Section II: Industrialization First Half!

Raw Materials

oil, wood, coal, water, iron ore, etc. first oil gusher in Pa. (1859)

George Westinghouse

invented air brake

John S. Pillsbury

invented process of reduction of wheat to make white bread

George W. Carver

black scientist who broke down chemical components of peanuts

Thomas A. Edison

light bulb, phonograph, motion pictures

"Laissez Faire"

government did not tax, regulate, or otherwise interfere with business

Monopolies

business with no competition

Trusts

board which sets prices and practices for all the companies in the trust

Andrew Carnegie

built the steel industry in Pittsburgh with the Bessemer process

Vertical Integration

control all aspects of manufacturing from raw materials to the finished product

John D. Rockefeller

owned the Standard Oil Trust which controlled 97% of the oil industry

J. P. Morgan*

organized General Electric and U. S. Steel (first billion \$ corporation)

Daniel McCallum*

RR manager who developed a famous truss for bridges and developed the organizational chart used in businesses

Social Darwinism

"survival of the fittest"... an unregulated economy would be most productive and beneficial to all classes

Horatio Alger

"rags to riches" stories

Karl Marx

wrote the Communist Manifesto and predicted that capitalism would be replaced by socialistic communism

Socialism

The government owns the major industries and uses the profits for government operation and social programs.

The Gospel of Wealth

Andrew Carnegie's book which said that the very wealthy had the responsibility to give back a portion of their success to society and contribute to charities.

Labor Unions

Workers organized to negotiate with their employers in order to obtain higher wages and safer working conditions.

scabs

Strike breakers or workers willing to cross a strike line and take the job of an employee who was refusing to work.

Molly MaGuires

Union members comprised of Irish coal miners and they were among the most violent terrorists in U.S. history.

anarchy

Advocated violence and the abolishment of all government since they saw government institutions favoring the wealthy and ignoring the poor.

Pinkerton Detectives

private police agency hired by employers and company management to combat unions.

Terence Powderly*

head of Knights of Labor who advocated eight hour work day and abolition of child labor.

Knights of Labor

a secret labor union which represented workers of all types: regardless of race, gender, or nationality.

Haymarket Square

strike at McCormick reaper plant led to bomb which killed seven policemen

John P. Altgeld

the first successful pro-union candidate for governor (Illinois) who issued pardons to three of those accused in the Haymarket Square Incident.