

Section 9

Industrialization and Urbanization

STANDARD V: The student will understand the concepts and developments of the late 19th to the early 20th centuries.

OBJECTIVE 2: Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization.

ELIGIBLE CONTENT (THIS IS THE STUFF YOU MUST KNOW!)

- Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization.
 - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization
Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers
 - Sources of power for new industries
Examples: oil, electricity
 - Communication Revolution
Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio
 - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used)
Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing
 - Monopolies/mergers
Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie
 - Ideologies of business
Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger
 - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used)
Geographic (Note: population maps may be used)
Example: from farm to factory
Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions
- Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement.
 - Characteristics
 - Social, Role of women
 - Social, Muckrakers

Examples: The Jungle by Upton Sinclair, History of the Standard Oil Company by Ida Tarbell, Public education

Example: Horace Mann
 - The Niagara Movement

W.E.B. Du Bois
National Association for the Advancement of Colored
People (NAACP)

- Atlanta Exposition/Compromise
- Tuskegee Institute
Booker T. Washington
George Washington Carver
- Political

Plessy v. Ferguson
- Alabama's 1901 Constitution
- Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact
16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments
- Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and
Woodrow Wilson

Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and
Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation
movements, Federal Reserve System

- Election of 1912

Terms and Concepts for

Section 9: Industrialization and Urbanization

Dawes Act	This act of Congress was intended to assimilate Native Americans into the mainstream of society. Reservations were dissolved; Native Americans were given 160 acres to farm, but with not tools or training. As a result, the Native Americans were plunged deeper into poverty.
Andrew Carnegie	This person owned a steel company that controlled the iron and coal mines and owned railroads and coal ships. He believed that people with wealth had a responsibility to use it for the betterment of the poor. He called this idea the Gospel of Wealth.
John D. Rockefeller	This person owned the Standard Oil Company. He created a monopoly in the oil industry by ensuring that his company was the only supplier of oil from the drilling to the refining.
Robber Barons	These people were nineteenth century capitalists, many of whom acquired their wealth by exploitation and ruthlessness.
Labor Unions	These are organizations of workers who, together, put pressure on the employers in an industry to improve working conditions and wages for their members.
Progressive Movement	This movement grew in response to the growing corruption of politicians by the forces of big business. Progressives championed the causes of whoever was being oppressed in society. They fought to bring down big city bosses who gained enormous wealth and power through bribery and corruption; this corruption often hurt the poor and immigrants the most.
16th Amendment	This change to the Constitution gave Congress the power to collect taxes on businesses and individuals
17th Amendment	This change to the Constitution provided that people of a state elect their senators instead of state legislatures
18th Amendment	This change to the Constitution prohibited the making, selling, or transporting of alcoholic beverages.
19th Amendment	With this change to the Constitution, women received the right to vote.
Segregation	This term means the separation of the races.
N.A.A.C.P.	This is the acronym for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This organization, formed by black and white intellectuals and joined by

W.E.B. DuBois, embraced the goals of the Niagra Movement: equal economic and political opportunities for blacks, ending of segregation, ending discrimination in the court system, public facilities, and trade unions.

Black Exodus

This was the journey by many blacks from the South to the North as terrorism and violence against blacks increased in the South.

National Origins Act

This piece of legislation reduced the number of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe to 2% of that nation's population in the United States in 1890; immigration from those nations was greatly reduced by this law.

The Grange

This was a co-op through which local farmers could pool their resources to purchase new machinery, and together, the farmers could purchase supplies and machinery, as well as sell their produce, without paying other distributors.

Social Darwinism

Drawing from Darwin's observation of animals in the wild, this philosophy states that only the strongest survive. Life is a contest for survival of the fittest.

Horatio Alger

This person greatly influenced the business culture with his many children's stories. In these stories, the people gain wealth through hard work and diligence, not social status.

Strike

This is when workers refuse to work until a set of conditions are met.

Theodore Roosevelt

This person was a progressive president who initiated several reforms while in office.

The Jungle

This is a novel written by Upton Sinclair that exposed the miserable working conditions and dangerous food quality in meat processing plants in Chicago. For example, rats and other rodents, who ran rampant in the plants, frequently found themselves ground in with the beef for hamburger meat, fur and all.

Transatlantic cable

This device allowed the United States to hear of developments in Europe immediately through telegraph messages.

Booker T. Washington

This person founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama for blacks. His dedication in spite of threats and many discouragements inspired blacks everywhere.

George Washington Carver

This man became famous for his agricultural experimentation with peanuts, soybeans, and cotton. He developed hundreds of uses for these crops and developed a new strain of cotton known as "Carver's

	Hybrid." His contributions enabled farmers in the South to grow different kind of crops profitably besides cotton.
Plessy vs. Ferguson	The ruling in this Supreme Court case stated that segregation is lawful as long as the separate facilities and services are equal.
Chinese Exclusion Act	In this legislative act, Chinese people were prohibited from legally immigrating to the United States.
Monopoly	This condition occurs when a company is the only supplier for its particular industry.
Reservation (for Native Americans)	These were parcels of land set aside by the federal government for the Native Americans.
History of the Standard Oil Company	In this book, Ida Tarbell exposes the ruthless practices of the Standard Oil Company in its quest to gain a monopoly in the oil business.
Horace Mann	This man began a push for public education early in the 19th century.
Populist Party	This political movement formed in 1892 to address the concerns of farmers and other reformers. Because it never had the support of labor in the populous Northeast, by 1897, the party began to disappear from the national scene.
Muckrakers	These were leading intellectuals who wrote stories concerning the abuses of big business on workers and on the consumers.
Woodrow Wilson	This was the Democratic candidate who won the election of 1912 because the competition between Taft and Roosevelt split the Republican Party. He began his administration supporting many causes.
Clayton Act	This act made sure that businesses could not use antitrust laws to break up labor unions.
Federal Trade Commission	This commission had the power to investigate companies for unfair business practices.
Tuskegee Institute	This school provided training in the industrial and agricultural fields.
Atlanta Compromise	Booker T. Washington' speech given at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895 in which he said, "In all things that are purely social, we (whites and blacks) can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." He taught that if blacks excelled occupationally in the blue collar fields (occupations requiring manual labor) they would eventually receive the rights of full citizenship. His

ideas played well in both the black and white communities because of his compromising, non-confrontational approach to race relations.

W.E.B. Dubois

This person was the first black graduate from Harvard University, he wrote several papers attacking the philosophy of Booker T. Washington. He argued persuasively that blacks would be selling out their freedoms to whites by not pursuing occupations in the humanities and in white-collar fields (clerical or professional).

Alabama's 1901 Constitution

This document added the requirement of a literacy test or land ownership to be able to vote in the state of Alabama. This referendum passed in Alabama through rampant voter fraud. With its passage, the number of black voters fell from 180,000 to 3,600. Blacks, who favored the Republican Party, could no longer vote. This constitution insured that Democrats would stay in power.

Emergency Quota Act

To stop the tide of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, Congress passed a law limiting the number of legal immigrants to 3% of the number of each nationality in 1910.

Bessemer Process

This was a faster and more efficient way of making steel; the process involved blowing air through molten iron to burn away impurities.

Timeline for

Section 9: Industrialization and Urbanization