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
<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, & 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