Business & Politics in the Gilded Age

- The “Gilded Age” – what does it mean?
The Gilded Age

Mark Twain

and

Charles Dudley Warner
Industrialization

- Who
- What
- When
- Where
- How
- Motives
- Consequences
“Industrialization” – what is it?
Industrialization
Benefits?
Problems?

Who makes it happen & why?
Participants & Motives

How does it happen?
Attitudes/beliefs
What does it take to successfully “industrialize”?

If you were starting a factory, what would you need?
Components of Industrialization

- Land
- Labor
- Capital ($)
- Raw Materials
- Technology
- Innovation
- Government Support
- Marketing/Advertising
- Infrastructure
Components of Industrialization

- Land
Components of Industrialization

- Labor
Immigration

1607 to 1900  1 Million  (No. & West. Europe)
1840 to 1914  30 Million  (So. & East. Europe)
Components of Industrialization

- Capital
Components of Industrialization

- Raw materials/natural resources
Components of Industrialization

- Technology/Innovation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Patents Awarded</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1790 to 1860</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860 to 1890</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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Components of Industrialization

Government support

- Land grants
- Tariffs
- Laws
- Court decisions
Components of Industrialization

- Marketing
- Advertising
- Distribution
Components of Industrialization

- Infrastructure
  
  Transportation
  Communications
Components of Industrialization

- Railroads
- Steel
- Oil
Railroads
1865  35,000 miles of track
1880  93,000 miles of track
1916  254,000 miles of track
Jason “Jay” Gould
Cornelius Vanderbilt
J. P. Morgan
Steel
Andrew Carnegie
Oil
John D. Rockefeller
John Pierpont “J.P.” Morgan
Industrialization in the South

The “New South”
“This is the barbeque we had last night. My picture is to the left with a cross over it.

Your son Joe”
Ida B. Wells
1896 - Plessy vs. Ferguson

“Separate but Equal”

Homer Plessy
The “New South”

- disfranchisement
- violence
- segregation
- rural
- poor