

# CHAPTER SEVENTEEN INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY

## Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Seventeen should enable the student to understand:

1. The reasons for the rapid industrial development of the United States in the late nineteenth century.
2. The specific impact of technological innovations in promoting industrial expansion.
3. The role of the individual entrepreneur in the development of particular industries.
4. The changes that were taking place in the organization and management of American business.
5. The ways in which classical economics and certain ideas of Darwin were used to justify and defend the new industrial capitalism.
6. The critics of the new industrial capitalism, and the solutions they proposed.
7. The conditions of immigrants, women, and children in the work force.
8. The several efforts of organized labor to form national associations.
9. The reasons that organized labor generally failed in its efforts to achieve its objectives.

## Main Themes

1. How various factors (raw materials, labor supply, technology, business organization, growing markets, and friendly governments) combined to thrust the United States into worldwide industrial leadership.
2. How this explosion of industrial capitalism was both extolled for its accomplishments and attacked for its excesses.
3. How American workers, who on the average benefited, reacted to the physical and psychological realities of the new economic order.

## TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Patents  
Cyrus W. Field  
Alexander Graham Bell  
Thomas Edison  
Bessemer process  
George Bissell  
"Black gold"  
Standard Oil  
"Internal combustion engine"  
**Henry Ford**  
"Taylorism"  
Cornelius Vanderbilt  
Corporation'  
Stock  
"Limited liability"  
**Andrew Carnegie**  
J. Pierpont Morgan  
Consolidation

"Horizontal integration"  
"Vertical integration"  
**John D. Rockefeller**  
Monopoly  
Pool arrangements  
**Trust**  
Holding Company  
Corporate mergers  
**Capitalism**  
Herbert Spencer  
**Adam Smith**  
*Gospel of Wealth*  
Horatio Alger  
**Laissez-faire**  
*Socialist Labor Party*  
Edward Bellamy  
Henry George  
"Nationalism"

**Chinese Exclusion Act**  
Child labor laws  
National Labor Union  
"Molly Maguires"  
Great Railroad Strike  
**Knights of Labor**  
Terence Powderly  
**American Federation of Labor**  
Samuel Gompers  
**Haymarket Riot**  
"Anarchism"  
**Homestead Strike**  
**Social Darwinism**  
**Pullman Strike**  
**Eugene V. Debs**  
Women's Trade Union League

# CHAPTER EIGHTEEN THE AGE OF THE CITY

## Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Eighteen should enable the student to understand:

1. The patterns and processes of urbanization in late-nineteenth-century America.
2. The changes in the pattern of immigration in the late nineteenth century.
3. The new economic and social problems created by urbanization.
4. The relationships of both urbanization and immigration to the rise of boss rule.
5. The early rise of mass consumption and its impact on American life, especially for women.
6. The changes in leisure and entertainment and the growth of mass-culture opportunities including organized sports, vaudeville, movies, and other activities.
7. The main trends in literature and art during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
8. The impact of the Darwinian theory of evolution on the intellectual life of America.
9. The profound new developments in American educational opportunities.

## Main Themes

1. How the social and economic lure of the city attracted foreign and domestic migrants, and how these newcomers adjusted to urban life.
2. How rapid urban growth forced adaptations to severe problems of government mismanagement, poverty, crime, inadequate housing, and precarious health and safety conditions.
3. How the urban environment served as the locus for new philosophical ideas, expanded leisure opportunities, fresh approaches to education, rapid expansion in journalism, and a new consumerism.
4. How the new order of "high" urban culture inspired both serious writers and artists to render realistic portrayals of the seamy side of city life, while many middle- and upper-class Americans were engaging in expanded forms of leisure and entertainment.

## TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

### **New immigrants**

"Immigrant ghettos"

Assimilation

American Protective Association

### **Xenophobia**

Philanthropy

1893 Colombian Exposition

Suburbs

"Tenement"

Jacob Riis

Brooklyn Bridge

"Skyscraper"

Public cultures

"**Yellow journalism**"

"High culture"

"**Armory Show**"

**Charles Darwin**

Louis Sullivan

"Great fires"

"Deserving poor"

Salvation Army

"Street arabs"

Urban Machine

Political boss

Patronage

"Honest graft"

William M. Tweed

"White collar"

"Chain stores"

"Five and ten cent store"

Catalogs

Department stores

National Consumer's League

Frederick Jackson Turner

"Land Grant Institutions"

Coney Island