Andrew Carnegie:  
(November 25, 1835-August 11, 1919) Carnegie's life was a true "rags to riches" story. Born to a poor Scottish family that immigrated (moved) to the United States, Carnegie became a powerful businessman and leading force in the American steel industry. His business, which became known as the Carnegie Steel Company, revolutionized steel production in the United States. By 1889, Carnegie Steel Corporation was the largest of its kind in the world. Today, he is remembered as an industrialist (business man), millionaire, and philanthropist (charitable). In 1901, Carnegie made a dramatic change in his life. He sold his business to the United States Steel Corporation, started by legendary financier J. P. Morgan. The sale earned him more than $200 million. At the age of 65, Carnegie decided to spend the rest of his days helping others. Carnegie believed that the wealthy had an obligation to give back to society, so he donated much of his fortune to causes like education and peace.

John Davison Rockefeller:  
(July 8, 1839-May 23, 1937) He was an American capitalist (business investor) most known for his role in the early petroleum industry and the founding of Standard Oil (Exxon Mobile is the largest of its descendants (offspring), In 1870 Rockefeller and a few associates incorporated the Standard Oil Company (Ohio). Because of Rockefeller's emphasis on economical operations, Standard prospered and began to buy out its competitors until, by 1872, it controlled nearly all the refineries in Cleveland. Through a number of widely criticized business tactics, Rockefeller built standard Oil into the largest oil refining (improve) business in the world! For a time, he was the richest man in the U.S. Much of this wealth was then given away, resulting in his legacy as a great philanthropist (charitable).
J.P. Morgan
(April 17, 1837 - March 31, 1913) Morgan was the son of a successful financier (investor of large sums of money). Morgan trained as an accountant in New York and transferred to his father's banking company ten years later. This business was reorganized as J.P. Morgan and Company in 1895, making it one of the most important banking houses in the world. He also became the country's main electrical-equipment manufacturing company when he formed General Electric. He was criticized for creating monopolies by making it difficult for any business to compete against his. Morgan dominated two industries in particular—he helped consolidate railroad industry in the East and formed the United States Steel Corporation in 1901 by merging (combining) Carnegie Steel with Federal Steel. He then proceeded to gain control of railroads, banks, and insurance companies. He was criticized for the power he was gaining and died on March 31, 1913.

Business Tycoons of the Industrial Revolution

A. John D. Rockefeller
ジョン・D・ロッフナー
 ITER A. John D. Rockefeller
⃝  He felt _______________________________ had little value
⃝  _______________________________ was more valuable
⃝  bought other _______________________________
⃝  Got rid of ______________________________ between himself and other companies
⃝  ______________________________ companies gave him rebates to lower his ______________________________ costs

B. J. Pierpont Morgan
ジェイ・ピープントン・モーガン
 ITER B. J. Pierpont Morgan
⃝  Most powerful ______________________________
⃝  Gained control of ______________________________
C. Steel
· Steel was better than ________________________________
· Steel was not used often because ______________________
· ______________________ allowed steel to be more affordable

D. Andrew Carnegie
· Began working for _________________________________
· Began to build _________________________________
· ______________________ - Controlling the process of changing raw materials to finished products
· He gave a great deal to _______________________________