

<p>Do you agree with Social Darwinism? Why?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trusts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Originally had a different meaning, later associated with monopolies • “Holding Companies”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Would buy up _____ in other companies, thus gaining more power 	
<p>What do short haul and long haul mean?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Capitalism and Its Critics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most millionaires were not self-made • Tycoons had tremendous influence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Financial contributions to _____ ◦ “What do I care about the law? H’aint I got the power?” • Social Darwinism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Applied Darwin’s ideas to Humans ◦ _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocated that the fittest survived ◦ Appealed to business owners – justified their wealth • *** _____ *** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Written by _____ ◦ Wealthy should donate money for the community • _____: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Wrote “rags to riches” stories ◦ _____ ◦ Sold 100 million copies; • Henry George – <i>Progress and Poverty</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Blamed monopolies for social problems • Edward Bellamy’s _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ A man awakes in 2000 in a utopian society – no want, politics and vice • RRs came under attack from many groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Charged high rates – especially for farmers 	
<p>Where did Old Immigrants come from?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Industrial Workers in the New Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals moved from rural to urban areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Hoped for new economic and social opportunities ◦ Immigrants moved to cities • _____ million new immigrants between 1865 and 1915: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ***New Immigrants were from _____ *** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____, etc. • Labor Contract Law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Allowed employers to recruit laborers by paying for their passage • Working conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Long days – 10-12 hours ◦ Machines replaced some skilled workers • Factories hired more _____ 	

- Cheaper pay for unskilled work
- Textile industry had largest number of women

Unions (KNOW THIS SLIDE!!)

- When in doubt, the government(s) and public will side with _____
- National Labor Union (1866):
 - Excluded women workers, feared that it would lower wages
- “ _____ ”
 - Labor organization in PA – used violence
- Great RR Strike:
 - RRs cut pay by 10%, Hayes ordered troops to stop the strike

Still Know This Slide!

- Knights of Labor:
 - All workers – men, women, African Americans
 - _____
 - Membership grew under Terence Powderly
 - Hurt by the _____
- AFL
 - _____
 - Only accepted _____ workers
 - Advocated women should remain in the home
 - Focused on “ _____ issues”
 - Collective bargaining, rarely used strikes
- The Homestead Strike:
 - Carnegie and Henry Clay Frick wanted to break the union at Homestead
 - The plant was shut down, Pinkertons were called in, after fighting, Pinkertons left
 - _____
- Pullman Strike (1894):
 - Pullman Palace Car Company cut wages, did not cut _____ in towns
 - American Railway Union – _____ went on strike
 - _____ sent troops to end strike