

# Chapter 19 – The Industrial Age



## Section Notes

- 1 [The Second Industrial Revolution](#)
- 2 [Big Business](#)
- 3 [Industrial Workers](#)



## Video

[The Impact of the United States as the World's Most Powerful Industrial Nation](#)



## Quick Facts

[Factors Affecting Industrial Growth](#)  
[Chapter 19 Visual Summary](#)



## Maps

[Major Labor Strikes, Late 1800s](#)  
[Standardized Test Practice Map](#)



## Images

[Homestead Steel Mill](#)  
[Poor Working Conditions](#)  
[Orville Wright](#)  
[Rise of Investing](#)



Previous



Next

Main  
Menu

Exit

# Big Business

## The Big Idea

The growth of big business in the late 1800s led to the creation of monopolies.

## Main Ideas

- The rise of corporations and powerful business leaders led to the dominance of big business in the United States.
- People and the government began to question the methods of big business.



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit

## Inventions and Industries

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=E94BB072-A0CE-45D8-9AB7-F526630D9431&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit

# Main Idea 1:

## The rise of corporations and powerful business leaders led to the dominance of big business in the United States.

- Many entrepreneurs formed their businesses in the late 1800s as **corporations**, or businesses that sell portions of ownership called stock shares.
- Corporate leaders were some of the most widely respected members of American society.



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit

# **Main Idea 1:**

## **The rise of corporations and powerful business leaders led to the dominance of big business in the United States.**

- Successful corporations rewarded not only the people who founded them, but also investors who held stock.
- Stockholders get a percentage of Profits based on the number of stocks.
- Lose only the money they invested.
- Corporations encouraged more investment in businesses because stockholders could sell stock whenever they wanted.
- 100 million shares traded on New York Stock Exchange.



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit



## The Rise of Investing

Investors purchased stock in corporations in record numbers in the late 1800s. They received stock certificates, like the one shown here, to document their part ownership in corporations. Corporations used the money raised by selling stocks to expand. Standard Oil Company financed the building of this refinery in Richmond, California, by selling stock.

*Why did investors buy stock?*



620



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu

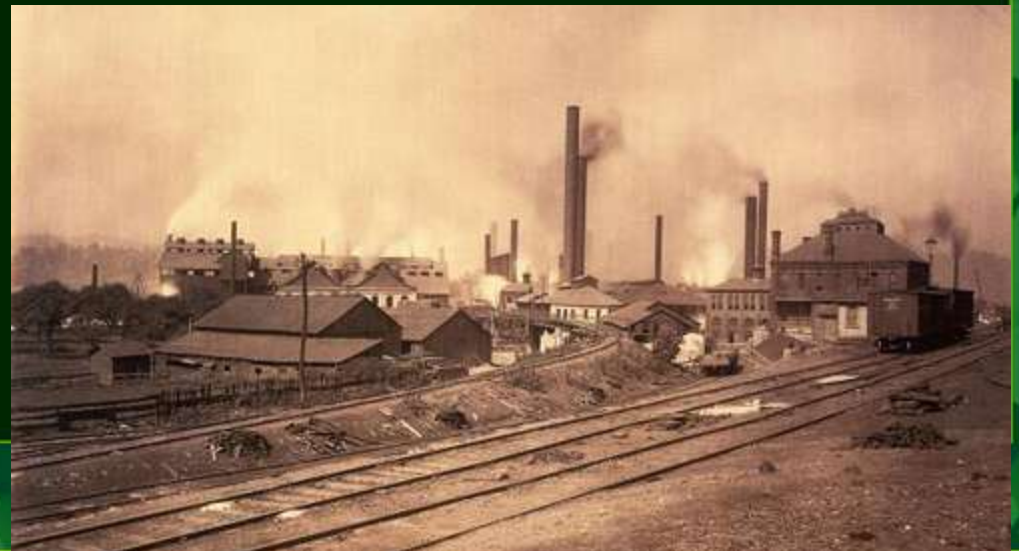
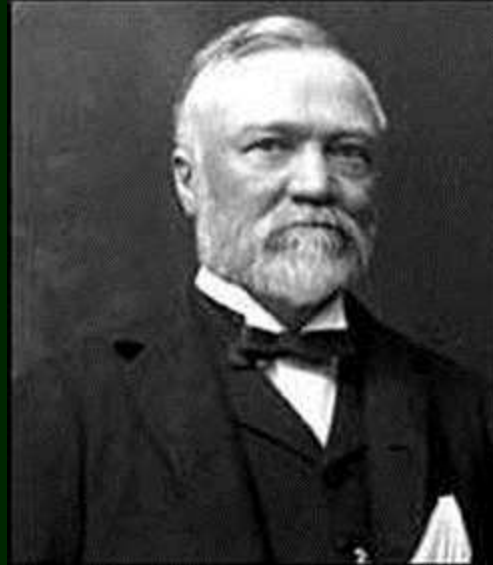


Exit

# Business Leaders

## Andrew Carnegie

- Born in Scotland
- Focused on steelmaking
- Used **vertical integration**, owning businesses involved in each step of manufacturing, to lower costs
- Acquire iron ore mines, coal fields, and railroads.



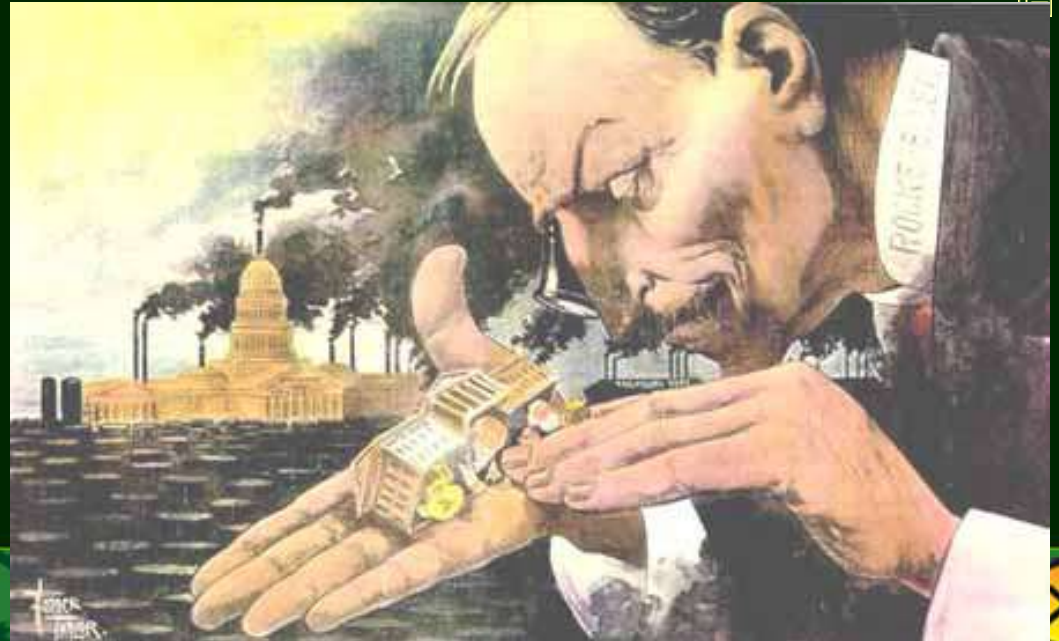
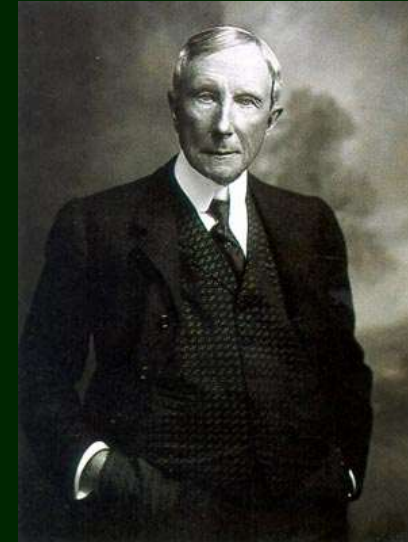


# Business Leaders

## John D. Rockefeller

- Standard Oil Company was country's largest refinery
- Developed **horizontal integration**, owning all businesses in a field
- Formed a **trust**, grouping many companies under a single board

- Trust tried to get rid of Competition and control production.





## John D. Rockefeller

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=25D4A8BA-39DF-40EA-BAEF-9D0B869B9E17&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit

# Business Leaders

## Leland Stanford

- Made fortune selling equipment to miners
- Governor of California, one of founders of Central Pacific Railroad, and founder of Stanford University
- He said industries should be owned and managed cooperatively by workers.



Previous



Next



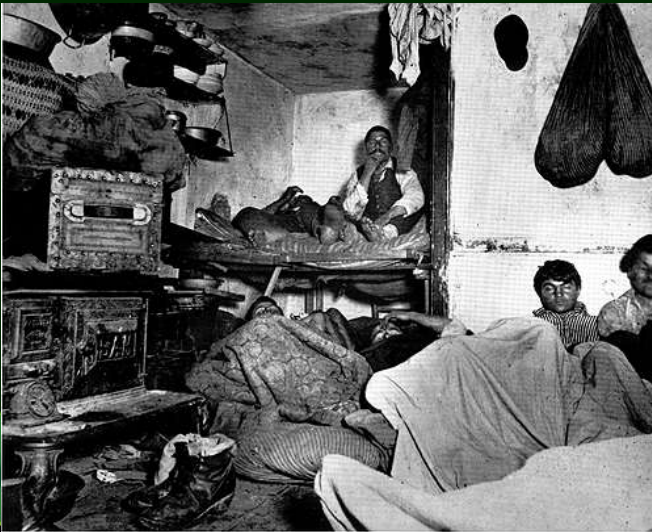
Chapter  
Menu



Exit

## Main Idea 2: People and the government began to question the methods of big business.

- People and the government began to view big business as a problem in the late 1800s.
  - Concerned about child labor, low wages, and poor working conditions
- Many business leaders believed in **social Darwinism**.
  - Darwin's "survival of fittest" applied to which human beings would succeed in business and in life in general.



## industries

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=D3257257-307E-4576-AC2D-7C04F606F870&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>



Previous



Next

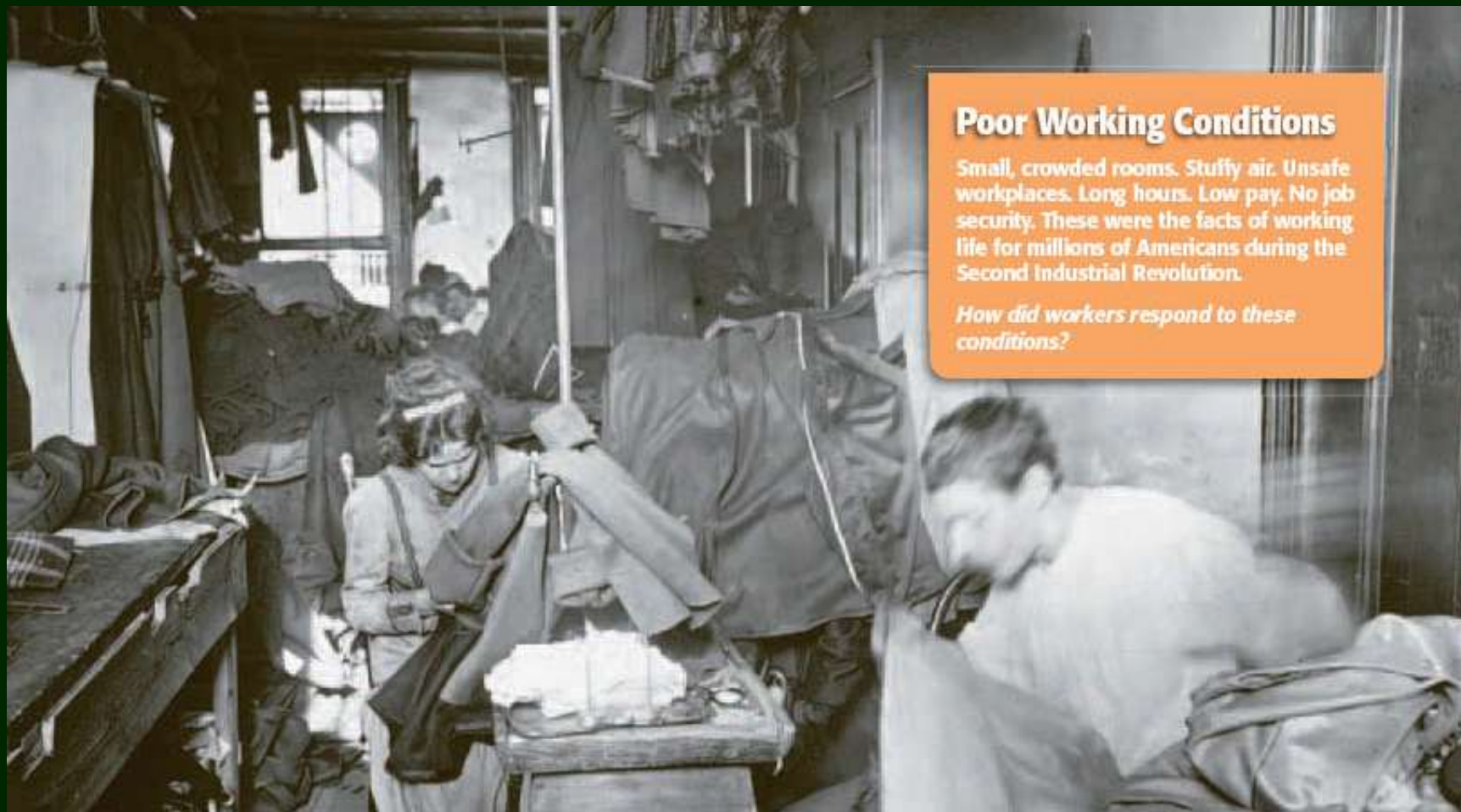


Chapter  
Menu



Exit





## Poor Working Conditions

Small, crowded rooms. Stuffy air. Unsafe workplaces. Long hours. Low pay. No job security. These were the facts of working life for millions of Americans during the Second Industrial Revolution.

*How did workers respond to these conditions?*



Previous



Next



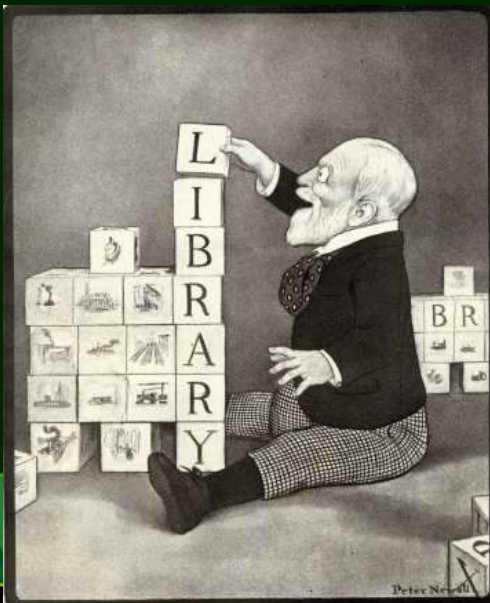
Chapter  
Menu



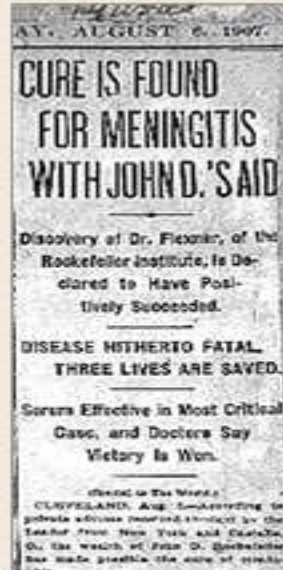
Exit

## Main Idea 2: People and the government began to question the methods of big business.

- Other business leaders believed that the rich should help the poor.
  - Carnegie, Rockefeller, Stanford, and other business leaders gave away large sums of money to charities.
  - Philanthropists
  - Est. foundations for medical research and education, universities, libraries, and cultural institution.



HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON



Flexner Discovers Meningitis Cure



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu

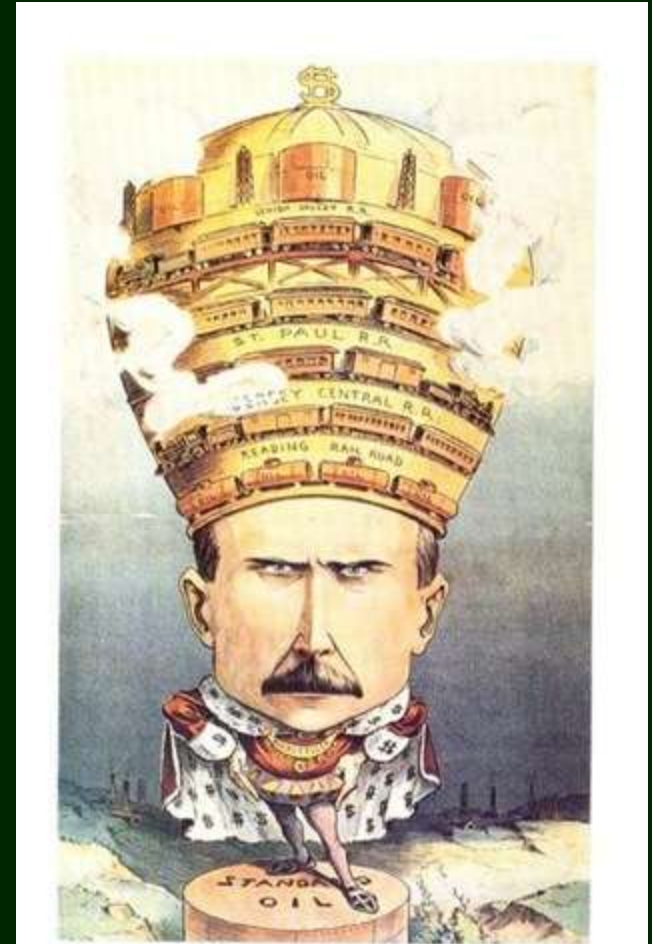


Exit



# The Antitrust Movement

- Critics said many businesses earned their fortunes through unfair business practices.
  - Used size and strength to drive smaller competitors out of business.
  - Pressured Railroads to charge lower rates.
  - Powerful trusts sold goods and services below market value until smaller competitors went out of business, then raised prices.



*John D. Rockefeller, satirized in a 1901 Puck cartoon, is enthroned*



Previous



Next



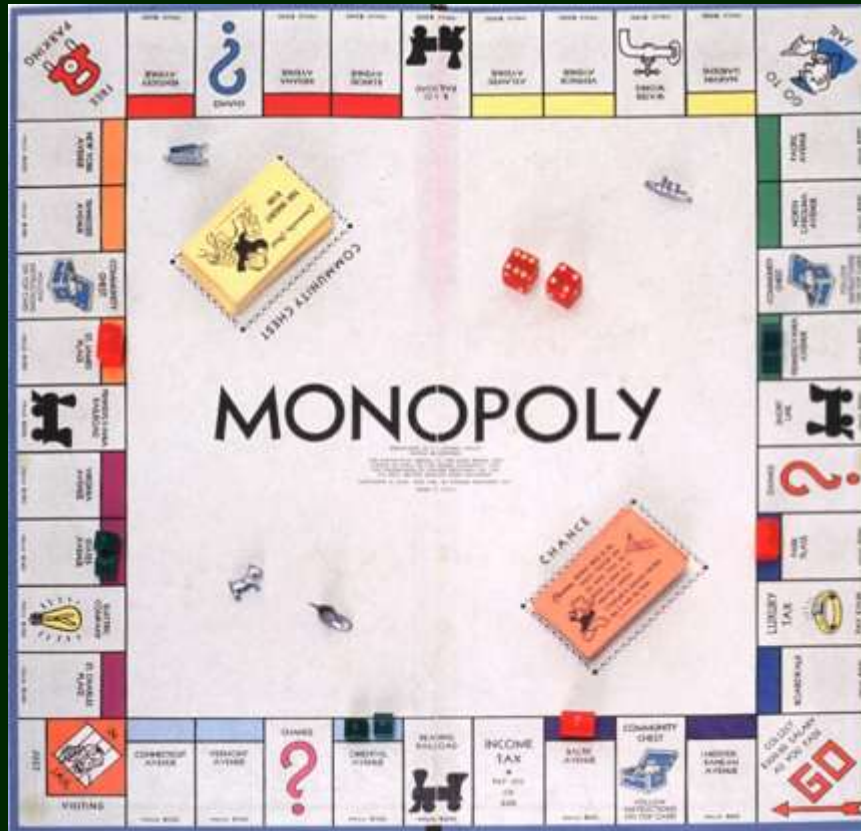
Chapter  
Menu



Exit

# The Antitrust Movement

- Some people were concerned when a trust gained a **monopoly**, or total ownership of a product or service.





# The Antitrust Movement

- Believed competition kept prices low and quality of goods and services high.
- The **Sherman Antitrust Act** passed in 1890 made it illegal to create monopolies or trusts that restrained trade.
  - The act did not clearly define a trust in legal terms, so it was hard to enforce.
  - Corporations and trusts continued to grow in size and power.



## 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



Previous



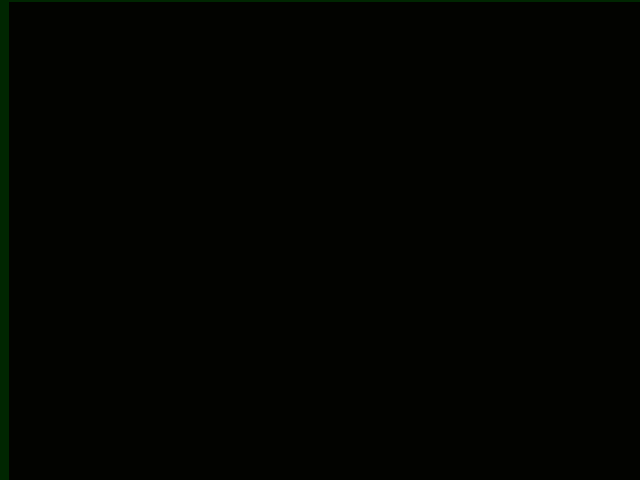
Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit



Click window above to start playing.



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit