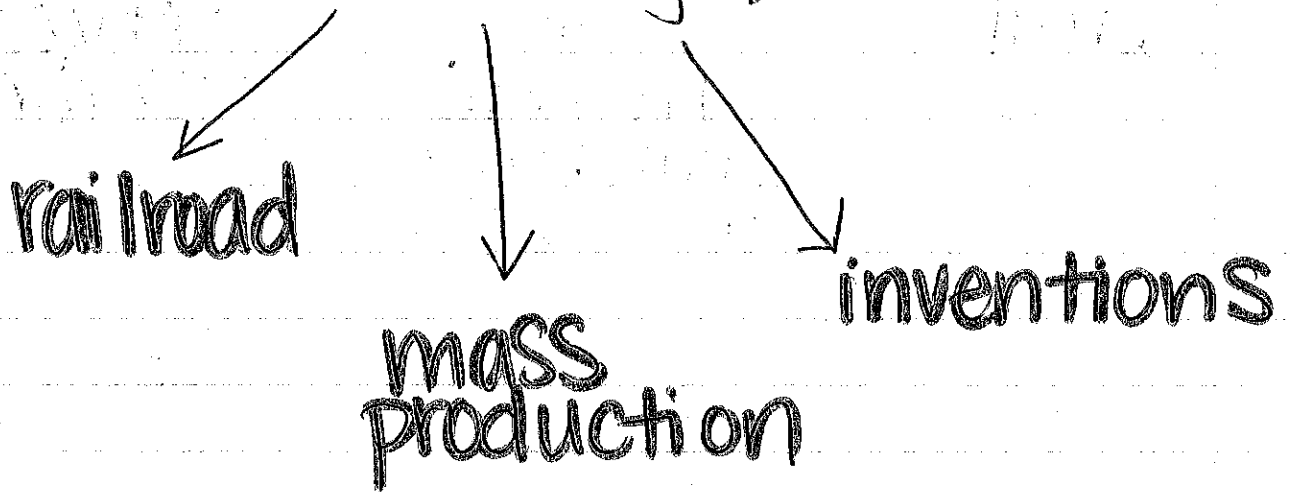


The United States becomes a World Power

- Economy:

agriculture \rightarrow ^{NOW} manufactured goods
WAS


- Why is the economy shifting?




- To manufacture goods, you need:

- ① raw materials
- ② workers
- ③ capital equipment
- ④ new ideas! (technology)


The railroad shipped raw materials to cities where manufacturers changed them to products and then shipped the products to people.



Grains became cereal



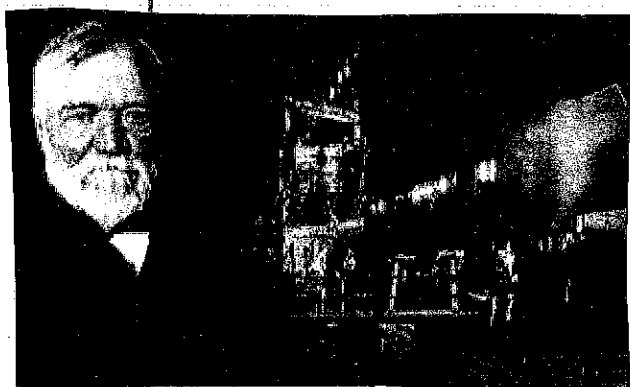
Iron ore converted to steel



Hogs and cattle served for dinner.

New methods of mass production

Andrew Carnegie



brought

The Bessemer
Process to the
U.S.

It converted
iron into steel

★ He created a **MONOPOLY**
on the production of
steel.

Meat packers

used

every part of
the animal. Leftovers
stuffed into sausages.

System of interchangeable
parts



used by Eli
Whitney

Assembly line introduced
in 1913 by Henry Ford
in the production of
automobiles.

Inventions

The telegraph and the
telephone.

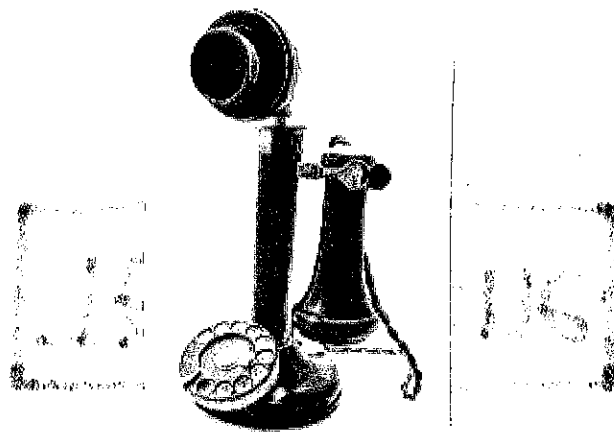
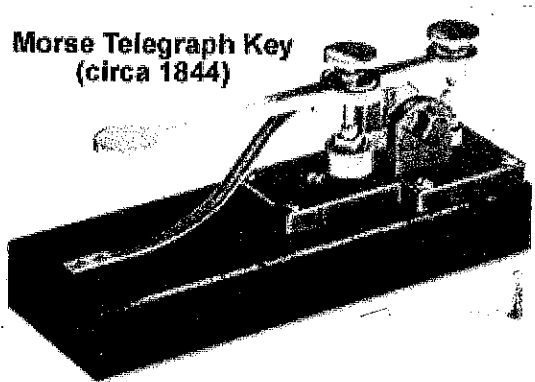
Telegraph

Telephone

System of interchangeable parts

used by Eli Whitney

Morse Telegraph Key
(circa 1844)

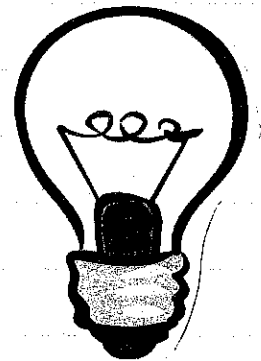


invented by Samuel Morse to help railroads communicate, stay on schedule, and prevent accidents.

invented by Alexander Graham Bell. Improved communication of the telegraph.

Lightbulb invented by

~~Thomas Edison~~
NOOOO!



Edison invented the
incandescent light bulb

↓
This was safer than
kerosene lamps. Factories
and homes could be
lighted now.

This led to —
- electric generators
- electric lines strung
through cities
- manufacturing plants
didn't have to rely on
water power.

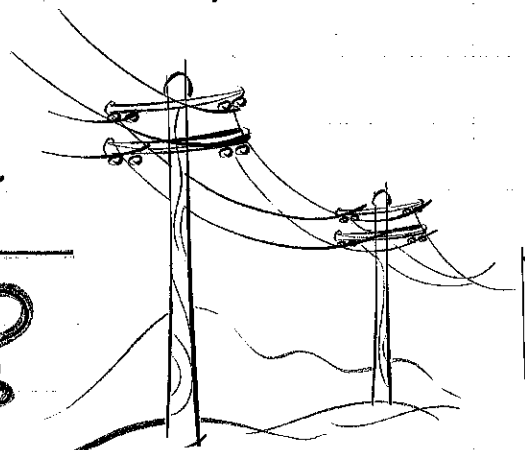
I use electricity everyday:

HOME

- alarm clock
- charge cell phone
- lights in room
- hairdryer
- steam/iron
- washer/dryer
- refrigerator
- coffee maker
- stove/oven/microwave

SCHOOL

- lights
- computer
- SmartBoard
- iPad
- Air Conditioning
- T.V.



So what?

- NOW factories can be built anywhere power lines could be hung.

- people could now move to outskirts of cities and travel in by electric powered street cars. AND...

... this led to the invention of labor saving devices:

- washing machine
- vacuum cleaner
- sewing machine
- type writer

Immigration

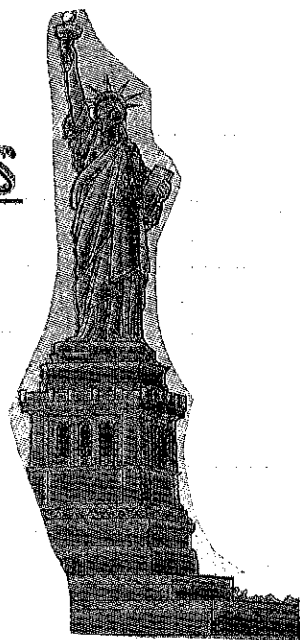
Why did immigrants come?

1. **PUSHED** out of home country (escaping religious persecution, war, or poverty).

2. **PULLED** to the U.S. (economic freedom, political freedom, social equality).

* Most were **POOR**, so they settled in cities on the east coast.

* Most came through Ellis Island in NY city and Angel Island in San Francisco.



Immigrants provided WORK-force needed but were not appreciated for it.

England/Germany/Ireland

↓
known as
hard workers

↓
Spoke
English

Italy/Russia/Slavic states of
the Balkan Peninsula



many were Jewish or
Catholic and were
discriminated against.

110

● Immigrants faced resistance:

1. Anti-Catholic prejudice
2. Believed they were morally corrupt.
3. Feared they would take their jobs or drive down wages.

★ Immigrants had opportunities:

1. Found jobs in factories
2. Found comfort in ethnic neighborhoods
3. Public schools provided opportunities for their children
4. Could vote and own businesses.

◦ Immigrants made contributions:

1. built railroads

2. entrepreneurs who promoted economic growth (Alexander G. Bell)

3. Went to school to become doctors, lawyers, and businessmen (2nd, 3rd, generation)

4. Voted/helped promote tolerance.

5. Added food and customs (pizza)



Growth of Big Business

↓
* open immigration policy
so workforce would be plentiful and cheap.

- Farmers were now able to produce more crops because of mechanization

- As a result prices of crops fell
NO profit!

- Farmers, now unemployed, then moved to the city in search of work.

The South

- African Americans and poor whites left the South and headed to cities in the Midwest and Northeast.

The South

1. Looking for jobs in factories
2. Escape Jim Crow laws

By 1920, the majority of those living in the United States were living in cities.

Progressive Movement



A middle class movement that thought **PASSING LAWS** would solve society's problems.

Progressives
A group of reformers who worked to stop unfair practices by businesses and to improve the way the government worked.

Crowded cities

led to
problems

With
sanitation,
water, and
housing.

so they
wanted

city parks,
beautification

projects, settlement houses (to
teach immigrants social
skills).

Progressives worried about:

1. unsafe conditions in
factories.

2. Long hours of women/
children.

3. DID NOT SUPPORT LABOR
UNIONS (strikes or collective bargaining)

Progressives Feared

big business had **too much control of economy** and had **too much influence** on the American government.

Congress passed a law declaring **monopolies** to be unlawful.)
THIS DID NOT END MONOPOLIES

The **Sherman anti-trust act** was the first law to control trusts and monopolies. (the government rarely used it)

* **Trust** - when companies joined together to form groups that could control whole industries. Without

Trust continued...

Competition, these trusts could act like monopolies and charge higher prices.

One group of progressives...

Were writers called **MUCKRAKERS** because they uncovered what some people saw as "muck" - shameful conditions in business and other areas of American life.

One muckraker, Upton Sinclair, wrote a novel called The Jungle.

** talked about conditions in meat packing plants.

** When Pres. Roosevelt read this book, he had folks investigate.

Congress responded by passing the **PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT**, banning the sale of harmful food.

Progressives were concerned about more than business:

- moral behavior
- health
- education

They were responsible for passing many laws.

EXAMPLE: limited alcohol (prohibition laws and blue laws - limit the sale of alcohol).

The United States had become a leading industrial producer and this contributed to the nation's rise to world power.

• Many people believed they had the right to expand across other continents. This Manifest Destiny (right to expand and

influence other territories)
was motivated by the
idea of American
superiority as well as
economics.

These motivations played
a role in:

War against
Spain

Panama
Canal

World War I

War Against Spain

President McKinley sent
the battleship U.S.S. Maine
to Cuba to protect
Americans there.

The ship 'blew up' and

Killed 260 Americans.

Yellow Journalism convinced Americans that Spain was to blame.

The U.S. declared war on Spain because...

1. economic interests in Cuba
2. Concerns for the Cuban people
3. A desire to demonstrate American Power in the world.

SPANISH - AMERICAN WAR



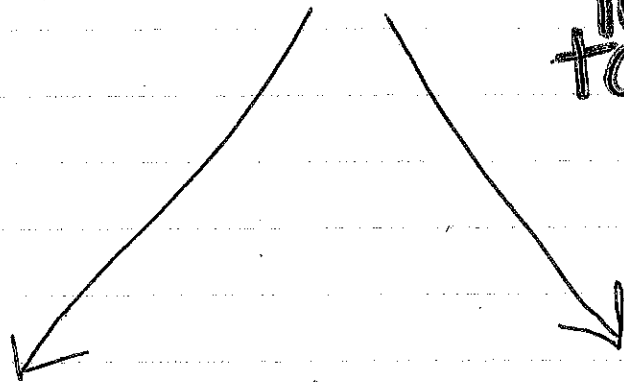
After about 4 months, America defeated Spain. They signed a treaty ending the war.

The outbreak of the Spanish-American War led to the annexation of territories by the U.S.

annexation



to occupy or take over



Hawaii was an ideal fueling stop on the way to the markets of China.

Alaska was so large it would increase the U.S. by 20%. Fishing/Fur, trade/mining, were valuable.

The building of the Panama Canal

- allowed American commercial and war ships to travel from the Atlantic to Pacific more quickly (days instead of weeks).

- contributed to America's commercial and military might and its image as a world power.

