

The Rise of Smokestack America: An Introduction to Industrialization

At the time of the Civil War, the leading source of economic growth was agriculture. Forty years later, manufacturing had taken its place. *Why?*

I. Define: INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

II. Civil War impacted U.S. economy – how?

- a. Because of the war, the govt was more willing to...
 - i. This created a close relationship between corporations and politicians

III. In the last half of the 19th century, a number of developments occurred to bring the necessary ingredients together => rapid industrial growth.

- a. Inventions that made a difference =
 - i. Bessemer Converter: (means by which to make steel - helped to replace iron)
 - 1. Pre-Bessemer = iron hardened into steel at a rate of 3-5 tons a day
 - 2. Post-Bessemer = iron hardened into steel at rate of 3-5 tons per 15 minutes
 - ii. Light bulb
 - iii. Adding machine
 - iv. Steam and electricity
 - v. Steel replaced wood
 - vi. Telephone and telegraph

- b. The Role of the Railroad
 - i. Railroads led the way in the development of business and helped the nation modernize.
 - ii. How did local and state governments promote RR construction?

- iii. Creating these RR lines required unprecedented amounts of capital (\$\$\$).
 - iv. The high cost of RRs and heavy indebtedness encouraged _____
_____.
1. MEANING WHAT? Bribes and corruption were common and usually got corporations what they wanted.
 - a. For example, Central Pacific spent \$ _____ in bribes in Washington to get 9 million acres of land and \$24 million in bonds.
 - b. Between 1862-1872 the U.S. govt granted over _____ acres of federal land and millions of dollars to corporations
- c. What else made the Railroads Grow? (Workers)
 - i. Tens of thousands of _____ immigrants worked (west to east) to lay the _____ Pacific line for 4 years. Occupational hazards!
 - ii. The Irish worked for the _____ Pacific (east from the NE to the west). They laid approximately 5 miles of track per day.
 - iii. They died by the thousands in heat, cold and battles with American Indians.
 - d. What impact did the completion of the transcontinental railroad have on the U.S.? (LIST 3)

IV. Other factors besides the War and RR development that contributed to America's industrial growth:

- a. Markets =
 - i. The fact that there were no _____ combined with the rapid growth of cities and transportation meant that there was constant demand for _____.
- b. Raw materials =
- c. Work force = large pool of cheap labor was created by _____
- d. Management/leadership = industry needed innovative people with great ideas and rich people with lots of money to invest.
 - i. Cornelius Vanderbilt:
 - ii. Andrew Carnegie:
 - iii. John D. Rockefeller:

iv. J.P. Morgan:

V. What were some new business practices that emerged during this time?

a. Vertical Integration: (EXPLAIN)

b. Horizontal Integration: (EXPLAIN)

c. Monopoly: Single company achieves control of an entire market

i. PROS/CONS?

VI. Impact of Industrialization

a. Farming: made _____

i. Before the Civil War, it took 61 hours of labor to produce 1 acre of wheat. By 1900, it took 3 hours and 19 minutes to produce 1 acre of wheat

ii. Manufacturing of ice enabled people to transport food over long distances (i.e. the meat packing industry)

b. Daily life:

i. Now that electricity was available, people could see better at night.

ii. People could also _____ (i.e. by train or by electric streetcars).

c. Nature of work:

i. People who worked in factories were now expected to _____—even into the wee hours of the night.

ii. Everything was bigger, better, and faster.

iii. Industrial accidents...

EXIT TICKET - Please answer the following two questions before you leave class.

QUESTIONS YOU SHOULD NOW BE ABLE TO ANSWER:

1. What combination of factors led to the rapid expansion of industry around the turn of the 20th century? (Briefly list & explain 3 factors)

2. What was beneficial, and what was problematic, about this rapid expansion of industry? (in your opinion)

Beneficial	Problematic