



- ◆ Rise of Immigration---Why? ✨
 - ◆ 1870-1900/ 11 million immigrants from Europe
- ◆ Conflicts with immigrants ✨
 - ◆ old immigrants vs. American Protective Association ✨
 - ◆ new immigrants
- ◆ 1st US Laws to restrict immigration ✨
 - ◆ Chinese Exclusion Act ✨
 - ◆ Immigration Centers---Ellis Island ✨
- ◆ Gilded Age ✨
- ◆ Growth of Urbanization---Why? ✨
- ◆ Social Gospel ✨

Courtesy: Library of Congress. Photo: US Govt registration



TWO DIFFERENT WORLDS

The wealthy would manifest itself in an elite class of Americans who lived extravagant lifestyles. Many common people resented their snobbish attitudes and wealth. In some respects, there was a caste system in the U.S.

1861-----3 millionaires-----1900-----3,800

By 1900, 90% of the wealth in the U.S. was controlled by 10% of population. ✨

Written by Neil Diamond

Far We've been traveling far Without a home But not without a star Free Only want to be free We huddle close Hang on to a dream On the boats and on the planes They're coming to America Never looking back again They're coming to America Home, Don't it seem so far away Oh, we're traveling light today In the eye of the storm In the eye of the storm Home, to a new and a shiny place Make our bed, and we'll say our grace Freedom's light burning warm Freedom's light burning warm	Everywhere around the world They're coming to America Every time that flag's unfurled They're coming to America Got a dream to take them there They're coming to America Got a dream they've come to share They're coming to America They're coming to America They're coming to America Today, today, today, today My country 'tis of thee Today Sweet land of liberty Today Of thee I sing Today Of thee I sing Today!
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WHY THEY CAME

Oral histories of Jewish immigrants to Pittsburgh

"Our synagogue was in a room with the windows blacked out. We were afraid to speak Yiddish on the streets. We often had to hide from people who came to persecute the Jews."

"During the pogrom (organized government persecution of the Jews) in Vitebsk (Russia) around 1905, my collarbone was broken and the back of my head still bears the scar of a dagger."

"I still have a scar on my thigh where a Russian soldier struck me with his sword. I was three years old and my mother tried to protect me with her body, but he got to me. It did not seem reasonable for me to serve the Czar in the Army."

WHY THEY CAME

Oral histories of Italian immigrants

"The main reason was bread. There was always bread in America."

"Life in America was better. There was always work in America."

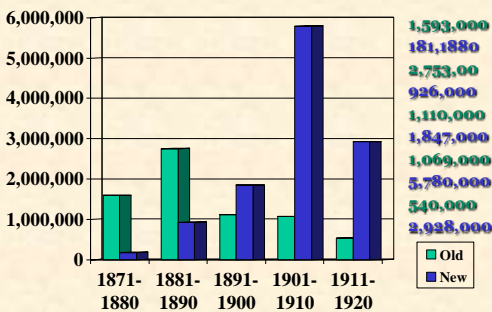
"I never went to an American school, but I insisted that my children attend university in the United States where they had more chance."

"I have progressed; I have lived well. I have been able to send my children to good schools so that today they hold positions of respect. My brother who stayed here in Italy cannot say that."

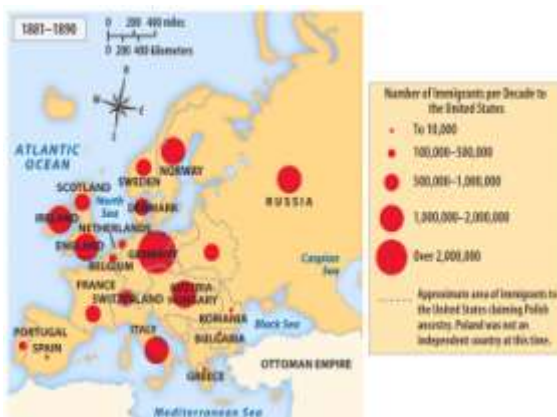
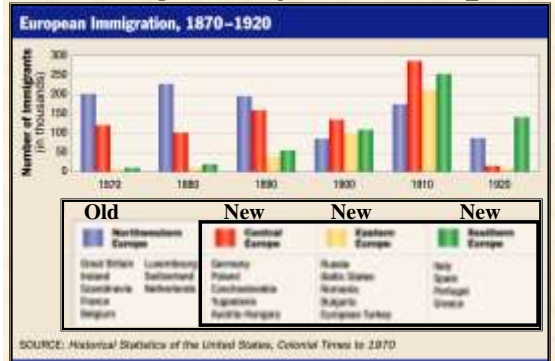
Why they came



OLD VS NEW IMMIGRATION



Immigrants from Europe



OLD VS NEW		
RELIGION	Protestant	Catholic and Jewish
BIRTHPLACE	North/Western Europe	Southern/Eastern Europe
REASONS	Both escaping <i>poverty, religious</i> and <i>political</i> persecution	
DESTINATION	Moved to farms in the Midwest	Moved to cities in the Northeast
OCCUPATION	Became farmers	Unskilled workers



American Protective Association



American Protective Association

- Americans formed groups to opposed the "immigrant threat"
- Supported laws to restrict certain groups of immigrants.

•Immigrant groups: Chinese, Central and Southern Europeans.

Why did Old Immigrants resent New Immigrants.

- "inferior stocks"
- Plot by European governments to unload their prisoners and mentally ill.
- Chinese worked for 5 years and left the U.S. with U.S. money
- Labor Unions hated immigrants because employers would hire "scab" labor to replace workers if they had a "Labor Strike"
- US Govt. restricts immigration with the following:
 - Chinese Exclusion Act and Ellis Island

Sociologist E. A. Ross (1866–1951) wrote in 1914,

"Observe immigrants . . . in their gatherings. You are struck by the fact that from ten to twenty per cent are hirsute, low-browed, big-faced persons of obviously low mentality. . . . They . . . clearly belong in skins, in wattled huts at the close of the Great Ice Age. These oxlike men are descendants of those who always stayed behind."





American Citizens: What weight can my vote have against this flood of ignorance, stupidity and fraud?

IMMIGRATION

Regarding the exploitation of immigrant labor, Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882) wrote in 1860,

“The German and Irish millions, like the Negro, have a great deal of guano in their destiny. They are ferried over the Atlantic, and carted over America, to ditch and to drudge, to make corn cheap, and then to lie down prematurely to make a spot of green grass on the prairie.”

IMMIGRATION

President Grover Cleveland (1837–1908) declared in 1897,

“It is said . . . that the quality of recent immigration is undesirable. The time is quite within recent memory when the same thing was said of immigrants who, with their descendants, are now numbered among our best citizens.”

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT



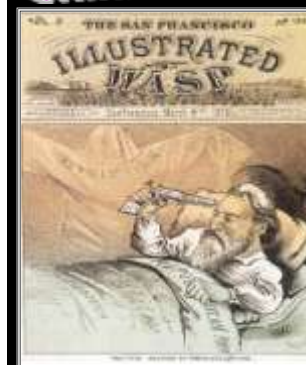
•Resentment and discrimination against the Chinese.

•First law to restrict immigration.

•Taking away jobs from Nativists



CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT



•President Hayes vetoed this act and Congress would override it.

•He would not be re-elected.

•Chinese immigration would be outlawed until the 1920's.



Ellis Island
was built in
1892 as the 1st
“Immigration
Center”

Later, closed
in the 1940s

Today it is a
museum.

- The goal was to “screen” immigrants coming from Europe.
- Immigrants took physical examinations and were held at Ellis Island before they were released to the US mainland.



GILDED AGE, 1870 to 1900

Phrase penned by **Mark Twain**
as satire for the way America
had become. It revealed the
“best and worst” of America.

❖ **The Gilded Age** suggests that there
was a glittering layer of prosperity that
covered the poverty and corruption that
existed in much of society.

❖ **Theme:** The Coming of America

❖ It needed **reform**.

OSTENTATIOUS WEALTH



CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION

The Emergence of Political Machines

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



POLITICAL MACHINES



The Role of the Political Boss

- May serve as mayor he:
 - controls city jobs, business licenses
 - influenced courts, municipal agencies
 - arranged building projects community services
- Bosses paid by businesses, get voters' loyalty, extend influence

Immigrants and the Machine

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

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

WILLIAM BOSS TWEED



- ❖ Received large fees for interests (* **kickbacks**) from the Erie Railroad

- ❖ Tweed Ring milked the city with false leases, padded bills, false vouchers, unnecessary repairs and over-priced goods

*Return of a portion of the money received in a sale or contract often illegal and corrupt in return for special favors.

WILLIAM BOSS TWEED



- ❖ Exposed for his corruption by cartoonist and editor, Thomas Nast

- ❖ Tweed Ring fell and 1873 Tweed convicted of embezzlement

- ❖ Later Tweed was arrested on a civil charge and jailed in NYC, later died there

POPULATION GROWTH



1870

- ❖ 40 million population
- ❖ 75% lived in rural areas

1900

- ❖ 76 million population
- ❖ 60% lived in rural areas

CITIES



- In 1860 no American city could boast a million inhabitants.
- 1890, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia had spurred past the million mark.

GROWTH OF URBANIZATION

Cities grew rapidly

- ♦ near raw materials
- ♦ Industrial areas
- ♦ transportation routes.
- ♦ Opportunities in the job market.

Terrible Conditions

- ♦ Poor sanitary and living conditions
- ♦ Tenement apartments
- ♦ Sweatshops

URBAN OPPORTUNITIES

Immigrants Settle in Cities

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

URBAN OPPORTUNITIES

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

CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE



Crop prices decrease, new machinery and corrupt railroads forced many farmers to look for new jobs.

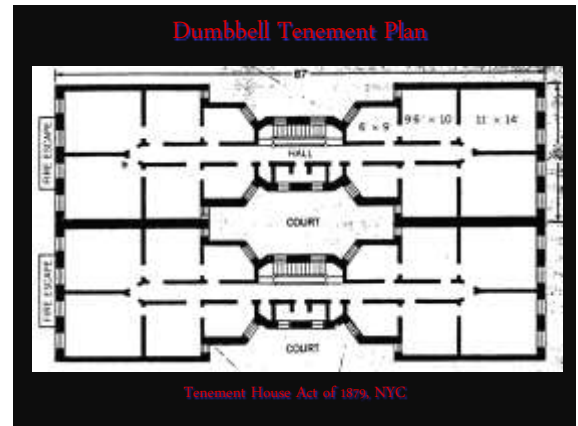
URBAN PROBLEMS

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

Transportation

- ❖ Mass transit—move large numbers of people along fixed routes
- ❖ By 20th century, transit systems link city to suburbs



URBAN PROBLEMS

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

URBAN PROBLEMS

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

CITIES

Cities provided opportunities

- Machine-made jobs
- high wages
- ended monotony of the farm.

CITIES

Job opportunities for Women

- School teaching
- Domestic service
- Women doctors
- Lawyers, typists, telephone girls, librarians, journalists and social workers.
- Women gainfully employed rose from 2.5 million in 1880 to 8 million in 1910.

CITIES

Cities were attractive

- with telephones
- bright lights and electricity.
- Central heating
- public water systems
- indoor plumbing
- sewage disposal
- asphalt pavements and transportation.

CITIES

Cities had many faces

- Slums
- Criminals
- Beggars
- Pollution
- bad smells
- grafters
(corrupt politicians)

CITIES

- Cities offered beautiful parks, museums, libraries, churches, hospitals and schools.
- Became the intellectual nerve center of the country.



Urban Growth: 1870 - 1900

City	1870 Population	1900 Population	Percent Increase
Boston	250,525	560,892	123.88
Chicago	296,977	1,696,575	468.12
Cincinnati	216,239	325,902	50.71
Los Angeles	5,728	102,479	1,689.08
Milwaukee	74,440	285,315	299.37
New Orleans	191,418	287,104	49.96
New York	1,478,103	3,437,202	132.54
Philadelphia	1,293,697	647,022	99.94
Pittsburgh	321,616	86,075	273.64
Portland	80,426	6,293	990.38
Richmond	51,038	85,060	66.64
San Francisco	149,473	342,782	129.32
Seattle	1,107	237,194	21,326.73



URBANIZATION

•Chicago became the main railroad junction in the U.S.

•Immigrants move to Chicago because of the job opportunities

- Meatpacking
- Steel mills
- Cattle industry
- Multi-cultural community



•Many American nativists disliked new immigrants because they would not assimilate into American society.

•Would stay segregated in their ethnic neighborhoods.





The Charity Organization Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kept detailed files on people who received their help Decided who was worthy of help Wanted immigrants to adopt American, middle-class standards.
The Social Gospel Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sought to apply the gospel teachings of Christ: charity and justice to society's problems.
The Settlement Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moved into poor communities Their settlement houses served as community centers and social service agencies. Hull House, founded by Jane Addams a model settlement house in Chicago, offered cultural events, classes, childcare, employment assistance, and health-care clinics.

URBAN PROBLEMS

The Settlement House Movement

- 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