

Name: _____ Class Period: _____ Due Date: ____/____/____

Guided Reading & Analysis: The Rise of Industrial America, 1865-11900

Chapter 16- The Second Industrial Revolution pp 318-332

Reading Assignment:

Ch. 16 AMSCO or other source for Period 6

Purpose:

This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for *reflections and analysis* using your noggin (thinking skills) with new knowledge gained from the reading.



(Images from Wikipedia.org, public domain. Pictured: J.D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J.P. Morgan)

Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive. This is an optional assignment.

So... young Jedi... what is your choice? Do? Or do not? There is no try.

Directions:

1. **Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. **Skim:** Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read.*
3. **Read/Analyze:** Read the chapter. If you have your own copy of AMSCO, **Highlight key events and people as you read.** Remember, the goal is not to "fish" for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
4. **Write** Write (do not type) your notes and analysis in the spaces provided. Complete it in **INK!**

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 6:

Key Concept 6.1: Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

Key Concept 6.2: The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

Key Concept 6.3: The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.

Section 1 Introduction to Period 6, page 318

Key Concepts and Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes.</p>	<p>Overview...</p> <p>Options for Labeling This Era</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>d.</p> <p>e.</p> <p>Alternate View...</p>	<p>Define the parameters of this unit, and explain how the era is bookmarked by major turning points.</p> <p>In addition to industrialization, other forces that impacted the growth of the nation were:</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>d.</p> <p>e.</p>

Section 2 Guided Reading

1. Introduction to the Industrial Revolution, page 319

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
<p>The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes.</p>	<p>According to President Grover Cleveland, what was the main problem created by industrialization in the late 19th century?</p> <p>The factors that enabled the rapid growth of the American economy included...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) <p>Of these seven factors, which one had the greatest impact on rapid economic growth? Which one had the smallest impact? Explain your reasoning.</p>

2. The Business of Railroads, pp 320-322

Key Concepts and Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems opened new markets in North America...</p>	<p>The Business of Railroads...</p>	<p>Which Act created the first federally funded railroad?</p> <p>Why were time zones needed?</p>

The Business of Railroads Continued...

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Large-scale production — accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies — fueled the development of a “Gilded Age” marked by an emphasis on consumption, marketing, and business consolidation.</p> <p>Farmers adapted to the new realities of mechanized agriculture and dependence on the evolving railroad system by creating local and regional organizations that sought to resist corporate control of agricultural markets.</p> <p>Business leaders consolidated corporations into trusts and holding companies and defended their resulting status and privilege through theories such as Social Darwinism.</p>	<p>Eastern Trunk Lines...</p> <p>Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt...</p> <p>Western Railroads...</p> <p>Federal Land Grants...</p> <p>Transcontinental Railroads...</p> <p>Competition and Consolidation...</p> <p>Jay Gould...</p> <p>J.P. Morgan...</p> <p>Granger Laws...</p> <p>Interstate Commerce Act...</p>	<p>Explain the negative impact of government subsidies for railroads.</p> <p>Compare and contrast Irish and Chinese railroad workers.</p> <p>Similarities:</p> <p>Differences:</p> <p>How did the Panic of 1893 impact railroads?</p> <p>Why were Granger Laws unconstitutional?</p> <p>Who needed protection from railroads?</p>

3. Industrial Empires, pp 322-324

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Large-scale production — accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies — fueled the development of a “Gilded Age” marked by an emphasis on consumption, marketing, and business consolidation.</p> <p>Business leaders consolidated corporations into trusts and holding companies and defended their resulting status and privilege through theories such as Social Darwinism.</p>	<p>Industrial Empires...</p> <p>The Steel Industry...</p> <p>Andrew Carnegie...</p> <p>U.S. Steel Corporation...</p> <p>Rockefeller and the Oil Industry...</p> <p>Antitrust Movement...</p> <p>U.S. vs E. C. Knight Co (1895)...</p>	<p>Carnegie made sure that no one but his employees touched the product, creating the tactic of vertical integration. All phases of marketing and production were in one organization. Carnegie wanted to improve efficiency through reliability, controlled production, and eliminating middlemen’s fees. A method of production used by John D. Rockefeller, horizontal integration, was a strategy that called for allying with competitors to monopolize a given market. Or simply overtaking the competition through intimidation and buyouts. Through this system a trust was made.</p> <p>Carnegie nicknamed Rockefeller’s process “Reckafellow.” Was Carnegie’s strategy superior to Rockefellers? Explain your reasoning.</p>

4. Laissez-Faire Capitalism, pp 324-325

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Cultural and intellectual arguments justified the success of those at the top of the socioeconomic structure as both appropriate and inevitable, even as some leaders argued that the wealthy had some obligation to help the less fortunate.</p>	<p>Laissez-Faire Capitalism...</p> <p>Conservative Economic Theories...</p> <p>The Wealth of Nations, Adam Smith, 1776...</p>	<p>To what extent was capitalism a major aspect of American Identity from the Revolutionary Era through the Gilded Age?</p>

Laissez-Faire Capitalism continued...

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Business leaders consolidated corporations into trusts and holding companies and defended their resulting status and privilege through theories such as Social Darwinism.</p> <p>Cultural and intellectual arguments justified the success of those at the top of the socioeconomic structure as both appropriate and inevitable, even as some leaders argued that the wealthy had some obligation to help the less fortunate.</p>	<p>Social Darwinism...</p> <p>Gospel of Wealth...</p>	<p>How did Social Darwinism impact American culture beyond economic growth?</p> <p>Define philanthropy.</p>

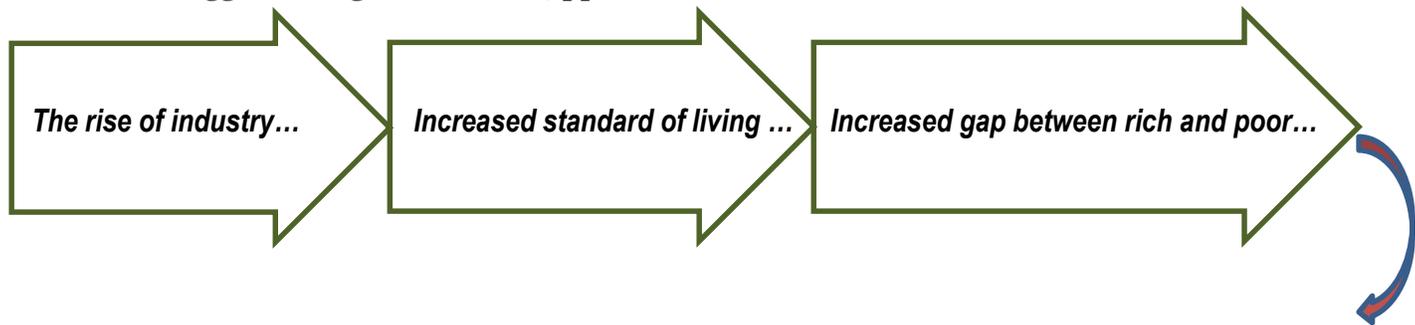
5. Technology and Innovations, pp 325-326

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Large-scale production — accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies — fueled the development of a "Gilded Age" marked by an emphasis on consumption, marketing, and business consolidation.</p> <p>...technological innovations and redesigned financial and management structures such as monopolies sought to maximize the exploitation of natural resources and a growing labor force.</p> <p>The emergence of an industrial culture in the United States led to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, and women.</p>	<p>Technology and Innovations...</p> <p>Inventions...</p> <p>Edison and Westinghouse...</p> <p>Marketing Consumer Goods...</p>	<p>In the earlier Market Revolution (or the "First Industrial Revolution" in the U.S.), innovations such as John Deere's Steel Plow, Cyrus McCormick's Mechanical Reaper, Eli Whitney's interchangeable parts, Robert Fulton's steamboat, and many other innovations impacted the nation.</p> <p>Compare and Contrast the impact of post Civil War innovation to that of the pre-Civil War market revolution.</p> <p>Similarities...</p> <p>Differences...</p>

6. Impact of Industrialization, pp 326-328

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>As cities grew substantially in both size and in number, some segments of American society enjoyed lives of extravagant "conspicuous consumption," while many others lived in relative poverty.</p> <p>Labor and management battled for control over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/or directly confronting corporate power.</p> <p>The industrial workforce expanded through migration across national borders and internal migration, leading to a more diverse workforce, lower wages, and an increase in child labor.</p>	<p>Impact of Industrialization...</p> <p>The Concentration of Wealth...</p> <p>Horatio Alger Myth...</p> <p>The Expanding Middle Class...</p> <p>Wage Earners...</p> <p>Working Women...</p> <p>Labor Discontent...</p>	<p>Is upward mobility in modern times still limited for non-white-males? Give an example to defend your answer.</p> <p>Explain how the labor force in the Second Industrial Revolution compared to that of the First.</p> <p>Similarities...</p> <p>Differences...</p> <p>Were they more alike or more different?</p> <p>In what year did the United States shift from a predominantly rural-agricultural nation to a predominantly urban-industrial nation? (see chart on page 328)</p> <p>Which innovation had the greatest influence on this shift? Explain your reasoning.</p>

7. The Struggle Of Organized Labor, pp 329-331



Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>As leaders of big business and their allies in government aimed to create a unified industrialized nation, they were challenged in different ways by demographic issues, regional differences, and labor movements.</p> <p>Labor and management battled for control over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/or directly confronting corporate power.</p>	<p>The Struggle of Organized Labor...</p> <p>Industrial Warfare...</p> <p>Great Railroad Strike of 1877...</p> <p>Attempts to Organize National Unions...</p> <p>National Labor Union...</p> <p>Knights of Labor...</p> <p>Haymarket Bombing...</p> <p>American Federation of Labor...</p>	<p>Did the government have an obligation to step in and help labor? How would Adam Smith answer this question?</p> <p>How would Terence Powderly answer this question?</p> <p>How would Samuel Gompers answer this question?</p> <p>Did the government have an obligation to step in and help protect the economy from being damaged by labor movements? Why or why not?</p> <p>Which is more dangerous... unfettered labor or unfettered business? Explain your rationale.</p>

The Struggle Of Organized Labor Continued...

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>As leaders of big business and their allies in government aimed to create a unified industrialized nation, they were challenged in different ways by demographic issues, regional differences, and labor movements.</p> <p>Labor and management battled for control over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/or directly confronting corporate power.</p>	<p>Strikebreaking in the 1890s...</p> <p>Homestead Strike...</p> <p>Pullman Strike...</p> <p>President Grover Cleveland...</p> <p><i>In re Debs...</i></p> <p>Regional Differences...</p>	<p>Explain how industrialization impacted American workers, the “common man” of the cities.</p> <p>What problems were created by industrialization, and what questions faced the federal and state governments by the end of the 19th century?</p>

8. Historical Perspectives: Statesmen or Robber Barons? page 332

Arguments supporting industrialists as Statesmen ...	Arguments supporting industrialists as Robber Barons...

Which viewpoint do you support most? Explain your choice.