

Unit 2. Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920)

Learning Target 10

Analyze how the rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming, and technological innovations transformed the American economy from an agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society.



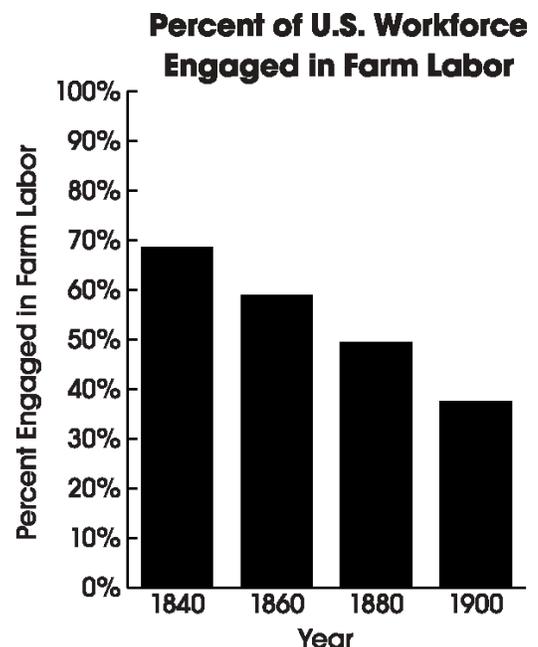
The Industrial Revolution refers to the shift from handmade to machine-made products. The first Industrial Revolution in the United States took place in the early to mid-1800s. It changed the means of production through improvements in technology, use of new power resources, and the use of interchangeable parts.

The Industrial Revolution was interrupted by the Civil War in the 1860s, but reemerged with new strength in the decades that followed. Ignited by post-Civil War demand and fueled by technological advancements, the second Industrial Revolution began in the United States during the late 1800s.

Industrialization in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was characterized by the rise of corporations and heavy industry, which transformed the American economy. It marked a shift from a predominance of agricultural workers to a predominance of factory workers. It also marked a shift from rural living to urban living. As more people moved from farms to cities to find jobs in factories, working and living conditions worsened.

Technological improvements also helped modernize agriculture. The McCormick reaper, the thresher, and the steel plow allowed farmers to increase crop production. Mechanized farming transformed the American economy. Production was made more efficient as machines reduced the amount of human labor needed on farms.

New technologies such as the mechanized assembly line and electric motors made factory production more efficient and allowed for larger industrial plants. Some of the technological innovations that transformed the American economy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries include: the telephone, phonograph, incandescent light bulb, washing machine, skyscraper, automobile, and airplane.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

What effect of industrialization is shown on the bar graph above?

1. What major shift occurred during the Industrial Revolution?

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2. In what three ways did the Industrial Revolution change the means of production?

1.
2.
3.

3. Industrialization in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was

characterized by the rise of

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and heavy

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which transformed the

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4. What three technological improvements also helped modernize agriculture?

1.
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5. Identify two technologies that made factory production more efficient:

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2.

6. List some technological innovations that transformed the American economy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries:

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Learning Target 11

Explain the major social and economic effects of industrialization and the influence of the growth of organized labor following Reconstruction in the United States.



The rise of industrialization in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries increased the demand for workers. With this demand, immigrants came from other countries and Americans migrated from other parts of the United States to take jobs in industrial centers in cities.

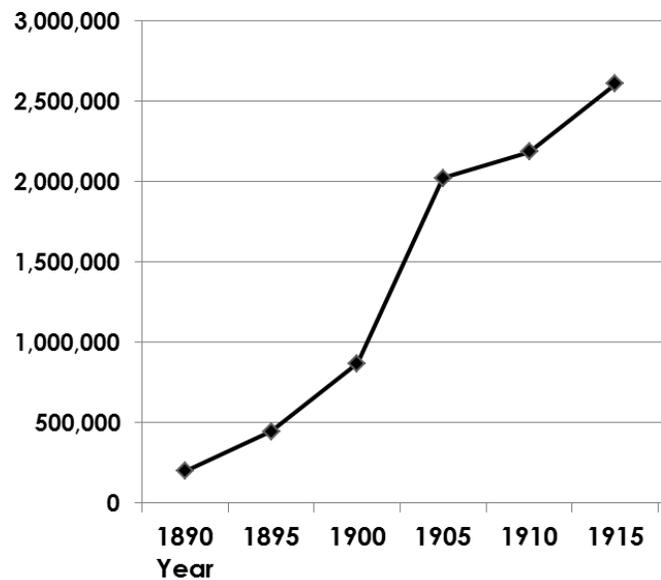
In the late 1800s, the U.S. government followed a laissez-faire (hand-off) approach to economics. Wages and working conditions were not regulated. Men, women, and children worked long hours for low pay in dangerous conditions.

As a result of the changing nature of work, some members of the working class formed labor organizations to protect their rights. They sought to address issues such as working conditions, wages and terms of employment. They demanded increased workplace safety, shorter hours, higher wages, and child labor laws. Labor organizations used collective bargaining and strikes as means of achieving their goals.

The American Federation of Labor was founded in 1886 as an association of trade unions. The United Mine Workers of America was established in 1890, calling for mine workers to receive a fair share of the wealth they created. The American Railway Union was founded in 1893 with the goal of uniting all railway workers, regardless of the type of job.

Labor organizations also grew due to the violence toward supporters of organized labor. These events included the Great Railroad Strike (1877), the Haymarket Riot (1886), Homestead Strike (1892), and the Pullman Strike (1894).

Union Membership in the U.S.



What factors contributed to the trend shown on the line graph above?

1. Increased demand for what led to increased immigration and migration to industrial centers in cities?

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2. What evidence is given in the reading for the following claim?

In the late 1800s, the U.S. government followed a laissez-faire (hand-off) approach to economics.

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3. Identify four demands placed by early labor organizations:

1.
2.
3.
4.

4. Labor organizations used

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and

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as a means of achieving their goals.

5. Identify three early labor unions and three major labor strikes:

<i>Labor Unions:</i>
<i>Labor Strikes:</i>

Learning Target 12

Analyze and evaluate how immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.



As the United States became an industrial leader around the turn of the 20th century, it needed workers to fill jobs in factories. Mass immigration at this time filled the demand for labor. This new wave of immigration also made the U.S. more diverse and transformed American life by diffusing new traits into the American culture and impacting the growth of cities.

Many people left small towns and rural areas for the cities seeking greater job opportunities. A large number of people moving to cities around the turn of the 20th century were African Americans. The Great Migration marked the mass movement of African Americans who fled the rural South for the urban North. They sought to escape prejudice and discrimination and secure better paying jobs. They helped transform northern cities economically (e.g. as workers and consumers) and culturally (e.g., art, music, literature).

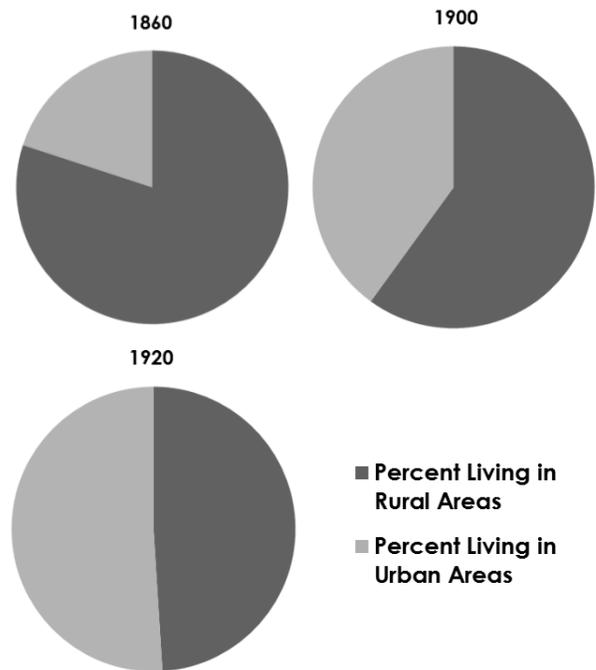
Urbanization dramatically changed the physical nature of cities. Central cities focused on industry and business. Buildings became taller and tenement buildings provided housing for working families. Cities obtained additional land as they expanded outward.

Most cities were not prepared for rapid growth and quickly became overcrowded. In addition to poor living conditions, overcrowding of cities led to increased crime with the development of gangs.

Improvements in transportation (e.g., trolleys, automobiles) aided the development of suburbs. A growing middle class could easily commute between residential areas and the central cities for business and recreation.

The demand for resources and land in the West changed the life of the American Indians. Through a series of treaties and government actions, they continued to be displaced from their ancestral lands.

Rural and Urban U.S. Population 1860-1920



What were the causes and effects of the pattern shown in the circle graphs above?

1. What impact(s) did the new wave of immigration at the turn of the 20th century have on the U.S.?

2. Define *Great Migration* and explain its connection to *industrialization*.

3. How did *urbanization* change the nature of cities?

4. What were some negative effects associated with the rapid growth of cities?

5. How did a growing *middle class* lead to the growth of *suburbs*?

Learning Target 13

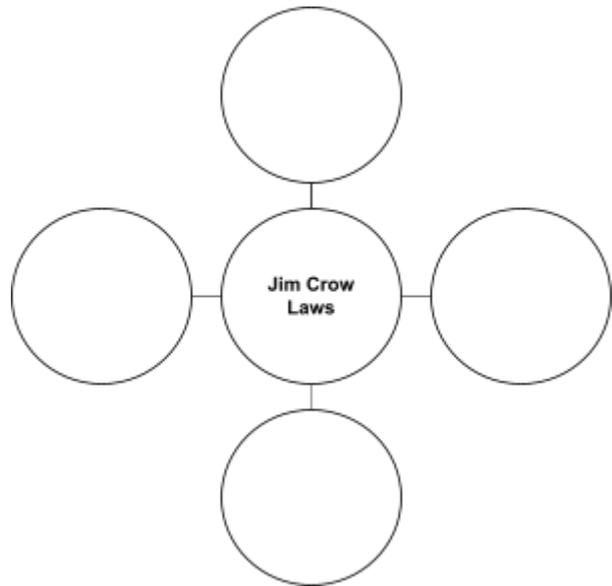
Describe institutionalized racist practices in post-Reconstruction America.



Following the Civil War, Reconstruction took place in part with the passage of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. These amendments ended slavery and attempted to protect the rights of freedmen. Reconstruction had a particular impact on the Southern states, as they were required to implement a series of actions before being readmitted to the Union. Federal authority was affirmed, as most Southern states had to complete these actions under Military Reconstruction.

The removal of federal troops from the South came with the end of Reconstruction in 1877. Southern Democrats resented the Republican governments imposed on the South and restored Democrats to power as Military Reconstruction came to an end. With the "redemption" of the South, many reforms enacted by Reconstruction governments were repealed.

Racial discrimination was institutionalized with the passage of Jim Crow laws. Under Jim Crow, African Americans were treated second-class citizens. These state laws and local ordinances included provisions to require racial segregation in schools, buses, trains, restaurants, etc. "Whites Only" and "Colored" signs were reminders of the enforced racial segregation. Laws also prohibited interracial relationships.



Use the graphic organizer to identify institutionalized racist policies under Jim Crow. Double-click the organizer to enter responses.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provided the right to vote to all men, including freed slaves, in every state. However, many Southern states wrote constitutions to disenfranchise, or take the voting rights away from, African Americans. Poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses were all used to limit ballot access for African Americans.

Those who were against racial discrimination challenged institutionalized racism through the courts. However, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed segregation in the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision, ruling the separate but equal facilities were constitutional.

The rise of the Ku Klux Klan and other nativist organizations brought increased violence against African Americans. The Klan burned churches and schools, drove people out of their homes, and were responsible for thousands of deaths.

1. Briefly summarize the goals and requirements of the Reconstruction.

2. What occurred during the "redemption" of the South?

3. Define *racial segregation* under the Jim Crow Laws:

4. Define *disenfranchise* and provide examples of types of disenfranchisement:

5. What did the Supreme Court rule in *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

Learning Target 14

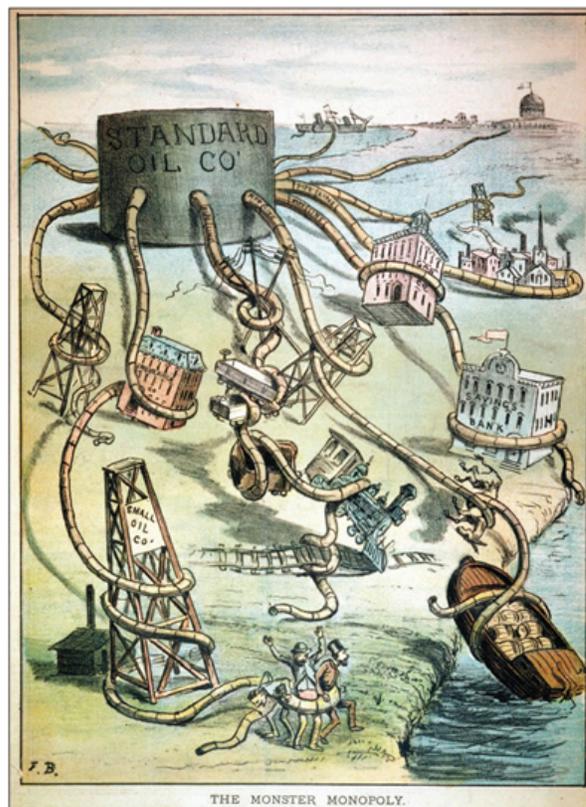
Analyze and evaluate the success of progressive reforms during the late 19th and early 20th centuries in addressing problems associated with industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption.



Industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption contributed to many of the problems in American society in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Organized movements, such as the Farmers' Alliances and the Populist Party were reactions to the effects of industrialization and created a reform agenda which contributed to the rise of Progressivism.

Journalists, called muckrakers, exposed political corruption, corporate and industrial practices, social injustice and life in urban America. Ida Tarbell wrote about corrupt business practices of the Standard Oil Company. In his book *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair exposed unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry.

Progressives introduced reforms to address the ills of industrial capitalism. Their efforts led to anti-trust lawsuits (e.g., Northern Securities Company), antitrust legislation (Clayton Antitrust Act), railroad regulation (Hepburn Act), and consumer protection legislation (e.g., Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act). Conservation reforms included the creation of the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service and the passage of the Newlands Act. The Federal Reserve Act was passed to control the nation's money supply and regulate the banking system.



The Granger Collection, New York

What problem of industrial capitalism is reflected in the cartoon above? How did Progressives work to change this problem?

Large cities were also sites for progressive reform. Some city administrations introduced public ownership of utilities such as gas and electrical utilities. Public transit systems were established. Tax codes and zoning codes were updated and standards for housing and sanitation were instituted in several cities.

Progressives fought political corruption and introduced reforms to make the political process more democratic. These reforms included initiative, referendum, recall, secret ballot, new types of municipal government, civil service reform, and primary elections.

Other Progressive reforms included:

- 16th Amendment (power of Congress to levy an income tax);
- 17th Amendment (direct election of U.S. Senators);
- 18th Amendment (prohibition of alcoholic beverages); and
- 19th Amendment (women's suffrage).

1. What do *Farmers' Alliances*, *the Populist Party* and *muckrakers* all have in common?

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2. Identify four examples of Progressive reforms intended to address problems with industrial capitalism:

1.
2.
3.
4.

3. Cite two examples of Progressive reforms in large cities and explain what problems these reforms were meant to address.

1.
2.

4. What are four *political reforms* Progressives introduced?

1.
2.
3.
4.

For vocabulary activities, video tutorials, and additional assessment practice for this unit, go to: <http://www.ohiotestprep.com/american-history.html#Unit2>

Unit 2. Checking for Understanding

Use the highlight text tool on the toolbar above to select the correct answers.

1. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, many changes occurred in U.S. agriculture as a result of industrialization.

Which is one way industrialization affected agriculture?

- A. It delayed the transportation of crops to market.
 - B. It decreased opportunities to grow a variety of crops.
 - C. It reduced the amount of labor needed to grow crops.
 - D. It decreased the amount of land available for cultivation.
2. Between 1870 and 1900, industrialization in the United States led to working conditions that labor unions opposed.
 - Identify two working conditions that labor unions opposed.
 - Then, for each working condition, identify a demand made by labor unions to change the working condition.

3. As a result of the changing nature of work during the time period following the Civil War, some members of the working class formed unions to address work-related issues.

A. Identify the problems that represent the common labor movement demands during this period by moving them into the blank boxes below.

B. Then, identify the solutions that unions advocated to address each problem by moving the correct solutions into the blank boxes. Be sure to move the solution next the problem that it addresses.

- You do not need to use all the problems and solutions.

Problem	→	Solution to Problem
	→	
	→	
Food is dangerous to eat and makes people sick		Pass legislation to require food inspection
Wages are too low to make a living		Limit work day to 8 hours
Working long hours causes exhaustion and accidents		Set a minimum wage

4. Rapid industrialization in the United States in the late 1800s led to significant changes in business organizations. Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court of New York described the impact of one of these powerful new companies in the sugar industry.

It can close every refinery at will,...artificially limit the production of refined sugar, (and) enhance the price....at the public expense...

How did reformers propose that Congress respond to this type of powerful new business?

- A. by regulating child labor
 - B. by organizing labor unions
 - C. by passing antitrust laws
 - D. by adopting free market policies
5. Identify one reform that Progressives introduced to combat the problems associated with industrialized capitalism.

6. During the 1800s, the U.S. government forced American Indians to live on reservations.

Identify two specific ways that this discrimination affected American Indians.

7. How did the removal of federal troops after Reconstruction change the South?
- A. It permitted Radical Republicans to gain increased influence in state governments.
 - B. It allowed racial discrimination to be institutionalized with the passage of Jim Crow Laws.
 - C. It had little effect on southern states because Reconstruction had been generally successful.
 - D. It ensured that African Americans would continue to vote and have a say in local and state governments.
8. Select all of the factors that enabled racism to become institutionalized in the United States following the end of the Reconstruction period.

Double-click the box and select a fill color to identify the correct answer(s).

- Federal troops were removed from southern states.
- The Republican Party regained control of state governments in the South.
- The Federal government banned the application of grandfather clauses to new laws.
- The Supreme Court affirmed the principle of "separate but equal" in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- Southern state governments repealed laws that limited African-Americans' ability to vote.