



# The Rise of Industrial Capitalism

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1865-1900



# Learning Objectives

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Explain the socioeconomic continuities and changes associated with the growth of industrial capitalism from 1865 to 1898.

Large-scale industrial production— accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, pro-growth government policies—generated rapid economic development and business consolidation.

Businesses made use of redesigned financial and management structures, advances in marketing, and a growing labor force to dramatically increase the production of goods.

# Learning Objectives

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Many business leaders sought increased profits by consolidating corporations into large trusts and holding companies, which further concentrated wealth.

Businesses increasingly looked outside U.S. borders in an effort to gain greater influence and control over markets and natural resources in the Pacific Rim, Asia, and Latin America.



## The Rise of Cornelius Vanderbilt

# Discussion Items

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- a. How did the following entrepreneurs make their tremendous fortunes during the Gilded Age?
  - Cornelius Vanderbilt
  - Andrew Carnegie
  - John D. Rockefeller
  - J.P. Morgan
- b. What was revolutionary about the way in which J.P. Morgan created both a financial and corporate empire?
- c. What is the difference between a monopoly and a trust?
- d. What is the difference between vertical and horizontal integration in business?