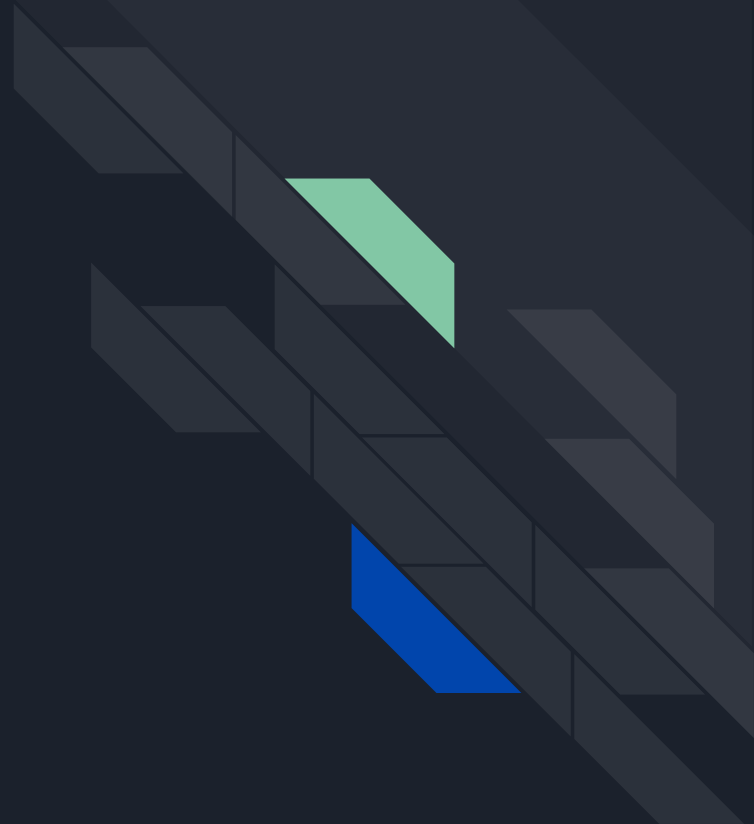


# Immigration and Urbanization

Module 4

# Lesson 1





## The New Immigrants

- 1870–1920, about 20 million Europeans arrive in U.S.
- Many flee religious persecution: Jews driven from Russia by pogroms
- Population growth results in lack of farmland, industrial jobs
- Reform movements, revolts influence young who seek independent lives



## Chinese and Japanese

- About 300,000 Chinese arrive; earliest one attracted by gold rush
  - work in railroads, farms, mines, domestic service, business
  
- Japanese work on Hawaiian plantations, then go to West Coast
  - by 1920, more than 200,000 on West Coast



## The West Indies and Mexico

- About 260,000 immigrants from West Indies; most seek industrial jobs
- Mexicans flee political turmoil; after 1910, 700,000 arrive
- National Reclamation Act creates farmland, draws Mexican farmers

# A Difficult Journey

- **Ellis Island**—chief U.S. immigration station, in New York Harbor
- Immigrants given physical exam by doctor; seriously ill not admitted
- Inspector checks documents to see if meets legal requirements
- 1892–1924, about 17 million immigrants processed at Ellis Island



- **Angel Island**—immigrant processing station in San Francisco Bay
- Immigrants endure harsh questioning, long detention for admission



# Life in the New Land

## Cooperation for Survival

- Immigrants must create new life: find work, home, learn new ways
- Many seek people who share cultural values, religion, language
  - ethnic communities form
- Friction develops between “hyphenated” Americans, native-born





## Seeking Opportunities

- Many immigrants lack skills, take low-paying jobs
  - factories, mills, mines
- People of Asian descent became farm workers



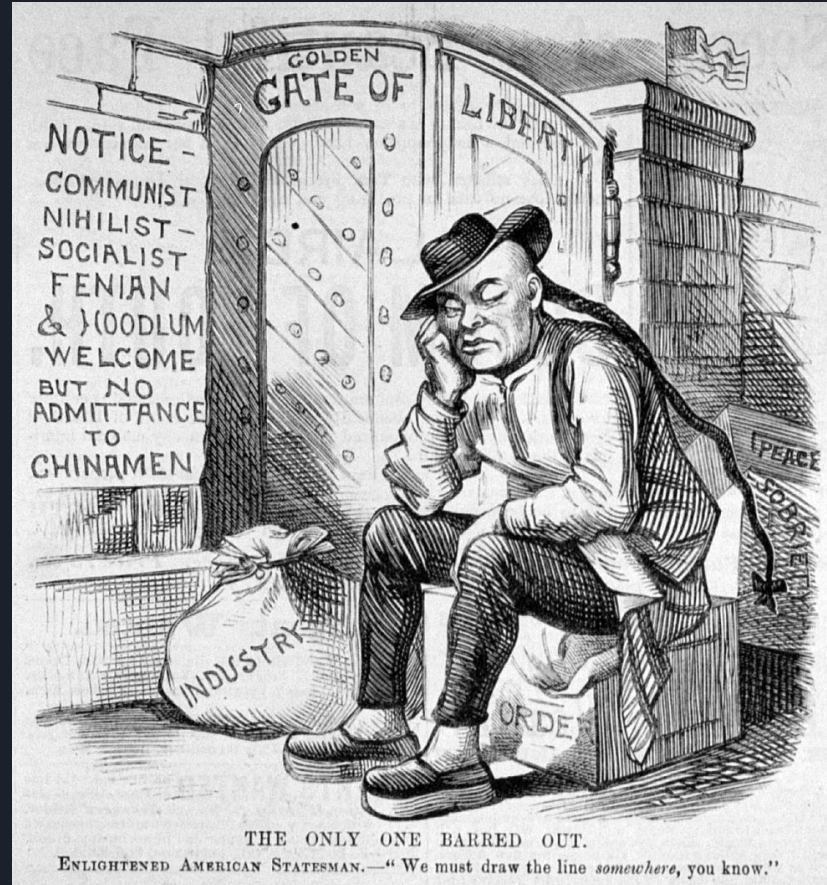


# The Rise of Nativism

- **Melting pot**—in U.S. people blend by abandoning native culture
  - immigrants don't want to give up cultural identity
- **Nativism**—overt favoritism toward native-born Americans
- Nativists believe Anglo-Saxons superior to other ethnic groups
- Some object to immigrants' religion: many are Catholics, Jews
- 1897, Congress passes literacy bill for immigrants; Cleveland vetoes
  - 1917, similar bill passes over Wilson's veto

## Anti-Asian Sentiment

- Nativism finds foothold in labor movement, especially in West
  - fear Chinese immigrants who work for less
- Labor groups exert political pressure to restrict Asian immigration
- 1882, **Chinese Exclusion Act** bans entry to most Chinese

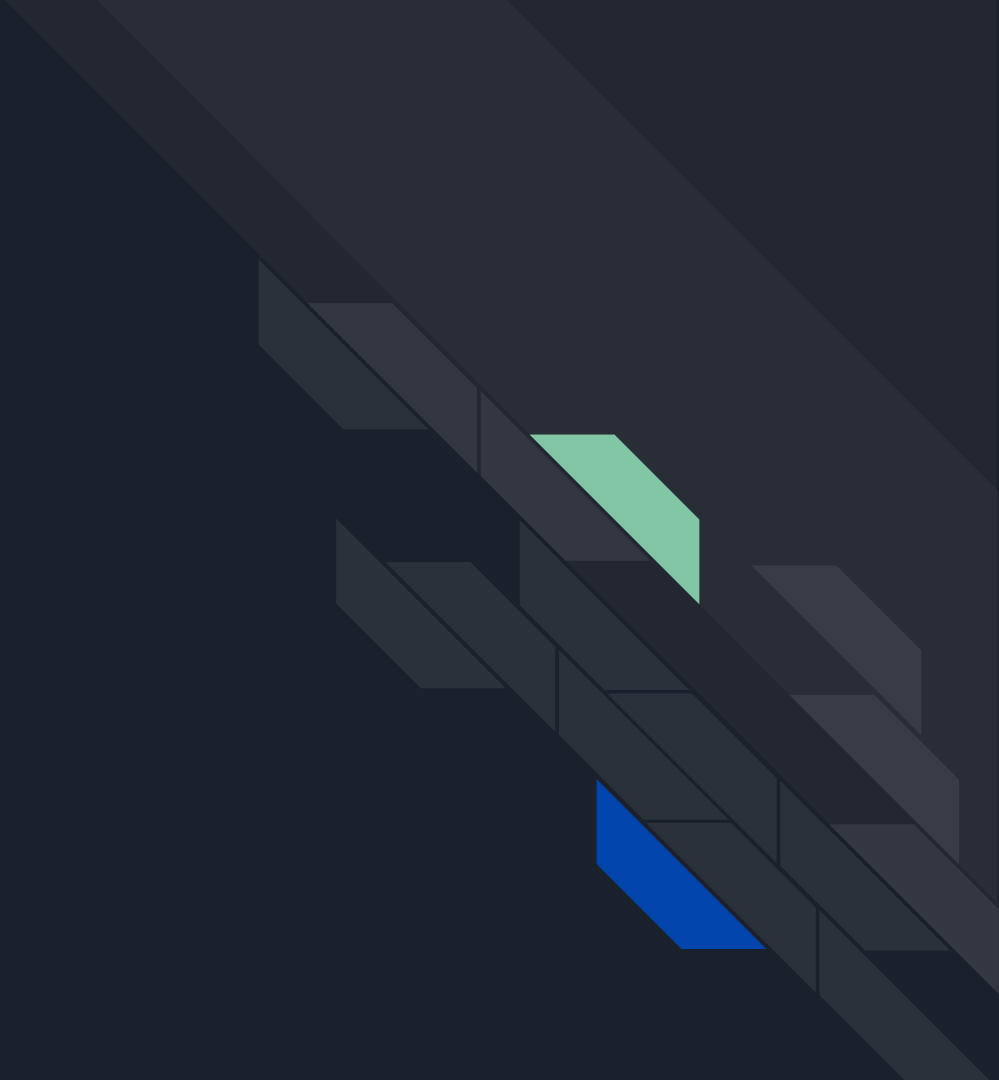


## The Gentlemen's Agreement

- Nativist fears extend to Japanese, most Asians in early 1900s
  - San Francisco segregates Japanese schoolchildren
- **Gentlemen's Agreement**—Japan limits emigration
  - in return, U.S. repeals segregation



# Lesson 2





# The Challenge of Urbanization

## Immigrants Settle in Cities

- Industrialization leads to **urbanization**, or growth of cities
- Most immigrants settle in cities; get cheap housing, factory jobs
- **Americanization movement**—assimilate people into main culture
- Schools, voluntary groups teach citizenship skills
  - English, American history, cooking, etiquette
- Ethnic communities provide social support

## Migration from Country to City

- Farm technology decreases need for laborers; people move to cities
- Many African Americans in South lose their livelihood
- 1890–1910, move to cities in North, West to escape racial violence
- Find segregation, discrimination in North too
- Competition for jobs between blacks, white immigrants causes tension



# Urban Problems

## Housing

- Working-class families live in houses on outskirts or boardinghouses
- Later, row houses built for single families
- Immigrants take over row houses, 2–3 families per house
- **Tenements**—multifamily urban dwellings, are overcrowded, unsanitary
- **Social Stratification**—organization of people into social classes by wealth





## Poverty

- Poor working environments, low-paying jobs with long hours and dangerous conditions
- Unions and strikes are organized



## Transportation

- **Mass transit**—move large numbers of people along fixed routes
- By 20<sup>th</sup> century, transit systems link city to suburbs

## Water

- 1860s cities have inadequate or no piped water, indoor plumbing rare
- Filtration introduced 1870s, chlorination in 1908



## Sanitation

- Streets: manure, open gutters, factory smoke, poor trash collection
- Contractors hired to sweep streets, collect garbage, clean outhouses
  - often do not do job properly
- By 1900, cities develop sewer lines, create sanitation departments





## Crime

- As population grows, thieves flourish
- Early police forces too small to be effective

## Fire

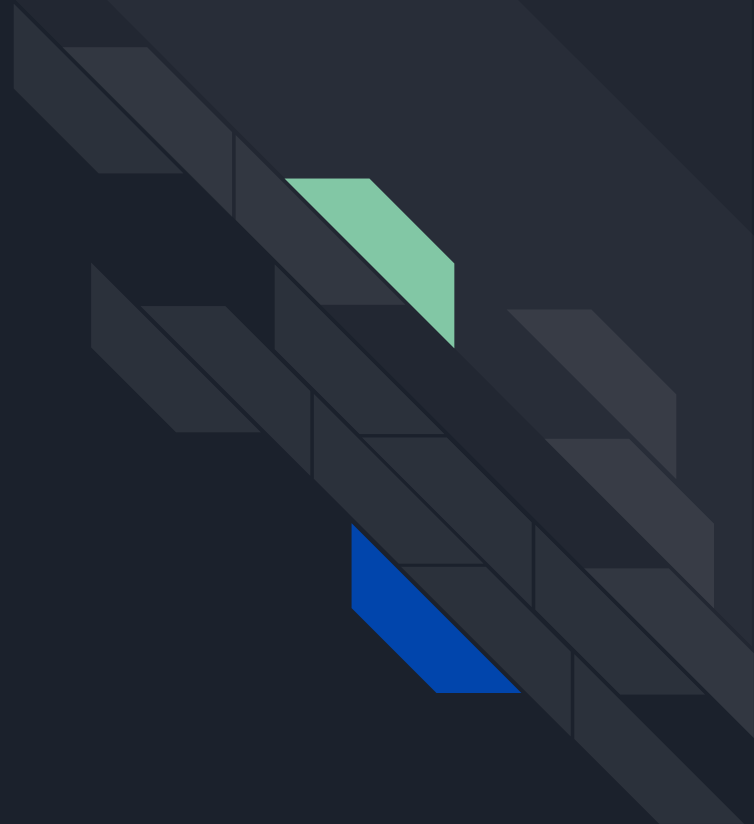
- Fire hazards: limited water, wood houses, candles, kerosene heaters
- Most firefighters volunteers, not always available
- 1900, most cities have full-time, professional fire departments
- Fire sprinklers, non-flammable building materials make cities safer



# Reformers Mobilize

- Social welfare reformers work to relieve urban poverty
- **Social Gospel movement**—preaches salvation through service to poor
- **Settlement houses**—community centers in slums, help immigrants
- Run by college-educated women, they:
  - provide educational, cultural, social services
  - send visiting nurses to the sick
  - help with personal, job, financial problems
- **Jane Addams** founds Hull House with Ellen Gates Starr in 1889
- **Social Mobility**—the ability of families or individuals to move into a higher social class

# Lesson 3



# Politics in the Gilded Age

- **Political machine**—organized group that controls city political party
- Give services to voters, businesses for political, financial support
- After Civil War, machines gain control of major cities
- Machine organization: precinct captains, ward bosses, city boss





## The Role of the Political Boss

Whether or not city boss serves as mayor, he:

- controls access to city jobs, business licenses
- influences courts, municipal agencies
- arranges building projects, community services

Bosses paid by businesses, get voters' loyalty, extend influence

## Immigrants and the Machine

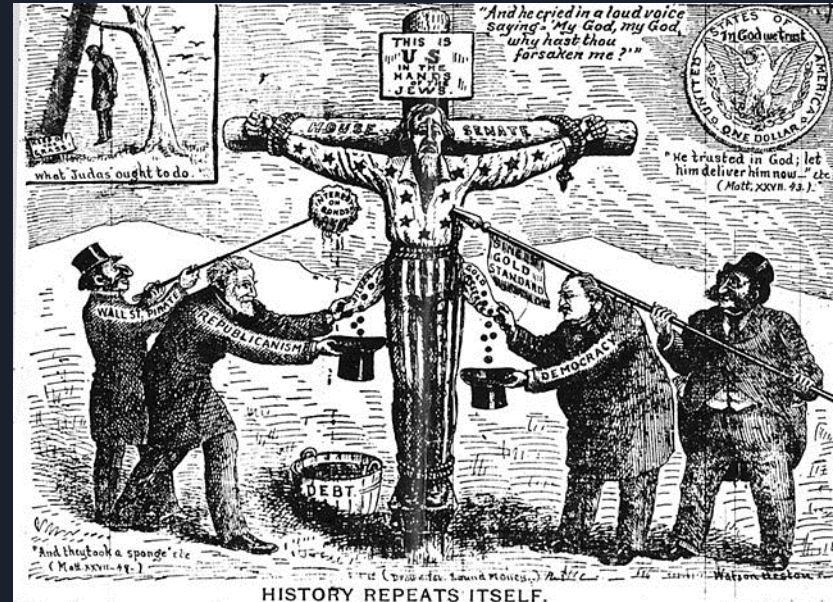
- Many captains, bosses 1<sup>st</sup> - or 2<sup>nd</sup> -generation Americans
- Machines help immigrants with naturalization, jobs, housing



# Municipal Graft and Scandal

## Election Fraud and Graft

- Machines use electoral fraud to win elections
- **Graft**—illegal use of political influence for personal gain
- Machines take kickbacks, bribes to allow legal, illegal activities



## The Tweed Ring Scandal

- 1868 William M. Tweed, or **Boss Tweed**, heads Tammany Hall in NYC
- Leads Tweed Ring, defrauds city of millions of dollars
- Cartoonist Thomas Nast helps arouse public outrage
  - Tweed Ring broke





# Civil Services and Patronage

## Patronage Spurs Reform

- **Patronage**—government jobs to those who help candidate get elected
- **Civil service** (government administration) are all patronage jobs
- Some appointees not qualified; some use position for personal gain
- Reformers press for merit system of hiring for civil service



## Reform Under Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur

- Republican **Rutherford B. Hayes** elected president 1876
  - names independents to cabinet
  - creates commission to investigate corruption
  - fires 2 officials; angers Stalwarts
- 1880, Republican independent **James A. Garfield** wins election
- Stalwart **Chester A. Arthur** is vice-president
- Garfield gives patronage jobs to reformers; is shot and killed
- As president, Arthur urges Congress to pass civil service law
- **Pendleton Civil Service Act**—appointments based on exam score



## Governor Theodore Roosevelt

- Reforms took place at the state level
  - puts public interest ahead of partisan politics
  - refuses to fill civil service jobs through patronage

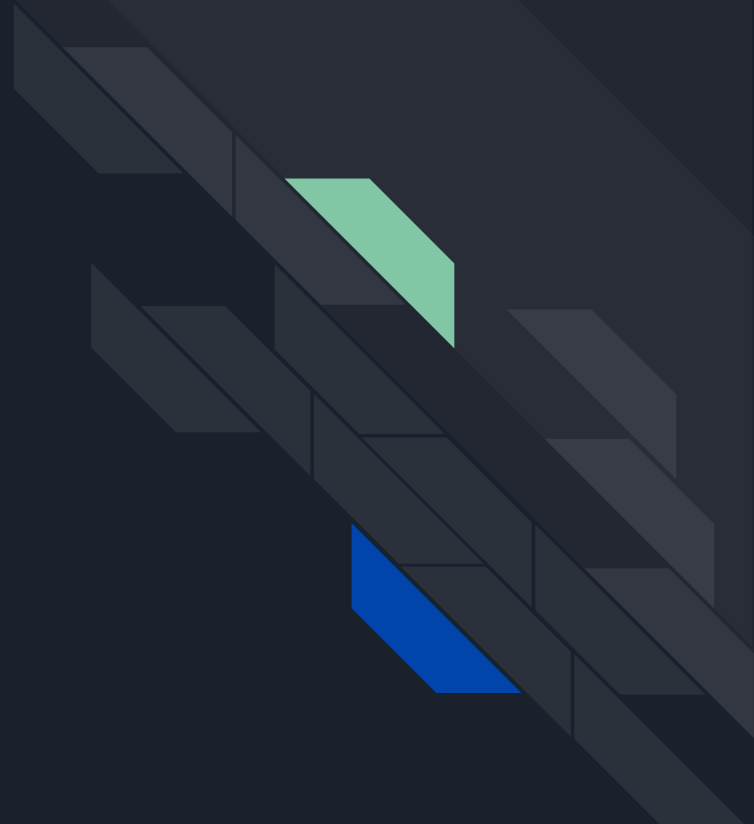




# Business Buys Influence

- Business wants high tariffs; Democrats want low tariffs
- 1884, Democrat **Grover Cleveland** wins; cannot lower tariffs
- 1888, **Benjamin Harrison** becomes president, supports higher tariffs
  - wins passage of McKinley Tariff Act
- 1892, Cleveland reelected, supports bill that lowers McKinley Tariff
  - rejects bill that also creates income tax
  - Wilson-Gorman Tariff becomes law 1894
- 1897, William McKinley becomes president, raises tariffs again

# Lesson 4



# New Technologies

## Skyscrapers

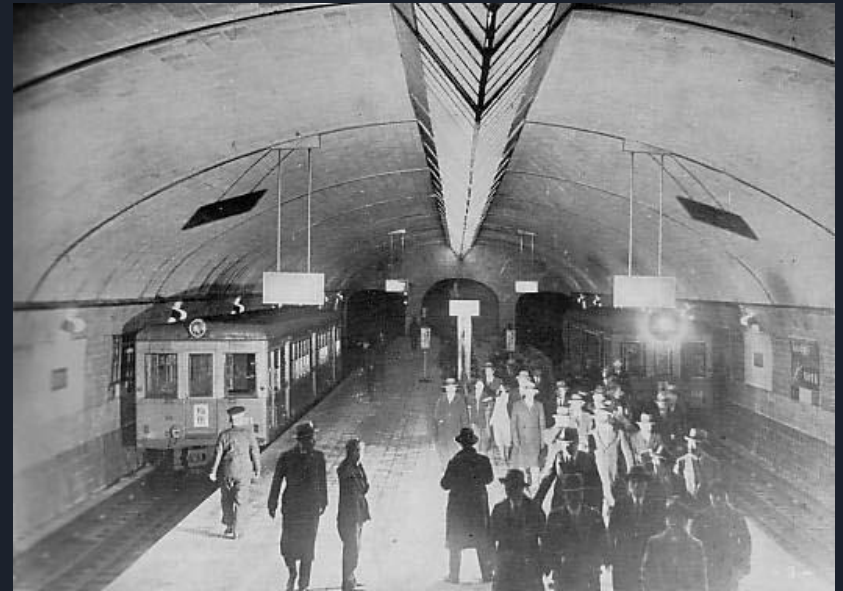
- 1890, 58 cities have 50,000 people; 1900, 4 of 10 people in cities
- Invention of elevators, internal steel skeletons lead to skyscrapers
  - Louis Sullivan** designs Wainwright Building
- Skyscrapers solve urban problem of limited, expensive space
  - Daniel Burnham** designs Flatiron Building





## Electric Transit

- Before Civil War, horse-drawn streetcars run on iron rails
- By 1900, electric streetcars (trolleys) run from suburbs to downtown
- Some cities build elevated trains or subways



## Engineering and Urban Planning

- Steel-cable suspension bridges link city sections
- Need for open spaces inspires science of urban planning
- **Frederick Law Olmstead** spearheads movement for planned urban parks

—1857, helps design Central Park





## City Planning

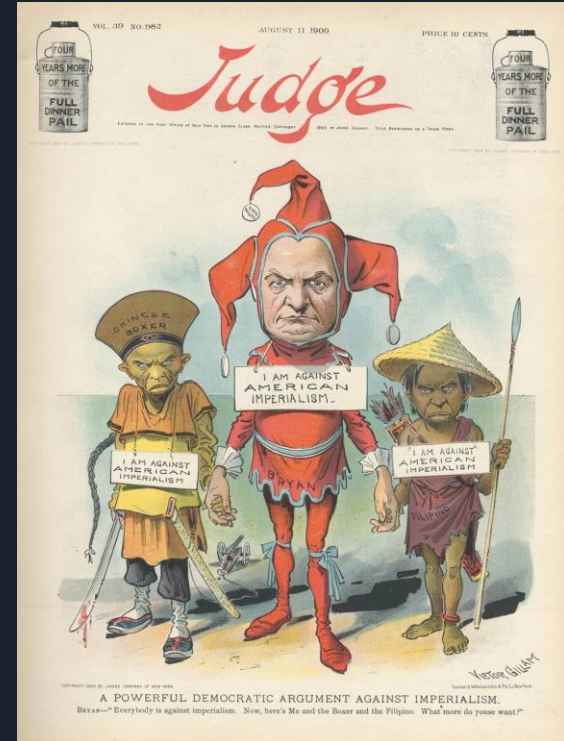
- Chicago's population growth results in unregulated expansion
- Daniel Burnham draws plan for city with parks along Lake Michigan
  - designs White City for 1893 World's Columbian Exposition

## Feeding Cities

- Farmers produce more crops on the same amount of land with fewer workers
- George Washington Carver's idea of crop rotation, new uses for crops
- Haber-Bosch process created chemical fertilizers
- Refrigerated railroad cars and food preservatives

# Advances in Communication

- ## A Revolution in Printing
- By 1890, U.S. literacy rate almost 90%
  - Growing demand for newspapers, magazines, books
  - Mills produce cheap paper that withstands high-speed presses
  - Faster production, lower costs make periodicals more affordable



## Airplanes

- **Orville, Wilbur Wright** use engines to fly “heavier-than-air” craft  
—first successful flight Dec. 1903
- By 1920, first transcontinental air mail established

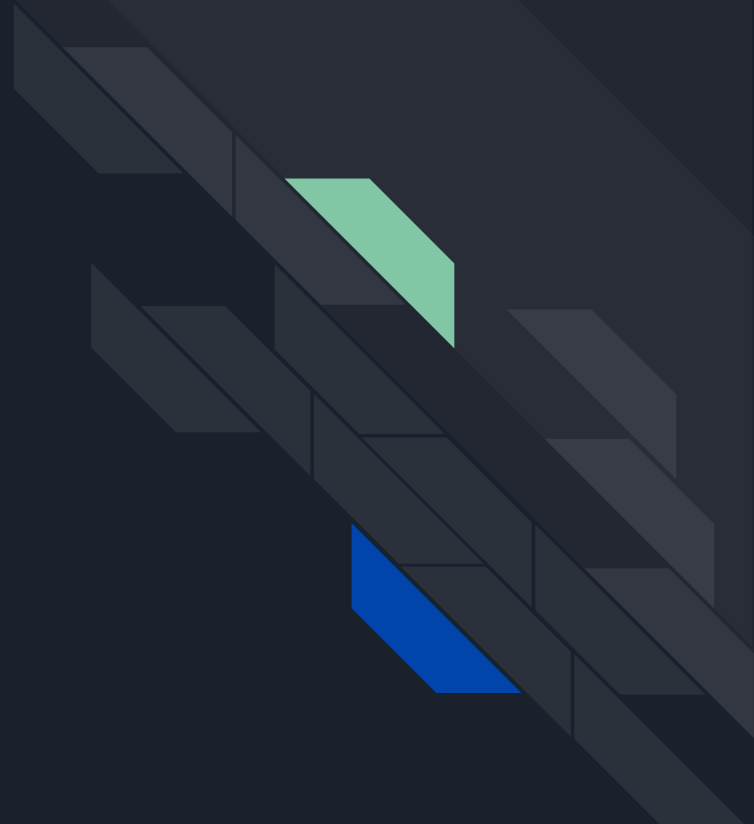


## Photography Explosion

- Pre-1880s, photography requires heavy equipment, time
- **George Eastman** develops light-weight equipment, studio processing
- 1888, introduces Kodak camera, easy to operate
  - millions use Kodak camera
  - helps create field of photojournalism



# Lesson 5



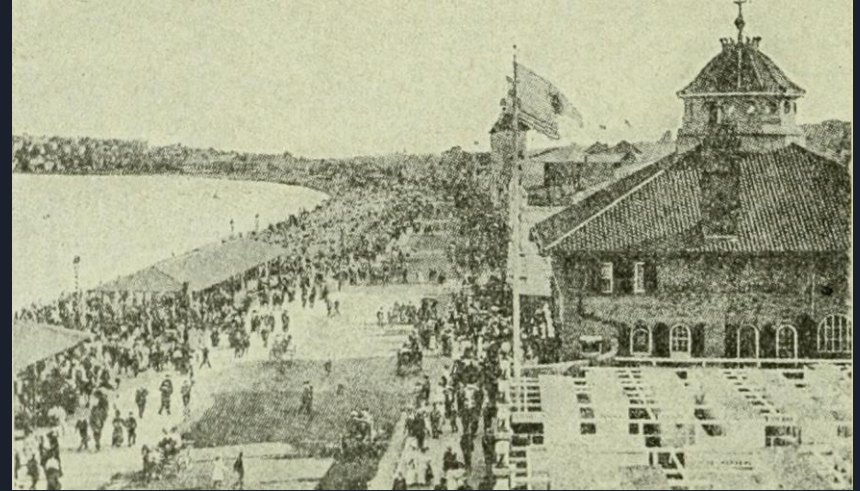
# The Dawn of Mass Culture

## Amusement Parks

- Cities begin setting aside green space for recreation
- Amusement parks built on outskirts with picnic grounds, rides

## Bicycling and Tennis

- Early bicycles dangerous; at first, bicycling is male-only sport
- Safety bicycle increases popularity of sport; women ride too
- Tennis imported from Britain; becomes popular





## Spectator Sports

- Americans become avid fans of spectator sports
- By turn of century, boxing, baseball become profitable businesses

## Baseball

- 1845, Alexander J. Cartwright organizes club, sets down rules
- National League forms 1876; American League forms 1900
- Discrimination leads to Negro National, Negro American Leagues





# The Spread of Mass Culture

## Promoting Fine Arts

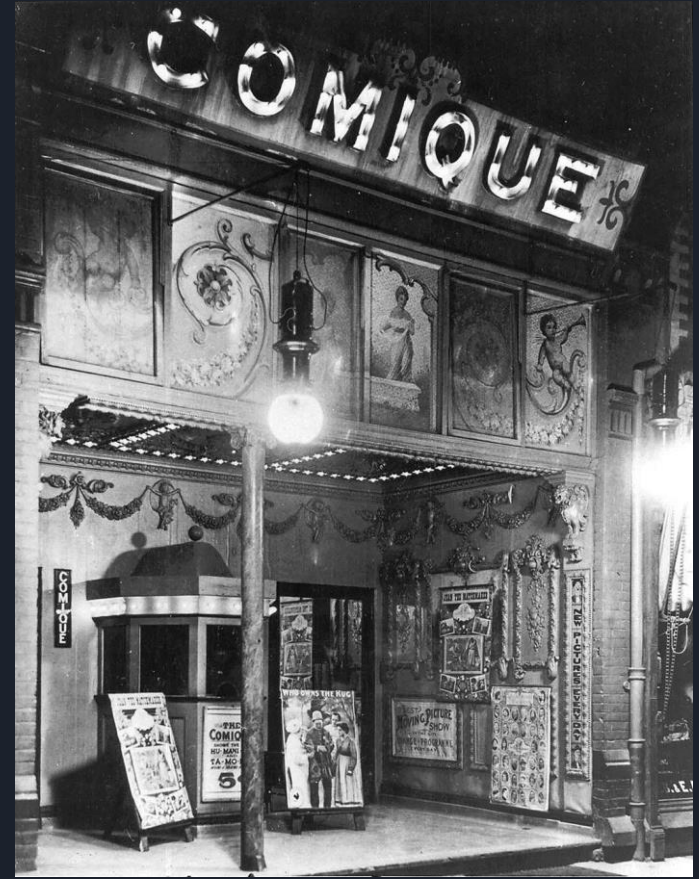
- Artists like Thomas Eakins promote realism—portray life as it is
- **Ashcan School** paints urban life, working people
- European abstract art introduced; many find difficult to understand

## Philosophy

- **Pragmatism**—philosophy aimed to reconcile tensions between science, morality, and religion
- Pragmatic ideals influenced government officials

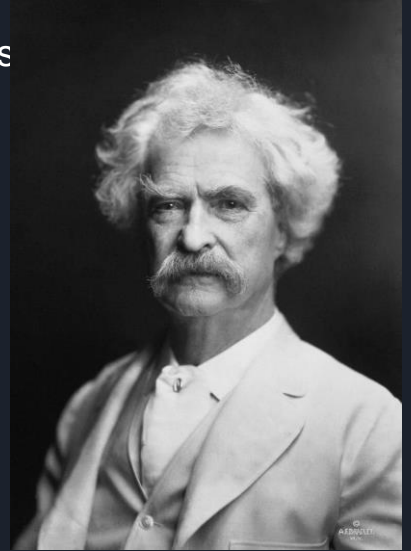
## Performing Arts

- Americans choose from music, drama, circus, and motion pictures
  - Vaudeville theater performances
  - Barnum & Bailey Circus
- Motion pictures more widespread than live performances
  - William Dickson develops Kinetograph
  - 3,000 Nickelodeon theaters by 1907
- Ragtime music sweeps the nation
- Thomas Edison invents the phonograph in 1877



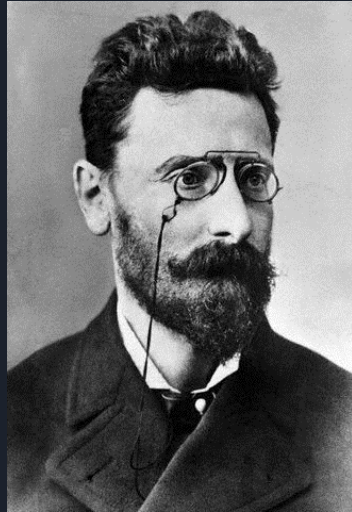
## Popular Fiction

- By 1900, thousands of free circulating libraries in country
- Most people like dime novels—glorified adventure tales of the West
- Some want more serious, realistic portrayal of ordinary people, life
- Novelist, humorist Samuel Langhorne Clemens, or **Mark Twain**
  - rejects high culture yet writes American classics
- Galleries, libraries try to raise cultural standards



## Mass Circulation Newspapers

- Newspapers use sensational headlines, stories to capture readers
- **Joseph Pulitzer** buys *New York World*, pioneers popular innovations
- **William Randolph Hearst**—NY, San Francisco papers exaggerate stories



## Urban Shopping

- 1890, first shopping center opens in Cleveland—glass-topped arcade
- Retail shopping districts form near public transportation

## The Department Store

- 1865, Marshall Field opens first U.S. department store in Chicago
  - stresses personal service
  - pioneers bargain basement





## The Chain Store

- Chain stores offer same merchandise under same owners for less  
— buy in quantity, limit personal service

## Advertising

- Advertising explosion: \$10 million spent 1865, \$95 million 1900
- Advertising in periodicals, billboards, sides of buildings

## Catalogs and RFD

- Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck catalogs bring goods to small towns
- Rural free delivery (RFD)**—post office delivers direct to every home