Chapter #24: Industry Comes of Age (pg. 512-538)

Key Concepts: As you take notes on this chapter be familiar with the following key concepts from US History that relate to your reading.

- Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.
- Large-scale industrial production — accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies — generated rapid economic development and business consolidation.
- Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems helped open new markets in North America.
- Businesses made use of technological innovations, greater access to natural resources, redesigned financial and management structures, advances in marketing, and a growing labor force to dramatically increase the production of goods.
- As the price of many goods decreased, workers’ real wages increased, providing new access to a variety of goods and services; many Americans’ standards of living improved, while the gap between rich and poor grew.
- Many business leaders sought increased profits by consolidating corporations into large trusts and holding companies, which further concentrated wealth.
- Labor and management battled over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/or directly confronting business leaders.
- Despite the industrialization of some segments of the Southern economy — a change promoted by Southern leaders who called for a “New South” — agriculture based on sharecropping and tenant farming continued to be the primary economic activity in the South.
- New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age. Social commentators advocated theories later described as Social Darwinism to justify the success of those at the top of the socioeconomic structure as both appropriate and inevitable.
- Some business leaders argued that the wealthy had a moral obligation to help the less fortunate and improve society, as articulated in the idea known as the Gospel of Wealth, and they made philanthropic contributions that enhanced educational opportunities and urban environments.
- The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration; child labor also increased.

Questions/Ideas: Be able to answer the following key questions or know the following key ideas

- The impact of railroad companies on westward expansion and the growth of modern industry
- Reasons for the growth of industry in America from 1865 – 1900
- Technological innovation and its impact on American society
- The growth of monopolies and trusts and their impact on American business and society
- The arguments of those who opposed industrialization and the growth of corporate America
- “The New South” and efforts to industrialize & change the Southern economy
- The effects of industry on American society
- The exploitation of the American worker during the Gilded Age
- The creation of labor unions; the struggles & successes of labor unions
Chapter #24 Guided Reading Questions

1. The Iron Colt Becomes an Iron Horse
   Explain how government subsidies promoted the growth of the transcontinental railroad.

2 & 3. Spanning the Continent with Rails & Binding the Country with Railroad ties
   Know: Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Transcontinental railroad(s)
   Describe the completion and ultimate impact of the first transcontinental railroad. Explain both the positives and negatives of the completion of the five transcontinental railroads.

4 & 5. Railroad Consolidation and Mechanization & Revolutions by Railways
   Know: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Westinghouse air brake, Pullman Palace Cars
   What technological advances improved railroads? What specific effects did the railroads have on American society in the second half of the 19th century?
6. **Wrongdoing in Railroading**  
Know: Jay Gould, “Stock watering”, Pool  
What were the different ways that railroad companies exploited the American public to make a profit?

7. **Government Bridles the Iron Horse**  
Know: *Wabash vs. Illinois*, Interstate Commerce Commission  
Why did farmers want to curb the power of railroads? Why was the Interstate Commerce Act an important piece of legislation for this time period in American History?

8. **Miracles of Mechanization**  
Know: Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison  
Between 1860 and 1890, describe the different factors in the United States that made industrial expansion possible.

9. **The Trust Titan Emerges**  
Define the following terms and link them with the correct individual: Andrew Carnegie & Vertical Integration // John D. Rockefeller, trust, & horizontal integration // J.P. Morgan & interlocking directorates.
10 & 11. The Supremacy of Steel & Carnegie and Other Sultans of Steel
Know: Bessemer Process, Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, United States Steel Corporation
Why was steel so important for industrialization? Describe the importance of Morgan’s purchase of US Steel.

12. Rockefeller Grows an American Beauty Rose
Know: John D. Rockefeller, Standard Oil
Why was Rockefeller able to become so successful in the oil business? Describe the impact and importance of trusts on the US economy at this time.

13. The Gospel of Wealth
Know: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, “survival of the fittest”
How and why did wealthy Americans justify their riches during this time period?

14. Government Tackles the Trust Evil
Know: Sherman Antitrust Act
Why was the Sherman Antitrust Act passed? What was it supposed to do? Was it effective?
15. **The South in the Age of Industry**  
Know: “The New South”, Henry W. Grady  
Evaluate the success of the South at industrializing in Gilded Age America.

16. **The Impact of the New Industrial Revolution on America**  
Describe the long term effects of the Industrial Revolution on working class Americans.

17. **In Unions There is Strength**  
Know: Scabs, Lock-out, Yellow-dog contracts, Blacklist  
What conditions existed in America that led to the exploitation of laborers and the working class? Why and how did corporations have the upper hand on workers? What techniques were used by employers to suppress workers?

18. **Labor Limps Along**  
Know: National Labor Union, Knights of Labor, Terence V. Powderly  
Explain the similarities and differences between the National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor.
19. Unhorsing the Knights of Labor
Know: Haymarket Square Incident
What factors led to the decline of the Knights of Labor?

20. The AF of L to the Fore
Know: American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, closed shop
How was the AFL different from previous unions? In regards to labor unions, how and why were the attitudes of the general public changing?

Makers of America: The Knights of Labor
Know: Mother Jones, Terence Powderly
What was the vision and ideals of the Knights of Labor?

Varying Viewpoints - Industrialization: Boon or Blight
Describe the different historical opinions on the importance and impact of the Industrial Era?