



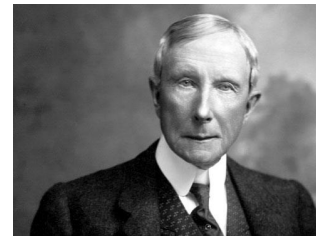
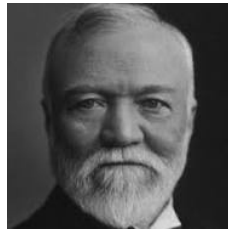
Unit #1: Immigration, Industrialization & Progressives

*****Laissez Faire - theory that
government stays out of
business affairs**

***** Gilded Age – boom of
industry but not hid some
underlying problems**

+ Industrialization

- The recovery period after the Civil War led to increased industrialization.
- Abundance of Natural Resources
 - Coal, Iron, Steel, Oil
- **Capitalism**- an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.
- Rise of big business: New inventions & corporations
 - Railroad- **Cornelius Vanderbilt**
 - RRs later suggested time zones
 - Steel- **Andrew Carnegie**
 - **Social Darwinism**- “natural selection,” supported his ideas of competition, hard-work & responsibility
 - Oil- **John D. Rockefeller**
 - **Trusts**- Firms or corporations that combine for the purpose of reducing competition and controlling prices Banking/investment
 - **J. P. Morgan**- invested in inventions & corporations, 1st billion dollar company (US Steel)



+ Immigration

- New businesses needed workers-
 - Emigrants- farmers moving to the city
 - Immigrants- from other countries
- Old Immigrants- north & west Europe, especially 1860s-1890s
- New Immigrants- mainly southern & eastern Europe, Asia, 1890s-1920s,
 - Various push/pull factors
 - **Assimilation** theories:
 - **Melting Pot**- blending
 - **Salad Bowl**- things stay the same
- **Nativism**-
 - Anti-immigrant ideas
 - Believed “native born” white Americans were superior



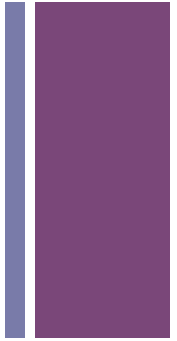
+ Immigration

■ Immigration Stations:

- had to pass inspections, pass literacy tests in native languages, had to have \$25, prove they were able to work
- **Ellis Island**- east coast of the US, NYC
 - 16M – at peak 11,000 per day!
- **Angel Island** – west coast of the US, San Francisco

■ Treatment of Labor-

- Seamstress- 12 hour day, 6 days a week
- Steel Workers- 7 days a week (swing shift)
- Wages were so low that every member of the family had to work to survive
 - Child labor- 25% of boys & 10% of girls under 15 worked
- No vacation time, sick days, unemployment, maternity leave, disability
- Income 1899-
 - women & children had average pay of \$269/year
 - Men's average pay of \$498/year





Captains of Industry vs. Robber Barons

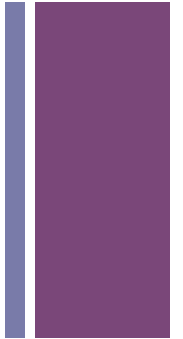


- **Monopolies**- drive out all competition
 - Vertical Integration- own all the means of production to create a product (Andrew Carnegie- 1899, made \$23M w/ no income taxes)
 - Horizontal Integration- own all of the companies in an industry (John D. Rockefeller)
- **Philanthropy**- donate to charities
 - Examples: Carnegie Hall, Vanderbilt University, Duke University, etc.
- **Political Machines**- offered services to voters & businesses in exchange for political or financial support
 - Political bosses controlled many cities (Boss Tweed- NYC, “Big Jim” Pendergast)



Rise of Labor

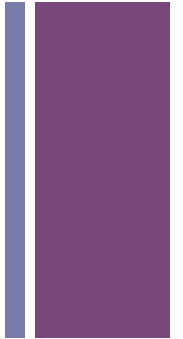
- **Socialism**- an economic & political system based on gov't ownership/control/regulation of business & property and on equal distribution of wealth
 - Founders- Karl Marx & Frederick Engels
- **Labor Unions**: an organized association of workers, often in a trade or profession, formed to protect and further their rights and interests.
 - American Federation of Labor (AFL) – skilled workers, Samuel Gompers
 - Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO) – merged with AFL
 - American Railway Union – railroad workers, Eugene V. Debs
 - Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies) – unskilled workers, William Haywood





Labor Terms:

- Sweatshop – factory in which workers are employed for long hours at low wages under unhealthy conditions
- Company Towns – living areas connected to production of facilities
- Strike – work stoppage, refusal of employee to work
- Scab – person who takes the job of a worker who is on strike
- Pinkertons – private security hired to break strikes
- Collective Bargaining – negotiations between workers & employers to reach an agreement on working conditions, pay, etc.
- Arbitration – (mediation) settling a dispute in which both parties to abide by the decision of an outside party (arbitrator)



+ Opposition to Unions

- Great Strike of 1877 –
 - RR workers went on strike
 - Ended when Pres. Hayes brought fed. troops in
- Haymarket Affair – 1886
 - Bomb exploded in the middle of striking workers
- Homestead Strike – 1892 Carnegie Steel
 - Workers went on strike after wage cut
 - Hired Pinkerton Detective Agency to protect scabs
 - Battle between strikers & detectives, 3 detectives & 9 strikers dead
- Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire – 1911
 - Exits locked, no fire escapes, 146 women died





Grange Movement & Populism:



- **Grange** started as a social movement of farmers who wanted the gov't to control the RRs & storage of grain
 - Grassroots movement for change in state laws
- **Populism** – movement of farmers & labor workers organized into the Populist Party (People's Party)
 - Platform:
 - Bi-metalism – using gold & silver to increase money supply & lower the value of money
 - Direct Election of Senators
 - Secret ballot elections
 - Graduated Income Tax
 - Leader – William Jennings Bryan – Cross of Gold Speech

+ Progressivism

- **Progressivism** – movement seeking to return control of gov't to the people, restore economic opportunities & correct injustices in American life

- 4 Goals:
 1. Protecting Social Welfare
 - Settlement houses, YMCA, Salvation Army, No child labor
 2. Promoting Moral Improvement
 - Temperance Movement, Prohibition
 3. Creating Economic Reform
 - Panic of 1893 - ????
 - Socialism, Muckrakers (journalists who wrote about corruption in business & gov't)
 - Upton Sinclair- “The Jungle”- Pure Food & Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act
 4. Foster Efficiency –
 - Scientific management – using science to increase efficiency in the workplace
 - Ford Motor Company- \$5/day wage, 8 hour day (2x other workers in US)

+ Political Reforms

Early Changes:

- **Munn vs. Illinois- 1877**
 - Sup. Ct. allowed government to regulate private industry
- **Interstate Commerce Act- 1886**
 - Sup. Ct. ruled that states couldn't set rates on inter-state commerce
 - ICC set up to supervise RR activities by a committee of 5 members

Empower the People:

- Initiative – a bill on the voting ballot that is originated by the people, rather than the lawmakers
- Referendum – voters are allowed to approve or reject a law that the legislature has passed
- Recall – the voters have the opportunity to reject & remove an elected official

+ Progressive Amendments

- **Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act (1883)** – established that positions within the federal government should be awarded on the basis of merit instead of political affiliation.
- 16th Amendment – 1913 – Progressive (graduated) Income Tax
- 17th Amendment – 1913 – Direct Election of Senators
- 18th Amendment – 1919 - Prohibition
- 19th Amendment – 1920 - Women's Suffrage



Segregation & Discrimination

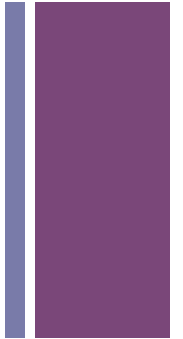


- Jim Crow Laws – state laws permitting segregation (separating whites and blacks) in public & private facilities
- Voting restrictions based on race-
 - Literacy tests
 - Poll taxes – pay to vote
 - Grandfather clauses – he could vote if his father or grandfather had been eligible to vote before January 1, 1867
- Early Civil Rights leaders:
 - **Booker T. Washington** – promoted practical skills, such as agriculture or mechanical work, created the Tuskegee Institute
 - **W.E.B. DuBois** – talented 10th to lead blacks, educate the most talented & lead the group
 - Founded the **Niagara Movement** – 1905, named for the "mighty current" of change the group wanted to effect



Segregation & Discrimination

- **Marcus Garvey**- founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association, encouraged black to move back to Africa & create a great kingdom
- **NAACP** - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a civil rights organization founded in 1909 to fight prejudice, lynching, and Jim Crow segregation, and to work for the betterment of "people of color."
 - W. E.B. DuBois & Ida B. Wells were among the original founders
- Charles Eastman – Native American civil rights leader, founder of the Boy Scouts, began 32 chapters of the YMCA



+ Progressive Era Presidents

- 26th – Teddy Roosevelt (R) – youngest president to hold office after McKinley was assassinated
 - Known as the “Progressive President” – “Trust Buster”
 - “Square Deal” – believed in good & bad trusts
- 27th – William Howard Taft (R) – picked by TR
 - Broke up more trusts than TR
 - Angered TR when he broke up “good trusts”
- 28th – Woodrow Wilson (D) –
 - Republicans split during election – Republicans (Taft) vs. Bull Moose (TR)
 - Created Federal Reserve System
 - Graduated Income Tax
 - Women’s suffrage attained during presidency