INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE U.S.
1750 - 1914
American Industrialization

- Began in textile industry in New England in 1820s
  - Grew tremendously following the Civil War
- Factors that led to the U.S. becoming a leading industrial power by 1914:
  - Country’s large size
  - Ready availability of natural resources
  - Growing domestic market
  - Political stability
The Industrial United States in 1900

Map 18.2 The Industrial United States in 1900
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The Role of U.S. Government

- Supported industrialization with:
  - Tax breaks for businesses
  - Little regulation of industry
  - Grants of public land to railroad companies
  - Laws that allowed easy formation of companies
The U.S. pioneered several new techniques regarding mass production:
- Interchangeable parts
- Assembly lines
- “Scientific management”

Henry Ford famously brought these techniques to the automobile industry in the early 1900s.
Self-Made American Industrialists

Henry Ford
(Automobiles)

Andrew Carnegie
(Steel)

John D. Rockefeller
(Oil)
Culture of Consumption

- Growth of advertising agencies → Ex: Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward
  - Used mail-order catalogs regularly
- Growth of urban department stores

Sears Roebuck Catalog from 1902
Social Divisions in the U.S.

- Similar to those in European societies during industrialization
- Widening gap between the classes
  - Many in the middle class getting richer and richer
  - The poor are getting poorer
- Opposing views on these social divisions:
  - A betrayal of American ideals
  - Natural outcome of competition → Social Darwinism = survival of the fittest in society
Protest from the Working Class

- As in Europe, horrible working conditions led to labor protests
  - Formation of unions; strikes; occasional violence

- Unlike many European countries → no political party emerged in the U.S. to represent the working class
  - No major socialist movement in the U.S.
  - Ideas of Karl Marx and socialism did not take hold
  - Socialism came to be identified as “un-American” in a country that valued individualism and feared “big government”
No Socialism? Why Not?

- Labor unions more conservative ☠ not as radical, didn’t align with political parties, etc.
- Immense religious, ethnic, and racial divisions in the U.S. prevented solidarity of the workers
- Economic growth of the U.S. created an overall higher standard of living nation-wide than in most parts of Europe
  - Workers had more opportunities in the U.S. than in Europe = drew them away from socialist ideas
Some Political Opposition to Industrialization

- **Populist Party** = organized by small farmers
  - Protested against banks, industrialists, monopolies, the existing money system, and corrupt political parties

- **Progressive Party** = in the early 1900s
  - Pushed for specific reforms → wages & hours laws, better sanitation standards, antitrust laws, more government intervention in the economy
RUSSIA: INDUSTRIALIZATION AND REVOLUTION (1750-1914)
Russia During the 19th Century

- STILL had an absolute monarchy (the tsar)
- No national parliament
- No political parties
- No nationwide elections
- Russian society = dominated by titled nobility
- Until 1861 = most Russians were serfs
  - Bound to their masters’ estates; subject to sale; greatly exploited
Russia: “Transformation from Above”

- In the U.S. = social and economic change has always come from society as people sought new opportunities and rights
- In Russia = change was initiated by the state/government itself
- Done to catch up with the more powerful and innovative states of western Europe
Russia: “Transformation from Above”

- Peter the Great (1689-1725)
  - Enlarged and modernized the military
  - Created new educational system for sons of nobles
  - Supported new manufacturing enterprises
  - Nobles had to dress in European styles
  - New capital = St. Petersburg = “window on the West”

- Catherine the Great (1762-1796)
  - Russia’s “heir to the Enlightenment”
Russia: “Transformation from Above”

- 1861 = Russian state abolished serfdom (by Alexander II)
- Stimulated by its defeat in the Crimean War (1854-1856)
  - Lost to British and French forces
  - War was over influence in territories of the declining Ottoman Empire
  - Tsar Alexander II saw the defeat of Russia’s serf-army at the hands of FREE British and French troops as a sign to end serfdom
- After the abolition of serfdom = Russia began a program of industrial development
Russia’s Industrial Revolution

- 1890s = industrialization under way and growing rapidly
- Focused on railroads and heavy industry
- By 1900 = Russia ranked 4th in the world in steel production
- Had major industries in: coal, textiles, and oil
Growing middle class = comprised of businessmen and professionals

Many objected to tsarist Russia and wanted a greater role in political life

But, the middle class was also dependent on the state for: contracts, jobs, and suppressing the growing radicalism of the workers
Social Outcomes: The Working Class

- Factory workers = about 5% of total Russian population
- Harsh work conditions
  - 13-hour work day
  - Ruthless discipline and constant disrespect from supervisors
- Most lived in large, unsanitary barracks
- Unions and political parties = illegal
  - Only way to protest was through large-scale strikes
Social Outcomes: The Working Class

- Many workers and educated Russians turned to Marxist socialism
- 1898 = illegal Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party created
  - Got involved in: workers’ education, union organizing, and revolutionary action
- 1905 = a revolution in Russia erupted
Russian Revolution of 1905

- Erupted following a Russian defeat in a naval war with Japan
- Workers went on strike and created their own representative councils called soviets
- Revolution also included: peasant uprisings, mutinies in the military, student demonstrations, and revolts of non-Russian nationalities

The Russo-Japanese War (1905) occurred as a result of imperialist competition over Manchuria and Korea.
Russian Revolution of 1905

The 1905 Revolution in Russia
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Russian Revolution of 1905

- Revolution was brutally suppressed and pretty unsuccessful
- As a result of the revolution, the tsar’s regime implemented some reluctant and halfhearted reforms (most of which weren’t actually carried out)
  - Granted a constitution
  - Legalized trade unions and political parties
  - Permitted election of a national assembly (the Duma)
  - Censorship eased
  - Plans for universal primary education
  - Continued industrial development
After the 1905 Revolution

- These limited reforms did not tame the radical working class or bring social stability to Russia
- 1907 = Tsar Nicholas II dissolved the Duma
- Limited political voice even for the privileged classes
- Many felt that revolution was inevitable and necessary if real changes were going to happen

Russian Duma in 1906
Growth of Revolutionary Groups

- Most of these groups were socialist
- Most effective in the cities
- Published pamphlets and newspapers
- Organized trade unions
- Spread their messages among workers and peasants
- Furnished leaders who were able to act when the revolutionary moment arrived
The Revolutionary Moment

- Key catalyst = World War I
- Russian Revolution of 1917 sparked by:
  - Hardships of WWI
  - Social tensions of industrialization
  - Autocratic tsarist regime
- This revolution brought to power the Bolsheviks = radical socialist group
  - Led by Vladimir Lenin
Only in Russia…

- Industrialization caused violent social revolution
- A socialist party, inspired by Karl Marx, was able to seize power
- Modern world’s first socialist society