

KEVIN M. SCHULTZ

# HIST<sup>3</sup>

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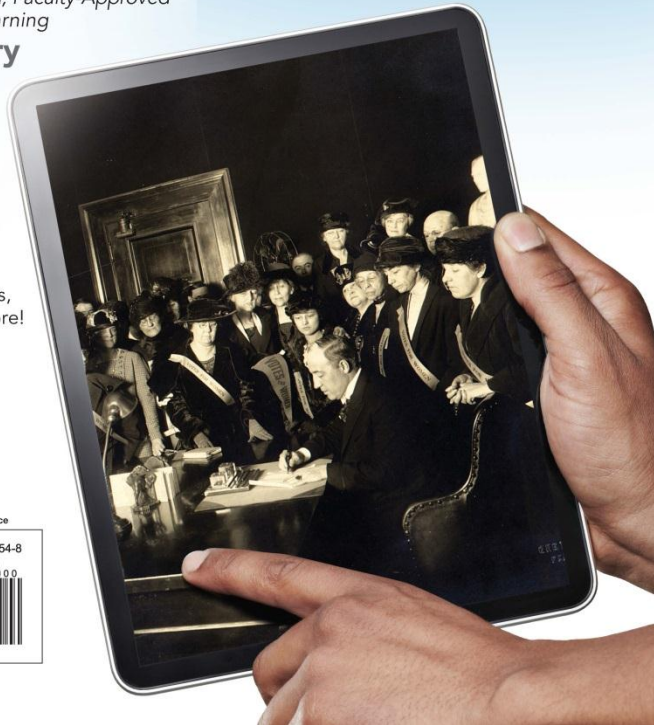
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## Chapter 17

# The Industrial Revolution



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# What do **you** think?

**No invention had more lasting impact than the incandescent light bulb.**

*Strongly Disagree*

*Strongly Agree*

1

2

3

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# The Industrial Revolution

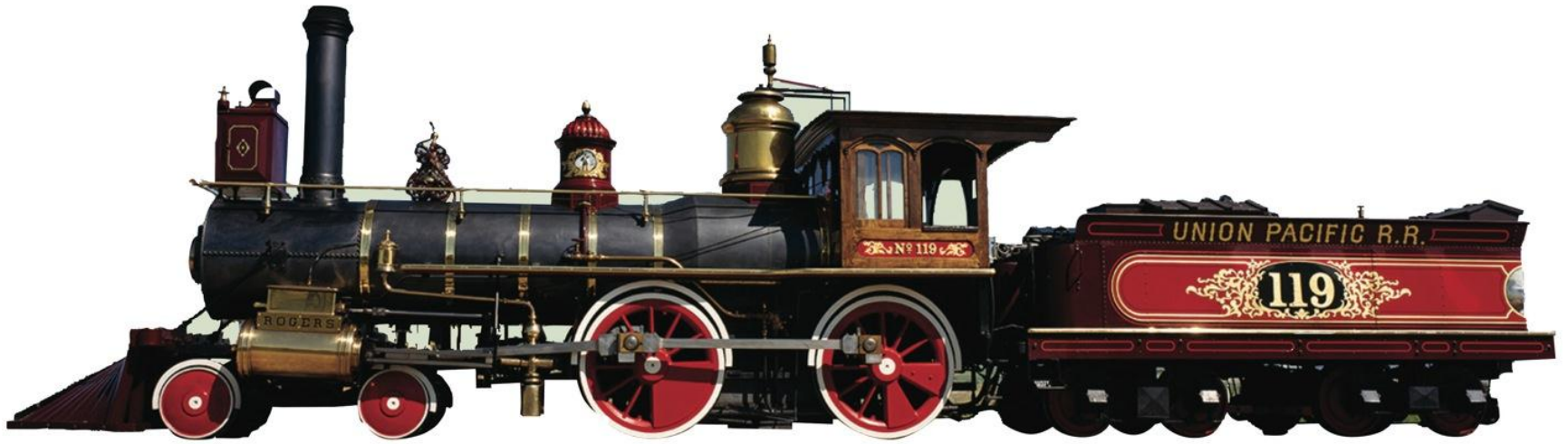
- A transformation in the way goods were made and sold
- More Americans left farming to work in factories or retail
- The economy was dominated less by family businesses and more and more by large-scale corporate firms



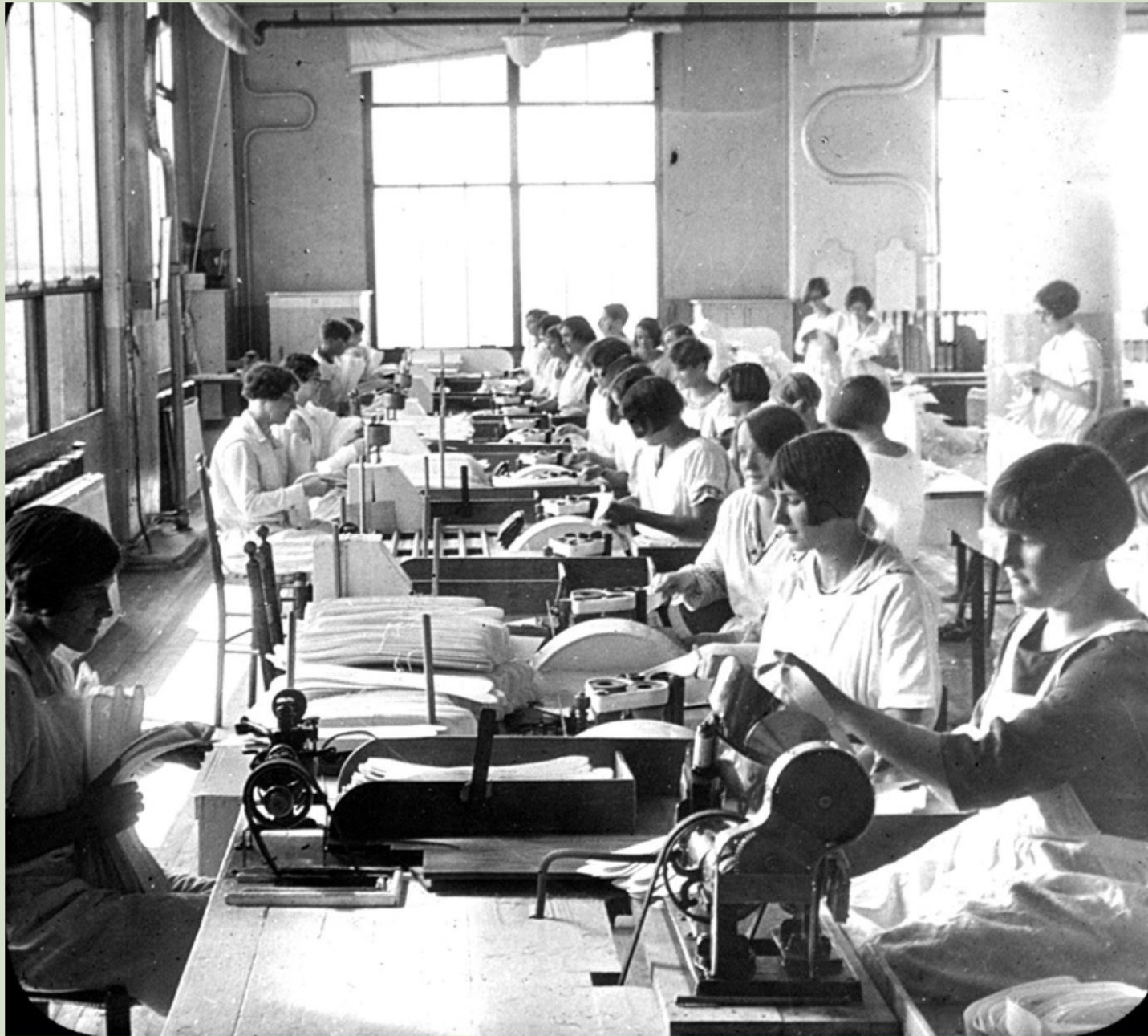
Track-layers gang-building the Union Pacific Railroad through American wilderness, 1860s, (b/w photo), American Photographer, (19th century)/Private Collection, Peter Newark American Pictures/The Bridgeman Art Library

# The Basic Industries

- Railroads
- Steel
- Petroleum

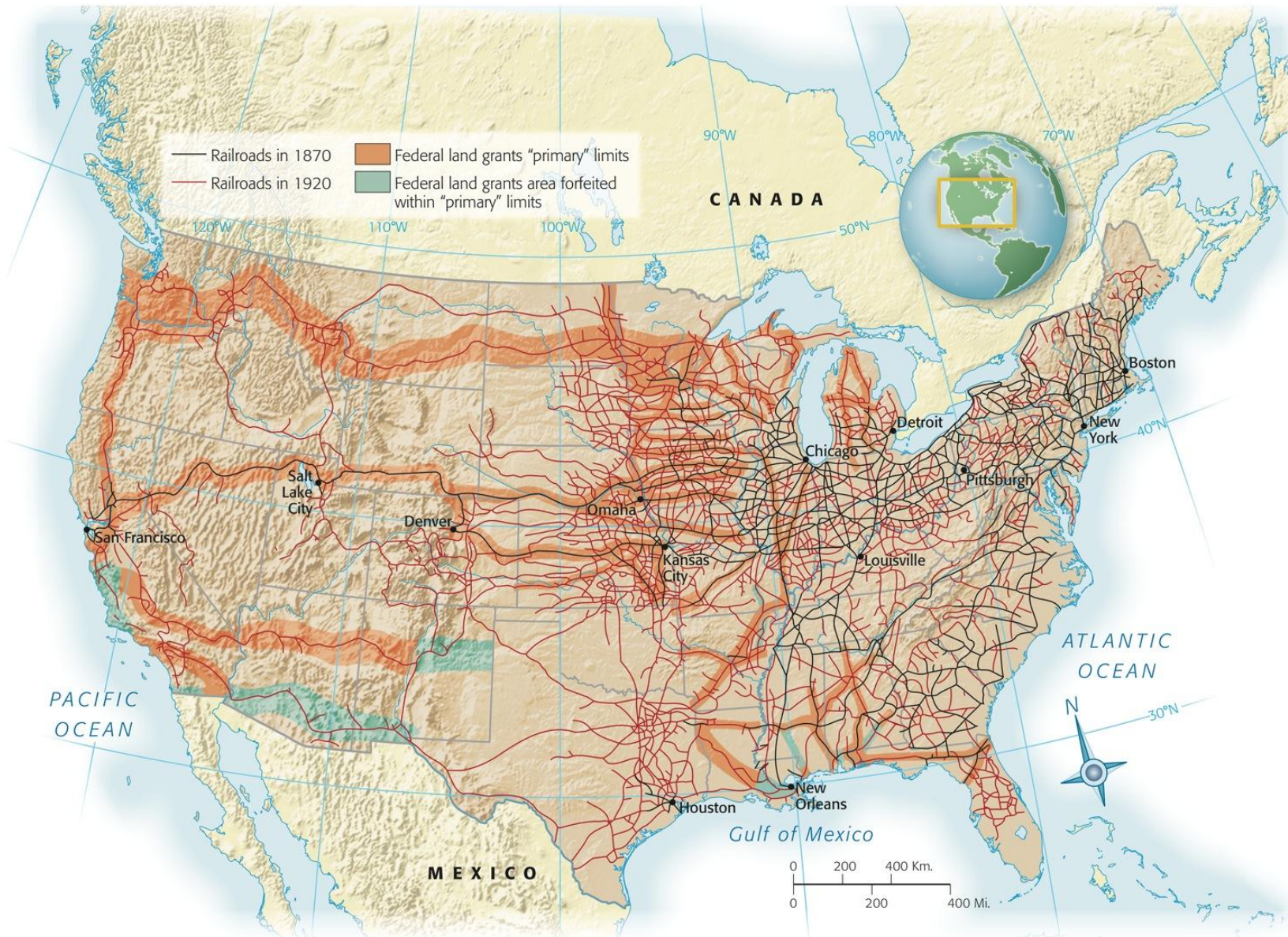






Vintage Images/Getty Images



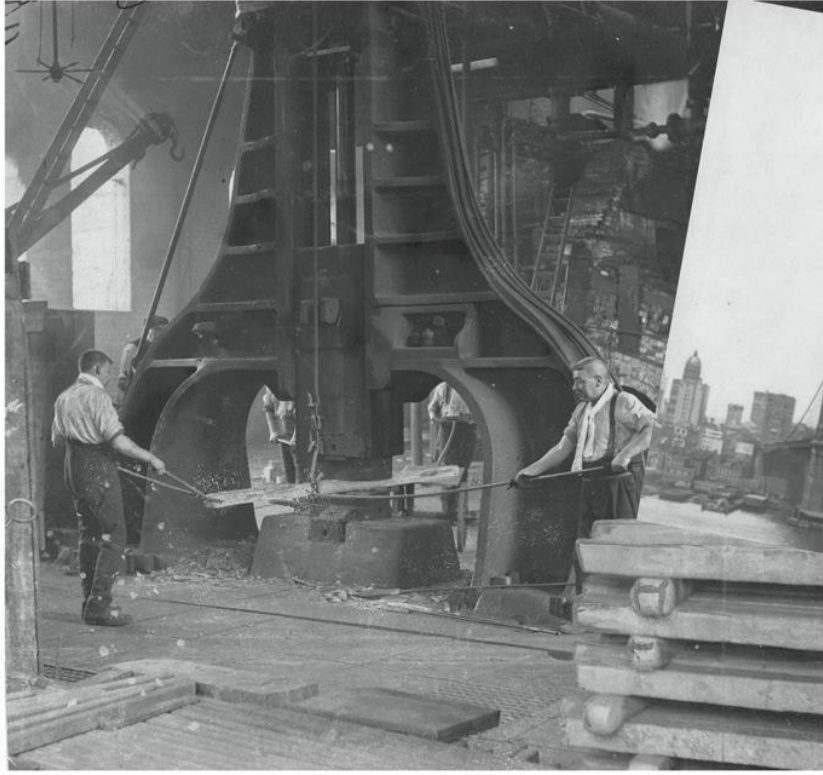


**Map 17.1.** Railroad Expansion, 1870–1920

# Technology

- The incandescent light bulb, created by Thomas Edison in 1879
- Alexander Graham Bell's invention in 1876 of the telephone





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# Innovative Financing, Law, and Business Practices

- The number of corporations increased dramatically
- Corporations controlled shops across a broad stretch of the nation
- They created a class of managers in the rapidly expanding middle class



Hulton Archive/Getty Images



The Granger Collection, New York/The Granger Collection



# The National Market: Creating Consumer Demand

- By the late nineteenth century, with railroads spanning the nation and the process of replaceable parts making more goods available to a consuming public, the entire American nation became a marketplace

# Advertising

- Combination of technological and transportation innovations allowed the creation of national brands



Bettmann/CORBIS



# Stores and Mail Order

- Emergence of advertising and national chain stores helped create a consumer culture in the nation's cities
- To reach rural customers, entrepreneurs used catalogues

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# Harmful Business Practices

- Monopolization
- Manipulating Stock Prices
- Price Gouging
- Environmental Damage





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# Working Conditions

- Immigrants faced serious threats in the workplace

# The Politics of the Industrial Age

- The devotion to the needs of business by politicians led to:
  - a dramatic decline in attention to the treatment of African Americans
  - a sullyng of the image of politicians

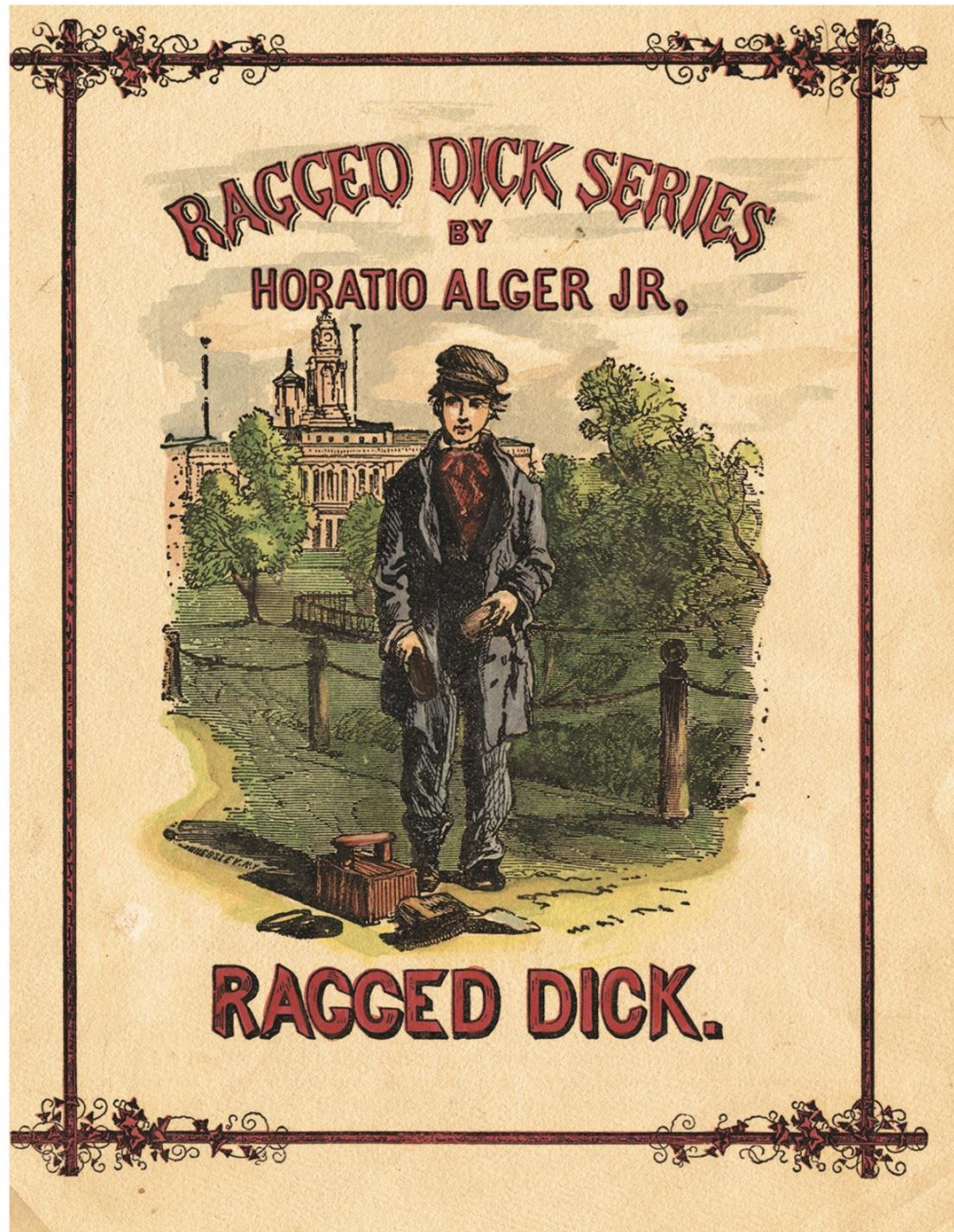




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# Justifications of the Industrial Order

- Mainline Protestant Morality
- Social Darwinism
- The Myth of Success



Bettmann/CORBIS



# Political Corruption

- The Crédit Mobilier Scandal
- The Tweed Ring
- The Appeal of Tammany



WHO STOLE THE PEOPLE'S MONEY? — DO TELL. N.Y. TIMES.

'T WAS HIM.



# Political Divisions

- The nation evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans
- Republicans controlled most of the northern states
- Democrats controlled the South





Miramax/courtesy Everett Collection

# The Rise of Labor

- When workers went on strike, the government often intervened on the side of management by ordering troops to protect strikebreakers
- Nevertheless, workers still went on strike and fought for better working conditions

# The Railroad Strike of 1877

- In 1877, railroad workers went on strike and froze most of the country's train traffic
- The National Guard defeated the strikers
- The conflict brought the issue of labor activism into the national consciousness



# The Struggle over Union Expansion

- Opposition of Business Owners
- Their Resources
- Divisions among Workers
- Labor Solidarity
- Roles of Government and the Middle Class

# The Knights of Labor

- The Fall of the Knights
- The Haymarket Riot







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# Growth and Frustrations

- The Homestead Strike of 1893
- The Pullman Strike of 1894



# The Rise of the AFL

- American Federation of Labor
- Craft unions



# Labor and Politics

- The Mainstream

## What else was happening . . .

- 1876–1882** The right arm and torch of the Statue of Liberty cross the Atlantic three times.
- 1884** N. Thompson, founder of Coney Island Luna Park, introduces the roller coaster, calling it Switchback.
- 1886** Statue of Liberty is dedicated. The statue, a gift from France intended to commemorate the two nations' founding ideal of liberty, will come to symbolize American freedom to millions of immigrants.
- 1895** Independent Labour Party founded in England.
- 1896** The first comic strip character—the “Yellow Kid”—appears in the *New York Journal*.
- 1899** Felix Hoffmann patents aspirin.