

The Rise of Industry in the U.S.

The Free Enterprise System

- Industrial Revolution
 - a. hand to machine, home to factory;
- **capitalism** –capital(money) is controlled by individuals rather than by the government; investors risk their money in businesses that they believe will give them **profits**.
- Consumers are **free to choose** what they want to buy.
- competition

Main Features of the Industrial Revolution

- Rise of Cities
- The Factory System
- Mass Production
- Rise in Standard of Living

Steps on the Road to Becoming an Industrial Giant

- The Growth of Railroads
- The growth of Population and a National market
- New Inventions and Ways of Producing Goods
- New Ways of Organizing Businesses: The Corporation

Great Business Leaders: Heroes or Villains?

- Andrew Carnegie
- John D. Rockefeller

Social and Economic Theories

- laissez-faire capitalism - government has no right to regulate or control business
- social Darwinism
- gospel of wealth

Regulation

- monopolies
- Interstate Commerce Act, 1887
- Sherman Anti-trust Act, 1890

Problems Workers Faced:

- Dangerous working conditions
- Low wages
- Long hours
- Lack of security

- Boring, repetitive tasks;

The Birth of Labor Unions

- Labor unions – group of workers organized to achieve common goals;
- AFL(American Federation of Labor) 1881 by Samuel Gompers – brought together several small unions of skilled workers into a single national union;
- Strikes(workers walk off the job) one of the main tactics;

Why did Government Favor Business Interests?

- Influence of Business in Government
- Fear of Strikes
- Unfavorable Public Opinion

Settlement of the Frontier: 1860-1890

Great Plains

- Native-Americans
- Reservations

Factors Encouraging Settlement of the Frontier

- Precious metals
- Cheap Land, the Homestead Act, 1862
- The Railroad
- A New Start

The Importance of the Frontier in American Life

- promoted self-reliance
- growth of democracy

The Occupation of the Great Plains

- mining towns
- cowboys and the open range
- the arrival of farmers – the Homestead Act

Native Americans and the US Government

- pushed from traditional lands onto government lands
- broken promises; continually allow settlers to move onto Indian lands
- series of wars between Native-Americans and federal troops
- reservation lands – small and undesirable;
- The Dawes Act 1887 forced assimilation, abolishment of the authority of the tribe and tries to turn Native-Americans into farmers; eventual citizenship but threatened Native-American ways of life;

Native Americans Demand Their Rights

