

Immigrants

Why Immigrate?

-
-
-
-

Why Immigrate?

-
-
-
-

Ellis Island

-
-
-
-

Ethnic Cities

-
-
-
-

Immigrants

Asian Immigration

-
-
-
-

Nativism

-
-
-
-



Asian Immigrants

European Immigrants

→ 1860-1900:

→ Wave 2:



13A

→ 14 million immigrants from 1860-1900 (2nd Wave)

→ Different cultures from first wave of immigration

Why Immigrate?

- Lots of jobs open to immigrants
- Few immigration restrictions to come into the US
- Left to avoid forced military service
- Fled religious persecution, especially Jews in Poland and Russia



Why Immigrate?

- Immigrants could take their savings with them
- US did not have a class system and immigrants could move up social ladder
- Most came over on boats in 'steerage', basic and cheap
- 14 days of crowded, ill-smelling bunks, dirty bathrooms, and horrible food

13A

Ellis Island

- First stop for those immigrants coming from Europe
- 3 story building on island in New York Harbor
- Medical examinations and documentation of immigrants
- Those who did not pass examination were sent back to Europe.

Ethnic Cities

- Most who passed through Ellis Island settled in NYC or other large cities
- Immigrants settled in ghettos, or neighborhoods of an ethnic group
- Ethnic neighborhoods kept same language, religions, clubs, and food as home country
- Little Italy or Chinatown in NYC; Polish neighborhoods in Chicago



13A

Asian Immigration

- Chinese immigration began in the California Gold Rush of 1848
- The Taiping Rebellion (Insurrection) against the Chinese government in 1850 also caused massive immigration to the US
- Railroad construction in the West also encouraged Chinese immigration starting in 1860s
- Many started new businesses in cities as they were kept out of the workplace by nativism

Nativism

- Religious: US is mainly protestant and most of new immigrants are Roman Catholic
- Labor: Most unions opposed immigration because they felt they would work for lower wages.
- American Protective Association: Wanted to stop Catholic immigration.
- Chinese Exclusion Act: 1882 law that barred further Chinese immigration for 10 years and prevented any in the US from becoming citizens





Asian Immigrants

- Angel Island
- San Francisco, CA
- Many Japanese started to immigrate in 1900
- This was due to Japan starting to industrialize

European Immigrants

- Ellis Island
- New York City, NY
- Mainly nations in southern and eastern Europe
- Mostly Roman Catholic and not familiar with democratic governments



Growth of Cities

Immigration



-
-
-
-



-
-
-
-

Migration



-
-
-
-



-
-
-
-



Louis Sullivan

*

*

*



Skyscrapers

-
-
-
-

Mass Transit

-
-
-
-



Tenements

- *
- *
- *

Mass Transit

-
-
-
-
-

Class System

-
-
-
-
-

Crime

-
-
-
-

Pollution/Disease

-
-
-
-

Urban Problems



Political Machines & Party Boss

-
-
-
-
-

Graft & Tammany Hall

-
-
-
-
-

Jacob Riis

- *
- *
- *

Urban Politics

Political Machines & Bosses

-
-
-
-

Graft & Fraud

-
-
-
-



Tammany Hall

-
-
-
-

Urban Politics



-
-
-
-

'Boss' Tweed

13B

Growth of Cities

- Between 1870 to 1900, urban populations grew from 10 million to 30 million
- NYC grew from 800,000 to 3.5 million
- Chicago grew from 109,000 to 1.9 million
- Immigrants settled in cities because they lacked funds to buy farms or get high paying jobs
- Most worked for little pay in harsh conditions, but had a better life than what they had

Growth of Cities

- America also did not have social classes and immigrants in cities could move up in status
- Some immigrants achieved high status and wealth
- Most however were able to start in low paying jobs and move into the middle class
- America provided immigrants with a freedom they never had before

13B

Migration

- Rural Americans began moving from the farms to cities
- Urban areas offered more and better paying jobs than rural areas
- Cities offered excitement that the rural areas did not have also
- Running water, modern plumbing, bright lights, entertainment

Migration

- San Francisco grew by 129% from 149,000 to 342,000
- Seattle grew by 21,000% from 1,107 to 237,000
- Not only did populations increase, but the diversity of urban cities expanded
- Cities offered luxuries and jobs that could not be found elsewhere

13B

Louis Sullivan

- American architect and known as the 'Father of the Skyscraper'
- Created many lasting and iconic buildings in Chicago
- Believed that 'form follows function' and created his buildings to follow this formula

Skyscrapers

- City populations were growing but land was running out in cities
- Land prices were astronomical and the only way to go was up
- Because of the Bessemer Process, steel buildings could be constructed very tall
- New styles were able to offer simple lines and spacious windows

13B

Mass Transit

- Cities used to be tightly compact, but populations were exploding
- Cities now began to be more spread out and need arose for faster transport across them
- At first, horsecars were used, this was a railroad car pulled by a horse
- Cable cars were the next innovation beginning in San Francisco in 1873

Mass Transit

- In 1887, Frank J Sprague developed an electric trolley car
- Richmond, VA in 1888 opened the nations first citywide electric trolley line
- Street were overcrowded with so many individual and mass methods being employed
- Chicago responded by building the first elevated railroad
- Boston and NYC built the first subways in the US

13B

Class System

- The wealthy and working class peoples lived in different parts of town
- High society lived in the hearts of cities and built castles and chateaus
- Middle class was made up of doctors, lawyers, managers
- They would move out of the city centers and into 'streetcar suburbs'
- The new mass transit and rail systems made this possible

Tenements

- Most of the working class lived in tenements
- 3-4 families in dark crowded multifamily apartments
- They were windowless, a central chute for garbage, and disease spread rapidly
- Most families sent younger children to work in factories for more income

13B

Crime

- Minor criminals thrived in crowded cities
- Pickpockets, swindlers, thieves all could hide
- Major crimes increased as well, with murder going up to 100 per million
- In 1999, the rate was 57 per million

Pollution/Disease

- With increased population there was no proper sewage system in place
- Sewage would contaminate drinking water
- Typhoid and cholera epidemics were common in large cities
- Even with toilets, horse waste, coal and chimney smoke and ash polluted cities

13B

Jacob Riis

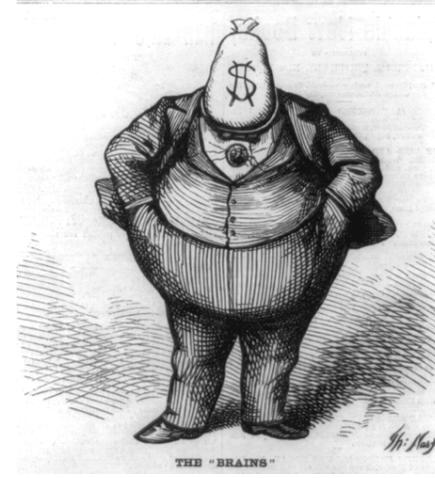
- Documented slum life and tenements
- Wrote book 'How the Other Half Lives'
- With pictures, Riis was able to show many the conditions they did not know, or chose not to know, existed

Political Machine/Party Boss

- Cities were growing faster than their governments
- Political machines were groups designed to gain and keep power
- City dwellers needed jobs, housing, food, heat and protection
- In exchange for votes, party bosses provided these
- George Plunkitt was one of NYC most powerful party bosses in Tammany Hall

Graft/Tammany Hall

- Party bosses ran city finances too and would run it with graft, fraud, and bribery
- Graft is where you make money through questionable or dishonest means
- Tammany Hall in NYC was the Democratic political machine
- “Boss” Tweed ran Tammany Hall in the 1860s and 70s
- It depended on immigrant votes and Protestant support



The Gilded Age

-
-
-
-
-

Individualism

-
-
-
-
-



The Gospel of Wealth

- *
- *
- *
- *

Social Darwinism

-
-
-
-
-

Social Darwinism

-
-
-
-
-

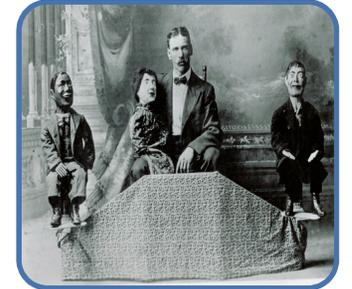


Realism

-
-
-
-
-

Realism

-
-
-
-
-



Popular Culture

-
-
-
-
-

Popular Culture

-
-
-
-
-

Entertainment

- *
- *
- *
- *
- *

13C

Gilded Age

- Cities were expanding, skyscrapers/huge mansions built, and new inventions in late 1800s
- Mark Twain came up with term that means covered with gold on the outside
- Wanted to show that while things were shiny on the surface,
- Underneath lay poverty, crime, corruption, and large gaps between rich and poor
- As America changed, so did its values, art, and entertainment

Individualism

- Idea that came out of this era
- No matter how low people started they could still rise in society and go far
- Commonly known as 'rags to riches' or the 'American dream'
- Horatio Alger was a novelist who wrote more than 100 novels of this
- Most centered on a poor person moving to the city and becomes successful

13C

Social Darwinism

- Idea created by Herbert Spencer that supports individualism
- Applies Darwin's theory of evolution & natural selection to human society
- Species had evolved over many years to adapt to the environment
- Those that could not adapt died out
- Spencer believed that society progressed and became better

Social Darwinism

- Argument that in society and business, only the fittest people survive
- Survival of the fittest also fit neatly into laissez-faire economics
- Government staying out allowed the strong to survive and thrive getting the weak out of the way
- Less competition meant an increase in monopolies
- Capitalists like Rockefeller embraced this idea as to why monopolies like Standard Oil should exist

13C

Gospel of Wealth

- Carnegie came to believe those that profited from society owed some in return
- Wealthy Americans should engage in philanthropy, to give fortunes for social needs
- Carnegie gave millions away to help the poor and society
- Believed in being the 'trustee for his poorer brethren'



13C

Realism

- Art and literature began to embrace individualism like business had
- Realist painters portrayed ordinary subjects like swimming, surgeons, and scientists
- Thomas Eakins, a realist painter, even tried to paint the President at work instead of as a portrait
- Literature shared this same attitude
- Novelists such as William Dean Howells and Henry James wrote on business and the upper class

Realism

- Mark Twain is probably the best known realist author
- He wrote *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* in 1884
- Huck and his friend Jim, an escaped slave, ride down the Mississippi
- Twain shows readers the harsh realities of the pre-Civil War era
- Edith Wharton wrote on the upper class and won a Pulitzer Prize with *The Age of Innocence*

13-3

Popular Culture

- Because of industrialization and more jobs, people had more money
- People began to be able to have recreational time, weekends, and 'go out'
- Saloons functioned like community & political centers in most cities
- They offered toilets, water for horses, and free newspapers
- Amusement parks also were in high demand
- Places like Coney Island offered a chance to ride rides for only 5 cents

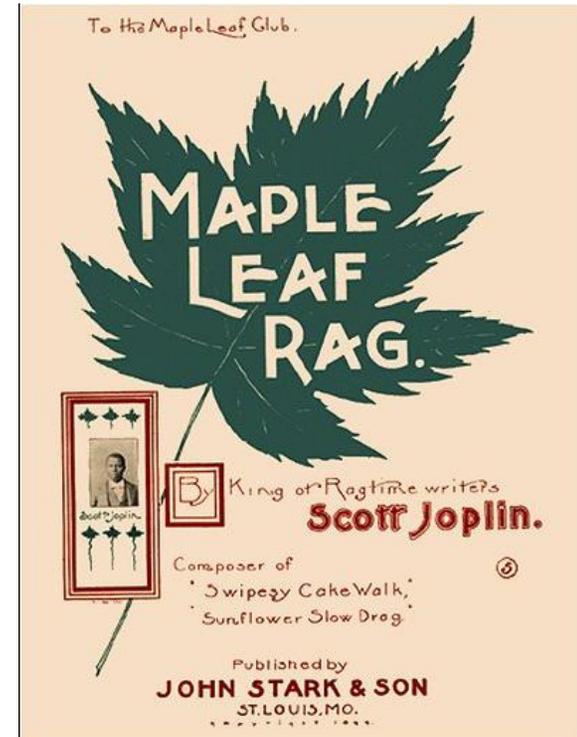
Popular Culture

- Watching boxing matches or baseball games also became popular
- Cricket became rounders which became baseball
- First pro team was the Cincinnati Red Stockings in 1869
- Other cities soon had teams and first World Series was in 1903
- Football became popular at colleges and appealed to upper classes

13C

Entertainment

- Lawn tennis and golf became popular in late 1800s
- James Naismith invented basketball in 1891
- Vaudeville shows included animal acts, gymnasts, dancers, acrobats, and ventriloquists
- Ragtime became famous using banjos and piano
- Scott Joplin, African American ragtime, Maple Leaf Rag, 1899



Occupation

-
-
-
-
-

Populism

-
-
-
-
-

Crushing the Populist Revolt

-
-
-
-
-

Disenfranchising African Americans

-
-
-
-
-



Jim Crow

- *
- *
- *

Legalized Segregation

-
-
-
-
-

Segregation & Violence

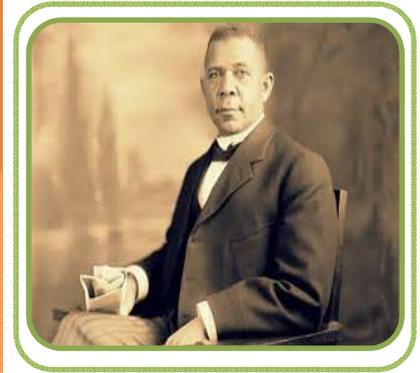
-
-
-
-
-

African American Response

-
-
-
-
-

African American Response

-
-
-
-
-



African American Response

- *
- *
- *
- *

13D

Occupation

- After Reconstruction, many African Americans lived in conditions comparable to slavery
- Free, but most lived in poverty
- Most worked as sharecroppers and always in debt
- Some went to towns for jobs
- Others migrated west to Kansas and became Exodusters

Populism

- African American farmers formed in 1886 the Colored Farmers' National Alliance
- Helped its members to set up cooperatives
- By 1890 it had 1.2 million members
- The Alliance eventually joined with the Populist movement (People's Party)
- Populists were a collection of factory workers and farmers who wanted change from the government

13D

Crushing the Populist Revolt

- Because the Populist Party was drawing in many farmers and workers in the South
- The Democratic Party feared that they could be beaten in elections
- The Democrats began appealing to racism in the South
- They warned that whites joining with the Populists would bring back the “Black Republican” rule of Reconstruction
- This began the effort to keep African Americans from voting

Disenfranchising African Americans

- 15th Amendment had banned the use of race as a condition to vote
- Southern states began to use other loopholes to prevent African Americans from voting
- Mississippi was the first state to require a poll tax
- They also put in a literacy test, which many failed
- Democratic Party leaders wanted to make sure whites could still vote, so put in the grandfather clause

13D

Jim Crow

- Statutes in Southern states that enforced segregation
- Laws prohibited whites and African Americans from riding in the same railroad car
- Other laws prevented them from eating in the same dining rooms
- Drinking from the same water fountains, hotels, and swimming pools too



Property of Birmingham Public Library

13D

Segregation & Violence

Legalized Segregation

- 1883 Supreme Court decision stated that state facilities cannot be segregated
- Meant that private facilities and businesses could be
- More Jim Crow laws were passed in the 1880s and 1890s
- 1896 SC case of Plessy v. Ferguson
- Stated that segregation is legal as long as facilities are 'separate but equal'

- The ruling of Plessy would create situations where separate was unequal
- Finally the SC ruled in 1954 Brown v. Board of Education that segregation was unconstitutional
- During the era of Jim Crow, mob violence increased in the US against blacks
- Between 1890 and 1899 there was an average of 187 lynchings per year
- About 4,733 lynchings occurred between 1882 and 1959

13D

African American Response

- Ida B. Wells was an African American woman from TN
- She launched an anti-lynching crusade through newspaper and books
- Looked at more than just race but also economics and greed
- Wrote of 3 lynched who owned a grocery store and did better than the white store
- Demanded laws be created to end lynchings

African American Response

- Others offered different responses than Wells
- Booker T Washington proposed that African Americans concentrate on achieving economic goals
- Outlined his ideas in the Atlanta Compromise
- Urged African Americans to postpone the fight for civil rights
- Instead to prepare educationally and vocationally for full equality

African American Response 13D

- Washington founded the Tuskegee Institute in Georgia
- W.E.B. Du Bois instead focused on the fight for civil rights
- He believed that full equality could not be achieved unless it was demanded
- In 1909, Du Bois co-founded the NAACP to promote the equality of rights

