**Change-Over-Time Chart: American Industrial Developments**

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|  | **The First Industrial Revolution (Antebellum Era: 1820-1850)** | **The Second Industrial Revolution**  **(Gilded Age: 1870-1900)** |
| *What was U.S. industry like? (New industries, important companies, etc.)* | Textiles  (Slater Mills; Lowell Mill) | ROSE: Railroads, Oil. Steel, Electricity  Monopolization, holding companies, vertical/horizontal integration  (Standard Oil, Carnegie Steel,  Finance under JP Morgan) |
| *Who was the typical worker in factories?* | Young, unmarried women &  immigrant men | Immigrant men, women, & children |
| *Immigration*  *to the U.S.* | Northern & Western European Immigrants (British, Irish, German) | “New Immigrants”  from Southern & Eastern Europe  (Italy, Austria, Russia) |
| *What was the impact of industry on urbanization & transportation* | Cities grew, but mostly in the East; The transportation revolution (turnpikes, canals, & early railroads) connected eastern cities to the Midwest | Cities grew rapidly in the East & Midwest; More than 50% of Americans lived in cities by 1920;  Railroads connected all regions |
| *Role of government in promoting industry* | Henry Clay’s American System promoted industrial growth:  1st tariff, 2nd BUS,  transportation improvement | Protective tariffs; Gov’t leaders sided with business leaders not workers; Did not use Sherman Anti-Trust Act or ICC to truly regulate business; Supported imperialism in Asia & Latin America |
| *Unions &*  *Workers’ Demands* | The introduction of the factory system was a hard transition for workers; demanded a 10-hour day; No unions | Demand for 8-hour day & better pay;  1,000s of strikes (Great RR, Haymarket, Homestead, Pullman),  Union membership grew (KoL & AFL) |

**Change-Over-Time Chart: American Reform Movements**

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|  | **Antebellum Reform**  **(1820-1850)** | **Populists**  **(1890s)** | **Progressives**  **(1890-1920)** |
| *Social Reform* | Inspired by the Second Great Awakening:  Temperance (WCTU), Mental asylum reform (Dix), Women’s rights (Seneca Falls), Abolition (Garrison), Education (Mann),  Utopian Communities (Shakers, Oneida) | Inspired by the desperation of western farmers:  Aid to farmers; Immigration restrictions (nativism); Bi-racial equality in the South; Reforms for factory workers | Inspired by the Social Gospel:  Settlement houses (Addams), Birth control (Sanger); Women’s suffrage (19th Am), Urban reforms (tenement commissions); Prostitution; Prohibition (18th Am); Education (Dewey), Muckrakers; Child labor laws; Niagara Movement & NAACP, Environmental conservation |
| *Political Reform*  *(right to vote, decrease in corruption, etc.)* | Jacksonian democracy (universal white manhood suffrage & spoils system); Women’s movements called for the right to vote | Direct election of Senators; Direct primary elections | Direct election of Senators (17th Am); Women’s suffrage (19th Am); Pendleton Act; “Good Gov’t Movement” (city commissions/managers); State reforms: referendum, recall, initiative; Mugwumps;  DuBois & Washington called for an end to Jim Crow & for black enfranchisement |
| *Business Reform & Regulation* | Gibbons v Ogden (1824, national gov’t controls interstate commerce); Charles River Bridge v Warren Bridge (1837, gov’t can stop a corporation for the good of the community) | Government regulation of the railroads & monopolies; Gov’t creation of silos for farmers | Oversight committees in cities; “Wisconsin Idea” (regulation of railroads & industry); Sherman & Clayton Antitrust Acts; Northern Securities Case; Department of Labor & Commerce; Hepburn Act; Food & Drug Administration |
| *Economic Reform (new polices, new banks, new taxes, demands for new currency)* | BUS War & Nullification Crisis (Are banks or tariffs good for the economy?);  *Specie Circular* (1836) | Calls for a national income tax; Free silver coinage (16:1);  Coxey’s Army demanded that the gov’t create jobs during Panic of 1893 | Income Tax (16th Amendment & Underwood Tariff Act); Federal Reserve Act |