



THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, CORPORATIONS, & THE LABOR MOVEMENT

--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

Progress and Poverty: Centennial Exhibition of 1876



Celebrating America's Promise



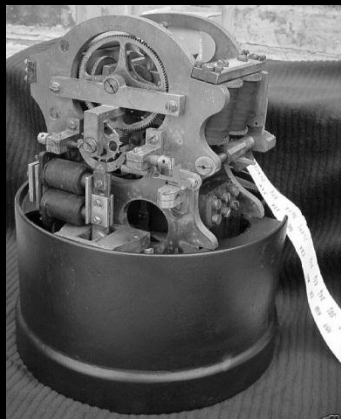


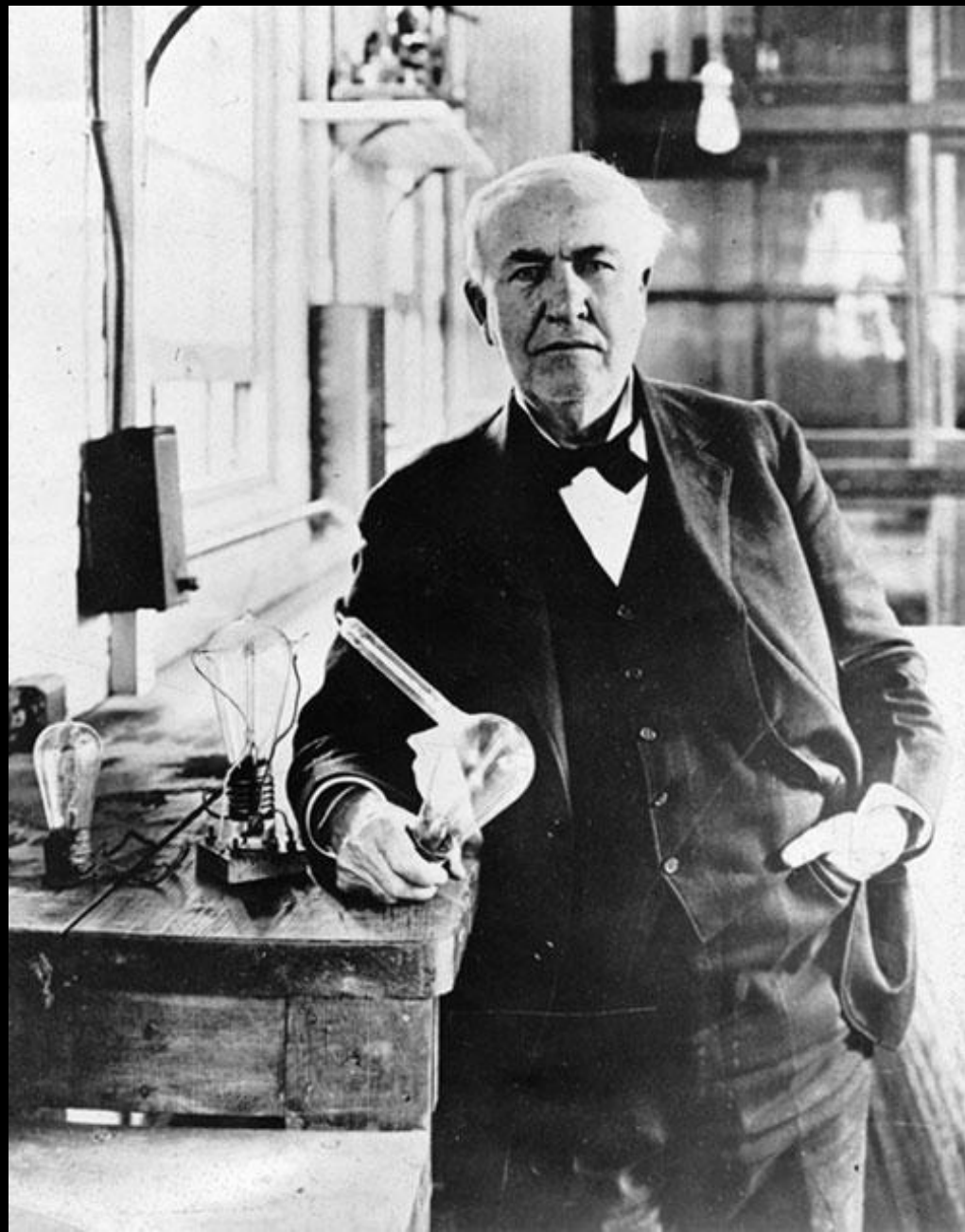
--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

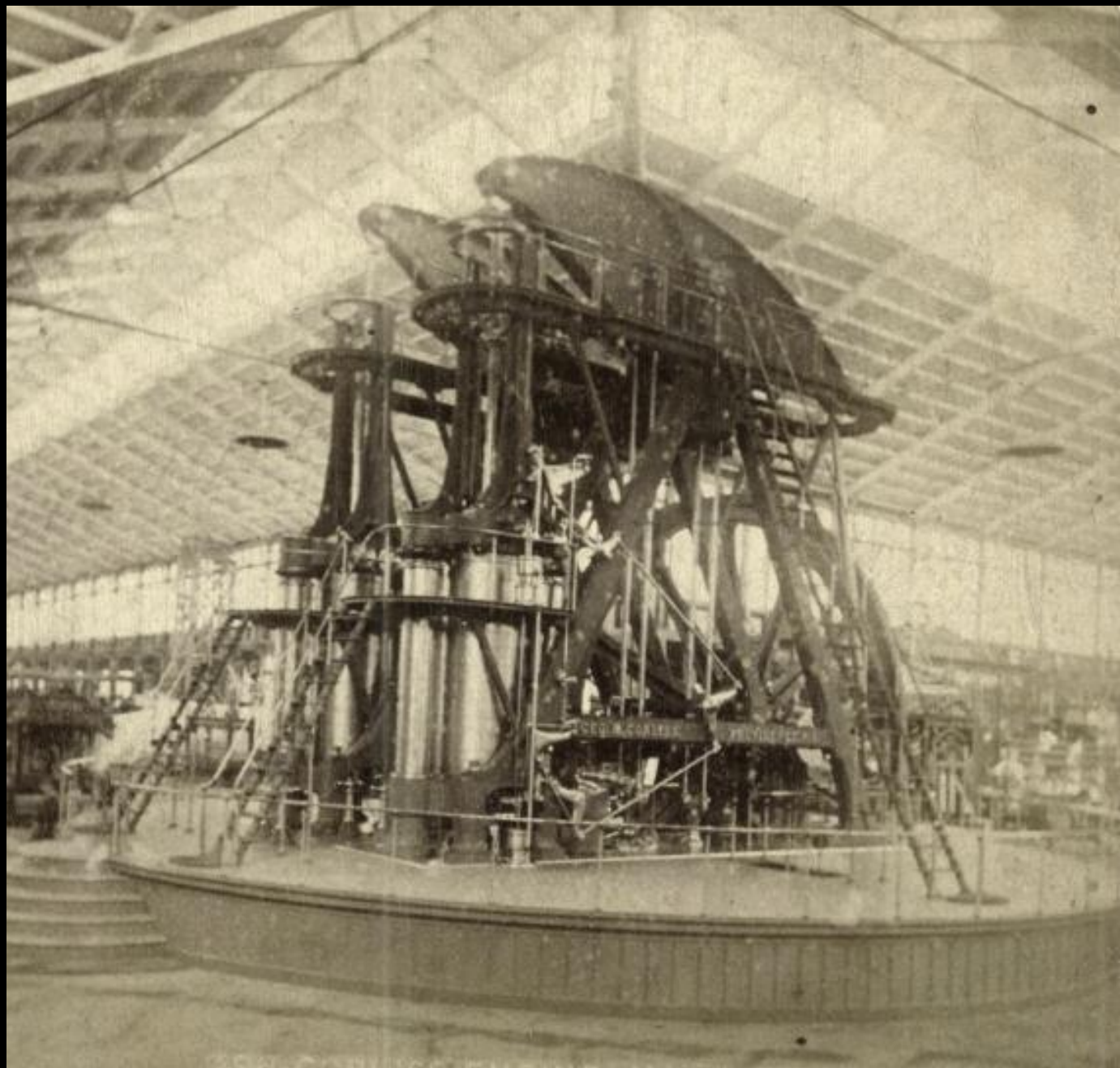
Progress and Poverty: Centennial Exhibition of 1876



Inventions and Inventors







--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

Progress and Poverty: The Railroad Strike of 1877



1. July 1877 – Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
2. 10% wage cut | Major cities saw strikes
3. Other workers joined
4. Strike turned violent
5. Local police failed to stop violence
6. President Hayes called out federal troops
7. 100+ killed, millions in property damage



--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

The Role of Machines: A Many Sided Debate

1. Carroll D. Wright
Chief of Mass. Bureau of Statistics of Labor

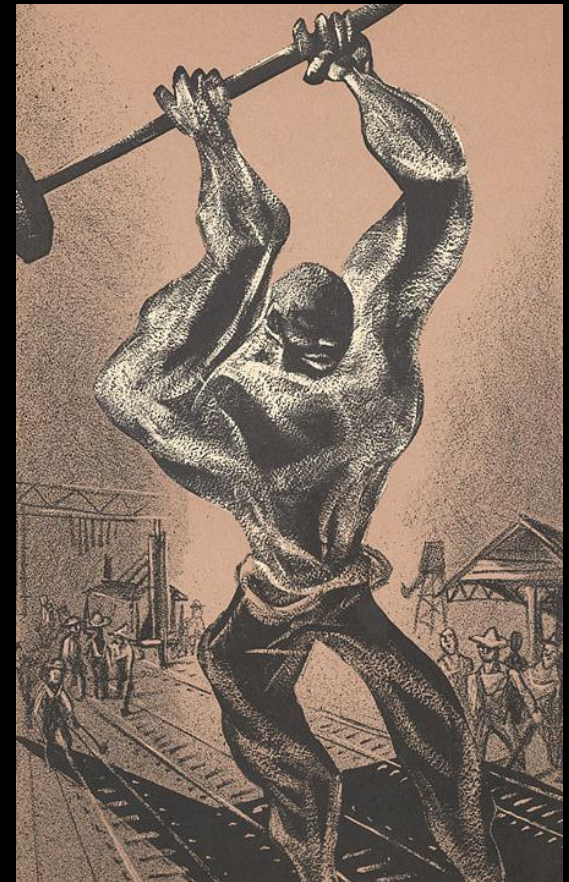
2. Henry George
Author, *Progress and Poverty*

3. Regional Folktales and Ballads

Paul Bunyan, lumberjack

John Henry, railroad man

Casey Jones, locomotive engineer



--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

The Impact of Mechanization: Increased Production

1. Steel: 13 tons - 1860 | 5,000 tons - 1890
2. Steel rails | 10 times 1860-1890
3. Agriculture | 3 times 1870-1890
4. One farmer in 1896 could produce what 18 farmers had sixty years earlier



--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

The Largest Industry: The Railroads

Growth

1870 - 52,900 miles

1880 - 93,300 miles

1890 - 193,000 miles

40% of world's RRs | More than Europe

1900 - 250,000 miles

1910 - 351,000 miles

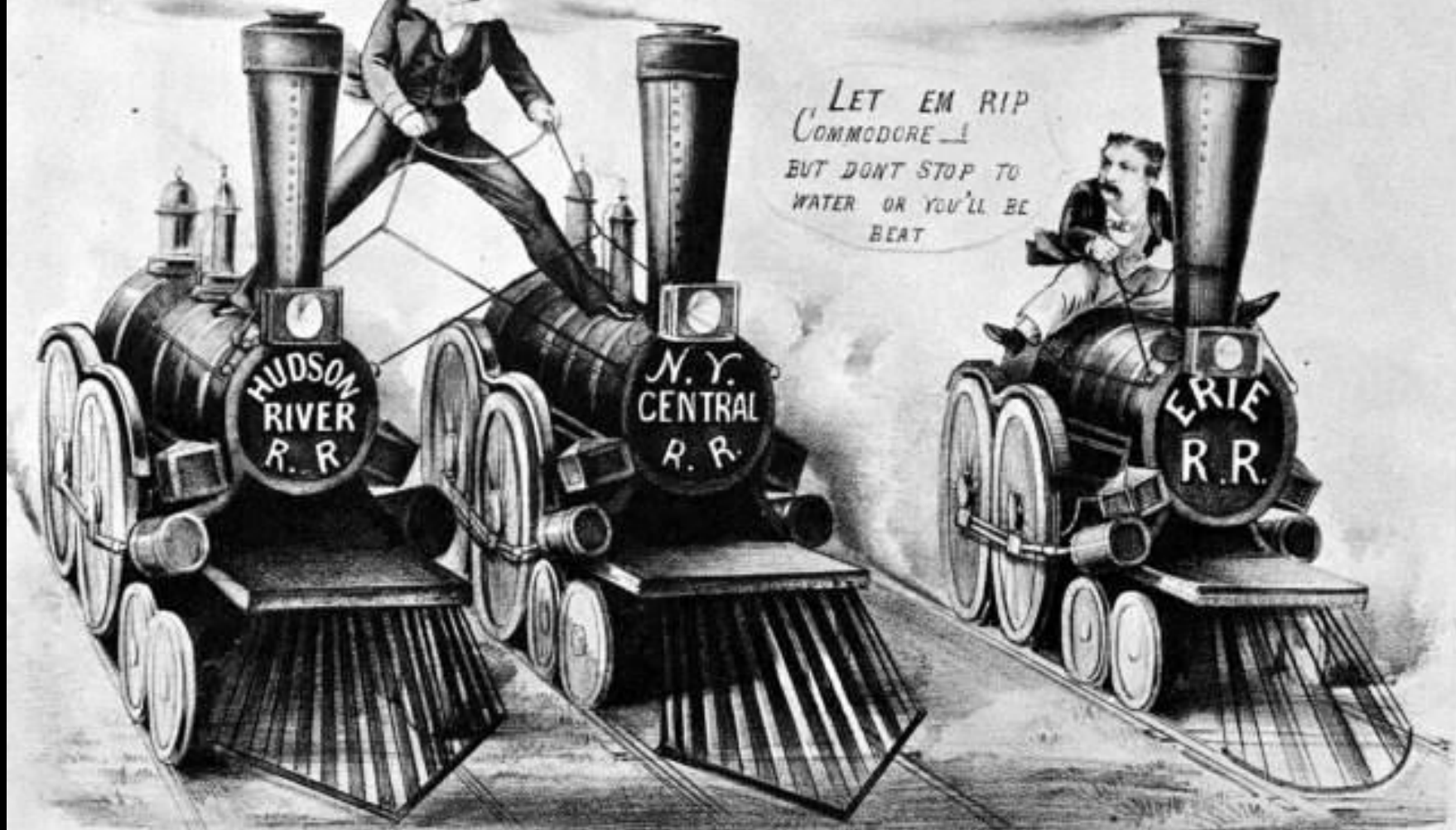
1929 - 430,000 miles

17 times Earth's circumference

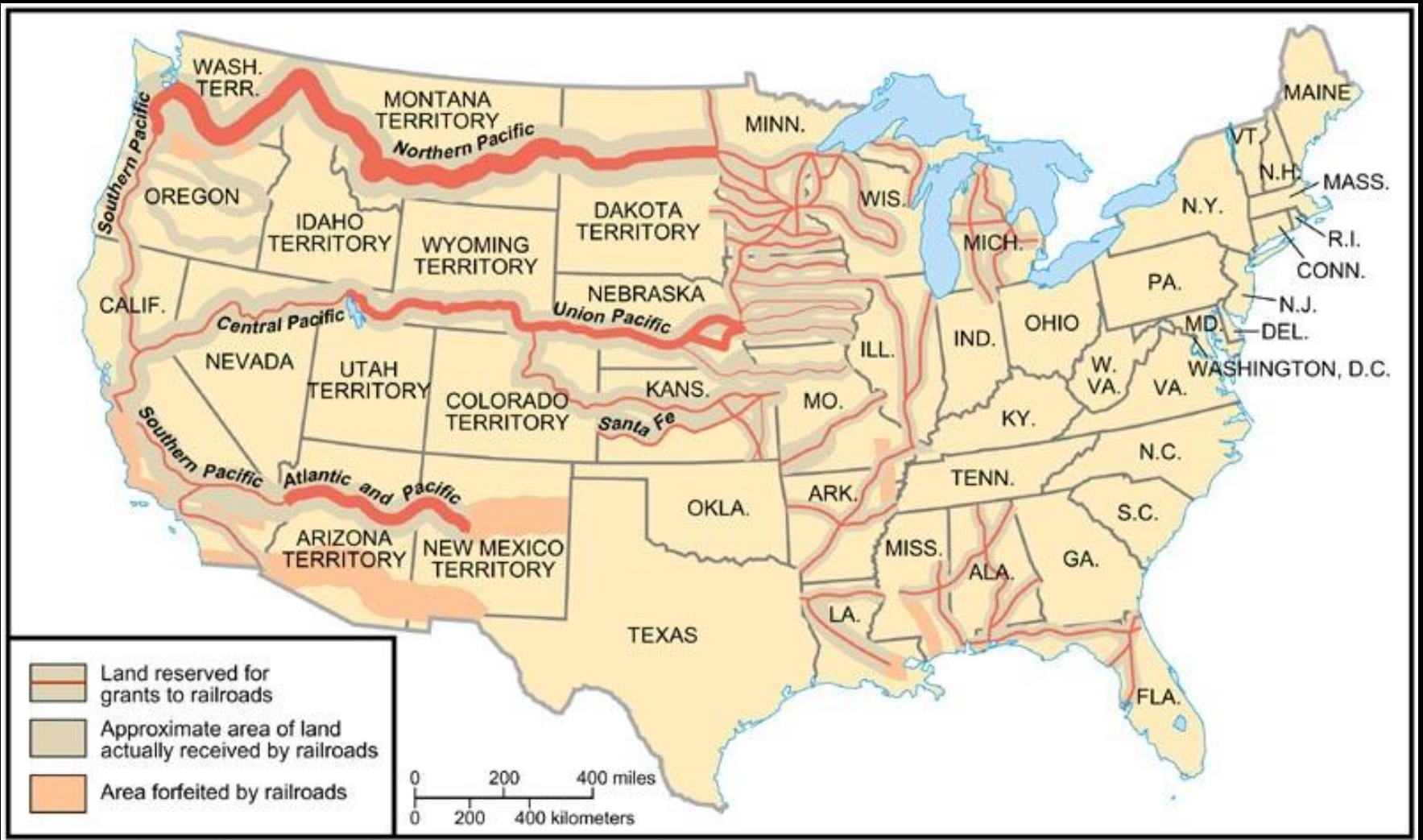


*NOW THEN JIM...
NO JOCKEYING YOU KNOW!*

*LET EM RIP
COMMODORE—!
BUT DONT STOP TO
WATER OR YOU'LL BE
BEAT*



Capital: The race is on: "Admiral" Jim Fisk of the Erie vs. Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt New York Central Lines.



FEDERAL LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS AS OF 1871



Chinese Immigrants working on the Central Pacific Railroad

--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

The Impact of the Railroads

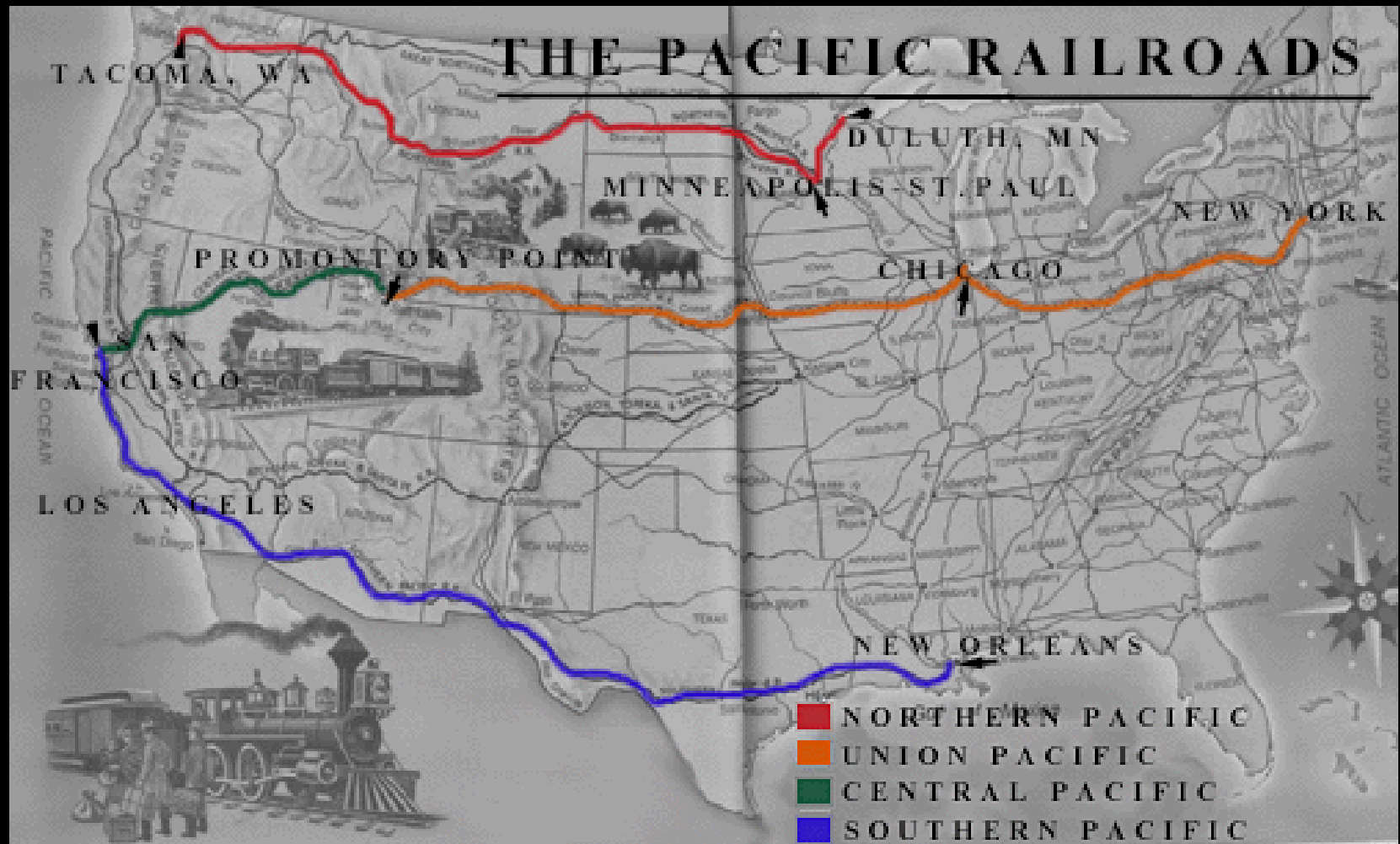
Impact

- Creation of a National Market
- Provided for Faster and Safer Travel
- Encouraged Other Businesses
- Transformed Race/Gender relations
- Reorganized Time Itself



--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

National Markets: The Transcontinental Railroad Lines



SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
INCORPORATED.
CHEAPEST SUPPLY HOUSE

Capital and Surplus
OVER
ONE MILLION
Dollars

ON EARTH
OUR TRADE REACHES AROUND
THE WORLD

THIS BOOK
*Tells just what your storekeeper
at home pays for everything he
buys and will prevent him from
overcharging you on anything
you buy from him.*

CONSUMERS GUIDE
FALL
1900

78 TO 96 FULTON
73 TO 87 DESPLAINES
AND 13 TO 31 WAYMAN STREETS,
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

CATALOGUE
No.
110

 An illustration of a woman in a green dress holding a book, standing in a rural landscape with a barn and a tree. A globe is positioned above her, and a banner across the middle reads 'CONSUMERS GUIDE FALL 1900'. The background is a light blue sky.

Sears and Roebuck Catalog, 1900

THE NATIONAL
SODA CRACKER

**Uneeda
Biscuit**

SOLD ONLY
IN PACKAGES
5¢

Uneeda Biscuit

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

 An illustration of a biscuit box with a window showing a view of the U.S. Capitol building. The box has 'Uneeda Biscuit' written on it and a circular logo with 'INER SEAL' on the side. The background is a light grey.

The first national brand,
Uneeda Biscuit (1898)

--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

Travel Example: Journeys of Ezra Meeker (1830-1928)

1830: 1st year wagon trains left East on the Oregon Trail.

1852 (Meeker 22)
took Oregon Trail to Washington state, farmer, 6 months

1906 (Meeker 76)
took Oregon Trail east, went to DC in old wagon, met TR

1916 (Meeker 86)
went cross-country by car: Trip took one month.

1924 (Meeker 94)
went cross-country by train: Trip took one week.

1926 (Meeker 96)
went cross-country by plane: Trip took three days.



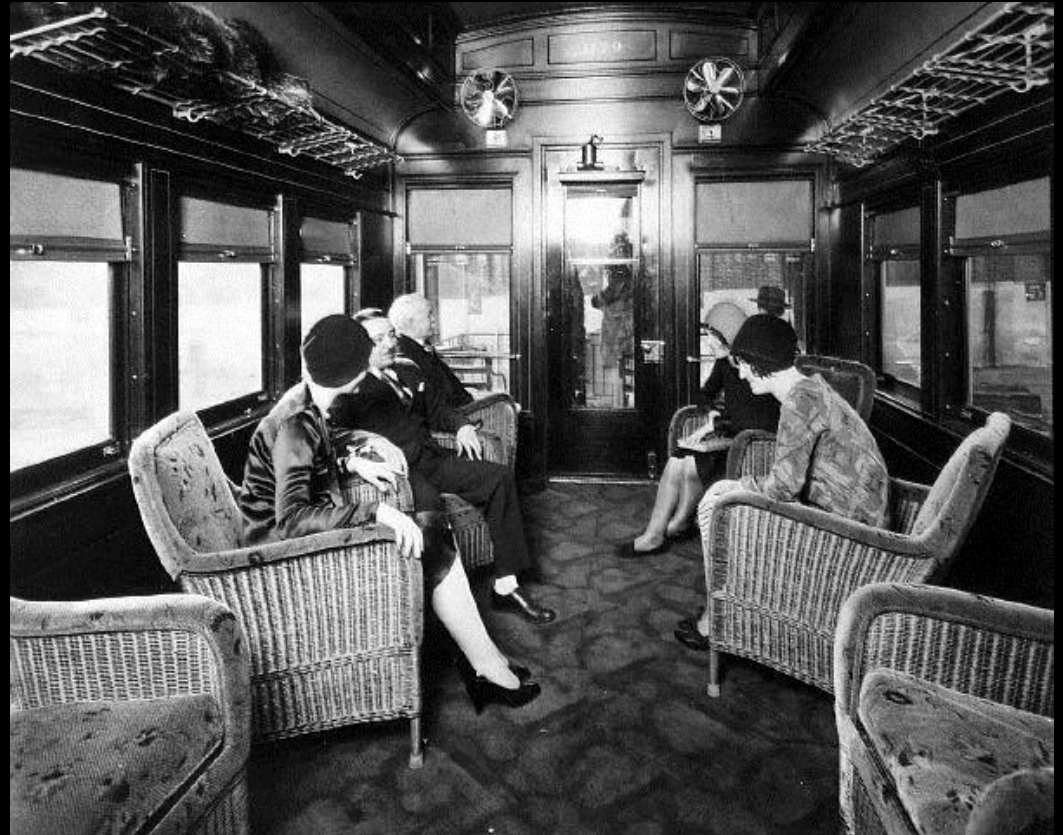
--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

Encouraged Other Businesses



--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

Transformed Race and Gender Relations

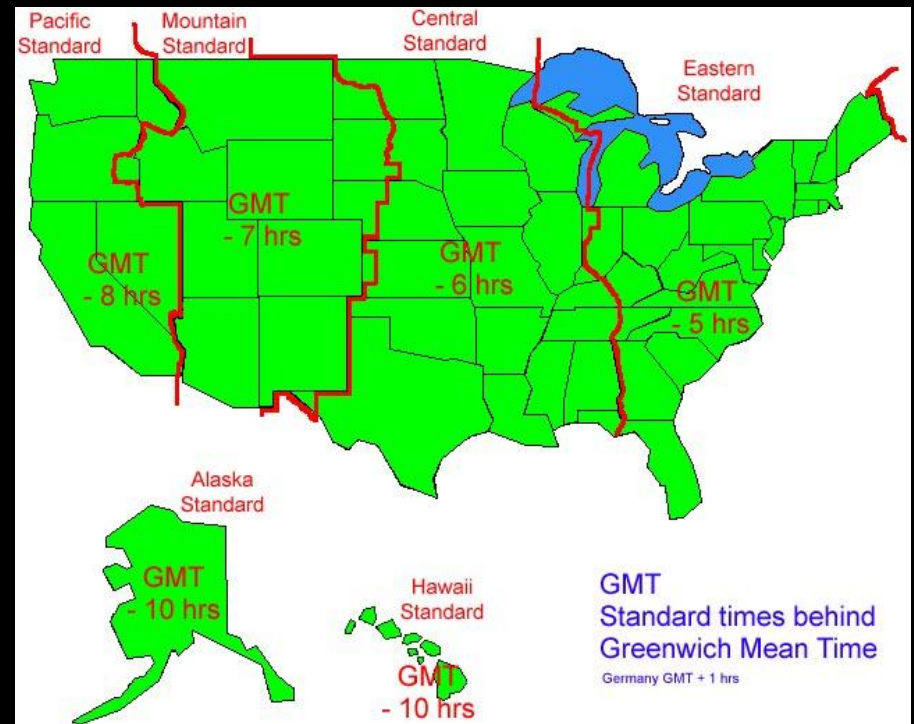


--- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ---

The Standardization of Railroad Time

TIME TABLE
No. 2.
WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE.
Pacific and Arctic Railway and Nav. Co.
To Take Effect at 0-01, A. M. Sept. 25, 1898.

Train No. 2, Mixed. Daily.	Train No. 1, Passenger. Daily.	No.	STATIONS.	Distance	Train No. 2, Passenger. Daily.	Train No. 4, Mixed. Daily.	
8.00 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	1	Le.....SKAGUAY.....Ar	0	6.30 p.m.	10.45 a.m.	
8.07	3.35	2	.....SHOPS.....	1.4	6.25	10.37
		4	.....STOCKYARDS.....	2.2		
8.20	3.50	6	.....BOULDER.....	4.2	6.15	10.25
		8	.....VIADUCT.....	5.5		
8.35	4.05	10	.....ROCKY POINT.....	6.3	6.00	10.10
8.48	4.17	12	.....CLIFTON.....	8.5	5.48	9.56
9.15	4.40	14	.....HENEY.....	13.5	5.20	9.35
		16	.....GLACIER.....	15.5		
		18	Ar.....WHITE PASS. Lv	20.			
Read Down					Read Up		



--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

Change in the Economic Organization of Business

1. English tradition
2. No corporations in Constitution
3. State Constitutions & corporations (pre 1840)
4. General Incorporation Laws (1840s)
5. Farmers feel threatened as regulations loosened
6. States pass laws restricting corporations
7. Corporate lawyers want to end state regulations
8. The Fourteenth Amendment and Corporations



--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

Change in the Economic Organization of Business

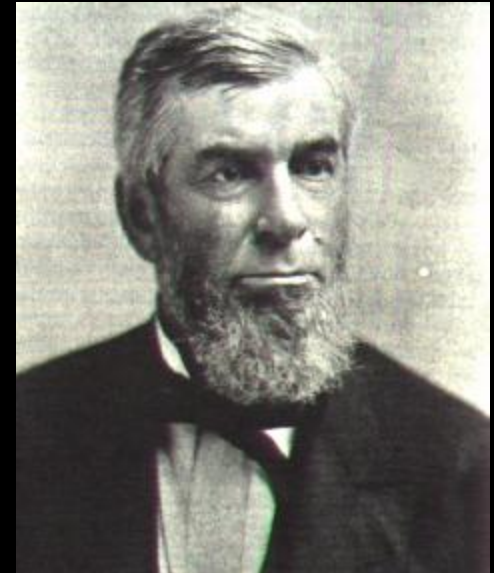
9. Fletcher v. Peck (1810) & Dartmouth College Case (1819)
– John Marshall says corporations are artificial persons.

10. 1868 to 1886 – corporations no 14th Amendment rights.

11. *Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad* (1886)
– corporations received 14th Amendment due process rights.

12. Substantive due process vs. procedural due process

13. Impact of Santa Clara County



Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, who announced the Santa Clara decision in 1886.

--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

Impact of the Corporation and the Second Industrial Revolution

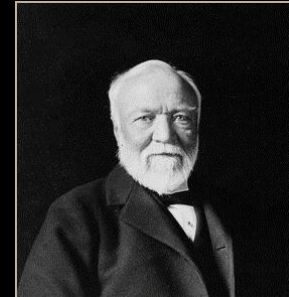
1. Small scale craft production replaced by factory system owned by corporations
2. Production soared: by 1913, US produced 1/3 of world's industrial output
-- more than Britain, France, and Germany combined
3. By 1880, majority of American workforce engaged in non-farming jobs
4. By 1890, 2/3 of Americans worked for wages
5. By 1900, 1/2 industrial workers labored in plants with over 250 employees
6. Between 1870-1920, 11 million Americans moved to the cities for work
7. Between 1870-1920, 25 million immigrants moved to the cities for work
8. Urbanization: New York: 1900, 3.4 million | Chicago 1900, 1.7 million
9. Consolidation: By 1904 300 corporations controlled 2/5 of all manufacturing in the U.S., affecting the operations of 4/5 of nation's industries.
10. Example: US Steel, 1901, JP Morgan, 8 large companies combined

--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

Industrial Giants: Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan

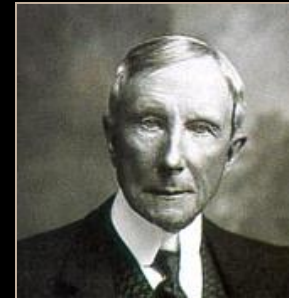
Andrew Carnegie

Carnegie Steel
Vertical Integration



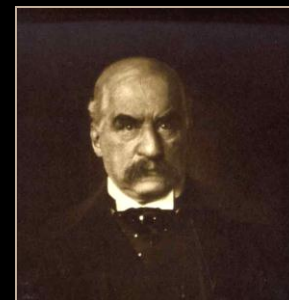
John D. Rockefeller

Standard Oil of Ohio
Horizontal Combination



J. P. Morgan

The House of Morgan
Finance and Steel





Carnegie Steel: Edgar Thompson Works
Scottish Immigrant | Thomas Scott (1850s)

Vertical Integration at Carnegie Steel

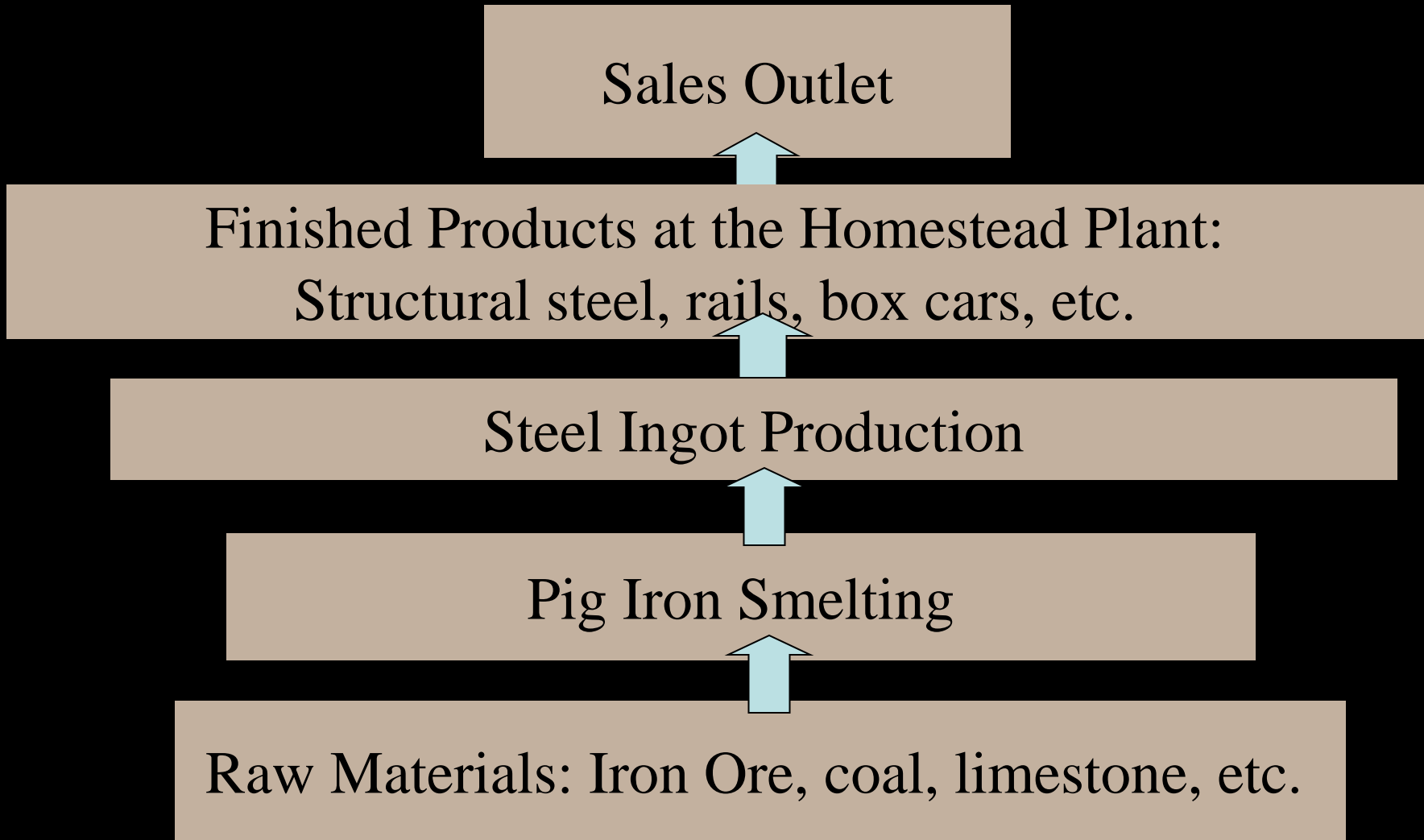
Sales Outlet

Finished Products at the Homestead Plant:
Structural steel, rails, box cars, etc.

Steel Ingot Production

Pig Iron Smelting

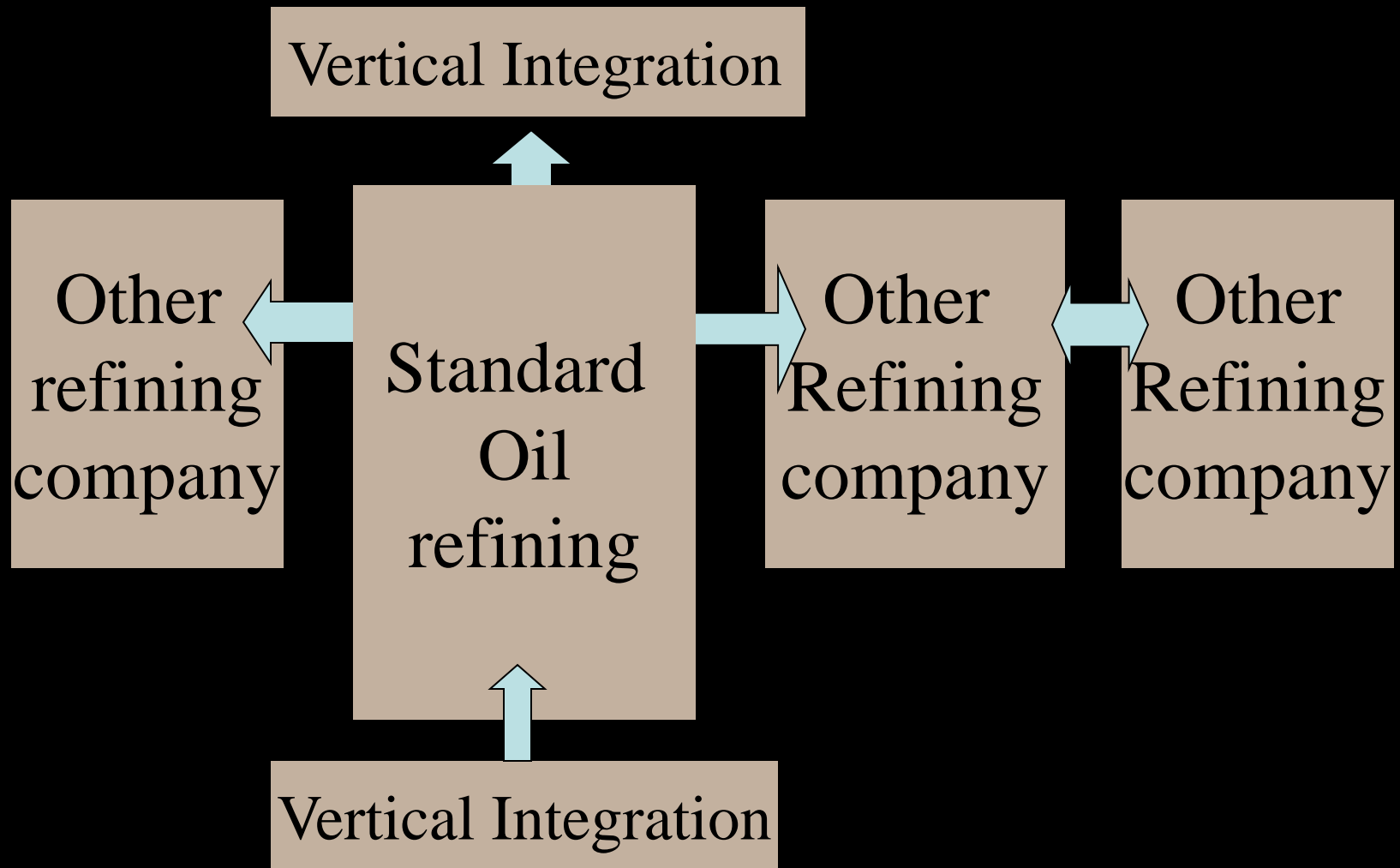
Raw Materials: Iron Ore, coal, limestone, etc.





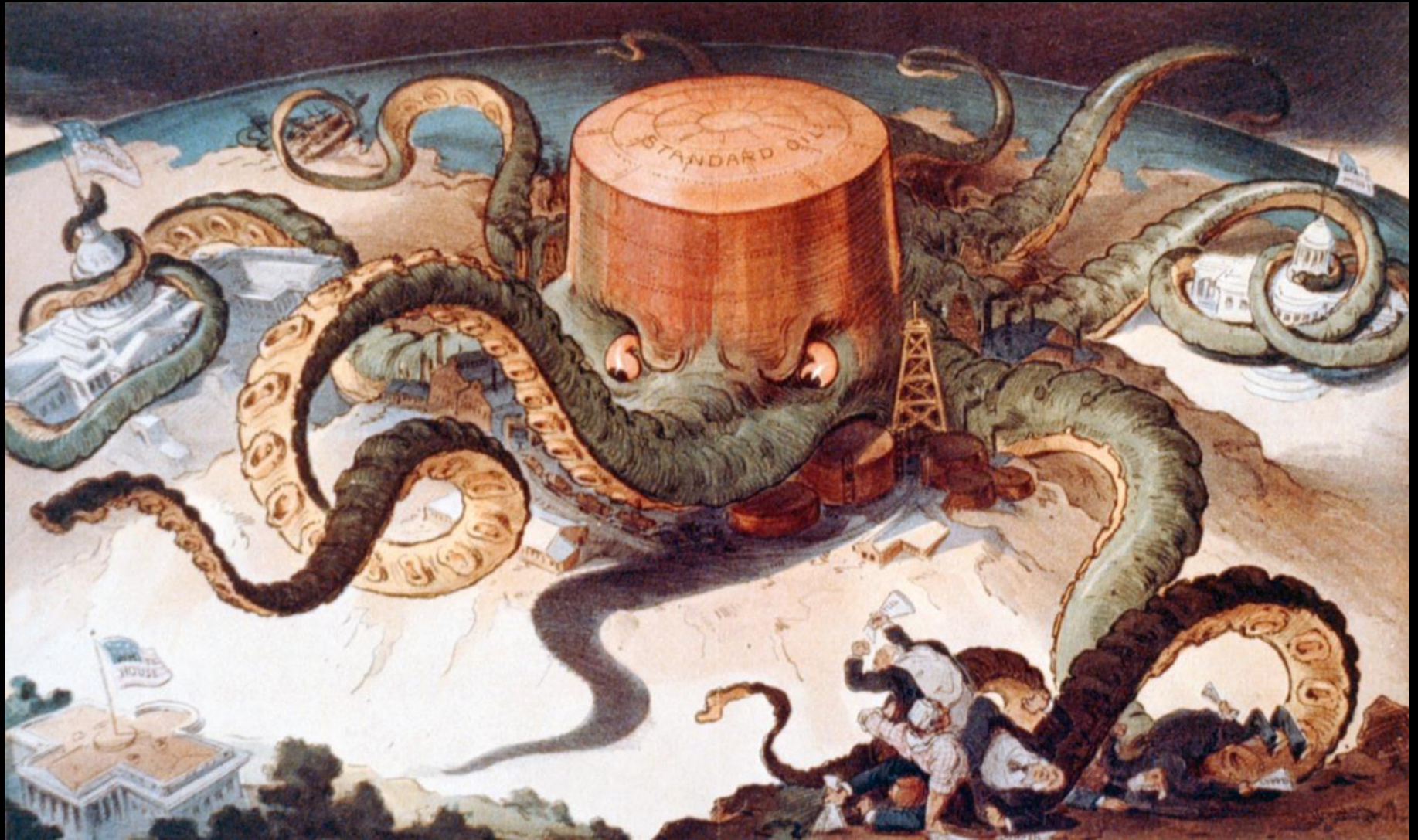
John D. Rockefeller: Standard Oil of Ohio

Horizontal Combination at Standard Oil





Next! Cartoon in *Puck*, September 7, 1904

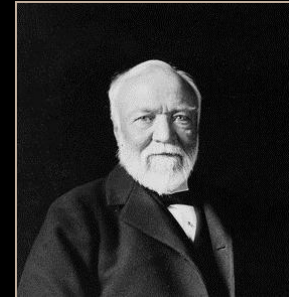


Pools | Cartels | Trusts | Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890

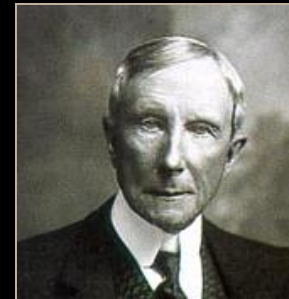
--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

The Concentration of Wealth

• Andrew Carnegie = \$113 billion



• John D. Rockefeller = \$215 billion



• Bill Gates today = \$46 billion



--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

The Concentration of Wealth



By 1890, the richest one percent of Americans received the same total income as the bottom half and owned more property than the remaining 99 percent.

Marble House, Newport, Rhode Island
1892 | 11 million | William K. Vanderbilt

--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

The Concentration of Wealth



The Breakers, Newport, Rhode Island
1895 | 7 million | Cornelius Vanderbilt II

Thorstein Veblen

The Theory of the
Leisure Class (1899)

Conspicuous consumption

--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

The Concentration of Wealth



Home of Cornelius Vanderbilt II, Fifth Avenue, NYC, 1883

--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

The Concentration of Wealth



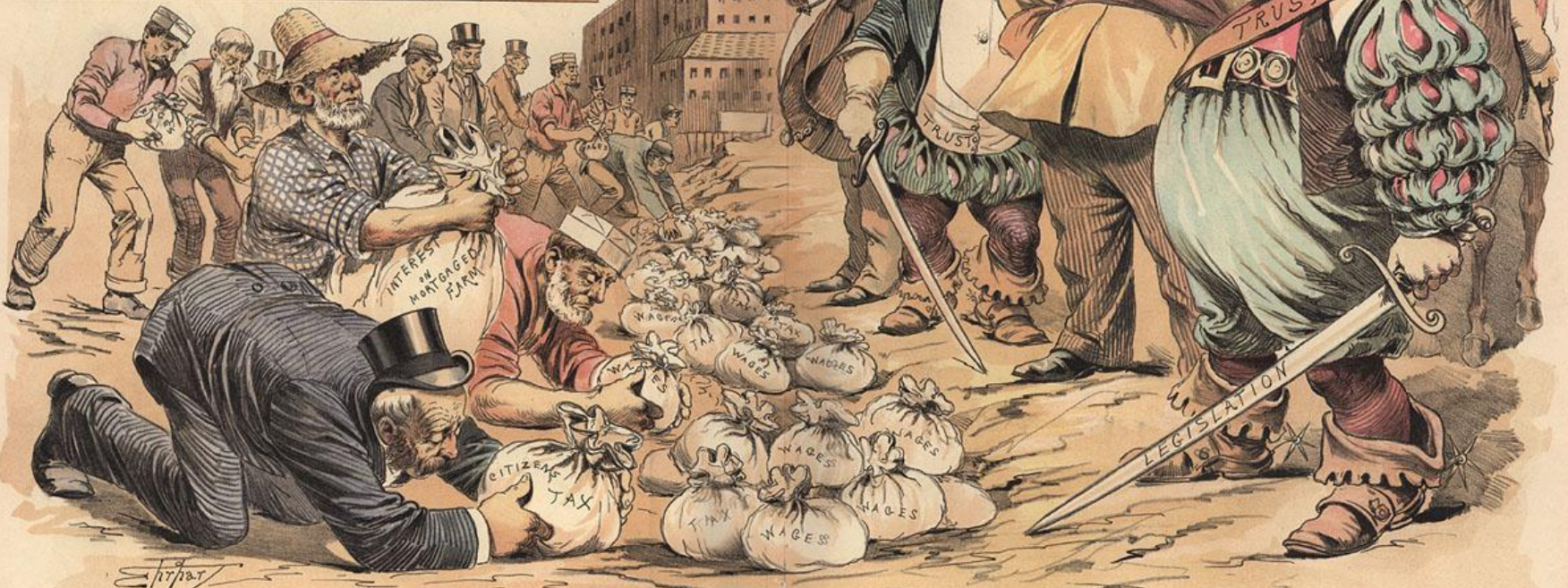
Nob Hill Estates | San Francisco | Pre 1906

--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

The Position of the Working Man and Woman

Meanwhile, many workers labored sixty-hours a week with no pension, workers-compensation or protection against unemployment.





HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF. — THE ROBBER BARONS OF THE MIDDLE AGES, AND THE ROBBER BARONS OF TO-DAY.

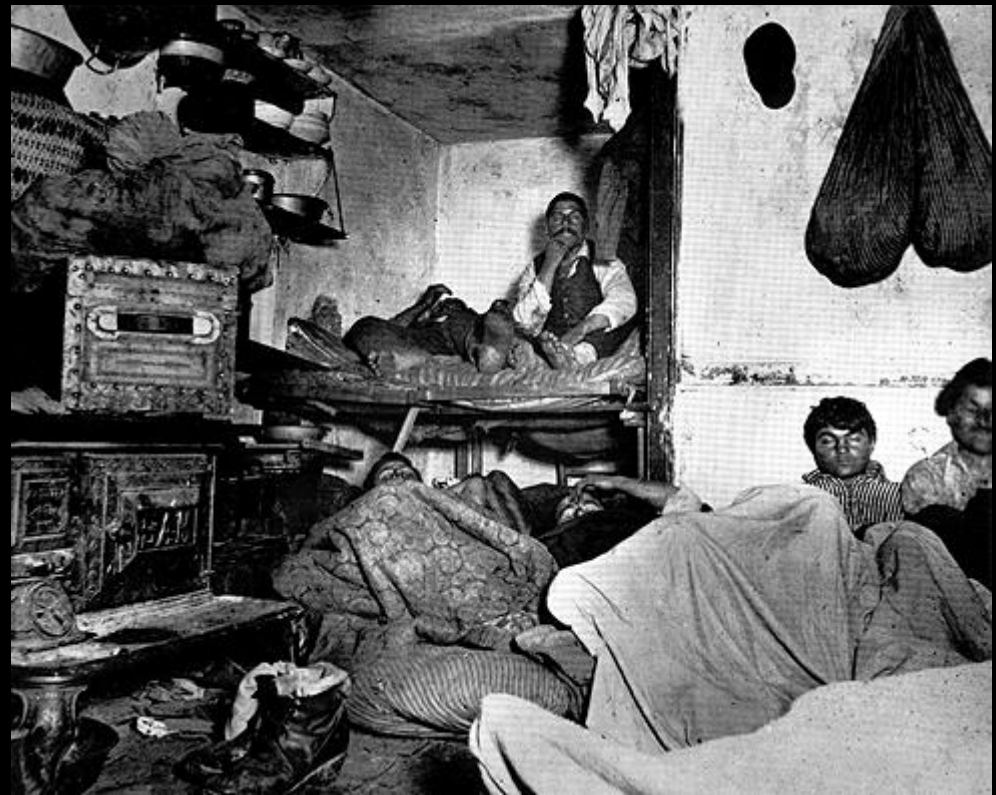
--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

The Position of the Working Man and Woman

Jacob Riis

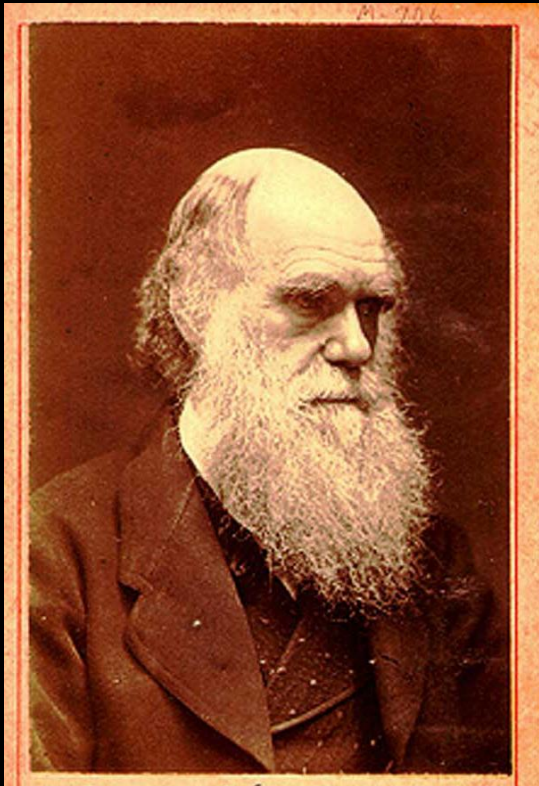
How the Other Half
Lives (1890)

Five Cents Lodging

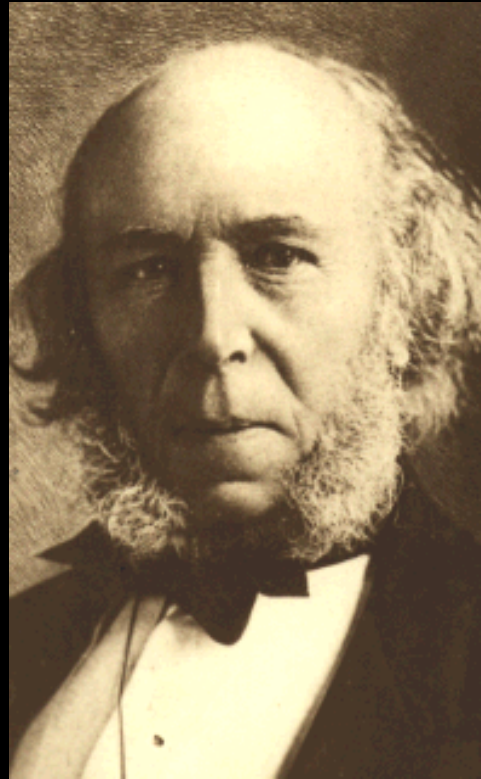


--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

Social Darwinism



Charles Darwin (1859)
The Origin of Species



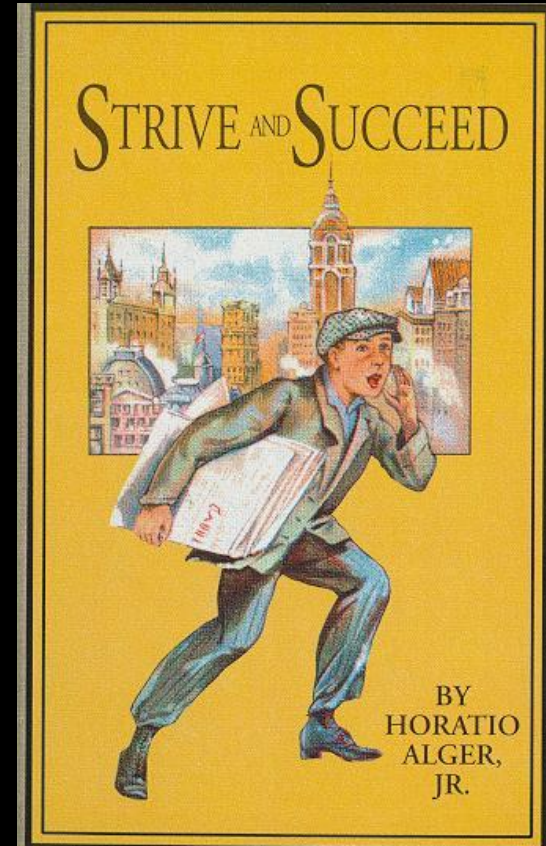
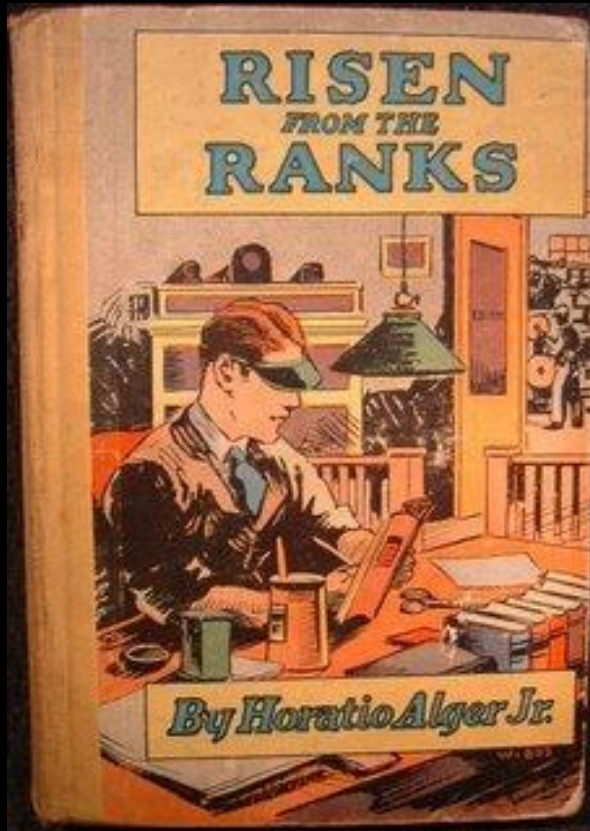
Herbert Spencer
Social Darwinism



William G. Sumner
survival of the fittest

--- THE RISE OF THE CORPORATION ---

Horatio Alger – Self Help Books



Horatio Alger books promoted rags to riches stories

--- THE LABOR MOVEMENT ---

Two Historical Interpretations

1. Optimistic – Progress
2. Pessimistic -- Defeat



--- THE LABOR MOVEMENT ---

The Knights of Labor, 1869-1900

1. Beliefs
2. Terrance Powderly
3. Haymarket Square (1886)



--- THE LABOR MOVEMENT ---

The American Federation of Labor, 1886-1900

1. Beliefs
2. Samuel Gompers
3. Homestead Strike (1892)



--- THE LABOR MOVEMENT ---

The American Railway Union

1. Beliefs
2. Eugene Debs
3. Pullman Strike (1894)

