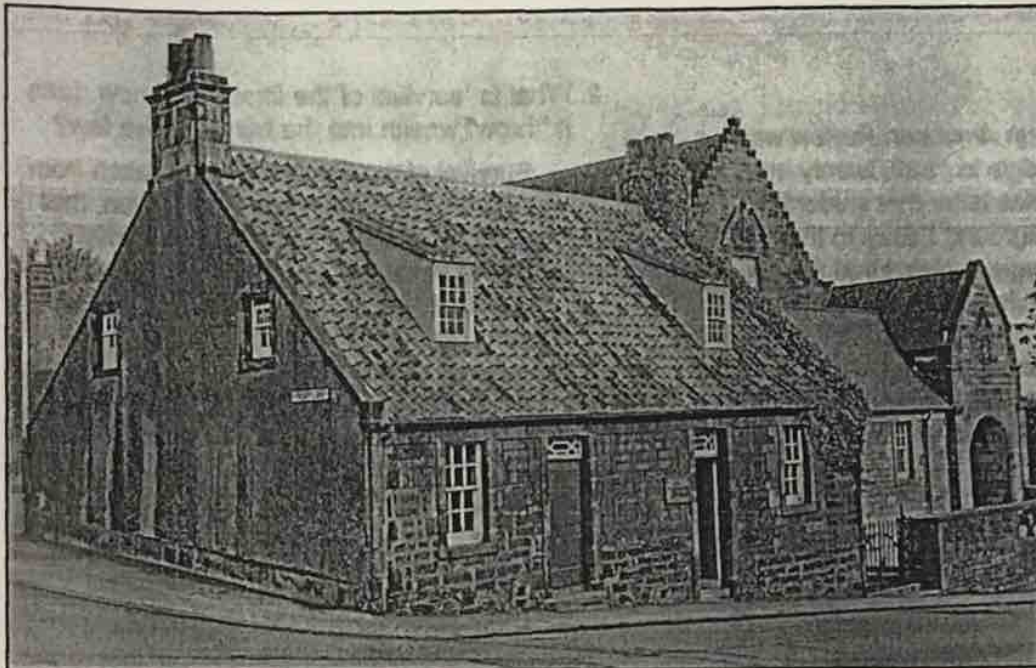


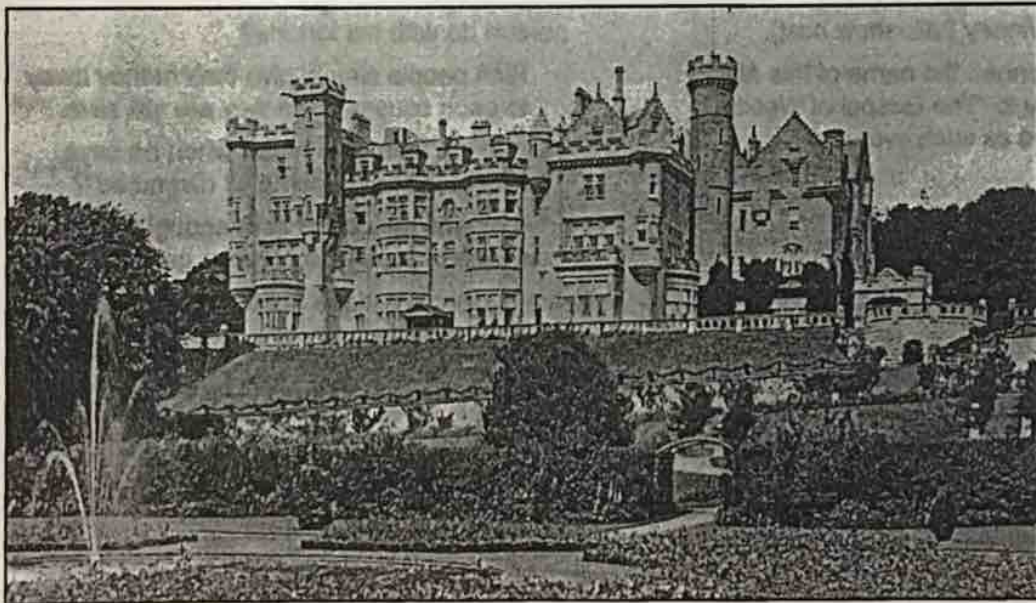
## Document A

Source: Photos courtesy of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.



**Note:** Birthplace cottage of Andrew Carnegie, Dunfermline, Scotland. Carnegie and his family of four lived in an attic room above his father's weaver's shop. The building was shared with another family. Years of residence: 1835 - 1848. Annual rent: \$20

EV



**Note:** Skibo Castle, Dornoch Firth, Scotland. Andrew Carnegie purchased Skibo Castle in 1897 and made long, frequent visits, occasionally residing there. Renovation cost: about \$10,000,000

## Document Analysis

1. When did Andrew Carnegie live in the Dunfermline cottage? in Skibo Castle?
2. In what country were both homes located?
3. What was the yearly rent at Dunfermline? the fix-up cost at Skibo?
4. Would Andrew Carnegie's purchase and renovation of Skibo Castle have been good or bad for the local people of Dornoch Firth, Scotland? Explain?
5. Could this document be used in an essay about the philanthropy and heroism of Andrew Carnegie? Explain your thinking.

## Document B

Source: Andrew Carnegie, "Wealth," in the *North American Review*, June, 1889.

...What is the proper mode of administering wealth after the laws (of survival of the fittest) upon which civilization is founded have thrown it into the hands of the few?

There are but three modes in which surplus wealth can be disposed of. It can be left to the families of the decedents; or it can be bequeathed for public purposes; or, finally, it can be administered by its possessors during their lives....

The first is the most injudicious.... Why should men leave great fortunes to their children? If this is done from affection, is this not misguided affection?

As to the second mode, that of leaving wealth at death for public uses, (why should a man) wait until he is dead before he becomes of much good in the world? ... Men who leave vast sums in this way may fairly be thought men who would not have left it at all had they been able to take it with them....

There remains, then, only one mode of using great fortunes; ... the duty of the man of wealth (is to) set an example of modest ... living...; and ... to consider all surplus revenues ... as trust funds ... to produce the most beneficial results for the community – the man of wealth thus becoming the ... agent 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....

The man who dies rich dies disgraced.

### Document Analysis

1. Who is the author of this article and in what year was it written?
2. What is "survival of the fittest" and how does it "throw" wealth into the hands of the few?
3. According to Carnegie what two things shouldn't a rich person do with his fortune?
4. According to Carnegie what should a rich person do with his fortune?
5. What does Carnegie mean when he says, "The man who dies rich dies disgraced"?
6. These ideas of Andrew Carnegie are often referred to as "The Gospel of Wealth." Are the ideas expressed in this document the ideas of a hero? Explain your thinking.

## Document C

Source: Chart created from Joseph Frazier Wall, *Andrew Carnegie*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1970.

**Carnegie's Philanthropy**  
(Partial List)

Gifts	Amount	Note
Princeton University	\$400,000	To create Lake Carnegie for rowing
TIAA	\$1,000,000	Teachers' Insurance & Annuity Assoc.
Dunfermline Trust	\$4,000,000	Carnegie's boyhood home town
Homestead Relief Fund	\$4,000,000	Fund for steel workers and families
Church organs	\$6,248,000	Total number, 7689
Carnegie Peace Endowment	\$10,000,000	To "hasten the abolition of war"
Universities of Scotland	\$10,000,000	Endowment for four universities
Teachers' Pension Fund	\$15,000,000	Old age help for poor professors
Carnegie Institution	\$25,000,000	To promote scientific research
Free public libraries	\$50,365,000	Total number, 2811, mostly in US
Carnegie Corporation*	\$145,000,000	Supertrust for administering a large part of Carnegie's remaining fortune
Total (This list only)	\$271,013,000	
Total Giving Overall	\$350,695,653	

\*The Carnegie Corporation's net assets in 2005 were listed at \$2,167,000,000. The foundation is currently giving out about \$100,000,000 a year, most of it to education.

### Document Analysis

1. How much money did Carnegie give away?
2. In general terms, to what cause (e.g. health, environment, athletics, education, religion) did Carnegie give most of his money? What is your evidence?
3. How could you use this document to argue that Carnegie was a hero?
4. Could you use this document to argue that Carnegie was not a hero? Explain.

## Document D

Source: *The Saturday Globe*, Utica, New York, July 9, 1892. "Forty-Millionaire Carnegie in his Great Double Role."



**Note:** The famous Homestead Steel Strike at one of Carnegie's Pittsburgh steel mills erupted into violence July 6, 1892. Several steel workers and agents working for the Carnegie mill were killed.

### Document Analysis

1. What is the date of this cartoon? Is that significant? Explain.
2. Who are the two figures standing on the cash box?
3. What is the figure on the right handing out and to whom?
4. What is the figure on the left handing out and to whom?
5. Do you think the cartoonist believes that Andrew Carnegie is a hero? Explain.

## Document E

**Source:** William Jewett Tucker, "The Gospel of Wealth," *Andover Review*, Vol. XV, June 1891.

**Note:** William Jewett Tucker was a professor of religion at Andover Seminary. He later became president of Dartmouth College.

... I can conceive of no greater mistake, more disastrous in the end to religion if not to society, than that of trying to make charity do the work of justice....

I quote Mr. Carnegie's words, slightly transferring them, but not changing their meaning, that "the millionaire is entrusted for the time being with a great part of the increased wealth of the community, because he can administer it for the community far better than it could or would have done itself." This, of course, if accepted and carried out in any complete way, becomes patronage....

(I)n the long run, society cannot afford to be patronized. It is better for any community to advance more slowly than to gain altogether by gifts rather than, in large part, by earnings. Within proper limits, the public is advantaged by the gifts of the rich, but if the method becomes the accepted method, to be accepted and relied upon, the decline of self-respect has begun.

... Why should there be this vast amount of wealth in the hands of the few? The question is not, How shall private wealth be returned to the public? but, Why should it exist in such bewildering amounts ... in the hands of the few?

... (I)t is estimated that two thirds of the property of the United States is in the hands of one seventieth of the population. It also seems safe to assume that more than one half of the wealth of the country is in possession of less than fifty thousand families.

... (T)he ethical question of today centers, I am sure, in the distribution rather than in the redistribution of wealth.

• patronage: As used by Tucker, the giving of gifts by the rich to the poor

### Document Analysis

1. Who was the author of this document and in what year was it written?
2. What is the meaning of "patronage?"
3. Why is William Jewett Tucker critical of Carnegie?
4. What does Tucker mean when he says that the ethical question of the day is the distribution of wealth, not the redistribution of wealth?
5. In 1913 *The New York Herald* reported that Andrew Carnegie had given away over \$300 million, nearly double that of the next largest giver, John D. Rockefeller. Knowing this, do you think William Jewett Tucker's criticism of Carnegie is fair?