

1. Base your answer to the following question on Source: Marshall Kirkman, The Science of Railways: Operations and Forces, 1889

The force that operates a railway is like an army. It is **methodically** organized and drilled. It has its commanders, its rank and file; its officers, sub-officers and privates. Its action is, however, peaceful and **conciliatory**. It **strives** at all times to preserve **amicable** relations with everyone. The officers and employees of railroads are trained to obey in all matters relating to their business. In other things they are free. It is necessary that they should be **obedient**. The co-operation of a **multitude** can not otherwise be secured. **Insubordination** among railway men is as great an offense as insubordination in an army. A country thus cursed is in a great danger as if its soldiers were **traitorous**. In the operations of railroads, the interest of the owner in the employee must be constant, intelligent and marked; upon the part of the employee, loyalty to the property must be sturdy, **unswerving** and apparent; the interests of the two are, in the main, identical, and it follows that differences between them must in every case be **equitably** solved if patiently borne. There is no other way. Rules and regulations governing trains and the station and track forces of railroads must have the force and effectiveness of a criminal code. Disobedience endangers both life and property. It also prevents, here as elsewhere, effective and economical service. All who enter the service of railroads do so on a perfect equality. They are at best merely experimental at first. But here equality ends. The energetic, capable, faithful and **ambitious** at once forge to the front. They do not need anyone to assist or favor them. Their **merits** are **sufficient**. It is a great mistake to **suppose** that anybody can get ahead or long keep ahead through influence. No one short of the owner of a property can maintain an unfit person in position. The natural law of selection operates in the railway service as it does everywhere else. It arranges and **classifies** the force and, sooner or later, assigns every person to his **appropriate** sphere of duty.

A) According to the document, how is the railroad industry comparable to the military?

B) According to the document, why should a railway company operate like a military organization?

C) According to the document, what determines an employee's role in the railway company?

2. The price which society pays for the law of competition, like the price it pays for cheap comforts and luxuries, is also great; but the advantages of this law are also greater still, for it is to this law that we owe our wonderful material development, which brings improved conditions in its train. But, whether the law be **benign** or not, we must say of it, as we say of the change in the conditions of men to which we have referred: It is here; we can not **evade** it; no substitutes for it have been found; and while the law may be sometimes hard for the individual, it is best for the race, because it insures the survival of the fittest in every department. We accept and welcome, therefore, as conditions to which we must **accommodate** ourselves, great inequality of environment, the concentration of business, industrial and commercial, in the hands of a few, and the law of competition between these, as being not only beneficial, but essential for the future progress of the race.

–Andrew Carnegie, excerpt from "The Gospel of Wealth," (June 1889)

A) According to Carnegie, what is the "law of competition" and how does it work?

B) Is the "law of competition" something Carnegie supports or opposes, why?

3. This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of Wealth: First, to set an example of modest, **unostentatious** living, **shunning** display or **extravagance**; to provide **moderately** for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so to consider all **surplus revenues** which come to him simply as **trust funds**, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial result for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the sole agent and **trustee** for his poorer brethren, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience, and ability to administer—doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves.

Source: Andrew Carnegie, "*Gospel of Wealth*", 1889

A) What was Andrew Carnegie advising very wealthy people to do?

B) Describe the relationship Carnegie saw between very wealthy people and the rest of society.

C) What common theme can be connected to each one of these documents?

4. Word Bank

Methodical- working in a very careful and organized way

Conciliatory- something intended to be friendly or agreeable

Strive- to try very hard to do or achieve something

Amicable- showing a polite and friendly desire to avoid disagreement and argument

Obedient- willing to do what someone tells you to do

Multitude- a great number of things or people

Insubordination- not obeying authority : refusing to follow orders

Traitorous- guilty of trying to overthrow your country's government

Unswerving- not changing or becoming weaker

Equitable- dealing fairly and equally with everyone

Ambitious- having a desire to be successful, powerful, or famous

Merit- the quality of being good, important, or useful : value or worth

Sufficient- having or providing as much as is needed

Suppose- to believe (something) to be true

Classify - to arrange (people or things) into groups based on ways that they are alike

Appropriate- to get or save (money) for a specific use or purpose

Benign- not causing harm or damage

Evade- to stay away from (someone or something) : to avoid (someone or something)

Accommodate- to do something helpful for (someone) : to provide what is needed or wanted for (someone or something)

Ostentatious- displaying wealth, knowledge, etc., in a way that is meant to attract attention, admiration, or envy

Shun- to avoid or reject someone or something

Extravagance- the act or practice of spending a lot of money : wasteful or careless spending

Moderate- average in size or amount : neither too much nor too little

Surplus- extra, more than is needed

Revenue- the total income produced by a given source

Trust Fund- money that belongs to one person but is legally held or managed by another person or by an organization

Trustee- a person or organization that has been given responsibility for managing someone else's property or money through a trust

5. **Vocabulary Activity:** Use any 5 of the underlined terms in a sentence that is relevant to U.S. History.

6. Summary Question: Write at least one paragraph explaining the ideas behind the philosophy known as Social Darwinism. How does that philosophy connect with the documents on this assignment?