

## Second Industrial Revolution

- Massive economic growth took place in America from 1865 until the end of the century, based on railroad expansion, the introduction of electrical power, and the production of steel.
- By the 1890s, America was the leading industrial producer in the world.

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## Heavy Industry

- Production of steel, iron, and other materials that can be used for building purposes.
- A great increase in heavy industry fueled the massive industrial growth that took place in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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## Taylorism

- In 1911, Frederick Winslow Taylor promoted the belief that factories should be managed scientifically, with everything done to increase the efficiency of the individual worker and the factory process as a whole.
- Many factory workers resented being seen as "machines" by such efficiency experts.

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## Trust

- A late 19<sup>th</sup>-century legal arrangement that allowed owners of one company to own stock in other companies in the same industry.
- John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil used this method to control the oil companies.
- Legislation was passed to break up trusts.

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## Horizontal Integration

- Strategy of gaining as much control over an industry as possible, usually by creating trusts and holding companies.
- The most successful example was John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil, which at one point controlled more than 92% of the oil production in the United States.

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## Vertical Integration

- Type of industrial organization practiced in the late 1800s and pioneered by Andrew Carnegie and U.S. Steel.
- Under this system, all the various business activities needed to produce and sell a finished product would be done by the same company.

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### Social Darwinism

- Philosophy evolved from the writings of Charles Darwin on evolution that stated that people and societies compete with each other, and that the "survival of the fittest" would naturally occur.
- Used to justify imperialism and the differences between rich and poor.

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### "Gospel of Wealth"

- Philosophy of Andrew Carnegie, who stated that wealthy industrialists had an obligation to use some of their profits to help their local communities.
- By the time of his death, he had given from than 90% of his wealth to various philanthropic endeavors.

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### Knights of Labor

- Major labor union of the 1880s.
- Not a single large union, but a federation of unions from many industries.
- Accepted unskilled labor.
- Publicity against the union was intense after the Haymarket Square Riot of 1886.

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### Haymarket Square

- Location in Chicago of a labor rally called by anarchist and other radical labor leaders on May 2, 1886.
- A bomb was hurled towards the police, who opened fire on the demonstrators.
- The many casualties amongst police and workers led to press criticism of unions.

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### American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.)

- National labor union founded by Samuel Gompers in 1886.
- Original goal was to organize skilled workers by craft.
- Merged with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O.) in 1955.

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### Bessemer Steel

- First produced in 1856 in a converter (furnace) invented by Henry Bessemer.
- Much more durable and harder than iron.
- Steel was a critical commodity in the Second Industrial Revolution.

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### **Anthracite Coal**

- Discovery of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and elsewhere caused the price of coal to drop and fueled the transformation of many industries to steam power.
- By 1890, nearly 70% of American industries used steam.

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### **Assembly Line**

- Mode of industrial production where workers perform specific functions as a product is moved from station to station.
- Reflected the efficiency ideas of Taylorism.
- The Ford Motor Company first used this in 1913 and produced 250,000 automobiles.

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### **Andrew Carnegie**

- Immigrated to the United States from Scotland as a penniless boy and ended up the richest man in the world.
- Learned about big business working for the railroads; then built a huge, vertically integrated steel corporation.
- Sold out to U.S. Steel in 1901.

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### **John D. Rockefeller**

- Entered the oil business in the 1860s after the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania.
- Created a trust with his Standard Oil, and for a time controlled most of the refining and transportation of oil in the U.S.
- Retired with a \$1 billion fortune and set up a number of philanthropically organizations.

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### ***Looking Backward***

- 1888 novel by Edward Bellamy that helped lay the foundations of Progressivism.
- It looked forward to Boston in 2000, where everyone works hard in efficient factories.
- In Bellamy's utopia, cooperation between workers and bosses has replaced the ruthless capitalism of the 1880s.

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### **Model T**

- Automobile produced by the Ford Motor Company using assembly line techniques.
- The first Model T's were produced in 1907.
- Using the assembly line, Ford produced half the automobiles made in the world between 1907 and 1926.

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### Alexander Graham Bell

- 1876 - Invented the telephone.

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### Thomas Edison

- Inventor of the light bulb.

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### "Limited liability"

- The concept of "limited liability" contributed to the development of corporations and was appealing to many Americans because:
  1. they risked only their own investment and were not responsible for the debts of the corporation
  2. they did not have to be personally involved in the corporation to purchase stock in it
  3. entrepreneurs could now amass great sums of money for investment purposes
  4. it promoted the growth of industry and the middle class.

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### J. P. Morgan

- John Pierpont Morgan took over the Susquehanna and Albany railroads. He won the confidence of European investors and used them for investment capital.
- He then took over steel companies and bought Carnegie's interests in steel. This was the largest personal financial transaction in U.S. history.
- Morgan combined the companies to form the U.S. Steel Company, the world's first billion dollar corporation. Eased the Panic of 1873.

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### Capitalism

- An economic system characterized by private or corporate ownership.

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### Laissez-faire

- A theory that the economy does better without government intervention in business.

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### Eugene V. Debs

- Leader of the American Railway Union, he voted to aid workers in the Pullman strike. He was jailed for six months for disobeying a court order after the strike was over.

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### "New Immigrants"

- Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe made up the majority of immigrants coming into the United States after 1900.
- Were different from earlier immigrants from Great Britain and Germany.
- Nativist resentment developed against this group, especially in the 1920s.

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### The Gilded Age

- Some historians describe the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in his manner.
- They see it as an era with a surface of great prosperity hiding deep problems of social inequality and shallowness of culture.
- Comes from the title of an 1873 Mark Twain novel.

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### Political Machine

- An organization that controls the politics of a city or state sometimes by illegal or quasi-legal means.
- A machine employs large numbers of people to do its "dirty work" for which they are given a government job or are allowed to pocket bribes or kickbacks.

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### Tammany Hall

- Political machine that ran New York City Democratic Party and city politics beginning in 1870.
- Model for the political machines that dominated politics in many American cities well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- William Marcy Tweed was a famous "boss."

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### Social Gospel Movement

- Late 19<sup>th</sup>-century Protestant movement that preached all true Christians should be concerned with the plight of the immigrants and other poor residents of American cities.
- Settlement houses were often financed by ministers of the Social Gospel movement.

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### **National Consumers League**

- Formed in 1890.
- Was concerned with improving the working and living conditions of women in the workplace.

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### **Anti-Saloon League**

- Was founded in 1893 and increased public awareness of the social effects of alcohol on society.
- Supported politicians who favored prohibited and promoted statewide referendums in western and southern states to ban alcohol.

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### **"Tenement"**

- Urban apartment buildings that served as housing for poor factory workers. Often poorly constructed and overcrowded.

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### **Jacob Riis**

- Early 1900's writer who exposed social and political evils in the U.S. Muckraker novel, *How the Other Half Lives*.

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### **"Chain stores"**

- Changes in marketing also altered the way Americans bought goods. Small local stores faced competition from new "chain stores." Chain stores were able to sell and manufactured goods at lower prices than the local, independent stores with which they competed.

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