

Chapter 19 – The Industrial Age



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Industrial Workers

The Big Idea

Changes in the workplace led to a rise in labor unions and workers' strikes.

Main Ideas

- The desire to maximize profits and become more efficient led to poor working conditions.
- Workers began to organize and demand improvements in working conditions and pay.
- Labor strikes often turned violent and failed to accomplish their goals.



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Main Idea 1:

The desire to maximize profits and become more efficient led to poor working conditions.

- Several factors led to a decline in the quality of working conditions in the late 1800s.
 - Machines and unskilled workers replaced skilled craftspeople.
 - These low-paid workers could easily be replaced. They brought costs down and caused production to rise.



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Main Idea 1:

The desire to maximize profits and become more efficient led to poor working conditions.

- **Frederick W. Taylor**, an efficiency expert, published *The Principles of Scientific Management* in 1909.
 - Encouraged managers to view workers as interchangeable parts
 - Injuries increased, and conditions worsened.
 - Workers looked for ways to bring about change.



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Frederick Taylor

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=02bb9610-0147-4d61-a1d8-749b914eef11&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=HUB>



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Poor Working Conditions

- Small, crowded rooms
- Specialization made workers tired, bored, and more likely to be injured.
- Managers paid less attention to working conditions.
- Stuffy air
- Unsafe workplaces
- Long hours
- Low wages
- No job security



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Triangle Shirtwaist fire

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Main Idea 2:

Workers began to organize and demand improvements in working conditions and pay.

Knights of Labor

- First national labor union, founded in 1870s
- Pushed for eight-hour workday, equal pay for equal work, and end to child labor
- Included both skilled and unskilled workers
- **Terence V. Powderly** became leader in 1879 and ended secrecy of organization.

Knights of Labor

Wanted the gov't to regulate trusts



Main Idea 2:

Workers began to organize and demand improvements in working conditions and pay.

American Federation of Labor

- Led by Samuel Gompers
- Organized individual national unions, such as mine-workers' and steelworkers' unions
- Limited membership to skilled workers

American Federation of Labor

Work for better wages, hours, and working conditions.

Used collective bargaining, in which all workers acted collectively, or together, to negotiate with management.



Labor Strikes

Unions were gaining strength

Strikes swept the Country

Chicago 1886, Union wanted an 8 hour day.

Two strikers were killed in a fight with police.



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Main Idea 3:

Labor strikes often turned violent and failed to accomplish their goals.

Haymarket Riot

- Erupted between protesters and police in Chicago
- Someone threw a bomb that killed eight.

Haymarket Riot

- Police fired into the crowd, killing several and wounded 100 others.
- Resulted in decline of Knights of Labor



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Main Idea 3:

Labor strikes often turned violent and failed to accomplish their goals.

Homestead Strike

- Strike occurred at Carnegie Steel Company in Homestead, Pennsylvania.
- Union protested a plan to buy new machinery and cut jobs.

Homestead Strike

- Company locked out the workers and hired breakers to work their jobs.
- Workers seized the plant.
- Pinkerton hired by the company tried to enter the plant.

Homestead Strike

- Resulting fight left 16 workers and Pinkerton guards dead.
- Governor called out the state militia.



Main Idea 3:

Labor strikes often turned violent and failed to accomplish their goals.

Pullman Strike

- Began with workers who made Pullman train cars
- Company laid off half the workers and cut the pay of others.
- Company did not lower the rent for the workers.

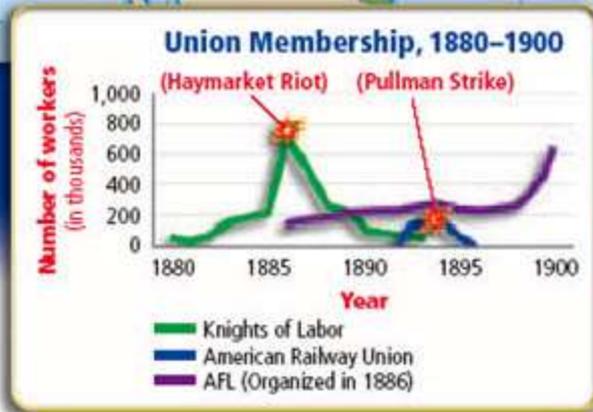
Pullman Strike

- Spread to workers who worked on trains pulling sleeping cars
- Federal troops stopped strike.
- Defeats seriously damaged the labor movement.





- 1 Haymarket Riot** In May 1886 the Haymarket Riot erupted between protesters and police in Chicago. It resulted in the decline of the Knights of Labor.
- 2 Homestead Strike** In 1892 a strike occurred at Carnegie Steel Company in Homestead, Pennsylvania. The resulting fight left workers and Pinkerton guards dead.
- 3 Colorado Miners' Strike** In the summer of 1893, gold miners at Cripple Creek, Colorado, went on strike for higher wages and a shorter workday.
- 4 Pullman Strike** The Pullman strike of 1894 began with workers who made Pullman train cars. It soon spread to workers who worked on trains pulling the sleeper cars.
- 5 California Railroad Strike** In 1894 railroad workers in Oakland went on strike in the Bay Area's first major strike. Supporting Chicago Pullman workers, they halted passenger, freight, and mail trains for months.



ANALYSIS SKILL ANALYZING INFORMATION

How did conflicts between striking workers and authorities affect union membership?



A badge with the text "QUICK FACTS" in white, set against an orange background with a scalloped edge.

Factors Affecting Industrial Growth

- Greater ability to use natural resources
- A growing population
- Transportation advances
- Rising immigration
- Inventions and innovations
- Increasing business investment
- Government policies assisting business, such as protective tariffs



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Visual Summary



Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.



Inventions

- Bessemer process
- Lightbulb
- Automobile



Big Business

- Growth of corporations
- Wealthy business owners
- Antitrust movements



Labor Movement

- Knights of Labor
- American Federation of Labor
- Haymarket Riot
- Homestead Strike



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