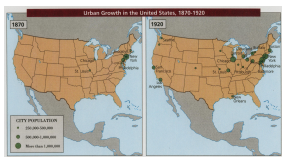


APUSH 1865-1900 IMMIGRATION & URBANIZATION AMERICA MOVES TO THE CITY REVIEWED!

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 **sky-scraper** 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

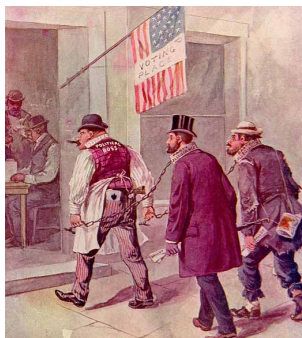
Challenges:

- **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 an 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

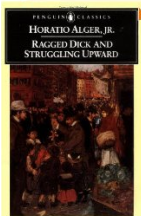
Response to Urbanization & Immigration Issues

- 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	W.E.B. DuBois
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Accused of being a "accommodationist" by critics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

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