



Dunwoody H.S.
 United States Hist.
 Dr. J. Davis

The cause and Effect of Industrialization during the Gilded Age

Directions: View the documents provided detailing either a cause or effect of industrialization in the U.S. during the Gilded Age (1870-1910). Use the documents to fill out the accompanying diagram worksheet

Document? **Monopolies and Corruption:** Puck "Bosses of the Senate" (1890) (from: US Senate)
 (EXAMPLE ONLY!!!)



After examining the political cartoon (Document) next, work together to assess the source:

Observations

- Trusts as # bags standing in back → very large (exaggerated)
- Monopolists Entrance
- This is the Senate "Are Monopolists By Monopolists"
- People's Entrance → closed
- US Senators ^{several} (small sized)
- Trusts include sugar, steel, etc.

Inferences

- BIC mis is B...e...e
- 17th Amend → certain is trying to say Monopolists pay huge abuse Senators
- Senate's power ← Monopolists
- People can't appeal to the Senate (gov't for ppl By ppl is a falsehood)
- gov't is corrupt
- Monopolies run America

see sign about Senate are Monopolists ↑ size of Monopolies vs senators

Political Effect of Industrialization & Economic Effect: gov't is corrupt
 Industrial → Monopolies → corrupt gov't

Finally, fill out the accompanying chart with the information discussed about the document.



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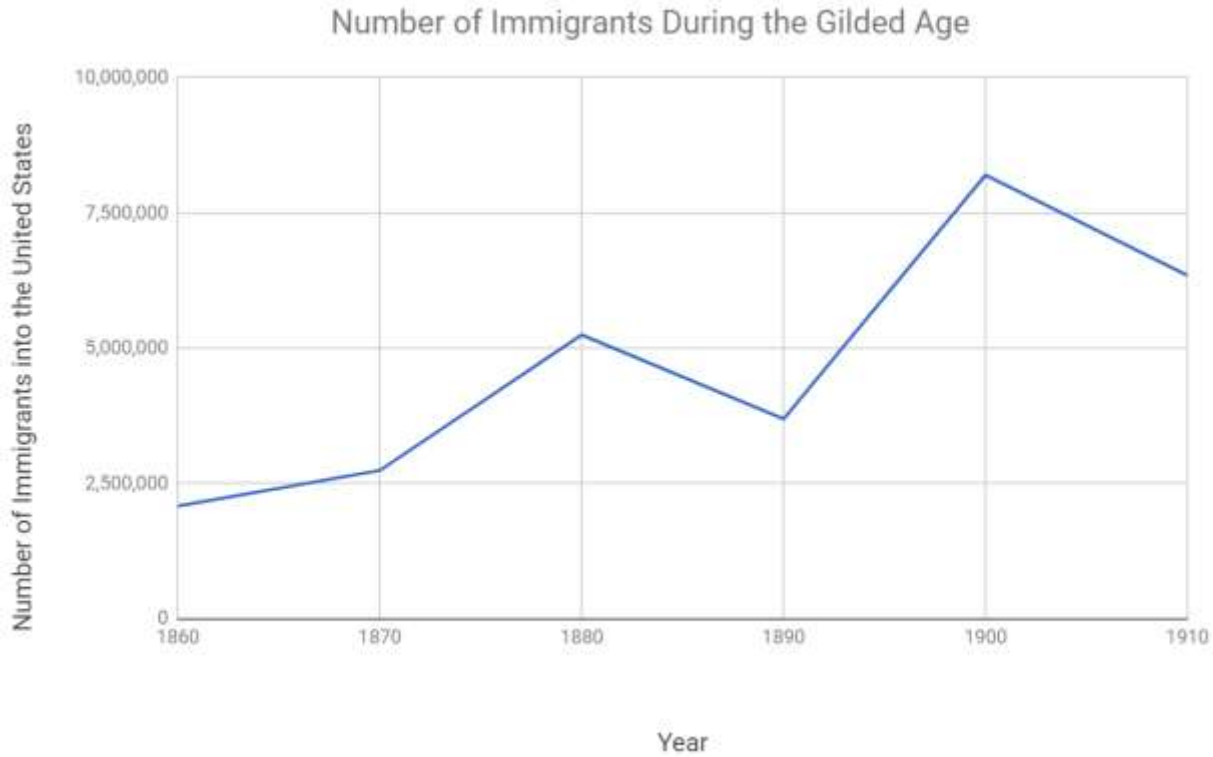
Document A1 Inventions and Innovation: American Inventions

Source: [NYS K-12 Toolkit, Binghamton University 2015](#)

Inventor	Invention	Year
James Watt	Steam Engine	1769
Eli Whitney	Cotton Gin	1793
Samuel Slater	Cotton Spinning Mill	1793
Robert Fulton	Steamboat	1807
Samuel Morse	Telegraph	1836
Charles Goodyear	Vulcanized Rubber	1839
Elisha Otis	Elevator	1861
Alfred Nobel	Dynamite	1861
Christopher Sholes	Typewriter	1868
Alexander Graham Bell	Telephone	1876
Thomas Edison	Incandescent Light Bulb	1879
Nicholas Tesla	Induction Motor	1888
Wright Brothers	Airplane	1903
Henry Ford	Model T Automobile	1908

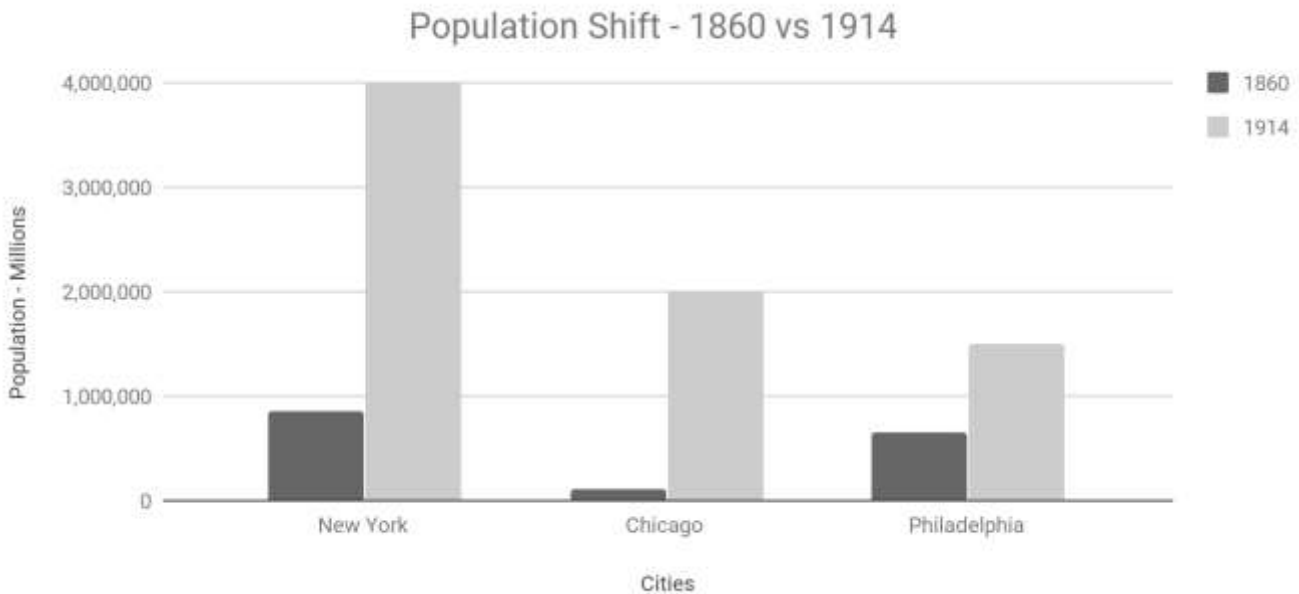
Document B1 Immigration: Immigration during the Gilded Age

Source: [C3 Teacher](#)



Document B2 Urbanization: Graph of Population Shifts 1860 vs 1914

Source: [People's History of the United States \(1980\)](#)





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Document C **Factory working conditions:** Life in the Shop - Story of an Immigrant Garment Worker

Source: [American Social History Project - HERB](#)

Clara Lemlich ignited the 1909 walkout of shirtwaist makers with her call for a general strike. This piece was first published in the New York Evening Journal, November 28, 1909.

First let me tell you something about the way we work and what we are paid. There are two kinds of work—regular, that is salary work, and piecework. The regular work pays about \$6 a week and the girls have to be at their machines at 7 o'clock in the morning and they stay at them until 8 o'clock at night, with just one-half hour for lunch in that time.

The shops. Well, there is just one row of machines that the daylight ever gets to—that is the front row, nearest the window. The girls at all the other rows of machines back in the shops have to work by gaslight, by day as well as by night. Oh, yes, the shops keep the work going at night, too.

The bosses in the shops are hardly what you would call educated men, and the girls to them are part of the machines they are running. They yell at the girls and they "call them down" even worse than I imagine the Negro slaves were in the South.

There are no dressing rooms for the girls in the shops. They have to hang up their hats and coats—such as they are—on hooks along the walls. Sometimes a girl has a new hat. It never is much to look at because it never costs more than 50 cents, that means that we have gone for weeks on two-cent lunches—dry cake and nothing else.

The shops are unsanitary—that's the word that is generally used, but there ought to be a worse one used. Whenever we tear or damage any of the goods we sew on, or whenever it is found damaged after we are through with it, whether we have done it or not, we are charged for the piece and sometimes for a whole yard of the material.

At the beginning of every slow season, \$2 is deducted from our salaries. We have never been able to find out what this is for.



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Document E: Westward Expansion & Homestead Act (1862): Land sale Poster from 1872

Source: [Library of Congress](https://www.loc.gov/rr/rural/agriculture/land.html)

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS!

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View on the Big Blue, between Camden and Croto, representing Valley and Rolling Prairie Land in Nebraska.



A SECTIONAL MAP, showing exact location of our IOWA LANDS is sold for 30 Cents, and of NEBRASKA LANDS for 30 Cents.

CIRCULARS are supplied GRATIS for distribution in ORGANIZING COLONIES and to induce individuals to emigrate WEST.

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 Only One-Seventh of Principal Due Annually, beginning Four Years after purchase.
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 Thus our Land Buyers GET A FREE PASS in the State where the Land bought is located.
 These TERMS are BETTER at \$5, than to pre-empt United States Land at \$2.50 per Acre.
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Or apply to

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Document F: Rise of the Factory System: Solvay Processes Works Company - Chemical factory - Syracuse, NY 1890 - 1901 Source: [Library of Congress](#)



Document F2: Assembly Line: Ford Model T Assembly Line (1910) Source: [National Archives](#)





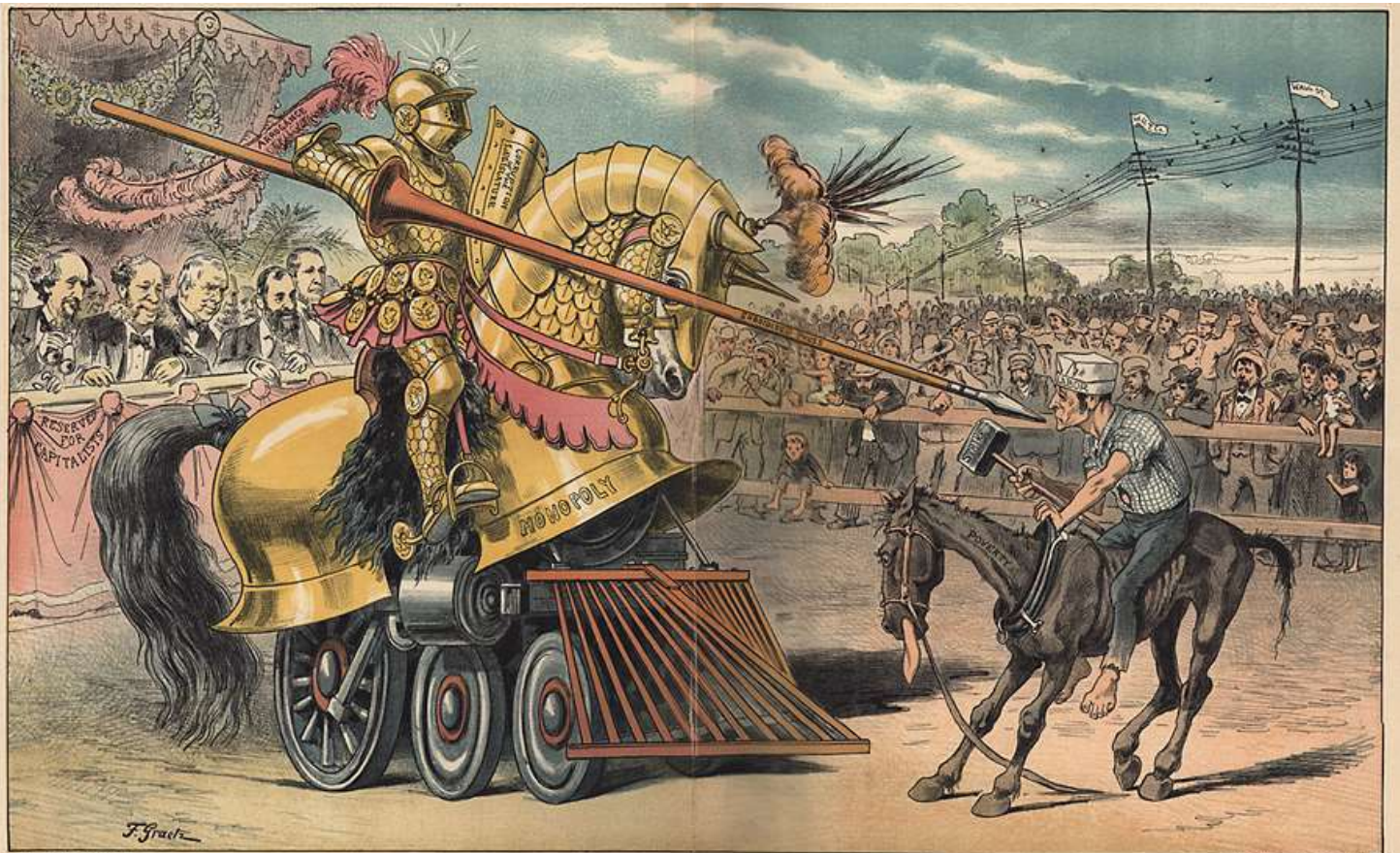
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Document G: Labor Unions vs Monopolies: The Tournament of Today - A set to between labor and monopoly
 Source: American Social History Project

This 1883 cartoon from the satirical magazine Puck imagines a medieval-style joust between working people and the industrialists and railroad owners who largely controlled the U.S. economy in the late nineteenth century. The spectators in the section of the audience marked "Reserved for Capitalists" include railroad company owners Jay Gould and William Henry Vanderbilt. The knight is riding a train labelled "Monopoly", his shield reads "constitution and legislature", his lance reads "subsidized press", and the feathers on his hat say "arrogance". The worker is riding an emaciated horse (or donkey) whose ribs are visible and is labelled "poverty". His hat says "labor" and his tool reads "strike" on the grey portion. Finally, on the right behind the labor section, are telegraph lines flying flags that say "Wall St" and "NYC RR".



THE TOURNAMENT OF TODAY.—A SET-TO BETWEEN LABOR AND MONOPOLY.