

2. Industrialization and Urbanization

2.1 The Industrial Age, 1877-1920

2.2 Immigration and Urban Life, 1880-1920

2.1 The Industrial Age, 1877-1920

2.1.1 Dreamers

2.1.2 Workers

2.1.3 Corporations

2.1.4 Government

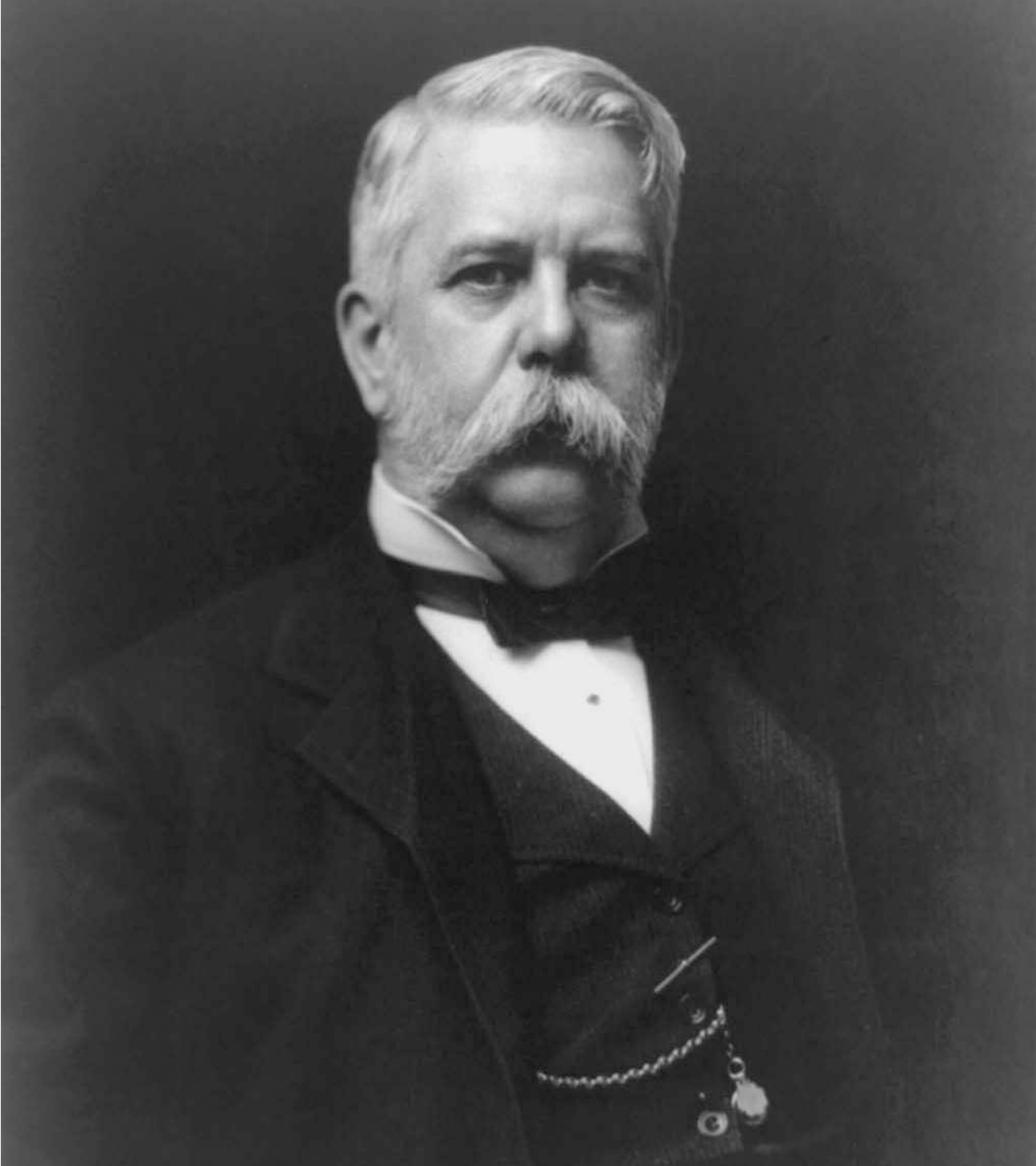
**2.1.5 Emergence of
Labor Unions**

**2.1.6 Captains of
Industry or Robber
Barons?**

2.1.1 Dreamers

Birth of Industry

- **1876: Thomas Edison
(opens invention
factory)**
- **1878: Incandescent
bulb**
- **Edison used direct
current, electricity
could span 1 or 2
miles**



- **George Westinghouse**
- **Used alternating currents, distance transmission more efficient**
- **Samuel Insull: electric utility empire**



- **Henry Villard and J.P. Morgan**
- **Financiers, start General Electric Company**

Thomas Edison: The “Wizard of Menlo Park”

- **first major industrial research laboratory**
- **ingenious inventor**
- **mass production innovator**

- **Phonographs,
telephones,
telegraphs,
incandescent electric
lighting,
fluoroscopes,
kinetoscopes, etc.**



Henry Ford & the Automobile Industry

- **Henry Ford (1890's):
electrical engineer**
- **Used a German engine
(Daimler's) to power
vehicle**

- **1909: “I will democratize the automobile; everybody will be able to afford one.”**
- **1913: First assembly line**
- **1914: Ford sold 248,000**
 - **Model T cost \$490**

2.1.2 Workers

- **Machines reduced the need for skilled workers (1880-1900)**
- **Employers cut labor costs by hiring women and children**

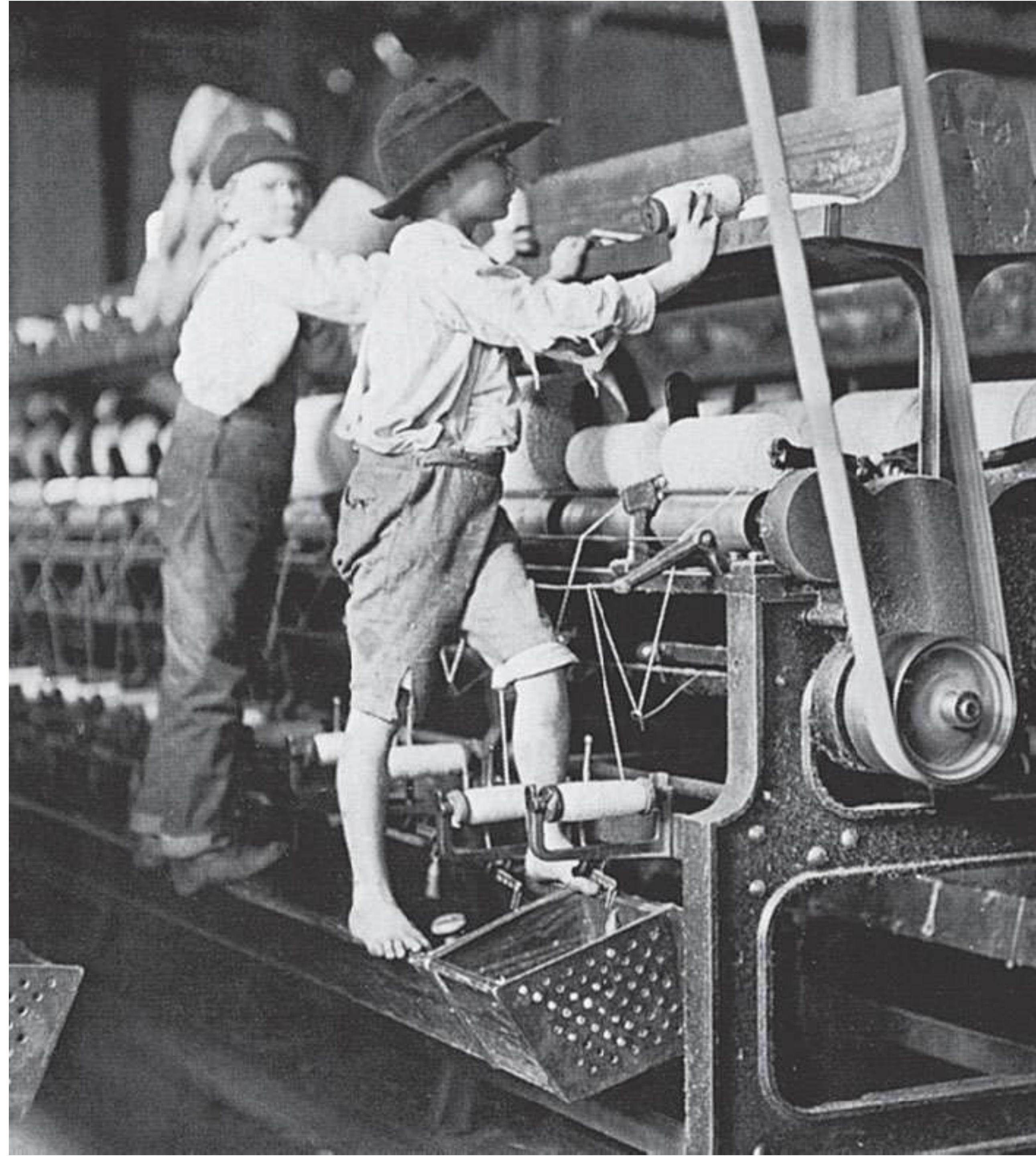
- **Employed women soared from 2.6 million to 8.6**
- **States passed child labor laws: minimum age laws and maximum hours**

Women Canning Shrimp, 1893



- **Long hours, low pay,
and wretched
working conditions**
- **A “family wage” for
workers was more
hope than reality.**

Child Labor: A Sad Reality



Gibson Girl, 1899

- **Charles Dana Gibson's drawings of healthy, athletic, young women**
- **The “Gibson Girl”**
- **Inspired new standards of female fashion.**
- **symbolized women's growing independence & assertiveness.**



32
USA

1998

Gibson Girl

Breaker Boys at South Pittson, PA, 1911





“The Strike”

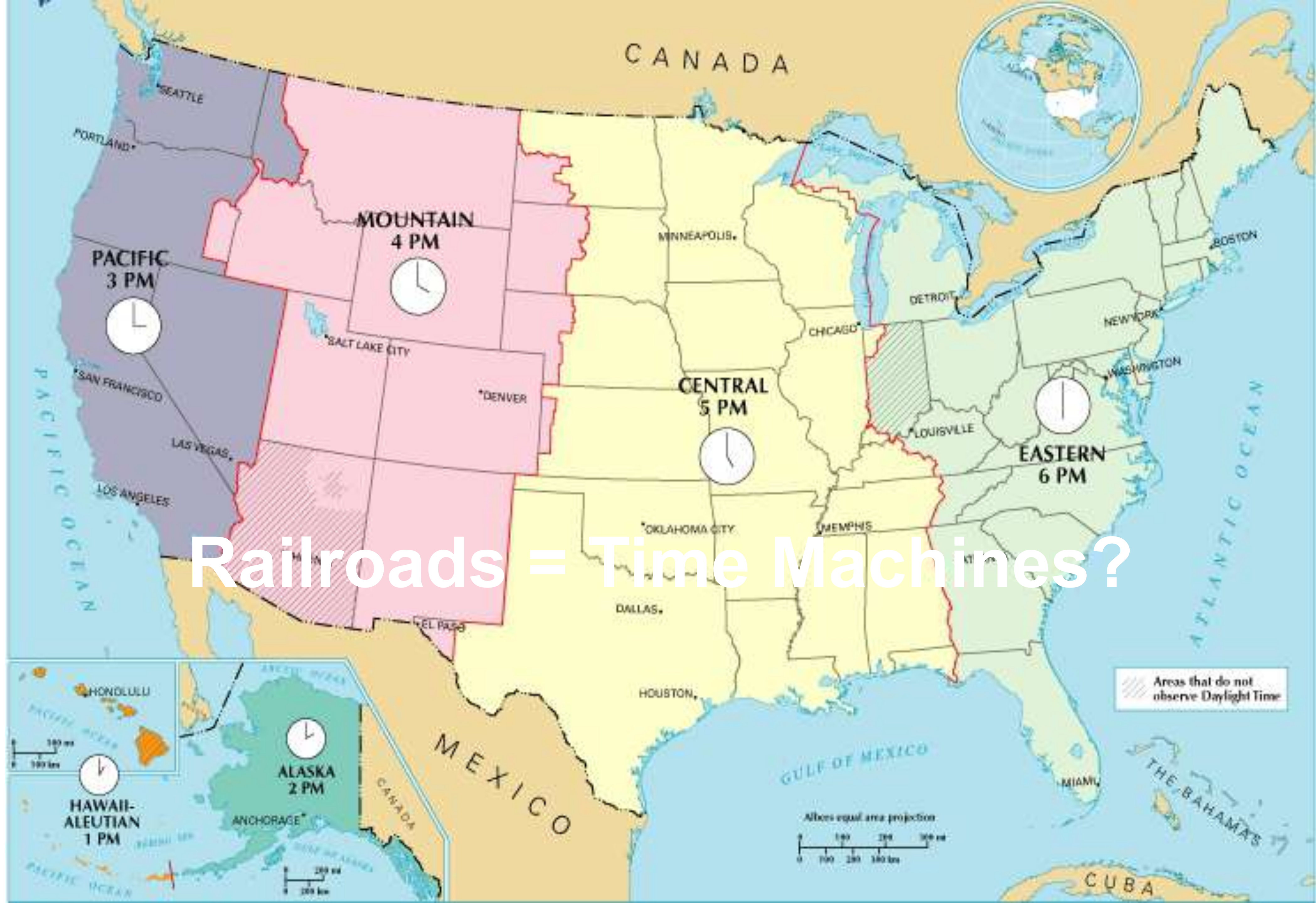
**by Robert Koehler,
1886**

- **Such scenes became more common more in late 19th century America as industrialism advanced spectacularly and ruthlessly.**

2.1.3 Corporations

How Did Railroads Contribute to Expansion?

Positives	Negatives	Contributions
Faster and cheaper travel	Native American population decrease	Standard Time
Easy to run	Unsafe Work: 2,000 died per year	Credit Mobilier Scandal
Cities Form	Corruption	Grange Movement



Railroads = Time Machines?

**Pullman built railroad
cars**

**Pullman built a town
for his employees...**



A STREET IN PULLMAN.

- **Pullman's Town**
- **Employees paid rent to live in**
- **Pullman homes**
Bought groceries
from a Pullman store

- **Effects of Industry**
- **Rise of the Middle Class**
- **Belief in Laissez-Faire**

2.1.4 Government



GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.



HORACE GRAY.



RUFUS W. PECKHAM.



EDWARD D. WHITE.



JOHN M. HARLAN.



HENRY B. BROWN.



STEPHEN J. FIELD.



DAVID J. BREWER.



CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.



The Court

- **Holden v. Hardy (1896)**
 - **Court upheld a law regulating miners' working hours because long workdays increased potential injuries**

- **Lochner v. New York (1905)**
- **Court voided a law that limited bakery workers to a 60-hour week / 10-hour day**

- **Muller v. Oregon
(1908)**
- **Upheld limiting
laundry women to
a 10-hour workday**
- **For a woman's
well-being**

Interstate Commerce Act

- **1887: federal government can regulate interstate trade in the public interest**



Sherman Antitrust Act

- **Made it illegal to form a trust that interfered with free trade**
- **Did not define a trust, so law was very hard to enforce**

2.1.5 The Emergence of Labor Unions

Long Hours and Dangers

- **12 hour days x 6 day weeks**
- **No vacation / no sick days**
- **Injuries were common / no workman's comp**

1872-1882

- **675 died per week**
- **Child labor was common**
- **Very low wages**





**Can His Parents
Afford to Send Him to
School?**

**Can he afford to not
attend school?**

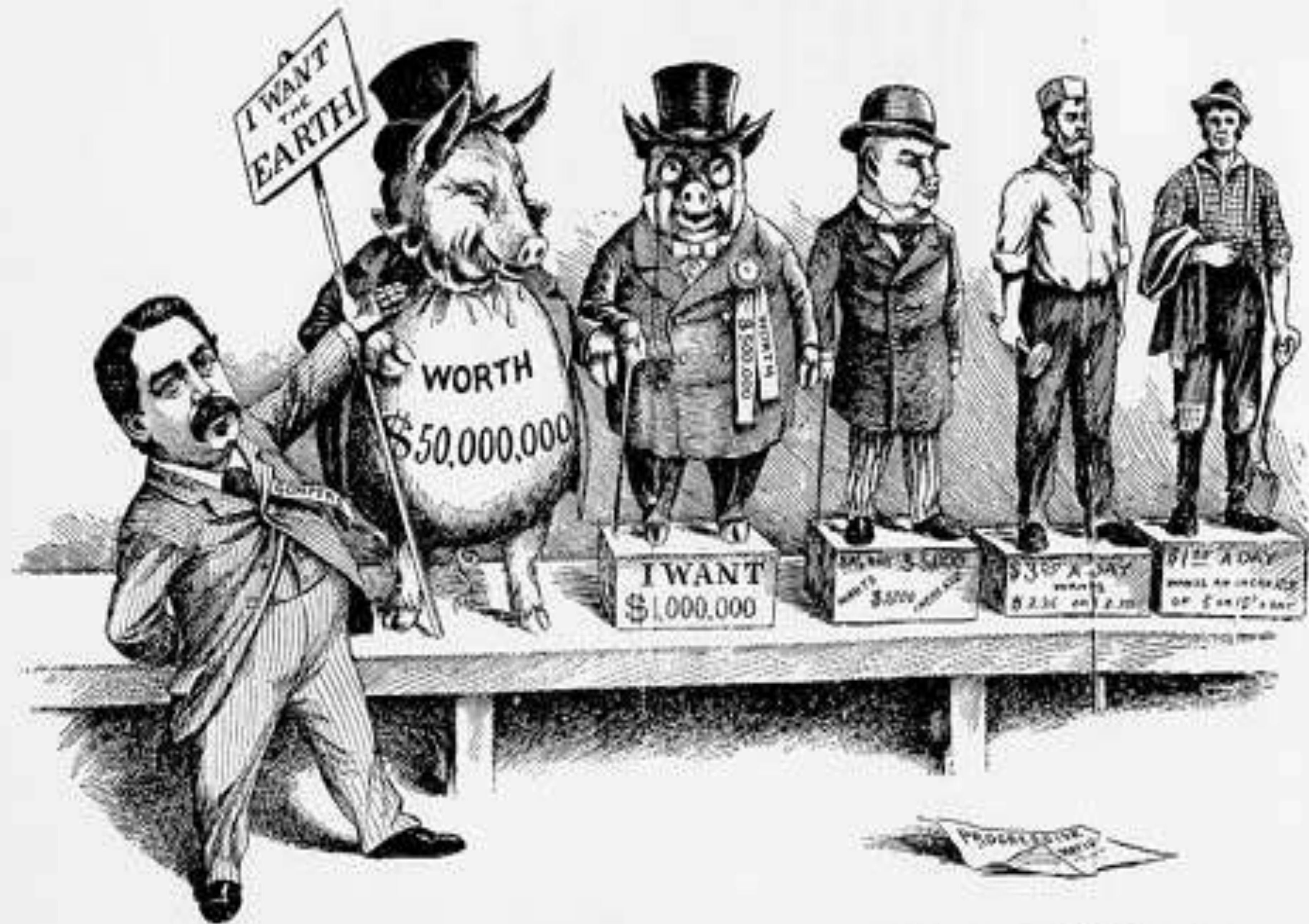
Early labor organization

- **Knights of Labor:
open to all**
- **700,000 members
(1886)**

Organized Labor

- **Samuel Gompers
founds the American
Federation of Labor**
- **Known as the AFL**





HUMAN NATURE, AS DESCRIBED BY SAMUEL GOMPERS, OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

AFL

- **Focused on collective bargaining, negotiation between sides**
- **1890-1915: won shorter work days & higher wages**

Great Strike of 1877

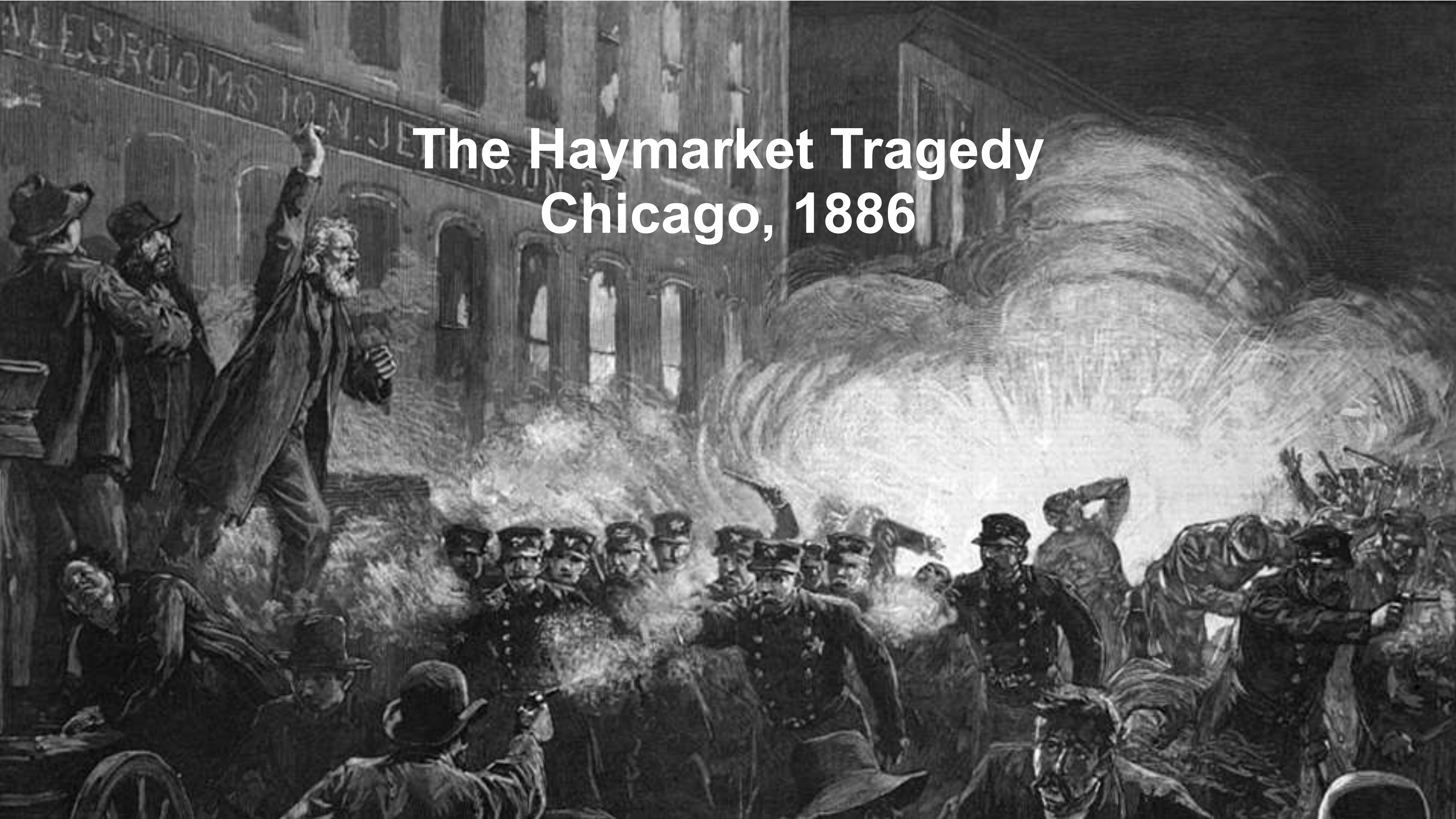
- **B&O railroad workers:**
 - **Strike after 2nd wage cut in two months**

- **Freight and Passenger traffic stops for 2 weeks**
- **President steps in because strike affected interstate commerce**

Haymarket Affair

- **1886: 3,000 workers gather to protest police brutality**
- **Police arrive; someone throws a bomb**
- **7 police and several protestors die**

The Haymarket Tragedy Chicago, 1886



Eugene Debs

- **Industrial Unions**
- **American Railway Union:**
 - **skilled and unskilled workers**
- **Socialist agenda**

Public Outcry against the “Haymarket Assassins”

Homestead Strike

- **Workers went on strike at Carnegie's steel factory in 1892 because of wage cuts**
- **Pennsylvania National Guard called in to break up strike**



Pullman Company

- **Strike Pullman
company laid off
3,000 employees**



Pullman Company

- **President called in**
- **National Guard strikers were fired**

2.2 Immigration and Urban Life, 1880-1920

2.2.1 The Modern City

2.2.2 Urban Sprawl

**2.2.3 From New
Immigration to
Immigration Restriction**

**2.2.4 Housing and
Housing Reform**

2.2.5 Quality of Life

**2.2.6 “Bosses of
Courses”**

**2.2.7 Leisure and
Recreation**

**2.2.8 Newspapers and
Other Media**

2.2.1 The Modern City

The Modern City

- **Industrial Development**
 - **Cities mainly specialized**
 - **Distinct districts within cities**
 - **Working class, downtown, suburbs**
- **Mass Transportation**

Mechanization of Mass Transportation

- **Moved people faster
and farther**
- **By 1870's: motor
driven conveyances**
- **Commuter
railroads**

- **1880's: cable cars**
- **1890's: electric-powered streetcars (trolleys)**
- **Elevated trains (els)**



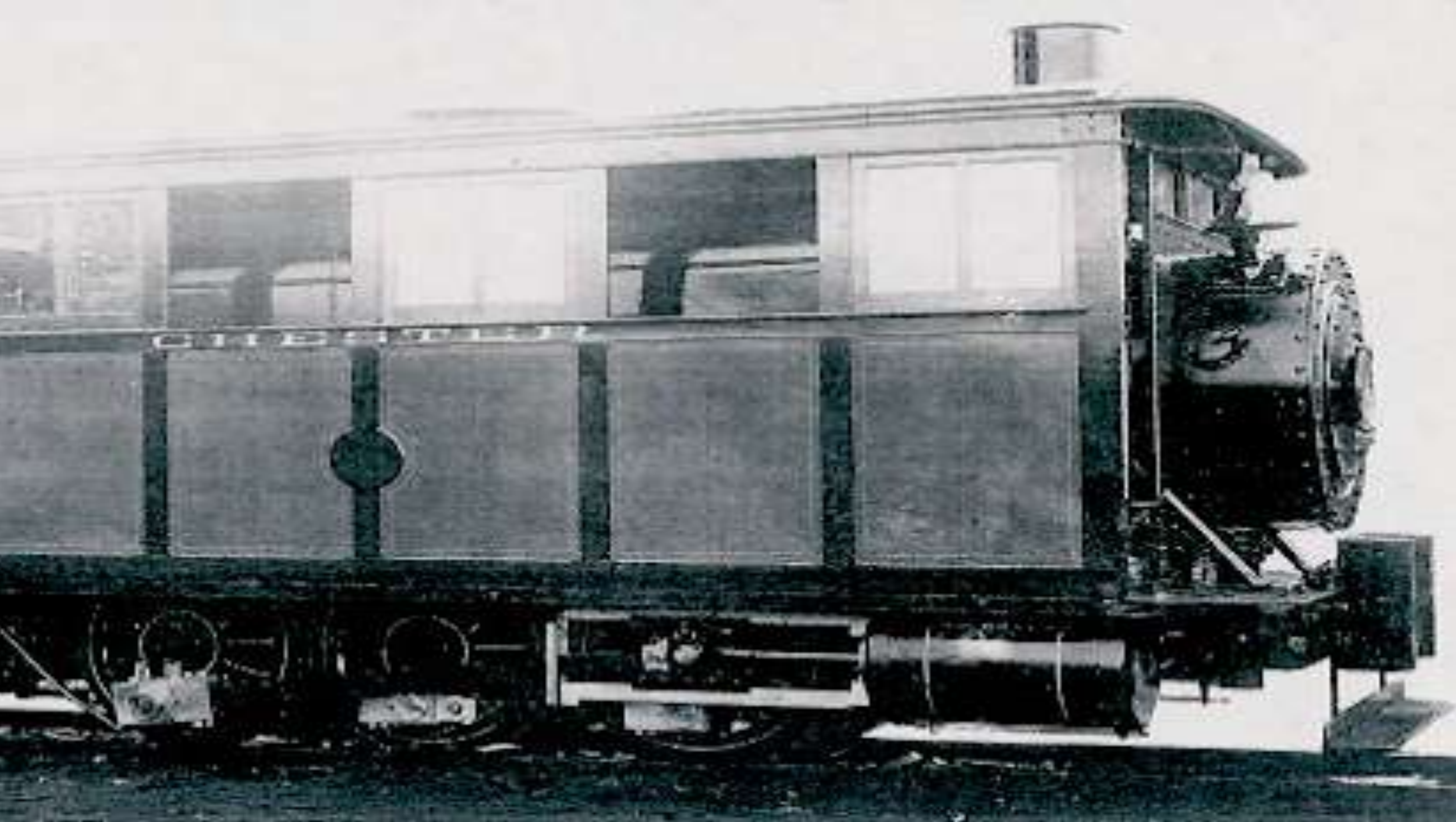
JAMES W. BURNHAM & CO.
CARPET & FURNITURE
WARE ROOMS.

MARKET ST. RAILWAY CO.

TICKET OFFICE No. 4

THE
BUSINESS
OF THE
CITY
OF
SAN FRANCISCO

MARKET ST. RAILWAY CO.





NUMBER RIDING ACADEMY
SALES DEPOT
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND
RAILROAD DEPOT
ATLANTIC
AVENUE,
1903

2.2.2 Urban Sprawl

Urban Sprawl

- **Mass transit allows for a commuting public**
- **Growing middle class can pay for streetcar rides into the city for work, shopping, & entertainment**
- **Urban core became work zone**



Urbanization

- **Growth of cities**
- **Urban Americans
increased 10 m -> 54 m
from 1870 to 1920**

2.2.3 From New Immigration to Immigration Restriction

Immigration – Old & New

Old (1840-1880): Northern & Western Europe

- **(mostly) Protestant, literate, non-destitute**
- **British Isles, German States, France, Scandinavia, Ireland, etc.**

New (1880-1920): Southern & Eastern Europe

- **(mostly) Catholic/
Jewish, illiterate,
destitute**
- **Italy, Russia, Poland,
Austria-Hungary,
Greece, etc.**

Immigration Restrictions

- **Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)**
- **Suspended Chinese Immigration, and prohibited naturalization of Chinese**
- **Geary Act (1892): Chinese must carry certificates of residence**



THE ONLY ONE BARRED OUT.

ENLIGHTENED AMERICAN STATESMAN.—“We must draw the line *somewhere*, you know.”

- **Gentlemen's Agreement (1907)**
- **U.S.-Japanese understanding to discourage immigration**
- **Japan agreed not to issue passports to emigrants to the United States, except to certain categories of business professionals.**

The Emergency Quota Act (1921) & the National Origins Act (1924) severely restricted immigration by establishing a system of national quotas that blatantly discriminated against immigrants from southern & Eastern Europe and essentially excluded Asians.



- **“desirable” and
“undesirable”
immigrants: based
on homeland**

Americanization Movement

**Goal: To assimilate new
arrivals**

**Undertaken by
government and
'concerned citizens'**

**Mixed success:
immigrants interacted
with the urban
environment to retain
their identity**

2.2.4 Housing and Housing Reform

Tenements

- **Multifamily urban dwellings**
- **Serious shortage of adequate housing in the cities**

- **Result: overcrowded and unsanitary conditions**
- **NYC's Lower East Side averaged 702 people per acre**
- **Among highest population densities in the world**











Housing Reform

- **NY leads with tenement laws in 1867, 1879, and 1901**
- **Laws establish light, ventilation, and safety codes**

- **Reformers Jacob Riis and Lawrence Veiller advocated for model tenements with spacious rooms and better facilities**

2.2.5 Quality of Life

Crime Rates and Violence

- **Crime and disorder prevalent in cities**
- **Domestic violence, muggings, and gang fights made cities turbulent**

- **Nativists were quick to blame immigrants for crime**
- **Water quality so bad in tenement districts that brown whiskey cocktail is named the “Manhattan.”**



Settlement Houses

Community centers in slums

- **Started by Jane Addams**
- **Hull House (Chicago)**



2.2.6 “Bosses of Courses”

Political Machines

- Organizations whose main goals were the rewards of getting and keeping power - money, influence, prestige

- **Machine politicians routinely used fraud and bribery to further their ends**
- **Also provided relief, security, and services to voters**

Political Boss

- **Built power bases among urban working classes, especially new immigrants**
- **Wanted VOTES**



- **Controlled jobs, business licenses, and courts**
- **Provide support for local business**
- **Exchanged favors for votes and money**

Function of Political Machines

- **Derived power from inner-city neighborhoods**
- **Constructed urban infrastructure, like public buildings, sewer systems, schools, bridges, and mass transit lines**



NOV. 7th 1871.
THE TAMMANY RING
SMASHED.
THAT'S WHAT THE PEOPLE DID
ABOUT IT
TWEED
RE-ELECTED BY 10,000 MAJORITY
(HE WANTED 30,000 MAJORITY)
SWEENEY GONE TO GRASS.
MAYOR HAUL'D ONE BROWN.
GOV. HOFFMAN'S VETO POWER
NEUTRALIZED

NEW YORK TREASURY

TAMMANY
BRAINS

2.2.7 Newspapers and Other Media

Newspapers

- **Mass circulation**
- **Penny press**

Joseph Pulitzer's contribution

- **Large Sunday edition**
- **Comics**
- **Sports section**
- **Women's news**

"OUR REPUBLIC
AND ITS PRESS
WILL RISE OR FALL
TOGETHER"



1847 1947
JOSEPH PULITZER

3¢

UNITED STATES POSTAGE



**ATLAS JOE; OR, THE FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITIES OF
A SELF-APPOINTED MANAGER OF THE UNIVERSE.**

William Randolph Hearst

**1895: filled papers with
exaggerated tales of
personal scandals,
cruelty and crime**







When I asked the doctor for rent he said: 'Get out of my office you old wretch!' He called me an old wretch. I heard him plainly. Then he struck me upon the breast. I fell through the door into the arms of Mrs. Stoner."
Testimony of Eliza Flick.

EX-CORONER ON TRIAL ACCUSED OF STRIKING WOMAN DEMANDING RENT.

LANDLADY EXHIBITS HER INJURIES TO JUDGE.

"She Called Me Names; I Didn't Swear at Her Nor Strike Her. She Tripped and Fell Backward," Declares Accused.

That Dr. L. G. Holland, former county coroner, swore at her and struck her when she asked him to pay his rent is the allegation of Mrs. Eliza Flick, who conducts a rooming house at 316 1/2 Spring street.

That he inspired an effort to cause her to be committed as an insane person in order to get her out of the way before the assault case could be brought to trial is another charge which she makes against him.

Before Police Court Justice Austin yesterday morning the case was begun. Mrs. Flick told about the incident wherein Dr. Holland is accused of having struck her, and showed the court a bruise on her breast to substantiate her charge of having been bruised by Dr. Holland's fist. An effort was made to bring into evidence the facts of the arrest of Mrs. Flick



Dr. L. G. Holland.

on an insanity charge, and Dr. Holland's alleged connection therewith, but Justice Austin ruled it out.

The incident around which the case centers was an interview between Mrs. Flick and Dr. Holland, in his office, where the former demanded a month's rent for the

Justice Austin Examining a Bruise Exhibited by Mrs. Flick.
Sketched in Courtroom by "Examiner" Artist.

Fine Arts

Ashcan school of American art

- **painted urban life**













Popular Fiction

Reading became popular

- **Mark Twain**
- **Stephen Crane**
- **Jack London**



WHITE FANG



JACK LONDON



THE RED BADGE
OF COURAGE

BY

STEPHEN CRANE

BUFFALO BILL ² LIBRARY

The Gambler Conspirators

