APUSH
1865-1900
IMMIGRATION & URBANIZATION
AMERICA MOVES TO THE CITY
REVIEWED!
American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 25
American History (Brinkley) Chapters 17, 18
America's History (Henretta) Chapters 17, 18, 19

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

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

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

OLD vs. NEW IMMIGRANTS Generalizations

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

Why did they come to America?

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

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

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

Response to Urbanization & Immigration Issues

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

Belief Systems of the Industrial Revolution

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

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

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

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