

# 1877-1917 “Industrializing America”

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## 1877-1911 “Complex Corporations”

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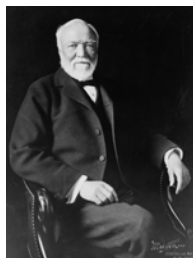
### Impact of Industrialization:

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- Changed the American economy from primarily agricultural to industrial
- Grew the American middle class and increased wealth inequality
- Created new business practices, such as vertical and horizontal integration
- Led to growth in transportation and communication infrastructure
- Resulted in significant social and cultural changes, including the growth of labor unions

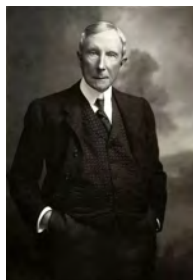
### Important Industrialist of the Time:

#### Andrew Carnegie (Steel)



Andrew Carnegie was a Scottish-American industrialist and philanthropist. He was one of the wealthiest businessmen of the 19th century, and is best known for his domination in his industry and business practices. Carnegie is often referred to as the "King of Steel" for his leadership in the American steel industry during the late 19th century. He also became famous for his 'Gospel of Wealth' argument, giving away over \$350 million to various causes, including education, libraries and scientific research.

#### John D. Rockefeller (Oil)



John D. Rockefeller is considered one of the most important figures in American history due to his significant impact on the oil industry and the development of the modern American economy. His business practices and monopolistic strategies, while controversial, set the standard for modern corporate management and helped establish the U.S as a major economic power. He became one of the wealthiest men in the world, with a net worth equivalent to 2% of the U.S. GDP during his lifetime.

**Margaret Sanger**

Margaret Sanger was a nurse and birth control advocate who worked to make contraception more accessible to women.

**Muckrakers**

Muckrakers were journalists who exposed social and political corruption through their investigative reporting.

**Political machines**

Political machines were political organizations that controlled urban political systems through corruption and patronage.

**Pure Food & Drug Act**

The Pure Food & Drug Act regulated the production and distribution of food and drugs in order to protect public health.

**Race riot**

Race riots were outbreaks of violence and destruction in urban areas, often fueled by racial tensions and economic competition.

**"The Jungle"**

"The Jungle" by Upton Sinclair exposed the unsanitary and inhumane conditions in the meatpacking industry.

**Triangle Shirtwaist Fire**

The Triangle Shirtwaist Fire was a tragedy in which 146 garment workers, mostly women, died due to inadequate workplace safety measures.

**Urban ghettos**

Urban ghettos were areas of concentrated poverty and social exclusion, often inhabited by minority groups.

**Urban immigration & tenements**

Urban immigration and tenements brought large numbers of people to live in cramped and overcrowded housing conditions in cities.

**Urban prostitution**

Urban prostitution was a pervasive issue in cities, as women, especially immigrants, turned to sex work due to poverty and lack of other opportunities.

**Yellow journalism**

Yellow journalism was a type of journalism characterized by sensationalism, exaggeration, and a focus on scandal.

**Mutual aid societies**

Mutual aid societies were organizations created by communities, often immigrant or ethnic groups, to provide mutual support and assistance.