**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Captains of Industry**

 The following is a short biography on Andrew Carnegie  http://www.history.com/shows/america-the-story-of-us/videos/andrew-carnegie#andrew-carnegie  Please read the following biography on Andrew Carnegie from PBS.  http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/carnegie/peopleevents/pande01.html

* In what ways is Carnegie a true "rags to riches" story?
* Why did Carnegie choose the steel industry?
* How did the Bessemer process change the steel industry and Carnegie's business  for the better?
* Before selling his business to J.P. Morgan, how much was Carnegie's personal  fortune?
* How much did he donate to charity?

**Working Conditions**

Mrs Hoffman has the two documents up front, get a copy and look at them while answering these questions:

[Factory Time Table](http://www.invention.smithsonian.org/centerpieces/whole_cloth/u2ei/u2images/act9/time_tbl.html)

1. How many hours per day did workers average?
2. What hours did the factory operate from March 20 through September 19?
3. What hours did it operate from September 20 through March 19?
4. Why were the workers' hours different at different times of the year?
5. How is the Lowell Mill work day different from most work days today?  Which would you prefer?

[Lewiston Mill Rules](http://www.invention.smithsonian.org/centerpieces/whole_cloth/u2ei/u2images/act9/Lew_rules.html)

Some of the rules at Lewiston Mill in Maine are similar to rules at work today, and many are different.

1. What is one rule that is similar to today?
2. What is one rule that is different from today?

**Child Labor**

Choose one of the following children and read about his/her experiences working in a factory.  Based on what you read, list at least three reasons why you would not want to work in a factory under similar conditions.

David Rowland- http://spartacus-educational.com/IRrowland.htm

Joseph Herbergram- http://spartacus-educational.com/IRhebergam.htm

Hannah Brown- http://spartacus-educational.com/IRbrown.htm

Elizabeth Bently- http://spartacus-educational.com/IRbentley.htm

1.

2.

3.

**The Homestead Strike**

As Karl Marx and Frederick Engels wrote in The Communist Manifesto, "Those that create the wealth do not always share in it." The workers in the steel mills worked long hours at low pay. As the 1880s progressed into the 1890s, the rise of worker unions and strikes became more common. One famous (or infamous) was the Homestead Strike. The following is a summary of the strike. http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/carnegie/peopleevents/pande04.html

* How did the strike begin?
* How was the strike ended?

* How did the strike change people's view of Carnegie?

The following is a biography on John D. Rockefeller Sr.  http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/rockefellers/peopleevents/p\_rock\_jsr.html

* In 1863, Rockefeller entered what business?
* Why did he create Standard Oil?
* Define the term Vertical Integration.
* Why did Rockefeller run Standard Oil in this fashion?
* How did Rockefeller eliminate competition? Why?
* By 1879, Standard Oil controlled how much of the oil supply in the U.S.? In the world?
* Explain the difference between a pool and a trust.
* Define the word philanthropy.
* Name some examples of both Carnegie and Rockefeller's philanthropy.

Like Carnegie, Rockefeller had his critics. Perhaps his most famous was Ida Tarbell, who between 1902 and 1904 published "The History of Standard Oil" which was both critical and complementary of the way Rockefeller and Standard Oil made their money.  Read the last three selections. “Rockefeller’s Genius” “Rockefeller and Public Opinion” and “Rockefeller’s Character”

 http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/rockefellers/sfeature/sf\_7.html

* How does Tarbell explain Rockefeller's genius?
* How did Rockefeller react to public opinion?
* What does Tarbell write about Rockefeller's character?

**Labor Unions**

Read the section titled “Knights of Labor”

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp\_textbook.cfm?smtid=2&psid=3191

* When were the Knights of Labor founded?

* Who was Terrence Powderly?
* What were three specific things that the KOL fought for?
* What happened during the Haymarket Square Rally on May 4, 1886?

Below is a short reading on the American Federation of Labor (AFL).  http://www.ushistory.org/us/37d.asp

* Who started the AFL?
* How did the AFL differ from KOL in terms of membership?
* Did the AFL support the use of strikes?
* When did unskilled workers finally become members of the AFL?

**Boss Tweed**

So what role did governments, local, state, and federal have during this time? At the federal level, the philosophy was one of laissez-faire or "hands off." The country's economy was booming and the federal government did not want to get involved. One exception to laissez- faire was the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1887 and a few Supreme Court cases involving railroads.  Mark Twain famously called this period in American history the "Gilded Age." Gilded means covered or plated with gold. For Twain, while America was booming economically, when you peeled away the gold, success came at a price.  An important contributor to the economic success of the country was labor done by immigrants. As you will see from the videos below, immigrants created the wealth but didn't necessarily share in it.  Perhaps the best example of governments taking a hands off approach occurred in New York City in the 1860s and 1870s under William "Boss" Tweed. The leaders or heads of political parties or organizations, a party boss, created what became known as a political machine. The following two clips explain how Boss Tweed ran his political machine in New York City.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YildL\_ilQFY

* What was Boss Tweed's official title?
* Why was the support of immigrants important to Tweed?
* How did Boss Tweed help New York?
* How did he hinder New York?
* Approximately, how much money did he embezzle over his lifetime?
* Why did the government look the other way?