

Name: _____ Hour: _____

Crash Course U.S. History #23: The Industrial Economy - <https://nerdfighteria.info/v/r6tRp-zRUJs/>

Introduction

- ★ From 1865 - 1900, the U.S. went from producing around a third of the products and services as Great Britain to becoming _____.
- ★ This was largely due to changes happening thanks to the Civil War...
 - (A) The introduction of a national _____
 - (B) Increased industrialization thanks to _____
 - (C) Improved communication with _____
 - (D) The start of the _____ which connected the east and the west for the first time.

Immigration & Economic Growth (G, D, & L)

I. 'G' is for _____

- (A) The U.S. was a huge country with plenty of the _____ needed for industrial growth.
- (B) Examples of these resources: _____, _____, and _____.
- (C) The U.S. also had plenty of _____ to feed a growing population.

II. 'D' is for _____

- (A) The population of the U.S. grew from _____ in 1870 to around _____ by 1900.
- (B) About a third of that growth was due to _____ (which is usually good for the economy).
- (C) Most immigrants moved to _____ (meaning they were usually in the north).

III. 'L' is for _____

- (A) The _____ in the U.S. Constitution (Article I, Section 8) essentially made the entire country one single commercial power.
- (B) The _____ during this time period tended to interpret the laws in very business-friendly ways.
- (C) The Constitution also protects _____, thus encouraging innovation.

- (D) The federal government maintained high _____ (especially on steel) to protect American businesses from foreign competition.
- (E) The federal government gave massive _____ to railroads to encourage their westward growth and moved _____ to reservations to make it easier for homesteaders to populate the Great Plains.
- (F) Because the nation was clearly growing and doing well, even many _____ invested in American businesses, further spurring their success.
- (G) By 1880, less than half of Americans worked on _____. By 1890, two out of every three Americans worked for someone else for _____ instead of farming or running their own business. And by 1913, the U.S. produced _____.

Thought Bubble: Railroads

Railroads promoted American growth economically (as well as geographically) in at least FIVE ways:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Railroads were also a powerful reminder of the relationship between _____ and _____. (This massive growth wouldn't have happened without BOTH.)

The Robber Barons (had complicated reputations)...

- History looks back on the “industrial capitalists” (the big business owners) of this era as both _____ and _____.
- Because of this, they're often referred to as both _____ and _____, depending on the topic being discussed.
- Many had impressive rags-to-riches stories and worked hard to achieve their success, but at the same time often used unscrupulous methods to get there. (“Unscrupulous” means _____)

Vertical & Horizontal Integration

Vertical Integration (IN PLAIN, SIMPLE ENGLISH): _____

Example: _____

Horizontal Integration (IN PLAIN, SIMPLE ENGLISH): _____

Example: _____

Workers & Unions

- While business owners got rich, workers did NOT. (The prosperity was quite uneven!)
- However, all the growth and competition meant prices went _____, which raised the _____ for American workers.
- On the other hand, there was very little _____ - there were more immigrants than there were jobs, and businesses tended to go through cycles of “boom” and “bust.”
- The average laborer often worked _____ per week. There was no pension (“retirement”) or injury compensation (“health care”), which was bad because the U.S. had the highest rate of _____ in the world (including 35,000 deaths per year while on the job).
- The first national labor union was the _____ which began in _____ with nine members and grew to more than 700,000 members by _____.
- Violence during a labor rally in _____ convinced many people that the organization was violent (even though it probably wasn’t their fault) and the group faded.
- Next came the _____ (AFL) under the leadership of _____. They focused primarily on higher pay and safer conditions.

Explain “Social Darwinism” in PLAIN, SIMPLE ENGLISH: _____

- Labor unions argued that without a more equal _____, America was becoming LESS _____ - even when it looked like it was becoming more wealthy.
- In historical terms, all of this was happening VERY recently, and the ideas discussed then STILL define many of the arguments we’re having today about big business, wealth, and inequality.