Chapter 13: Triumph of Industry
Objectives: Chapter 13:1

- We will analyze the factors that led to the industrialization of the U.S. in the late 1800s.
- We will explain how new inventions and innovations changed American lives.
- We will describe the impact of industrialization in the late 1800s.
Gen_11:4 And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.
CHAPTER 13: Triumph of Industry

• The Civil War challenged industries to make goods more quickly and efficiently.

• Using new tools and methods, factories stepped up production of ammunition, medical supplies, and uniforms.
CHAPTER 13: Triumph of Industry

- The food industry developed ways to process foods so they could be shipped long distances.
- Railroad expanded and more efficient methods of creating power were developed.
Natural Resources Growth:

- U.S. had a vast source of natural resources.
- Coal mines in the eastern seaboard provided fuel to power steam locomotive and factories.
- Forests provided lumber for construction.
- Nation’s many navigable river ways transported these and other resources to cities and factories.
Natural Resources Growth:

• In 1859, Edwin Drake drilled what became the world’s first oil well in Titusville, Pennsylvania.
• Before Drake’s invention oil was produced through whaling.
• Drilled oil was relatively cheap to produce and easy to transport.
Workforce Grows

- After the Civil War, a large number of Europeans, and some Asians, immigrated to the United States.
Workforce Grows

• They were pushed from their homelands by factors such as
• political upheaval,
• religious discrimination,
• and crop failures.
• In 1881 alone, three-quarters of a million immigrants arrived in America.
• The number climbed to one million per year by 1905.
• Immigrants were willing to work for low wages because competition was fierce.
Government Policies Encourage Free Enterprise:

- Government gave railroad builders millions of acres of land in return for their promise to quickly link the East and West Coast.
- To encourage the buying of American goods, Congress enacted protective tariffs, or taxes that would make imported goods cost more than those made locally.
Government Policies Encourage Free Enterprise:

• The government also encouraged laissez-faire policies, which allowed businesses to operate under minimal government regulation.

• Such policies, along with a strong legal system that enforced property rights, provided the predictability and security that businesses and industries needed to encourage investment and growth.
Government Policies Encourage Free Enterprise:

• Innovation Drives The Nation: By the late 1800s the drive for innovation and efficiency seemed to touch every sphere of life in the United States.

• The number of patents increased rapidly during this time.
Government Policies Encourage Free Enterprise:

• A patent is a grant by the federal government giving an inventor the exclusive right to develop, use, and sell an invention for a set period of time.
Electricity Transforms Life:

• In 1876, inventor Thomas Edison supported by wealthy industrialists like J.P. Morgan established a research laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey.

• Edison a creative genius who had only a few months of formal education would receive more than 1,000 patents for new inventions.
Electricity Transforms Life:

• In 1880, with the goal of developing affordable lighting for homes; Edison and his team invented the light bulb.
• Within a few years, they had also developed plans for central power plants to light entire section of cities.
Electricity Transforms Life:

- George Westinghouse developed technology to send electricity over long distances.
- Electricity lit city streets and powered homes and factories extending the number of hours in the day when Americans could work and play.
Communication:

- In 1844, Inventor Samuel Morse perfected telegraph technology.
- In 1865, Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone.
- Within a few years, 148 telephone companies had strung over 34,000 miles of wire and long distance lines linked several cities from the Northeast and Midwest.
Communication:

• By 1900, there were more than one million telephones in the U.S. and more than 100,000 miles of telegraph wire linked users across the land.

• 1896, Guglielmo Marconi invented the wireless telegraph.
I DIDN'T KNOW THAT
Steel and Construction:

• In the 1850s in England, a man named Henry Bessemer developed a process for purifying iron resulting in strong but lightweight steel.

• American industries quickly adopted the Bessemer process.

• And by 1890, the U.S. outproduced British steel manufacturers.
Steel and Construction:

- Strong steel made possible skyscrapers, elevators, and suspension bridges such as the Brooklyn and Golden Gate bridge.
Transportation:

- Electric street cars, commuter trains, and subways appeared in major cities.
- Americans living in neighborhoods outside the cities could commute to work.
- Factory production of automobiles with gas powered engines began in 1902.
- First successful airplane flight in 1903 by the Wright brothers.
Impact of Industry:

- Railroad played a key role in transforming American industry and businesses.
- They could transport large amounts of goods quickly, cheaply, and efficiently.
- It allowed businesses to obtain raw materials easily and sell finished goods to a larger number of people.
Impact of Industry:

• The growing demand, factories owners developed systems for turning out large numbers of products quickly and inexpensively.

• Known as mass production these systems depended upon machinery to carry out tasks that were once done with hand tools.
Impact of Industry:

• 1880s, American exports of grain, steel, and textiles dominated international markets.
• With almost as many miles of railroad track as the rest of the world combined.
• The U.S. could transport goods from where they were made or grown to ports where they could be shipped around the world.
• Exports of foods and goods greatly expanded the American economy and made it a world economic power.
Concern over Natural Resources

- Industrialization also caused pollution and soil erosion and threatened natural resources.
- Congress responded by setting aside protected lands that would eventually become part of the National Park Service.
- Its creation of Yellowstone Park in 1872 was the first response to these concerns.
• Discussion Questions:
• In your opinion what was the most significant invention in the Nineteenth Century and why?
• In your opinion what was the most significant invention in the last ten years?
Objectives: Chapter 13:2: The rise of big business

- We will analyze the different methods that businesses used to increase their profits.
- We will describe the public debate over the impact of big business.
Pro_22:16 He that oppresseth the poor to increase his riches, and he that giveth to the rich, shall surely come to want.
The Rise of Big Business

• To take advantage of expanding markets, investors developed a form of group ownership known as a corporation.

• In a corporation a number of people share the ownership of a business.

• If a corporation experiences economic problems, the investor lose no more than they had originally invested in the business.
The Rise of Big Business

- The corporation was the perfect solution to the challenge of expanding business, especially for risky industries such as railroads.
- A corporation had the same rights as an individual, and thus, could buy and sell property, and could sue in the courts.
- If one person chose to leave the group, the others could buy out his interests.
Corporations worked to maximize profits in several ways.

- They decreased the cost of producing goods or services by paying workers the lowest possible wages or paying as little as they could for raw materials.
- They tried to increase profits by advertising their products widely, thus increasing their potential base.
- Like J.P. Morgan, the heads of some corporations supported research laboratories where inventors could experiment with products and methods to bring future profits.
Corporations worked to maximize profits in several ways.

- Other corporations worked to eliminate competition with other businesses by forming a cartel.
- In this arrangement, businesses making the same product agree to limit their production thus keeping prices high.
- Modern example is OPEC.
Corporations worked to maximize profits in several ways.

- Major figures of industry during this era was John D. Rockefeller an oil tycoon and Andrew Carnegie steel tycoon.

- They were the Bill Gates, Steve Jobs, Donald Trumps, and Mark Zuckerberg of that day.
Corporations worked to maximize profits in several ways.

• A growing number of Americans felt that the rise of big business gave them an unfair advantage, squeezing out small businesses and consumers harmed by high prices from monopolies and cartels.

• Some believed that the poor were swindled and big business figures were called robber barons.
Corporations worked to maximize profits in several ways.

- Others felt that big business leaders served the nation as “captains of industry,” that provided jobs, developed technology and stimulated innovation.
- Shaping the U.S. to a strong international leader.
Corporations worked to maximize profits in several ways.

- Furthermore, many business leaders like Carnegie and Rockefeller were important philanthropists who established universities, museums, and libraries.
- These leaders donated believing that such institutions made it possible for the disadvantaged to rise to wealth.
Discussion Questions:
Do you think businesses and corporations can regulate themselves in bringing forth good working conditions and fair wages for their employees?
Objectives: Chapter 13:3: Organized Labor

- We will explain how the government took steps to block abuses of corporate power.
- We will assess the problems that workers faced in the late 1880s.
- We will compare the goals and strategies of different labor organizations.
“Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth: and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of sabaoth. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts, as in a day of slaughter.” James 5:4-5.
Social Darwinism

- Developed from Darwin’s theory of natural selection, Yale professor William Graham Sumner applied the theory to the world of American capitalism called Social Darwinism.
- He declared that wealth was a measure of one’s inherent value and those who had it were the most “fit.”
Social Darwinism

- Supporters of laissez-faire economic system argued that the government should stay out of private business, because interference disrupts natural selection.
- Many Social Darwinists believed that the nation would grow strong by allowing its most vigorous members to rise to the top.
- Social Darwinists felt it was wrong to use public funds to assist the poor.
More Americans are seeing a significant rift between rich and poor people, with most people saying there is a strong or very strong conflict between those who are wealthy and those who are not. A survey released Wednesday by Pew Social & Demographic Trends finds that 66 percent of Americans see strong or very strong conflicts between rich and poor people.

That’s a 19 percentage point increase over 2009.... The strife between rich and poor people is now seen as a bigger issue than other social conflicts, including conflict between immigrants and native-born Americans and tension between black and white Americans, according to the Pew study.
Social Darwinism

• But if a man be just, and do that which is lawful and right, And hath not oppressed any, but hath restored to the debtor his pledge, hath spoiled none by violence, hath given his bread to the hungry, and hath covered the naked with a garment; Ezekiel 18:5,7.
"The Lord would place a check upon the inordinate love of property and power. Great evils would result from the continued accumulation of wealth by one class, and the poverty and degradation of another. Without some restraint the power of the wealthy would become a monopoly, and the poor, though in every respect fully as worthy in God’s sight, would be regarded and treated as inferior to their more prosperous brethren. The sense of this oppression would arouse the passions of the poorer class. There would be a feeling of despair and desperation which would tend to demoralize society and open the door to crimes of every description. **The regulations that God established were designed to promote social equality. The provisions of the sabbatical year and the jubilee would, in a great measure, set right that which during the interval had gone wrong in the social and political economy of the nation.**" (Patriarchs & Prophets, p. 534)
Government Imposes Regulations

• Railroad industry known for fixing unfair rates, in reaction to it the U.S. Senate in 1887 created the interstate commerce commission (ICC) to oversee railroad operations.

• This was the first federal body ever set up to monitor American business operations.

• The ICC could only monitor railroads that crossed state lines, could not make laws or control railroads transactions but had access to records that it can send to congress to investigate unfair practices.
Government Imposes Regulations

- In 1890, the Senate passed the Sherman Antitrust Act.
- A trust is where companies assign their stock to a board of trustees who combined into a new organization.
- The trustees run the organization, paying themselves dividends on profits.
- The Sherman Antitrust act outlawed any trust that operated “in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states.”
- For more than a decade it was seldom enforced, but began a trend toward federal limitation on corporation’s power.
Factory Work

• Workers had low wages and immigrants made up most of the work force.

• 12 hours a day, 6 days a week, in small, hot, dark, and dirty workhouses known as sweatshops.
FORCED LABOUR
NIKE
Factory Work

- Most employed mainly women, who worked for long hours on machines making mass-produced items.
- Owners clocked work and break hours and they fined workers for breaking rules or working slowly.
- Conditions were dangerous, accidents were common.
- Because of low wages both parents needed jobs and children also came to work and also became workers.
- In 1800s nearly one in five children ages 10 to 16 worked rather than attending school.
- Conditions were especially harsh for these children.
Factory Work

• In the 1830s a movement called socialism spread throughout Europe.
• Socialism is an economic and political philosophy that favors public instead of private control of property and income.
• Socialists believe that society at large, not just private individuals; should take charge of a nation’s wealth.
• That wealth, they argue would be distributed equally for everyone.
Factory Work

- As early as the 1820s, factory workers tried to gain more power against employers by using the technique of collective bargaining.
- Collective bargaining is negotiating as a group for higher wages or better working conditions.
- Employers also organized company towns where employees lived and paid rent to employers and would purchase goods from the company store where the wages return back to the company.
- One form of collective bargaining was the strike, in which workers agreed to cease work until certain demands were met.
Labor Unions Form:

- Eugene V. Debs organized the Pullman strike where 300,000 rail workers walked away from their jobs.
- President Cleveland sent Federal troops to break up the strike.
- Debs was imprisoned for limiting interstate commerce.
Labor Unions Form:

- Employers appealed frequently for court orders against unions, citing legislation like the Sherman Antitrust Act.
- The federal government regularly approved these appeals, denying unions recognition as legally protected organizations and limiting union gains for more than 30 years.
Labor Unions Form:

- At the dawn of the twentieth century, industrialists, workers, and government agencies lashed out at one another over numerous labor issues.
- Contract negotiations, strikes and legislation would become the way of life for American industry.
A. What do you think of Social Darwinism, should only the fit people in society survive and let the poor and unfortunate fend for themselves?

B. Do you think government should regulate corporation and businesses or do you think businesses should be left alone to make money without government interference?
Objectives: Chapter 14:1: The New Immigrants

- We will compare the new immigrants of the late 1800s to the earlier immigration.
- We will examine the push and pull factors leading immigrants to America.
- We will describe the challenges immigrants faced traveling to America and how they adapted to society once they arrived in the U.S.
That at that time ye were without Christ, being aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world: But now in Christ Jesus ye who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ. Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God; Ephesians 2:13-14, 19.
Chapter 14 Immigration and Urbanization

• Until the 1870s, the majority of immigrants were Protestants from Northern and Western Europe.

• Many German and Irish Catholics have immigrated in the 1840s and 1850s, and more arrived after the Civil War.
By the 1870s new immigrants from southern and eastern Europe came. They arrived in increasing numbers until the outbreak of World War I. They were unskilled, poor, Catholic or Jewish and likely to settle in the cities rather than on farms. They came from Italy, Greece, Poland, Hungary, and Russia.
Chapter 14 Immigration and Urbanization

• After 1900, immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe made up more than 70 percent of all immigrants, up from one percent at midcentury.
Push factors

- In Mexico, Poland, and China, land reform and low prices forced many farmers off their land.
- Some chose to come to America to get a new start.
- From the beginning in the 1840s, China and Eastern Europe experienced repeated wars and political revolutions.
- These events disrupted economies and left political refugees.
- Russian Jews fled religious persecution and came to America to find a better life.
Pull factors

• The U.S. offered special attractions including plentiful land and employment.
• The 1862 Homestead Act and aid from railroad companies made western farmlands inexpensive.
• Need for immigrant labor to build railroads, dig in mines, work in oil fields, and harvest produce.
• Many others were chain immigrants joining family or friends who were already in American promising them jobs.
• Promise of religious and political freedom.
Immigrant Experience

• Immigrants arrived in ships often in steerage where conditions were poor.
• Many were processed in Ellis Island, where they were inspected for both medical and legal status.
Immigrant Experience

• In the West Coast, Angel Island near San Francisco was where inspection happened, where mainly Chinese immigrants were processed.
Immigrant Experience

- Most immigrants stayed in cities close to industrial jobs and factories.
- They often lived in ethnic neighborhoods and ghettos with people who shared their native language, religion, and culture.
Immigrant Experience

- Volunteer institutions known as settlement houses ran Americanization programs helping newcomers learn English and adopt American dress and diet.

- Settlement workers and immigrants alike believed that American society was a “melting pot” in which white people of all different nationalities blended to create a single culture.

- The model excluded Asian immigrants who became targets of social and legal discrimination.
The Melting Pot of the Cities:

- Immigrants in the cities congregated and formed their own neighborhoods.
- We have similar neighborhoods in the cities today.
The Melting Pot of the Cities:

- Immigrants also brought their distinct foods that have been adapted to the culture in the U.S.
Immigrant Experience

- Accepting immigrants into American society was not always easy.
- Newcomers often faced nativism, which was a belief that native-born white Americans were superior to newcomers.
- During the economic recessions of the late nineteenth century competition for jobs and housing fueled resentment, while religious and cultural differences sparked suspicion.
Chinese Exclusion Act:

- Extreme hostility toward Chinese laborers led Congress to pass the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882.
- The act prohibited immigration by Chinese laborers,
- limited the civil rights of Chinese immigrants already in the United States,
- And forbade the naturalization of Chinese residents.
- Many Chinese dared not visit their families in China fearing they would not be permitted to return.
Immigrant Experience

• In 1898, a court case established that Chinese people born in America were United States citizens and could, therefore, travel freely.

• However, many immigration officials ignored this ruling.

• In the same year, Congress passed another act that prohibited the entry of anyone who was a criminal, immoral, a pauper, or likely to need public assistance.
Impact of Immigrants:

- Mexican Americans in the Southwest developed effective ranching techniques while Chinese, Irish, and Mexican Laborers built the railroads.
- Immigrants labored in coal mines, steel mills, textile mills, and factories.
- Immigrant women worked in factories, as seamstresses, laundresses, and doing piecework.
- Others became domestic servants.
Discussion Questions:

• To what extent should immigrants assimilate to American culture. To what extent should they keep their ethnic culture?

• Is immigration a strength or weakness to the United States?
Rural to Urban Migration (Move to the Cities)

- Industry altered how Americans lived and worked.
- Farms became mechanized so fewer farm laborers were needed to feed the nation.
- Out-of-work farm laborers moved to urban areas to find work especially in the Industrial North.
- Many moved out to manufacturing centers around growing factories or industries.
What Sparked Rural to Urban Migration (Move to the Cities)

- Mass production of goods made it easy for people to have access to clothing and supplies that they would make by hand in the past.
- They were paid cash which they did not have much of working in farms.
- It became increasingly difficult to make a living in the Farm.
- The excitement and variety of city life.
- Midwestern cities such as Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul grew rapidly.
Rural to Urban Migration (Move to the Cities)

- They also faced higher costs of living.
- Dependent on cash wages to buy food.
- Performed repetitive work in factories.
Objectives: Chapter 14:2: Cities Expand and change

- We will analyze the causes of urban growth in the late 1800s.
- We will explain how technology improved city life.
- We will evaluate how city dwellers solved the problems caused by rapid urban growth.
• Luk_19:41 And when he was come near, he beheld the city, and wept over it,
City Expands and Change.

• In the late nineteenth century America experienced a period of **urbanization**.

• **Urbanization**: which the number of cities and people living in them increased dramatically.
Cities offer a Advantage.

- Jobs in factories and industries and access to schools.
- The need for cheap labor attracted people to the cities.
Technology Improves City life.

- For the first time skylines became recognizable by their skyscrapers.
- These ten-story and taller buildings.
- Tall buildings became realistic because of new technology.
- In the 1850s, Elisha Otis developed a safety elevator that would not fall if the lifting rope broke.
- Central heating systems were also improved in the 1870s.
Technology Improves City life.

• In 1888, Richmond, Virginia introduced a revolutionary invention: street cars powered by overhead electric cables.
• Within a decade, every major city followed.
• Revolution called mass transit, public systems that could carry large numbers of people fairly inexpensively reshaped the nation’s cities.
• Commuter trains pulled people to around the cities since the 1870s.
• However, they were powered by coal-driven steam engines making them slow, unreliable and dirty.
Technology Improves City life.

• Some used trolleys pulled by horses, which were slower and left horse waste.

• Electric cable cars were quiet, efficient, and clean and led to a reliable schedule and would be able to carry more people than horse-drawn carts.

• In 1897 Boston solved their problem by running the cars underground in the nation’s first subway system.

• New York followed in 1904.
Problems In The Cities

• Most urban workers lived in tenements.
• Low-cost multifamily housing designed to squeeze in as many families as possible.
• Sometimes, several families lived in one apartment or even one room.
• With few windows and little sanitation, tenements were unhealthy and dangerous.
Problems In The Cities

• Unpaved streets were snarled with ruts and littered with trash and even dead horses that were left to rot.
• Alleys between tenements were clogged with food waste and trash.
• Shared Toilets in tenements overflowed.
• This caused epidemics.
Problems In The Cities

• During the 1880s, planners attempted to regulate housing, sanitation, sewers, and public health.
• They began to take water from reservoirs that were separate from the polluted rivers and lakes.
• In the next decade, a new filtration system improved water quality, even more.
• “The physical surroundings in the cities are often a peril to health. The constant liability to contact with disease, the prevalence of foul air, impure water, impure food, the crowded, dark, unhealthful dwellings, are some of the many evils to be met.

• It was not God's purpose that people should be crowded into cities, huddled together in terraces and tenements. In the beginning He placed our first parents amidst the beautiful sights and sounds He desires us to rejoice in today. The more nearly we come into harmony with God's original plan, the more favorable will be our position to secure health of body and mind and soul.” Adventist Home Page 135.
Problems In The Cities

• Open fireplaces and gas lightning started fires that quickly swept through the city.
• One example is a fire that destroyed Chicago in 1871, killing between 200 to 300 people.
• It also left more than 100,000 people homeless.
Problems In The Cities

- Professional firefighters were organized.
- Civil servant police officers were also formed instead of a lone constable or neighborhood watch.
• Discussion Questions:
• What problems do you see in the cities during this time period that is similar to today? (List 3). Also give possible solutions to these problems.
Objectives: Chapter 14:3: Social and Cultural trends:

- We will examine how new types of stores and marketing changed American life.
- We will analyze why in which Americans developed a mass culture.
- We will describe new forms of popular entertainment in the late 1800s.
“For the time that is past suffices for doing what the Gentiles want to do, living in sensuality, passions, drunkenness, orgies, drinking parties, and lawless idolatry.” 1 Peter 4:3
Social and Cultural Trends:

- **Gilded Age**: The new lifestyle and middle-class Americans adopted that Mark Twain coined as a façade for prosperity that people lived in the post-reconstruction era.
Social and Cultural Trends:

• Conspicuous Consumerism: Is a culture in which people wanted and bought any new products on the market.

• All but the very poorest working-class laborers were able to buy more than they would have in the past.
Social and Cultural Trends:

• Rowland H. Macy opened what he called the department store in New York in 1858.

• It became the largest single store in America.

• It sales methods were widespread advertising, a variety of goods organized into “departments” and high quality items at fair prices.
Mass Culture:

- One of the effects of the spread of transportation, communication, and advertising was that Americans all across the country became more and more alike in their consumption patterns.
- Rich and poor could wear the same clothing styles although the quality of that clothing varied.
- Household gadgets, toys and food preferences were often the same from house to house.
Newspapers increased in circulation.

• The newspapers of the Gilded Age both reflected and helped create mass culture.
• Between 1870 and 1900 the number of newspapers increased from about 600 to more than 1,600.
• No one knew more about newspapers than Joseph Pulitzer a Hungarian immigrant who fought in the Civil War who moved to New York to start a newspaper.
• The papers were inexpensive because they were supported in part by businesses that placed advertisement in their pages.
Social and Cultural Trends:

• Pulitzer believed that newspapers were to inform people and to stir up controversy.
• His newspapers were sensationalistic filled with expose’ of political corruption, comics, sports, and illustrations.
• They were designed to get the widest possible readership, rather than simply to report the news.
• Pulitzer soon found a competitor in William Randolph Hearst, whose *Mourning Journal* employed the same tactics.
• These sensational styles sold many papers.
Education:

• Newspapers and literature flourished in part, because more Americans could read.
• Public education expanded rapidly.
• Slowly, in the South and rapidly in the North, grade-school education became compulsory.
• Many locales provided public high schools, although only a small percentage of young people attended.
• In 1870 the nation had only a few hundred public high schools, by 1910 there were more than 5,000.
Education:

- Schools taught courses in science, woodworking, and drafting, providing skills that workers needed in budding industries.
- The curriculum included civics and business training.
- The urban leaders counted on schools to help Americanize immigrants, teaching them to become good citizens.
Discussion Questions:

• Do you think the news should focus on sensational stories to gain attention or should it just focus on reporting the facts even though it might not be entertaining?

• What do you think should be taught in school?
Popular Entertainment:

- City Dwellers Escape to Amusement Parks: In 1884 Lamarcus Thompson opened the world’s first roller coaster.
- At ten cents a ride, Thompson averaged more than $600 per day in income.
- The roller coaster was the first ride to open at Coney Island—the nation’s best-known amusement park at the edge of the Atlantic Ocean in New York City.
Outdoor Events draw audiences:

• In 1883: Buffalo Bill Cody threw a Fourth of July Celebration near his ranch in Nebraska.
• He offered prizes for competitions in riding, roping, and shooting and romanticized the American west.
New Entertainment in the Cities:

• Vaudeville shows: medley of musical drama, songs and off color comedy.

• A variety show format like the old school Saturday night live.
New Entertainment in the Cities:

• Baseball became a business when the National League Organized in 1876 and became a public show.
• Major cities built stadiums.
New Entertainment in the Cities:

• Until 1887, teams sometimes included African American players until the Chicago Whitestockings refused to play against a team that had a black player.

• Separate African American teams emerged in 1900 called the Negro Leagues.