Standard 12

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United States History

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SSUSH12

- The students will analyze important consequences of American industrial growth

Chapter 14 Industry and Urban Growth (1865 – 1915)

Why Industry Boomed

Abundant resources, new technology, government aid to business, and a railroad boom all contributed to industrial growth.

- Beginning in the mid-1800s, large deposits of coal, iron, lead, and copper were being mined.
- Government supported industrial growth through land grants, subsidies, and high tariffs on foreign imports.
- In the 1850s, inventors developed the Bessemer process, a method to make stronger steel at a low cost.
- Steel replaced iron as the basic building material of cities and industry.

SSUSH12a

Describe Ellis Island, the change in immigrant's origins to southern and eastern Europe and the impact of this change on urban America.

New Immigration: 15% of population

Why?

- Fleeing Europe
  - Famine
  - Poverty and unemployment
  - Conscription
  - Disease
  - Religious persecution

From Where?

- Colonial---England, Scotland, Germany and France
- After A. R.---Germany & Ireland
- After Civil War---Eastern and Southern Europe
- Opening Frontier---Asia

Characteristics of New Immigrants

- Often poor
- Spoke little to no English
- Jewish or Catholic
- Migrated to parts of the US that had other immigrants who spoke and worshipped like them
- Struggled blending in to "American" society

Ellis Island

- Opened in New York harbor in 1892
- Processing center for immigrants coming from Europe (Angel Island-Asia)
- By 1924 it had processed over 12 million immigrants
- Arrivals
  - Answer questionnaires
  - Inspections lasted 3-7 hours
  - 2% of immigrants were denied entry
    - Illness
    - Crime
    - Insanity
- 3,000 died waiting to be processed

Impact of New Immigration on Urban America

- Over-crowding in the cities that led to filth, crime and disease
- Increased demand for agricultural and industrial goods spurred additional economic growth
- Low-wage labor was available to work in growing American industrial economy
- New cultural items such as the Italian opera, Polish Polkas, Russian literature, idea of kindergarten, new foods: spaghetti, hamburgers, pizza

SSUSH12b

Identify the American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers

Need for Labor Unions

- Low wages and poor working conditions
- Use of collective bargaining to obtain demands
  - If employers refused to bargain then laborers would go on strike
- Knights of Labor—1869 (oldest)
  - Skilled and unskilled laborers
  - Failure as a result of Haymaker Affair 1886
  - Skilled workers did not want to support lower paid unskilled workers

Samuel Gompers--AFL

- President of the union 1886-1924
- Union accepted skilled workers
- He organized workers by craft
- Encouraged workers to work with employers for higher pay
- Used strikes when negotiations failed
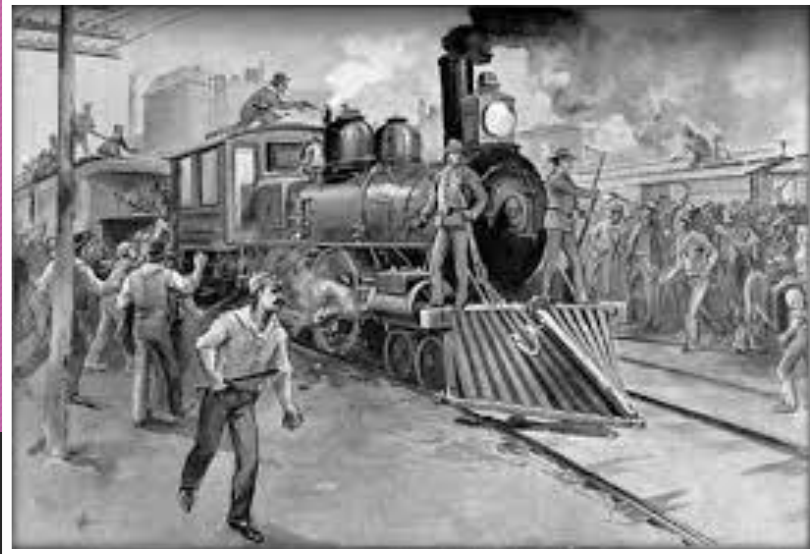- Major success came from the amount of members in union

SSUSH12c

Describe the growth of the western population and its impact on Native Americans with reference to Sitting Bull and Wounded Knee

Expansion West Brought Renewed Conflict

- More people moved west after the Civil War
- Conflict with Native Americans resurfaced
  - Railroads and occupying lands
  - Killing the buffalo (Native American natural resource)
- Pioneers v. Native Americans
  - N.A. attacked settlers and wagon trails
  - Fort Laramie Treaty
    - Native American would stay on Black Hills of Dakotas and leave settlers alone
    - However, when gold was discovered N.A. were forced off land

Violence Intensifies

- Great Sioux War 1876-1877---Battle of the Little Big Horn many soldiers were killed from the Seventh Calvary
  - Sitting Bull (Tatanka-Iyotanka) led the battle
- Ghost Dance—Sioux believed that if they performed ritual the buffalo would return and white settlers would go away
- Battle of Wounded Knee—which ended in the death of 300 Sioux led to end of Native American war

SSUSH12d

Describe the 1894 Pullman Strike as an example of industrial unrest

Pullman Strike

- Panic of 1893 led to the reduction in pay for those who worked at Pullman Palace Car Company

- Workers complained that their pay reduced but their company housing rent did not

- Eugene Debs—American Rail Reunion encouraged all rail unions to strike to support the Pullman workers
  - Rail property was destroyed
  - Union was later sued for damages

- Government intervened because it was interfering with the postal service
  - Made unions appear as a menace to America's capitalist economy