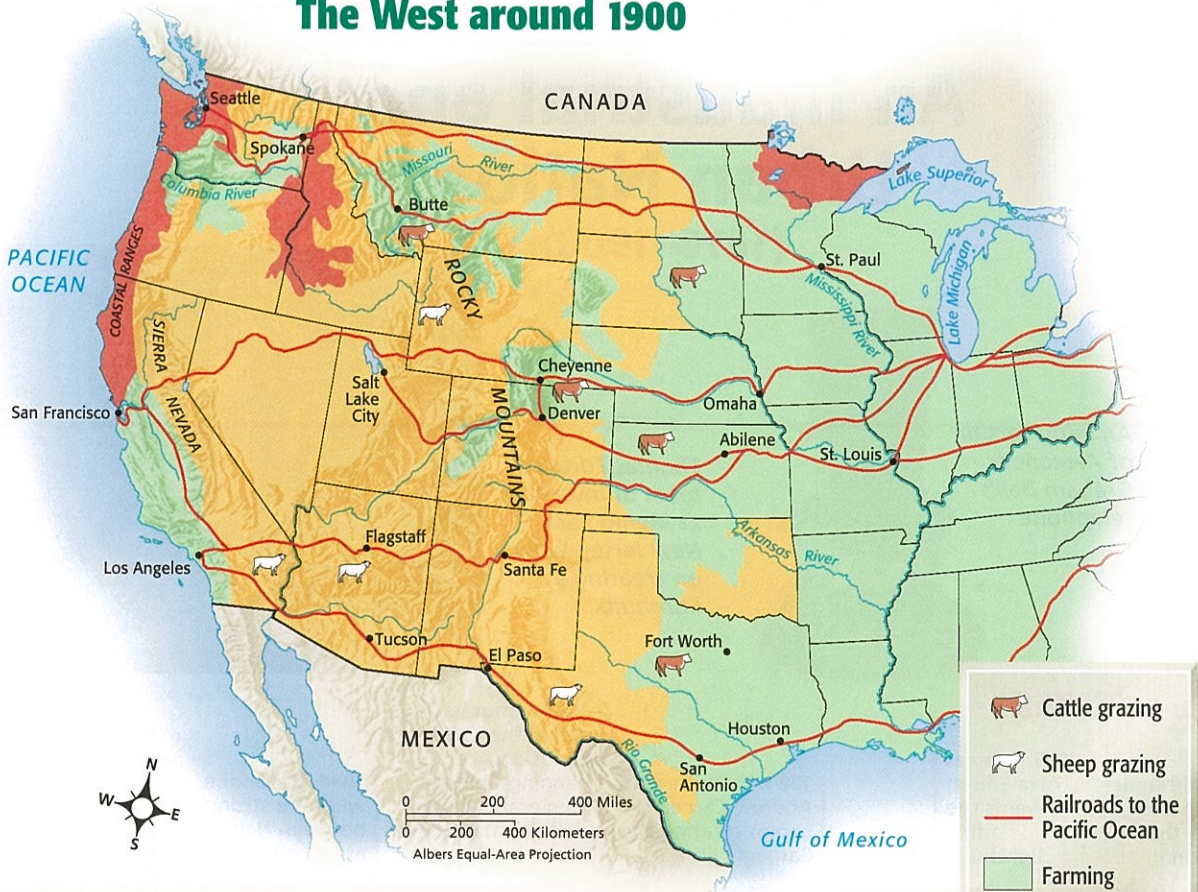


The West around 1900



Geography Skills

Interpreting Thematic Maps

1. By 1900 what West Coast cities were linked by railroads to the eastern United States?
2. **Physical Systems** Based on the map, what parts of the western environment were most suited to grazing? What areas were suitable for farming?
3. **Comparing** Compare the map above to the one on page 676. Into what regions of the West had farming expanded between 1870 and 1900?

History Note 4

The construction of railroads in the West contributed much to the settlement of the region. It also helped the industrialization of the U.S. economy. In 1880 there were more than 93,000 miles of steel track in the United States. By 1900 there were almost 259,000 more miles. Much of the new mileage was located in the rapidly growing West.



19

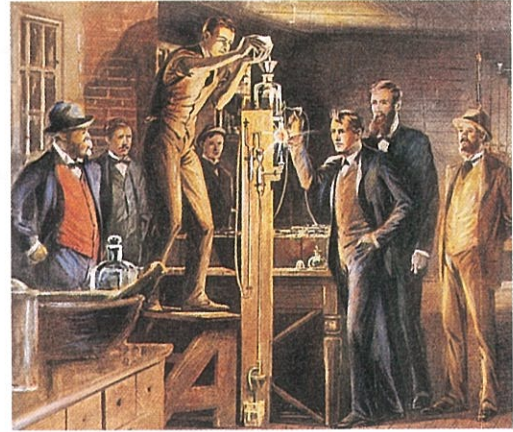
An Industrial and Urban Nation

(1876–1900)

An early version of Alexander Graham Bell's telephone



Thomas Edison's team of inventors at Menlo Park, New Jersey, works on creating a lightbulb.



UNITED STATES

1876 Alexander Graham Bell patents the telephone.

1879 Thomas Alva Edison invents the first lightbulb.

1880 Philanthropist Andrew Carnegie begins creating the Carnegie libraries.

1882 Congress passes the Chinese Exclusion Act, banning Chinese immigrants from entering the United States for 10 years.

1884 Telephone wires are strung between New York and Boston.

1886 More than 70 police officers are injured or killed during the Haymarket Riot.

1876

1878

1880

1882

1884

1886

1876 British inventors introduce the high-wheel bicycle to the United States at the Centennial Exhibition.

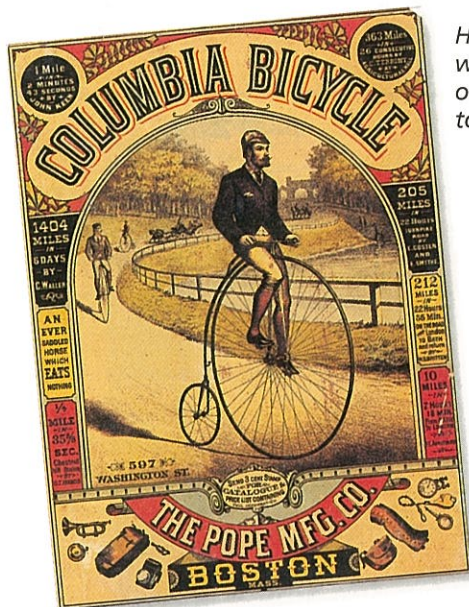
1878 Electric streetlights are introduced in London.

1880 The public is granted full admission to the British Museum.

1884 The first subway opens in London.

1885 The Canadian Pacific Railway is finished.

WORLD



High-wheel bicycles were difficult and often dangerous to ride.

Build on What You Know

Even as many settlers were heading west to start new lives, the Second Industrial Revolution was bringing great changes to the nation. New industries boomed, and immigrants seeking a better life came to the United States in record numbers. Workers and farmers also sought to improve their lives using political influence.



An immigrant passport



New York City became home to thousands of European immigrants to the United States.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| <p>1888 Benjamin Harrison is elected president.</p> | <p>1890 Congress passes the Sherman Antitrust Act, which makes monopolies illegal.</p> | <p>1892 The federal government opens the Ellis Island station in New York Harbor to receive immigrants to the United States.</p> | <p>1896 William McKinley is elected president.</p> | <p>1897 Eugene V. Debs helps form the Social Democratic Party.</p> | |
| <p>1888</p> | <p>1890</p> | <p>1892</p> | <p>1894</p> | <p>1896</p> | <p>1898</p> |
| <p>1889 The Eiffel Tower is built in Paris.</p> | <p>1890 Japan holds its first general election.</p> | | <p>1894 Rudolph Diesel invents the diesel engine.</p> | <p>1896 The first modern Olympics are held in Athens, Greece.</p> | <p>1898 French scientists Pierre and Marie Curie discover radium.</p> |



Marie Curie won a Nobel Prize for her research.

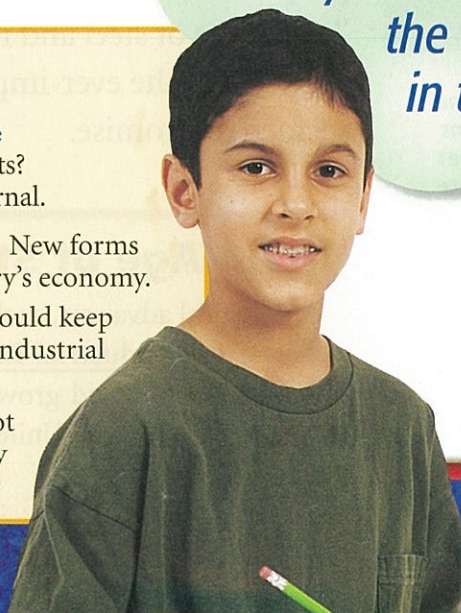
If you were there . . .
Would you seek your fortune in the country or in the city?

You Be the Historian



What's Your Opinion? Do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.

- **Science, Technology & Society** New forms of technology always boost a country's economy.
- **Government** The government should keep careful control over economic and industrial growth.
- **Citizenship** Private citizens cannot shape the way the national economy develops and changes.



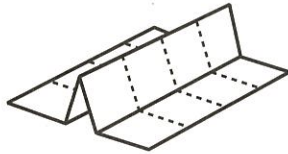
The Second Industrial Revolution

Read to Discover

1. What developments occurred in the steel, oil, and electric-power industries during the Second Industrial Revolution?
2. What changes occurred in the way that businesses were organized?
3. Why did some Americans oppose monopolies, and what actions did they take against them?

Reading Strategy

TABLE FOLD Create the "Table Fold" FoldNote described in the Appendix. Label the columns of the table fold "Industry/Business," "Developments," and "Effects." Label the rows "Steel," "Power," and "Big Business." As you read the section, write information about the Second Industrial Revolution in the appropriate columns.

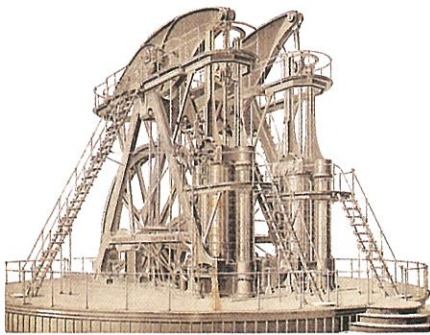


Define

- patents
- free enterprise
- entrepreneurs
- corporations
- vertical integration
- horizontal integration
- trust

Identify

- Second Industrial Revolution
- Bessemer process
- Orville and Wilbur Wright
- Thomas Alva Edison
- Andrew Carnegie
- John D. Rockefeller
- Sherman Antitrust Act



The Corliss steam engine weighed some 700 tons and stood about 40 feet high. Many people were awed by its size and power.

The Story Continues

The most popular exhibit at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia was the huge Corliss steam engine, which helped power the equipment in Machinery Hall. Millions of people came to see what author William Dean Howells called "an athlete of steel and iron." For many, the Corliss engine symbolized the ever-improving future that modern machines seemed to promise.

★ An Age of Steel

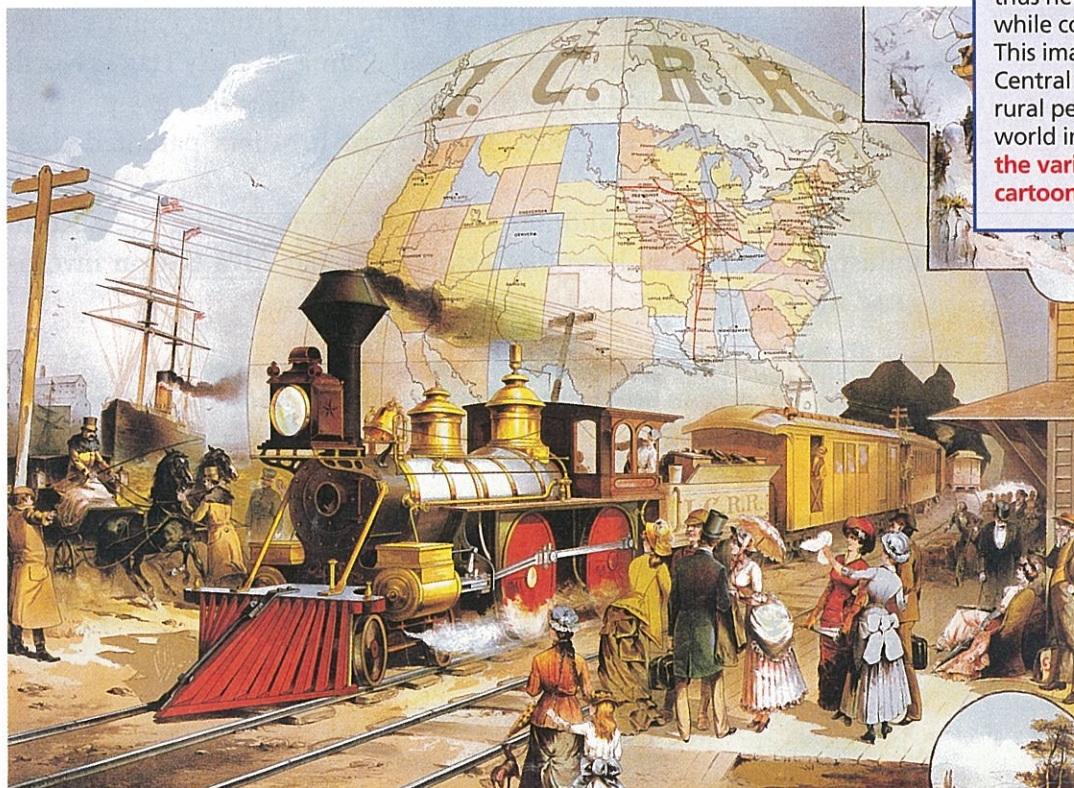
Technological advances, such as the Corliss steam engine, were important to the **Second Industrial Revolution**. The Second Industrial Revolution was a period of rapid growth in U.S. manufacturing in the late 1800s. By the mid-1890s, the United States had become the industrial leader of the world.

Some of the most important advances in technology took place in the steel industry. Steel is iron that has been made stronger by heating it and adding other metals. Skilled workers once made steel in small batches, but the process was difficult and expensive. In the 1850s Henry Bessemer found a quick, cheap way to make steel by blasting hot air through melted iron to quickly remove waste material. Before Bessemer developed this method, it took a day or more to turn several tons of iron into steel. The **Bessemer process** took only 10 to 20 minutes.

Using the Bessemer process, U.S. steel production rose from 77,000 tons in 1870 to more than 1 million tons in 1879. At first the need for steel rails for railroads fueled this growth. However, steel mills were also soon making parts for tall buildings and bridges. As mills made more steel, steel prices dropped. People could afford to use steel for items such as nails, wire, and pipes.

Railroad companies took advantage of lower construction costs to build thousands of miles of new steel track. Railroad mileage increased from some 30,000 miles in 1860 to 193,000 miles by 1900. These stronger, longer-lasting rails could carry heavier loads. A network of rail lines soon carried heavy cargo across the nation.

New technology also made railroad travel safer. Inventor George Westinghouse's improved air brakes made travel on these heavier, faster trains safer. Passenger service also improved. George Pullman designed elegant passenger and sleeping cars that made long-distance trips more comfortable. Cornelius Vanderbilt and other railroad owners began buying smaller companies to form larger companies. This process improved efficiency and made rail travel faster. In 1860 it had taken two days and 17 line changes to go from New York City to Chicago. By 1870 the trip took one day and did not require changing trains.



Daily Life

Railroads Improvements in safety and comfort made railroad travel more appealing to Americans. Railroads also became faster and more efficient, helping businesses run more smoothly. Railroads thus helped drive the economy while connecting the nation. This image shows the Illinois Central Railroad connecting rural people to the rest of the world in the 1800s. **What do the various images in the cartoon represent?**

CONNECTING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Wizard of Menlo Park

In 1876 Thomas Alva Edison built himself a new laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey. His plan was to create an “invention factory” where he and his team of skilled specialists would create all sorts of useful technologies. The idea proved to be a great success. In fewer than six years at Menlo Park, Edison patented more than 400 devices or processes, including the phonograph and the electric lightbulb. Such achievements gained Edison the nickname The Wizard of Menlo Park.

What was the purpose of the laboratory at Menlo Park?



An early model of an electric lightbulb

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Points of View
Why did Edison not consider himself a pure scientist?

The railroads had a major impact on the development of the country’s economy. Manufacturers and farmers could get their products to market faster. Cities where major rail lines crossed, such as Chicago and Kansas City, grew rapidly. Railroads also spurred western growth by offering free tickets to settlers. As rail travel and shipping increased, railroads and their related industries employed more and more people.

✓ **Reading Check: Identifying Cause and Effect** How did steel processing change in the 1850s, and what effects did this change have on the population and economy of the United States?



New Sources of Power

Another important technological breakthrough in the late 1800s was the use of petroleum, or oil, as a power source. In the 1850s Dr. Benjamin Silliman Jr. discovered how to change crude, or unprocessed, oil into a fuel called kerosene. Kerosene could be used for cooking, heating, and home lighting. Suddenly the demand for oil increased. In 1859 Edwin L. Drake proved that it was possible to pump crude oil from the ground. Oil became a big business. States such as Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia began producing millions of barrels of oil a year.

In the late 1800s people found another use for oil—powering machinery. In 1876 German engineer Nikolaus A. Otto invented an engine powered by gasoline, another fuel made from oil. In 1893 Charles and J. Frank Duryea used a gasoline engine to build the first practical motorcar in the United States. By the early 1900s American manufacturers were building thousands of cars. Most of these early cars were too expensive for anyone but the wealthy to afford.

New engine technology also helped make another transportation breakthrough possible—flight. **Orville and Wilbur Wright** were bicycle makers. Fascinated by the possibility of flying, the brothers built a light-weight airplane with a small gas-powered engine. In Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, Orville Wright made the first piloted flight in a gas-powered plane on December 17, 1903. The Wright brothers patented their airplane in 1906.

Electricity became another source of power during the Second Industrial Revolution. Inventors such as **Thomas Alva Edison** investigated the practical uses of electricity, as he explained.



“I do not regard myself as a pure scientist, as so many persons have insisted that I am. I do not search for the laws of nature . . . for the purpose of learning truth. I am only a professional inventor.”

—Thomas Edison, quoted in *American Made*, by Harold C. Livesay

Edison went on to be awarded more than 1,000 **patents**. A patent is an exclusive right to make or sell an invention. This right encourages inventors to develop new technologies.

In 1878, after viewing an experimental electric light source, Edison announced that he would soon invent a practical electric light. By the end of 1879 Edison and his team of inventors had created the electric lightbulb. Edison began supplying electricity to some buildings in New York City in September 1882. In the late 1880s Edison and George Westinghouse competed to provide communities with electric power. As a result, electric use spread rapidly, and electricity soon lit homes and businesses across the country. Streetcars in cities also ran on electrical power.

Electricity also played a part in communications advances. By 1861, telegraph wires connected the East and West Coasts. Five years later, a cable was laid on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean to connect the United States and Great Britain. Alexander Graham Bell invented the “talking telegraph,” or telephone, in 1876. By the mid-1890s major cities such as Boston, Chicago, and New York were linked by telephone lines. The number of telephones in U.S. homes and businesses increased rapidly.

✓ **Reading Check: Comparing** What new sources of power became available in the late 1800s, and how were they used?

★ Free Enterprise and Big Business

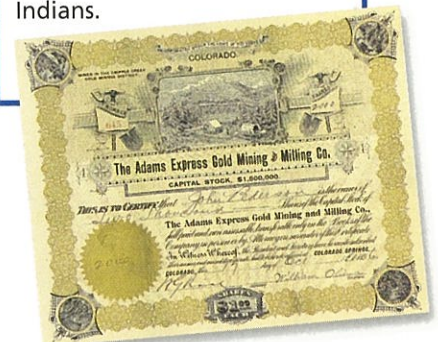
As the U.S. economy grew during the Second Industrial Revolution, the federal government favored **free enterprise**, a term that means the government usually does not interfere with business. In the late 1800s this policy continued in the form of laissez-faire capitalism, with little government regulation of the market economy. Laissez-faire means “allow to do” in French. However, the government took some actions to help business. Protective tariffs aided manufacturers and land grants helped railroad companies. As a result, **entrepreneurs**—people who start new businesses—had a lot of freedom and many opportunities.

Many entrepreneurs formed their businesses as **corporations**. Corporations are formed by selling shares of ownership, called stock, to a number of individuals known as stockholders. Stockholders in a corporation typically get a share of company profits, based on how much stock they own. Corporations must be approved and chartered by state governments. Although the stockholders actually own the corporation, they do not run its day-to-day operations. Instead, they elect a board of directors. The board then chooses the main leaders of the corporation.

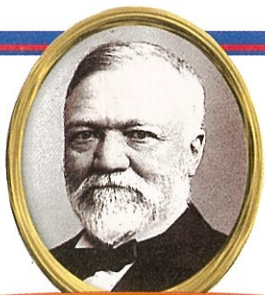
Corporations provide several important advantages over earlier ways of organizing companies. Unlike business partners or members of joint-stock companies, the stockholders in a corporation are not personally responsible for the debts of the business. As a result, if a corporation fails, the stockholders lose only the money that they invested. Stockholders are also usually free to sell their shares to whomever they want, whenever they want. These benefits encouraged investment. By 1900 more than 100 million shares a year were being traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

★★★★★★★★★★ That's Interesting! ★★★★★★★★★★

Why “Wall Street”? Did you know that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) began in 1792 as a group of stockbrokers meeting to trade stocks under a buttonwood tree? It's true! The tree has long since vanished, but it is believed to have stood somewhere near what is now 11 Wall Street, the current location of the NYSE. And by the way, Wall Street was named for the boundary stockade, or wall, that Dutch colonists built in 1653 for protection from English colonists and American Indians.



A stock certificate



BIOGRAPHY

Andrew Carnegie

(1835–1919)

Character Trait: Kindness

Andrew Carnegie was born in Scotland. He immigrated to Pennsylvania at age 12. Carnegie constantly impressed his employers because he worked hard and learned quickly. One employer loaned Carnegie \$600 to make his first investment in a company. He soon became wealthy by making wise investment and business choices. Unlike many other successful businesspeople of his era, Carnegie still lived very simply. He did not believe in showing off wealth. After retiring, Carnegie devoted his time to charitable efforts. **How did Andrew Carnegie show kindness toward others at the end of his career?**



Business Leaders

Entrepreneurs and business leaders were some of the most widely respected members of American society in the late 1800s. Many Americans looked up to these self-made, wealthy individuals. Political leaders often praised prosperous businessmen as examples of American hard work, talent, and success.

Andrew Carnegie was one of the most admired business leaders of the late 1800s. While working for the Pennsylvania Railroad as a young man, Carnegie borrowed money and invested it in iron mills and bridge-building businesses. His investments did so well that Carnegie left the railroad company in 1865. “I was no longer merely an official working for others . . .,” he wrote, “but a full-fledged business man.”

In 1873 Carnegie focused his efforts on steel production. He expanded his business by buying out his competitors when steel prices were low. Carnegie never held a monopoly on steel production in the United States. However, by 1901 Carnegie’s mills were producing more steel than all of Great Britain’s steel mills combined. He used a method called **vertical integration**—owning the businesses involved in each step of a manufacturing process. To lower his production costs, Carnegie bought the iron ore mines, the coal fields, and the railroads needed to supply and support his steel mills.

Another powerful businessman, **John D. Rockefeller**, started out as a bookkeeper. By age 21 he was a partner in a wholesale business, and he soon decided to start an oil-refining company. By 1870 Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Company was the country’s largest oil refiner. Like Carnegie, Rockefeller used vertical integration to improve production and profits. Standard Oil made its own barrels and controlled most of the pipelines, tank cars, and storage buildings it used. Many railroads offered lower rates to Standard Oil to attract its valuable shipping business. At times Rockefeller even got railroads to agree not to provide service to his competitors.

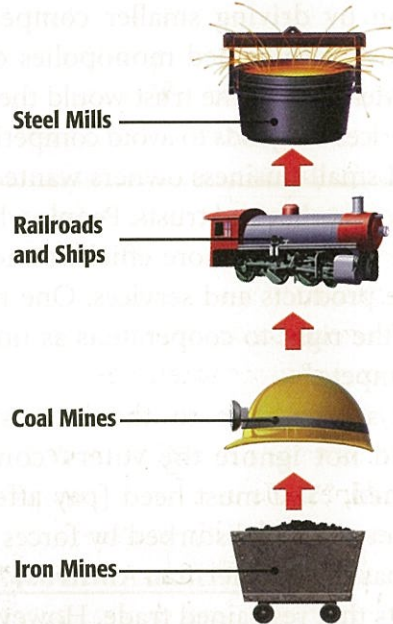
Rockefeller’s company also used **horizontal integration**—owning all the businesses in a certain field. By 1880 he controlled some 90 percent of the oil-refining businesses in the United States. This level of control gave Rockefeller’s companies a monopoly on the American oil-refining industry. Rockefeller used consolidation to cut his costs. He also formed a **trust**—a grouping together of a number of companies under one board of directors. To earn higher profits, trusts often tried to get rid of competition in their industry and to control production. These practices resulted in higher prices for buyers. Rockefeller explained, “The day of combination [trusts] is here to stay. Individualism has gone, never to return.”

✓ **Reading Check: Summarizing** Describe the economic situation in the United States during the late 1800s.

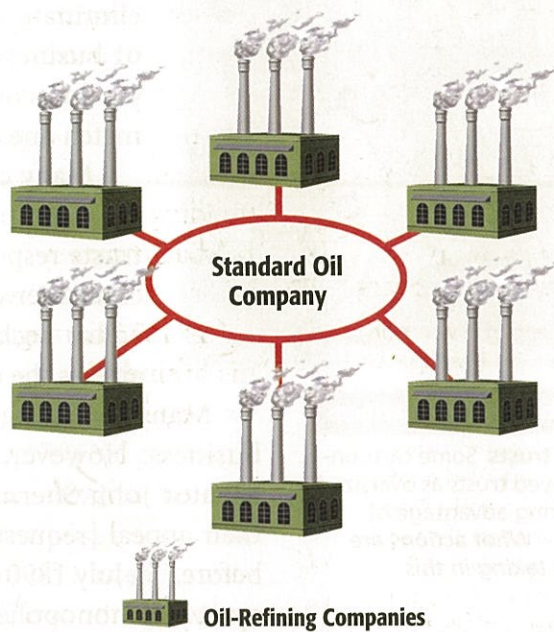
Vertical and Horizontal Integration

Business methods such as horizontal and vertical integration helped corporations make huge profits.

Vertical Integration Companies owned by U.S. Steel



Horizontal Integration Competitors bought by Standard Oil Company



Visualizing History

- 1. Economics** Why would horizontal or vertical integration help a company?
- 2. Connecting to Today** Would such business practices be allowed today? Explain your answer.

★ Social Darwinism and Philanthropy

Many people who favored free enterprise also believed in social Darwinism. This view of society was based loosely on scientist Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection. Darwin thought that species evolved by adapting to their environments over long periods of time. Social Darwinists said that "survival of the fittest" also determined who would succeed in human society. Sociologist Herbert Spencer even argued that government regulation of businesses hurt the "natural" economic order.

Many business leaders agreed. John D. Rockefeller declared, "The growth of large business is merely a survival of the fittest." Some wealthy business leaders argued that it was the poor person's responsibility to work hard for a better life. However, others claimed that the wealthy had a duty to aid the poor. These leaders practiced philanthropy—giving money to the needy. For example, during his lifetime Andrew Carnegie donated more than \$350 million to charity. By the late 1800s, charities had received millions of dollars from philanthropists.

✓ **Reading Check: Analyzing Information** Did all business leaders become philanthropists? Explain your answer.



Interpreting Political Cartoons

Powerful trusts Some cartoonists portrayed trusts as oversized bullies taking advantage of consumers. *What actions are the trusts taking in this cartoon?*

★ The Antitrust Movement

Critics of big business said that unfair business practices were responsible for the successes of many large companies. For example, big corporations often used their size and power to eliminate competition by driving smaller competitors out of business. Some trusts also gained monopolies on certain products or services. Members of the trust would then agree to match one another's prices on goods to avoid competition.

Many citizens and small-business owners wanted the government to control monopolies and trusts. People who favored trusts responded that trusts were more efficient and gave the consumer dependable products and services. One newspaper editor declared that “the right to cooperate is as unquestionable as the right to compete.”

Many in Congress were sympathetic to the interests of big business. However, they could not ignore the voters' concerns. As Senator John Sherman explained, “You must heed [pay attention to] their appeal [request]. . . . Society is now disturbed by forces never felt before.” In July 1890 Congress passed the **Sherman Antitrust Act**, which outlawed monopolies and trusts that restrained trade. However, the act did not clearly define what a trust was in legal terms. The antitrust laws were thus difficult to enforce, and corporations and trusts continued to grow in power.

✓ **Reading Check: Sequencing** How did antitrust feelings lead to the Sherman Antitrust Act?

Section 1 Review

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- Define** and explain:
 - patents
 - free enterprise
 - entrepreneurs
 - corporations
 - vertical integration
 - horizontal integration
 - trust
- Identify** and explain:
 - Second Industrial Revolution
 - Bessemer process
 - Orville and Wilbur Wright
 - Thomas Alva Edison
 - Andrew Carnegie
 - John D. Rockefeller
 - Sherman Antitrust Act

- Summarizing** Copy the chart below. Use it to list the developments that took place in the steel, oil, and electric-power industries during the Second Industrial Revolution.

| Industry | Developments |
|-------------|--------------|
| steel | |
| oil | |
| electricity | |

- Finding the Main Idea**
 - What are vertical integration and horizontal integration, and how did business leaders use these methods to organize their corporations?
 - Why did some people oppose business monopolies, and what did these people do to control them?
- Writing and Critical Thinking**
Supporting a Point of View Imagine that you are an editor of a magazine in the 1880s. Write a short editorial explaining what you think the key business innovation of the time is and why. Consider the following:
 - uses of steel, oil, and electricity
 - free enterprise and entrepreneurs
 - vertical and horizontal integration, monopolies, and trusts

Section

2

Industrial Workers

Read to Discover

1. How did the Second Industrial Revolution affect American workers?
2. Why did workers form labor unions, and how were they organized?
3. How did major labor strikes affect workers?

Reading Strategy

BUILDING BACKGROUND INFORMATION Use the Read to Discover questions, vocabulary, and visuals in this section to make predictions about the text. Write questions about the text based on your predictions. Look for answers to your questions as you read.

Define

- collective bargaining
- anarchists

Identify

- Frederick W. Taylor
- Knights of Labor
- Terence V. Powderly
- Mary Harris Jones
- American Federation of Labor
- Samuel Gompers
- Haymarket Riot
- Homestead strike
- Pullman strike

The Story Continues

At the beginning of the Second Industrial Revolution, skilled workers called puddlers turned hot liquid iron into steel. Puddlers' skills made them valuable employees. However, as new technologies were developed, puddlers found themselves being replaced by machines. Like many other skilled workers, puddlers began searching for ways to increase their bargaining power with employers.

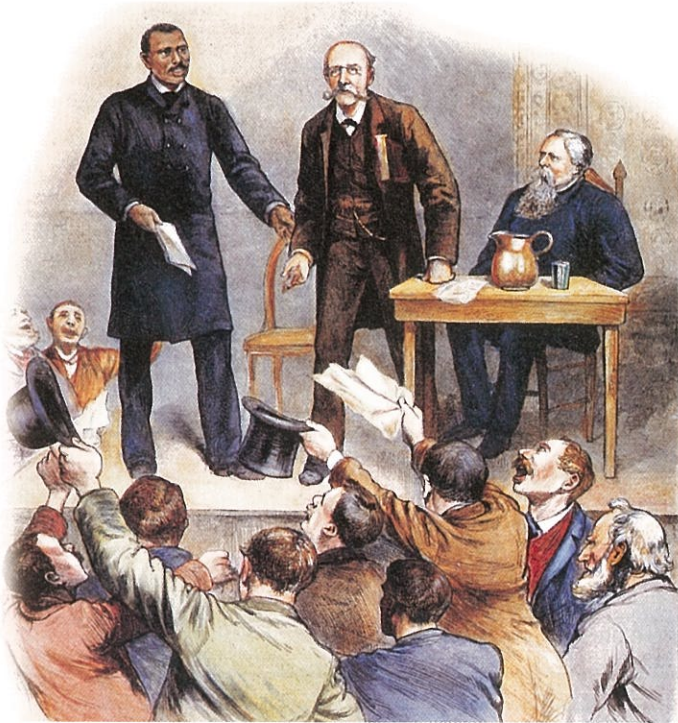
★ The New Workplace

During the Second Industrial Revolution, machines run by unskilled workers took the places of many skilled craftspeople. These low-paid workers needed little training and could easily be replaced. As a result, untrained workers feared that complaining about pay or working conditions would cost them their jobs.

As machines became more widely used in industry, factories moved toward specialization. Specialization is having workers perform a single step in the production process again and again. This approach lowered costs and raised production. Such results encouraged managers to seek even more efficient production methods.



This announcement for a union meeting was written in both English and German.



Interpreting the Visual Record

Knights of Labor The Knights of Labor was one of the few unions to accept African Americans. Here union member Frank J. Farrell (left) is shown introducing union president Terence V. Powderly (center). *How might accepting members of different races be beneficial to the union?*

Research on the ROM

Free Find:

Mother Jones

After reading about Mary Harris Jones on the Holt Researcher CD-ROM, write a short speech she might have given to workers that draws upon her life experiences.

In the early 1880s **Frederick W. Taylor**, an engineer with a steel company, worked to find ways to increase production and lower costs. In 1911 he published *The Principles of Scientific Management* and established efficiency studies as a basic part of American industry. Taylor's idea of scientific management defined workers more as parts of the production process than as people. This approach led many factory managers to ignore unhealthy working conditions. More workers got hurt as they used more machines and were pushed to work faster. Companies rarely took responsibility for work-related injuries. As conditions grew worse, workers looked for ways to bring about change.

✓ **Reading Check: Identifying Cause and Effect**
Why did companies begin to use scientific management, and how did it affect workers?

★ Labor Unions

To improve working conditions, workers formed labor unions. Union leaders tried to win better wages and labor conditions for all workers in a factory or industry. When workers acted collectively, or together, they had a much greater chance of winning labor disputes with employers. This method is called **collective bargaining**. Most employers opposed collective bargaining. One company president said, "I shall never give in. I would rather go out of business."

Founded by Uriah Stephens, the **Knights of Labor** was a union originally set up like a secret society. During an economic downturn in the early 1870s, the union built a network of local groups. Stephens said the goal of the Knights was to "include men and women of every creed and color." In 1879 **Terence V. Powderly** became the leader of the Knights. He ended the organization's secrecy, making it the first truly national labor union in the United States. Under Powderly's leadership, the Knights worked for improvements for workers. The union's goals included an eight-hour workday, equal pay for equal work for men and women, and an end to child labor. It also wanted the government to regulate trusts. Unlike most unions at the time, the Knights had both skilled and unskilled workers.

Many women joined the Knights of Labor and took active roles in it. Union organizer **Mary Harris Jones** was called **Mother Jones** by the workers whose rights she fought to protect. She organized many strikes among workers, such as one group of poorly paid Virginia miners whose lives were very difficult. Jones described their living conditions.



“In some of these [company] camps the miners are forced to pay as much as \$9 a barrel for sugar, 18 cents a pound for fat pork, and \$8 to \$10 a month rent for a company shack, the roof of which is so poor that when it rains the bed is moved from place to place in the attempt to find a dry spot. Many a miner works his whole life and never handles a cent of money.”

—Mary Harris Jones, *The Speeches and Writings of Mother Jones*

The **American Federation of Labor** (AFL), led by **Samuel Gompers**, took a different approach. Unlike the Knights, the AFL organized individual national unions such as the mineworkers’ and the steelworkers’ unions. In addition, the AFL limited its membership to skilled workers. This practice gave the union great bargaining power but left out most workers. Gompers said that the AFL tried to “accomplish the best results in improving the conditions of the working people . . . today and tomorrow.” The AFL tried to get better wages, hours, and working conditions for its members. By 1890 the AFL had more members than the Knights did.

✓ **Reading Check: Summarizing** How were the national unions organized?

★ The Haymarket Riot

By 1886, other unions were gaining strength as well. In May, thousands of union members in Chicago went on strike for an eight-hour workday. Two strikers were killed in a fight with police. The next night workers met at Haymarket Square to protest the killings. When police came to break up the crowd, someone threw a dynamite bomb. Seven officers and one civilian were killed, and some 60 other officers were wounded. The police responded by firing into the crowd. Several people were killed, and about 100 others were injured. The terrible event became known as the **Haymarket Riot**.

An investigation led to the arrest and conviction of eight **anarchists**—people who oppose all forms of government—on charges of conspiracy. One of them had a Knights of Labor membership card. Powderly and the other Knights’ leaders never supported the strike or the Haymarket protest. However, several local chapters of the Knights had. Public opinion soon linked the Knights to the Haymarket Riot and its violence. News of the incident caused the membership in the Knights to fall quickly.

✓ **Reading Check: Identifying Cause and Effect** What led to the Haymarket Riot, and how did it affect labor unions?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Drawing Inferences and Conclusions Why do you think some miners never got to handle any money?

Interpreting the Visual Record

A deadly riot The bombing at Haymarket Square stunned both police and demonstrators and caused many injuries and deaths. *How does this scene depict the violence and confusion of the riot?*



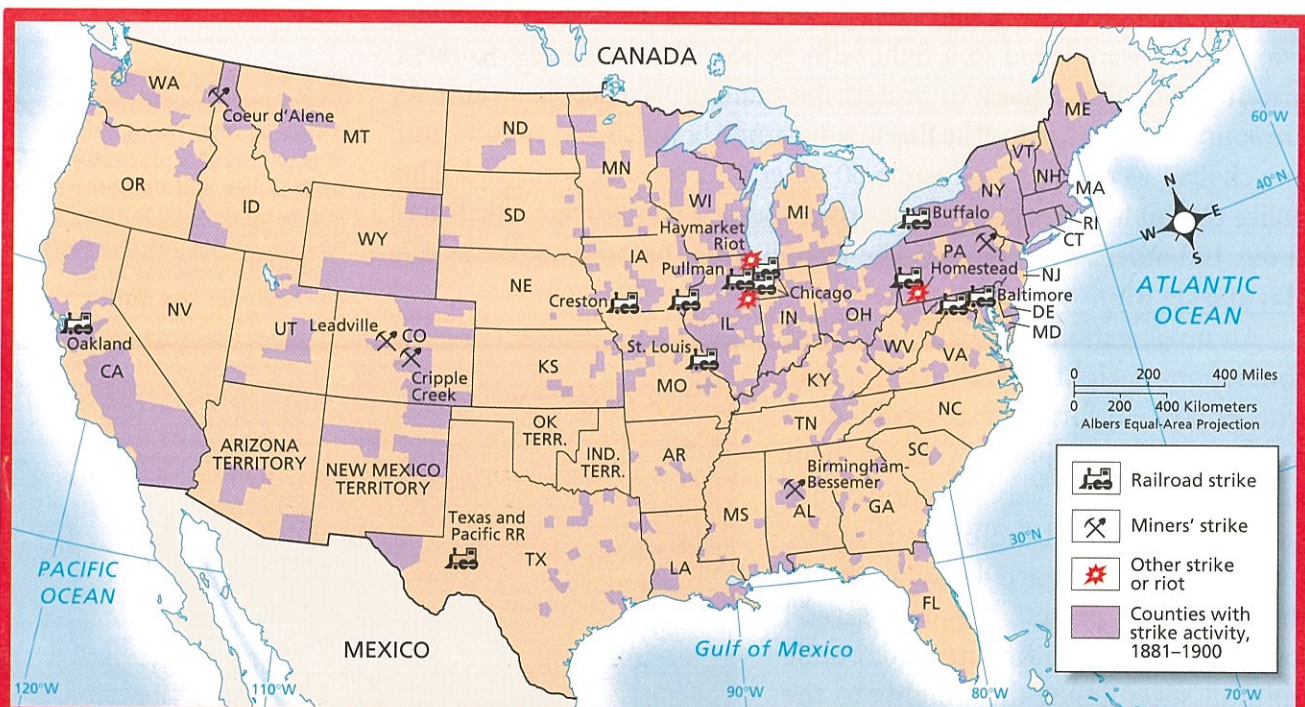
★ The Homestead and Pullman Strikes

Unions continued to use strikes to try to improve working conditions. However, business owners sometimes pushed unions into striking in the hope of getting government support to break up a union. One such conflict happened at one of Andrew Carnegie's steel plants.

Workers had always gotten along well with managers at the Carnegie Steel Company in Homestead, Pennsylvania. This situation changed in 1889 when Henry Frick became company chairman. In 1892, union members protested Frick's plan to add new machinery that would replace workers. When an agreement could not be reached, Frick set out to break the union and cut costs. He announced that the company would try to work out labor contracts with individual workers, not the union.

On June 29 the **Homestead strike** began. Frick locked workers out of the plant. He refused to bargain with the union or allow union members back to work. The workers responded by seizing control of the town of Homestead. Frick then hired private detectives from the Pinkerton agency to break the power of the union by force.

On July 6, the Pinkerton detectives tried to enter the steelworks. Gunfire broke out and nine workers and seven detectives died as a result of the battle that followed. After a long standoff, the outnumbered and



Labor Strikes, 1870–1900

Interpreting Maps Workers went on strike to improve wages and working conditions. Many strikes took lives and accomplished little for the workers.

Skills Assessment **Places and Regions** Which state had no strikes or riots from 1881 to 1900?

trapped detectives surrendered. They were then marched through the streets and insulted by crowds. Pennsylvania's governor called out the state militia to restore order. The strike continued for four more months. However, the union was eventually defeated. Frick sent a message to Carnegie, "Our victory is now complete."

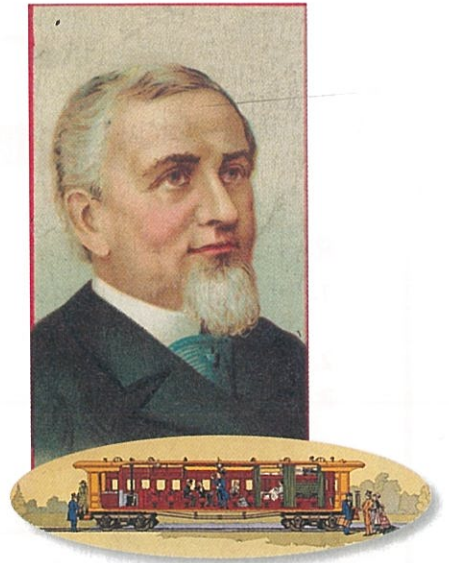
Another major strike took place at George Pullman's Palace Car Company. Most of the company's workers lived in the company town of Pullman, Illinois. These workers had to pay higher rents and utility costs than people in nearby towns.

During the economic depression that began in 1893, Pullman laid off about half of the company's workers. He then cut the wages of those who were left. In May 1894, workers protesting the wage cuts began the **Pullman strike**. Support for the strike quickly spread throughout the railroad industry. The American Railway Union, headed by Eugene V. Debs, refused to work on trains carrying Pullman cars. By July, this strike had stopped traffic on most midwestern rail lines.

Railroad officials then ordered the Pullman cars to be attached to U.S. mail cars. Workers who stopped Pullman cars could then be charged with the federal crime of interfering with the U.S. mail. The federal government backed the railroad companies in this move. Despite the protest of Illinois's governor, President Grover Cleveland sent federal troops to Chicago.

The U.S. attorney general then used the Sherman Antitrust Act to stop the strikers. He obtained a court order stating that the strike was interfering with interstate trade. Debs was arrested for violating the court order. Government support for big business and defeats like that suffered in the Pullman strike set the labor movement back for several years.

✓ **Reading Check: Evaluating** What were the effects of early major strikes on workers and companies?



The majority of trains in the United States carried Pullman cars. The strike against George Pullman's company thus proved crippling for railroad traffic.

Section 2 Review

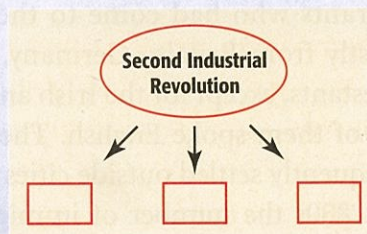
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keyword: SC5 HP19

- 1 Define** and explain:
- collective bargaining
 - anarchists

- 2 Identify** and explain:
- Frederick W. Taylor
 - Knights of Labor
 - Terence V. Powderly
 - Mary Harris Jones
 - American Federation of Labor
 - Samuel Gompers
 - Haymarket Riot
 - Homestead strike
 - Pullman strike

- 3 Analyzing Information** Copy the diagram below. Use it to show the effects that the Second Industrial Revolution had on businesses, workers, and the labor movement.



- 4 Finding the Main Idea**

a. Why were the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor formed, and how did they operate?

b. How did the major strikes of the late 1800s affect American workers?

- 5 Writing and Critical Thinking**

Analyzing Information Imagine that you are a newspaper journalist during the Haymarket Riot. Write a short article describing the events and outcome of the riot.

Consider the following:

- events that took place during the riot
- connection to the Knights of Labor
- public reaction to the riot

Immigrants and the Cities

Read to Discover

1. Why did immigrants come to the United States, and what countries did they emigrate from during the late 1800s?
2. How did some Americans try to limit immigration?
3. How did city residents try to deal with the challenges of urban life?

Reading Strategy

BRAINSTORMING Write the letters of the alphabet vertically on a sheet of paper. Brainstorm what you already know about immigration and the growth of cities in the late 1800s. List your ideas next to as many letters as possible.

Define

- old immigrants
- new immigrants
- steerage
- benevolent societies
- suburbs
- settlement houses

Identify

- Chinese Exclusion Act
- Immigration Restriction League
- Hull House
- Jane Addams
- Ellen Gates Starr



Asian immigrants in the United States in the 1800s

The Story Continues

Lee Chew lived in China. He was a poor peasant working on his father's farm with little hope of ever owning his own land. When a man from his village "returned with unlimited wealth, which he had obtained in the country of the American wizards," Lee decided to leave China. Like millions of other immigrants to the United States, he left behind everything and everyone he knew. He traveled to a strange new land, carrying little but his dream of success.

★ Increased Immigration

During the late 1800s immigrants like Lee continued to come to the United States by the millions. However, immigration patterns began to change. Immigrants who had come to the United States before the 1880s were mostly from Britain, Germany, Ireland, and Scandinavia. Most were Protestants, except for the Irish and some Germans who were Catholic. Many of them spoke English. These people, often called **old immigrants**, frequently settled outside cities and became farmers.

During the 1880s the number of immigrants to the United States increased dramatically. Many of these so-called **new immigrants** came