Chapter 17 One Page Review

\*\*\*Growth of Industry\*\*\*

* Bessemer Steel Process – made steel more cheaply, yet stronger
* Taylorism – assigned specific tasks to individuals, made workers replaceable
* \*\*\*Business Terms To Know\*\*\*:
  + Corporation – stockholders that owned a business
  + Horizontal integration – owning all businesses within an industry – Standard Oil
  + Vertical integration – owning all aspects of production – Carnegie Steel
  + Pools – competing businesses dividing up markets amongst themselves
  + Trusts – think monopolies
  + Holding Companies – buying stock in competing companies, thus gaining more power
  + Social Darwinism – Herbert Spencer – “survival of the fittest” – used by wealthy to justify their positions
  + “Laissez-faire” – noninvolvement in the economy by the government; advocated by business owners
* “Gospel of Wealth” – written by Carnegie – advocated wealthy should donate $ to charity

Industrial Workers

* Workers included internal migrants (farmers – especially in the 1890s – why?) and international
  + “New” Immigrants – post Civil War until 1920s; mostly from Southern and Eastern Europe
    - Italians, Poles, Russians, Greeks, etc.
* Women and children were hired at high numbers by business owners – cheaper pay

Unions

* Created to negotiate with businesses over wages and working conditions
* Knights of Labor – allowed skilled AND unskilled workers, men, women, and African Americans
  + Terence Powderly (mustache guy)
  + Downfall was the Haymarket Square Riot (see below)
* American Federation of Labor
  + Samuel Gompers
  + Allowed ONLY skilled workers – “bread and butter issues” – higher pay, shorter hours, rarely used strikes

Strikes

* Homestead (1892) – Carnegie’s steel plant; Pinkertons (private detectives) were called in to break up the strike; Governor of PA broke up the strike with the National Guard
* Pullman (1894) – wages were cut, rents in the town did not decrease, President Cleveland sent in troops to end the strike