

COURSE OUTLINE:

All reading assignments are from the above-named text.

Week	Chapter and Assignment
1	Chapter 20: The Economic Revolution
2	Chapter 21: Workers and Immigrants
3	Chapter 22: The Passing of the Frontier
4	Chapter 23: The Politics of Dead Center
5	Chapter 24: The Embattled Farmer
6	First half of Chapter 25: The American Mind
7	Second half of Chapter 25: The American Mind
8	First half of Chapter 26: Imperialism and World Power
9	Second half of Chapter 26: Imperialism and World Power
10	First trimester review and Test One
11	First half of Chapter 27: The Progressive Era
12	Second half of Chapter 27: The Progressive Era
13	First half of Chapter 28: Wilsonian Diplomacy and World War I
14	Second half of Chapter 28: Wilsonian Diplomacy and World War I
15	First half of Chapter 29: American Society in Transition
16	Second half of Chapter 29: American Society in Transition
17	First half of Chapter 30: The New Era and the Old Order
18	Second half of Chapter 30: The New Era and the Old Order
19	First half of Chapter 31: The Great Depression and the New Deal
20	Second half of Chapter 31: The Great Depression and the New Deal
21	Second trimester review and Test Two
22	First half of Chapter 32: Gathering Storm
23	Second half of Chapter 32: Gathering Storm
24	First half of Chapter 33: World War II
25	Second half of Chapter 33: World War II
26	First half of Chapter 34: Cold War and Fair Deal
27	Second half of Chapter 34: Cold War and Fair Deal
28	First half of Chapter 35: The Eisenhower Era
29	Second half of Chapter 35: The Eisenhower Era
30	First third of Chapter 36: From Camelot to the Reagan Era
31	Second third of Chapter 36: From Camelot to the Reagan Era
32	Last third of Chapter 36: From Camelot and the Reagan Era
33	Third trimester review and Test Three

CHAPTER 20

READING NOTES:

- John D. Rockefeller was as tight and stingy with his money as Andrew Carnegie was generous with his. Rockefeller never tipped more than a dime and was fond of saying “Thanks a thousand” rather than the usual “Thanks a million.”
- J. P. Morgan suffered from a disease of the nose which caused it to be hugely enlarged and red. This, of course, was not depicted in his portraits, and he attempted to have all photographs retouched.
- **Elias Howe** - Inventor of the sewing machine which was later popularized by Isaac Singer.
- **Guglielmo Marconi** - Discovered the secret of wireless telegraphy in 1896.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. In 1833, why did the head of the Patent Bureau resign?

He resigned because there were so many new patents that he believed that everything of importance had been already been invented. [p. 362]

2. Name three new cities that grew up in the South by the end of the 19th century.

Three new cities that appeared in the South were Birmingham, Chattanooga, and Durham. [p. 364]

3. Describe a Southern mill village.

Mill villages were built around a factory. The workers were mostly women and children between the ages of ten and fifteen, working about 70 hours a week for a wage of \$3. The manager of the factory effectively ruled the village, and the company owned everything in it. [pp. 364-365]

4. Why is Andrew Carnegie remembered?

Andrew Carnegie was one of the first leaders of the iron and steel industry. He came to America as a poor immigrant boy from Scotland, but eventually built the largest steel business in the world. He is remembered for his great generosity, as he gave away virtually his entire fortune by the end of his life. [p. 367]

5. What was a “trust”? Name five of them.

A trust was essentially a combination where affiliated companies handed over their securities to be administered by a Board of Trustees. Five of these companies were the Standard Oil Co., U.S. Steel Co., Amalgamated Copper Co., American Sugar Refining Co., and American Tobacco Co. (Others are U.S. Rubber Co., U.S. Leather Co., International Harvester Co., and Pullman Palace Car Co.) [pp. 368-369]

6. Why is John D. Rockefeller remembered?

John D. Rockefeller was a young commission-merchant who sold his commission business to purchase an oil refinery. Two years later he owned the largest refinery in Cleveland and later helped form the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. He continued to absorb or overwhelm competition until he was the most powerful oil businessman in the nation. [p. 369]

7. Why is J. P. Morgan remembered?

J. P. Morgan had great financial power and influence. He was known primarily for his company's ownership of many banks, but there were few large businesses that he did not have some connection to. [pp. 369-370]

8. The nineteenth century philosophy of big business was based on four principles. State them.

The four principles were: the government that governs least governs best, the sanctity of property, the acquisition of wealth was a mark of divine favor, and survival of the fittest. [p. 372]
