**AIHE: Urban and Southern Economies**

**The North**

**Framing Capital and Labor**

The Centennial Exposition of 1876

The Great Railroad Strike of 1877 (Paris Commune 1871)

**Incorporation -- National market**

transportation, communications, capitalists, structures, law, demographics

U.S. Population: 31 million in 1860; 63 million in 1890;106 million in 1920)

1860 urban pop. 6,216,518 (20%); 1920 urban pop. 54,157,973 (51%)

**Importance of the Railroad**

National Rail Network: 1860-30K miles; 1890-166,000 miles; 1916-254,000 miles

(Railroad deaths, 1890-1916, 200k; injuries 1.5 million)

**Key Corporate Structural Changes**

Horizontal Integration

Vertical Integration

Merger Mania: 1895-1905: More than 2000 companies disappeared between 1895-1905

**Key ideologies**

Social Darwinism

Herbert Spencer, *Social Statics* 1851 (Reissue-1888)

William Graham Sumner, *What Social Classes Owe Each Other* 1883

Andrew Carnegie, “[The Gospel of] Wealth” 1889

Taylorism: Taylor, *Principles of Scientific Management* 1900

**Key unions**

United Mine Workers Association; Knights of Labor; American Federation of Labor (Samuel Gompers); American Railway Union (Eugene Debs); Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)

**Key Sites of Industrial Conflict**

NYC Shoemakers’ strike, 1785; Lowell Mills, 1836

Railroad strike of 1877

Haymarket Square 1886

Homestead Strike 1892

Pullman Strike 1894

**Key Reform movements**

Populism: Patrons of Husbandry (the Grange); Farmers’ Alliance; Colored Farmers’ Alliance

Progressivism; Social Gospel

Corporate Welfare

**The South**

**Key Ideologies**

social Darwinism, scientific racism, capitalism, apartheid, anti-union, populism

**New South Economy (Henry Grady, “The South and Her Problems”)**

13th Amendment: “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the U.S.”

Black Codes/Vagrancy Codes **(document)**

Convict Leasing system **(document)** (companies employing convict labor included U.S. Steel, Wachovia Bank Corp., Walter Industries, U.S. Pipe and Foundry, U.S. Sugar, Coca Cola, Chattahoochee Brick, Georgia Pacific, Inc.)

Agriculture: cotton, tobacco

Crop-lien system (crap-lien system)

Sharecropping System; tenant farmers (70% in 1900) **(document)**

Black-owned businesses – economic lynching

Industry:

Textiles: small mills, larger mill towns (1880-1900, 161 to 400 cotton mills)

Tobacco-processing

Lumbering (by 1900 more revenue than textiles)

Iron and Steel industries (Birmingham as the “Pittsburgh of the South”)

Railroads: 1880-1890 southern track doubles; 1886 railroad gauge accords with northern standards

Electrical firsts: Richmond 1st electric streetcar system (1888); Columbia, SC 1st electrically powered cotton mill (1894)

1900 – Primarily Agrarian

1900 – 10% of national manufacturing output

1900 – 40% of Northern per capita income (1860-60%)

**Jim Crow**

**American Apartheid (documents)**

Discrimination

--U.S. v. Singleton (so-called Civil Rights cases of 1883): state governments could not discriminate on the basis of race but individuals or private organizations (railroads, hotels, theaters, etc) could.

--Plessy v. Ferguson (1896): separate accommodations (and schools) did not deprive non-whites of equal right.

--Williams v. Mississippi (1898): upheld literacy tests

--Cumming v. County Board of Education (1899): communities can establish whites-only schools, whether there are black equivalents or not.

Disfranchisement (by 1900, black voting % decreased by 62%; white voting 26%)

Poll tax

Literacy test

lynching