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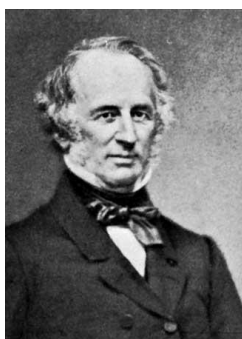
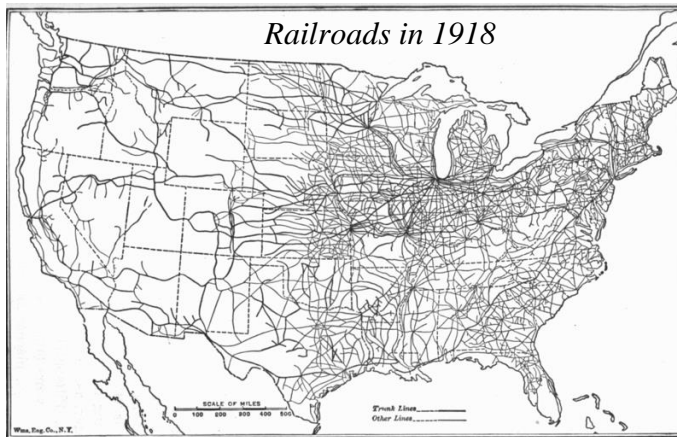
Class _____
Teacher – Mr. Clark

CAPITALISM, CAPITALISTS, AND INDUSTRIALIZATION – USHC 4.2, 4.3, 4.4

Objective: To examine the economic and social changes created by the rise of Industrialization.

Growth of Railroads

- Once the _____, or width, of tracks was standardized, railroads formed a _____, or system of connected lines.
- Large companies _____ smaller ones or forced them out of _____.
- Railroad companies began to _____, or combine, in order to _____ with large companies, such as Cornelius _____.
- Cornelius _____ was one of the _____ men in America, and the most powerful railroad _____.



Abuses:

- Railroad companies offered _____, or discounts, in order to keep or win _____.
- This _____ many small railroad companies _____ of _____.
- In order to end _____ and keep prices _____, railroad companies agreed to _____ up business in an area and set high _____. This was known as _____.

Effects on Industry:

- The _____ industry created thousands of new _____.
- Examples: _____, lumberjacks, _____, railroad workers
- The railroads opened up the country to _____ and _____.

Capitalism and the Free Market System

Capitalism - an economic system in which resources and means of production are _____ owned and prices, production, and the distribution of goods are determined mainly by _____ in a free market.

Private Enterprise - an economy in which the production of goods and services is carried out by businesses owned and operated by people _____ their _____ in the hope of making a _____.

Competition - the effort of persons or firms to _____ business by offering the most _____ terms

Private Property - ownership of _____ (or other assets) by individuals or corporations

Profit Motive - the _____ after all the expenses are subtracted from the amount received

Consumer Sovereignty - the principle that assumes that _____ dictate the types, quality, and quantity of the goods and _____

Free Enterprise System - freedom of private business to organize and _____ for _____ in a _____ system without interference by _____ beyond regulation necessary to _____ public interest

Free Enterprise (Capitalism)

- Most large businesses are _____ owned by _____.

Shares of stock - a unit of _____ in a company

· Some corporations issue _____ to their stockholders.

Dividend – payment to stockholders from a corporation’s _____

Advantages of Corporations

- 1 – The sale of stock raises _____. (money needed to start and operate large businesses.)
- 2- _____ can operate without a single owner.
- 3 – There is less _____ involved being a _____ than being the sole owner of a company.

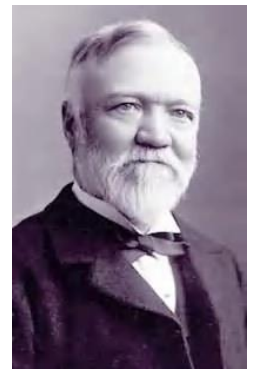
The Steel Industry

1850’s – The _____ Process allowed steel to be produced cheaply.

· Therefore, the _____ industry grew rapidly.

Examples: _____, _____, nails, pins

Vertical Integration - *is when the entire production process, from the acquisition of raw materials to the creation of a finished product, is controlled by one company.*

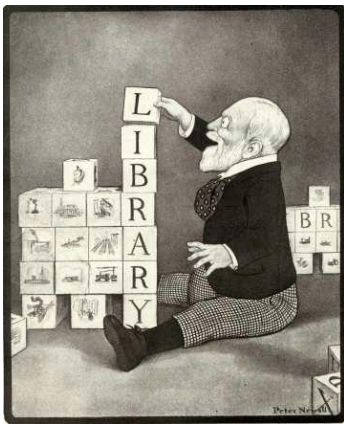


- Scottish _____ Andrew _____ became the “King of _____”, producing the majority of _____ steel.

Carnegie reportedly gave \$_____ million of his \$_____ million fortune to _____, including \$60 million to build _____.

Andrew Carnegie’s best known _____ was founding _____.

By 1919, _____ libraries had been founded at a total cost of \$_____.



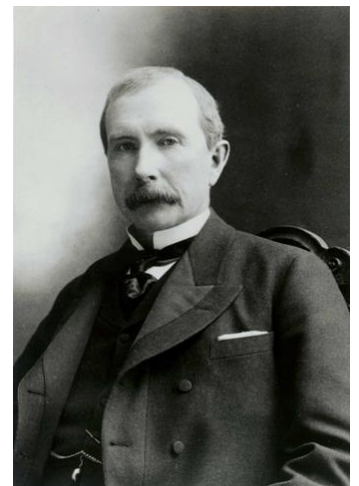
Trust – an _____ controlled by a single board of directors

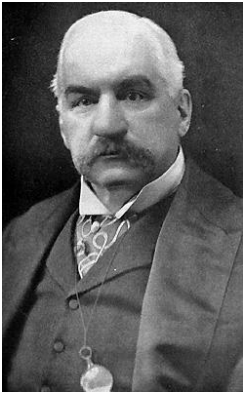
Standard Oil Trust

· John D. _____ formed the _____ Oil trust in 1890.

· The Standard Oil trust ended competition, forming a _____.

· The _____ Antitrust Act was passed in 1890, _____ the formation of _____ and _____.





The Role of Banks: JP _____ used profits earned as a _____ to purchase other major corporations.

- By 1898, Morgan controlled most of the major _____ in America.
- By 1901, _____ became head of the _____ Company, which became the first U.S. company to be worth over \$_____.

Interlocking director – An individual who serves as a director of _____ or more _____. If the corporations are _____, interlocking directorates generally violate antitrust _____.



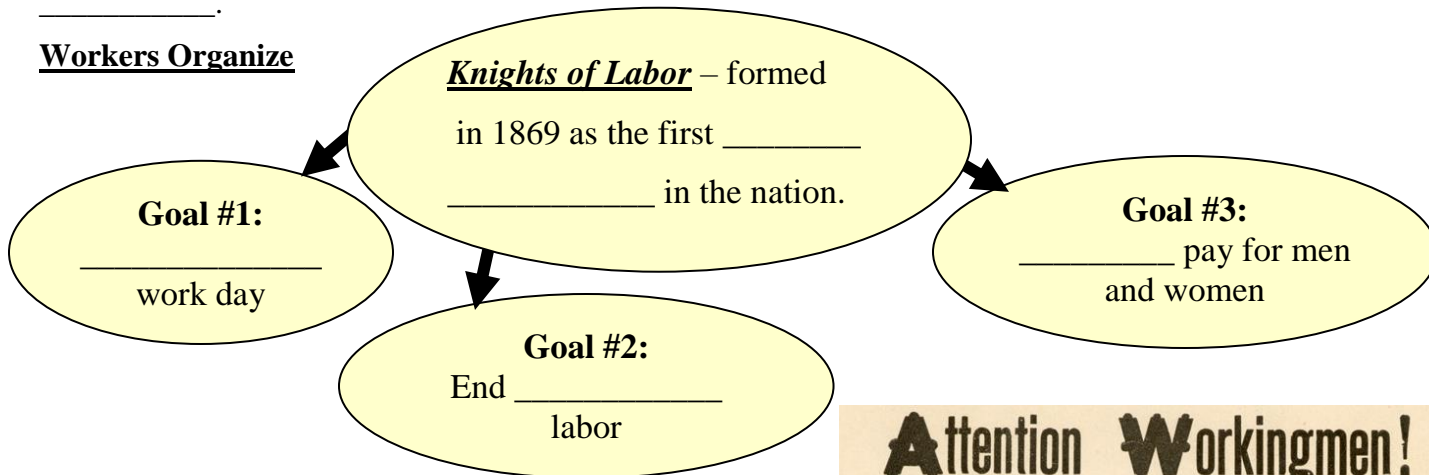
MR. MORGAN AS THE NEW ATLAS.



Working Conditions

- _____ workers, miners and _____ workers faced serious _____ or _____ on a daily basis.
- _____ worked in many industries, doing _____ work for low _____.

Workers Organize

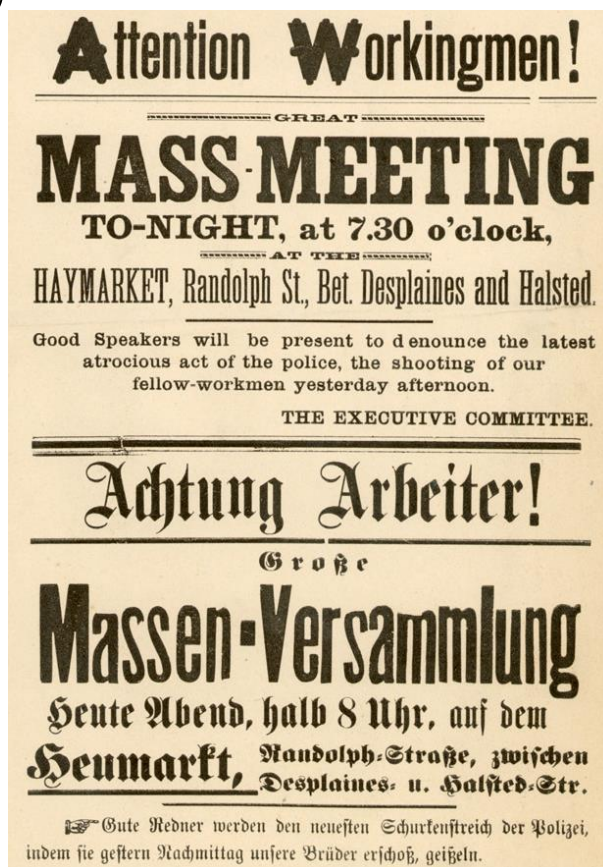
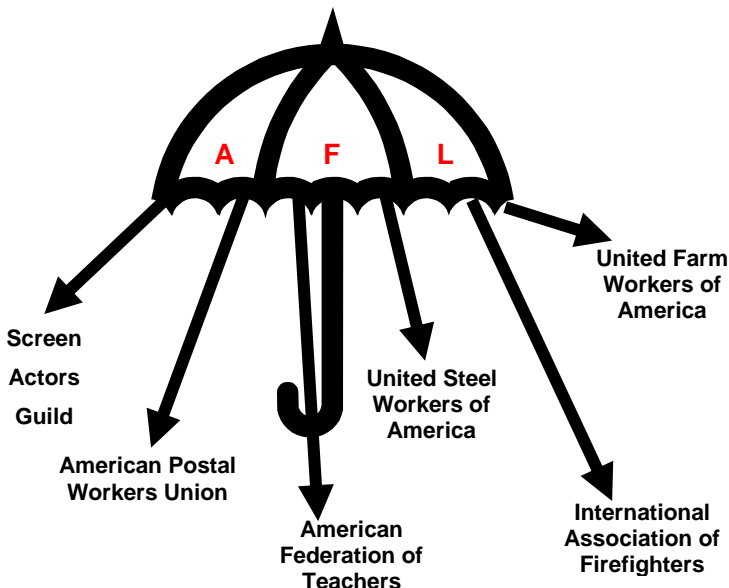


- On May 3, 1886, _____ factory workers clashed with strikebreakers in Chicago.
- _____ workers were killed by the police.
- The next day, thousands of people gathered in _____ to protest the killings.
- A bomb exploded, killing a _____ officer.
- The police then opened fire, killing _____ protesters. This became known as the Haymarket _____.

American Federation of Labor (AFL)

In 1886, Samuel Gompers formed the _____.

The AFL is an _____ organization made up of many different _____.



Pullman Strike (1893)

- George _____ cut the _____ of his workers at his _____ factory.

- However, the _____ in company owned _____ remained the same.

- Therefore, the workers went on _____.

1894 – A federal judge issued an injunction against the _____, forcing them back to _____.

- _____ leaders were _____ for violating the _____ Act.



Women in the Labor Movement

- By 1890, millions of _____ worked in _____.

- _____ became a _____ leader, helping to organize _____ nationwide.

Quotations of Mother Jones:

“Pray for the dead and fight like hell for the living.”

“There are no limits to which powers of privilege will not go to keep the workers in slavery.”

“I asked a man in prison once how he happened to be there and he said he had stolen a pair of shoes. I told him if he had stolen a railroad he would be a United States Senator.”

Triangle Fire (1911)

- 146 people, mostly young _____, _____ in a fire at the _____ Shirtwaist Factory in New York City.

- After the fire, new _____ were passed to protect _____ workers.

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS!

