

The late 1800's and the early 1900's were motivated by the

The mantra of the day was "The business of America is Business"
What does this mean?

Inventive spirit and creativity were very much the mentality of the day.

Thomas Edison -

Samuel Morse -

Alexander Graham Bell -

Isaac Singer -

Cyrus McCormick -

George Eastman -

Charles Goodyear -

Nikola Tesla -

George Westinghouse -

Dr. Richard Gatling -

George Pullman -

Phillip Armour -

Frank Woolworth -

J.C. Penney -

Aaron Montgomery Ward -

Edwin Drake Oil drilling techniques-

 - Based on the rails. This will shift by 1910 to more road orientation in response to the automobile.

Consumptive society - _____

Population shift to a more urban life.

 - Tax on corporations imports and exports Morrill tariff 1865

Rise of corporations- with the good comes the bad. Corruption and exploitation.

 - Leave business alone.

Free Enterprise - _____

Stock and stock holders, Dividends and profit, Investment and returns, incentives to business- rebates, land and political privilege.

 - speculation in profitable business ventures.

[redacted] key to linking the nation. Transcontinental Rail Road Union Pacific with Grenville Dodge at its helm pushes west from Omaha.

Civil War vets, new Irish immigrants, miners, farmers, and ex cons made up the labor force. The Central Pacific with Leland Stanford at the controls heads East. He used Chinese labor at \$1.00 a day for wages.

All material had to be shipped around Cape Horn or over the Panama Isthmus. Each mile took 400 rails and 10 spikes per rail. Central Pacific did 688 miles. The Union Pacific did 1086 miles. May 10, 1869 at [redacted] the Golden Spike was struck.

Side note. Time zones were established by the Rail companies in 1883 and adopted by the U.S. in 1918.

[redacted] These were speculators in the rail roads and other government funded construction ventures. These men made huge profits and some times they were as crooked as a dogs back leg.

To encourage investment, the government gave incentives such as [redacted] This resulted in bribes and kick backs as well as dummy companies to increase profit.

Jay Gould is the poster boy for [redacted] He would manipulate stock prices and eventually he was at the heart of the Credit Mobilier scandal of 1872.

Oakes Ames was also a big figure in corrupt practices. This was a dummy company which did no work but charged government for work done. Some government officials were caught up in the investigation. These included, Speaker of the House James Blaine and eventual President James Garfield. Then Vice President Shyler Colfax was found to have been caught in receiving stock.