I. Phase II: Social Construction of American Economy

A. Post-Civil War: towards an industrial-based economy

1. Indians Wars would end last quarter of the Nineteenth Century

a. Massacre at Wounded Knee, Indians on reservation

b. Frederick Jackson Turner 1890: frontier closed

2. Pre-Civil War-agricultural-based economy

a. land occupied by "pioneers" "settlers" who were small farmers

b. in South, land owned by previous slave owners and

speculators from the North

c, division of labor

3.transition to industrial based economy had begun even before CW

B. Symbolic and ritualistic expression of this transformation:

The Centennial Exposition, May 1876

1. US is model by which other countries measure "progress"

2. May 10, 1876 for 6 months, 6 days, 10 million people

3. 450 acres, eleven huge pavilions, and the largest

building in the world

4. Agricultural Hall - 5 acre building - celebrating the

automation of agriculture, latest mowing and reaping

machines

5. However, the central attraction, were Main Hall, with

products from all over world that were results of the

Industrial Revolution

6. Machinery Hall -- there stood the symbol of the

new Industrial Revolution

Corliss double Walking Beam Engine powered by

steam boiler which was forty feet high and able

to generate 1400 horsepower

7. Also, in the world's largest room were Edison's telegraph, Remington typewriter, and Bell's telephone the latter commented to New York Tribune "Of what use is such an invention"

Harper's Weekly: "thoughts have been turned from old, worn channels, their feelings quickened and freshened . . . For months to come there will be something for the farmer to talk about besides his crops; the views of the machinist and mechanic have been widened;. . the merchant has had a thought of something different from banks and creditors tucked into his brain; and thousands of young people have had their minds enriched as by a visit to foreign countries."

C. simultaneously and unacknowledged a Second Civil War had began

a. a new division of labor

a. capitalists, political leaders, and media called it progress

b. workers called it wage slavery

b. War: extremely violent and missing in history texts

c. labor lost by 1920s, then resurgence in 1930s and

and WWII, lost during 1950s

D. Social Construction of Industrializing America

1. Labor Force

a. small farmers forced of the land

i. debt and foreclosure

ii. rural population to cities: urbanization

b. “freed” slaves

i. share croppers

ii. 13th Amendment: prison labor

c. immigration

d. consequences

i. workforce for newly emerging industrial economy

ii. free prison labor

2. More land

a. dispossess Native Americans again

b. Dawes Act

3. Railroads (Manifest Destiny as technology)

a. driving force in industrialization

i. system for transportation of resources and commodities national and international markets

ii. created national markets

iii. other industries: mining, iron, timber

b. government subsidized

i. land grants and loans from government to the robber barons

ii. military to protect the expansion

iii. relaxed immigration policies: immigrant labor force

4. Industrialization and the rise of the corporations

a. corporations in early America

b. Fourteenth Amendment