

# Consequences of Industrialization

## ➤ Change

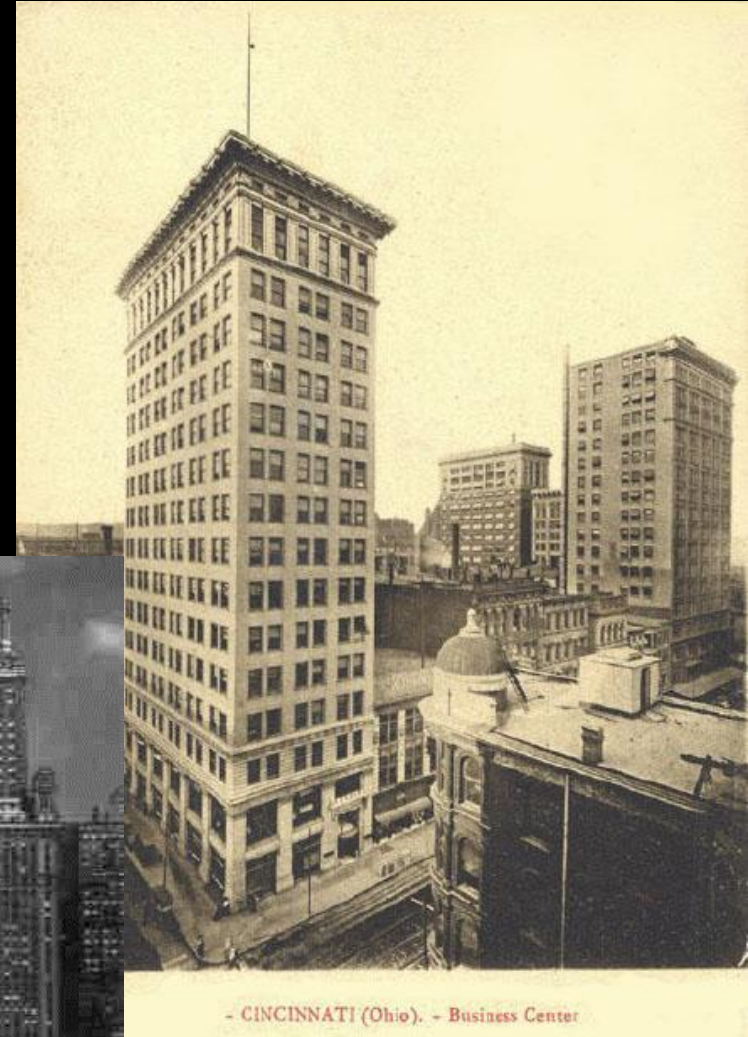
- Physical Environment
- Social/Cultural
- Economic

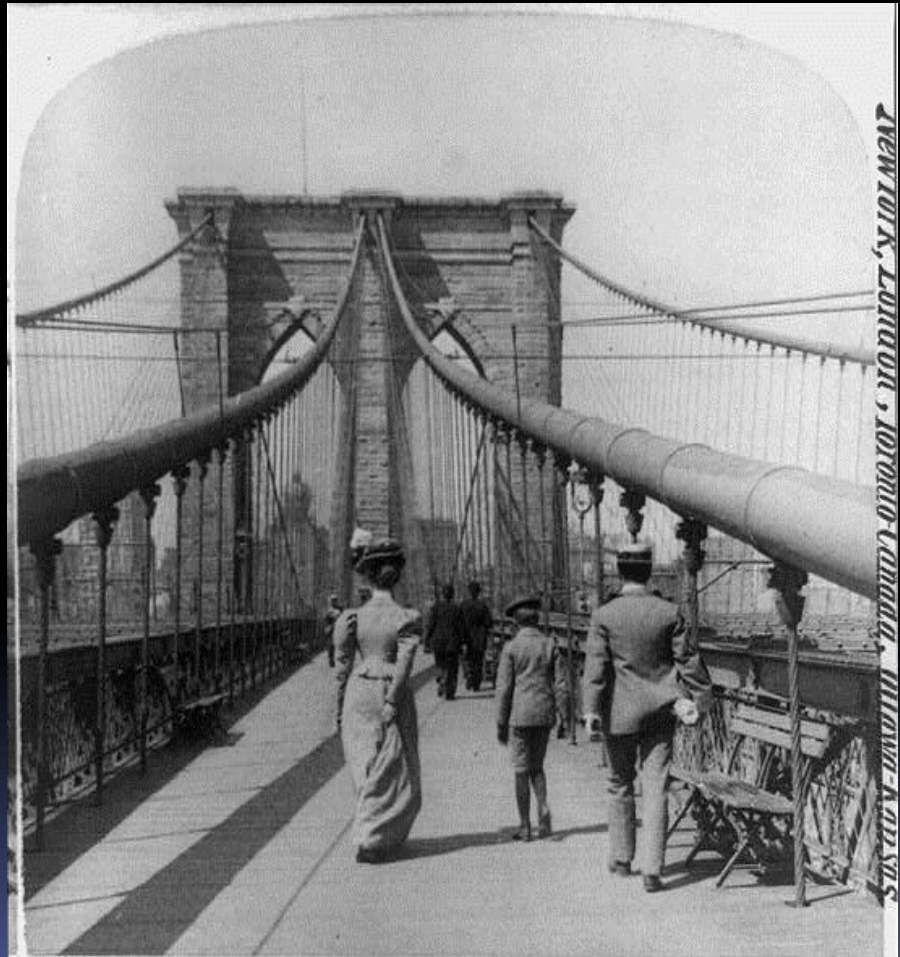
## ➤ Conflict

- Politics

# Physical Environment

- “Modern America”
  - urbanization

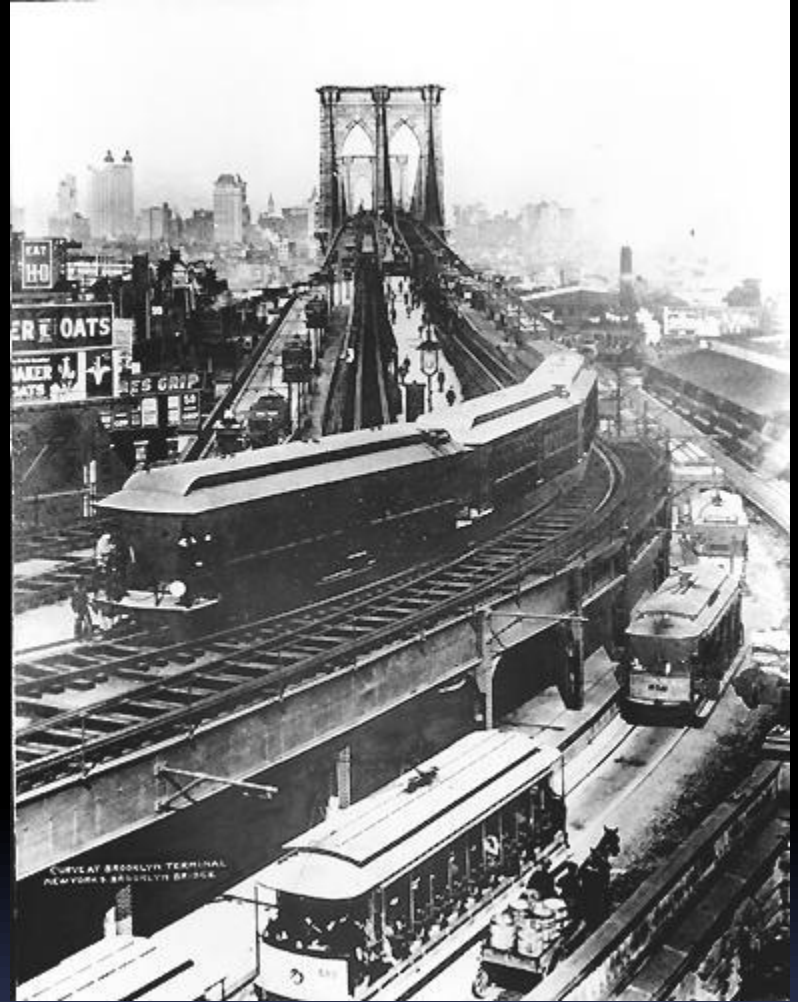


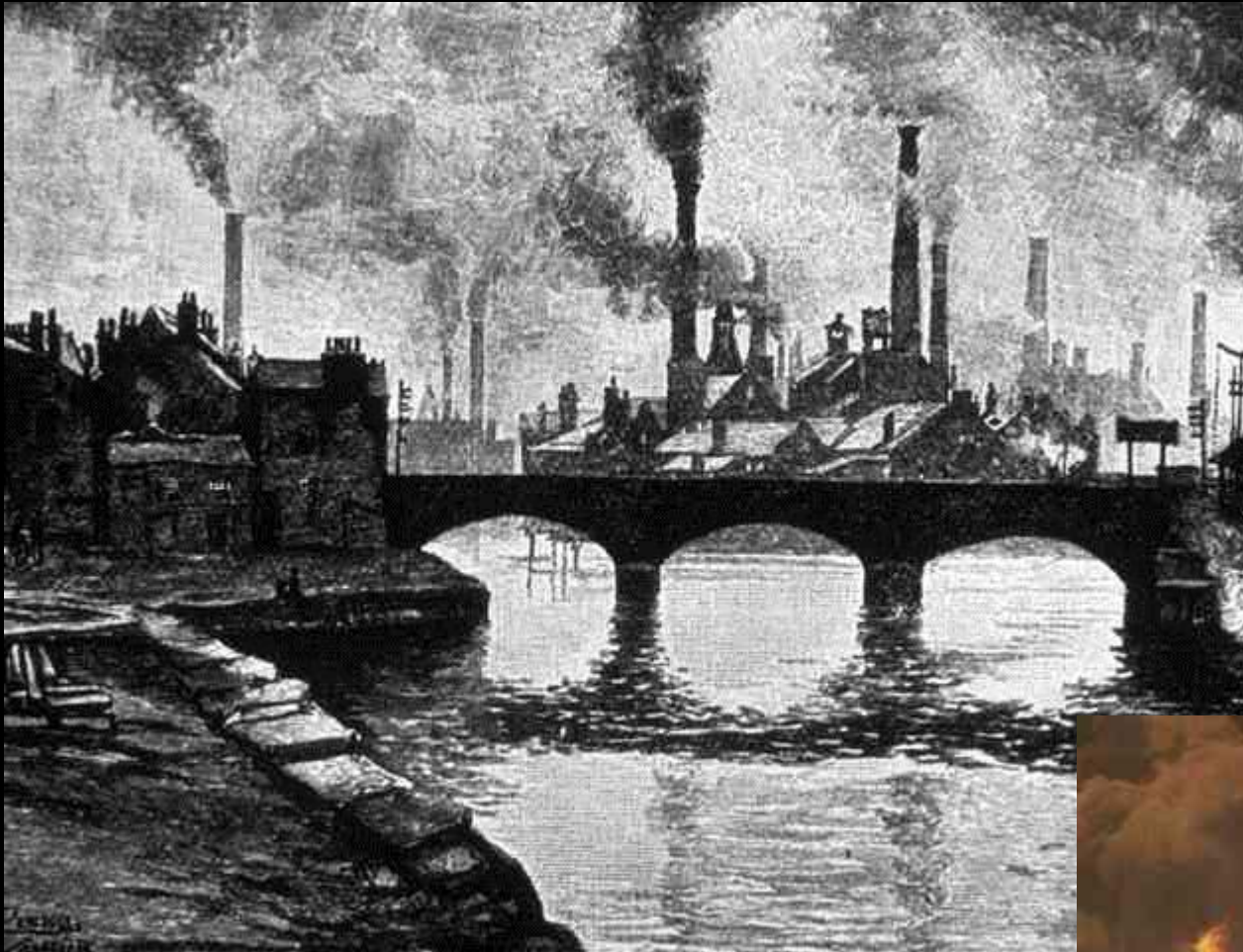


NEW YORK, LONDON, TORONTO-CANADA, MILWAUKEE-AMERICA

On the Promenade, Brooklyn Bridge, New York,  
Copyright 1890 by Strohmeyer & Wyman,

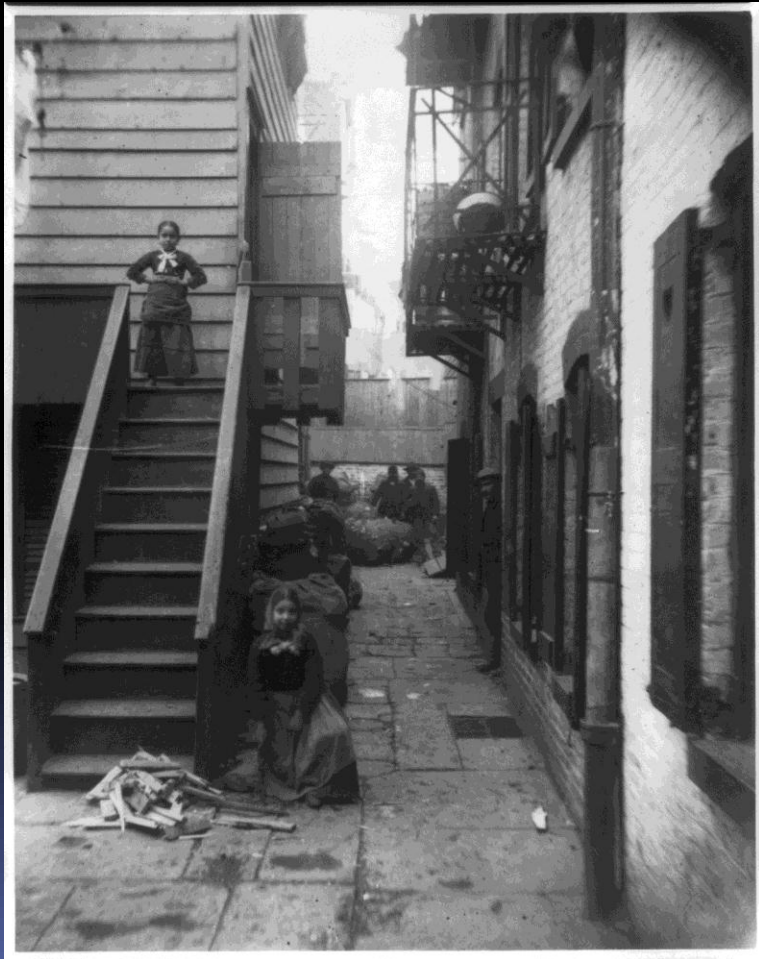








# Tenements

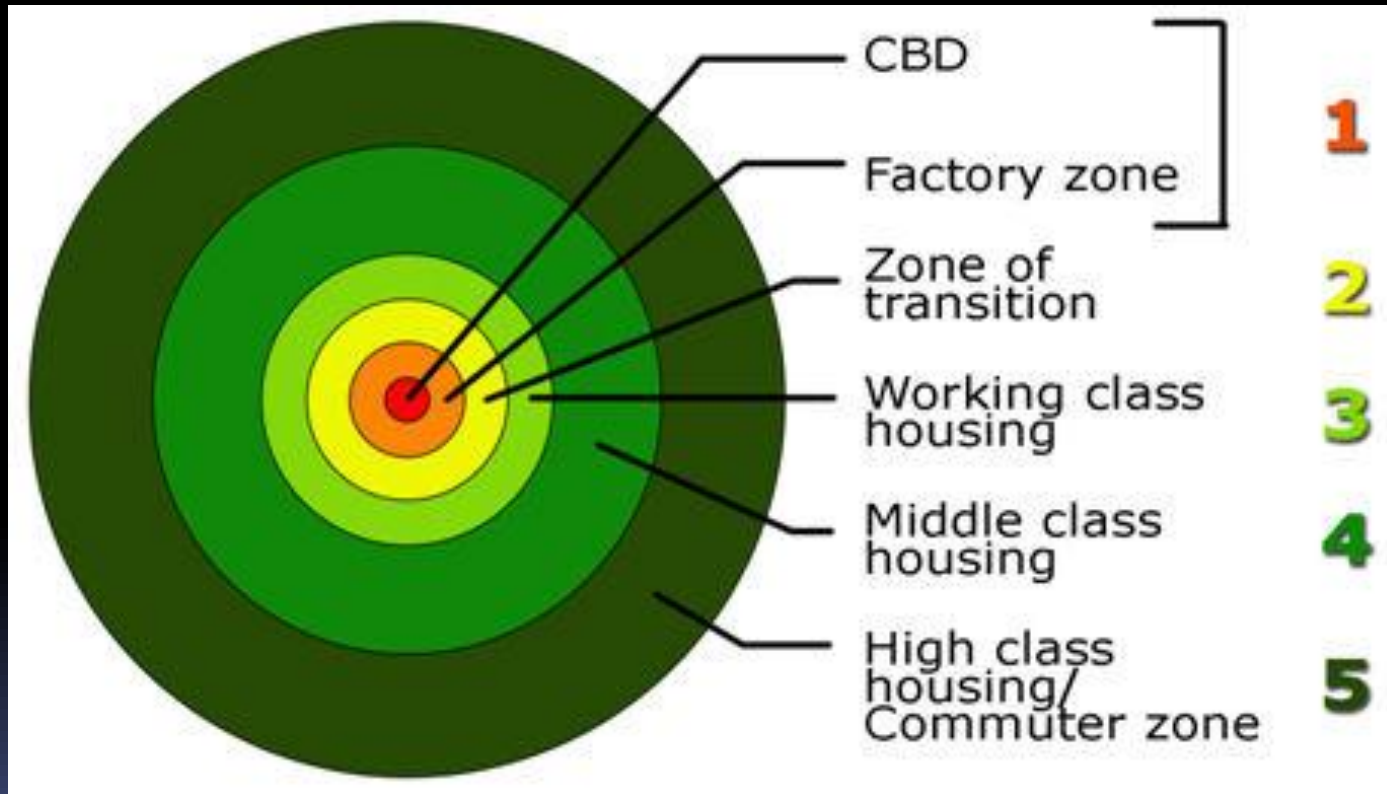








# “Social geography” of cities



# Social/Cultural Consequences

- Consumer “acquisitive” culture
- “Mass” culture - standardization
- Modern conveniences
- Higher standard of living

# Social/Cultural

## ➤ Mass Immigration



U.S. population  
1880 = 50 million  
1900 = 76 million



# Immigrants

➤ Before 1880s

Northern & Western Europe

➤ After 1880s

Southern & Eastern Europe

# Jacob Riis



**Jacob A. Riis**









# Lewis Hine







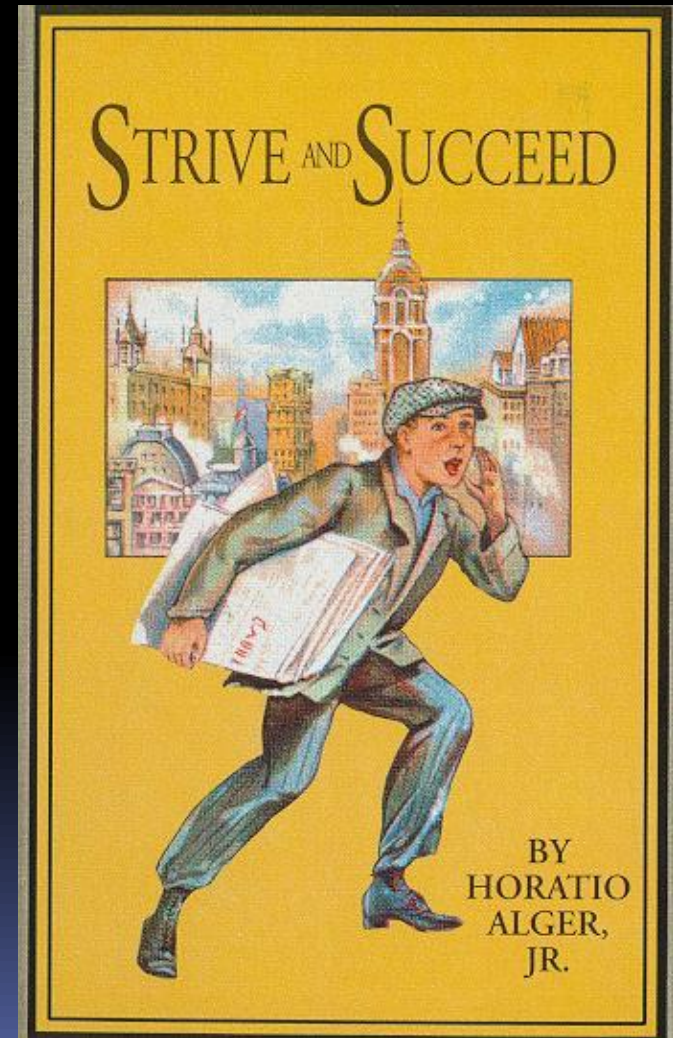






Horatio Alger, Jr.

“Rags to Riches”





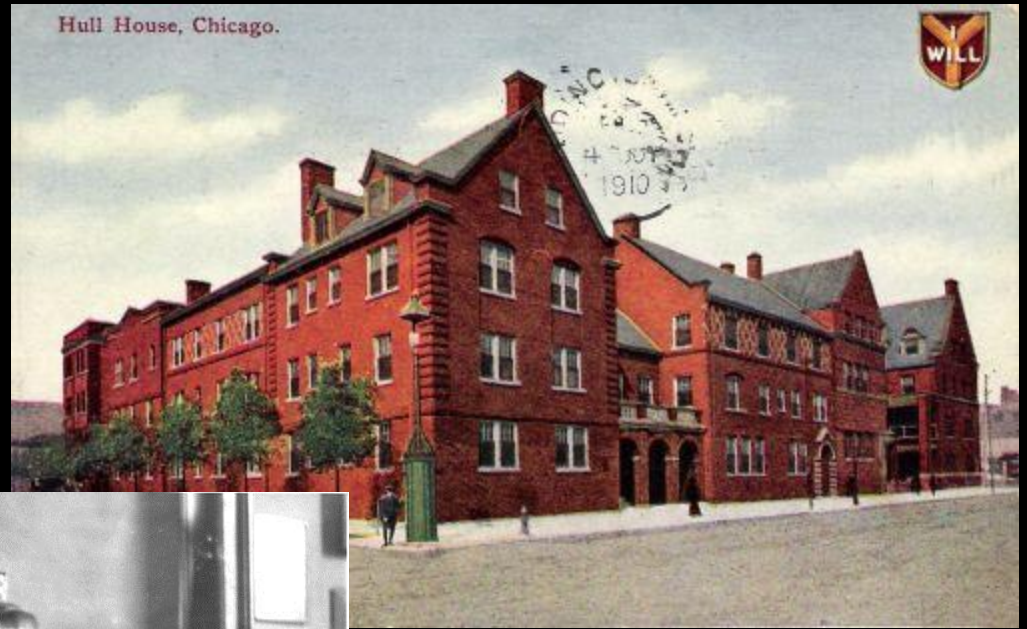
# “Settlement” Homes



Jane Addams

# Hull House

Hull House, Chicago.



# Female reformers – “activists”

## ➤ Goals?

- Improve society
- Improve their own status

# ➤ Women's Christian Temperance Union



Frances Willard



## ➤ Woman suffrage

15<sup>th</sup> amendment:

“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude...”

Susan B. Anthony



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

# Changes in the Workplace

- New “classes” of workers
  - Wage earners – “working class”  
“blue-collar”
  - Salaried executives - Managers  
“white-collar”

# ➤ New “classes” of workers

- Women

1880 = 2.6 million

1900 = 8.6 million





# ➤ New “classes” of workers

- Child labor

1890 = 18% of labor force

1900 = 2 million employed









# Working Conditions

- Long hours
- Low wages
- Unsafe
- No benefits



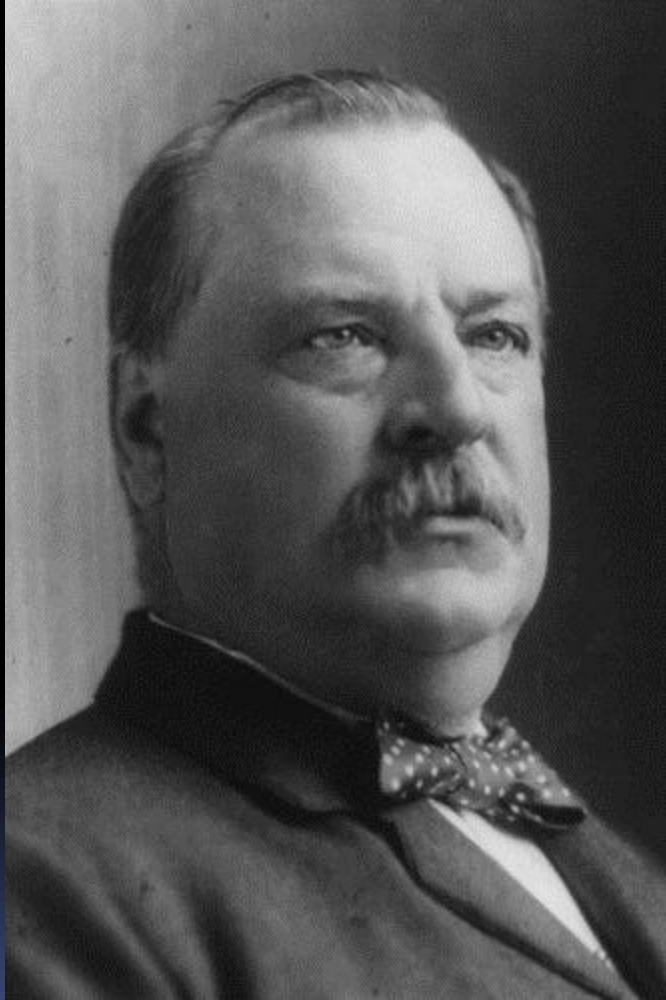
# Consequences of Industrialization

## ➤ Economic

- economic expansion/diversity
- productivity increases
- gap between rich & poor
- “plutocracy”
- monopolies
- Panic of 1893

# “Panic of 1893”

- Stock market crash
- Economic panic
- 600 banks close
- 15,000 businesses close
- 20% unemployed
- 1,400 strikes
- Heat wave & drought

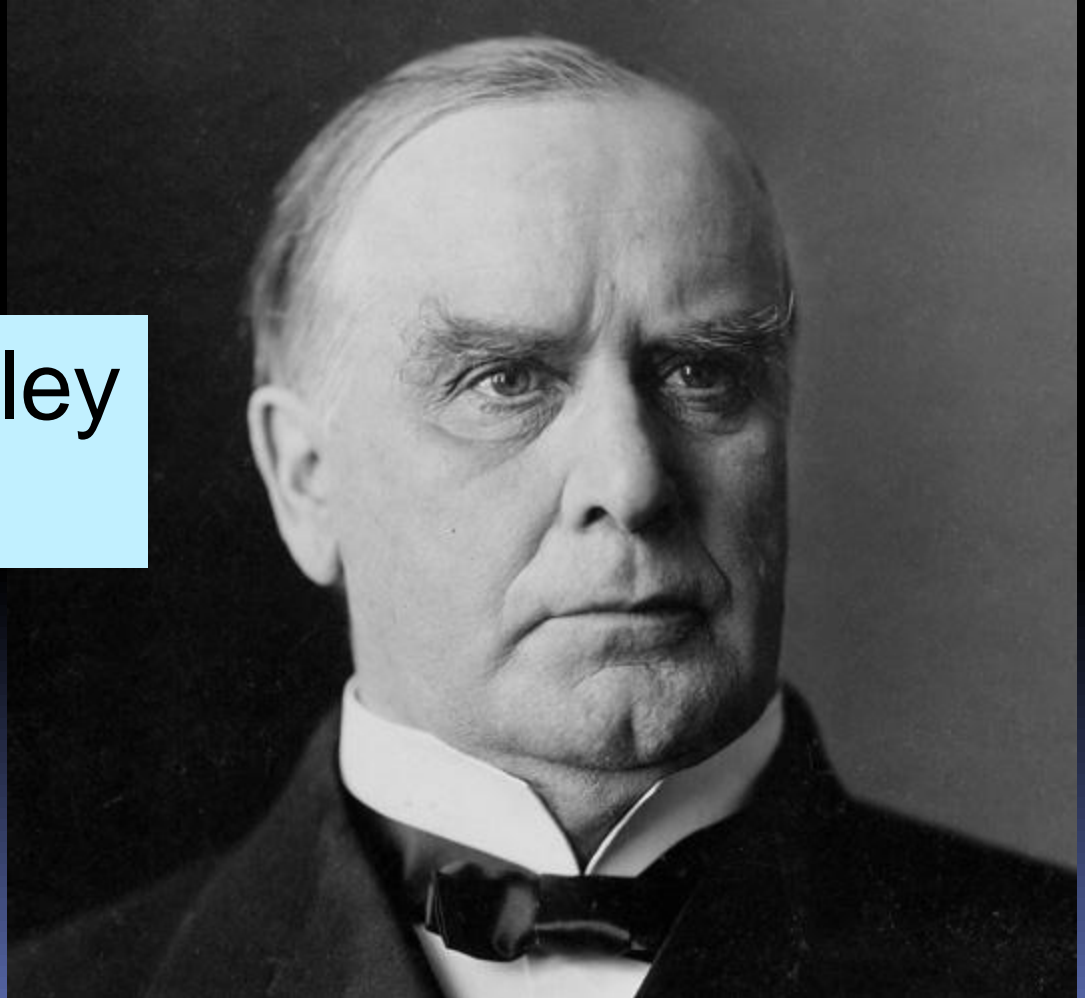


President  
Grover Cleveland  
(Democrat)



# Election of 1896

William McKinley  
(Republican)



# Politics in the Gilded Age

- Change
- Conflict

# Politics in the Gilded Age

- On the farm
- In the cities
- In industry
- In business

# Politics in Rural America

## ➤ The Grange





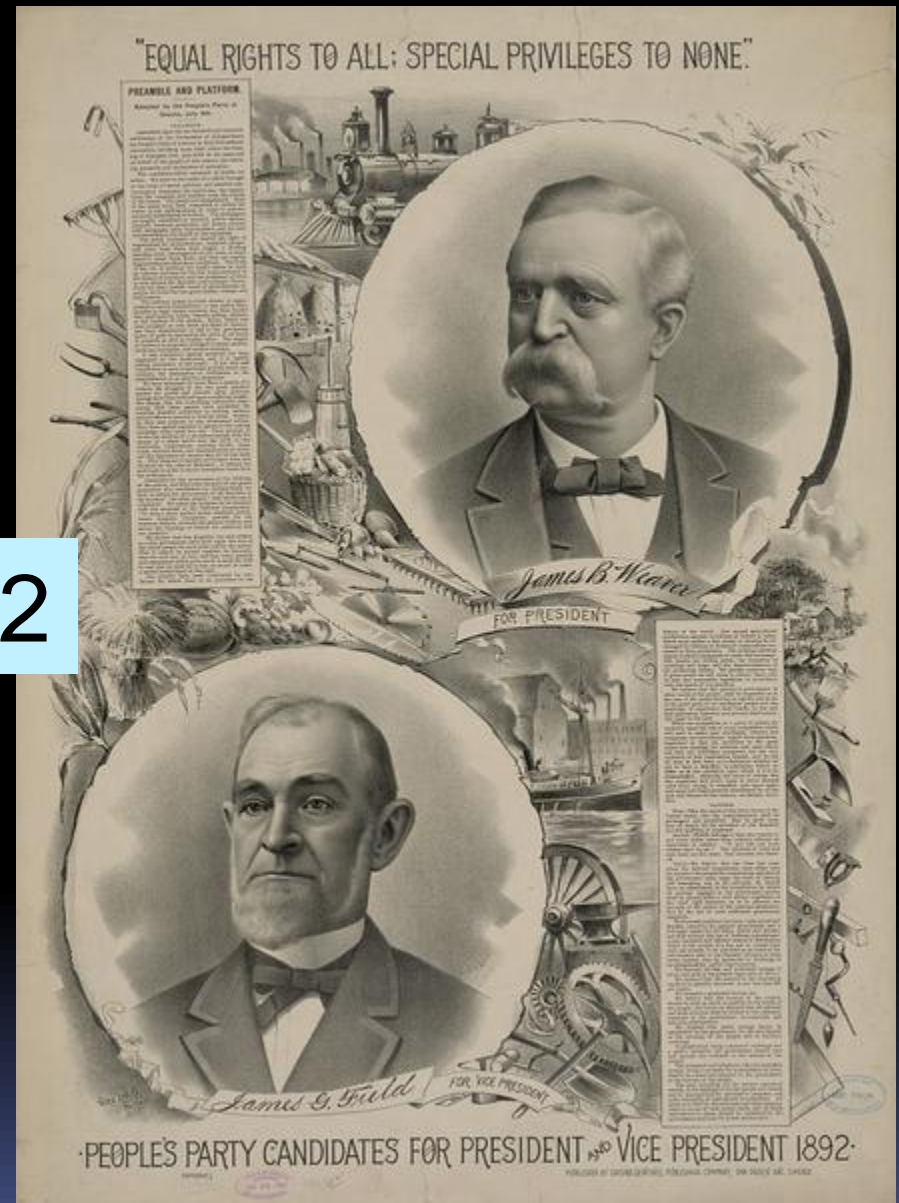
# Politics in Rural America

## ➤ Populist Party

- Regulation & Reform
- Government warehouses
- Graduated income tax
- Easy credit
- Government ownership of RRs
- Free coinage of silver

# ➤ Populist Party

Election of 1892

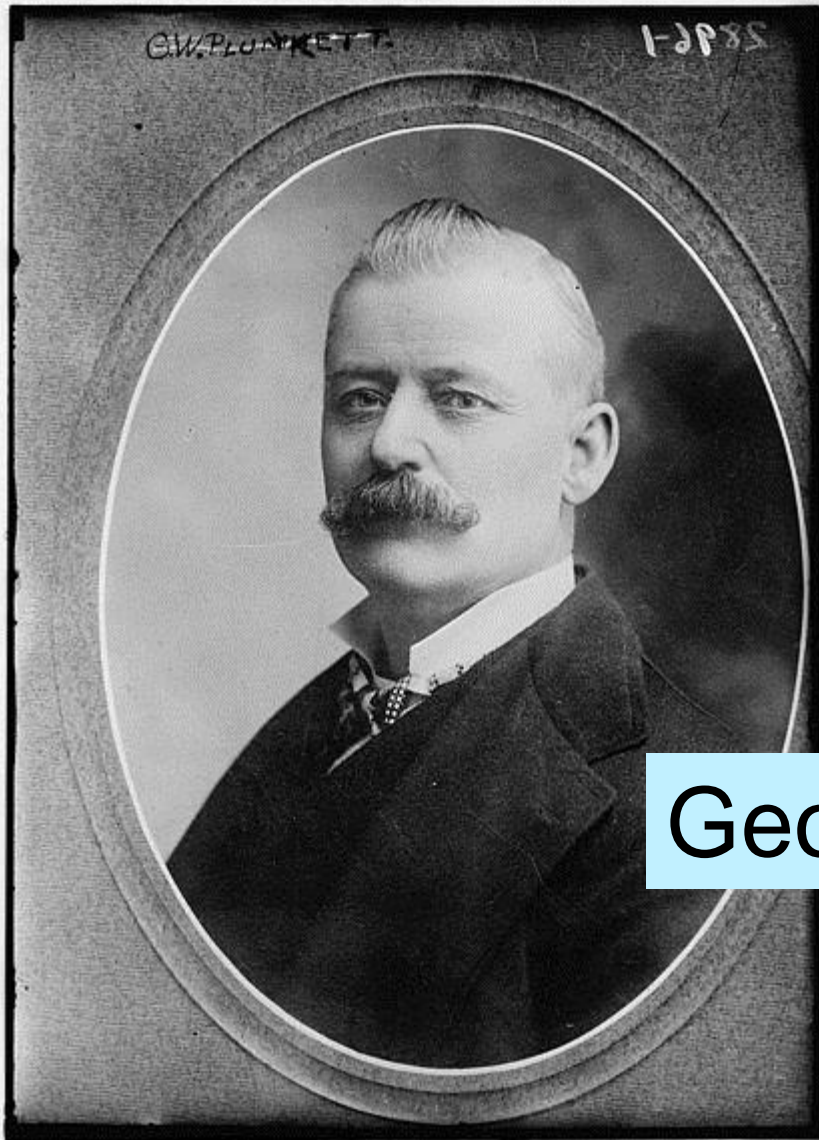


# Politics in Urban America

- Political “Boss”
- patronage



William “Boss” Tweed



“Tammany Hall”

George Washington Plunkitt



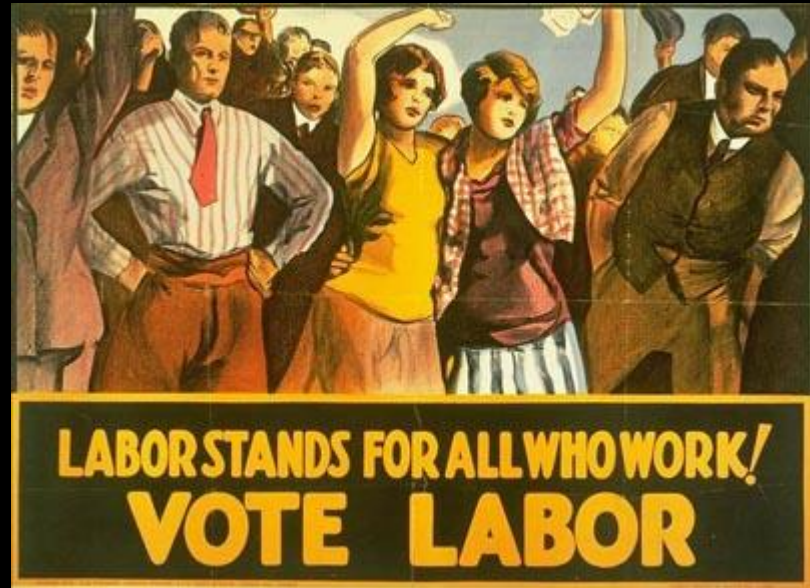


John Francis "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald

# Politics in Industry

## ➤ Labor Unions

- Wages
- Hours
- Working Conditions



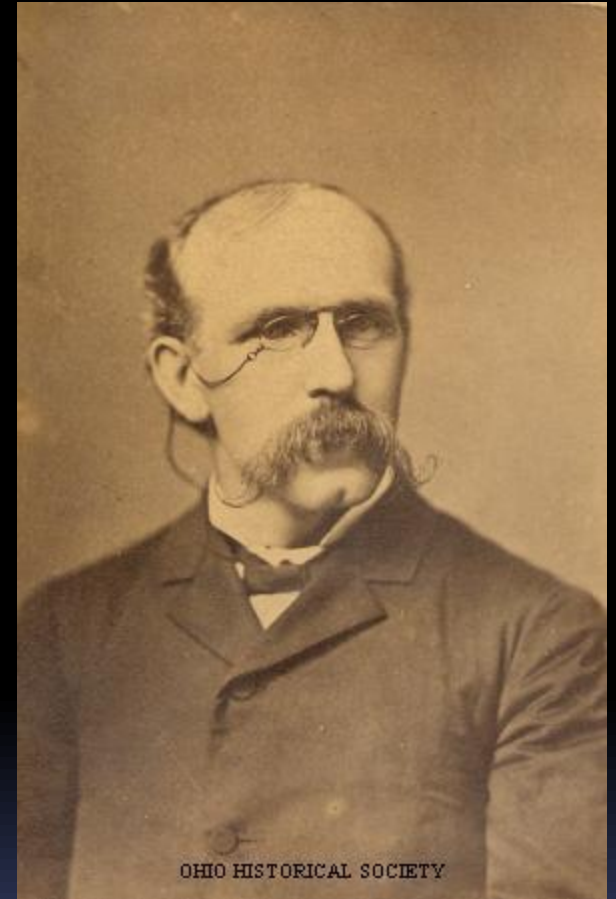
# American Federation of Labor (AF of L)



Samuel Gompers

# Knights of Labor

Terence Powderly





# Women's Trade Union League

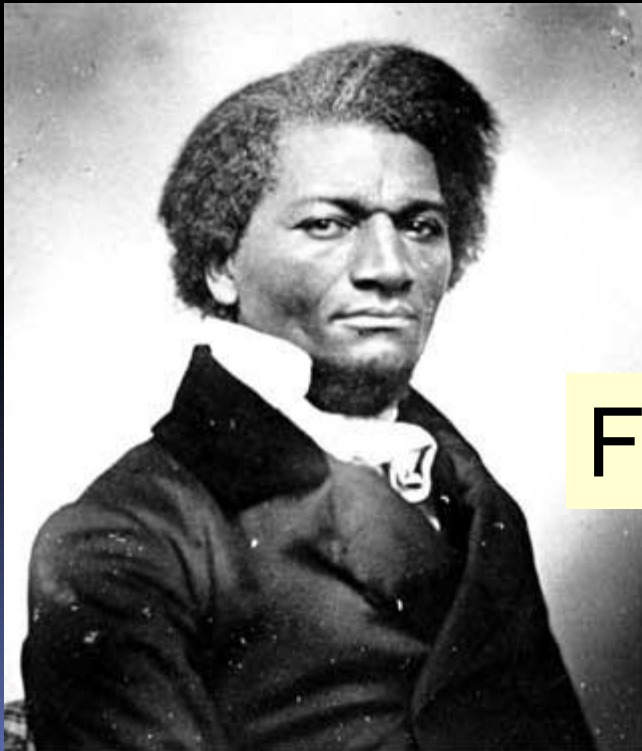


# American League of Colored Laborers

Samuel R. Ward



Frederick Douglass

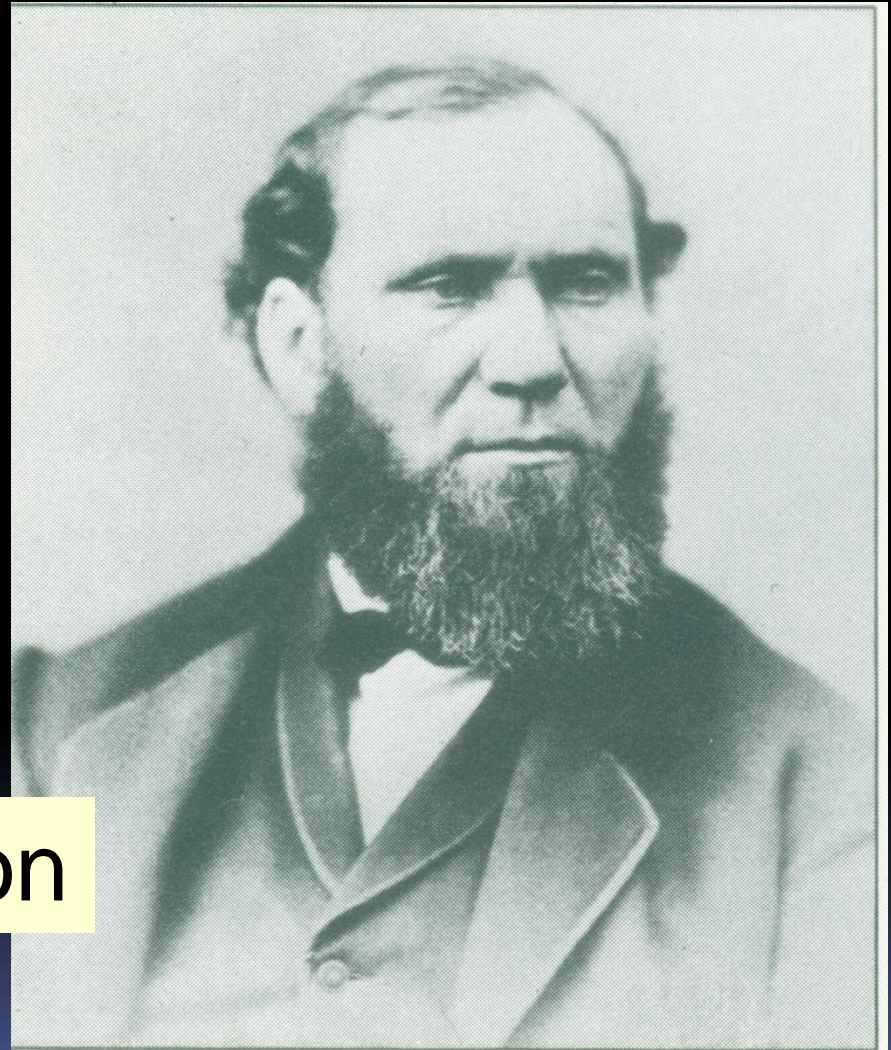




# Pinkerton Detective Agency

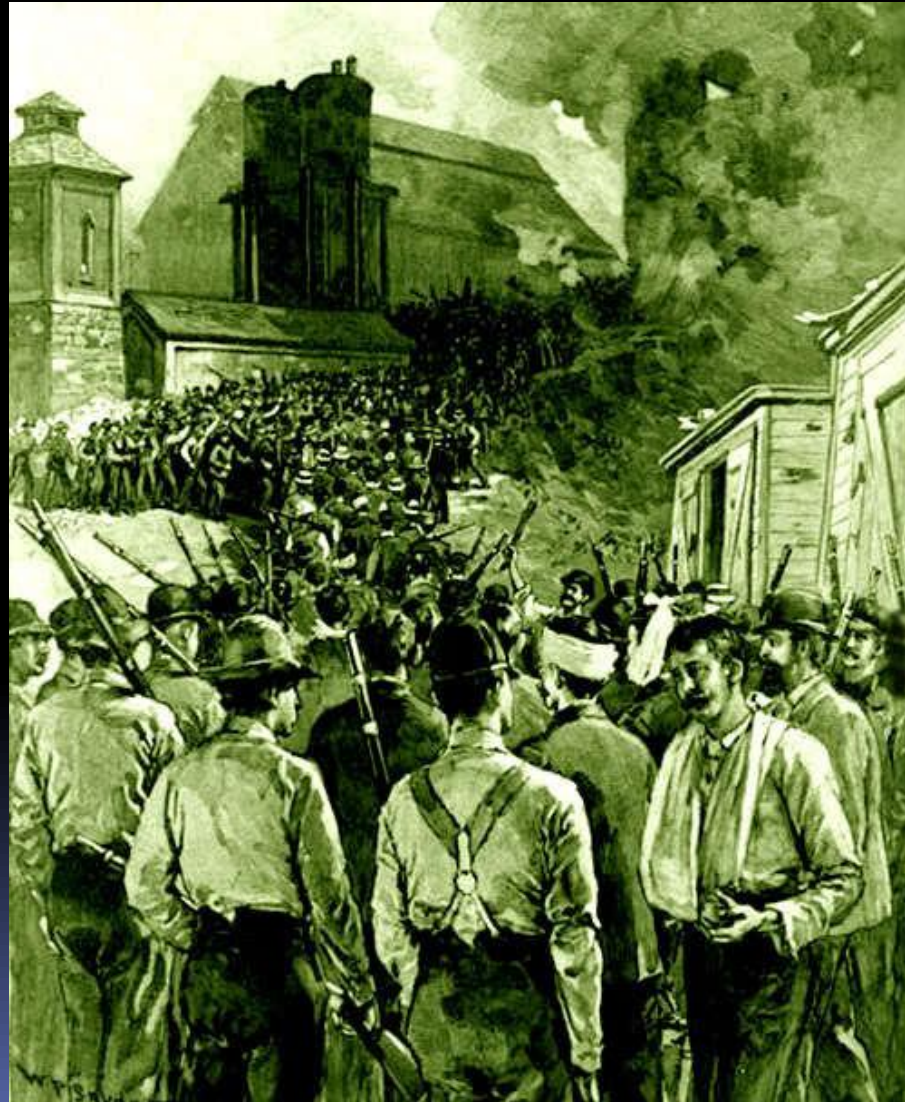


Allen Pinkerton



Allan Pinkerton in 1867

# Homestead Steel Strike - 1892





# Pullman Strike - 1894



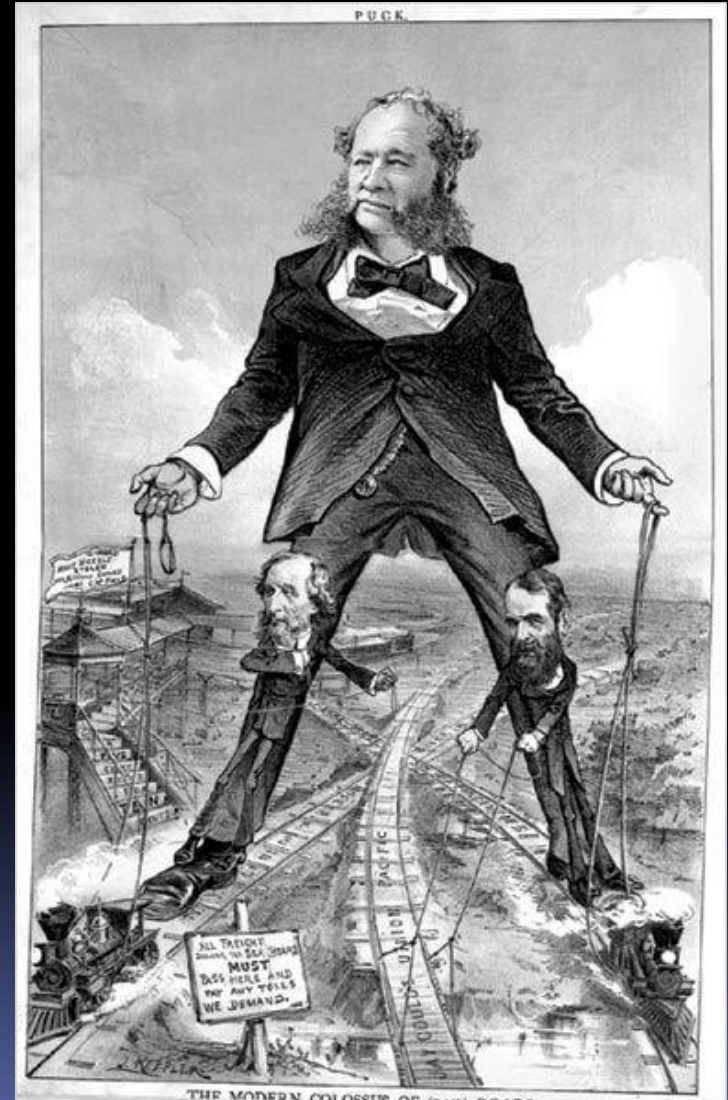
# Politics in Business

## ➤ Regulation

- Regulatory Commissions
- Legislation

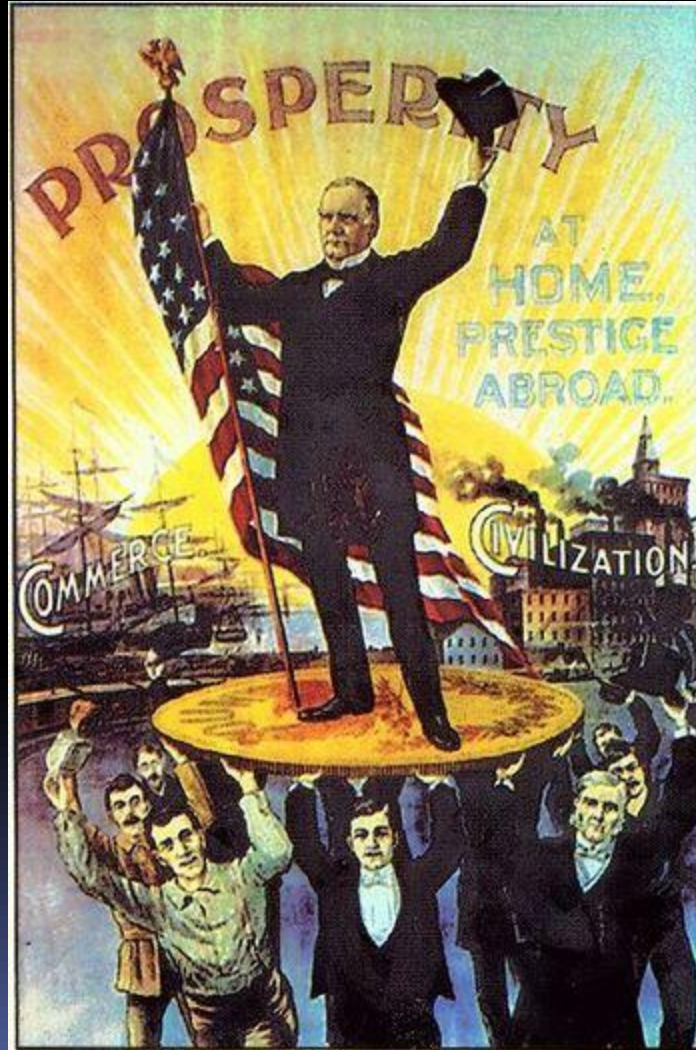
# Sherman Anti-trust Act 1890

"To protect the consumers by preventing arrangements designed, or which tend, to advance the cost of the consumer"





# McKinley Tariff Act 1890





# American Foreign Policy

