

1. Rapid Expansion – Post-Civil War _____

Most heavy in the _____

Major cities: _____, Boston, Philadelphia, _____, Chicago, Detroit, etc.

2. Geography and Industry in the US

Geographic _____; _____ resources – _____ deposits:

Important resources for growth: _____, _____, and _____

Vast _____ provided _____ for _____

Good terrain for _____; Ranching – land for _____

Rivers – vast _____ for power and _____

3. Areas of expansion and impact

– Railroads – throughout _____ and surveyors – sent to plan _____

– _____ railroad – east coast to _____ coast (1869)

– _____ industry – industry that has large and heavy _____, large and heavy _____ and facilities (machines, vehicles, tools, buildings, _____), or _____ or numerous _____

Examples: _____, _____, railroads, drilling (____), construction, shipbuilding

Positive effects:

US had a strong _____; job _____; Jobs that paid _____

US had a higher _____ of living than many other countries; US _____ the world by 1900 as _____; provided a place to live and _____ for _____

Negative effects:

_____ – air, water, _____; Depletion of _____

_____ working and living _____

Monopolies, controlled _____ wages and _____;

_____, unscrupulous business leaders who used _____ and ruthless _____ to get _____ and _____, exploited workers and influenced the _____.

Message of cartoons: _____

4. Corporations

Definition: Companies with _____ and stock holders; authorized to act as _____

Monopolies – _____ of entire industries by _____

Formed by: _____ smaller competitors

_____ them out; _____ them out; _____ (trusts, cartels)

Vertical Integration – *Manage _____ of production* so final product is _____ to consumer; _____ competitors and drive them out. Example: Andrew Carnegie gained _____ of the _____ industry with his company, _____.

Horizontal Integration – *Control _____ of production* so there are _____

and there is only _____ of the final product. Example: John D. Rockefeller gained _____ of the _____ industry with his company, _____.

Political Cartoons: What message are the cartoonists communicating about Rockefeller with their images?

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____

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5. Urbanization patterns

Jobs attracted workers from _____ areas or _____
Cities had fast growth – _____, poor sanitation, “5 cents a _____”
Ghettos (neighborhoods) of _____ formed because of: _____;
cultural comfort; _____
Dumbbell Tenements – built to _____ tenement living; _____ shafts became dumping grounds
Pollution – _____ from factory smokestacks created _____, unhealthy cities

6. Workers: Poor, usually _____; some rural, some _____ Low _____, long _____, poor and _____ working and _____ conditions; Difficult, heavy _____ labor

_____ labor – _____, missed _____, kids were _____;
Dangerous – kids got tired or made mistakes and were _____ and _____
But poor _____ relied on child labor to _____ families
Reformers and _____ fought child labor; it kept wages _____

Company _____ – built by company; seen as nice quarters, but high _____ and high _____
Workers paid in “_____” – only good in _____; _____ workers

7. Unions: Organizations of workers to _____ for better pay, shorter hours, _____ conditions, workers’ _____. Activists worked to gain * _____ _____ rights under a _____, with binding ** _____ for disputes. Some went on _____ to force business owners to _____.

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

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

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

Knights of Labor, 1869 – joined _____, including unskilled workers, industrial workers,
immigrants, _____ and blacks; pushed for the _____ day; supported * _____
and wanted to end child labor (gathered labor statistics); generally _____ the strike, but aided
strikes; successful for a time; lost _____ after Haymarket Riots, and died out.

*Cooperatives – organizations of people in the same craft who share equally in the profits of their labors

AFL (American Federation of Labor), 1886 – United _____, male, _____ workers (craftsmen
who were part of “Craft Unions” – those based on workers’ particular _____, like carpenters);
Led by Samuel Gompers; Very successful; used _____ rather than _____

IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) – more _____, united _____ and pressed for the
*general _____ and even industrial _____ as a job action; had ties to Socialism;
Nicknamed “_____”. *General Strike = _____

8. Government position on unions and strikes:

Sided with _____ – leaders were _____

Business leaders seen as “morally _____”

Felt they had the _____ to run business as they chose (_____)

Government was under the _____ of big business. “Bosses of the Senate” cartoon meaning:

Strikers – seen as “troublemakers” or _____

Bosses called in police, _____ (“Pinkertons”), and _____

Courts issued _____ (orders to workers to _____)

Strikes usually _____; unions in general were _____ in 1800s