**8th Grade Study Guide – Chapter 20 – Industrialization**

**People**

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| Alexander Graham Bell | Invented the telephone |
| Andrew Carnegie | Monopolized the steel industry |
| Henry Bessemer | Developed a way to make steel faster, cheaper, and stronger |
| Henry Ford | Invented the assembly line which allowed for mass production |
| JD Rockefeller | Monopolized the oil industry |
| Samuel Gompers | Founder of the AFL (American Federation of Labor) |
| Samuel Morse (“Morse” code) | Invented the telegraph |
| Scabs | Hired as “replacement” workers during a work stoppage |
| The Wright Brothers | Developed the first airplane in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina |
| Thomas Edison | Invented the phonograph, movie camera, and light bulb |

**Railroads**

* In order for railroads to be more efficient, *the gauges of all railroad tracks were* ***standardized*** (made tracks the same size) in 1886.

**Industrialists/Big Business**

* Critics claimed that monopolies most harmed the economy by ***limiting competition***.
* Andrew Carnegie used ***vertical integration*** in which he controlled all aspects of the steel business► mining the ore, owning the suppliers, railroads etc..
* In the late 1800s, *new production techniques that increased efficiency* directly contributed to the ***growth of the steel industry.***
* The theory of **Social Darwinism** (“survival of the fittest”) was used by many wealthy American industrialists of the late 19th century ***to justify monopolistic actions***.
* The term **robber baron**was used to describe some owners of big businesses because ***they eliminated competition using ruthless methods.***
* John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie supported ***philanthropic*** activities (donated to the arts, education…) to benefit society (for ex., Rockefeller Center, Carnegie Hall in NYC, Carnegie Mellon Univ.).
* **Standard Oil Company** has been portrayed in cartoons as a ***monster*** or an ***octopus*** having a grasp or hold on banks, smaller oil companies, insurance companies, railroads, and shipping► a ***monopoly***.
* In order that ***efficiency in production methods*** *could be increased*, many business organizations in the U.S. **combined into large corporations** during the latter half of the 19th century.
* **Organized labor motto** ► “Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for what we will.”
* **Assembly line**► Cars were produced faster and cheaper.

**Unions/Organized Labor**

* **Main benefit that labor unions** of the late 19th century gained for their members ► ***improved wages and hours***.
* The **AFL** (American Federation of Labor) represented ***skilled workers*** in a large number of trades and crafts.
* **Haymarket Riot** ► *led to anti-labor feelings across America*
* **Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire (**deadliest industrial disaster in the history of New York City)► ***new safety laws***
* **Blacklists and yellow-dog contracts** were used by employers against workers during the late 19th century. Companies “blacklisted” workers who were pro union. “Yellow dog contracts” were agreements between the employer (owner) and the employee (worker) stating that the worker would not join a union.
* ***Children lied about their age*** to keep their jobs because they **needed the money to support their family**. Children worked long hours in the factories and often came from poor families. Working children had no time to play or go to school



Child Labor