



The Industrialization of the United States CONSEQUENCES

1860's – 1910's

SSUSH12 The student will analyze important consequences of American industrial growth.

- o a. Describe Ellis Island, the change in immigrants' origins to southern and eastern Europe and the impact of this change on urban America.
- o b. Identify the American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers.
- o c. Describe the growth of the western population and its impact on Native Americans with reference to Sitting Bull and Wounded Knee.
- o d. Describe the 1894 Pullman strike as an example of industrial unrest.



Native Americans and Westward Expansion

Westward Expansion and Native Americans

- o In the 1860s, the US government began forcing Native Americans onto reservations.
- o Settlers pushed the buffalo (a sacred animal in Native traditions) to the brink of extinction.
- o Faced with no other options, Native Americans had no choice but to fight back.



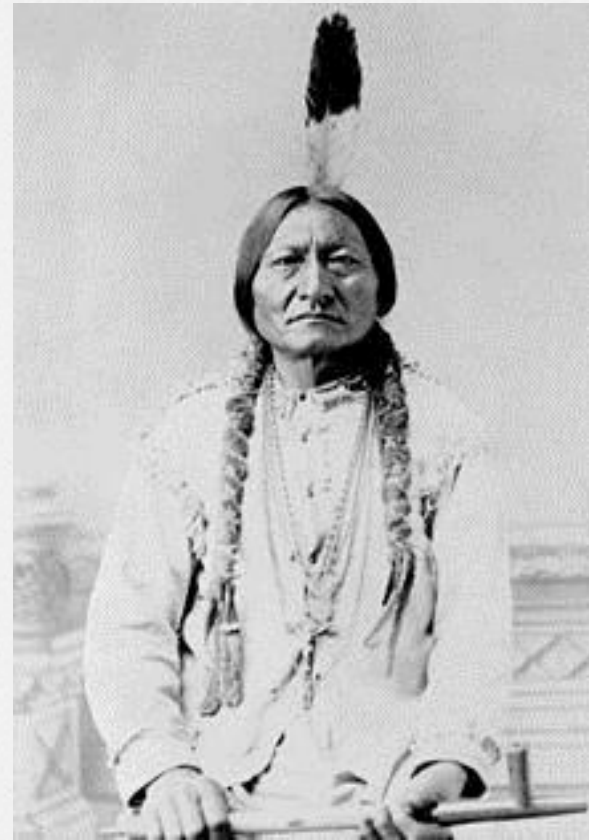


430. Capt. Geo. Sword, Chief of Police with Buffalo
Bill's Indians, Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.

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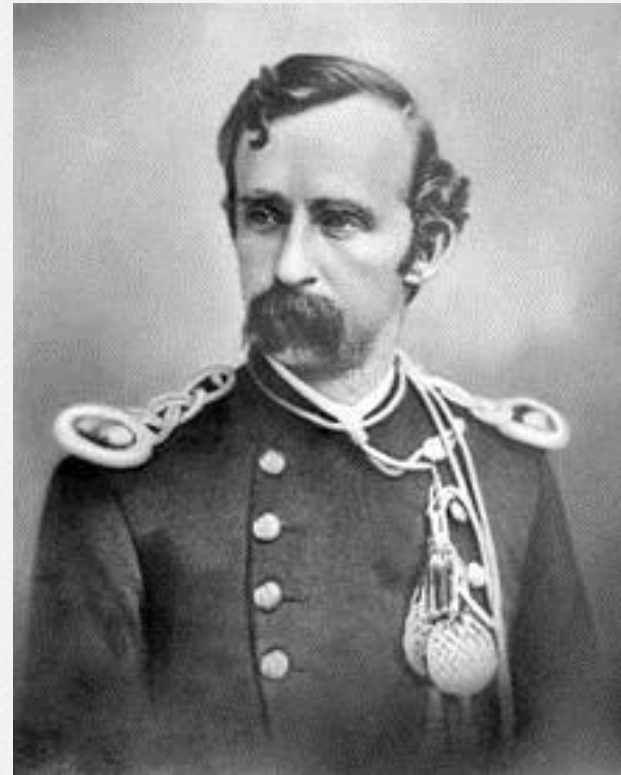
Westward Expansion and Native Americans

- o In 1875, gold was discovered in the hills of South Dakota.
- o Miners began settling on Sioux tribal lands in search of gold.
- o Sioux leader, Sitting Bull, assembled his own army of Natives to drive the settlers out.



Battle of Little Big Horn

- o In June 1876, the US sent General George Custer to battle the Sioux.
- o Custer's 700 men were slaughtered by 7,000 Sioux Indians at the Battle of Little Big Horn.
- o The US Army retaliated, crushing the Sioux, and forcing Sitting Bull to flee to Canada.





Ghost Dance Brings Hope

- o In response to the loss of their land and the buffalo, many Natives welcomed a religious revival based on the Ghost Dance.
- o Fearing the Ghost Dance would cause problems, the US government ordered the capture and arrest of Sitting Bull.
- o In a confrontation over his arrest, Sitting Bull was killed.



Wounded Knee Massacre

- As Natives fled after Sitting Bull's murder, troops were sent out to capture them.
- At Wounded Knee Creek, troops slaughtered over 100 Native men, women and children.
- The Wounded Knee Massacre effectively ended the Native attempts to push back the white settlers.





Natives Forced to Assimilate





Immigration

Cities Offer Opportunity

- With help from new railroad lines, cities become magnets for rural Americans.
- Factories offer work for skilled laborers, job opportunities for women and education for children.
- Seizing on these new opportunities, a new waves of immigrants began arriving on America's shores.

Immigrants Flock to America

- Beginning in the mid-1800's, the origins of immigrants change from Western Europe to Southern and Eastern Europe.
- Hundreds of Italian, Polish and Russian immigrants arrived daily.
- Many immigrants were forced to live in tenements – low-cost, urban family housing developments that squeezed in as many families as possible.



National Park Service: Statue of Liberty National Monument

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The Immigrant Experience

- o Ellis Island – Port in New York Harbor that processed immigrants coming from Europe.
- o Angel Island – Port in San Francisco Bay that processed immigrants coming from Asia.

Ellis Island



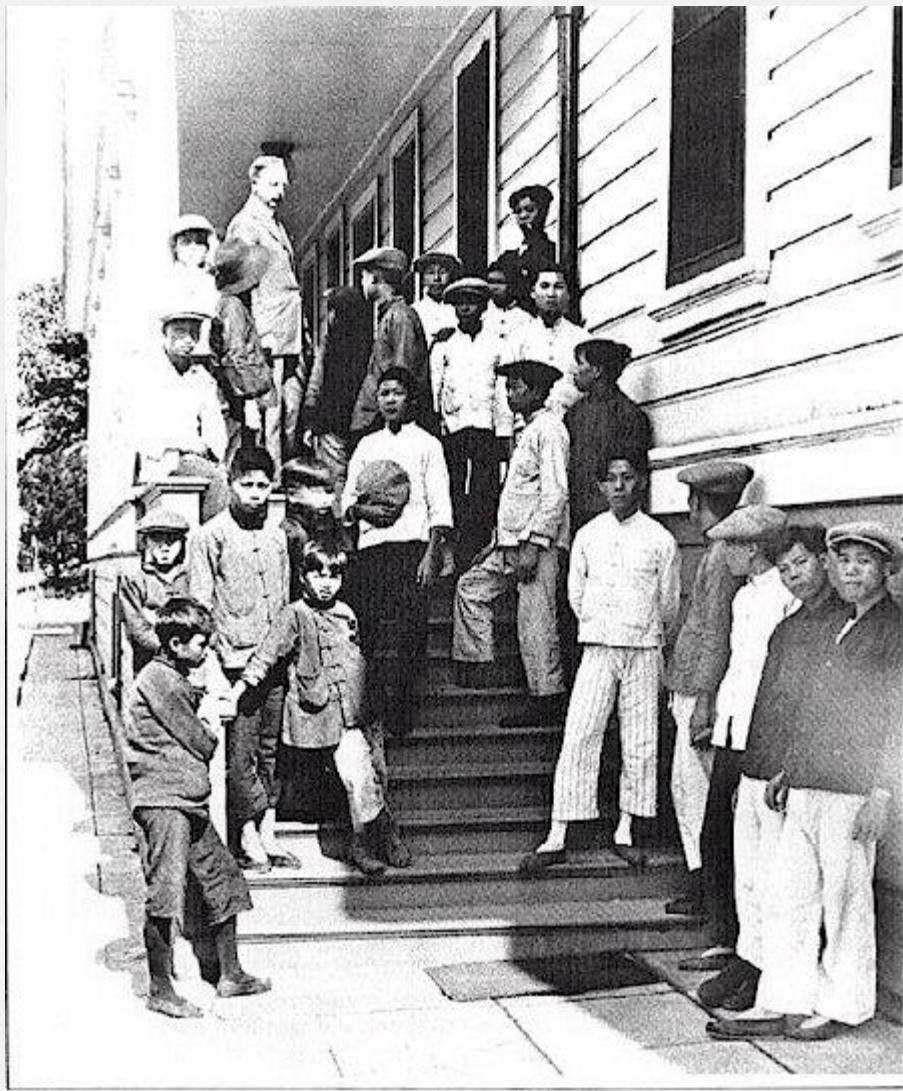




Angel Island





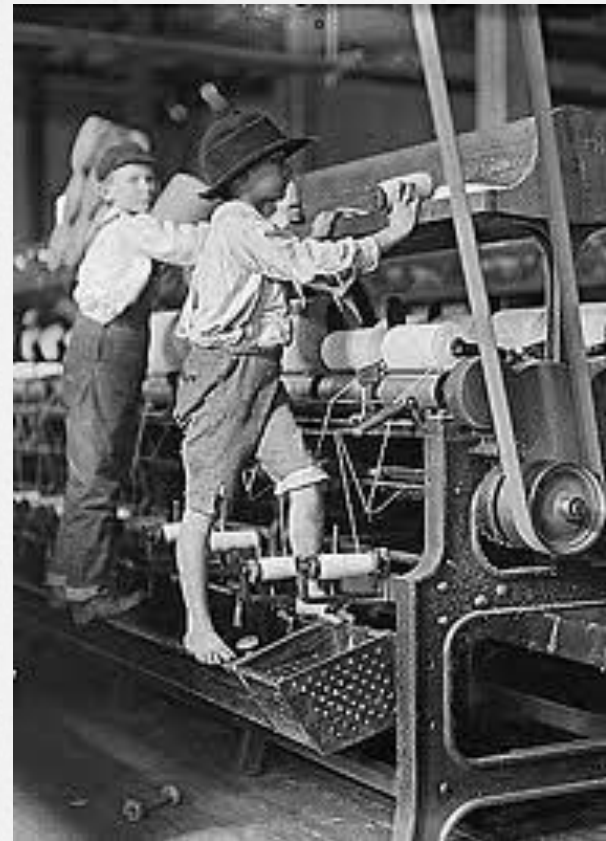


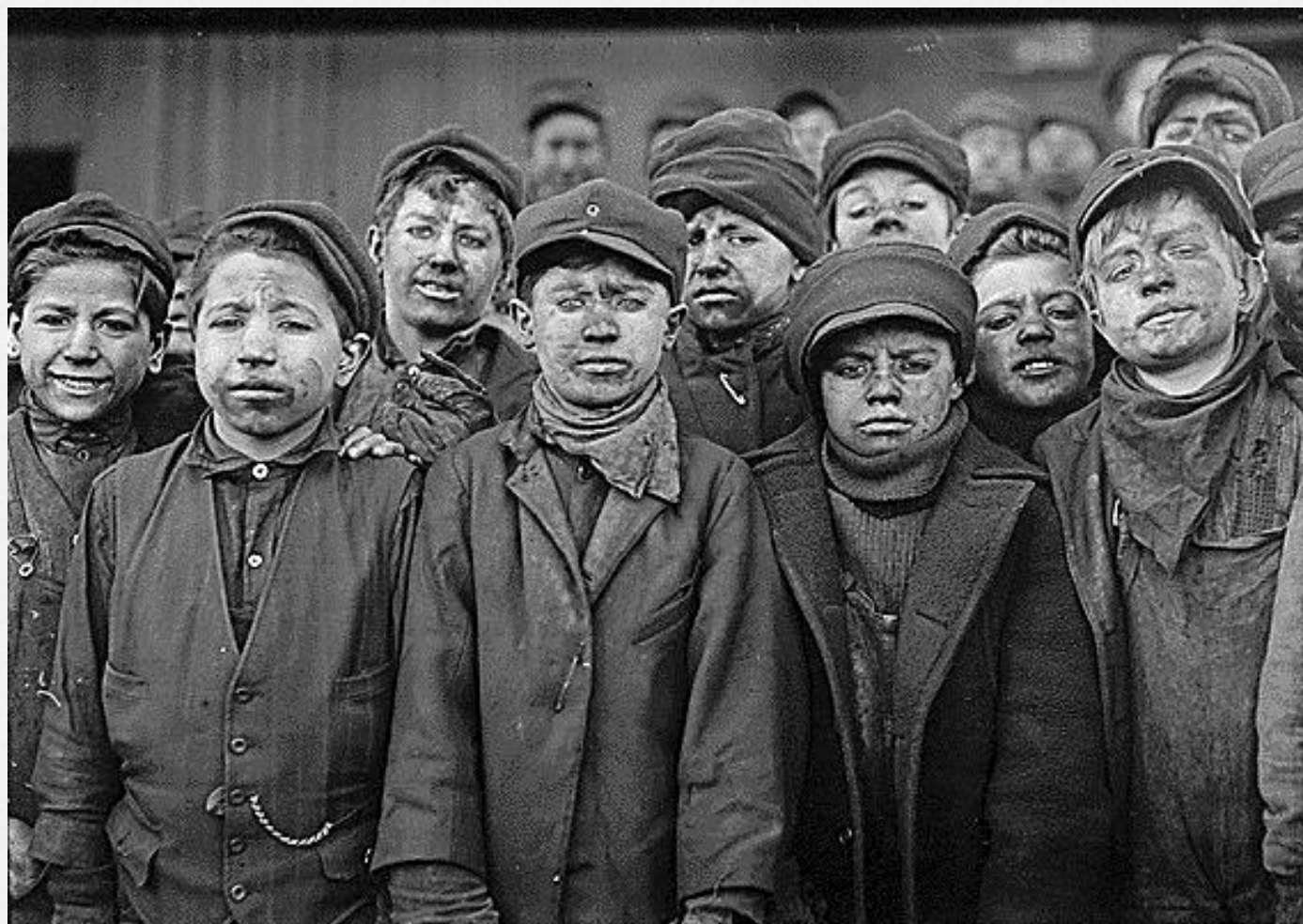


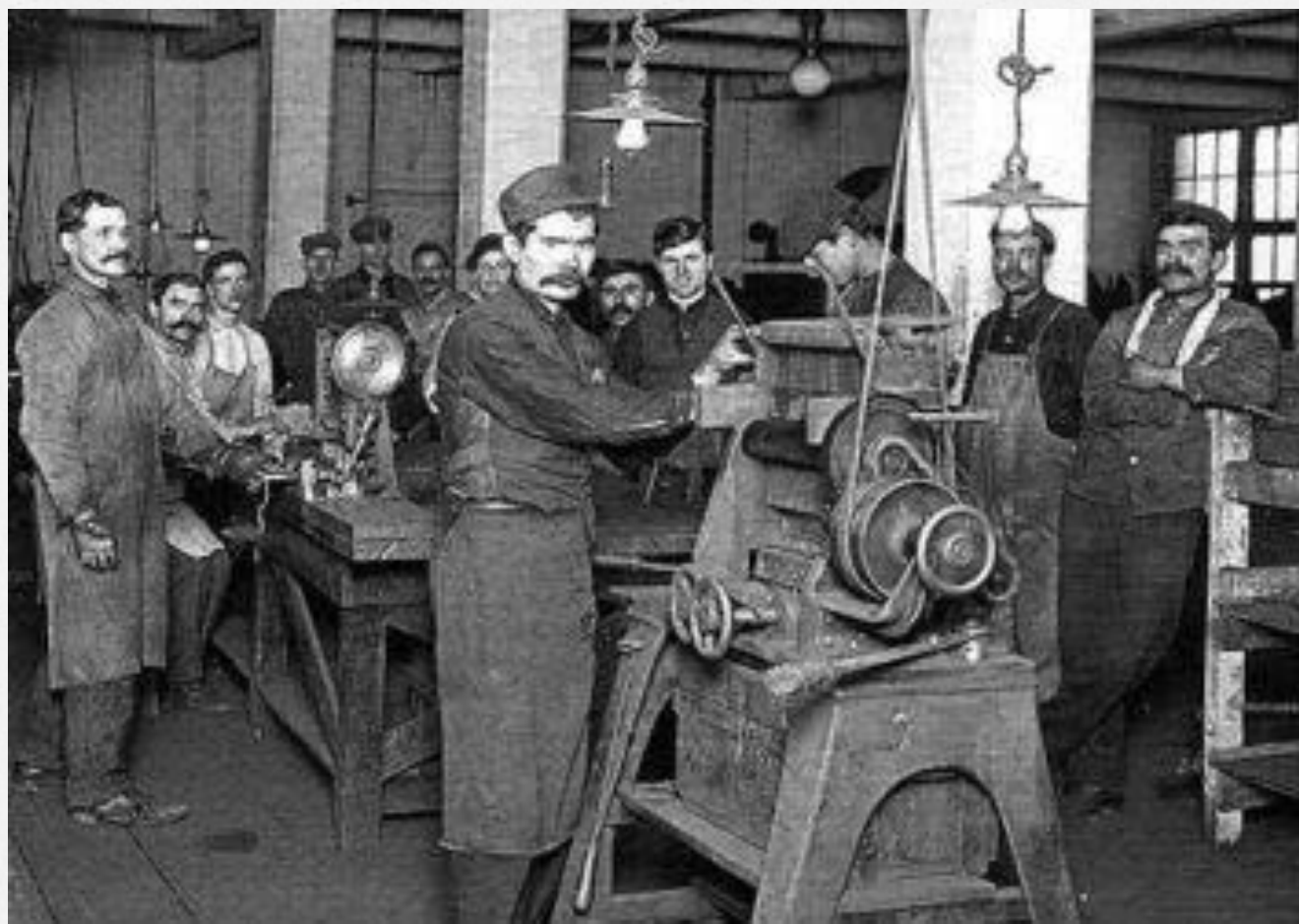
The Organized Labor Movement

Factory Life Proves Dangerous

- o In the late 19th century, factory owners employed various ways to maximize profits and keep costs low.
- o They hired children and immigrant labor that would work for low wages.
- o They forced workers to work 12 hour days and 6 day work weeks.
- o Little attention was given to safety. Many workers died from factory accidents.







Labor Unions Form

- Despite increased production and lowered costs, many who worked the factories still could not afford basic necessities.
- Many workers began to practice collective bargaining with their employers; negotiating for higher wages and better working conditions.
- One form of protest used was the strike – when workers refuse to work until their demands are met.



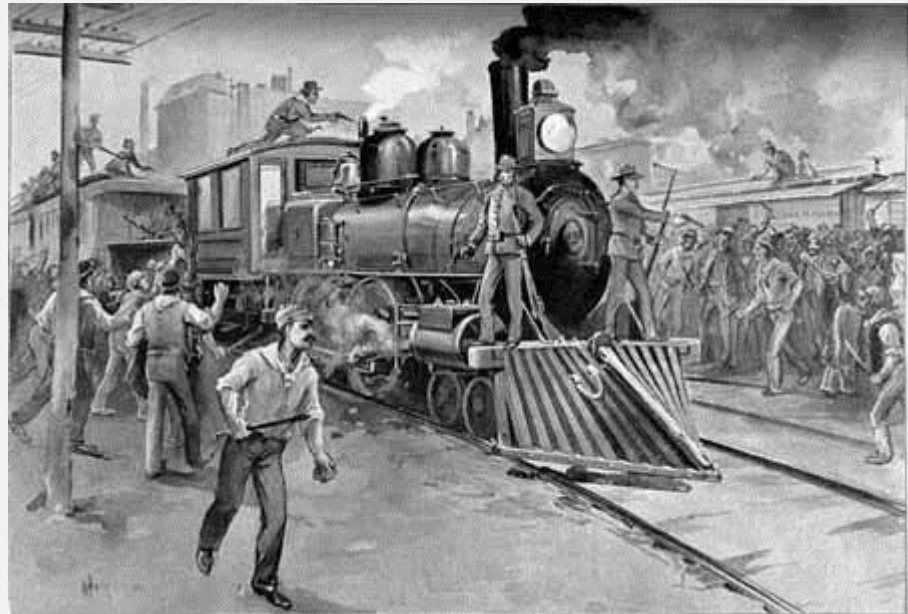
Samuel Gompers

- o Samuel Gompers
- o 1886 – Gompers founded the AFL (American Federation of Labor)
- o The AFL union worked to improve wages, working conditions and working hours for its members.



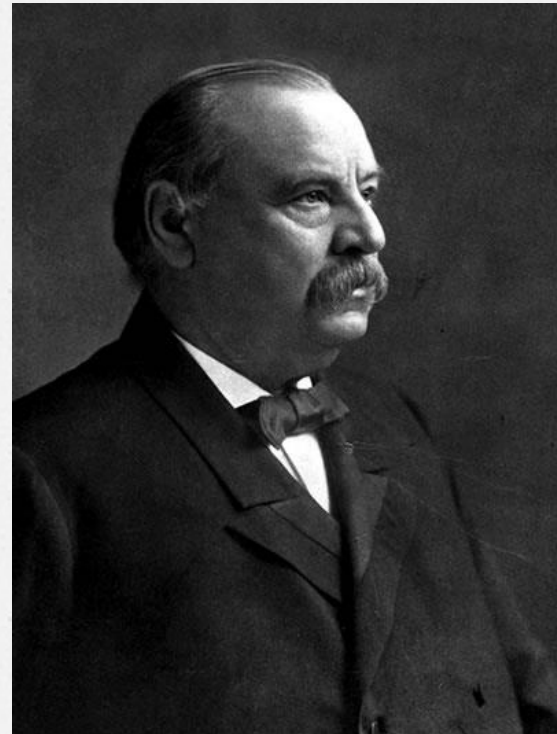
Pullman Strike of 1894

- o George Pullman – owner of a company that produced luxury railroad cars
- o In May 1894, workers began a strike protesting wage cuts and layoffs.
- o The strike grew violent with many protestors destroying rail lines and equipment.



Federal Government Responds to the Pullman Strike

- o Because the Pullman Strike was interrupting the delivery of federal mail, President Grover Cleveland (right) took action.
- o 12,000 federal troops were sent to stop the protestors.
- o When troops arrived, riots broke out which led to the deaths of 30 people.





Effects of the Pullman Strike

- After the Pullman Strike and other instances of industrial unrest, many employers began to use the court system to reduce the power of labor unions.
- For the next 30 years, the federal government would argue with labor unions and employers over a number of work-related issues.