Big Business & Monopolies

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U.S. economy originally based on "Laissez - faire"

Means government did not interfere with the economy

Principle of U.S. economy =

Capitalism Capitalism Capitalism Capitalism Capitalism Capitalism Capitalism

Capitalism

- People own the businesses
 Prices based on supply and demand
- Principle hard work will pay off work hard to gain profits

Problems with "Laissez - Faire"

Monopolies began to form

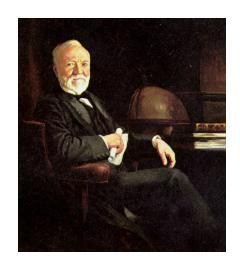
Monopolies - businesses that tried to eliminate all competition

Problems with monopolies

Higher prices and fewer choices for consumers

Higher prices caused people to pressure the government into ending monopolies

Big Business leaders



Andrew Carnagie



John D. Rockefeller

Don't Forget Don't Forget Don't Forget

J.P. Morgan

Government's effort to break up monopolies

Called

Trustbusting!

Nothing in the Constitution gave the government the power to break up monopolies

They used the provision in the Constitution that allows Congress to regulate interstate trade

Sherman Anti-Trust Acts

Trustbusting legislation

Interstate Commerce Commission

First Regulatory
Commission ever formed

Designed to oversee the railroads

Federal Trade Commission

Still exists - to watch out for monopolies

Resistance to these efforts

SOCIAL DARWINISM

Social Darwinism - business leaders complained that monopolies were natural survival of the fittest companies

Changing Role of the Federal Government in the Economy

As the economy changed from an agricultural to an industrial economy the Federal government was forced to take a larger role

LARGER ROLE LARGER ROLE

Government used Tariffs to protect the economy from foreign competition

Tariffs - taxes on foreign goods to make them more expensive

Farmers generally did NOT like tariffs because it made manufactured goods more expensive

Corporations

Businesses owned by stockholders

Advantage of Corporations Advantage of Corporations

Advantage of Corporations - able to raise large amounts of capital