### Section 3

- **Catholics, and Chinese laborers will ruin the country and take away our jobs!**
- **I migrated North hoping to escape the oppression I experienced in the South.**
- **I portray people in art and literature as they really are, not as they wish to be.**

### Review and Reinforcement

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### Why It Matters Chapter

- Graphic Organizer 10
- Interactive Teacher Edition
- Interactive Lesson Planner

### Application and Enrichment

- Linking Past and Present Activity 10
- Enrichment Activity 10
- Primary Source Reading 10

### Teaching Transparencies

- Graphic Organizer 10
- Transparency 10

### Meeting NCSS Standards

- **The following standards are highlighted in Chapter 10:**
  - **Section 1** HI People, Places, and Environments: B, C, H, I
  - **Section 2** VI Power, Authority, and Governance: B, C, H
  - **Section 3** I Culture: A, C
  - **Section 4** IV Individual Development and Identity: A, B, C, D

### Local Standards

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Chapter 10 Resources

Chapter 10 Test Form A
Chapter 10 Test Form B
Standardized Test Practice Workbook Activity 10
Performance Assessment Activities and Rubrics 10

MULTIMEDIA

- Vocabulary PuzzleMaker CD-ROM
- Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM
- ExamView® Pro Testmaker CD-ROM
- Audio Program
- American History Primary Source Documents Library CD-ROM
  - MindJogger Videoquiz
  - Presentation Plus! CD-ROM
  - TeacherWorks™ CD-ROM
  - Interactive Student Edition CD-ROM
  - Glencoe Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook CD-ROM, Level 2
- The American Republic Since 1877 Video Program
- American Music: Hits Through History
- American Music: Cultural Traditions

SPANISH RESOURCES

The following Spanish language materials are available in the Spanish Resources Binder:
- Spanish Guided Reading Activities
- Spanish Reteaching Activities
- Spanish Quizzes and Tests
- Spanish Vocabulary Activities
- Spanish Summaries
- The Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution Spanish Translation

HISTORY Online

Use our Web site for additional resources. All essential content is covered in the Student Edition.

You and your students can visit tx.tarvol2.glencoe.com, the Web site companion to the American Republic Since 1877. This innovative integration of electronic and print media offers your students a wealth of opportunities. The student text directs students to the Web site for the following options:

- Chapter Overviews
- Student Web Activities
- Self-Check Quizzes
- Textbook Updates

Answers to the student Web activities are provided for you in the Web Activity Lesson Plans. Additional Web resources and Interactive Tutor Puzzles are also available.
## Chapter 10 Resources

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<td>1. Evaluate the doctrine of Social Darwinism and the impact it had on American industry.</td>
<td>Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes 10–3</td>
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<td>2. Explain how industrialization promoted leisure time and encouraged new forms of entertainment.</td>
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<td><strong>The Rebirth of Reform</strong></td>
<td>Reproducible Lesson Plan 10–4</td>
<td>Daily Focus Skills Transparency 10–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Explain the methods that social critics advocated to improve society.</td>
<td>Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes 10–4</td>
<td>Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Evaluate efforts to help the urban poor.</td>
<td>Guided Reading Activity 10–4*</td>
<td>ExamView® Pro Testmaker CD-ROM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Section Quiz 10–4*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpreting Political Cartoons</td>
<td>Vocabulary PuzzleMaker CD-ROM</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Out of Time?** Assign the Chapter 10 **Reading Essentials and Study Guide.**

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*Also Available in Spanish*
The following articles relate to this chapter.

- “Boston’s North Enders,” October 2000
- “Chicago: Welcome to the Neighborhood,” May 1991
- “New Life for Ellis Island,” September 1990

From the Classroom of…

Heather Pang
Castilleja School
Palo Alto, CA

Urban America

Select 10 to 15 images from Jacob Riis’s *How the Other Half Lives* (available online at [http://www.cis.yale.edu/amstud/infrev/riis/title.html](http://www.cis.yale.edu/amstud/infrev/riis/title.html) and in most libraries). Images of children are particularly effective for this exercise. Show these pictures to the students (slides, scanned images, or photocopies).

Organize the students into small groups and assign each group one of the following roles: city police, local school board, charitable organization, philanthropic guild, schoolchildren, garment district workers, and a merchants’ association. Each group should use the pictures as evidence to prepare a report titled “Poverty in the City: What Is to Be Done?” Remind the students that each of these groups will have different reactions to the Riis images depending on their own backgrounds. Each report should list the most significant problems shown in the images and provide suggestions for solutions.

It might be helpful to start the lesson with a short introduction to Riis and the tradition of muckraking journalism.

KEY TO ABILITY LEVELS

Teaching strategies have been coded.

- **L1** BASIC activities for all students
- **L2** AVERAGE activities for average to above-average students
- **L3** CHALLENGING activities for above-average students
- **ELL** ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNER activities

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FROM GLENCOE**

- American Music: Cultural Traditions
- American Art & Architecture
- Outline Map Resource Book
- U.S. Desk Map
- Building Geography Skills for Life
- Inclusion for the High School Social Studies Classroom Strategies and Activities
- Teaching Strategies for the American History Classroom (Including Block Scheduling Pacing Guides)
**Why It Matters**

European and Asian immigrants arrived in the United States in great numbers during the late 1800s. Providing cheap labor, they made rapid industrial growth possible. They also helped populate the growing cities. The immigrants’ presence affected both urban politics and labor unions. Reactions to immigrants and to an urban society were reflected in new political organizations and in literature and philosophy.

**The Impact Today**

Industrialization and urbanization permanently influenced American life.
- The United States continues to be a magnet for immigrants seeking a better way of life.
- The cities of the United States continue to draw new residents in search of opportunity.

**Why It Matters Activity**

Ask students if they think people from rural America and immigrants from other countries migrate to American cities now for the same reasons they did in the late 1800s. Students should evaluate their answers after they have completed the chapter. US: 24G; ELA: Gr9/10/11: 7B
Introducing
CHAPTER 10

HISTORY Online
Introduce students to chapter content and key terms by having them access the Chapter 10 Overview at tx.tarvol2.glencoe.com.

More About the Photo
Between 1892 and 1954, approximately 12 million people who entered the United States through the port of New York were legally and medically inspected at Ellis Island, a small island in New York Harbor.

TIME LINE
ACTIVITY
Have students work in pairs to duplicate the United States portion of the time line that appears on pages 334 and 335. Instruct students to use absolute chronology to add the events shown on the section time lines. Suggest that students color-code the events by section to help identify the themes. US: 1A; ELA: Gr9/10/11: 7D

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER ACTIVITY
Organizing Information Have students use an outline map of the United States to label the cities where the various immigrant groups settled. Have students use a color code or small symbols to identify the different groups. Then ask students to use the maps to draw conclusions about immigration and its impact on urban America. US: 2C; ELA: Gr9: 7H; Gr10/11: 7G
**Main Idea**
After the Civil War, millions of immigrants from Europe and Asia settled in the United States.

**Reading Strategy**
1. **Categorizing** Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by filling in the reasons people left their homelands to immigrate to the United States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons for Immigration</th>
<th>Push Factors</th>
<th>Pull Factors</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Reading Objectives**
- Analyze the circumstances surrounding the great wave of immigration after the Civil War.
- Evaluate how nativism affected immigration policies.

**Section Theme**
**Geography and History** Immigrants from all over the world enriched the cultural life of the United States.

**Europeans Flood Into the United States**
By the 1890s, more than half of all immigrants in the United States were eastern and southern Europeans, including Italians, Greeks, Poles, Slavs, Slovaks, Russians, and Armenians. Like the Hayye family, many of the 14 million immigrants who came to the United States between 1860 and 1900 were eastern European Jews.
Europeans abandoned their homelands and headed to the United States for many reasons. Many poor rural farmers came simply because the United States had plenty of jobs available and few immigration restrictions. Yet Europe in the late 1800s offered plenty of jobs in its booming industrial cities, so economic factors were not the only reason people migrated. Many moved to avoid forced military service, which in some nations could last for many years. Others, especially Jews living in Poland and Russia, fled to avoid religious persecution.

By the late 1800s, most European states had made moving to the United States easy. Immigrants were allowed to take their savings with them, and economic factors were not the only reason people migrated. Many moved to avoid forced military service, which in some nations could last for many years. Others, especially Jews living in Poland and Russia, fled to avoid religious persecution.

By the late 1800s, most European states had made moving to the United States easy. Immigrants were allowed to take their savings with them, and most countries had repealed old laws that had forced peasants to stay in their villages and had banned skilled workers from leaving the country. At the same time, moving to the United States seemed to offer a chance to break away from Europe’s class system and move to a democratic nation where they had a chance to move up the social ladder.

The Atlantic Voyage Getting to the United States was often very difficult. Most immigrants booked passage in steerage, the most basic and cheapest accommodations on a steamship. Edward Steiner, an Iowa clergyman who posed as an immigrant in order to write a book on immigration, described the miserable quarters:

"Narrow, steep and slippery stairways lead to it. Crowds everywhere, ill smelling bunks, uninviting washrooms—this is steerage. The odors of scattered orange peelings, tobacco, garlic and disinfectants were so strong that "steam" seemed an appropriate word to describe the place."

From northern and western Europe
From southern and eastern Europe
From the Americas
From Asia

Push Factors
■ Farm poverty & worker uncertainty
■ Wars & compulsory military service
■ Political tyranny
■ Religious oppression

Pull Factors
■ Plenty of land & plenty of work
■ Higher standard of living
■ Democratic political system
■ Opportunity for social advancement

Creating a Collage Have students create a collage on the origins of immigrants to the United States after 1880. Encourage students to clip photos from newspapers and magazines to make the collage.

Guided Reading Activity 10–1

Playing a Role Organize students into groups of three to role-play an immigrant family’s arrival in America. Have group members choose from the following roles: father, mother, uncle, aunt, son, or daughter. Allow groups to present their interpretations to the class. Consider live and video presentations. Then discuss specific problems different nationalities faced as they settled in America.

Use the rubric for a cooperative group management plan on pages 71–72 in the Performance Assessment Activities and Rubrics.


### Creating Circle Charts

Provide the census data below and have students create four circle charts to show the proportion of the U.S. population made up of persons born in the United States and persons born in foreign countries. **L2 US:** 8B, 10B, 24B, 24H

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S. Born</th>
<th>Foreign Born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>32,676,000</td>
<td>5,480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>42,869,000</td>
<td>6,499,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>52,919,000</td>
<td>9,198,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>64,344,000</td>
<td>10,263,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Different Viewpoints

#### Two Views of Immigration

The history of immigration to the United States has been both celebrated and criticized. Many millions of immigrants arrived in the United States in the late 1800s. The newcomers sought opportunity, enriched American culture, and caused concerns. Here, two political cartoons address the immigration issue.

#### Pro-Immigration

Uncle Sam plays the role of Noah in this cartoon. As immigrants file two by two into the safety of the ark, they leave behind the dangers of Europe that are darkening the sky. A sign lists some reasons people came to the United States to begin a new life.

---

comfort, and a continual babble of tongues—this is steerage. The food, which is miserable, is dealt out of huge kettles into the dinner pails provided by the steamship company. When it is distributed, the stronger push and crowd... ... —quoted in World of Our Fathers

At the end of a 14-day journey, the passengers usually disembarked at Ellis Island, a tiny island in New York Harbor. There, a huge three-story building served as the processing center for many of the immigrants arriving on the East Coast after 1892.

**Ellis Island** Most immigrants passed through Ellis Island in about a day. They would not soon forget their hetic introduction to the United States. A medical examiner who worked there later described how “hour after hour, ship load after ship load . . . the stream of human beings with its kaleidoscopic variations was . . . hurried through Ellis Island by the equivalent of ‘step lively’ in every language of the earth.”

In Ellis Island’s enormous hall, crowds of immigrants filed past the doctor for an initial inspection. “Whenever a case aroused suspicion,” an inspector wrote, “the alien was set aside in a cage apart from the rest . . . and his coat lapel or shirt marked with colored chalk” to indicate the reason for the isolation. About one out of five newcomers was marked with an “H” for heart problems, “K” for hernias, “Se” for scalp problems, or “X” for mental disability. Newcomers who failed the inspection might be separated from their families and returned to Europe.

---

#### Anti-Immigration

“Columbia’s Unwelcome Guests” shows another view of immigration. In this 1885 cartoon, the figure of Columbia bars entry to anarchists, Socialists, and Communists who enter from the sewers of Europe’s darker society. Some of the inscriptions on the column pedestal beside Columbia read “Anarchy is not liberty,” and “When a Man’s Rights End, His Neighbor’s Begin.”

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#### Learning From History

1. According to the cartoon, why were people concerned about immigrants coming to the United States? **Why?**

2. Which cartoon best expresses your own views on immigration today? **Why?**

---

**American Music: Cultural Traditions: “No Irish Need Apply,” “Polka Wiesniaczka”

---

### MEETING SPECIAL NEEDS

#### Verbal/Linguistic

Oral histories are a way to preserve the immigrant experience. Have students interview a person who immigrated to the United States. Their questions might include: reasons for immigrating to the United States; a description of the journey; feelings upon entering the United States; and problems faced such as finding employment or overcoming the language barrier. **L2 US:** 25D; **ELA:** Gr9/10: 16B; Gr10/11: 15B

Refer to Inclusion for the High School Social Studies Classroom Strategies and Activities in the TCR.
some of the country’s largest cities, including New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit. Jacob Riis, a Danish-born journalist, observed in 1890 that a map of New York City, “colored to designate nationalities, would show more stripes than on the skin of a zebra.”

In the cities, immigrants lived in neighborhoods that were often separated into ethnic groups, such as “Little Italy” or the Jewish “Lower East Side” in New York City. There they spoke their native languages and re-created the churches, synagogues, clubs, and newspapers of their homelands.

How well immigrants adjusted depended partly on how quickly they learned English and adapted to American culture. Immigrants also tended to adjust well if they had marketable skills or money, or if they settled among members of their own ethnic group.

As many as one in three immigrants returned to Europe shortly after coming to the United States. Some had never planned to stay and had come simply to make a little money before returning home.

Asian Immigration to America

Many Chinese immigrants began crossing the Pacific to arrive in the United States in the mid-1800s. By that time, China’s population had reached about 430 million, and the country was suffering from severe unemployment, poverty, and famine.

The 1848 discovery of gold in California began to lure Chinese immigrants to the United States. The following year, the Taiping Rebellion erupted in their homeland. This insurrection against the Chinese government took some 20 million lives and caused such hardships for its people, thus stimulating emigration.

Until 1900, however, their numbers remained small. Japanese immigration spiraled upward between 1900 and 1910 as Japan began building both an industrial economy and an empire. Both developments disrupted the economy of Japan and caused hardships for its people, thus stimulating emigration.

Until 1910 Asian immigrants arriving in San Francisco first stopped at a two-story shed at the wharf. As many as 500 people at a time were often squeezed into this structure, which Chinese immigrants from Canton called muk uk, or “wooden house.”

In January 1910, California opened a barracks on Angel Island to accommodate the Asian immigrants. Most of the immigrants were young males in their teens or twenties, who nervously awaited the results of their immigration hearings in dormitories packed with double or triple tiers of bunks. This unpleasant delay could last for months. On the walls of the detention barracks, the immigrants wrote anonymous poems in pencil or ink. Some even carved their verse into the wood.

Reading Check

Explaining How did immigration affect demographic patterns in the United States?

Making Generalizations Why did Chinese immigrants come to the United States?

Reading Check

Answer: larger population and a more urban population

Answer: high unemployment, poverty, and famine in China; Taiping Rebellion; availability of railroad jobs in the United States

Use Interpreting Political Cartoons, Cartoon 14.

ASSess

Assign Section 1 Assessment as homework or as an in-class activity. US: 25D

Have students use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM.

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS ACTIVITY

Sociology Write the word Assimilation in a circle on the board. Have students add spokes out from the circle and label each spoke with a way in which immigrants in the late 1800s and early 1900s were asked to assimilate into American culture. Repeat the process by writing Assimilation Today in another circle on the board. Have students add descriptive spokes to the wheel. As a class, discuss how the expectation of immigrants to assimilate has changed and how it is still the same. L2 US: 2C, 21B, 24B; ELA: Gr9/10: 16A–E; Gr11: 15A, 15B, 15D, 15E
The Resurgence of Nativism

Eventually the wave of immigration led to increased feelings of nativism on the part of many Americans. Nativism is an extreme dislike for foreigners by native-born people and a desire to limit immigration. It had surfaced earlier in the 1800s during another large wave of immigration. In the 1840s and 1850s, it focused primarily on Irish immigrants. Now anti-immigrant feelings focused on Asians, Jews, and eastern Europeans.

Nativists opposed immigration for many reasons. Some feared that the influx of Catholics from Ireland and southern and eastern Europe would swamp the Protestant United States. In the Northeast and Midwest, increased feelings of nativism led to the founding of two major anti-immigrant organizations. One, called the American Protective Association, claimed to have 500,000 members in 1887. The organization’s founder, Henry Bowers, despised Catholics and foreigners and committed his group to stopping immigration. Membership peaked at about two million but declined rapidly after the economic recession of 1893 ended. subdivisions of the society despised Catholics and foreigners and committed its leaders to stopping immigration. Membership peaked at about two million but declined after the economic recession of 1893 ended.

In the West, where sentiment against the Chinese was very strong, widespread racial violence erupted. In 1880 Denis Kearney, himself an Irish immigrant, organized the Workingmen’s Party of California in the 1870s to fight Chinese immigration. The party won seats in California’s legislature and made opposition to Chinese immigration a national issue.

Impact of the Anti-Immigrant Movement

Even though several presidents vetoed other laws that would have stemmed the steady flow of new immigrants, prejudice against immigrants stimulated the passage of a new federal law. Enacted in 1882, the law banned convicts, paupers, and the mentally disabled from immigrating to the United States. The new law also placed a 50¢ head tax on each newcomer.

That same year, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act. The law barred Chinese immigration for 10 years and prevented the Chinese already in the country from becoming citizens. The Chinese in the United States did not accept the new law quietly. They protested that white Americans did not oppose immigration by Italians, Irish, or Germans. Some Chinese organized letter-writing campaigns, petitioned the president, and even filed suit in federal court.

These efforts, however, proved fruitless. Congress renewed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1892 and then made it permanent in 1902. In 1890 the number of Chinese living in the United States totaled 105,000. By 1900 that total had dropped to just above 74,000. In the 40 years after the passage of the act, the Chinese population in the United States continued to decrease. The act was not repealed until 1943.

**Reading Check**

**Explaining** Why did the federal government pass the Chinese Exclusion Act?
Urbanization

Main Idea
During the three decades following the Civil War, the United States transformed rapidly from a rural nation to a more urban one.

Key Terms and Names
skyscraper, Louis Sullivan, tenement, political machine, party boss, George Plunkitt, graft, William M. “Boss” Tweed

Reading Strategy
Organizing As you read about urbanization in the United States in the late 1800s, complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by filling in the problems the nation’s urban areas faced.

Reading Objectives
• Explain the technological developments that made the growth of cities possible.
• Evaluate the role that political machines played in urban politics in the late 1800s.

Section Theme
Government and Democracy Political bosses grew powerful in urban areas by helping immigrants find work and necessities.

An American Story
With just $3.10 in his pocket, a young man from Wisconsin named Frank Lloyd Wright wandered the streets of Chicago in the late spring of 1887. Sixteen years earlier, almost four square miles of the city had burned in the Chicago Fire of 1871. Now the rebuilt city’s towering new buildings beckoned the young visitor who, within a few decades, would become one of the most famous architects in the world.

In Chicago, Wright saw electric lights and cable cars for the first time. What surprised him most about the big city, however, were the signs that seemed to be everywhere:

There were glaring signs on the glass shop-fronts against the lights inside, . . . HURRAH signs. STOP signs. COME ON IN signs. HELLO signs set out before the blazing windows on the sidewalks . . . food shops, barber shops, eating houses, saloons, restaurants, groceries, laundries—and [they all] became chaos in a wilderness of Italian, German, Irish, Polish, Greek, English, Swedish, French, Chinese and Spanish names...

—quoted in Eyewitness to America

Americans Migrate to the Cities
During the three decades after the Civil War, the urban population of the United States—those living in towns with a population of 2,500 or more—grew from around 10 million in 1870 to over 30 million in 1900. New York City alone, which had over 800,000 inhabitants in 1860, grew to almost 3.5 million by 1900. Frank Lloyd Wright observed Chicago during an even faster growth period. The Midwestern city swelled from 109,000 residents in 1860 to more than 1.6 million by 1900.

SECTION RESOURCES
- Reproducible Masters
  - Reproducible Lesson Plan 10–2
  - Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes 10–2
  - Guided Reading Activity 10–2
  - Section Quiz 10–2
  - Reading Essentials and Study Guide 10–2
  - Interpreting Political Cartoons

- Transparencies
  - Daily Focus Skills Transparency 10–2

Multimedia
- Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM
- ExamView® Pro Testmaker CD-ROM
- Presentation Plus! CD-ROM
- TeacherWorks™ CD-ROM
- Audio Program

CHAPTER 10 Urban America 341
The United States had only 131 cities in 1840; by 1900 that number had risen to over 1,700.

Most of the immigrants who poured into the United States in the late 1800s lacked the money to buy farms and the education to obtain higher-paying jobs. They therefore remained in the nation’s growing cities, where they toiled long hours for little pay. Despite the harshness of their new lives, most immigrants found that the move had still improved their standard of living.

Many rural Americans also began moving to the cities at this time. Farmers moved to the cities because urban areas offered more and better-paying jobs than did rural areas. Cities had much to offer, too—bright lights, running water, and modern plumbing, plus many things to do and see, including museums, libraries, and theaters.

The New Urban Environment

As millions of people flooded into the nation’s cities, engineers and architects developed new approaches to housing and transporting such a large number of people.

The Technology of Urbanization

Before the mid-1800s, few buildings exceeded four or five stories. To make wooden and stone structures taller required enormously thick walls in the lower levels.

By the late 1800s, steel companies were making girders capable of bearing a building’s weight. Walls no longer had to support the building—a steel frame skeleton was all that was needed. Meanwhile, Elisha Otis invented the safety elevator in 1852, and by the late 1880s, the first electric elevators had been installed, making tall buildings practical.

Steel also changed the way bridges were built. New technology enabled engineers to suspend bridges from steel towers using cables also made of steel. Using this technique, John A. Roebling, a German American engineer, designed New York’s Brooklyn Bridge—the largest suspension bridge in the world at the time it was completed in 1883.

Skyscrapers

As city populations grew, demand raised the price of land, giving owners greater incentive to grow upward rather than outward. Soon, tall steel frame buildings called skyscrapers began to appear on American skylines. Chicago’s ten-story Home Insurance Building, built in 1885, was the first skyscraper, but other buildings quickly dwarfed it.

No one contributed more to the design of skyscrapers than Chicago’s Louis Sullivan, whose students included Frank Lloyd Wright. “What people are within, the buildings express without,” explained Sullivan, whose lofty structures featured simple lines and spacious windows using new durable plate glass.

Mass Transit

Various kinds of mass transit developed in the late 1800s to move huge numbers of people around cities quickly. At first, almost all cities relied on the horsecar—a railroad car pulled by horses. In 1890 horsecars moved about 70 percent of urban traffic in the United States.

More than 20 cities, beginning with San Francisco in 1873, installed cable cars, which were pulled along tracks by underground cables. Then, in 1887, engineer Frank J. Sprague explained his invention to the New York Times in this way: “...we can...design a system of transportation that will inevitably carry our people about our cities, and obviate the evils of the horsecar and the horsecar horse.”

Creating a Postcard Have students imagine that they are immigrants living in New York City in the late 1800s. Instruct them to create a postcard that shows a scene of the city. L1 L2

US: 2C, 10B, 11A; ELA: Gr9/10/11: 21B

Use the rubric for creating a political cartoon, pamphlet, or handbill on pages 77–78 in the Performance Assessment Activities and Rubrics.
Separation by Class

In the growing cities, wealthy people and the working class lived in different parts of town. So too did the middle class. The boundaries between neighborhoods were quite definite and can still be seen in many American cities today.

High Society During the last half of the 1800s, the wealthiest families established fashionable districts in the hearts of cities. Americans with enough money could choose to construct a feudal castle, an English manor house, a French château, a Tuscan villa, or a Persian pavilion. In Chicago, merchant and real estate developer Potter Palmer chose a castle. In New York, Cornelius Vanderbilt’s grandson commissioned a $3 million French château equipped with a two-story dining room, a gymnasium, and a solid marble bathroom.

Middle-Class Gentility American industrialization not only made the wealth of people like Potter Palmer possible; it also helped create a growing middle class. The nation’s rising middle class included doctors, lawyers, engineers, managers, social workers, architects, and teachers. It was typical for many people in the emerging middle class to move away from the central city. Some took advantage of the new commuter rail lines to move to “street suburbs.”

During this period, middle-class salaries were about twice that of the average factory worker. In 1905 a college professor earned a middle-class salary of $1,100. That amount, however, still proved insufficient for one turn-of-the-century professor’s wife, who complained:

“We pay eighteen dollars a month for this poor little eight-roomed house. . . . With all this straining to live comes a wish from the President and Trustees of the college that we mingle more in town society. . . . Who can afford the evening dress to go to? Or the evening’s sewing left undone?!”

—quoted in A Sunday Between Wars

Economics In the 1870s people thought that typing was physically too strenuous and intellectually too complicated for women. As a result, most secretaries were men. The Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) conducted a survey and found that stenography was a lucrative career. In order to help working-class girls who came to urban areas for jobs, the YWCA offered shorthand and typing classes for women.
Urban Problems

City living posed threats such as crime, violence, fire, disease, and pollution, especially for the working poor like Yoffeh and his family. The rapid growth of cities only made these problems worse. Minor criminals, such as pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves, thrived in crowded urban living conditions. Major crimes multiplied as well. From 1880 to 1900, the murder rate jumped sharply from 25 per million people to more than 100 per million people. In comparison, the murder rate in 1999 was 57 per million people.

Native-born Americans often blamed immigrants for the increase in crime and violence. In reality, the crime rate for immigrants was not significantly higher than that for other Americans. Alcohol did contribute to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Danish immigrant Jacob Riis, who documented slum life in his 1890 book How the Other Half Lives, accused saloons of “breeding poverty,” corrupting politics, bringing suffering to the wives and children of drunks, and fostering “the corruption of the child” by selling beer to minors.

Disease and pollution posed even bigger threats. Improper sewage disposal contaminated city drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. Though flush toilets and sewer systems existed in the 1870s, pollution remained a severe problem as horse waste was left in the streets, smoke belched from chimneys, and soot and ash accumulated from coal and wood fires.

Urban Politics

A new kind of political system developed to meet these urban problems. This system provided essential city services in return for political power.

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS ACTIVITY

Literature Have students obtain a copy of How the Other Half Lives by Jacob A. Riis. Have students investigate the legislation Riis advocated to improve slum conditions and research how he went about securing this legislation. Ask students to present their findings as if they were asking Congress to pass a law to protect urban dwellers. L3 ELA: Gr9/10/11: 13B, 13C; Gr9/10: 16A–D; Gr11: 15A, 15B, 15D
The Political Machine and the Party Boss

The political machine, an informal political group designed to gain and keep power, came about partly because cities had grown much faster than their governments. New city dwellers needed jobs, housing, food, heat, and police protection. In exchange for votes, political machines and the party bosses who ran them eagerly provided these necessities.

George Plunkitt, an Irish immigrant who rose to be one of New York City’s most powerful party bosses, explained how the system worked when a fire burned a neighborhood:

“Just get [housing] for them, buy clothes for them if their clothes were burned up, and fix them up till they get things runnin’ again. It’s philanthropy, but it’s politics too—mighty good politics. Who can tell how many votes one of these fires bring me? The poor are the most grateful people in the world, and, let me tell you, they have more friends in their neighborhoods than the rich have in theirs.”

—quoted in In Search of America

As Plunkitt observed, the payoff for party bosses came on Election Day. Urban immigrant groups, which wielded tremendous voting strength, voted in overwhelming numbers for the political machines.

Graft and Fraud

The party bosses who ran the political machines also controlled the city’s finances. Many machine politicians grew rich as the result of fraud or graft—getting money through dishonest or questionable means. Plunkitt defended what he called “honest graft.” For example, a politician might find out in advance where a new park was to be built and buy the land near the site. The politician would then sell the land to the city for a profit. As Plunkitt stated, “I see my opportunity and I take it.”

Outright fraud occurred when party bosses accepted bribes from contractors, who were supposed to compete fairly to win contracts to build streets, sewers, and buildings. Corrupt bosses also sold permits to their friends to operate public utilities, such as railroads, waterworks, and power systems.

Tammany Hall

Tammany Hall, the New York Democratic political machine for which George Plunkitt performed his labors, was most famous for such organization. William M. “Boss” Tweed was Tammany Hall’s corrupt leader during the 1860s and 1870s. Tweed was eventually arrested for corruption and sent to prison in 1872.

Other cities’ machines controlled all the city services, including the police department. For example, St. Louis’s boss never feared arrest when he called out to his supporters at the police-supervised voting booth, “Are there any more repeaters out here that want to vote again?” From their own base in Kansas City, Missouri, the Pendergast brothers, James and Thomas, dominated the state as well as city politics from the 1890s until the 1930s.

Despite the corruption of the system, political machines did provide necessary services, and they helped to assimilate the masses of new city dwellers.

**Reading Check**

**Evaluating** Why did political machines help city dwellers in the late 1800s?

**TAKS Practice**

**SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT**

**Checking for Understanding**

1. Define: skyscraper, tenement, political machine, party boss, graft.
3. Explain what two technologies made the building of skyscrapers possible in the late 1800s.

**Reviewing Themes**

4. Government and Democracy: How did political machines respond to the needs of the people?

**Critical Thinking**

5. Comparing: Compare the conditions under which the wealthy class, the middle class, and the working class lived in the United States in the late 1800s.

6. Organizing: Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by listing the effects of many Americans moving from rural to urban areas in the late 1800s.

**Analyzing Visuals**

7. Examining Photographs: Study the photographs on page 342 of the Brooklyn Bridge and the Flatiron Building. Why was it advantageous to construct taller buildings rather than purchase more land?

**Writing About History**

8. Persuasive Writing: Take on the role of an urban planner living in one of the nation’s major cities in the late 1800s. Write a letter to members of the city government listing specific reasons for the importance of setting aside city land for a park and recreational area.

**SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT ANSWERS**

1. Terms are in blue. **US: 2A, 25A**
2. Louis Sullivan (p. 342), George Plunkitt (p. 345), William M. (“Boss”) Tweed (p. 345) **US: 2A**
3. Steel frames and durable plate glass **US: 22A**
4. Provided jobs, housing, food, heat, police protection **US: 21A**
5. Wealthy lived in grand homes in fashionable areas, middle class in comfortable homes in streetcar suburbs, and working class in tenements **US: 24B**
6. New demographic patterns included more urban population and more disease; also growth of political machines **US: 10A, 25C**
7. Land was limited and expensive; allowed more people to work in the cities
8. Students’ letters will vary. Letters should include specific reasons for parks and recreational areas. **US: 25D**

**Student Edition TEKS**


**Section Quiz 10-2**

**DIRECTIONS:** Matching: Match each term in Column A with the term in Column B. Write the name on the line as shown. (15 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. political machine</td>
<td>A. skyscrapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Tammany Hall</td>
<td>B. George Plunkitt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. party bosses</td>
<td>C. Louis Sullivan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. graft</td>
<td>D. William M. “Boss” Tweed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A. skyscrapers D. William M. “Boss” Tweed
- B. George Plunkitt
- C. Louis Sullivan

**Questions:** Multiple Choice. In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

1. What was the famous New York Democratic political machine called?
   - A. political machine
   - B. George Plunkitt
   - C. Louis Sullivan
   - D. William M. “Boss” Tweed

   **Answer:** D. William M. “Boss” Tweed

2. What was the famous New York Democratic political machine called?
   - A. political machine
   - B. George Plunkitt
   - C. Louis Sullivan
   - D. William M. “Boss” Tweed

   **Answer:** D. William M. “Boss” Tweed

**Reteach**

Have students list the technological developments that made the growth of cities possible. **US: 22A, 22C, 23A; ELA: Gr9/10/11: 4A**

**Enrich**

Have students create a three-column table illustrating social problems, solutions, and alternatives. Instruct students to use the first column to list the social problems described in this section. In the second column, students should describe the solutions used. Students should explain their alternative solutions in the third column. **US: 2C, 24B, 25C, 25D; ELA: Gr9/10/11: 7D**

**CLOSE**

Have students evaluate the role that political machines played in urban politics in the late 1800s. **US: 2A**
1 **FOCUS**

Tell students that Jane Addams’s efforts in Hull House were modeled on Toynbee Hall, a settlement house in England. She provided various experiences for immigrants, including visits to art galleries, classes in English, and the use of a gymnasium.

2 **TEACH**

**Making Generalizations** As a class, discuss urban living as presented in the chapter and from the students’ own experiences with urban areas. Have students make generalizations about living in urban areas. Write these generalizations on the board. Allow students to refine or change their generalizations as the discussion progresses. L1 US: 248

**Analyzing Information**

Organize the class into small groups and assign each group one of the immigrant groups listed on the Hull House Neighborhood inset map. Have each group research what industries or jobs were held by their assigned immigrant group. Have each group list its findings on the board. As a class, discuss how immigrant groups contributed to Chicago life. L2 US: 24A–D, 25C, 25D; ELA: Gr9/10/11: 4A–D, 4F, 13B, 13C; Gr9: 7D–H; Gr9/10: 16A–E; Gr10/11: 7D–G; Gr11: 15A–E

**EXTENDING THE CONTENT**

**Urban Problems** Urban problems are not new. Many cities in ancient times were large and crowded. Some historians place Rome’s population at more than 1 million by the start of the first century A.D. Within 100 years overcrowding resulted in many of Rome’s citizens living in apartment houses. Some apartments were 5 or 6 stories high and sheltered about 200 people each. Many of the city’s residential structures were poorly constructed, and living conditions paralleled those in the impoverished sections of 1800s New York or Chicago.
Immigrants Arrive In Chicago

A major port and a conduit for the nation’s east-west rail travel, Chicago was a booming industrial center for the lumber, grain, meatpacking, and mail-order businesses at the end of the 1800s. Since the early 1870s, more ships had been docking in Chicago than in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and San Francisco combined. The city’s expansion was phenomenal. In 50 years, it grew from a modest frontier town to the second-largest city in the country.

Immigrants swarmed into Chicago seeking jobs. Poles found work slaughtering livestock; Irish laying railroads; Russian and Polish Jews making clothes; Swedes constructing buildings and Italians forging steel. Women established boardinghouses, took in sewing to do at home, and worked in factories. In most factories, the hours were long and the working conditions difficult: noisy, hot, grimy, and overcrowded. By the beginning of the 1900s, three-fourths of the people in this teeming metropolis were European immigrants and their American-born children.

Ethnic neighborhoods dotted the city, as did blocks of tenements thrown up to house the flood of newcomers. The inset map at left—an enlargement of the highlighted rectangle on the lithograph—shows the Hull House neighborhood in Chicago’s West Side in 1893. Hull House was established by social reformer Jane Addams to investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago. The neighborhood was one of the city’s poorest. Its tenement buildings were disease-ridden and dangerous, crowding about 270 residents into each acre. Jane Addams wrote: “The streets are inexpressibly dirty, the number of schools inadequate, sanitary legislation unenforced, the street lighting bad, the paving miserable and altogether lacking in the alleys.” The neighborhood was also one of the most ethnically diverse. As the inset shows, the bewildered new immigrants tended to settle in enclaves that had already been established by others from their homeland. They banded together as they learned about the ways of the new land. Many immigrants found comfort in social life centered on the church or synagogue. Younger immigrants were more eager to abandon their old customs. Many of them quickly adopted American clothes and manners, learned to speak English, and tried to make American friends.

ANSWERS TO LEARNING FROM GEOGRAPHY

1. Since it developed on the waterfront, Chicago developed both as a port city and a rail city. Ships would transport goods to the city and the goods would be shipped across the country from the rail lines.

2. Students’ questions and answers will vary. You may have students trade questions and then have the pairs discuss the answers.

Comparing and Contrasting
Write the word Pollution on the board. Beneath it write 1800s Cities and Modern Cities. Have students list the types of pollution for each era. Ask: What similarities and differences do you find? Do you think the problems of pollution can be solved? What solutions would you suggest?

Have students answer the Learning from Geography questions.

3 Assess

LEARNING FROM GEOGRAPHY

1. How did the location of Chicago influence its development?

2. Pose and answer five questions about the geographic distribution and patterns shown on this model.

NGS Online


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CHAPTER 10
Section 3, 348–352

1 FOCUS

Section Overview
This section focuses on how American society’s thinking and behavior changed in the late 1800s.

BELLRINGER
Skillbuilder Activity
Project transparency and have students answer the question.
Available as a blackline master.

Daily Focus Skills Transparency 10–3

Main Idea
Industrialism and urbanization changed American society’s ideas and culture in the late 1800s.

Key Terms and Names
Gilded Age, Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, philanthropy, realism, vaudeville, ragtime, Scott Joplin

Reading Strategy
Categorizing Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by filling in the main idea of each of the theories and movements listed.

Reading Objectives
• Evaluate the doctrine of Social Darwinism and the impact it had on American industry.
• Explain how industrialization promoted leisure time and encouraged new forms of entertainment.

Section Theme
Culture and Traditions The Gilded Age was an era of great cultural change in the United States.

Answers to Graphic: Social Darwinism: the theory that human society evolves through competition and natural selection—survival of the fittest; Laissez-faire: an economic doctrine that opposed government programs that interfered with business; Gospel of Wealth: the philosophy that wealthy people should give to public charity; Realism: movement in art and literature to portray people realistically

Preteaching Vocabulary
Have students write three questions that can be answered using the Key Terms and Names. US: 25A

An American Story
In 1872, at the age of 32, William Graham Sumner became a professor of political and social science at Yale College. Sumner’s classes were very popular. One of his students, William Lyon Phelps, illustrated Sumner’s tough, no-nonsense approach with this example of a class discussion:

Student: “Professor, don’t you believe in any government aid to industries?”
Sumner: “No! It’s root, hog, or die.”
Student: “Yes, but hasn’t the hog got a right to root?”
Sumner: “There are no rights. The world owes nobody a living.”
Student: “You believe then, Professor, in only one system, the contract-competitive system?”
Sumner: “That’s the only sound economic system. All others are fallacies.”
Student: “Well, suppose some professor of political economy came along and took your job away from you. Wouldn’t you be sore?”
Sumner: “Any other professor is welcome to try. If he gets my job, it is my fault. My business is to teach the subject so well that no one can take the job away from me.”

—adapted from Social Darwinism in American Thought

A Changing Culture
In 1873 Mark Twain and Charles Warner wrote a novel together entitled The Gilded Age. Historians later adopted the term and applied it to the era in American history that begins about 1870 and ends around 1900.

SECTION RESOURCES

Reproducible Masters
• Reproducible Lesson Plan 10–3
• Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes 10–3
• Guided Reading Activity 10–3
• Section Quiz 10–3
• Reading Essentials and Study Guide 10–3

Transparencies
• Daily Focus Skills Transparency 10–3

• American Art & Architecture
Multimedia
• Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM
• ExamView® Pro Testmaker CD-ROM
• Presentation Plus! CD-ROM
• TeacherWorks™ CD-ROM
• Audio Program
• American Music: Hits Through History
• American Music: Cultural Traditions

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ELA: Page 348: Gr9/10/11: 4D, 6A, 7D, 7F, 8B, 13C; Page 349: Gr9/10/11: 6A, 7F, 8B, 10B
This era was in many ways a time of marvels. Amazing new inventions led to rapid industrial growth. Cities expanded to sizes never seen before. Masses of workers thronged the streets. Skyscrapers reached to the sky, and electric lights banished the darkness. Newly wealthy entrepreneurs built spectacular mansions.

By calling this era the Gilded Age, Twain and Warner were sounding an alarm. Something is gilded if it is covered with gold but outside made of cheaper material inside. A gilded age might appear to sparkle, but Twain, Warner, and other writers tried to point out that beneath the surface lay corruption, poverty, crime, and great disparities in wealth between the rich and the poor.

Whether the era was golden or merely gilded, it was certainly a time of great cultural activity. Industrialism and urbanization altered the way Americans looked at themselves and their society, and these changes gave rise to new values, new art, and new forms of entertainment.

The Idea of Individualism One of the strongest beliefs of the era—and one that remains strong today—was the idea of individualism. Many Americans firmly believed that no matter how humble their origins, they could rise in society and go as far as their talents and commitment would take them. In 1885 the wealthy cotton manufacturer Edward Atkinson gave a speech to a group of workers at a textile factory in Rhode Island. He told them they had no reason to complain:

“There is always plenty of room on the front seats in every profession, every trade, every art, every industry. . . . There are men in this audience who will fill some of those seats, but they won’t be boosted into them from behind.”

—quoted in America’s History

Horatio Alger No one expressed the idea of individualism better than Horatio Alger. A minister from Massachusetts, Alger eventually left the clergy and moved to New York. There he wrote more than 100 “rags-to-riches” novels, in which a poor person goes to the big city and becomes successful. Many young people loved reading these tales. Inspired by Alger’s novels they concluded that no matter how many obstacles they faced, success was possible.

Social Darwinism

Another powerful idea of the era was Social Darwinism, which strongly reinforced the idea of individualism. English philosopher Herbert Spencer first proposed this idea. Historian John Fiske, political scientist William Graham Sumner, and the magazine Popular Science Monthly all popularized it in the United States.

Herbert Spencer Philosopher Herbert Spencer applied Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution and natural selection to human society. In his 1859 book, On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, Darwin argued that plant and animal life had evolved over the years by a process he called natural selection. In this process, those species that cannot adapt to the environment in which they live gradually die out, while those that do adapt thrive and live on.

Spencer took this biological theory, intended to explain developments over millions of years, and argued that human society also evolved through competition and natural selection. He argued that society progressed and became better because only the fittest people survived.

Spencer and others who shared his views became known as Social Darwinists, and their ideas were known as Social Darwinism. “Survival of the fittest” became the catchphrase of their philosophy. By 1902 over 350,000 copies of Spencer’s books had been sold in the United States.

Horatio Alger novel

Creating a Profile Have students chose one of the persons mentioned in this section and write a short biographical profile emphasizing the person’s connection to the Gilded Age.

Creating a Magazine Organize students into groups of four to create a national magazine that would appeal to the general public in the late 1800s. Each group should choose a target market, a type of magazine, and a title. Allow group members to choose from the following roles: cover designer, advertising copywriter, fiction writer, and feature writer. Have students produce a mock-up of their magazine.

Use the rubric for a cooperative group management plan on pages 71–72 in the Performance Assessment Activities and Rubrics.

History and the Humanities

American Music: Hits Through History: “Maple Leaf Rag”
American Music: Cultural Traditions: “Maple Leaf Rag,” “St. Louis Tickle”
American Art & Architecture: In the Garden, Favorile Glass Vase

COOPERATIVE LEARNING ACTIVITY

Creating a Magazine Organize students into groups of four to create a national magazine that would appeal to the general public in the late 1800s. Each group should choose a target market, a type of magazine, and a title. Allow group members to choose from the following roles: cover designer, advertising copywriter, fiction writer, and feature writer. Have students produce a mock-up of their magazine.

Use the rubric for a cooperative group management plan on pages 71–72 in the Performance Assessment Activities and Rubrics.

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Social Darwinism also paralleled the economic doctrine of laissez-faire that opposed any government programs that interfered with business. Not surprisingly, industrial leaders like John D. Rockefeller heartily embraced the theory. Rockefeller maintained that survival of the fittest, as demonstrated by the growth of huge businesses like his own Standard Oil, was “merely the working out of the law of nature and the law of God.”

**Darwinism and the Church** Rockefeller may have appreciated Spencer’s interpretation of evolution, but Charles Darwin’s conclusions about the origin of new species frightened and outraged many devout Christians as well as some leading scientists. They rejected the theory of evolution because they believed it contradicted the Bible’s account of creation. Some American scholars and ministers, however, concluded that evolution may have been God’s way of creating the world. Henry Ward Beecher of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn called himself a “cordial Christian evolutionist.” Beecher accepted Spencer’s ideas of Social Darwinism and championed the success of American business.

**Carnegie’s Gospel of Wealth** A wealthy and prominent business leader of the time, Andrew Carnegie believed wholeheartedly in Social Darwinism and laissez-faire. Speaking of the law of unregulated competition, he wrote:

“It ensures the survival of the fittest in every department. We accept and welcome, therefore, as conditions to which we must accommodate ourselves, great inequality of environment, the concentration of business, . . . in the hands of a few, and the laws of competition . . . as being not only beneficial, but essential for the future progress of the race.”

— quoted in *Voices from America’s Past*

Believing that those who profited from society owed it something in return, Carnegie attempted to extend and soften the harsh philosophy of Social Darwinism with the *Gospel of Wealth*. This philosophy held that wealthy Americans bore the responsibility of engaging in *philanthropy*—using their great fortunes to further social progress. Carnegie, for example, donated millions of dollars as the “trustee and agent for his poorer brethren.” Other industrialists also contributed to social causes. (See page 933 for more information on the *Gospel of Wealth*.)

**Realism**

Just as Darwin had looked at the natural world scientifically, a new movement in art and literature known as *realism* attempted to portray people realistically instead of idealizing them as romantic artists had done.

**Realism in Art** Realist painters rejected the idealistic depictions of the world of the earlier 1800s. One such painter, **Thomas Eakins** of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, considered no day-to-day
subject beneath his interest and careful observation. On his canvases, with their realistic detail and precise lighting, young men swam, surgeons operated, and scientists experimented. Eakins even dared to paint President Hayes working in shirtsleeves instead of in more traditional formal dress.

**Realism in Literature**  Writers also attempted to capture the world as they saw it. In several novels, William Dean Howells presented realistic descriptions of American life. For example, his 1885 novel The Rise of Silas Lapham described the attempts of a self-made businessperson to enter Boston society. Also an influential literary critic, Howells was the first to claim Mark Twain to be an American genius and hailed him as “incomparable, the Lincoln of our literature.”

Twain, a Missouri native whose real name was Samuel Clemens, wrote his masterpiece, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, in 1884. In this novel, the title character and his friend Jim, an escaped slave, floated down the Mississippi River on a raft. Through their innocent eyes, readers gain a piercing view of American society in the pre–Civil War era. Twain wrote in local dialect with a lively sense of humor. Nevertheless, Howells realized that Twain was more than a humorist. He had written a true American novel, in which the setting, subject matter, characters, and style were unmistakably American.

Howells also recognized talent in the work of a very different writer, Henry James, who lived most of his adult life in England. In novels such as Portrait of a Lady (1881), James realistically characterized the inner lives of the upper class. Isabel Archer, the lady of the title, reflects one of the prime values of her class—the concern to maintain social position by marrying well. Ultimately Isabel’s wealth interferes with her ability to pursue her own happiness.

Edith Wharton, who also concerned herself with the upper class she knew, modeled her realistic writing after those of James. She won a Pulitzer Prize for her novel The Age of Innocence, a stark portrait of upper-class New York society in the 1870s.

**Popular Culture**

Popular culture changed considerably in the late 1800s. Industrialization improved the standard of living for many people, enabling them to spend money on entertainment and recreation. Increasingly, urban Americans, unlike rural people, divided their lives into separate units—that of work and that of home. Furthermore, people began looking for things to do outside the home and began “going out” to public entertainment.

**The Saloon** As Frank Lloyd Wright had noted when he arrived in Chicago, the city’s saloons outnumbered its groceries and meat markets. Functioning like community centers, saloons played a major role in the life of male workers in the 1800s. They also served as political centers. Saloonkeepers often served as key figures in political machines. Saloons offered free toilets, water for horses, and free newspapers for customers. They even offered the first “free lunch”: salty food that made patrons thirsty and eager to drink more. Saloons developed loyal customers. The first workers from the night shift would stream in at 5:00 A.M., and the last would stay until late at night.

**Amusement Parks and Sports** While saloons catered mostly to men, working-class families or single adults who sought excitement and escape could go to amusement parks such as New York’s Coney Island. Amusements there such as water slides and railroad rides cost only a nickel or dime. Watching professional box or play baseball also first became popular during the late 1800s. A game much like baseball, known as rounders and derived from the game of cricket, had enjoyed limited popularity in Great Britain in the early 1800s. Versions of the modern game of baseball began to appear in popular culture.
the United States in the early 1800s. As the game grew in popularity, it became a source of profit. The first salaried team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings, was formed in 1869. Other cities soon fielded professional teams, and in 1903 the first modern World Series was played between the Boston Red Sox and the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The second most popular game, baseball, appealed first to the upper classes, in part because it began in private colleges and universities that the middle and working classes could not afford. By the late 1800s, the game had spread to public universities.

As work became less physically strenuous, many people looked for leisure activities that involved physical exercise. Lawn tennis, golf, and croquet became popular. James Naismith, a Canadian working as an athletic director for a college in Springfield, Massachusetts, invented the game of basketball in 1891.

**Vaudeville and Ragtime** The many people living in the cities provided large and eager markets for other types of entertainment. Adapted from French theater, vaudeville took on an American flavor in the early 1880s with its hodgepodge of animal acts, acrobats, gymnasts, and dancers. The fast-moving acts, like the tempo of big-city life, went on in continuous shows all day and night.

Like vaudeville, ragtime music echoed the hectic pace of city life. Its syncopated rhythms grew out of the music of riverside honky-tonk, saloon pianists, and banjo players, using the patterns of African American music. Scott Joplin, one of the most important African American ragtime composers, became known as the “King of Ragtime.” He published his signature piece, “The Maple Leaf Rag,” in 1899.

### CHAPTER 10 Urban America

**Section Quiz 10–3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIRECTIONS: Matching. Match each item in Column A with the terms in Column B. In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. Multiple Choice (10 points each).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Column A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Identify: Gilded Age, Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Scott Joplin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Describe how changes in art and literature reflected the issues and characteristics of the late nineteenth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Culture and Traditions What were the defining characteristics of the Gilded Age?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Synthesizing Do you think the idea of the Gospel of Wealth is still alive today? Why or why not?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Organizing Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by filling in new forms of entertainment that Americans turned to in the late 1800s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Critical Thinking**

7. Examining Photographs Analyze the photograph at the top of this page. How does the clothing the musicians are wearing compare with the clothing worn by musicians today?

**Analyzing Visuals**

8. Descriptive Writing Imagine that you are a newspaper editor in the late 1800s. Write an editorial in which you support or oppose the philosophy of Social Darwinism. Include reasons to support your position.

**Checking for Understanding**

2. Identify: Gilded Age, Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Scott Joplin.
3. Describe how changes in art and literature reflected the issues and characteristics of the late nineteenth century.
4. Culture and Traditions What were the defining characteristics of the Gilded Age?
5. Synthesizing Do you think the idea of the Gospel of Wealth is still alive today? Why or why not?
6. Organizing Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by filling in new forms of entertainment that Americans turned to in the late 1800s.

**Reading Check** Describing What importance did the saloon have in nineteenth-century life?
The Rebirth of Reform

Main Idea
The pressing problems of the urban poor in the late 1800s and early 1900s eventually stimulated attempts to reform industrial society.

Key Terms and Names
Henry George, Lester Frank Ward, Edward Bellamy, naturalism, Jane Addams, settlement house, Americanization

Reading Strategy
Taking Notes As you read about reform movements in the United States in the late 1800s, complete an outline like the one below by listing the people whose ideas influenced the movements.

Reading Objectives
• Explain the methods that social critics advocated to improve society.
• Evaluate efforts to help the urban poor.

Section Theme
Individual Action Many middle- and upper-class individuals worked to soften social and economic inequality.

Social Criticism
The tremendous changes brought about by industrialism and urbanization triggered a debate among Americans as to how best to address society’s problems. While many Americans embraced the ideas of individualism and Social Darwinism, others disagreed, aiming to stimulate attempts to reform industrial society.

The Rebirth of Reform
I. Social Criticism
A. Henry George on Progress and Poverty
B. Reform Darwinism
C. Looking Backward
II. Naturalism in Literature

Key Terms and Names
Addams, settlement house, Edward Bellamy, naturalism, Jane Addams, Edward Bellamy, Jane Addams, Edward Bellamy, naturalism, Jane Addams

An American Story
On a drizzly March morning in 1893, a nursing student named Lillian Wald was teaching a public health class to residents of New York’s poor Lower East Side. Suddenly a girl broke in, disrupting the lesson. The child’s mother desperately needed a nurse. The interruption changed Wald’s life. She followed the girl to a squalid tenement, where she found a family of seven sharing their two rooms with boarders. The sick woman lay on a dirty bed. Wald later wrote:

"That morning’s experience was a baptism of fire. Deserted were the laboratory and the academic work of the college. I never returned to them... To my inexperience it seemed certain that conditions such as these were allowed because people did not know, and for me there was a challenge to know and to tell... If people knew things—and "things" meant everything implied in the condition of this family,—such horrors would cease to exist. . . ."

—quoted in The House on Henry Street

In 1895 Wald and her friend Mary Brewster established the Henry Street Settlement. The young nurses offered medical care, education, labor organization, and social and cultural programs to the neighborhood residents.

Social Criticism
The tremendous changes brought about by industrialism and urbanization triggered a debate among Americans as to how best to address society’s problems. While many Americans embraced the ideas of individualism and Social Darwinism, others disagreed, aiming to stimulate attempts to reform industrial society.
arguing that society’s problems could be fixed only if Americans and their government began to take a more active role in regulating the economy and helping those in need.

**Henry George on Progress and Poverty** In 1879 journalist Henry George published *Progress and Poverty*. His book quickly became a national best-seller. “The present century has been marked by a prodigious increase in wealth-producing power,” George observed, which should have made poverty “a thing of the past.” Instead, he argued:

> It becomes no easier for the masses of our people to make a living. On the contrary it becomes harder. . . . The gulf between the employed and the employer is growing wider; social contrasts are becoming sharper; as liveried carriages appear, so do barefoot children.

—*from Progress and Poverty*

Most economists now argue that George’s analysis was flawed. Industrialism did make some Americans very wealthy, but it also improved the standard of living for most other Americans as well. At the time, however, in the midst of the poverty, crime, and harsh working conditions, many Americans did not believe things were improving.

George offered a simple solution. Land, he argued, was the basis of wealth, and people could grow wealthy just by waiting for land prices to rise. George proposed a “single tax” on this unearned wealth to replace all other taxes. He believed it would help make society more equal and also provide the government with enough money to help the poor.

Economists have since rejected George’s economic theory. His real importance to American history is that he raised questions about American society and led the way in challenging the ideas of Social Darwinism and laissez-faire economics. Many future reform leaders first became interested in reform because of George’s book.

**Reform Darwinism** Four years after Henry George challenged the ideas of Social Darwinism, Lester Frank Ward published *Dynamic Sociology*. Ward took the ideas of Social Darwinism and used them to reach a very different conclusion than Darwin had. He argued that human beings were different from other animals in nature because they
had the ability to think ahead and make plans to produce the future outcomes they desired.

Ward’s ideas came to be known as Reform Darwinism. People, he insisted, had succeeded in the world not because of their ability to compete but because of their ability to cooperate. Ward believed that competition was wasteful and time consuming. Government, he argued, could regulate the economy, cure poverty, and promote education more efficiently than could competition in the marketplace. While some disagreed with Ward’s conclusions, others did think that government should do more to solve society’s problems. Among these were the people who became reformers in the late 1800s.

**Looking Backward** By the late 1880s, some critics of Social Darwinism and laissez-faire economics had moved to the opposite extreme. In 1888 Edward Bellamy published *Looking Backward*, 2000–1887, a novel about a young Bostonian who falls asleep in 1887 and awakens in the year 2000 to find that the United States has become a perfect society with no crime, poverty, or politics. In this fictional society, the government owns all industry and shares the wealth equally with all Americans. Bellamy’s ideas were essentially a form of socialism. His book quickly became a bestseller, and although few people were willing to go as far as Bellamy suggested, his ideas, like those of George and Ward, helped to shape the thinking of American reformers in the late 1800s.

**Naturalism in Literature**

Criticism of industrial society also appeared in literature in a new style of writing known as naturalism. Social Darwinists and realists argued that people could control their lives and make choices to improve their situation. Naturalists challenged this idea by suggesting that some people failed in life simply because they were caught up in circumstances they could not control. In other words, leaving society and the economy unregulated did not always lead to the best result. Sometimes people’s lives were destroyed through no fault of their own.

Among the most prominent naturalist writers were Stephen Crane, Frank Norris, Jack London, and Theodore Dreiser. Stephen Crane’s novel, *Maggie, A Girl of the Streets* (1893), told the story of a girl’s descent into prostitution and death. Frank Norris’s work, *McTeague* (1899), described how a dentist and his wife are driven mad by greed and violence. Jack London’s tales of the Alaskan wilderness demonstrated the power of the natural environment over civilization. Theodore Dreiser’s stories, such as *Sister Carrie* (1900), painted a world where people sinned without punishment and where the pursuit of wealth and power often destroyed their character.

**Helping the Urban Poor**

While naturalist writers expressed pessimism about the individual’s life in an industrialized world, some critics of industrial society were working for reform. Their reform efforts gave rise to the Social Gospel movement, the Salvation Army and the YMCA, women’s clubs, settlement houses, and temperance movements.

**The Social Gospel** From about 1870 until 1920, reformers in the Social Gospel movement worked to better conditions in cities according to the biblical ideals of charity and justice. An early advocate of the Social Gospel, Washington Gladden, a minister from Columbus, Ohio, tried to apply what he called “Christian law” to social problems. During a coal strike in 1884, for example, Gladden preached about the need to end the exploitation of workers and to promote fair wages and working conditions. His ideas were influential in the development of the Social Gospel movement.
Activities and Rubrics.

Performance Assessment
Gr9/10/11: 1A, 1B, 4A
2C, 24A
US:

Instruct students to learn about an agency in your community that provides services for the poor.

Have students find the social service findings to the social service clients. Ask students to write a book review, research report, or urban poor in the late 1800s.

ELA:

2.

Social Darwinists, Rauschenbusch believed that competition was the cause of many social problems, causing good people to behave badly.

The efforts of leaders like Gladden and Rauschenbusch inspired many organized churches to expand their missions. These churches began to take on community functions designed to improve society. Some of their projects included building gyms and providing social programs and day care. Others focused exclusively on helping the poor.

The Salvation Army and the YMCA The combination of religious faith and interest in reform nourished the growth of the Christian Mission, a social welfare organization first organized in England by a minister named William Booth. Adopting a military-style organization, the group became known as the Salvation Army in 1878. It offered practical aid and religious counseling to the urban poor.

Like the Salvation Army, the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) also began in England. The YMCA tried to help industrial workers and the urban poor by organizing Bible studies, prayer meetings, citizenship training, and group activities. In the United States, YMCA’s, or “Ys,” quickly spread from Boston throughout the country. YMCA facilities included libraries, gymnasiums, swimming pools, auditoriums, and low-cost hotel rooms available on a temporary basis to those in need.

Revivalism and Dwight L. Moody One prominent organizer of the American YMCA was Dwight L. Moody, who was president of the Chicago YMCA in the late 1860s. A gifted preacher and organizer, Moody founded his own church in Chicago, today known as Moody Memorial Church. By 1867 Moody had begun to organize revival meetings in other cities. Moody, who was president of the Chicago YMCA in the late 1860s, used his influence to organize revival meetings in other cities.

In 1886 the Spelling Reform Association suggested a list of 300 words that it thought needed to be simplified. For example, it recommended spelling “axe” without the silent “e.” The association also asked for more radical changes, such as replacing the “ed” at the end of past-tense verbs with a “t.” Thus, “kissed” and “missed” would be “kiss’d” and “miss’d.” “Thoroughly” would be simplified to “thor’ly.”

Although the reforms were not accepted, they received support from such famous people as Mark Twain and President Theodore Roosevelt. After Roosevelt suggested that the Government Printing Office adopt the new spellings, Mark Twain tried to convince the Associated Press news agency to follow along.

If you will adopt and use our simplified forms . . . [W]e shall be rid of . . . pneumonia and . . . pterodactyl, and all those other insane words which no man . . . can try to spell. . . . What is the real function . . . of language? Isn’t it merely to convey ideas and emotions . . . ? [I]f we can do it with words of phonetic brevity and compactness, why keep the present cumbersome forms?

Language Arts Have the language arts teacher present a discussion of realism and naturalism. Ask the teacher to focus on the essential characteristics of each form of literature. Then direct students to write a paragraph demonstrating each style of writing. Have volunteers share their paragraphs with the class without stating the style, and have the class identify the style. L2 US: 20A–C, 24B, 25B, 25D; ELA: Gr9/10/11: 1A, 1B; Gr9/10: 15B, 16A, 16B, 16D
American cities. In 1870 Moody met Ira Sankey, a hymn writer and singer. Together they introduced the gospel hymn into worship services in the United States and Great Britain. Moody’s preaching and Sankey’s hymns drew thousands of people to revival meetings in the 1870s and 1880s.

Moody strongly supported charities that helped the poor, but he rejected both the Social Gospel and Social Darwinism. He believed the way to help the poor was not by providing them with services but by redeeming their souls and reforming their character.

The Settlement House Movement In a way, the settlement house movement was an offshoot of the Social Gospel movement. It attracted idealistic reformers who believed it was their Christian duty to improve living conditions for the poor. During the late 1800s, reformers such as Jane Addams established settlement houses in poor neighborhoods. In these establishments, middle-class residents lived and helped poor residents, mostly immigrants.

Addams, who opened the famous Hull House in Chicago in 1889, inspired many more such settlements across the country, including the Henry Street Settlement run by Lillian Wald in New York City. The women who ran settlement houses provided everything from medical care, recreation programs, and English classes to hot lunches for factory workers. Their efforts helped shape the social work profession, in which women came to play a major role.

Public Education

As the United States became increasingly industrialized and urbanized, it needed more workers who were trained and educated. The demand for skilled workers led to a much greater focus on building schools and colleges in the late 1800s.

The Spread of Schools The number of public schools increased quickly after the Civil War. In 1870 around 6,500,000 children attended school. By 1900 that number had risen to over 17,300,000.

Public schools were often crucial to the success of immigrant children. It was there that children became knowledgeable about American culture, a process known as Americanization. To assimilate immigrants into American culture, schools taught immigrant children English, American history, and the responsibilities of citizenship. They also tried to instill discipline and a strong work ethic, values considered important to the nation’s progress.

CRITICAL THINKING ACTIVITY

Comparing Present the following information to students: In the late 1800s, grade school was synonymous with learning by simple memorization. Virtually everything was drilled into students minds through endless repetition. All subjects—arithmetic, reading, spelling, and handwriting—were taught in this manner. Ask students to compare the way in which students were taught in the late 1800s with how they themselves learned to read, spell, write, and do math. L2 US: 24B; ELA: Gr9/10: 16A–E; Gr11: 15A, 15B, 15D, 15E

Answer: believed that the way to help the poor was to redeem their souls and reform their character

ASSESS

Assign Section 4 Assessment as homework or as an in-class activity. US: 25D; ELA: Gr9: 7I; Gr10/11: 7H

Have students use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM.
Ungraded schools were common in rural areas. Children from 3 to 18 were often taught in the same classroom.

Reteach
Have students critique the efforts to help the urban poor. US: 21A, 21B, 24B

Enrich
Have students play the role of a parent living in a rural area or an African American parent during the late 1800s. Have them write a letter to their congressional representatives suggesting changes to improve the education system for their children. US: 24B, 24G, 25A–D; ELA: Gr9/10/11: 1A, 1B

Answer: by teaching English and American values

Have students pose and answer questions about the methods that social critics advocated to improve society. US: 24B

4 CLOSE

Americanization could also pose a problem for immigrant children, however, because sometimes parents worried that it would make the children forget their own cultural traditions.

Not everyone had access to school. In the rush to fund education, cities were way ahead of rural areas. Many African Americans, also, did not have equal educational opportunities. To combat this discrimination, some African Americans started their own schools. The leader of this movement was Booker T. Washington, who founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1881.

Education for the Workplace
City schools helped immigrants assimilate, and they also helped future workers prepare for the jobs they hoped would lift their families out of poverty. The grammar school system in city schools divided students into eight grades and drilled them in timely attendance, neatness, and efficiency—necessary habits for success in the workplace. At the same time, vocational and technical education in the high schools provided students with skills required in specific trades.

Expanding Higher Education
Colleges also multiplied in the late 1800s, helped by the Morrill Land Grant Act. This Civil War–era law gave federal land grants to states for the purpose of establishing agricultural and mechanical colleges. By 1900 land-grant colleges were established across the Midwest. The number of students enrolled expanded rapidly in this period. In 1870 around 50,000 students attended college, but by 1890 the number had more than tripled to 157,000.

Traditionally, women’s educational opportunities lagged behind men’s. Around this time, however, things began to change. The opening of private women’s colleges such as Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith, along with new women’s colleges on the campuses of Harvard and Columbia Universities, served to increase the number of women attending college.

Public Libraries
Like public schools, free libraries also made education available to city dwellers. One of the strongest supporters of the public library movement was industrialist Andrew Carnegie, who believed access to knowledge was the key to getting ahead in life. Carnegie donated millions of dollars toward the construction of libraries all across the United States. These libraries, as well as various educational and social reform movements that arose in the late 1800s, helped people cope with the harsher aspects of a newly industrialized society.

Social Studies TAKS tested at Grades 10/11: Obj 3: US2C(11) 0 Obj 3: US21A(11)

TAKS Practice

Checking for Understanding
1. Define: naturalism, settlement house, Americanization.
3. Describe the way naturalist writers portrayed the fictional characters in their novels.

Critical Thinking
5. Analyzing: What role do you think the government should play in the economy? Give reasons to support your opinion.
6. Categorizing: Complete a chart like the one below by listing names and goals of reform movements that arose in the late 1800s to help the urban poor.

Analyzing Visuals
7. Analyzing Graphs: Examine the graphs on page 354, and then develop a quiz with questions based on specific information found in the graphs. Include at least one broad question about a pattern you see. Give the quiz to some of your classmates.

Writing About History
8. Descriptive Writing: Take the role of an immigrant in the late 1800s. Write a diary entry in which you describe your feelings about your children becoming Americanized while attending the local public school.

Student Edition TEKS
ELA: Page 358: Gr9/10/11: 1A, 1B, 4A, 4B, 4D, 4F, 6A, 7B–D, 10A, 10B, 13C, 19B, 20B; Gr9: 7I; Gr10/11: 7H; Page 359: Gr9/10/11: 7A

SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT ANSWERS

1. Terms are in blue. US: 25A
2. Henry George (p. 354), Lester Frank Ward (p. 354), Edward Bellamy, Jane Addams (p. 357)
3. as people who failed in life because they were caught up in circumstances beyond their control US: 20A
4. provided medical care, recreation, English classes, and meals US: 21D
5. Students’ answers will vary but should be supported with facts. US: 24B, 24G
6. Social Gospel movement tried to better conditions in cities according to biblical ideals of charity and justice, revivalism aimed to help the poor by redeeming their souls, and the settlement house movement focused on improving living conditions of the poor. US: 24B, 25C
7. Students’ quizzes will vary. US: 8B, 24H
8. Students’ diary entries should reflect both positive and negative feelings about Americanization. US: 25D

Hypothesizing

Why Learn This Skill?
When you are reading new material, you may often encounter ideas and events that you do not immediately understand. One way to overcome this difficulty is to make educated guesses about what happened.

Learning the Skill
When you read things that you do not understand, you probably make guesses about what the material means. You may or may not have been able to prove these guesses, but you have taken a step toward deciphering the information. This step is called hypothesizing. When you hypothesize, you form one or more hypotheses, which are guesses that offer possible answers to a problem or provide possible explanations for an observation. When hypothesizing, follow these steps.

1. Read the material carefully.
2. Ask yourself what the material is actually saying. To do this, try to put the material in your own words.
3. Determine what you might logically assume from your guesses. Then form one or more hypotheses.
4. Test each hypothesis to determine whether or not it is correct. You can usually do this by asking yourself questions that relate to your hypothesis and then researching the answers.
5. Based on your research, determine which hypothesis, if any, provides an explanation for the information that you originally read.

Hypotheses are only preliminary explanations. They must be accepted, rejected, or modified as the problem is investigated. Each hypothesis must be tested against the information gathered. Hypotheses that are supported by evidence can be accepted as explanations of the problem.

Practicing the Skill
Using the steps just discussed and what you have read in the chapter, test the following hypotheses and determine if they can be supported.

1. Most immigrants who came to the United States came in search of work.
2. Improved transportation led people to move to urban areas from rural areas.
3. The general laissez-faire approach taken by the government toward growing cities was beneficial to businesses and citizens.

Skills Assessment
Complete the Practicing Skills questions on page 361 and the Chapter 10 Skill Reinforcement Activity to assess your mastery of this skill.

Applying the Skill
Hypothesizing Reread the passage titled “The Resurgence of Nativism” in Section 1. Using the facts that you are given in these paragraphs, form at least two hypotheses that may explain what is being described. Test each hypothesis, then select the best one. Which hypothesis did you choose? Why?

Additional Practice
Reinforcing Skills Activity 10

CD-ROM
Glencoe Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook CD-ROM, Level 2

This interactive CD-ROM reinforces student mastery of essential social studies skills.

ANSWERS TO PRACTICING THE SKILL
1. Students might say the hypothesis cannot be supported because there are no solid statistics in the text. They might suggest that the hypothesis could be revised to indicate that some immigrants came in search of work.
2. Students might note that transportation is not a reason listed in the text.
3. Students might say the hypothesis was not beneficial to all citizens.
4. Students’ answers will vary. Students should follow the five steps outlined on page 359 as they complete this assignment.
Revisiting Key Facts


16. How did the Chinese in the United States react to the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882?

17. What attempts did nativist groups make to decrease immigration to the United States in the late 1800s?

18. What problems did cities in the United States face in the late 1800s?

19. What did realist authors such as Mark Twain and Henry James write about?

20. What movements in the late 1800s addressed urban problems?

Critical Thinking

21. Analyzing Themes: Geography and History What factors led so many people to immigrate to the United States in the late 1800s?

22. Analyzing What methods did political machines use to build support in the late 1800s?

23. Evaluating Recall the problems facing city dwellers in the late 1800s. What do you think is the biggest problem facing people living in large cities today? How do you think the problem should be solved?

24. Interpreting Primary Sources Reaction in the United States to “old” immigration was generally more favorable than reaction to “new” immigration. Some people, however, still favored all immigration. The following excerpt from an 1882 editorial in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* addresses the effects of immigration on the nation.

In the very act of coming and traveling to reach his destination, he [the immigrant] adds . . . to the immediate prosperity and success of certain lines of business. . . . Not only do the ocean steamers . . . get very large returns in carrying passengers of this description, but in forwarding them to the places chosen by the immigrants as their future homes the railroad companies also derive great benefit and their passenger traffic is greatly swelled . . .
26. **Hypothesizing**

Reread the passage titled "The Spread of Schools" from Section 4. Using the information in this passage, form a hypothesis that describes the availability of education to people during this time. Write your hypothesis down and research the topic. Then state whether or not your hypothesis was correct.

27. **Descriptive Writing**

Find out about an individual in the 1800s who experienced a "rags-to-riches" success story. You might use one of the business leaders or other individuals discussed in the chapter. Write a brief sketch of the person, describing how he or she became a success.

28. **American History Primary Source Document Library CD-ROM**

Read the article "The Need for Public Parks" by Frederick Law Olmsted, under Reshaping the Nation. Then work with a partner and create a design for a park that you think would meet the recreational needs of people in your community.

29. **Interpreting Graphs**

The graph above shows how much immigration contributed to population growth in the United States between 1860 and 1900. Study the graph and answer the questions below.

a. **Understanding Cause and Effect**

What is the relationship between immigration and population increase?

b. **Understanding Cause and Effect**

By about how much did the population of the United States increase between 1861 and 1900?

25. **Organizing**

Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by listing the new technologies that contributed to urban growth in the late 1800s.

```
| New Technologies | Urban Growth |
```

26. **Practicing Skills**

These immigrants not only produce largely, but, having wants which they cannot supply themselves, create a demand for outside supplies. Thus it is that the Eastern manufacturer finds the call upon him for his wares and goods growing more urgent all the time, thus the consumption of coal keeps on expanding notwithstanding the check to new railroad enterprises, and there is a more active and larger interchange of all commodities.

a. According to the editorial, what kind of effect did immigration have on the nation's economy?

b. How is the editorial's view of the effects of immigration different from that of the nativists?

**Writing Activity**

Students’ sketches should include basic biographical facts and some insight into what enabled the person to go from rags to riches.

27. **Practicing Skills**

Students’ answers will vary. Their hypothesis should be logical; however, it does not have to be correct. Students’ research should support or refute their hypothesis.

25. skyscrapers, cable cars, elevated railroads, subway systems

26. **Practicing Skills**

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