

K W L

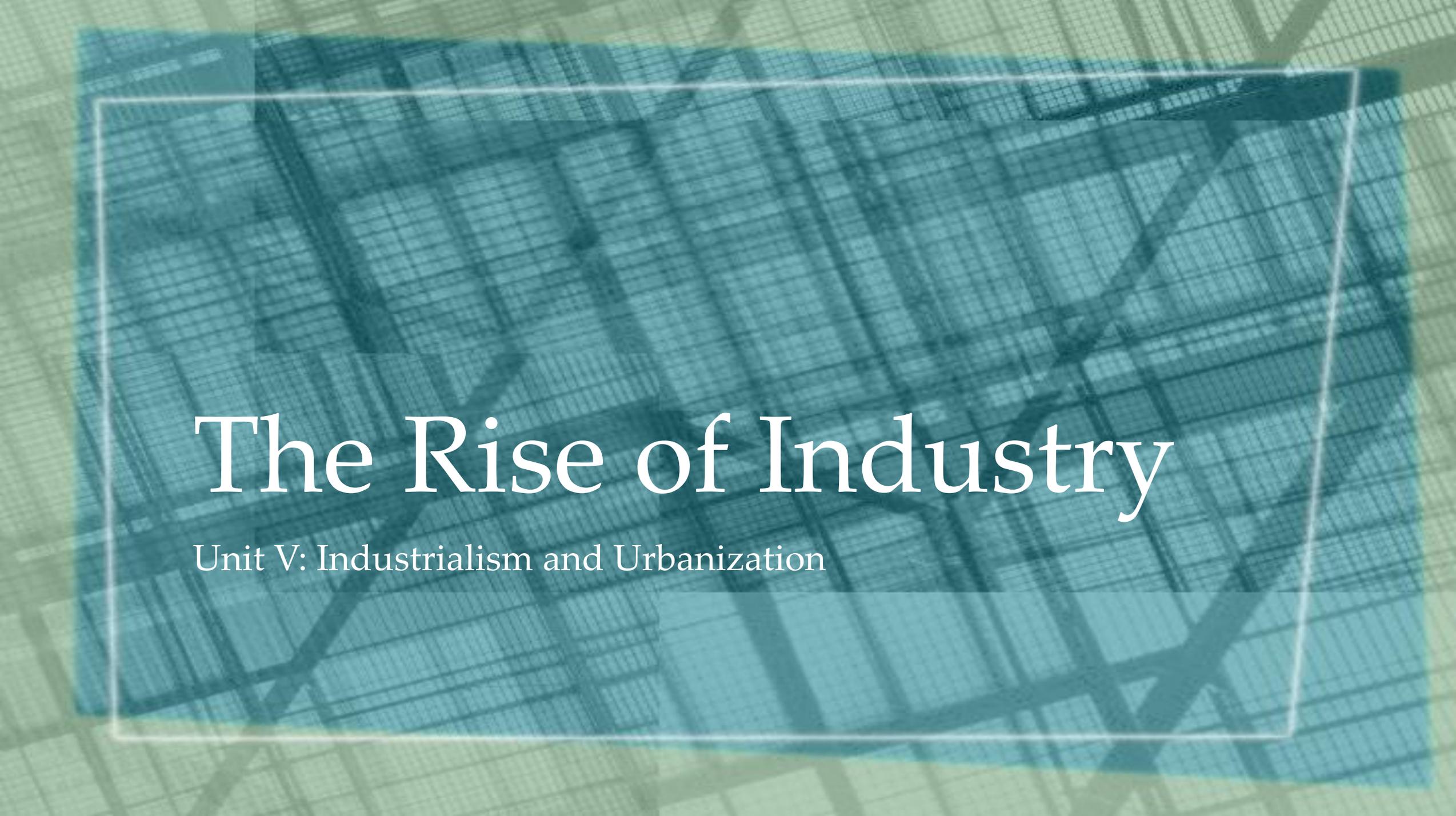
KNOW

WANT TO KNOW

LEARNED

- On the whiteboard write down anything you know about the Industrial Revolution that occurred in the United States.
- Put your initials by anything you have written for credit – even questions.

*We will revisit the KWL chart later to determine what we have learned.



The Rise of Industry

Unit V: Industrialism and Urbanization

Ingredients to Industry

- Abundance of Resources
 - Steel
 - Minerals
 - Capital (money to invest)
 - Lumber
- **Laissez-Faire** Economics
- Inventions
- Improved and widened markets
 - Western lands were developed
 - Demand for goods increased
- Growth of mass, cheap labor

Steam Power – 1830's

Bessemer Process – 1850's

Railroads – 1860's

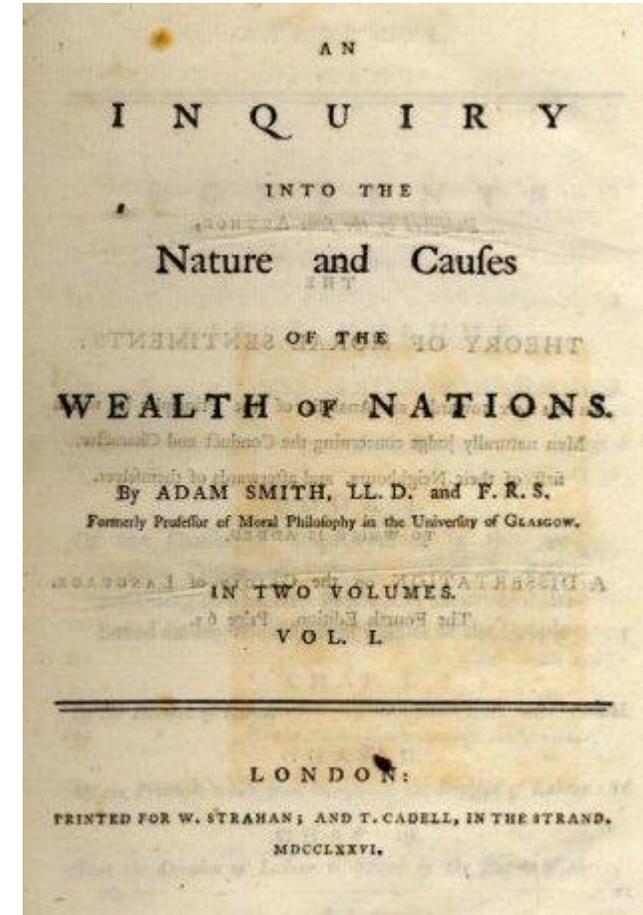
Electricity – 1870's

Banking – 1890's

Miles of railroad track in America in 1865: 35,000
Miles of railroad track in America in 1900: 242,000

Laissez-Faire Ideology

- Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* (1776) - Britain
- John Stuart Mill, *Political Economy* (1848) – Britain
- Economies function most efficiently when **unencumbered** by government regulation. Laissez faire advocates favor individual self-interest and competition, and oppose the taxation and regulation of commerce.
- Unencumbered = (adj) Not having any interference with

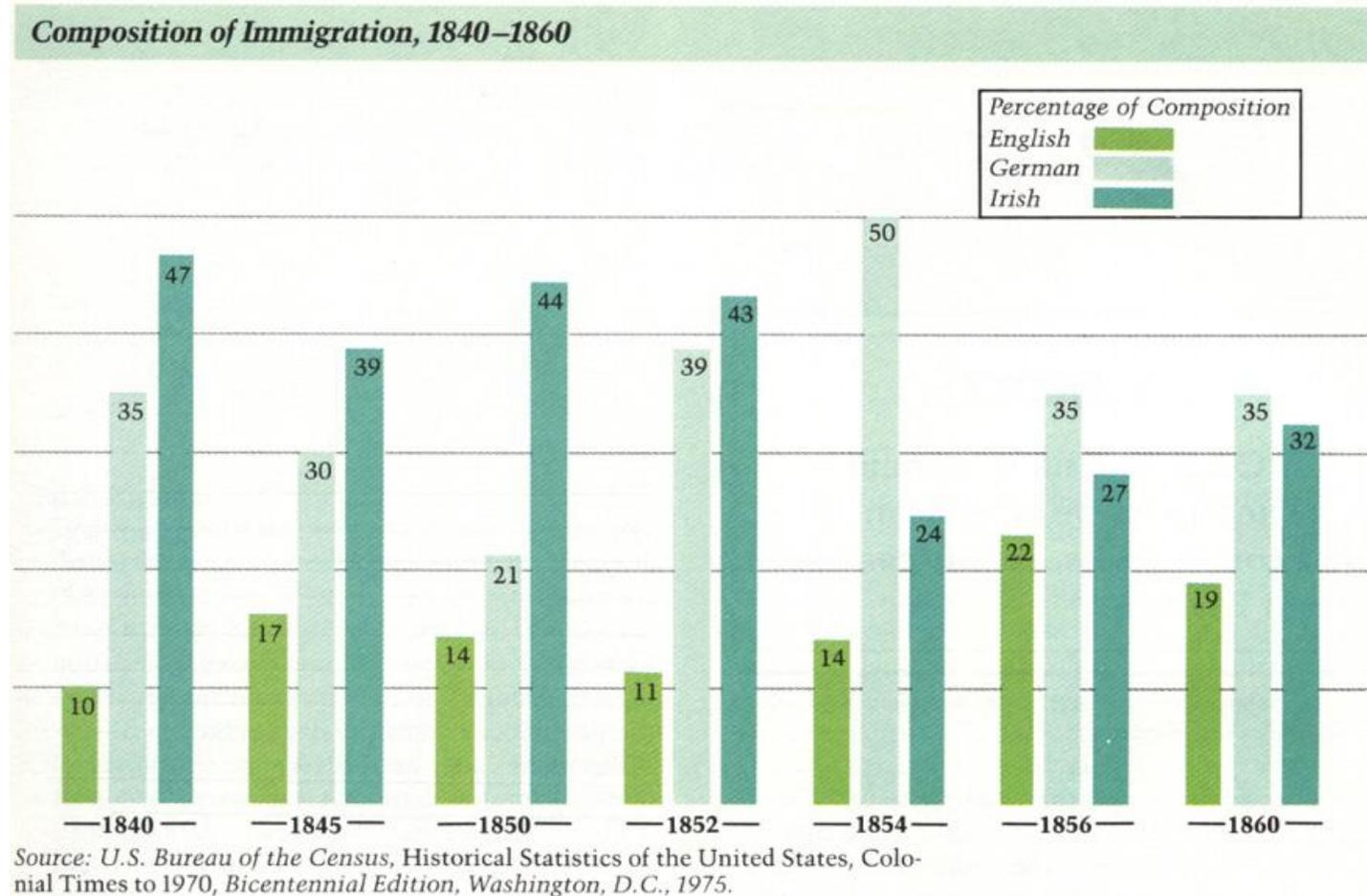


Push and Pull – Factors of Immigration

- Population Growth in Europe leads to overcrowding
- Agricultural Changes – landlords force people out to make room for farming
- Crop failures forced some farmers to emigrate
- Europe's industrial revolution "forced" artisans to move to compete
- Religious strife – Jews from Norway and Germany emigrated
- Freedom and Liberty – Practice religions and idea of **entrepreneurship**
 - A person who organizes and manages any enterprise, especially a business with initiative and risk.
- Economic opportunities were everywhere albeit at low wages

Immigration

- Many European nations had immigrants come to the United States
- Many immigrants were children who had to make money to bring family members over!
- End of Gilded Age; Ellis Island (1892)



MAIN SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1861–1890

Europe	1861–1870	1871–1880	1881–1890
Austria-Hungary	7,800	72,969	353,719
Denmark	17,094	31,771	88,132
France	35,986	72,206	50,464
Germany	787,468	718,182	1,452,970
Great Britain			
England	222,277	437,706	644,680
Scotland	38,769	87,564	149,869
Ireland	435,778	436,871	655,482
Italy	11,725	55,759	307,309
Norway	71,631	95,323	176,586
Sweden	37,667	115,922	391,776
Switzerland	23,286	28,293	81,988
USSR	2,512	39,284	213,282
Asia			
China	64,301	123,201	61,711
America			
Canada and Newfoundland	153,878	383,640	393,304

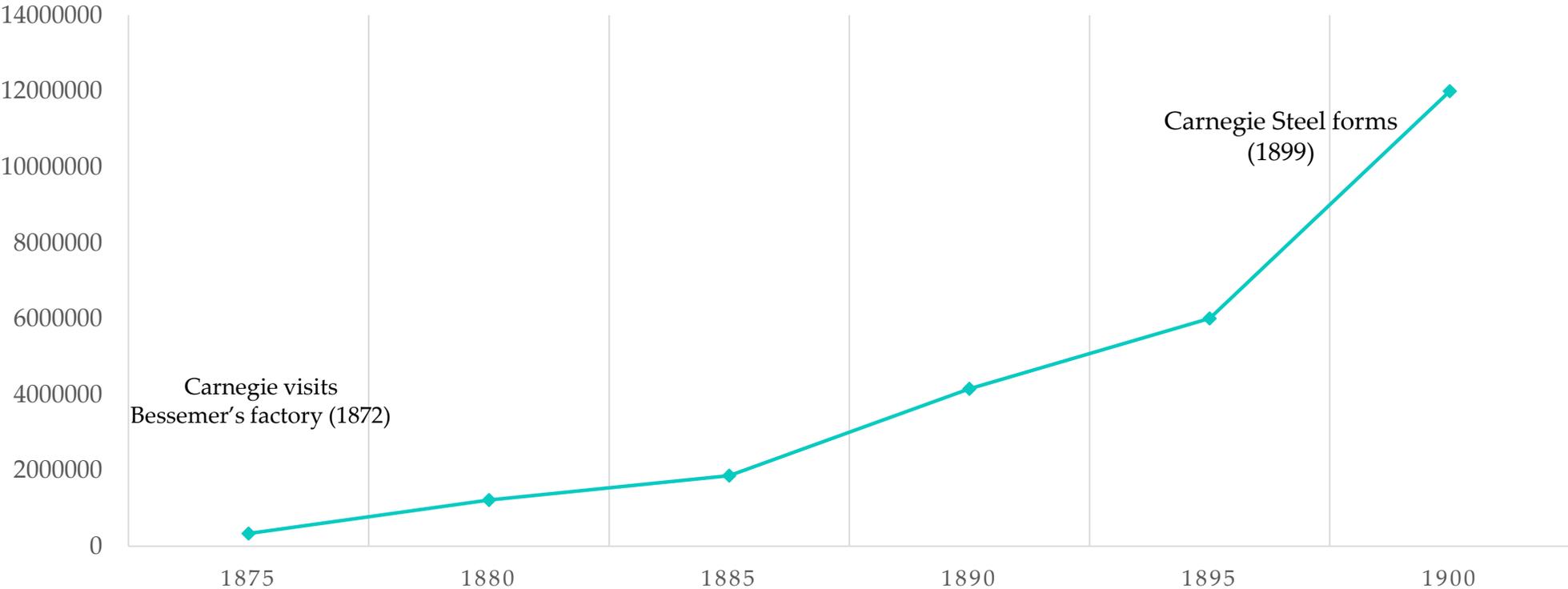
REGENTS
PRACTICE
QUESTION:

What is the best argument based off of the figures provided?

- a) Immigrants from each country were evenly divided
- b) The decade from 1871-1880 provided a mean number of immigrants in the 19th century
- c) China's pattern of immigration reflects the same one as Europe's
- d) Push and pull factors existed through 1890

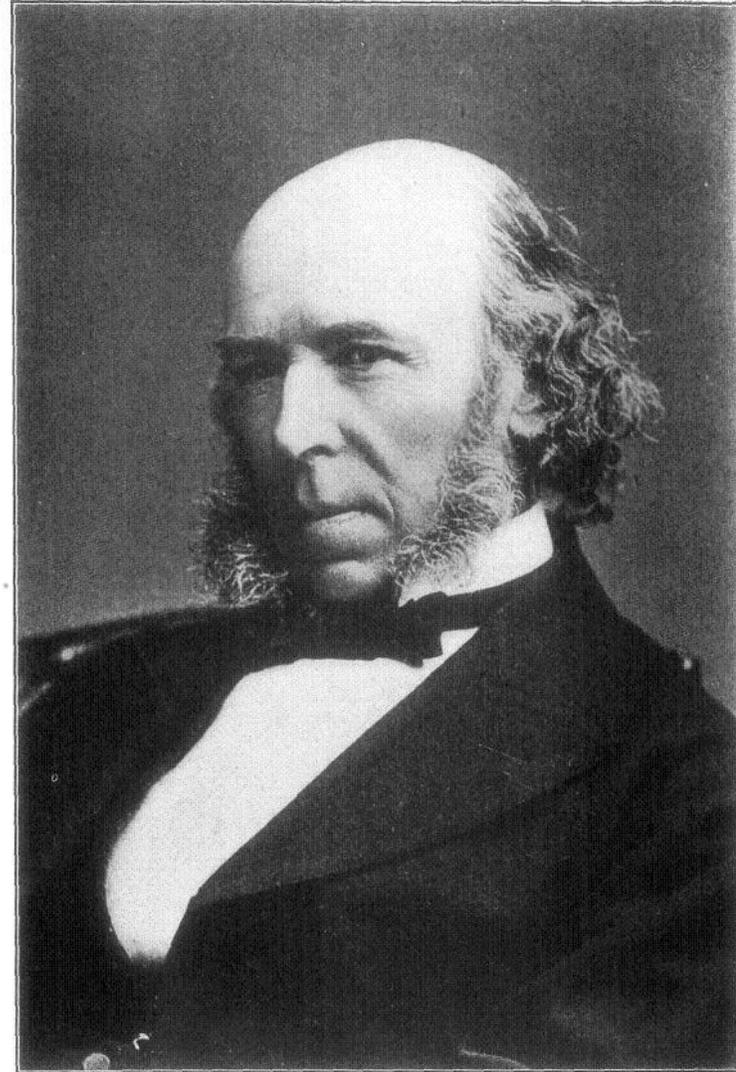
Growth of Production

STEEL PRODUCTION (IN TONS)



Social Darwinism

- Charles Darwin – *Origin of Species* (1859)
 - Observes animals in nature
- Application to economics
 - Herbert Spencer (Britain)
 - Coins “Survival of the fittest”
 - Societies are organisms and change
 - Regulative System (Government)
 - Sustaining System (Industry)
 - Distribution (Infrastructure)
 - William Graham Sumner
 - “Individuals should have the freedom to struggle, succeed, or fail”



From a photograph

HERBERT SPENCER

Horatio Alger

- Prominent author
- Protestant / Puritan work ethic = success



“There are many boys, and men too, who, like Micky Maguire, have never had a fair chance in life. Let us remember that, when we judge them, and not be too hasty to condemn.”

Things to Consider?

- Do you believe in “Meritocracy” – the idea that anyone may rise through the social class system of America through working hard?
- What are the different types of challenges Americans faced in the 1800’s vs. today in the 21st century?

The Gilded Age Review

- Gilded = Covered thinly with gold leaf or paint. Superficial in nature.
- America's economy grew by more than 400% between 1860 and 1900
- Technological advances, expanding population, improved transportation, financial innovation, and new business practices combined to fuel this economic growth
- Laissez faire ideology prevented "interference"
- Unskilled urban workers did not share in economic gains, instead enduring great poverty



Quick Quiz:

1. List 4 of the 5 “ingredients” of industry
2. Define Laissez-Faire in your own words
3. What is the difference between a push and pull factor regarding immigration and give one example of each.
4. Who coined the phrase “survival of the fittest?”