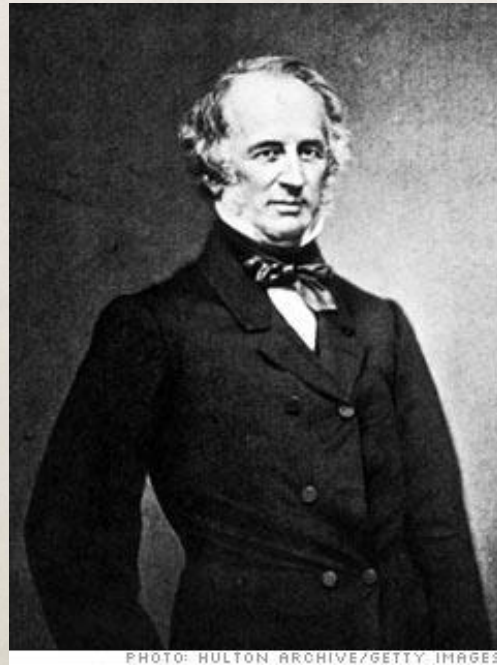
8. Government position on unions and strikes

- ★ Sided with big business – leaders were respected

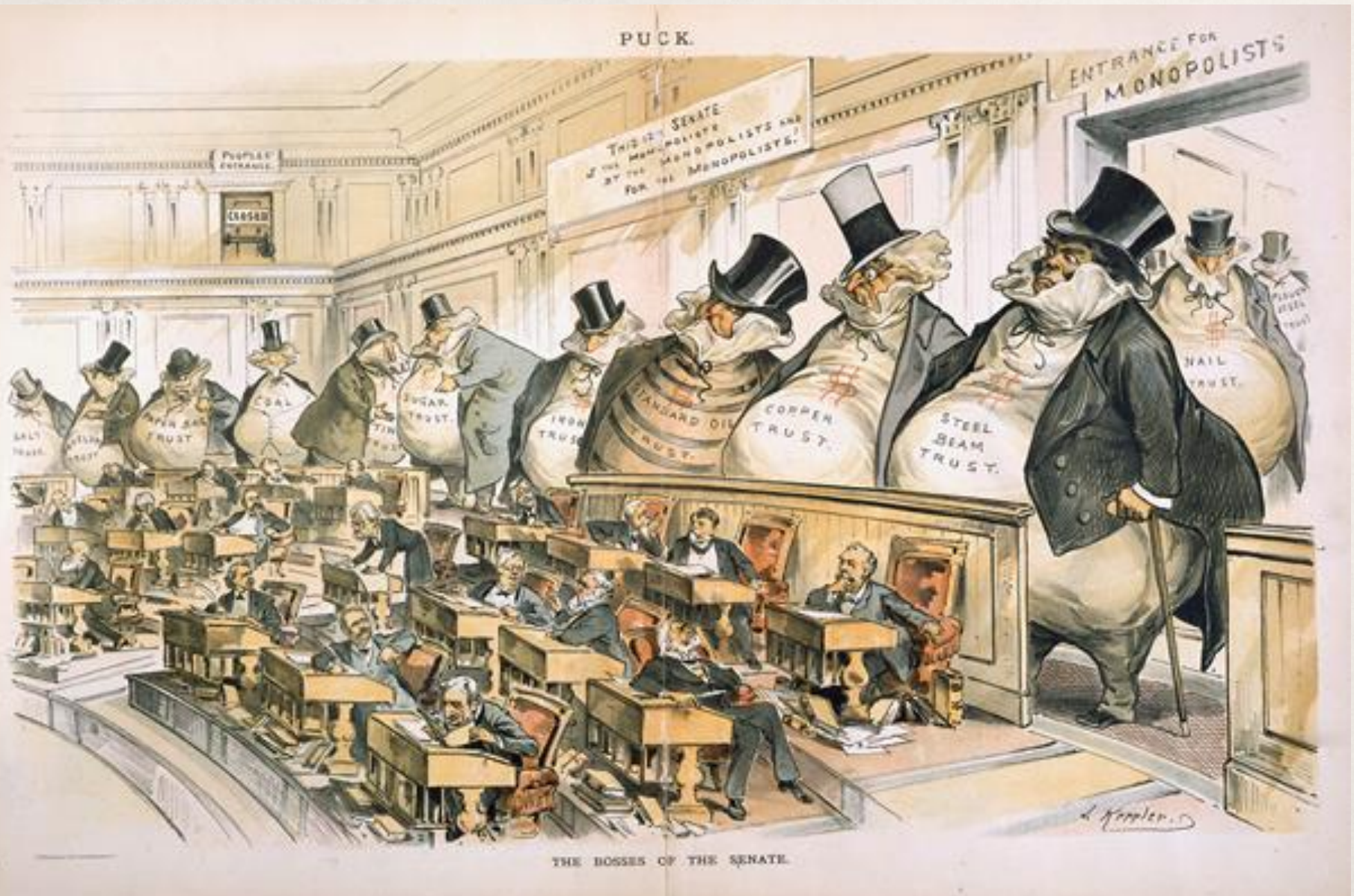


8. Government position on unions and strikes (cont.)

- ✱ Business leaders seen as “morally upright”
- ✱ Felt they had the right to run business as they chose (laissez faire capitalism)

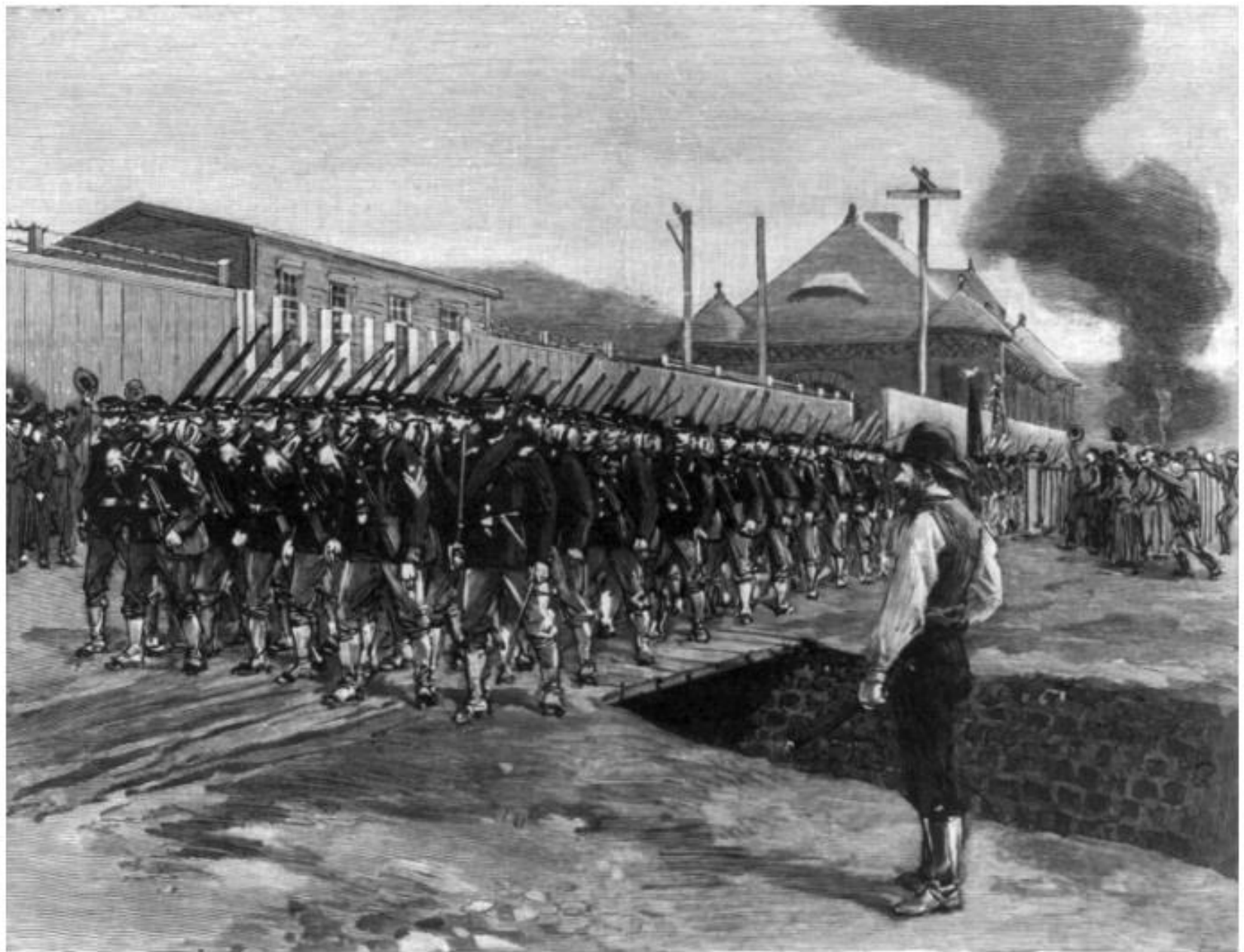


* Government under influence of big business

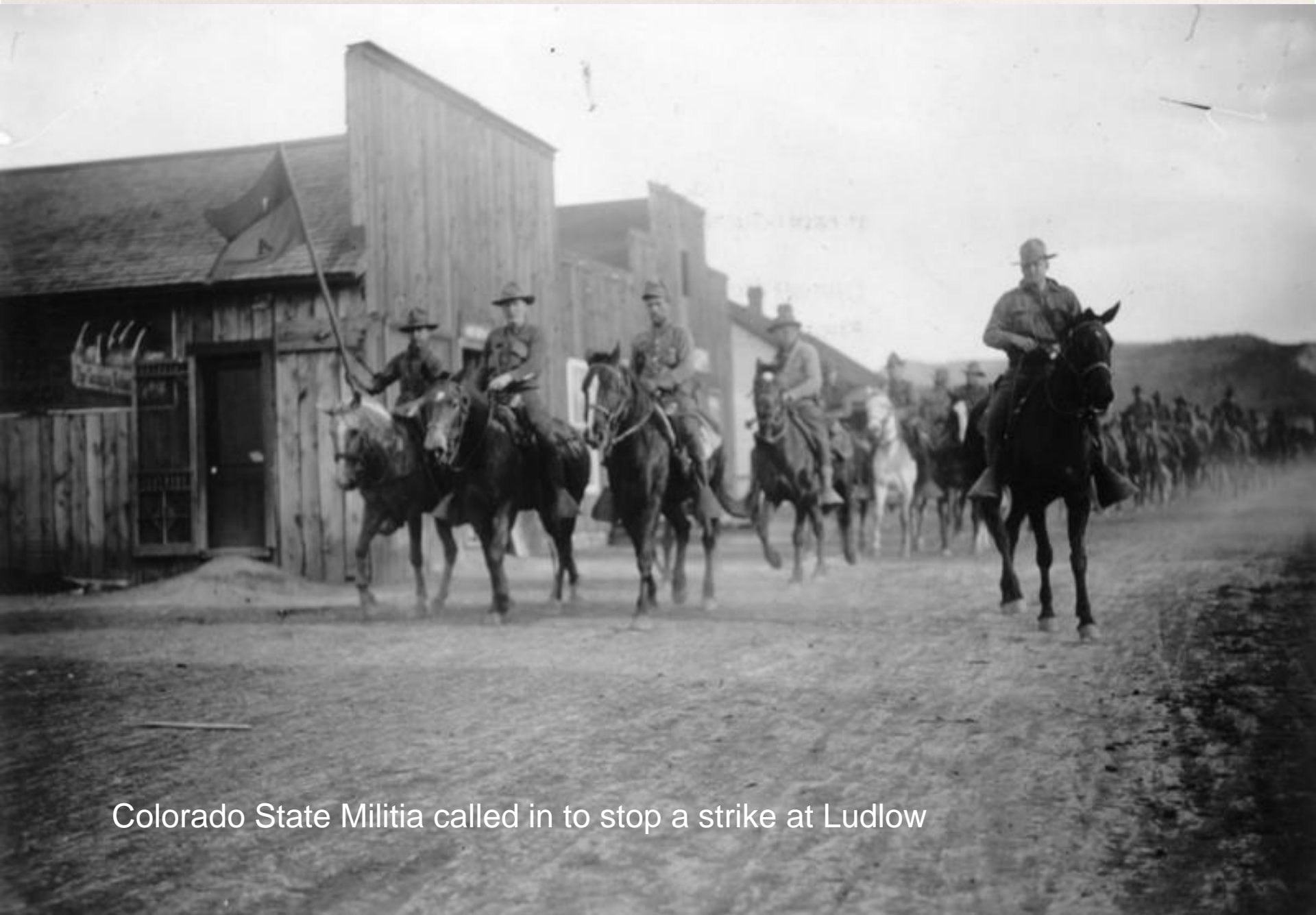


- Strikers – seen as “troublemakers” or radicals
- Bosses called in police, private agents (“Pinkertons”), and military

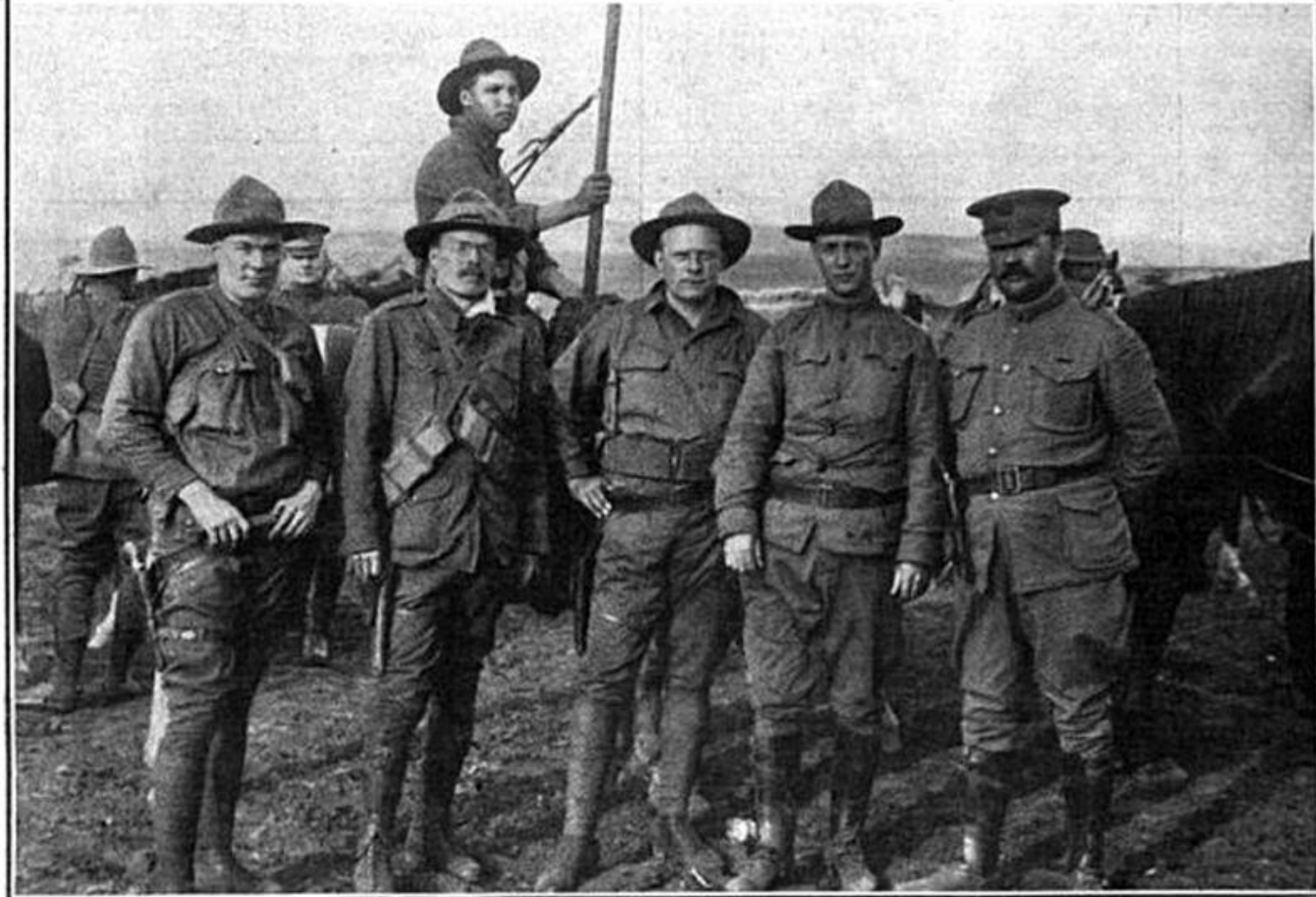




Harper's Weekly illustration of the Pennsylvania state militia marching on the Homestead Steelworks, 1892. [Image](#) courtesy Library of Congress.

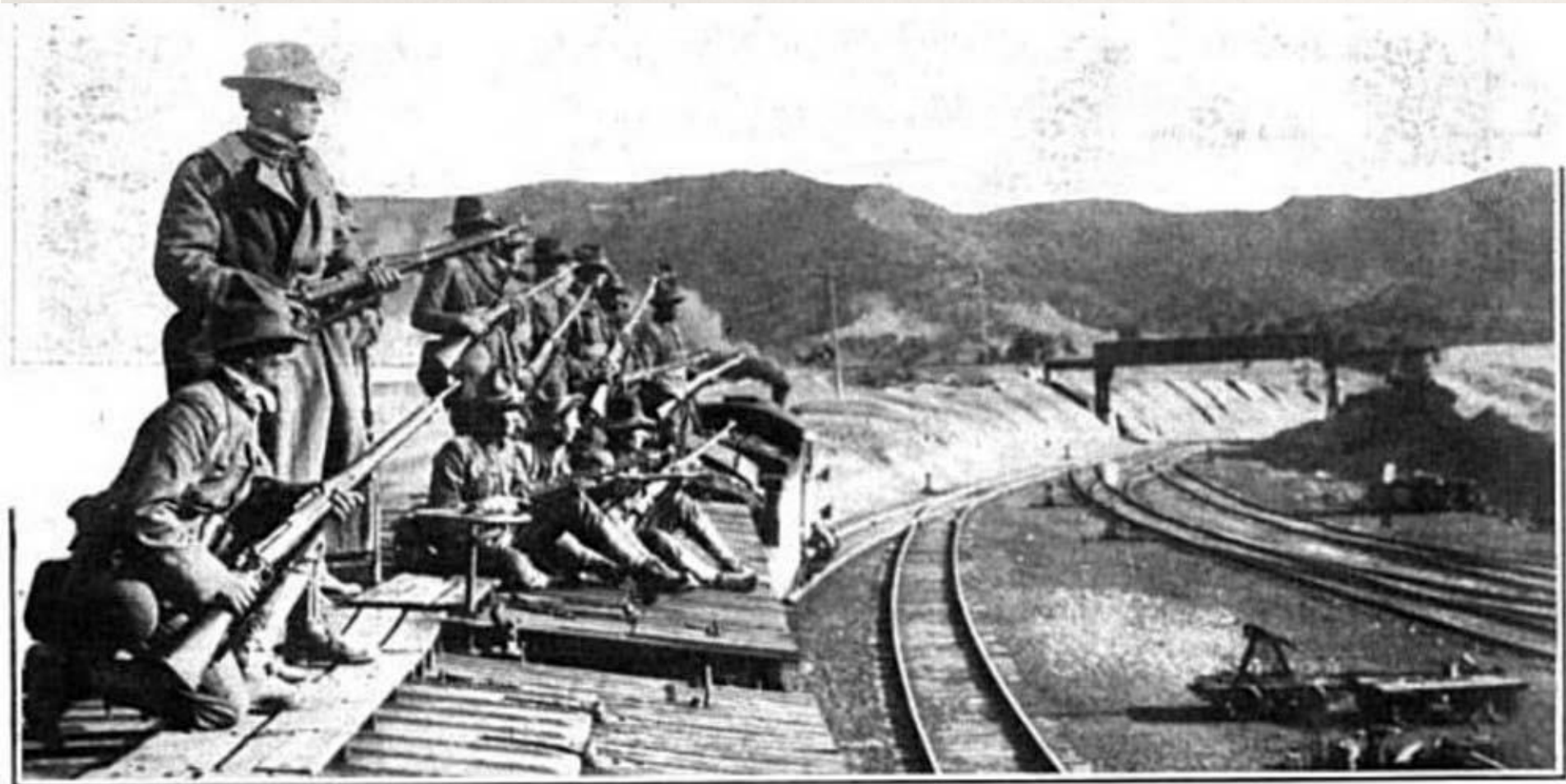


Colorado State Militia called in to stop a strike at Ludlow



OFFICERS OF THE COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD

From left to right: Captain R. J. Linderfelt, Lieut. T. C. Linderfelt, Lieut. K. E. Linderfelt (who faced the charge of assault upon Louis Tikas, the dead strike leader), Lieut G. S. Lawrence and Major Patrick Hamrock. The last three were in the Ludlow battle of April 20, 1914.



MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD ENTERING THE STRIKE DISTRICT





Strikers Tent Colony Ludlow Colorado 1914

2012 167



THE COLORADO TENT COLONY SHOT UP BY THE MILITIA

Ludlow, a canvas community of 900 souls, was riddled with machine guns shooting 400 bullets a minute. Then the tents were burned. The site is private property leased by the miners' union, which has supported the colony seven months.

Strikers' families



Costa Family









- Courts issued injunctions (orders to workers to stop strikes)
- Strikes usually failed; unions in general were unsuccessful in 1800s

Homestead strike, July 1892 -- State militia entering Homestead, Pa., to put down the strike of July 1892.

