

# Industry and Urban Growth

Please study your slides!

## ▣ A New Industrial Revolution

- 1876 the USA celebrated its *one-hundredth* birthday
- **Alexander Graham Bell** showed off his new invention called the telephone
- The **Transcontinental Railroad** was completed
- A network of tracks with the same gage connected various cities-A six-month wagon train trip would take 6 days-railroad, sleeping, and dining cars introduced-rail car brakes were also introduced
- **Cornelius Vanderbilt** owned the New York Central Railroad-Vanderbilt offered rebates to customers to force railroad competition out of business
- Railroad companies **pooled** their company to avoid competition and stay in business

## ▣ Inventors and Inventions

- **Samuel Morse**-telegraph
- **Cyrus Field**-transatlantic cable
- **Alexander Graham Bell**-telephone
- **Thomas Edison**-electric light bulb, phonograph, projector, batteries and electric power plant
- Christopher Sholes- typewriter
- George Eastman- light-weight camera
- Gustavus Swift-refrigeration
- **Henry Ford**-assembly line and Model T
- **Orville and Wilbur Wright**-airplane

## ✿ African American Inventors

- Elijah McCoy- automatic engine oiler
  - Granville T. Woods-messages between locomotives
  - Jan Matzeliger-shoe machine
- **Patent**-a license for a new invention
  - **Racism** kept African Americans from getting patents

## ▣ Big Business and Organized Labor

- An **entrepreneur** is someone who sets up a new business to make a profit
- In the **free enterprise system**, a business is owned by private citizens
- Many businesses became **corporations** or businesses owned by many investors
- A **monopoly** is a company that controls most of the business in a particular industry
- **Henry Bessemer** produced steel at a low cost
- **Andrew Carnegie** improved the steel process and made a fortune in the industry-Carnegie was a **philanthropist** or someone that felt a duty to improve society-many felt Carnegie was a **robber baron**, a person that became rich through unethical means

- **Montgomery Ward** and **Sears Roebuck** began the first mail order catalog
- Amazon is a modern-day catalog store
- **David D. Rockefeller** created an oil monopoly
- A business owned by many investors is a **corporation**
- A **trust** is a single group owns many corporations
- **Stockholders** invest money in a corporation-they buy **stock certificates** to show ownership of a corporation
- **Dividend** is shares in a corporation's profit
- People trade and sell stock certificates in the stock market

### 📖 **Factory Working Conditions**

- **Immigrants** came to America from Europe and Asia to find jobs in American factories
- American factories were filled with dangerous working conditions-children were employed in factories
- Workers united to improve workplace conditions-workers formed the **Knights of Labor** (a union)
- The **Knights of Labor** wanted a shorter work day, end of child labor, better working conditions, and equal pay for men and women
- A **strike** was a union protest against working conditions and practices
- A riot broke out during a strike at the **McCormick Harvester Company**-a bomb exploded killing a police officer- police shot bullets into a crowd-people lost faith in unions and strikes as a result
- The **Pullman Strike** was the biggest strike of 1894
- The **American Federation of Labor** was formed by **Samuel Gompers**-the American Federation of Labor (AFL) used collective bargaining to achieve goals-collective bargaining is when unions negotiated with the business management for better working conditions-the AFL charged a fee for members-this money provided for families on strike
- **Mother Jones** led the way for women's rights
- An **injunction** is when the government forces workers back to work, when they strike

### 📖 **Cities Grow and Change**

- **Urbanization** was movement from farms to cities
- Urbanization caused an increase in the population in the big cities
- Poor families were crowded into **slums**-buildings were divided into small apartments called **tenements**
- Diseases, such as typhoid, cholera, and tuberculosis spread in tenements
- Building codes were changed to provide safety features such as fire escape ladders
- **Jane Addams** established, **Hull House**, a settlement house to help the urban poor people
- **William Booth** founded the **Salvation Army** to help the poor
- **Skyscrapers** were built in the cities
- People moved outside of the cities into **suburbs** to avoid the traffic
- Electric street cars and a subway was used to solve traffic problems
- **R.H. Macy** opened a nine-story department store, other cities soon followed

- People in the cities were entertained by *vaudeville*
- **Scott Joplin**, an African American, played *Ragtime*, a new music with lively, rhymlical sounds.
- **John Philip Sousa** wrote the *Stars and Stripes Forever*
- *Baseball, football* and *basketball* became popular
- The *Cuban Giants* was the first African American professional baseball team

📖 **The New Immigrants**

- *Push and Pull factors* brought immigrants into the United States

Push Factors	Pull Factors
Scarce land	Promise of Freedom
Farm jobs lost to new machines	Family or friends settled in the United States
Political and religious persecution	Factory jobs available
Poverty and hard times	
Revolution	

- Immigrants passed the *Statue of Liberty* when they arrived in New York Harbor
- **Emma Lazarus** wrote *The New Colossus* at the base of the Statue of Liberty
- At *Ellis Island* doctors examined the new immigrants before they entered New York
- New immigrants believed the streets were “*paved of gold*”
- An ethnic group shares a common culture
- The process of becoming another culture is *assimilation*
- People born in the USA were called *nativists*-they resented the new immigrants because they believed they were taking jobs away from Americans
- *Chinese Exclusion Act*- Once a Chinese person left the United States, they could not return

📖 **Education and Culture**

- Schools were segregated in the south
- **George Lewis Ruffin**, first African American to graduate Harvard Law School
- Public Schools were improved
- The school day was from 8-4
- *Yellow Journalism*-scandals, crime stories, gossip, etc. Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst two famous journalists.
- **Nellie Bly** exposed the ill treatment of the mentally ill
- **Mark Twain** wrote Tom Sayer and the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn using local color