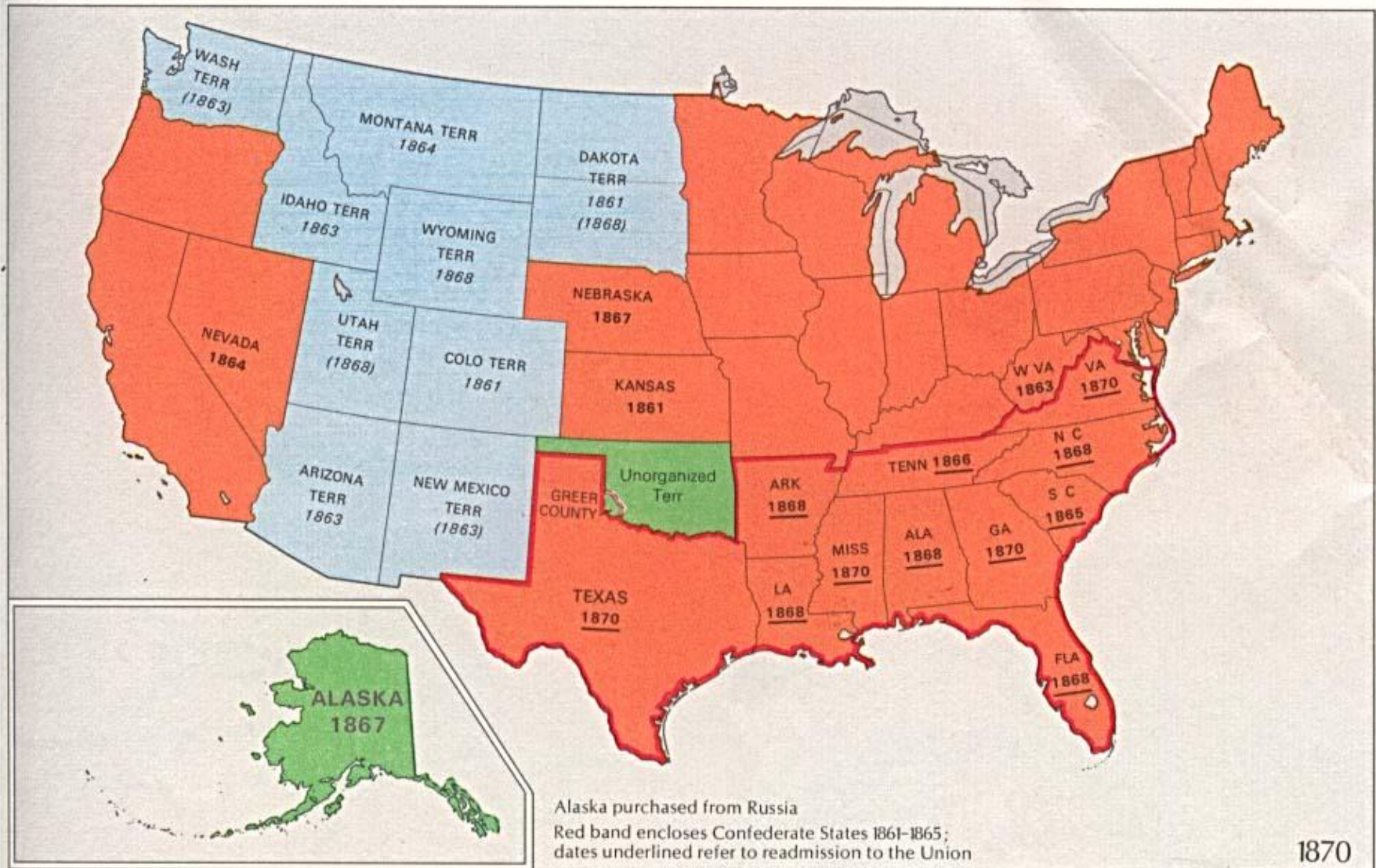


TEST #6

SSUSH11 The student will describe the growth of big business and technological innovations after Reconstruction.

SSUSH12 The student will analyze important consequences of American industrial growth.

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



Settling the West

- People seeking rural livelihoods moved farther and farther west into the Great plains
- Homestead Act of 1862: 160 free acres
- 1862: Barbed wire is patented
- People also want cheap land, gold, silver, and adventure
- Native American groups clash with Americans for land, especially when valuable resources are present/abundant



BARBED WIRE

The Fence That
Changed the West

JOANNE S. LIU



Sioux, Sitting Bull, + Wounded Knee

- US Gov't tells the Sioux (Chief Sitting Bull) Indians that they will leave them alone in North/South Dakota
- 1874 Gold is discovered in the Dakotas and Colonel George Custer attempts to remove the Sioux from the Dakotas for exploitation, so the Sioux go and hide out in Canada for a few years
- 1876 the Sioux battle with American troops and Colonel Custer is killed
- 1890: Troops retaliate heavily at the battle of Wounded Knee and murder around 300 Sioux, most of which were without weapons



- Describe the inventions of Thomas Edison; include the electric light bulb, motion pictures, and the phonograph, and their impact on American life

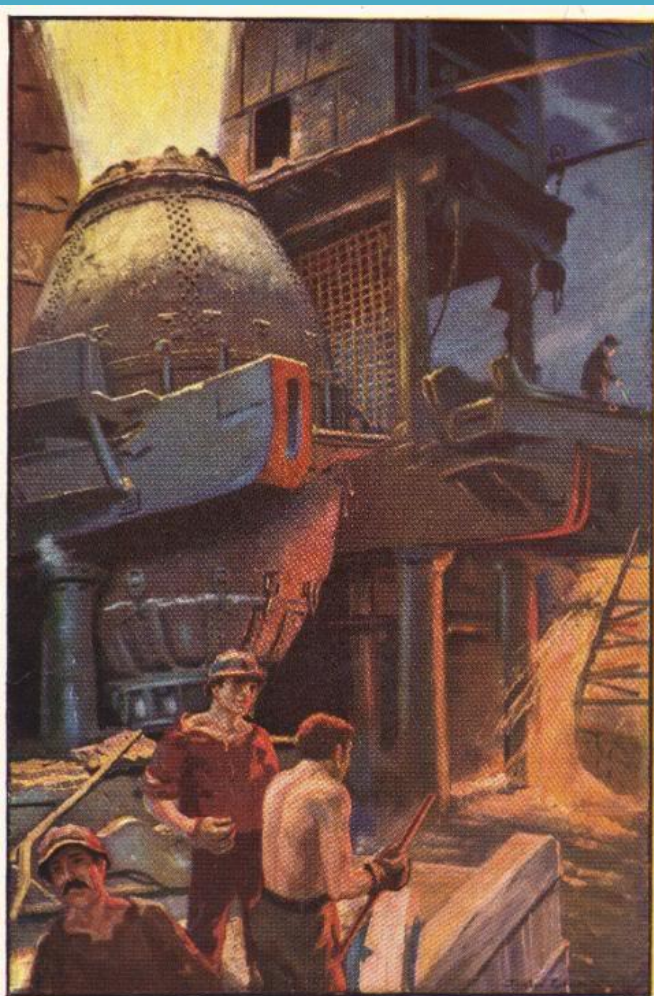


Thomas Edison, the Wizard of Menlo Park

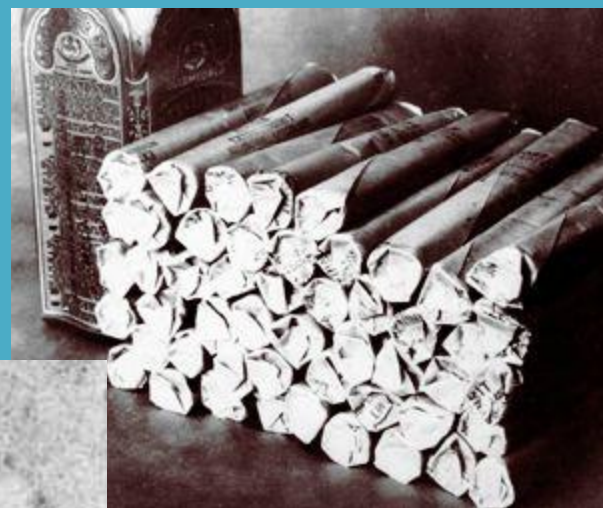
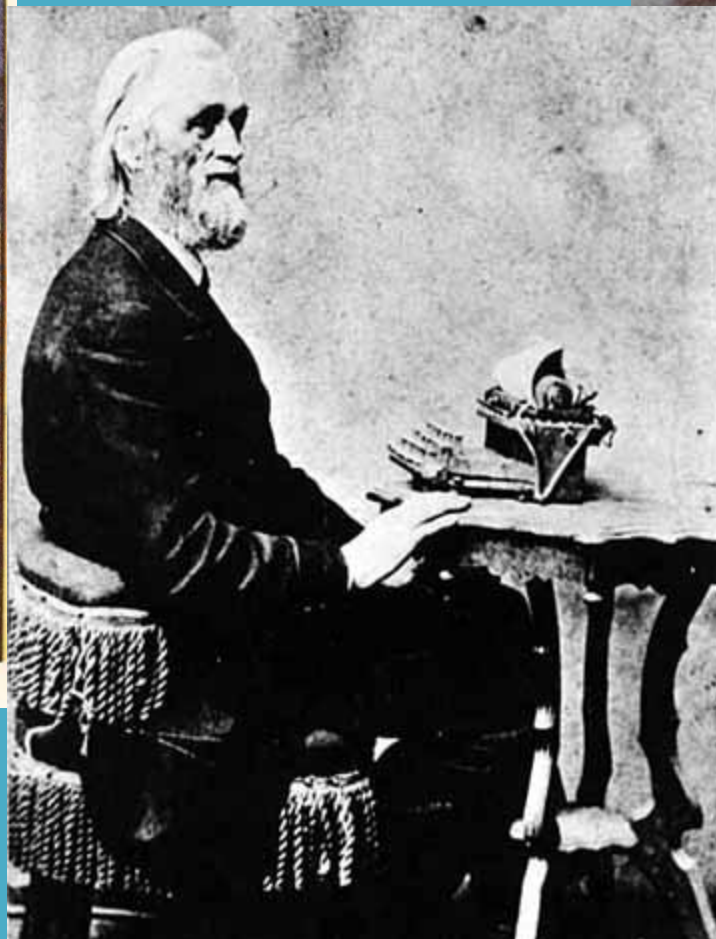
- Pioneered industrial research
- Created a research lab named Menlo Park in New Jersey
- Created a system for regulating electrical current
- Electricity becomes a main power source and begins to replace steam and coal
- Neighborhoods get street lights
- Horses are replaced by street cars in big cities
- People begin to have electrical appliances in their homes
- Appliances improve Americans daily quality of life

Inventions of the Gilded Age

- Bessemer Process: 1850, Henry Bessemer
- Dynamite: 1867, Alfred Nobel
- Typewriter: 1867, Christopher Sholes
- Electric Motor: 1873, Zennobe Gramme
- Telephone: 1876, Alexander Graham Bell
- Phonograph: 1877, **Thomas Edison**
- Light Bulb: 1879, **Thomas Edison**
- Radio: 1895, Guglielmo Marconi
- Motion Picture: 1895, **Thomas Edison**
- X Rays: 1895, W. C. Roentgen



BESSEMER CONVERTER IN A STEEL MILL



Describe the impact of the railroads in the development of the West; include the transcontinental railroad, and the use of Chinese labor.



Railroads

- US gov't gave away land to RR companies who lay tracks going out west.
- The RR companies then could sell portions of that land to other investors looking to expand west.
- RR companies often employed Chinese immigrants because they would work for less money.
- Laying railroads was some of the most dangerous work in the nation.
- Transcontinental Railroad is completed in 1869 @ Promontory Point, Utah.



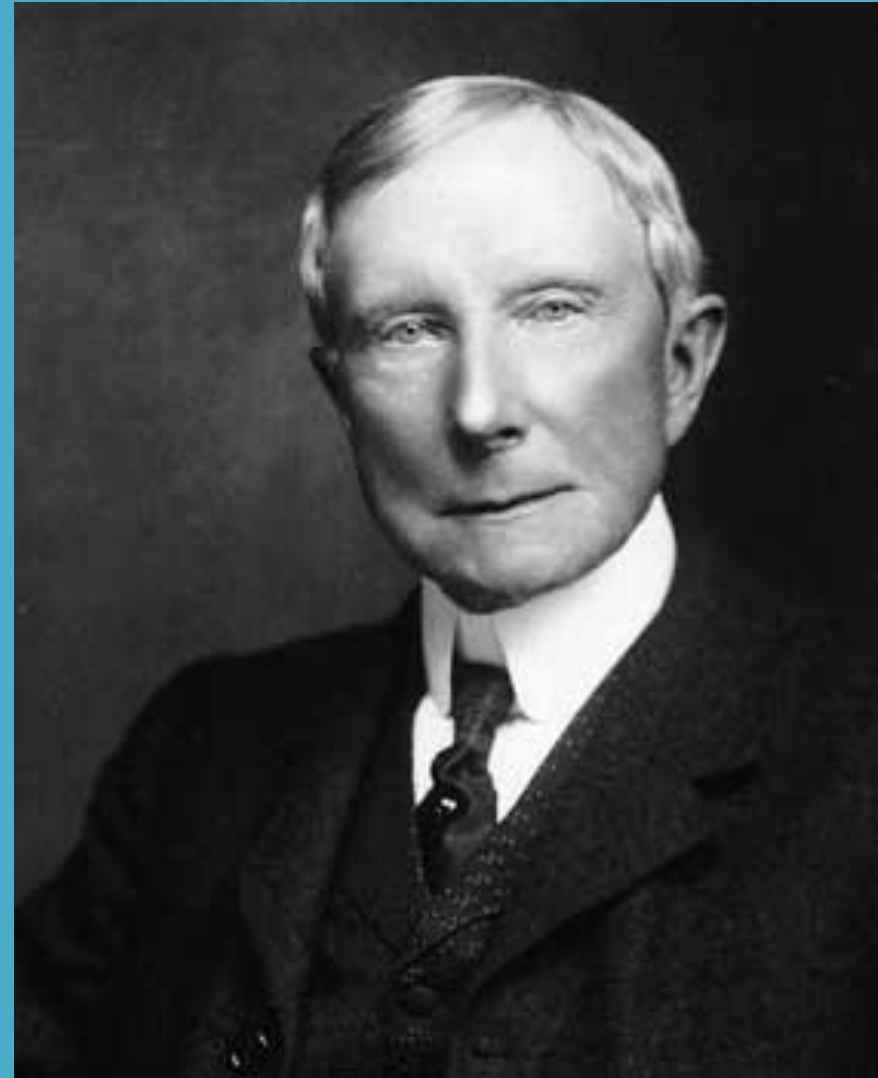


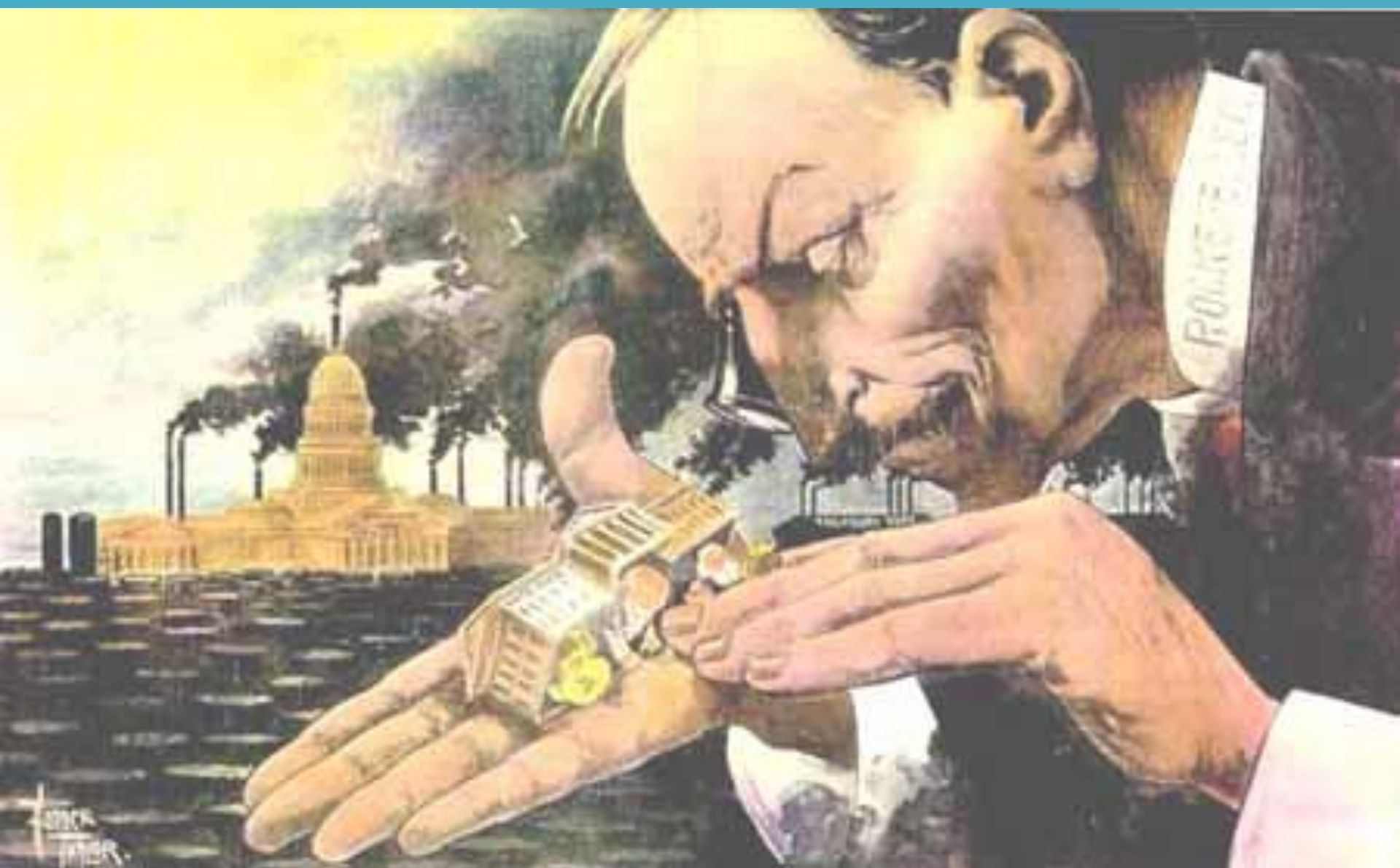
Railroads bring products to Market

- Farmers used an extensive train network to ship their grain back to large city markets
- Cattle ranchers did the same with their cattle
- Railroad companies made money by shipping people west and goods east
- Railroad companies also profited tremendously from the sale of land to other investors that were expanding out west

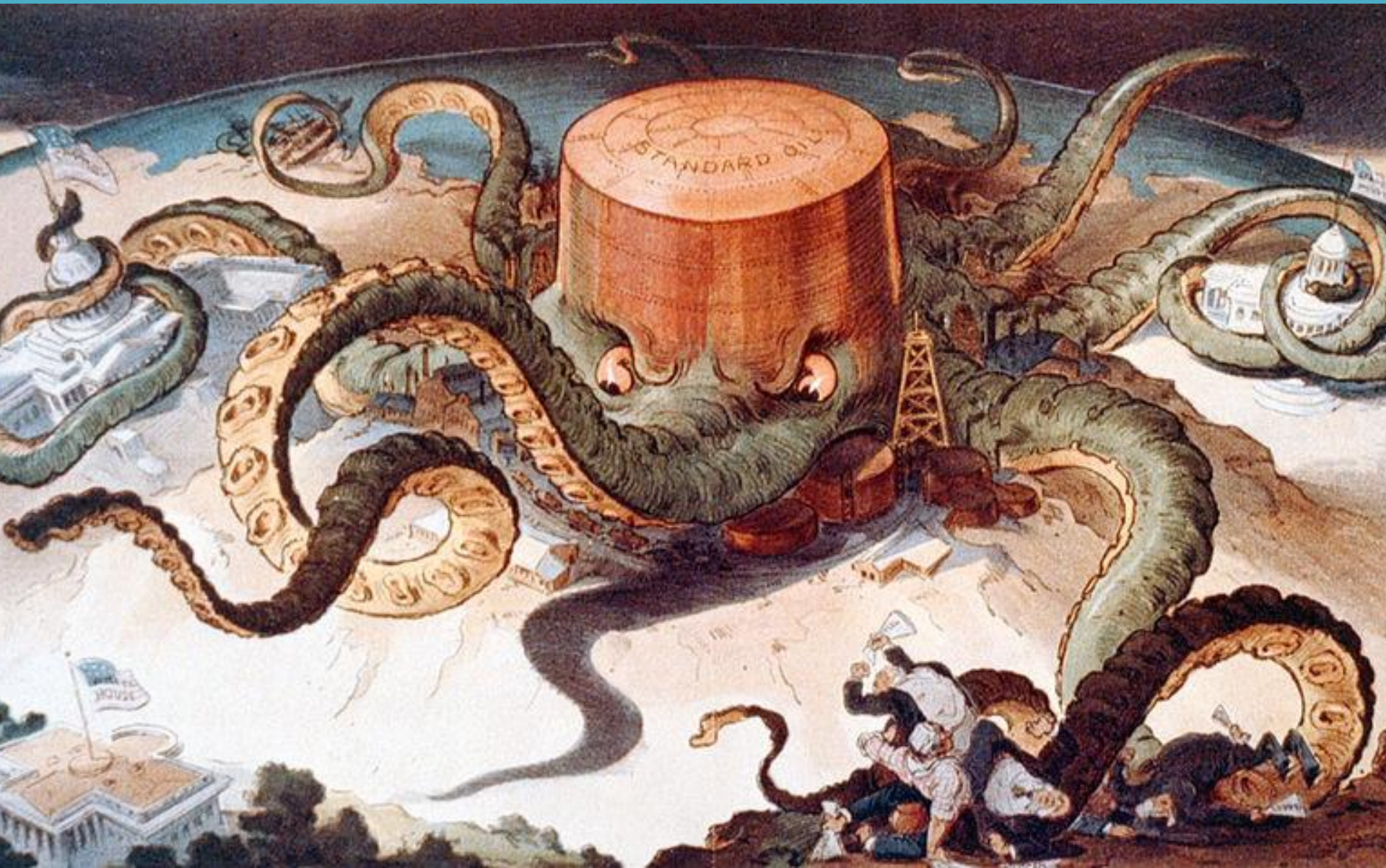
- The growth of American railroads helped expand other industries
- Steel, lumber, glass, coal, cloth, oil
- Steel was the biggest business because of the hundreds of thousands of miles of track
- Growth of the railroad also led to the growth of all businesses along the path of the tracks as they spread west.
- Where there were tracks there were people, cities and money to be made
- Steel was the first big business
- Owners of big businesses controlled vast sums of money and also had great political power as well

- Identify John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company and the rise of trusts and monopolies





- The Standard Oil Company was founded by John D. Rockefeller
- Rockefeller used a trust to control most of the oil industry (90%)
- Rockefeller essentially had a monopoly of the oil industry
- Rockefeller used low wages and savvy, sometimes questionable business maneuvers to reap enormous profits
- Rockefeller becomes one of the wealthiest men on the planet, but is generally disliked by commoners
- In his old age, Rockefeller became a philanthropist and donated about 500 million dollars to charity
- Rockefeller/Carnegie's system lead to the Sherman Antitrust Act which prohibited to form a trust to eliminate free trade



- Identify the American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers.

Unions (AFL)

- Worker Unions began to improve the working conditions and wages in factories and shorter hours
- Samuel Gompers starts the American Federation of Labor and focuses on using collective bargaining to negotiate between the workers and management
- The AFL only fought for the rights skilled workers
- Eugene V. Debs attempted to do the same as Gompers with all workers

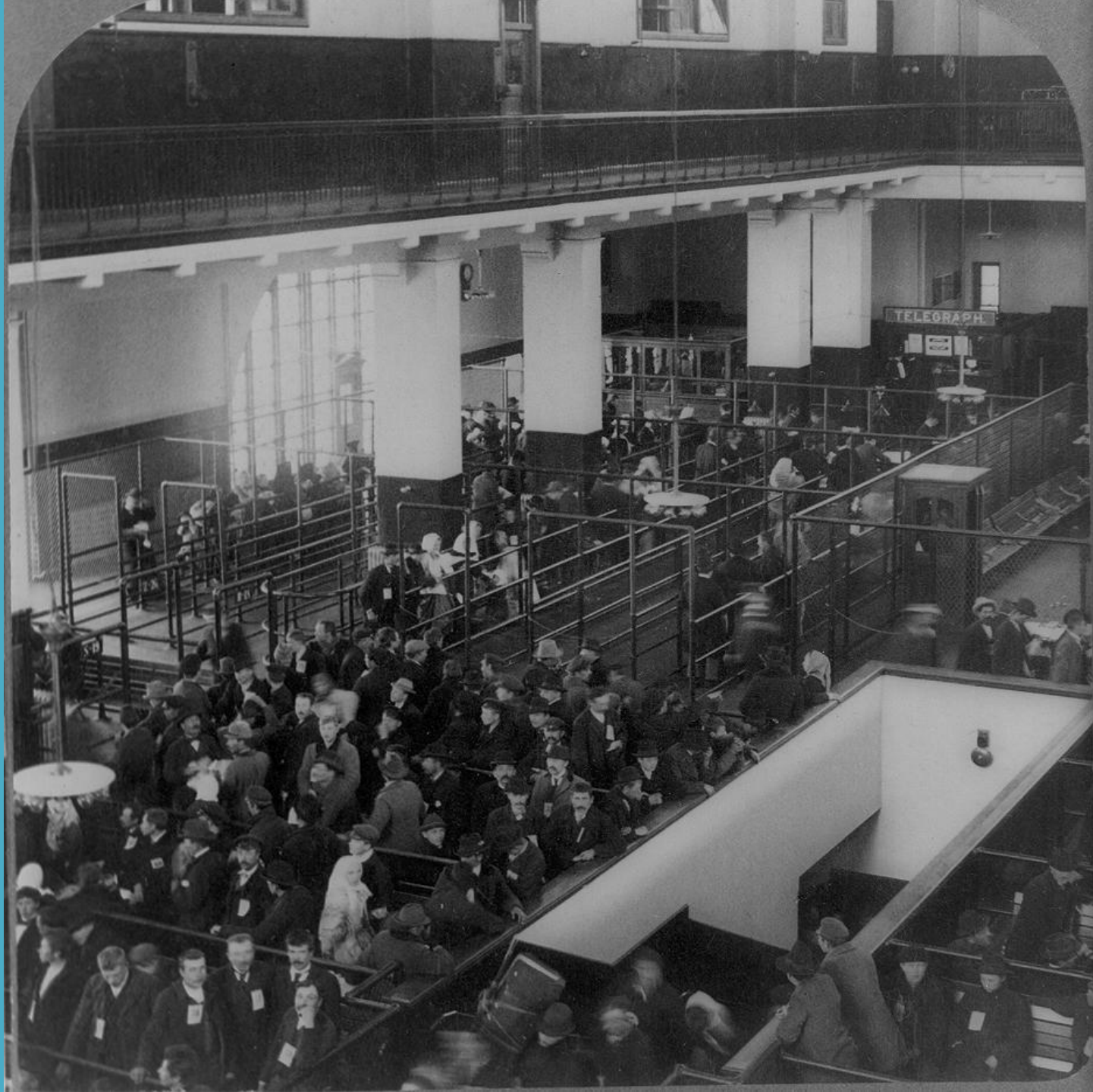
- Describe the 1894 Pullman strike as an example of industrial unrest.

Pullman Strike

- Not all workers allowed their employers to take advantage of them
- In extreme cases violence could occur at the talk of lay-offs or the lowering of wages
- Pullman Company, in Chicago, fired about ½ of its workers and dealt a 25% pay reduction across the board
- Railroad workers across the country unite against the Pullman company
- Pullman company tried to hire scabs to end the strikes, but this resulted in more violence
- Big businesses and the gov't are reminded of how powerful the working class can be if they are united behind a single cause.

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











ELLIS ISLAND: EMIGRANTS WAITING TO GO ON THE BARGE



How the other half lives...

- Life in the tenement houses was dangerous, crowded and unhealthy for the vast percentage of poor immigrants

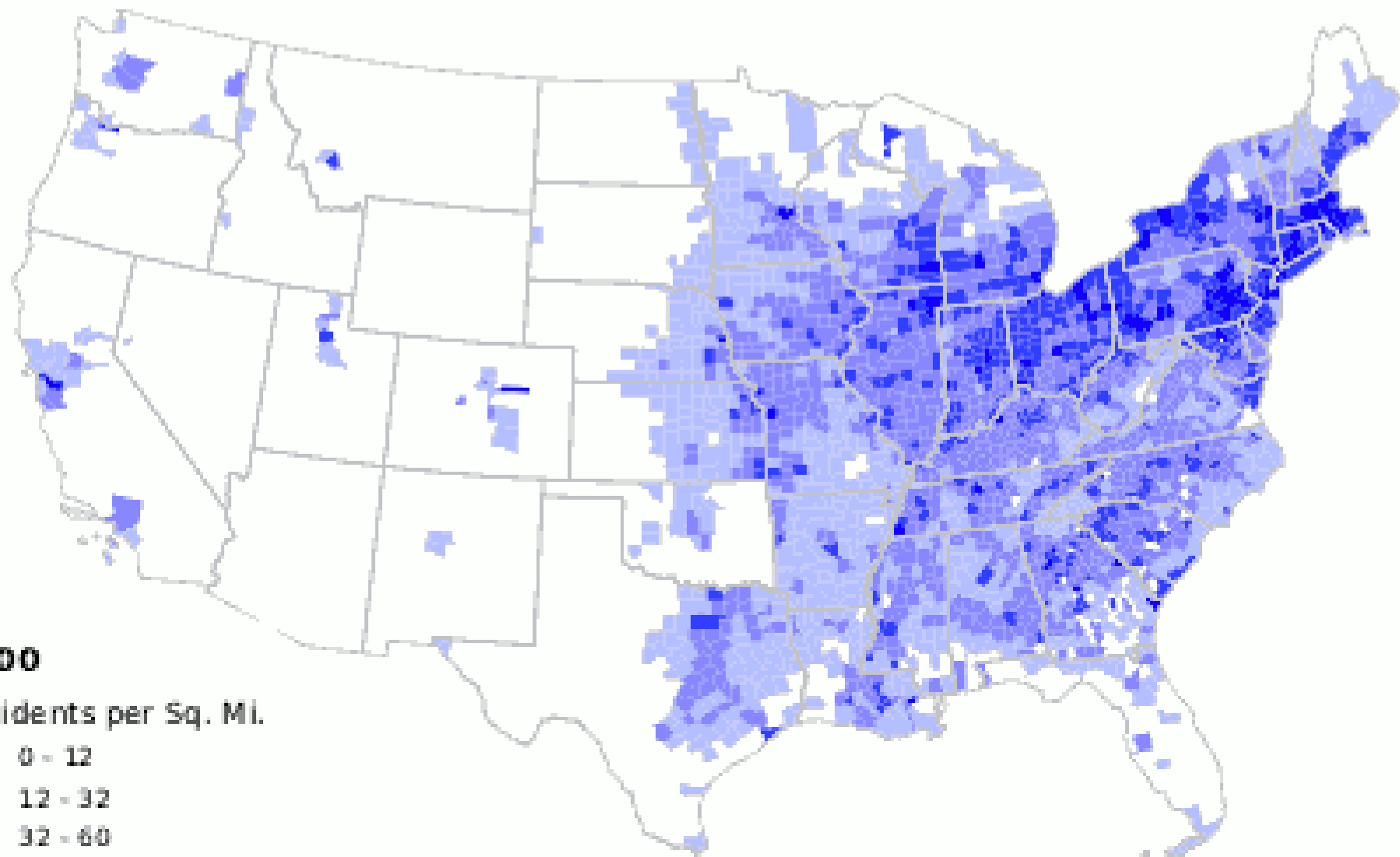












1900

Residents per Sq. Mi.

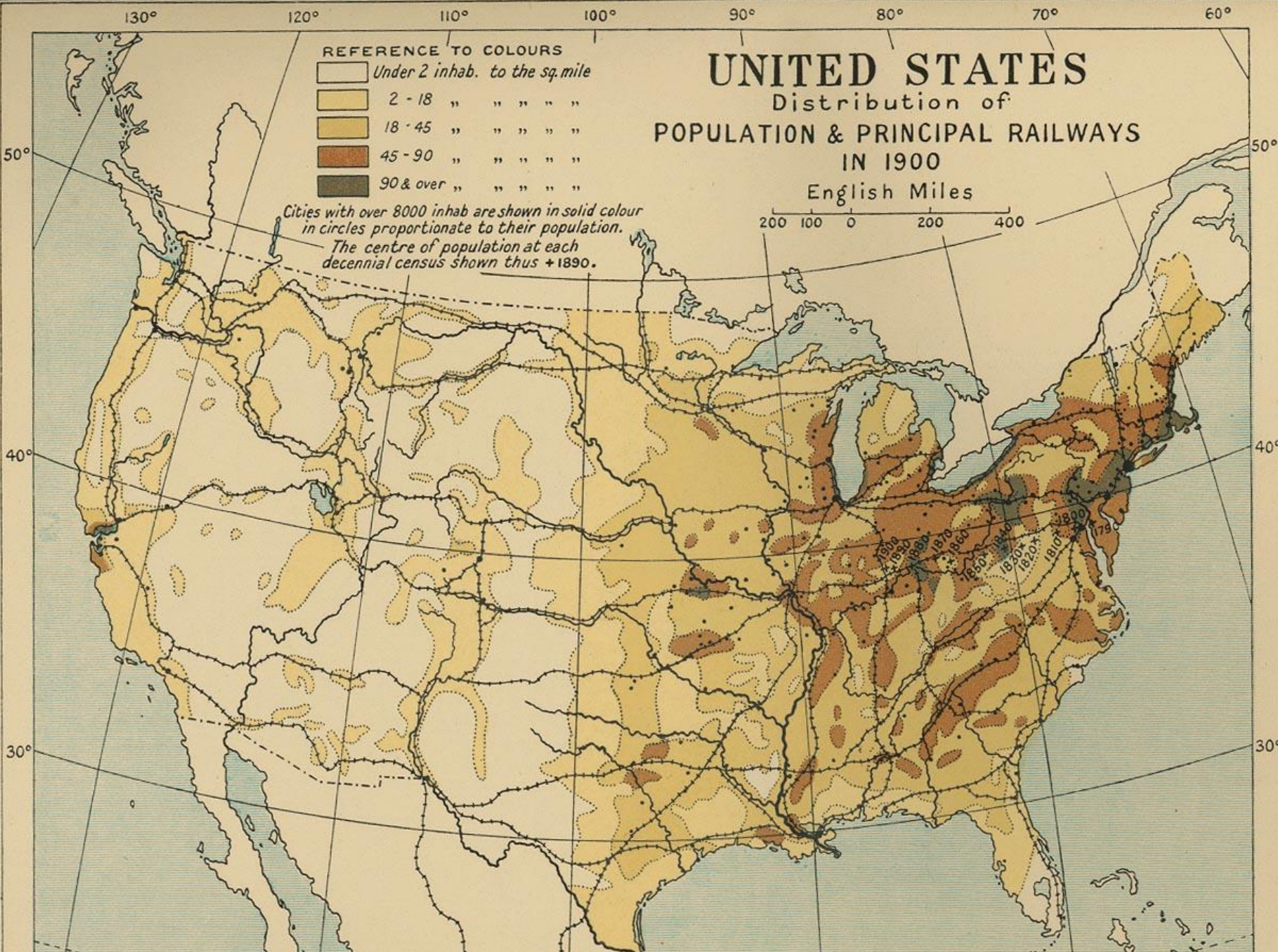
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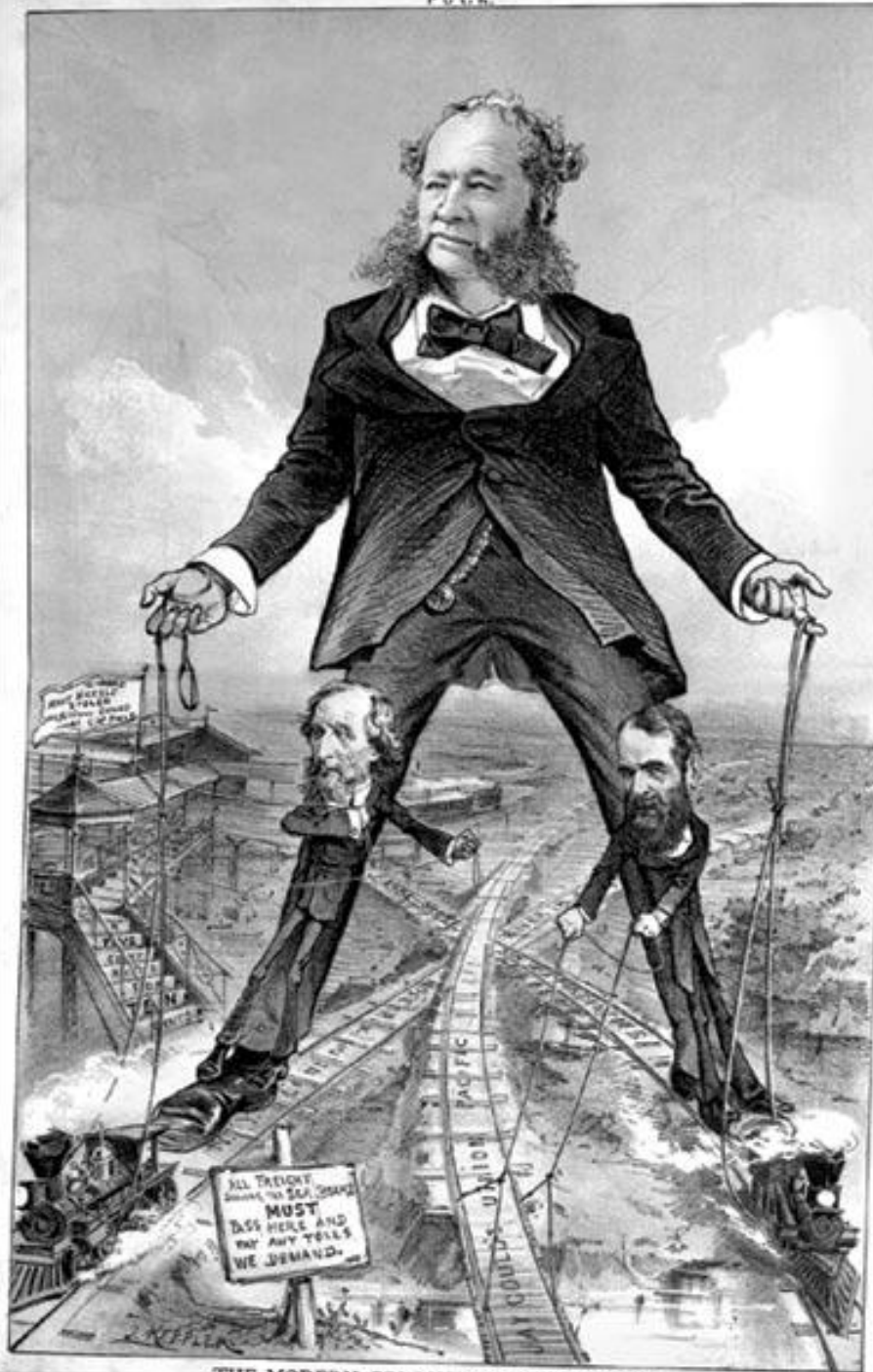
12 - 32

32 - 60

60 - 150

150 - 100,000





THE MODERN COLLOSSUS OF RAILROADS.





"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."

BOSS TWEED. "As long as I count the Votes, what are you going to do about it? say?"



PUCK.



THE BOSSES OF THE SENATE.