

Name: _____

America's History: Chapter 17 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;">The Rise Of Big Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Innovators in Enterprise:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Production and Sales:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gustavus Swift - _____<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ integration - company controls all aspects of production from beginning to end• Predatory pricing - lowering prices to eliminate _____• Standard Oil and the Rise of Trusts:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rockefeller used vertical integration• _____ integration - merge competitor companies with his own to gain a market advantage• _____ - small group of individuals would hold stock from competing firms, thus controlling all of them• _____ eventually bought Carnegie's Steel Company, created 1st \$1 billion company• Innovators in Enterprise:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the Industrialists:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Robber Barons v. Industrial Statesmen</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depending on the _____, views often change• A National Consumer Culture:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department stores were able to cut prices significantly<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• Home-order catalogs helped those living in rural areas<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• Advertisements appeared all over the nation, including outdoors on _____• The Corporate Workplace<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____-collar workers - professional positions; _____ -collar workers - manual labor• Managers and Salesment<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New middle managers emerged - in charge of goods and labor• Sales positions increased throughout the US with opportunity for \$• Women in the Corporate Office<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By the end of the 1800s, 77% of stenographers were _____• Clerking and secretarial opportunities for women increased and paid better than other _____ jobs• 4 million women worked by 1900• On the Shop Floor:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deskilling of labor - instituting remote tasks that	

What does autonomy mean?

requires less _____ of the worker (assembly line and mass production)

- _____ - Frederick Taylor (Taylorism)
 - Using strict rules to govern worker behavior - timed tasks, same tasks over and over
- Health Hazards and Pollution
 - Dangerous conditions were in many industries - RR 1 in 20 deaths or disabilities, 2,000 coalminers died per year
 - Why did people work? Needed \$
- Unskilled Labor and Discrimination
 - Men and unions discriminated against women - should _____
 - 1 in 5 children under 16 worked outside the home
 - _____ were often paid the least amount, women worked in mostly domestic service roles

Immigrants, East and West

Quick review: Where did "Old" immigrants come from?

- _____ were the ideal labor supply - abundant, worked for little \$, hard to unionize - _____ barriers
- Newcomers from Europe
 - Post-1892, many immigrants came through Ellis Island
 - "_____ Immigrants" were mostly from _____ and _____ Europe (Italy, Greece, Russia, etc.) - 3 million were Jews
 - Many of these immigrants took low-paying jobs
- Asian Americans and Exclusion
 - _____ immigrants faced extreme prejudice and violence out West
 - Worked in restaurants and laundries, as they were the only jobs available
 - _____ (1882) - barred Chinese from coming to US, repealed in 1943

Labor Gets Organized

- The Emergence of a Labor Movement
 - **Great RR Strike of 1877** - reaction to _____ cuts, protests erupted in many cities across the country
 - More than 50 people died
 - Many workers were _____ - prevented from being hired in the future
 - Farmers' plight:
 - Despised tariffs, argued RRs exploited them - high rates for _____
 - National Grange (The _____) - brought farmers together to discuss their situation
 - Greenback Labor Party - national movement that sought an 8-hour work day and better working conditions

What is an anarchist?

- _____ **Laws** - state laws that regulated RRs, many later were overturned
- The Knights of Labor
 - Founded in 1869, advocated employees should own shops
 - Characteristics of the Knights:
 - _____ membership - skilled and unskilled workers, women and blacks were welcomed
 - Goals of the Knights?
 - Workplace safety laws, elimination of child labor, income tax for wealthy, public ownership of RRs
 - At its height, the Knights had _____ members
 - _____ **Riot** - Meeting of workers to gain 8-hour workday
 - At the meeting, someone threw a bomb, killing and injuring many
 - Many _____ were found guilty and sentenced to death
 - The Knights of Labor were associated with the Haymarket Square Riot, leading to their downfall
- Farmers and Workers: The Cooperative Alliance:
 - _____ - sought to establish cooperative stores - eliminate the middlemen
 - A separate, Colored Farmers' Alliance was established as well
 - Eventually, they morph into the ** _____ ** (Chapter 20)
 - **Interstate Commerce Act** - created the _____, allowed the government to investigate RRs, mostly symbolic at first
- Another Path: The American Federation of Labor
 - Unlike the Knights, the AFL was comprised of _____ workers only
 - Led by Samuel Gompers, the AFL sought:
 - "Bread and butter" issues, or "pure-and-simple unionism"
 - _____
 - Membership increased to over 2 million at one point