

Name _____

Grady _____



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Europeans Flood into the U.S.

- ❖ By 1900, eastern and southern _____ made up more than half of all immigrants. Of the _____ million immigrants who arrived between 1860 and 1900, many were European _____. American offered immigrants _____, few immigrant restrictions, avoidance of military service, _____ freedom, and the chance to move up on the social ladder.

2

Europeans Flood into the U.S.

- ❖ Most immigrants took the difficult trip to American in _____, the least expensive accommodations on a steamship. The 14-day trip usually ended at _____, a small island in New York Harbor. It served as a _____ for most immigrants arriving on the East Coast after 1892.

3

Europeans Flood into the U.S.

- ❖ Most immigrants passed through Ellis Island in a day. However, some faced to the possibility of being separated from family and possibly sent back to Europe due to _____.

4

Europeans Flood into the U.S.

- ❖ Most immigrants settled in _____. They lived in neighborhoods that were separated into ethnic groups. Here they duplicated many of the comforts of their homelands, including _____ and _____.

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Discussion Question 1

- ❖ *What helped immigrants adjust to living in the United States?*

7

Europeans Flood into the U.S.

- ❖ Immigrants who learned _____, adapted to American _____, had marketable skills or _____, or if they settled among members of their own ethnic group tended to adjust well to living in the United States.

6

ASIAN IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA

- ❖ Severe unemployment, _____, and famine in China; the discovery of _____ in California; the _____ Rebellion in China; and the demand for railroad workers in the U.S. led to an increase in Chinese immigration to the U.S. in the mid 1800s.

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ASIAN IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA

- ❖ In Western cities, Chinese immigrants worked as _____, servants, skilled tradesmen, and merchants. Some opened their own _____.

ASIAN IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA

- ❖ Between 1900 and 1908, _____ immigration to the United States drastically increased as Japan began to build an _____ economy and an empire.

ASIAN IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA

- ❖ In 1910 a barracks was opened up on _____ in California. Here, Asian immigrants, mostly young men and boys, waited, sometimes for months for the results of immigration hearings.

Discussion Question 2

- ❖ *What caused the increase in Japanese immigrants between 1900 and 1908?*

THE RESURGENCE OF NATIVISM

- ❖ The increase in immigration led to _____, a preference for native-born people and the desire to limit immigration. Earlier, in the 1840s and 1850s, nativism was directed towards the _____. In the early 1900s, it was the _____, _____, and _____ **Europeans** that were the focus on nativism.

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THE RESURGENCE OF NATIVISM

- ❖ Nativism led to the forming of two anti-immigrant groups. The _____ _____ was founded in 1887. The party's founder, Henry Bowers, disliked _____. He wanted to stop Catholic immigration.
- ❖ In the 1870s, _____ _____, an Irish immigrant, organized the _____'s Party of _____. This group wanted to stop Chinese immigration. Racial violence resulted.

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THE RESURGENCE OF NATIVISM

- ❖ In 1882 Congress passed the _____ that barred Chinese immigration for 10 years and prevented the Chinese already in America from becoming _____. This act was renewed by Congress in 1892, made permanent in 1902, and not repealed until 1943.

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Discussion Question 3

- ❖ *Why did nativists oppose eastern European immigration?*

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Sample Questions for Sect 1
1

- ★ *Nativism had focused primarily on Irish immigrants but grew to include*
 - A. *Canadians*
 - B. *eastern Europeans*
 - C. *the British*
 - D. *Scandinavians*

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Sample Questions for Sect 1
2

- ★ *Where did many Chinese Immigrants settle?*
 - A. *western cities*
 - B. *eastern cities*
 - C. *southern plantations*
 - D. *along the New England coast*

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Sample Questions for Sect 1
3

- ★ *The processing center for the vast majority of immigrants arriving on the East Coast was at*
 - A. *Staten Island*
 - B. *Angel Island*
 - C. *Ellis Island*
 - D. *Long Island*

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Ch 10 Urban America

1865-1896

Sect 2 Urbanization



21

AMERICANS MIGRATE TO THE CITIES

- ❖ The _____ population of the U.S. grew from about _____ million in 1870 to over _____ million by 1900.
- ❖ Immigrants remained in the _____ and worked long hours for little pay.

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AMERICANS MIGRATE TO THE CITIES

- ❖ _____ began moving to cities because of better paying jobs, electricity, running water, plumbing, and _____.

Discussion Question

- ❖ *What did cities have to offer Americans that rural America did not?*

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THE NEW URBAN ENVIRONMENT

- ❖ _____ and _____ needs changed due increase in the amount of people living in cities.

25

THE NEW URBAN ENVIRONMENT

- ❖ As the price of land increased, building owners began to build up. _____, tall steel frame buildings, were constructed for this reason. Chicagoan _____ contributed to the design of skyscrapers.

26

THE NEW URBAN ENVIRONMENT

- ❖ In the late 1800s, various kinds of mass transit developed to move people around cities.
- ❖ Beginning with the _____, and later to the more sophisticated _____ and elevated _____, engineers created ways to move the ever-expanding population around the city.

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Discussion Question 5

- ❖ *What made it necessary to build skyscrapers?*

28

SEPARATION BY CLASS

- ❖ Definite boundaries could be seen between where the wealthy, middle class, and working class people lived.
- ❖ _____ families lived in the heart of the city where they constructed elaborate homes.
- ❖ The _____ class, which included doctors, lawyers, engineers, and teachers, tended to live away from the city.
- ❖ The majority of urban dwellers were part of the working class who lived in the city _____, or dark and crowded multi-family apartments.

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WHAT WERE SOME URBAN PROBLEMS?

- ❖ The growth of cities resulted in increase in crime, fire, disease, and _____. From 1880 to 1900, there was a large increase in the _____ rate.

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WHAT WERE SOME URBAN PROBLEMS?

- ❖ Native-born Americans blamed _____ for the increase in crime.
- ❖ _____ contributed to crime in the late 1800s

31

WHAT WERE SOME URBAN PROBLEMS?

- ❖ Contaminated drinking water from improper sewage disposal resulted in epidemics of _____ and _____.

32

Discussion Question 6

- ❖ *Where native-born Americans correct in blaming immigrants for the increase in crime and violence?*

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URBAN POLITICS

- ❖ The most famous New York Democratic political machine was _____. During the 1860s and 1870s, Tammany Hall's boss was _____. Tweed's corruption sent him to prison in 1874.

35

URBAN POLITICS

- ❖ A new political system was needed to cope with the new urban problems. The _____, an informal political group designed to gain and keep power, provided essentials to city dwellers in exchange for votes.
- ❖ _____ ran the political machines. _____, an Irish immigrant, was one of New York City's most powerful part bosses.

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URBAN POLITICS

- ❖ Opponents of political machines, such as _____, blasted bosses for their corruption. Defenders, though, thought machines supplied necessary services and helped to assimilate the masses of new city dwellers.

36

Discussion Question 7

- ❖ *What were some of the problems caused by the political machines?*

37

Sample Questions for Sect 2 # 1

- ★ *What was the famous New York Democratic political machine called?*
 - A. *Tammany Hall*
 - B. *Tammany Tweed*
 - C. *Thomas Pendergast Machine*
 - D. *William M. Tweed Hall*

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Sample Questions for Sect 2 # 2

- ★ *To alleviate congestion in city streets, Chicago built an elevated railroad, and both Boston and New York built the first*
 - A. *trolley cars*
 - B. *tunnels*
 - C. *overpasses*
 - D. *subway systems*

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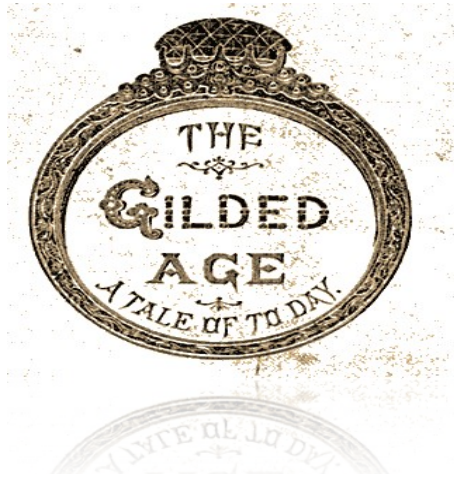
Sample Questions for Sect 2 # 3

- ★ *Who rose to be one of New York's most powerful party bosses?*
 - A. *Thomas Pendergast*
 - B. *Cornelius Vanderbilt*
 - C. *George Plunkitt*
 - D. *Zalmen Yoffeh*

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Sect 3 The Gilded Age



41

American Culture is a changin'

- ❖ _____ and _____ caused Americans to look at society in a different way. This gave way to new values, art, and forms of entertainment.

42

American Culture is a changin'

- ❖ _____ is the belief that regardless of your background, you could still rise in society.
- ❖ i.e. _____'s rags-to-riches stories.

43

Discussion Question

- ❖ *Why did Mark Twain and Charles Warner call the era from about 1870 to around 1900 the Gilded Age?*

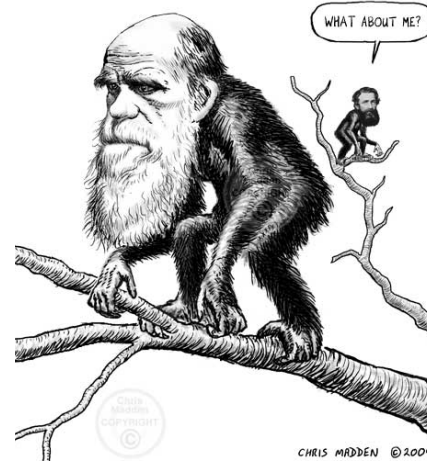
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Social Darwinism

- ❖ _____ first proposed the idea of _____. Spencer took _____'s theory of _____ and _____ and applied it to human society.

45

Social Darwinism



- ❖ Like Darwin's theory – that a species that cannot _____ to the environment will eventually die out – Spencer felt that human society evolved through _____. He concluded that society progressed and became better because only the _____ people survived. Industrial leaders agreed with Social Darwinism

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Social Darwinism

- ❖ Social Darwinism paralleled _____ - _____, an economic doctrine that was opposed to government interference with business.

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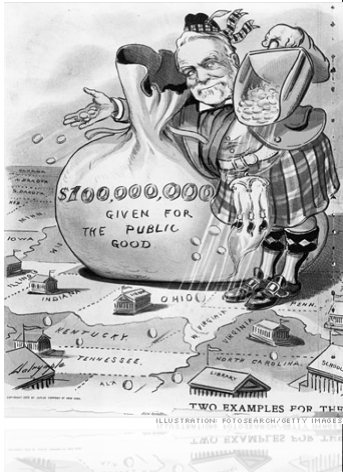


Social Darwinism

- ❖ Many devout _____ and some leading scientists opposed the idea of Darwin's conclusions about the origin of new species. They rejected the theory of _____ because it went against the Bible's account of creation.

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Social Darwinism



❖ _____ believed in Social Darwinism and laissez-faire. However, he also felt those who profited from society should give something back, so he softened S.D. with his _____ of _____. This philosophy stated that the wealthy Americans were responsible and should engage in _____, using great fortunes to further social progress.

WHAT IS REALISM?

❖ A new movement in art and literature, called _____, portrayed people in realistic situations instead of idealizing them as the _____ artists had done.

Discussion Question

❖ *Why were devout Christians and some science leaders against Social Darwinism?*

WHAT IS REALISM?

❖ _____, a painter from Philadelphia, observed and painted day-to-day living in a realistic fashion.

WHAT IS REALISM?

- ❖ _____ wrote *The Adventures of _____* in 1884. Twain is thought to have written the first true American novel.

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Discussion Question 10

- ❖ *How did the realism movement in art and literature differ from that of the romantic artists?*

55

WHAT IS REALISM?

- ❖ _____ won a Pulitzer Prize for the novel _____, which portrayed the complicated lives of the upper class in New York in the 1870s.

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Popular Culture

- ❖ Popular culture changed in the late 1800s. People had more money to spend on _____ and _____. Work became separate from home. People looked to have fun by “_____” to public entertainment.

56

Popular Culture

- ❖ During the 1800s, the _____ acted like a community and political center for male workers. It offered free _____, _____ for horses, free _____, and free _____.

57

Popular Culture

- ❖ _____ in New York was an amusement park that attracted working class families and single adults. It offered amusements such as _____ and _____.

58

Popular Culture

- ❖ Watching sports became very popular in the late 1800s. _____ began to appear in early 1800s. In 1869, the first salaried team, the _____, was formed.

59

Popular Culture

- ❖ In the early 1880s, _____ became popular. It was adapted from the French theater and combined _____ acts, acrobats, _____, and dancers in its performances.

60

Popular Culture

- ❖ During this time, people began enjoying _____ music. The most famous African America ragtime composer was _____, who became known as the king of Ragtime.

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Sample Questions for Sect 3

1

By calling their era the Gilded Age, Mark Twain and Charles Warner were sounding

- A. a plea for individualism***
- B. a warning against realism***
- C. an alarm beneath the surface lay corruption***
- D. a cry for voter's rights***

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Discussion Question 11

- ❖ *What were some of the changes in popular culture during this time?*

62

Sample Questions for Sect 3

2

- ★ ***The Gospel of Wealth was a philosophy that held that wealthy Americans were responsible for using their great fortunes for social progress, or for engaging in***

- A. gentility***
- B. culture***
- C. laissez-faire***
- D. philanthropy***

64

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Sample Questions for Sect 3

3

★ *Just as Darwin had looked at the natural world scientifically, a new movement in art and literature moved away from romanticism and was called*

- A. Darwinism
- B. realism
- C. modernism
- D. traditionalism

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On 10 Urban America 1865-1896

Sect 4 The Rebirth of Reform



66

HELPING THE URBAN POOR

❖ Reformers began to organize to help the poor. Organizations such as the _____ movement, _____, _____, women's clubs, settlement houses, and temperance movements formed to help the needy

67

HELPING THE URBAN POOR

❖ Minister _____ was an early supporter of the Social Gospel movement. He wanted to apply "_____ " to social problems. From 1870 to 1920, members of the Social Gospel group worked to better conditions in cities.

❖ Baptist minister _____ later led the movement. He believed that competition was the cause of many social problems. This led to many churches taking on community functions to improve society by offering gyms, social programs, and daycare.

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HELPING THE URBAN POOR

❖ In 1878 the _____ offered aid and religious counseling to the urban poor. The _____ attempted to help industrial workers and urban poor through Bible studies, prayer meetings, citizenship training, and group activities. They had facilities that offered libraries, gyms, pools, and low-cost hotel rooms.

69

HELPING THE URBAN POOR

❖ The settlement movement was promoted by reformers who felt it was their Christian duty to improve living conditions of the poor. _____ set up _____ in poor neighborhoods. Addams opened _____ in 1889 and inspired many others, including _____ Henry Street settlement house in New York City. Medical care, recreation programs, and English classes were provided at settlement houses.

70

Discussion Question 12

❖ *How did Jane Addams and Lillian Wald help the poor?*

71

PUBLIC EDUCATION

❖ In the late 1880s, the increase of industry resulted in a need for _____ - _____ workers. As a result, there was a need for more school and _____.

72

PUBLIC EDUCATION

- ❖ _____, or becoming knowledgeable about American culture, was key to the success of immigrant children.

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PUBLIC EDUCATION

- ❖ Due to the lack of educational opportunities for African Americans, _____ led the crusade to form the _____ in Alabama in 1881.

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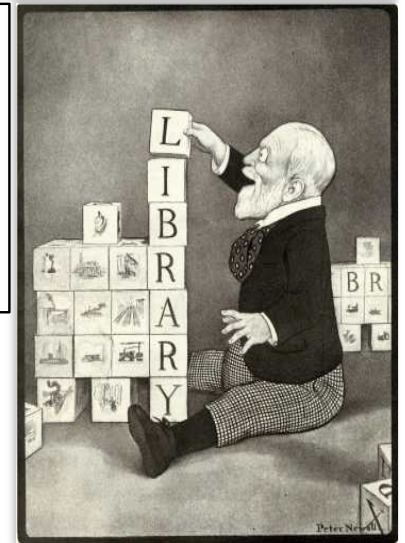
PUBLIC EDUCATION

- ❖ The number of colleges greatly increased in the 1880s. This was partly a result of the _____ Act, which gave federal land grants to states for the purposes of establishing agricultural and mechanical colleges. College attendance increased. The number of women's colleges also increased.

75

PUBLIC EDUCATION

- ❖ Free libraries provided education to city dwellers. _____ donated millions toward the construction of libraries.



76

Discussion Question 13

❖ *In what way did public schools pose a problem for immigrants?*

77

Sample Questions for Sect 4 # 1

- ★ *From about 1870 until 1920, reformers worked to better conditions in cities according to biblical ideals of charity and justice in the*
 - A. *Reform Darwinism movement*
 - B. *Salvation Army*
 - C. *Social Gospel movement*
 - D. *Young Men's Christian Association*

78

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Sample Questions for Sect 4 # 2

- ★ *Like the Salvation Army, the YMCA also began in*
 - A. *New York*
 - B. *England*
 - C. *Ireland*
 - D. *Boston*

79

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Sample Questions for Sect 4 # 3

- ★ *What was often crucial to the Americanization of immigrant children?*
 - A. *public schools*
 - B. *ethnic churches*
 - C. *vaudeville*
 - D. *settlement houses*

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80