**EOCT Review**

**Chapter 8: Rise of Industrial America**

* The spread of railroads after the Civil War had a great impact on manyindustries, including steel and oil. The building of railroads required vast amounts of steel, lumber, and coal.
* Railroads carried crops, livestock, manufactured goods and oil. They created a national market for goods and services. Railroad companies helped Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Company by giving it special rebates.
* Successful entrepreneurs introduced innovations and benefited from economies of scale to develop new industries. Andrew Carnegie transformed the steel industry while John D. Rockefeller developed the oil business. Carnegie acquired his own sources of coal and iron ore, and built his own railroads and steamboats to transport raw materials and steel. This was known as vertical integration. Rockefeller took control of almost the entire U.S. oil refining industry in what is known as horizontal integration. Both attempted to control their industries through trusts and monopolies.
* The public were sympathetic towards the great entrepreneurs but also supported legislation to curb their power.
* Key inventions, including the telegraph, telephone, and electric light bulb, greatly influenced the U.S. infrastructure.
* Workers formed labor unions to improve their working conditions, raise wages and reduce the number of hours they worked. Eventually, members of several craft unions joined together in the American Federation of Labor, led by Samuel Gompers. The American Federation of Labor focused on issues like wages and working hours rather than seeking more general political reform.
* Immigration changed in these years and had a great impact on the economy, politics and culture of the United States. New Immigrants came from Southern and Eastern Europe. In the Far West, immigrants arrived from China and Japan. The New Immigrants often lived in urban neighborhoods with others speaking the same language. They provided a cheap and hard-working labor force for industrialists. Immigrants introduced new words, foods and customs. Many voted for political machines that helped them adjust to their new lives in the United States. Both European and Asian immigrants faced prejudice and hardship.
* European immigrants arrived at Ellis Island in New York City, where they were checked for diseases and processed for admission to the United States. Asian immigrants were processed at Angel Island in San Francisco Bay.