

APUSH

1865-1900

IMMIGRATION & URBANIZATION

AMERICA MOVES TO THE CITY

REVIEWED!

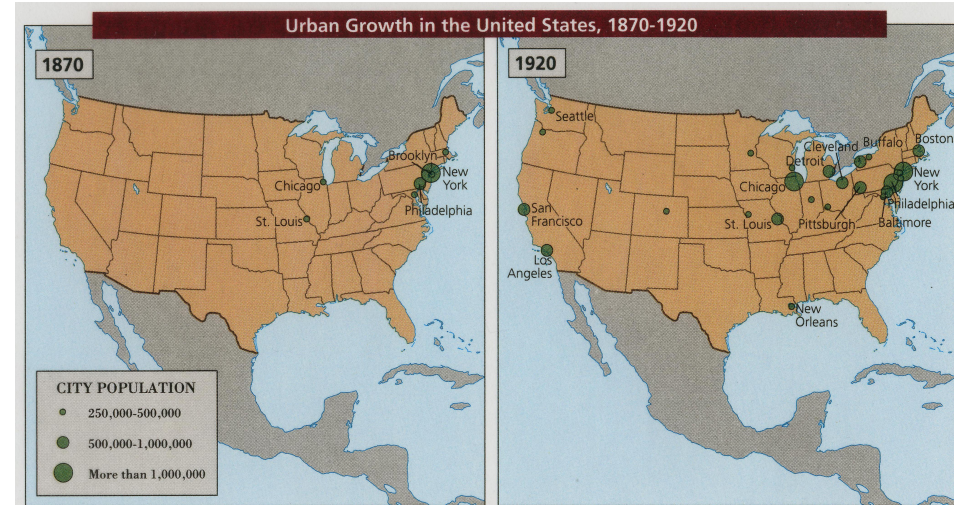
American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 25

American History (Brinkley) Chapters 17, 18

America's History (Henretta) Chapters 17, 18, 19

GROWTH OF CITIES

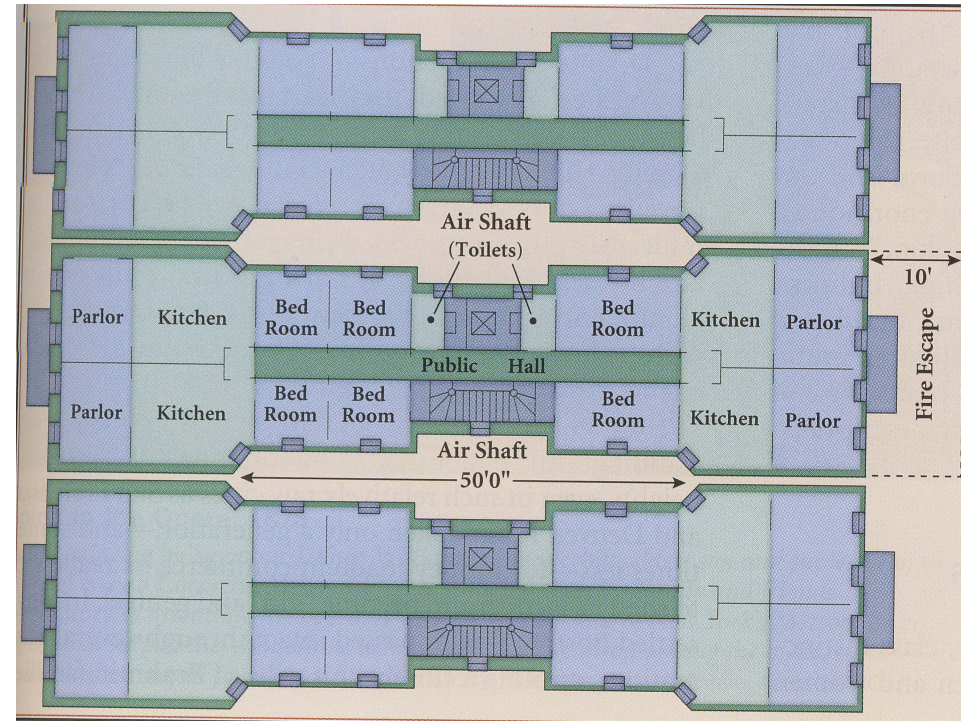
- Huge increase in **urbanization**
 - Economic opportunities in **industrial jobs** bring people to the cities
 - Both international and internal migrations
- New technology supports this growth
 - In 1885 the 1st **skyscraper** built in Chicago
 - **Electric streetcars** allow people to travel greater distances
- Changing roles for **women**
 - Took on new jobs
 - Economic opportunity and sense of independence



PROBLEMS IN THE CITIES

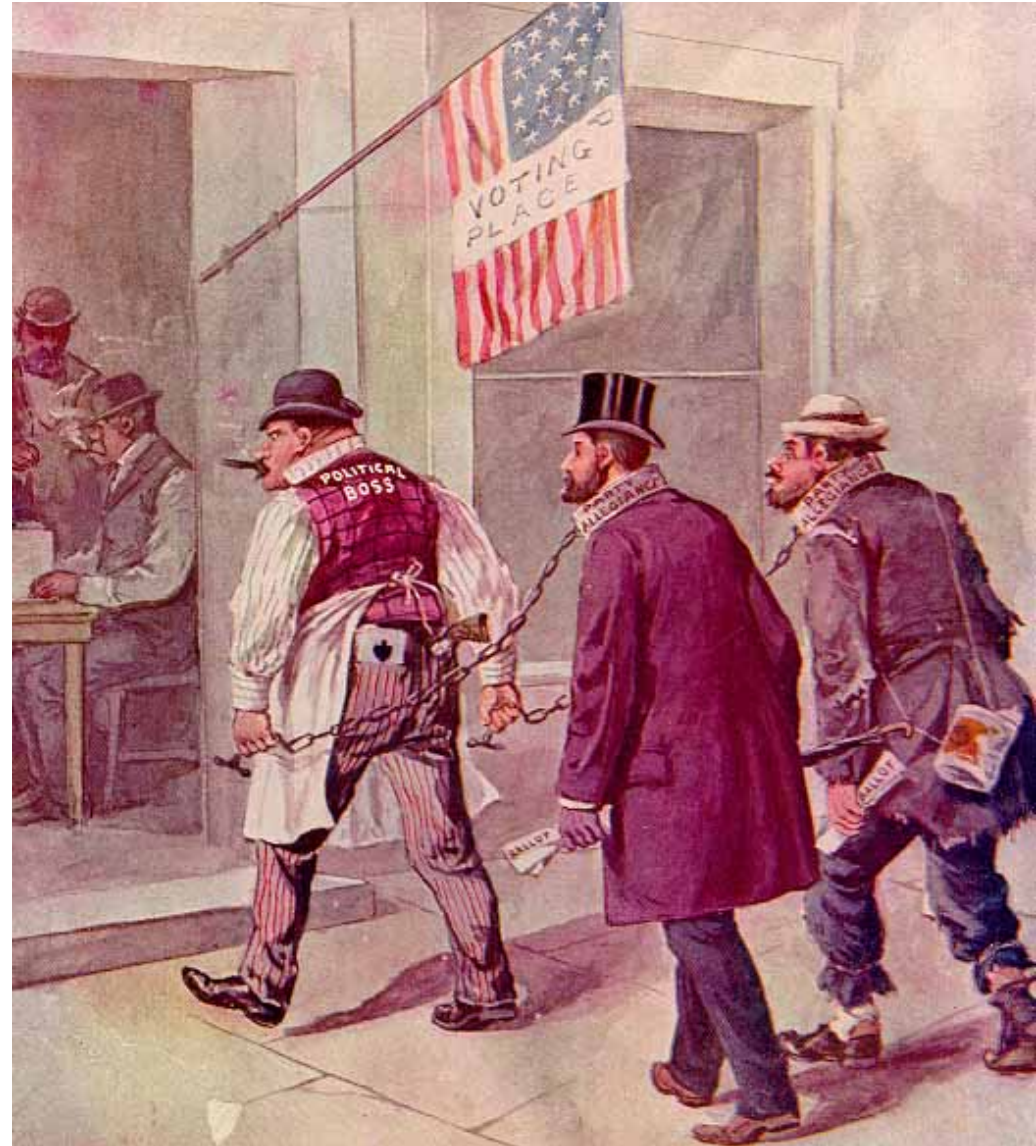
Challenges:

- **Growth of urban poverty**
 - Rising gap between the rich and poor
- **Huge population increase leads to:**
 - **Lack of clean water**
 - **Limited trash disposal & poor sanitation**
 - **Rise Tenement / slums**
 - **Dumbbell tenement**
- **Neighborhoods segregated by race, ethnicity, and class**
 - **Little Italy in New York**
 - **Lower Eastside Jewish community**
 - **Polish neighborhood of Pilsen in Chicago**
 - **Southside of Chicago**



Political Bosses & Machine Politics

- Political machines controlled politics in major cities
 - William “Boss” Tweed of Tammany Hall in NY
- Political bosses controlled the rank and file and rewarded supporters with jobs
- Provided basic welfare type services to the poor and immigrant community
- Greed, graft, and fraud was common



OLD vs. NEW IMMIGRANTS Generalizations

The old immigrants. . .	The new immigrants. . .
came from northern or western Europe (England, Ireland, Germany)	came from southern or eastern Europe (Italy, Russia, Poland, Greece)
were Protestant (Some Catholics)	were not majority Protestant--were Catholic, Orthodox, Jewish
literate and skilled	illiterate and unskilled
were quick to assimilate	were reluctant to assimilate
Came from countries with democracy	Came from countries with a history of communism, anarchism, socialism (RADICAL IDEAS)
Not completely poor	arrived poor

Why did they come to America?

PULL FACTORS

- **America's Ideals**
 - **Political freedom**
 - **Religious freedom**
- **Stories from previous generations**
- **Factory jobs from industrialization**
 - **economic opportunity**

PUSH FACTORS

- **Farm jobs lost to mechanization**
 - **lack land of Europe**
 - **Poverty and difficult lives**
- **Political instability**
 - **Lack of political freedom**
- **Religious persecution**
 - **Pogroms (Violence against Jews in Russia)**

RESPONSE TO CHANGING IMMIGRATION

- **Ellis Island** opened in 1892 as a immigrant processing station
- **As a result of these new immigrants there was a rise in Nativism**
 - **RACIAL:** New Immigrants seen as racially inferior (not Anglo-Saxon)
 - **ECONOMIC:** took jobs and lowered wages- labor unions oftentimes oppose immigrants
 - **POLITICAL:** radical ideas
 - **RELIGIOUS:** not Protestant
- **Attempts to exclude:**
 - **Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)**
 - **American Protective Association = anti-Catholic group made up of American Protestants**
 - **Literacy Test** enacted in 1917
 - **Quota Acts of 1920s will severely restrict immigrants**

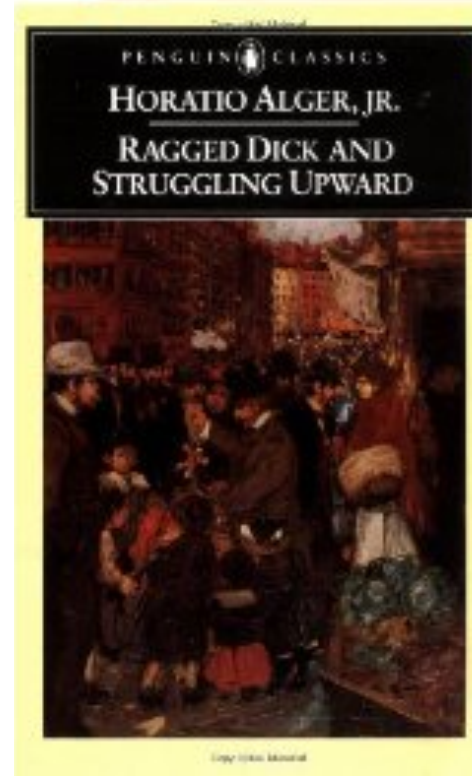
Response to Urbanization & Immigration Issues

- Various attempts undertaken to deal with the problems posed by urbanization & immigration
- **Social Gospel Movement**
 - Christians had a responsibility to deal with urban poverty
- **Salvation Army** came over from England in 1879 & provided poverty relief while spreading Christian values
- **YMCA & YWCA**- Christian values
- **Settlement House Movement**
 - **Jane Addams** establishes the **Hull House** in 1889
 - Provided various social services in the community
 - Helped immigrants adapt to new society



Belief Systems of the Industrial Revolution

- **Belief in Protestant work ethic**
- **Horatio Alger:** story of “rags to riches”
 - Honesty, hard work leads to success
 - Re-enforced by experience of people such as Andrew Carnegie (immigrant from Scotland)
- **Critics of the Industrial pro business climate of the Gilded Age**
 - **Henry George** “Progress & Poverty” critically examined the inequalities in wealth caused by industrialization and laissez faire capitalism.
 - **Edward Bellamy** “Looking Backward” about a utopian socialist society that has fixed the social and economic injustices of the time.
- **Effort to reform these problems will eventually lead to a movement known as the Progressive Movement in the 1890s**
 - Rise of press and education
 - compulsory attendance, tax supported schools were more accessible, & Illiteracy rates were dropping



AFRICAN AMERICAN RESPONSES

Booker T. Washington

- **From the south, ex-slave**
- **Wrote autobiography “Up From Slavery”**
- **African Americans should acquire vocational skills to gain self-respect and economic security**
- **Established Tuskegee Institute**
- **Did not advocate for directly challenging white supremacy**
 - **Accused of being a “accommodationist” by critics**

W.E.B. DuBois

- **From the north**
- **1st African American to earn a Ph.D from Harvard**
- **Helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909**
- **Demanded immediate political and social equality for black people**
- **Rejected Booker’s gradualism**