Consequences of Industrialization

- **Change**
  - Physical Environment
  - Social/Cultural
  - Economic

- **Conflict**
  - Politics
Physical Environment

“Modern America”

- urbanization
Consequences of Industrialization

- Social/Cultural
Tenements
“Social geography” of cities
Social/Cultural

- Mass Immigration

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

- 20 million

- At Civil War - 1860
  - Northern & Western Europe
  - 60% British
  - 35% German

- By WWI - 1914
  - Southern & Eastern Europe
  - 20% German
  - 30% Italian & Spanish
  - 34% Slavic nations
“A Settlement is above all a place for enthusiasms, a spot to which those who have a passion for the equalization of human joys and opportunities are early attracted.”
Hull House
1889
Jacob Riis

How the Other Half Lives

By Jacob A. Riis
Horatio Alger, Jr.

“Rags to Riches”
Social/Cultural Consequences

- Consumer “acquisitive” culture
- “Mass” culture - standardization
- Modern conveniences
- Higher standard of living
- Gap between rich and poor
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
Lewis Hine

- Child Labor
Working Conditions

- Long hours
- Low wages
- Unsafe
- No benefits
Consequences of Industrialization

Economic

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

- Stock market crash
- Economic panic – run on banks
- Bank, business, RR failures
- 20% unemployed
- 1,400 strikes
- Heat wave & drought
“Midterm Congressional elections” – 1894

- Republican landslide

President Grover Cleveland (Democrat)
Presidential Election of 1896

William McKinley (Republican)
Politics in the Gilded Age

- On the farm
- In the cities
- In industry
- In business
Politics in Rural America

➢ The Grange
Populist Party

Election of 1892
Politics in Rural America

- Populist Party
  - Regulation & Reform
  - Government warehouses
  - Graduated income tax
  - Government ownership of RRs
  - Easy credit
  - Free coinage of silver
Election of 1896

- Major issue - what would back U.S. currency?

"Silverites"
- William Jennings Bryan
- Populists
- Agrarian Democrats
- Some Republicans

"Goldbugs"
- William McKinley
- Republicans
Politics in Urban America

- Political “Boss”
- Patronage
- Political “machine”
Political “Machine”

Tammany Hall - New York

William “Boss” Tweed
“I seen my opportunities and I took ‘em”

George Washington Plunkitt
Politics in Industry

- Labor Unions
  - Wages
  - Hours
  - Working Conditions
American Federation of Labor (AF of L)

“Show me the country that has no strikes and I'll show you the country in which there is no liberty.”

Samuel Gompers
Knights of Labor

Uriah Stephens

Terence Powderly
Women’s Trade Union League
American League of Colored Laborers

Frederick Douglass

Samuel R. Ward
Pinkerton Detective Agency

Allen Pinkerton
Homestead Steel Strike - 1892

Andrew Carnegie
Pullman Strike - 1894
Politics in Business

- Regulation
  - Regulatory Commissions
  - Legislation
Sherman Anti-trust Act 1890

- Protect Consumers

"To protect the consumers by preventing arrangements designed, or which tend, to advance the cost of the consumer"
McKinley Tariff Act 1890

- Protect American Business & Industry
American Foreign Policy