The Second Industrial Revolution And Immigration

The Second Industrial revolution was an important and a key moment for America. It a lot of in-depth impact on the nation’s economy, government and population more so than the first industrial revolution. The Second Industrial Revolution began right after the Civil War, when the nation was divided, vulnerable in addition economically undeveloped. Capital, land and natural resources were plenty abundant in America. Post-Civil War, the rich took advantage and recognized the potential of economic growth with all the resources available, and thus, began the most representative Industrial Revolution any country has yet to experience.

In the early stages, the number of available labors dramatically increased in the nation. There was a surplus of laborers ranging from new freed slaves, skilled and unskilled workers, and an overwhelming amount of refuge seeking immigrants from overseas. Agriculture was becoming less prevalent, while manufacture took over as the leading source of income in the U.S. This contributed to the growth of the social structure of America the melting pot that helped form the U.S.

During this time many immigrants came to America to get away from religious and political persecution. They did this to hopefully find better work and better opportunities to have the freedom that America stands for. Immigrants where an essential to the growth and the development of America during the second industrial revolution. Due to the fact that they would work in terrible conditions and pay wasn’t a big thing for them. This also helped contribute to the economic and social revolution and growth of America. More and more people began to move to the cities where the major industries emerged. This helped the social and economic revolution. The markets were mainly producer goods such as coal and steel, and factories began producing machinery, chemicals and packaged goods. New markets for produced goods were initiated due to a breakthrough of natural resources like coal, iron, gold, silver, copper and oil, which were transformed into producer goods. In addition, more sources of power were discovered,

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More and more people began to move to the cities where the major industries emerged. This helped the social and economic revolution. The markets were mainly producer goods such as coal and steel, and factories began producing machinery, chemicals and packaged goods. New markets for produced goods were initiated due to a breakthrough of natural resources like coal, iron, gold, silver, copper and oil, which were transformed into producer goods. In addition, more sources of power were discovered, which allowed access of electricity to the people. As America developed, advanced technologies were also invented. Factories were well equipped with machineries such as shoe factories as opposed to a single cobbler. Although this created fewer job opportunities in the factory industries, it did lead to mass production of goods. And, in order to mass distribute those goods, infrastructures such as railroads and bridges were built. This connected the economically active cities from all directions and goods became easier to transport around the nation. All these new developments turned small factories and industries into big businesses. Loans were available to those who were seeking capital to start their own businesses. And thus, more businesses were emerging, which eventually led to the production line that was popularized by Henry Ford making output of product higher. But, during this time there where many advancements that set America into even more of a now established and backed world power.

New inventions came in and helped the ease of production of goods. The building of new factories by growing and developing companies to feed the masses the goods that they wanted, and they needed. With the steam engine it helped with manufacturing due to the machinery that they could power with the engines. The machines replaced a lot of skilled craftspeople like a shoe cobbler who wasn't needed due to the low production numbers. With the machines they could produce more shoes there for that would make the cost cheaper for the consumer as well as the manufacture because they were able to buy more bulk materials to make the products.

Some of the most important factors that helped this movement as well as help shape the future. This growth in the communication between the company enabled the extensive implementation of some of the most important industrial systems such as telegraph and railroad systems. This was important to the expansion of America. With these advancements it was faster to be able to get information about what is happing in the world or even in the expanding Americas. The railroad and telegraph made the features like the pony express obsolete because they can just send the information in a telegram or if they want to write they can get the mail to the coasts faster with the railroad. The railroad also helped boom business like Sears that used the railroad to ship the products that farmers wanted to them faster than ever before. Another big moment of this time is the group effort that the steel makers and the railroad had during this time. They really helped set the foundation for the whole second industrial revolution. The more connection between the two important industry caused the growth of them both and the main catalyst for the industrial revolution. This in return made it so the railroad builds more rail lines to more places.

In the 1900's the manufacturing and large business were controlled by a few large "trusts" as they where called one of the largest was Standard Oil. There was as the implications of the new

ways of manufacturing called the Bessemer prosses. One of the first billion-dollar companies was United States Steel and this was formed by the man named J.P. Morgan. He did this by buying out factories build buy Andrew Carnegie as well as other factories and companies. As well the Standard Oil company that help make the Rockefellers into the household name. The did the same thing that J.P. Morgan did. These rich trusts help make America into the powerhouse world power that it is.

These multiple situations helped shape America in Social, Economic, as well as preparing and setting up for the future that we know today. The increase in immigrates and movements to cities helped push social change. The connectivity of the railroad helped the distribution and starting the economic change all over the U.S. The trusts helped set up the international trade that help set up the future for America. As well, the ability to mass produce products helped aid it the development of America as a world trade power.