**SSUSH11 The student will describe the economic, social, and geographic impact of the growth of big business and technological innovations after Reconstruction.**

**Impact of Railroads**

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. To increase train safety, signal systems were developed, better braking systems were invented, and the national time zones were created. The railroads, as the single largest business in the United States at this time, also changed the way businesses were organized.

**Immigrant Labor Built the Railroads**

The construction of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ railroad would not have been possible had a large labor supply of immigrant labor not been available and without the public investment in railroads by land grants and guaranteed construction costs. Mostly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laborers constructed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Railroad from east to west. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Railroad, moving east from California, used mostly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laborers to complete the task. These workers were paid approximately $28-$35 per month (compared to $50 the European worker earned) to do the very dangerous work of blasting and laying ties over the treacherous terrain of the high Sierras.

**Development of the West**

The federal government granted vast areas of western land to railroad owners. Many were lured by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1862, which granted 160 acre parcels of land to settlers traveling west on the trains to farm the fertile soil. Western farmers used the trains to ship their grain east, and western cattle ranchers shipped their steers to eastern butchers. Both farmers and ranchers sold their goods to people who could not easily be reached without railroads. The railroads earned money by transporting settlers west and goods east.

**The Rise of Trusts and Monopolies**

The period after the Civil War was a time when business concerns sought to maximize their profits by combining competing corporations into single entities. These large companies would be able to control prices, production, and sales by wiping out competition and creating a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are several individuals from this era who are known for the monopolies they created. These include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (steel), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (railroads) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (banking and finance).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was known for his economy, precision, and foresight in creating one of America’s landmark corporations-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . The newest commodity gaining in popularity and usage in America was oil. In 1863 he entered the oil refining business. Oil had been discovered in Pennsylvania in 1859. In order for the oil to be used, it needed to be refined into a distilled spirit—kerosene. Rockefeller began by developing a business that transported petroleum products. Rockefeller sought to cut his costs by creating his own barrel-making factory; he bought forest land for the wood to make barrels, and horses and wagons to transport the petroleum products to market. His practice was what is known today as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , creating a monopoly that consists of all elements of production from raw material to sale of the finished product. In 1870 Rockefeller created Standard Oil. Rockefeller began to buy up inefficient refineries and closed those that were too expensive to renovate and improved those that showed promise. When railroads proved inefficient for his needs, he built a pipeline from the oil fields to the refinery. By 1879, Rockefeller and Standard Oil controlled 90% of the refining capacity in the United States. In1882, Rockefeller combined his many companies into the Standard Oil Trust. The trust enabled Standard Oil to monopolize all aspects of the oil industry from production to marketing. In 1890 the Standard Oil Trust was broken up by the Ohio Supreme Court and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Act.

**Electricity**

The effects of technological advances made after Reconstruction forever changed how people lived. The most famous inventor of the period is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . He invented the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , a system for distributing electrical power, and many other technologies powered by electricity. Electricity soon replaced steam as the source of power for factories. It replaced horses as the means to power streetcars.

**SSUSH12 The student will analyze important consequences of American industrial growth.**

**New Immigration**

The last quarter of the 19th century was marked by a great deal of turmoil in Europe. Low wages, unemployment, disease, forced military conscription, and religious persecution inspired immigrants to flee their homelands and immigrate to the United States. These groups formed the bulk of the “new immigration” coming to America.

Prior to the 1880’s the majority of immigrants came from northern and western Europe. Between 1880 and 1920, over 20 million immigrants entered the United States. These newcomers would eventually comprise an amazing 15% of the total population. The new immigrants did not blend into American society the way earlier immigrants had, since most came from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Europe, bringing with them various languages, religions, and cultures.

**Ellis Island**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Immigrant Station located in New York Harbor was opened in 1892. By 1924, the station had processed 12 million immigrants. By some estimates, 40% of all Americans today can trace their port of entry back to the island. Upon arrival in New York harbor, immigrants were transported from their ships by barges to the immigrant processing center. There were 21 processing centers. The two most famous were Ellis Island in New York and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Island in California. Arrivals were asked 29 questions including name, occupation, and the amount of money carried. The inspection process lasted from 3-7 hours.

**Impact of New Immigration on Urban America (SHORT ANSWER)**

* Over-crowding in the cities led to increased problems with crime and disease.
* Increased demand for agricultural and industrial goods spurred additional economic growth.
* Low-wage labor was available to work in the growing American industrial economy.
* New cultural items such as Italian opera, Polish polkas, Russian literature, kindergarten, and new foods, such as spaghetti, frankfurters and hamburgers, became a part of the America diet.

**American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers**

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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to demand better pay and working conditions. Originally, labor unions were organized for either skilled or unskilled workers. The unions relied on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a process of negotiations between employers and a group of employees aimed at reaching agreements), but when employers refused to bargain, unions used direct actions like labor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work stoppages) to obtain concessions. The earliest national labor union was the Knights of Labor (1869).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an immigrant who came to the United States in 1863, was a cigar maker by trade. In 1886, he helped to create the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or AFL. He was President of the union from 1886-1924, except for a one year vacation. His union accepted only skilled workers. He organized workers by craft rather than by geography as the Knights had. Gompers also did not see capitalism as the enemy, and he urged workers to work with owners for higher pay and better working conditions. However, he was not above using labor strikes to obtain what was desired. Gompers’ tactics proved to be very effective until the Great Depression. The AFL was successful due to its sheer numbers—some four million members at its height of power.

**Expansion West Brought Renewed Conflict**

As eastern regions of the United States became more industrialized after the Civil War, people seeking rural livelihoods moved farther and farther west. In turn, Native Americans had to compete with these newcomers for land. A series of brutal wars ensued as various Plains Indian tribes attacked settlers, wagon trains, and the Army in an effort to protect their lands. In 1868, the Federal government reached an agreement with many of the Plains tribes when they signed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Treaty. In exchange for land set aside in the Black Hills of the Dakotas, the Plains nations agreed to leave western migrants alone. However, the discoveries of gold in the Black Hills of the Dakotas in 1875 lead to violation of the treaty and renewed warfare. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_War of 1876-1877 culminated in the Battle of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in which much of the 7th Cavalry was killed. Despite this victory, the Plains nations were doomed by superior numbers and organization. The United States government targeted the buffalo and wiped the Plains tribes’ main food supply. While some native bands escaped into Canada, most of the surviving Plains tribes were forced to live on reservations. One of the great leaders of Native Americans was the Lakota leader, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Tatanka-Iyotanka). After continued incursions into Lakota Territory in 1876, Sitting Bull led the coalition of Plains tribes against the U.S. Army 5which culminated in the Battle of the Little Big Horn. After five years of exile and unable to feed his people, Sitting Bull returned to the United States and finally agreed to settle on a reservation. About 10 years later, Sitting Bull’s tribe was urged to join the new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_religious movement that was sweeping through the Plains tribes. The Native Americans believed their ceremony would reestablish their ancestral lands and repopulate the buffalo population, thus restoring the Sioux’s lost greatness. As some of Sitting Bull’s followers were ordered to be brought back to the reservation, a confrontation with elements of the 7th Calvary ensued. As the soldiers began to confiscate weapons from the Sioux, a shot was fired. Some of Sitting Bull’s band may have been convinced that their Ghost shirts would protect them as they resisted the soldiers. This tragic gun battle at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ended in the deaths of over 300 Sioux, including women and children. This would be the last major conflict between Native Americans and the U.S. Army and signaled the end of resistance to westward expansion by white settlers.

**Pullman Strike (SHORT ANSWER)**

The Panic of 1893 led the Pullman Palace Car Company to cut wages as orders for cars slowed. Pullman manufactured passenger cars and had established what was supposed to be a model community of homes and services for workers. These workers complained to George Pullman about the wage cuts and the refusal of Pullman to lower rents for company housing. When members of the American Railway Union (led by Eugene V. Debs) refused to handle Pullman cars, Pullman locked his workers out. Railroad workers and other labor unions across the nation went out on strike in support of the Pullman workers. Railroad companies hired strikebreakers to end the strike and successfully applied for an injunction against the unions to stop the strike. Debs and the unions ignored the injunction. Following a speech by Debs in May 1894, workers destroyed railroad property. Citing interference with the U.S. mail, President Grover Cleveland ordered government forces to break up the strike. Debs was arrested, tried, and convicted on conspiracy charges. The unions were later sued for damages by the railroads. Both big business and the U.S. government feared labor unions were a menace to America’s capitalist economy.

**SSUSH13 The student will identify major efforts to reform American society and politics in the Progressive Era.**

**Progressive Era Reforms**

In the early 20th century, Progressivism emerged as a movement to improve American democracy, to achieve social and economic justice, and to correct the evils of industrialization and urbanization. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Movement was generally made up of the educated middle class who saw reform as civic duty. The Progressive Movement planned to create new political procedures that would enable greater political participation. To attack poverty, the Progressive planned to lobby for greater governmental regulation to protect consumers and workers.

* **Political Reforms**
	+ ***Local/ State Reforms***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: getting signatures to initiate new legislation or change old laws

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: enabled voters to get rid of politicians who were unsatisfactory, without waiting for a complete election cycle

* + ***National Reforms***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: provided for the direct elections of U.S. Senators ending the state legislative cronyism responsible for the appointment of Senators

* **Economic Reforms**
	+ ***Labor laws***
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Act (1938) – creates a minimum wage
		- Work site inspections to insure health, safety, and sanitation.
		- Worker’s Compensation Laws

**Muckrakers**

The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ originated from a speech that President Theodore Roosevelt used praising journalists in their role of uncovering that which was hidden from and corrupted society. Between 1902 and 1904, \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1857-1944) wrote a series of magazine articles exposing Standard Oil’s business practices. Her 19 part “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” marked the beginning of investigative journalism. Spurred by her father’s business loss at the hands of Rockefeller, Tarbell’s methods became a model for other investigative journalists. Issues raised by Ida Tarbell’s role as a muckraker led to the growing belief that the government should intervene in business and not allow monopolies.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1906) was an intended exposé on the dangerous working conditions faced by immigrant workers but instead is remembered as an exposé on the meatpacking industry in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1904, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was sent by a socialist magazine to work undercover. In his research, Sinclair learned about all aspects of the meatpacking industry and about the lives of the immigrant workers who made up its workforce. The novel took two years to be published because of its horrific subject matter. The novel was an instant success. The role of the government was expanded by these efforts to protect the U.S. population and to require regulation of business practices. Popular history has President Theodore Roosevelt reading the novel at breakfast and resolving to take action against the practices described by the novelist. The Jungle served as an impetus for passage of laws to regulate the meatpacking industry, and ultimately created the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of 1906.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1860-1935) was the founder of the Settlement House Movement in the United States. The Settlement House Movement began in urban England as a way of helping the poor by using donations from the wealthy in an effort to improve the lives of the destitute. Addams decided to create similar settlement house in Chicago after visiting Toynbee House in London, England. She founded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1889 in an immigrant community for the purpose of providing educational opportunities for immigrants, especially immigrant women. By 1893, the house was serving 2000 clients. Later, Addams also became actively involved in women’s suffrage and was a charter member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

At the outset of the Progressive Era, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , a New York photojournalist documented the living conditions of the urban poor. His work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1890), documented the unhealthy tenement housing that workers and families were forced to live in, as well as the sanitary conditions of slum streets. His work led to the institution of municipal housing codes calling for the re-design of urban housing and the creation of sanitation departments that removed garbage and dead animals from the streets. In addition, large urban centers began providing sewer and water services lessening the chances of typhoid and cholera outbreaks in cities.

**Jim Crow Laws (1876-1965)**

Following the end of Reconstruction, white Democrats regained power in southern legislatures, and, beginning in 1876, ten of the eleven former Confederate states had created a legal framework for separating whites and African-Americans known as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws”. The initial purpose of these laws was to prevent African-Americans from participating in the political process, including voting, serving in office, and participating in jury trials. In 1890, Louisiana passed law that required separate facilities on railroads. Concerned citizens, of all races, were determined to challenge the legality of the new law. The opportunity came in 1892 when Homer Plessey (who was 1/8th African-American, thus meeting the legal definition, but not looking African-American) decided to challenge the law. He was arrested for refusing to leave a whites only railroad car. Plessey’s case was fought all the way to the Supreme Court. In 1896, the Supreme Court ruled in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that “separate but equal” was constitutional. Racial discrimination was now legal. Widespread violence, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(mob hangings/killings), against blacks led to the formation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NAACP) in 1909. Created in part by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the NAACP's stated goal was to secure the rights guaranteed in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution. The organization quickly began to challenge Jim Crow laws and lynching through the courts. W.E.B. DuBois advocated giving African Americans classical education in order to create a larger professional community among blacks; however, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, founder of Tuskegee Institute, in Tuskegee, Alabama believed the majority of African Americans should be learning vocational skills that would immediately allow them, in large numbers, to contribute in the work force and the overall economic success of America. Both men, despite having two distinct plans, were ultimately striving for an equal opportunity society for African Americans.

**Conservation Movement**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Movement emerged in the 1870’s. There were three schools of conservationist thought at the time. First, business supported a laissez-faire approach believing that business should be allowed to do as they wished with public lands. Second, there was the Environmentalist school led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Environmentalists believed that nature was sacred and humans were the intruders. Further, humans should make a minimal impact on nature. Theodore Roosevelt and his mentor, Gifford Pinchot, belonged to the Conservationist school. They believed that nature could be used but it should also be protected. Theodore Roosevelt was a life-long naturalist, who majored in Natural History at Harvard, and an avid hunter. Roosevelt saw the continued despoliation of land for timbering and mining would result in the loss of key habitat needed for hunting and future economic development. Throughout his presidency, Roosevelt increased national reserves of forests, mineral lands, and hydropower sites. During his tenure in office, Roosevelt created the National Forest Service, five new national parks, 18 new U.S. national monuments, 51 bird reserves, four game preserves, and 150 national forests. This also encouraged states to follow the lead of the national government.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_