

SSUSH11 Examine connections between the rise of big business, the growth of labor unions, and technological innovations.

- a. Explain the effects of railroads on other industries, including steel and oil.
- b. Examine the significance of John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie in the rise of trusts and monopolies.

SSUSH11

Use your textbook glossary to define the following words in your notes packets:

- monopoly-
- trust-
- big business-
- labor union-

- You have 5 minutes to review your SSUSH10 notes for your QUIZ!

Social Change in the 1900s

- The modern United States was created by social changes associated with the growth of big business and advances in technologies.
- After Reconstruction, railroad companies & the steel & oil industries expanded & major inventions changed how people lived.
- Questions about this standard will measure your knowledge of these changes and the factors that brought them about.



Steel

- Scottish-born Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) was an American industrialist who amassed a fortune in the steel industry then became a major philanthropist.
- Carnegie worked in a Pittsburgh cotton factory as a boy before rising to the position of division superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1859.
- While working for the railroad, he invested in various ventures, including iron and oil companies, and made his first fortune by the time he was in his early 30s. In the early 1870s, he entered the steel business, and over the next two decades became the dominant force in the industry.
- In 1901, he sold the Carnegie Steel Company to banker John Pierpont Morgan for \$480 million. Carnegie then devoted himself to philanthropy, eventually giving away more than \$350 million.



Steel

- The growth of American railroads helped expand the industries that supplied the railroad companies' need for steel rails laid on wood ties, iron locomotives burning huge quantities of coal, wooden freight cars, and passenger cars with fabric-covered seats and glass windows. The railroads were the biggest customers for the steel industry because thousands of miles of steel track were laid.
- In turn, the railroads had a great impact on the steel industry. To supply their biggest customers, steel producers developed cheap, efficient methods for the mass production of steel rails. These low-cost methods enabled more industries to afford the steel companies' products.

CARNEGIE
= STEEL CO =



Steel

- The rapid rise of the steel and railroad industries between the end of the Civil War and the early 1900s spurred the growth of other big businesses, especially in the oil, financial, and manufacturing sectors of the economy.
- These big businesses acquired enormous financial wealth. They often used this wealth to dominate and control many aspects of American cultural and political life, and as a consequence of these practices, by the beginning of the 20th century big business became the target of government reform movements at the state and national levels.

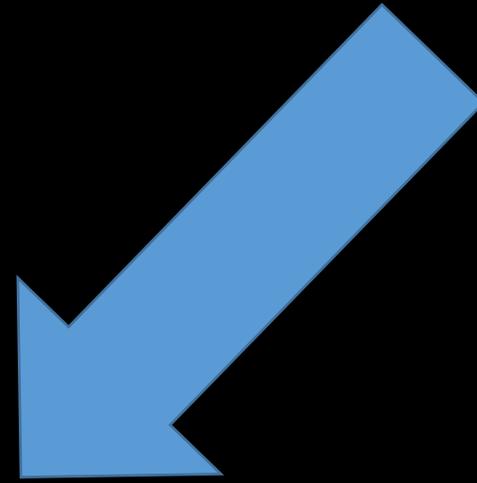


- 1. Use your textbook glossary or iPad to define the following words in your notebook:

- monopoly-
- trust-
- big business-
- labor union-

2. Then, use the words above or any of the vocab from today's lesson to create a word for the word wall

Journal

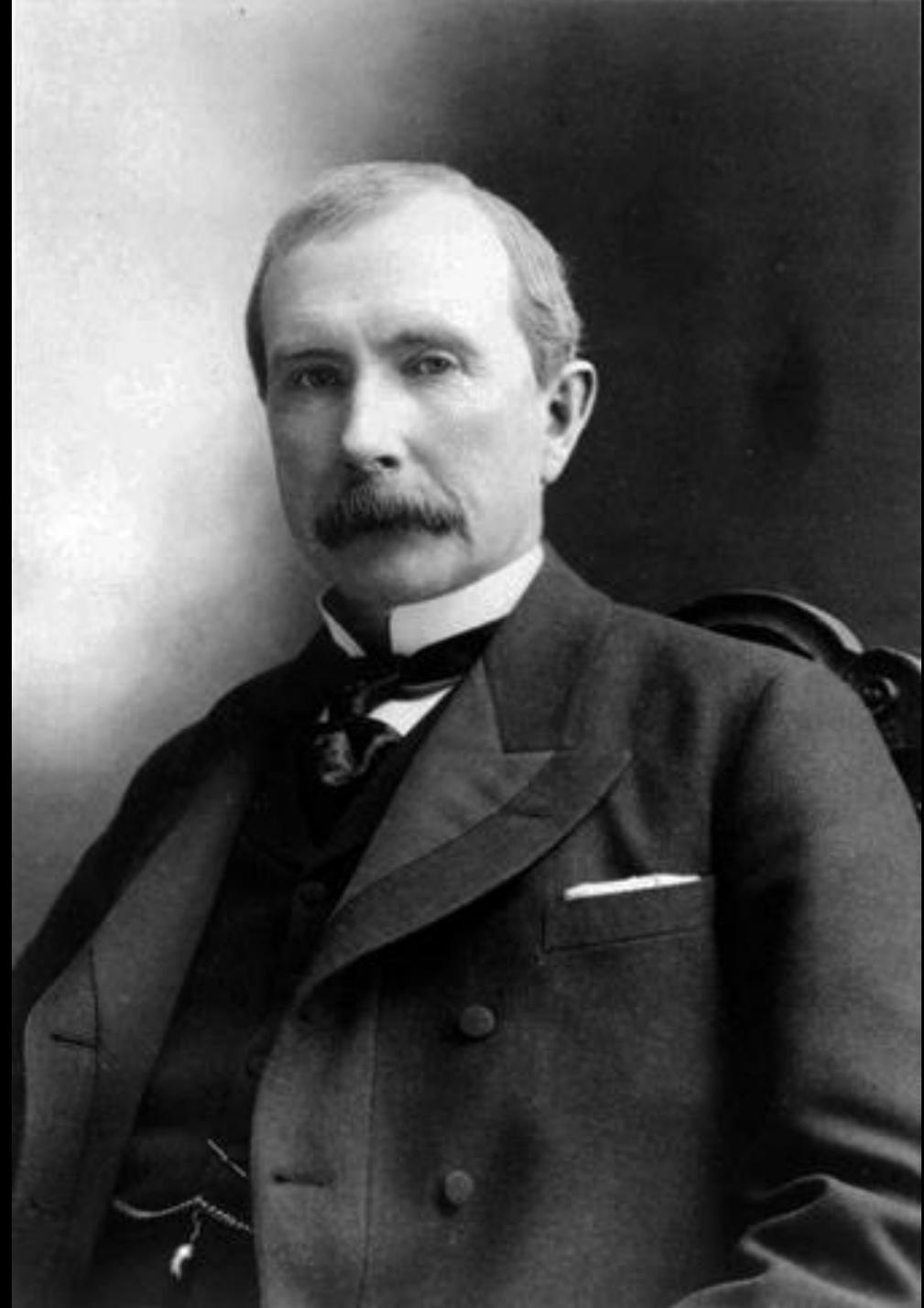


- What do you know about the American West in the late 1800s? What do you imagine life would be like there? Who do you think lived there?

Attention: Don't forget to turn in the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson packet! I am missing LOTS of these!

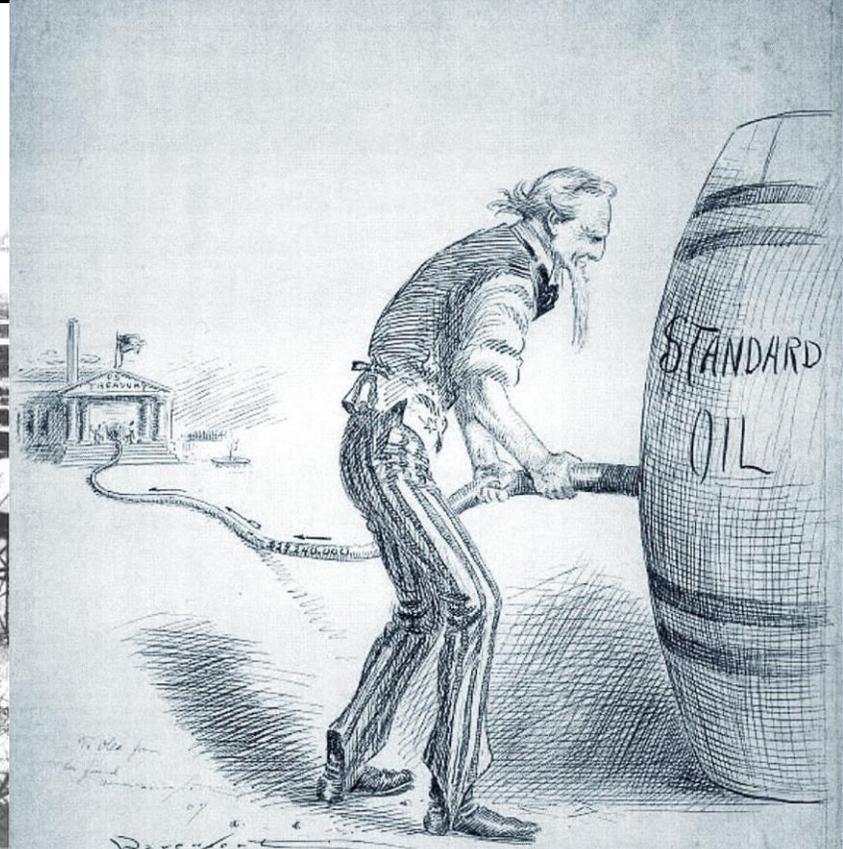
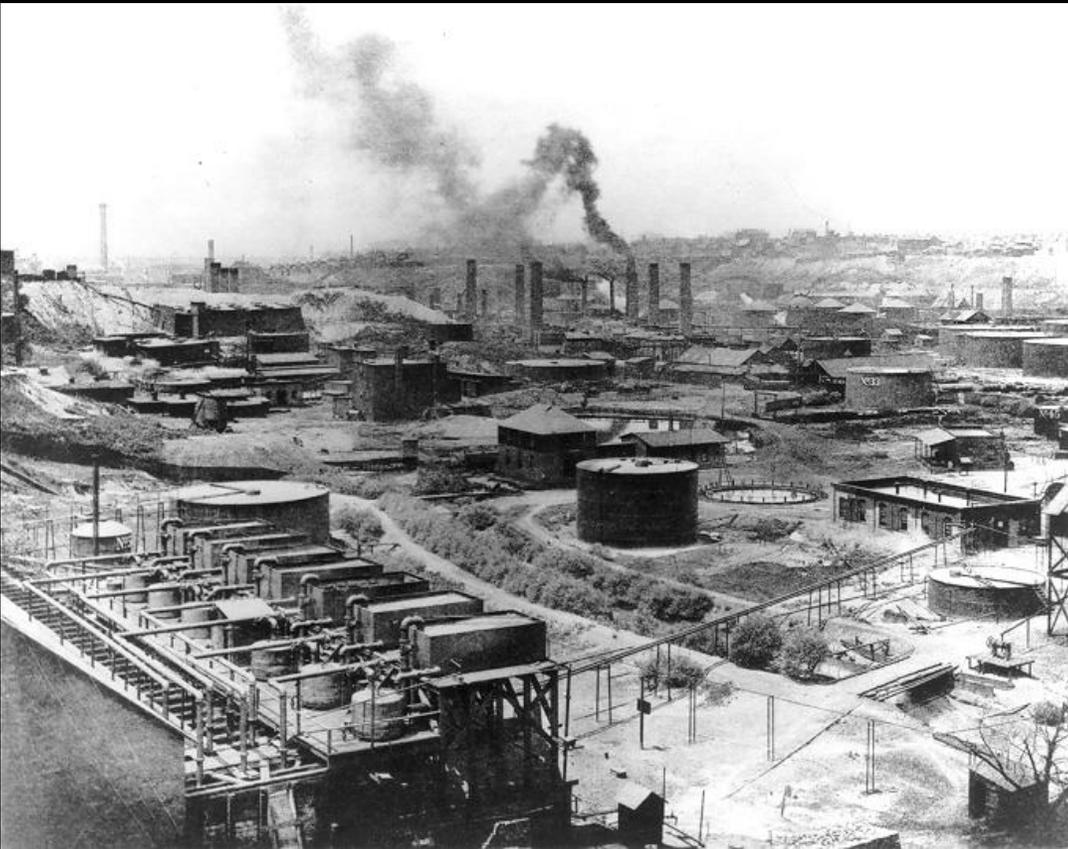
oil

- Oil companies grew swiftly in this period, most notably the Standard Oil Company, founded by John D. Rockefeller. Standard Oil was the most famous big business of the era.
- Rockefeller also gained control of most other oil companies and created what is called a trust. By means of a trust, Rockefeller came to own more than 90% of America's oil industry.



Oil

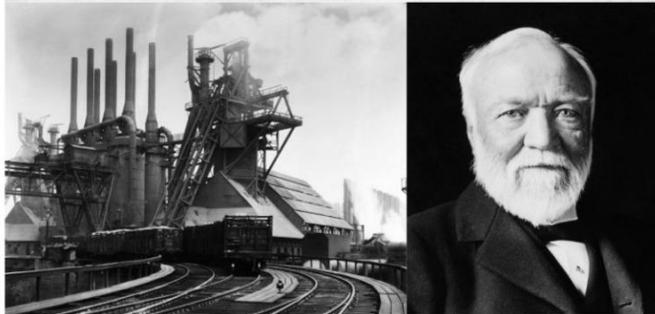
- Standard Oil thus became a monopoly—a single company that controlled virtually all the U.S. oil production and distribution.



Project

- Choose between the Carnegie Steel Company or the Standard Oil Company
- In a poster explain the following:
 - How were they founded?
 - How did they become powerful?
 - What effect did they have on other industries?
 - What effect did it have on American society?

CARNEGIE
= STEEL CO =

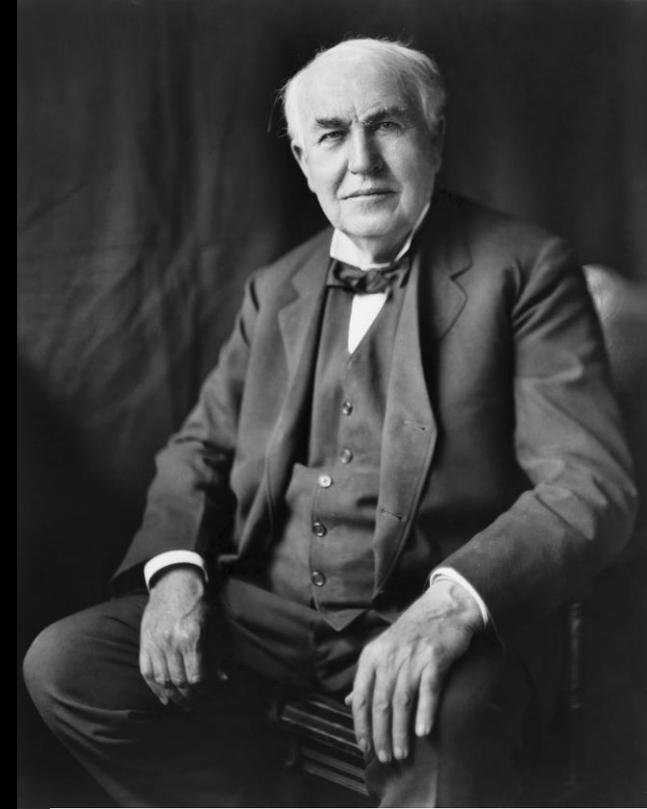


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c. Examine the influence of key inventions on U.S. infrastructure, including but not limited to the telegraph, telephone, and electric light bulb.

Thomas Edison

- The effects of technological advances made after Reconstruction forever changed how people lived. The most famous inventor of the period is Thomas Edison.
- He invented the electric lightbulb, the phonograph, motion pictures, a system for distributing electrical power, and many other technologies powered by electricity. Edison also established the concept of industrial research, and he founded a research laboratory staffed by engineers and technicians in New Jersey.



Inventions

- Edison's technological achievements were used by other inventors, as evidenced by the development of long-distance electricity transmission, which enabled Edison's electric light to illuminate buildings, streets, and neighborhoods across the United States.
- Electricity soon replaced steam as the source of power for factories. It replaced horses as the means to power streetcars. Of greatest impact, perhaps, was electricity's replacing humans as the source of power for household appliances. Edison's inventions eliminated much manual labor that had been associated with everyday household activities and improved Americans' quality of life.



Your turn

- Students will be split into groups and will research the steel and oil industries in the US as well as Thomas Edison's contribution to industry and what influence the first examples of "big business" had on American culture.
- *Students will choose one industry (steel or oil) or one of Edison's inventions and create a poster explaining how that industry or invention changed America.*
- They will make posters and share their findings with the class.

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d. Describe Ellis and Angel Islands, the change in immigrants' origins and their influence on the economy, politics, and culture of the United States.

e. Discuss the origins, growth, influence, and tactics of labor unions including the American Federation of Labor.

Journal: What do you know about the American West in the late 1800s? What do you imagine life would be like there? Who do you think lived there?

Ellis Island

- In the decades after the Civil War, more and more Europeans immigrated to America.
- They differed from earlier immigrant groups, who mostly came from northern and western Europe, were typically Protestant, spoke English, and arrived with the government's welcome.
- In contrast, many of the new immigrants came from eastern and southern Europe, often were Jewish or Catholic, and usually spoke no English.

Contract Ticket No.

INSPECTION CARD.
(Immigrants and Steerage Passengers.)

Port of Departure, **SOUTHAMPTON.** Date of Departure, **5 FEB 1926**

Name of Ship, **ANTONIA** Name of Immigrant, **Bliss** Last Residence, **Massachusetts**

Inspected and passed at **Beauregard** Passed at Quarantine, port of **SOUTHAMPTON** Passed by Immigration Bureau, **7**

(The following to be filled in by ship's surgeon or agent prior to or after embarkation.)

Ship's list or manifest **7** No. on ship's list or manifest **5**

To be punched by ship's surgeon at daily inspections	Is by	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Inspection														



- The U.S. government welcomed the wealthy among these new immigrants but forced poorer people to pass health and welfare tests at government reception centers such as the Ellis Island Immigrant Station located in New York Harbor. Whether Asian or European, these new immigrants tended to settle in areas populated by people from the same countries who spoke the same languages and worshipped in the same ways.







Ellis Island

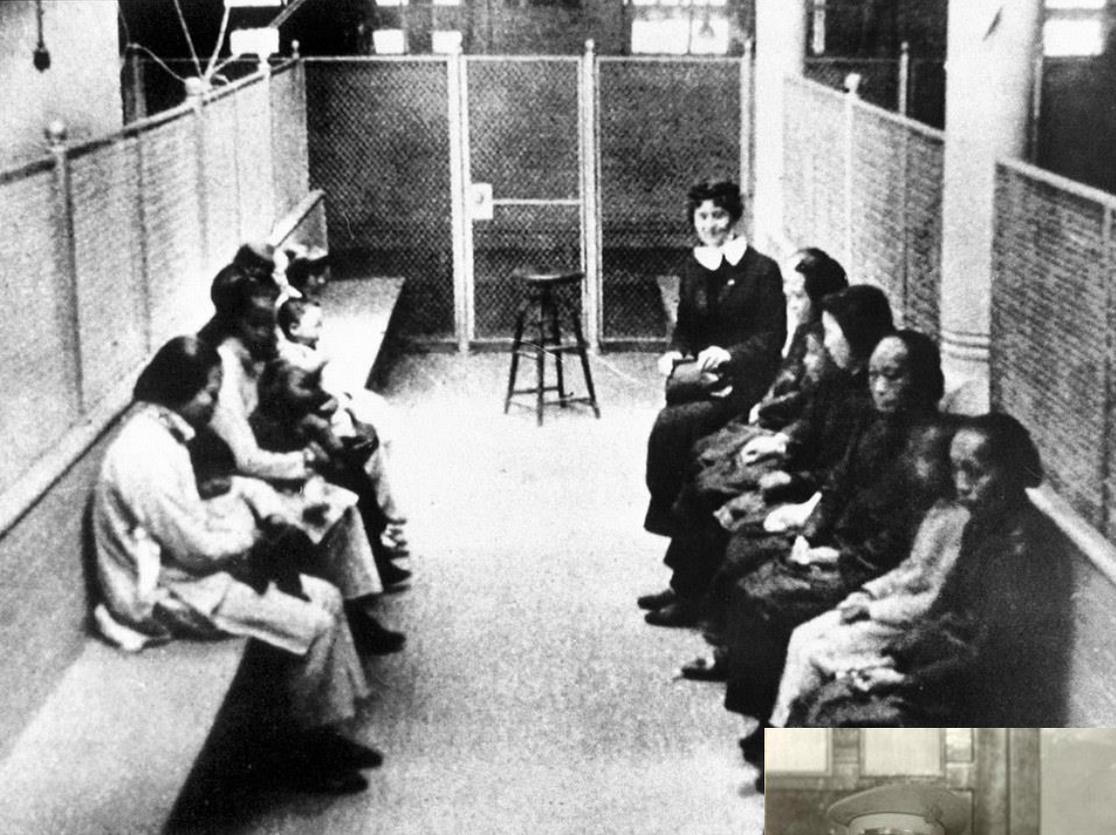
- poverty and political instability were common in their home countries, the new immigrants were likely to be poor.
- They could not afford to buy farmland, so they worked as unskilled laborers and lived mostly in cities.
- There they created communities to imitate the cultures of their home countries, and these communities had foreign language newspapers, ethnic stores and restaurants, and houses of worship. The new immigrants did not blend into American society the way earlier immigrants had.



Angel Island

- **Angel Island Immigration Station** was an immigration station located in San Francisco Bay which operated from January 21, 1910 to November 5, 1940, where immigrants entering the United States were detained and interrogated.
- During the island's Immigration Station period, the island held hundreds of thousands of immigrants, the majority from China, Japan, India and the Philippines. The detention facility was considered ideal because of its isolated location, making it very easy to control immigrants, contain outbreaks of disease, and enforce the new immigration laws.





American Federation of Labor

- Unskilled laborers were subject to low wages, long workdays, no vacations, and unsafe workplaces. Because individual workers had little power to change the way an employer ran a business, workers banded together in labor unions to demand better pay and working conditions. Then the labor unions banded together for even more power to change the ways employers ran their businesses.
- The American Federation of Labor, or AFL, was led by Samuel Gompers. He was president of the AFL from 1886 to 1894 and from 1895 to his death in 1924.
- His goal was to use strikes (work stoppages) to convince employers to give workers shorter workdays, better working conditions, higher wages, and greater control over how they carried out their workplace responsibilities.



Ellis Island Map Questions

- 1. What were third class accommodations called?
- 2. How many people were on a ship at a time?
- 3. What was the first thing immigrants saw when they arrived in New York?
- 4. From 1903 to 1914, immigrants were checked for what eye disease?
- 5. What symbol was used to denote insanity?
- 6. Ellis Island was known as what nickname?
- 7. An area on the first floor of the building became known as what? Why?

X

Suspected
mental defect

⊗

Definite signs of
mental disease observed

B

Back

C

Conjunctivitis

CT

Trachoma

E

Eyes

F

Face

Ft

Feet

G

Goiter

H

Heart

K

Hernia

L

Lameness

N

Neck

P

Physical and Lungs

Pg

Pregnancy

Sc

Scalp (Favus)

S

Senility

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AuPZr68T_fg