

Industrialization, Labor Unions and Immigration



A Review



American Progress, by John Gast (1872)

After the Civil War (1865) the U.S. economy was mainly based on agriculture



*Homestead
Steel Plant -
near
Pittsburgh,
PA*

<http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/sites/dl/free/0073385492/664101/image14.jpg>

By 1920, the U.S. was the leading industrial power in the world

Business Leaders / Entrepreneurs

Andrew Carnegie
(1835 - 1919)

Most important for his role in the
steel industry - Pittsburgh

His company, Carnegie Steel,
controlled the industry -
until he sold it to J.P. Morgan
in 1901

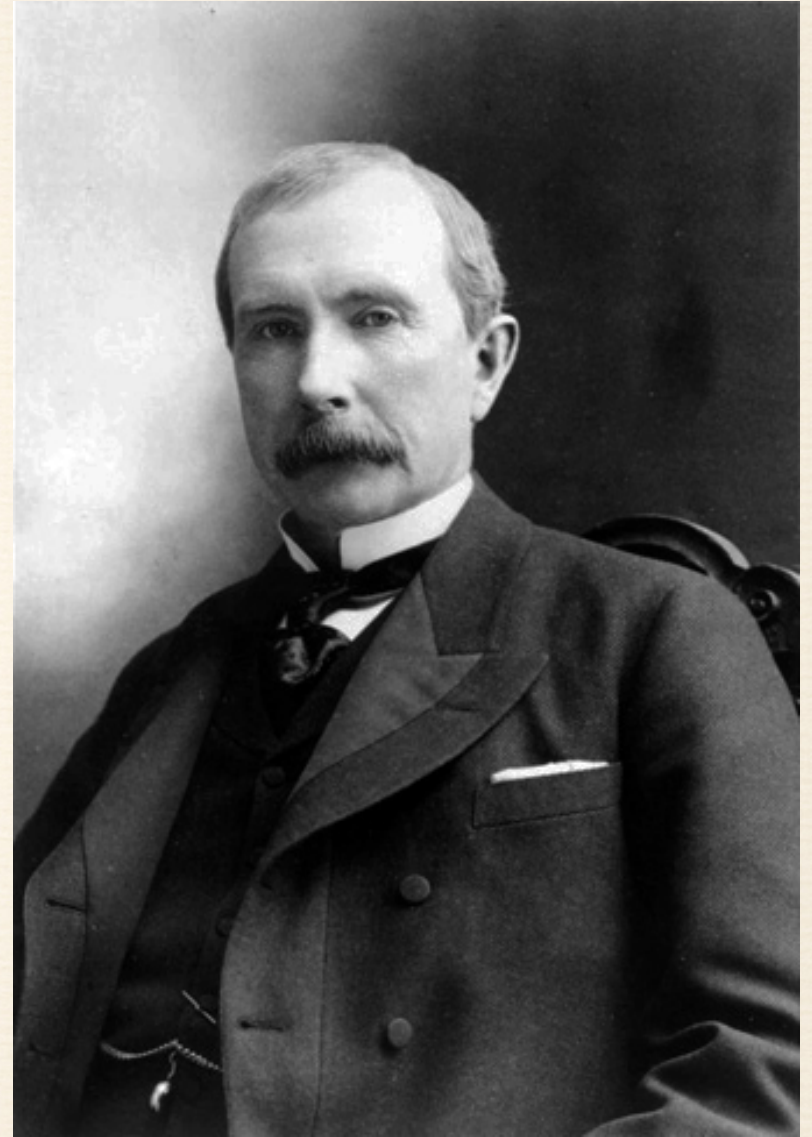


http://explorepahistory.com/kora/files/1/2/1-2-A46-25-ExplorePAHistory-a0j4h5-a_349.jpg

Business Leaders / Entrepreneurs

John D. Rockefeller
(1839 - 1937)

At one point, his company,
[Standard Oil] controlled
90% of the refining industry
in the U.S.



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6f/
John D. Rockefeller 1885.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6f/John_D._Rockefeller_1885.jpg)

Business Leaders / Entrepreneurs



J. P. Morgan
(1837 - 1913)

Leading investor / banker

**1882 - merged several
companies to form
General Electric**

**1901 - merged Carnegie Steel
with several others to form
U.S. Steel**

Business Leaders / Entrepreneurs



Henry Ford
(1863 - 1947)

**Established Ford Motor
Company in 1903**

**Used an assembly line &
mass production to
make cars affordable**

How should we view these men?



<http://www.queensgallery.co.uk/library/McKean%202009/A%20captain%20of%20industry.jpg>

“Captains
of Industry”?



<http://lewwaters.files.wordpress.com/2012/01/robber-baron-union-boss.png>

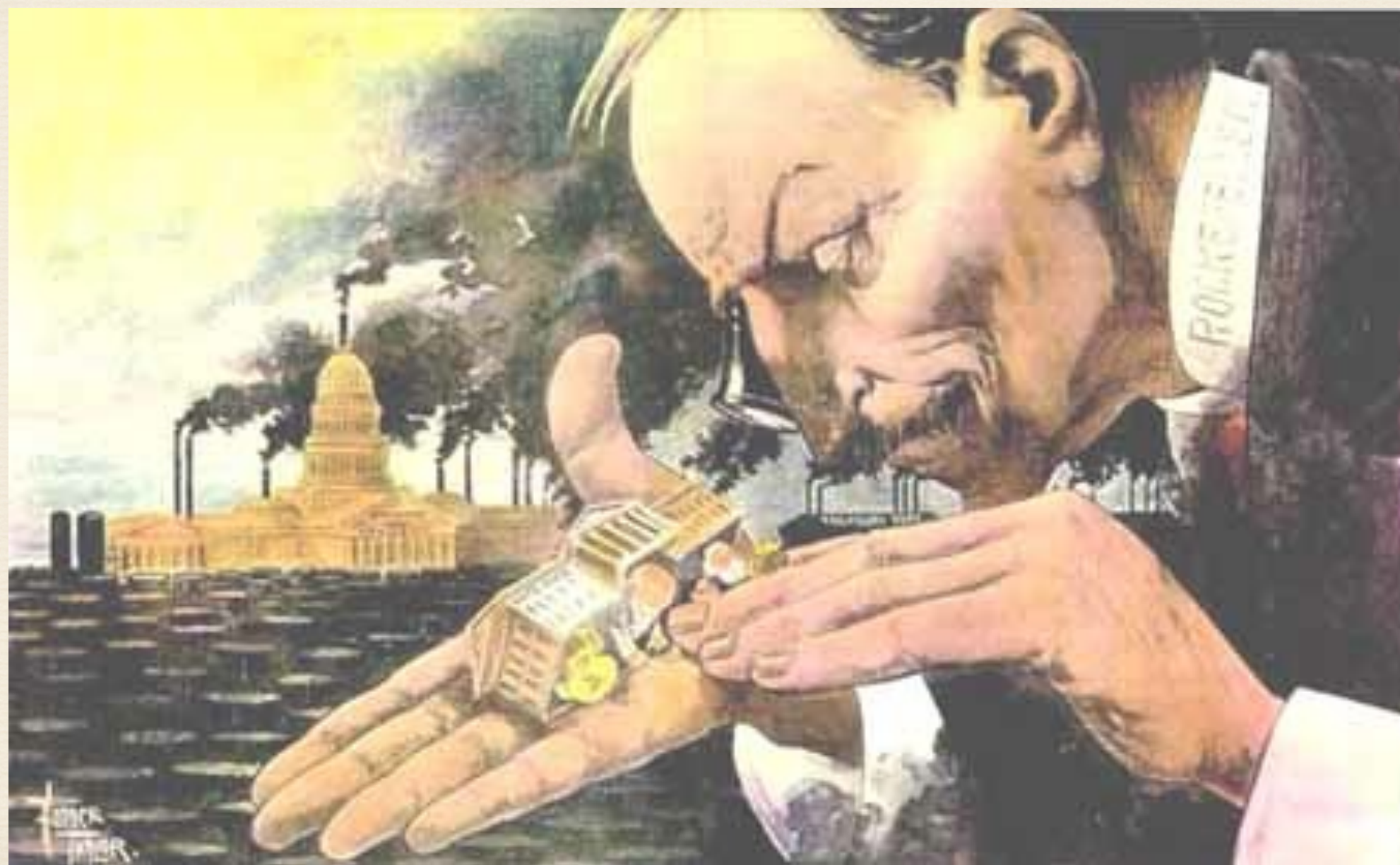
“Robber Barons”?

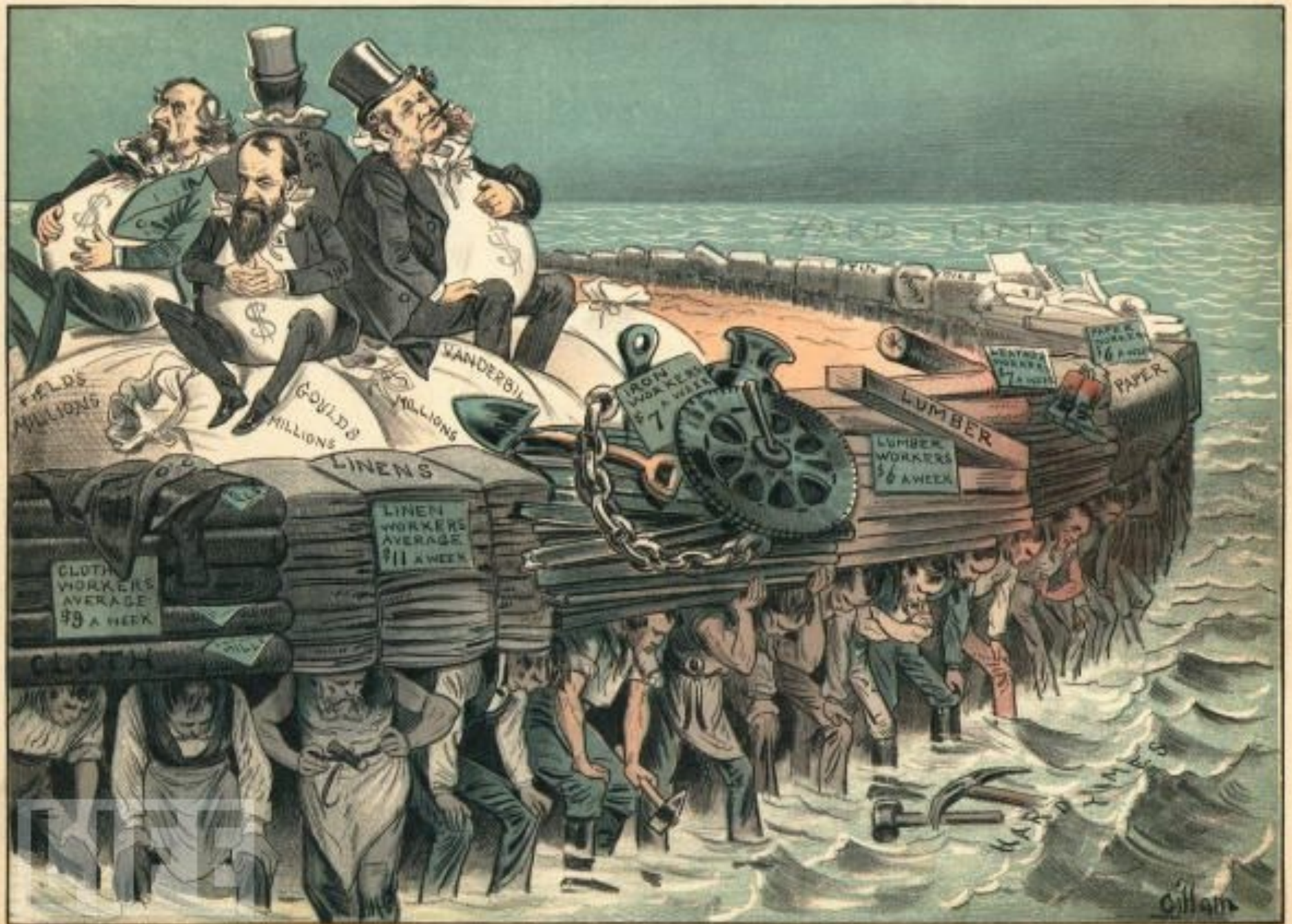
Industrialists were Generous

- Carnegie built libraries
- Rockefeller, Leland Stanford and Cornelius Vanderbilt built universities



*Rockefeller Chapel,
University of Chicago*





Labor Unions

Workers formed unions in an attempt to gain improved work conditions

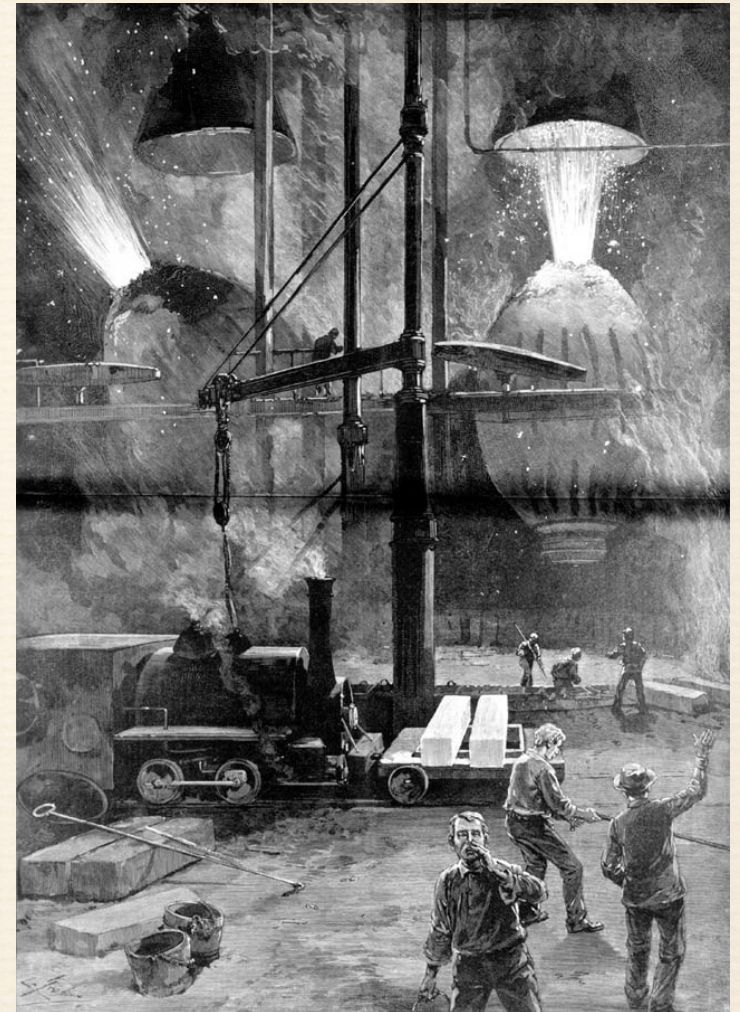
10 - 14 hour work days were common,
6 or 7 days each week

Fatigue and exhaustion led to poor health

Workplaces were often dangerous.
Many workers were injured or killed on the job

Employers rarely provided any compensation to
families of injured workers

Individual workers had little power to bring about
change - decided to use collective power



Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

146 garment workers died in 1911 fire

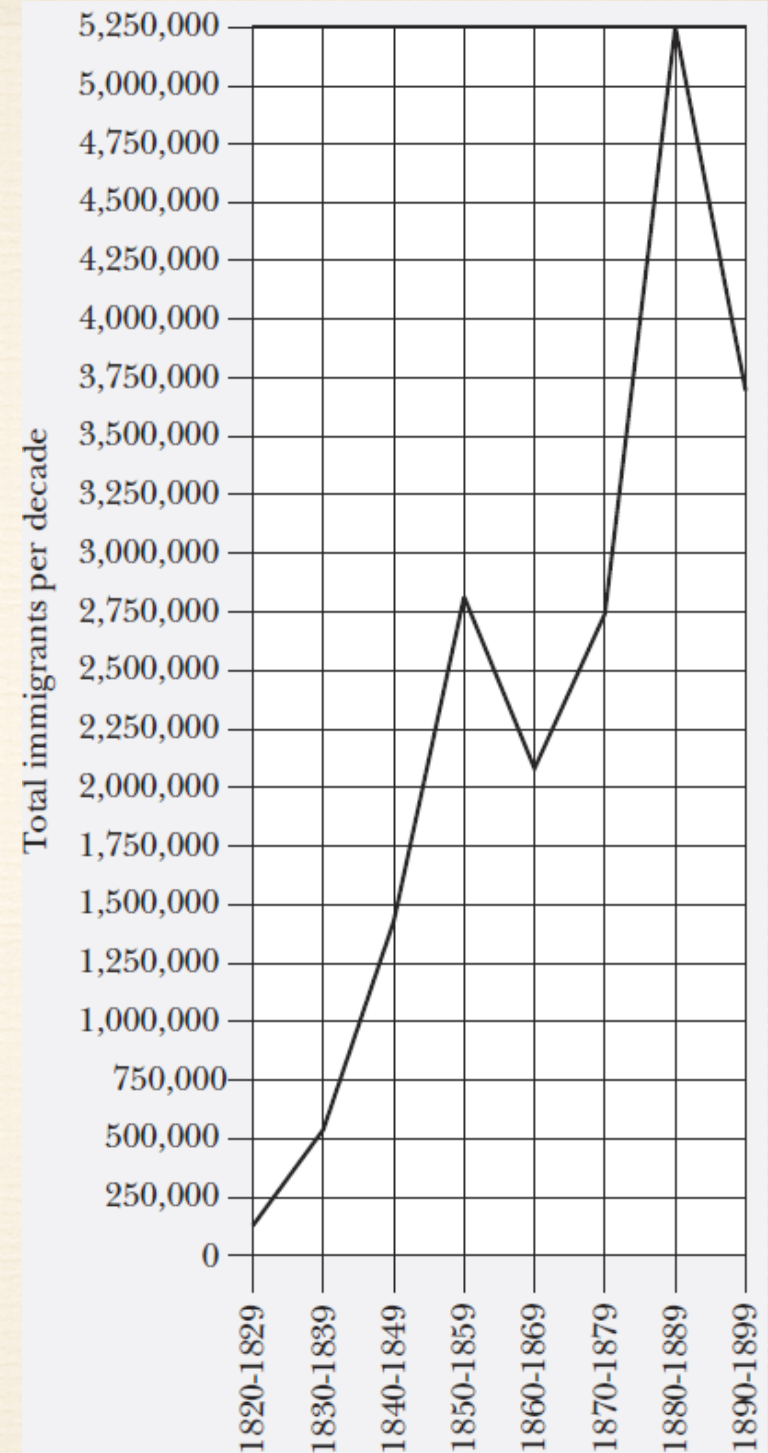
Led New York State to pass laws to improve
factory safety - better working conditions



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/87/
Image_of_Triangle_Shirtwaist_Factory_fire_on_March_25_-_1911.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/87/Image_of_Triangle_Shirtwaist_Factory_fire_on_March_25_-_1911.jpg)

<http://newdeal.feri.org/images/ac38.gif>

After the Civil War
there was a huge wave
of immigrants moving
into the United States



Immigration



http://farm4.staticflickr.com/3211/3110156522_1a1c45eeeb_o.jpg

Main Hall at Ellis Island (circa 1902)

Between 1880 - 1920
approximately 20
million people
immigrated into the
United States

Immigrants provided
a great source of
labor for America's
factories

The “Old Immigrants”



The first settlers that came to the United States from Europe

They came mostly from Northern and Western Europe

These were the people who created America and its institutions

The “New Immigrants”

The “new” immigrants
to America during the
period 1870 - 1920

From Southern and
Eastern Europe,
and from Asia

Moved to cities /
factory jobs



<http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/immigration/tour/images/stop2/photo-a.jpg>

Not always “Welcomed”



WELCOME TO ALL!

"We may safely say that the present influx of immigration to the United States is something unprecedented in our generation."—N. Y. Statistical Review.

<http://images.fineartamerica.com/images-medium-large/pro-immigration-cartoon-granger.jpg>

Keppler, "Welcome to All" Puck (April 28, 1880)





http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8a/The_Great_Fear.jpg/300px-The_Great_Fear.jpg

WANTED—A GIRL OF NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS
habits and an amiable disposition to take the entire
charge of two small children. **No Irish need apply.** Ad-
dress, with real name and residence, H. M. D., Box No.
170 Times Office.

New York Times,
May 10, 1859

<http://yesteryearsnews.files.wordpress.com/2011/03/no-irish-need-apply-the-new-york-times-10-may-1859.jpg>



<http://chineselaundry.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/chin-expulsion-jpg.png>



<http://historyproject.ucdavis.edu/marchandslides.bak/5023.jpg>

Keppler, "Looking Backward" Puck (1893)