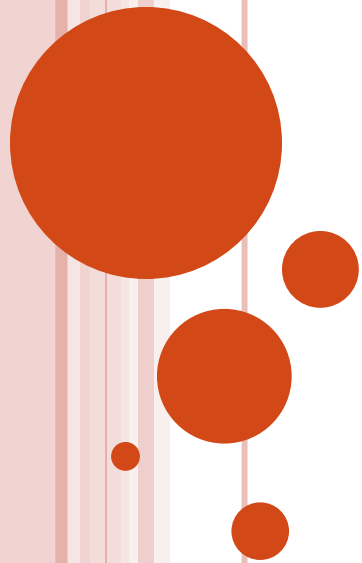


UNIT #2: IMMIGRATION & URBANIZATION



OLD IMMIGRANTS 1620-1840

- Immigrants arriving during this time period were primarily from Western Europe
 - Shared backgrounds
 - Most were Protestant
- Nations: England, Germany, Netherlands
- Appearance: Fair skin, hair and eyes



NEW IMMIGRANTS 1840-1920

- Immigrants from a variety of places
 - Early in this period many Asian (Chinese & Japanese) immigrants arrived
 - In the early 1870's Irish arrived
 - In the early 1880's Italians arrived
 - 1900 Eastern European (Poland & Russia) immigrants began to arrive.
- These immigrants were very different from old immigrants.
 - Asians were different physically.
 - Irish & Italians were Catholic & many Italians were also darker in coloring.
 - Many of Eastern European immigrants were Jewish.



REACTION TO NEW IMMIGRANTS

- 1891- Gov't created Immigration & Naturalization Service
- Old immigrants were mostly angered by the new wave of immigration.
- Rise of membership of the so called “nativist” groups like the Know-Nothings Party who carried on anti-immigrant activities.
- Many felt that new immigrants would take away jobs from Americans.



Library of Congress, New York-Ellis Island
LC-82-678-15 c 1909 and 1932.

NEW LAWS:

- After the completion of the Transcontinental RR, there was an emergence of anti-Asian sentiment.
- 1. Congress passed law in 1862 forbidding American vessels to transport Chinese Immigrants to the US.
- 2. Chinese Exclusion Act- 20 years later, excluded Chinese Immigrants
- 3. Gentleman's Agreement- a diplomatic agreement made in 1907 by the US and Japan.
 - Japanese gov't would not issue passports to Japanese laborers intending to enter the US
 - US gov't didn't enact until 1924



NEW LAWS

4. In 1917, US & created a

- Aliens unable to work in economic sectors

5. Johnson Reed were changed

- New law prohibited immigrants from certain countries from

• Based on desirability of nationalities:

- Northern & Western Europeans more desirable than those from Southern & Eastern Europe.
- Aliens who fulfilled lawful residence requirements were exempt from quotas, as were immigrants wives & children .



SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION

- As steam replaced water power for mills, industries concentrated geographically
 - Pittsburg, PA- iron makers
 - Chicago, IL- meat packing
 - Haverhill, MA- shoes, clothing
- Large scale production instantly created small cities of workers- company towns dominated by one industry
- Gateways for immigrants Ellis Island & Angel Island (New York, Boston, San Francisco): provided abundant cheap labor.



PROBLEMS OF THE CITY

- Housing problems- Tenements
- Water- filtration introduced in 1870's but few homes even had running water
- Sanitation- no real sewage system, pollution from factories
- Mass Transit
 - Until 1890, the horse car (using railroad tracks) accounted for 70% of city traffic.
 - Limitations:
 - Slow
 - Limited pulling power
 - Left piles manure
 - Cable cars (first used in San Francisco) & electric trolley cars (Richmond 1887) with overhead power lines replaced horses in many cities.



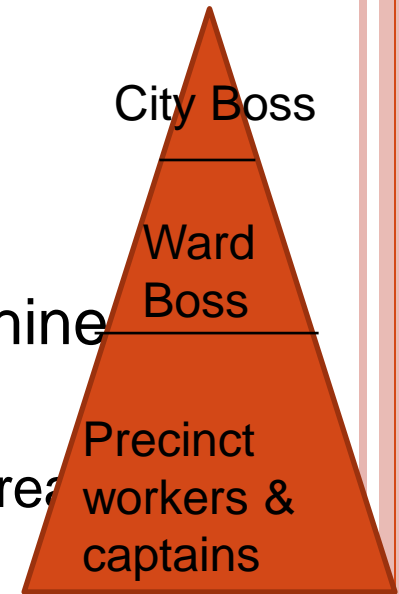
CORRUPTION IN THE CITY

- Police forces (separate from the military controlled by local by local officials) established to maintain law and order.
 - Poorly defined duties
 - Ineffective in controlling theft, prostitution, gambling
 - Symbiotic relationships developed between police and institutions, such as saloons, they were suppose to oversee.
 - Reform came slowly, as independent police commissions were established to control bribery and graft



CORRUPTION IN THE CITY

- Political bosses emerged, controlling city machine
 - Ward captains turned out voters on election day
 - Jobs handed out as political favors, as were tax breaks and licenses
 - While some machines provided welfare services, opportunities for corruption were great
 - Roscoe Conklin of NY, power to build parks, sewers, waterworks
 - Boss Tweed in New York's Tammany Hall controlled 60,000 jobs. He was arrested, bribed his way out of jail, escaped, re-caught and finally died in jail.
 - Big Jim Pendergast held absolute power in Kansas City, controlling gambling and liquor sales.



BATTLING CITY PROBLEMS:

- Reformers sought to counter poverty and other urban problems by focusing on moral uplift.
 - YMCA & YWCA formed to provide housing & recreational opportunities
 - Salvation Army effective in providing emergency aid, housing & street kitchens
 - Comstock laws sought to close down gambling, pornography, prostitution, & Sunday liquor sales.
- Social Gospel sought to apply teachings of Jesus' to the problems of urban society. Blame for problems did not rest with the poor, but in society.
 - Washington Gladden—true Christianity requires church goers to fight social injustice.
 - Walter Rauschenbusch—Christianity and the Social Crisis. Churches should unite to reform the abuses of industry and fight for peace



BATTLING CITY PROBLEMS

- Settlement Houses—founded by Jane Addams to offer literacy classes, craft classes, job training, and a sense of dignity to urban dwellers, particularly immigrants



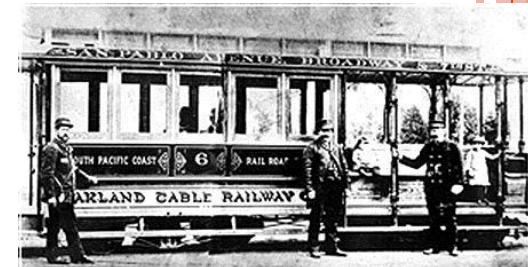
CIVIL SERVICE

- Complaints of patronage (giving jobs to people who helped get the candidate elected) or spoils system
- Reformers wanted jobs to go to qualified people in civil service (gov't admin)
- Rutherford B. Hayes put independents in his cabinet.
- Rep. James A. Garfield & VP Chester Arthur
 - Garfield practiced patronage once in office
 - July 2, 1881- Garfield shot in train station in DC
- Pendleton Civil Service Act 1883- merit system & performance examination
- Grover Cleveland-1st Dem in 28 years
- Benjamin Harrison defeated Cleveland on the issue of tariffs.
 - McKinley Tariff Act of 1890- highest levels yet
- Cleveland reelected.



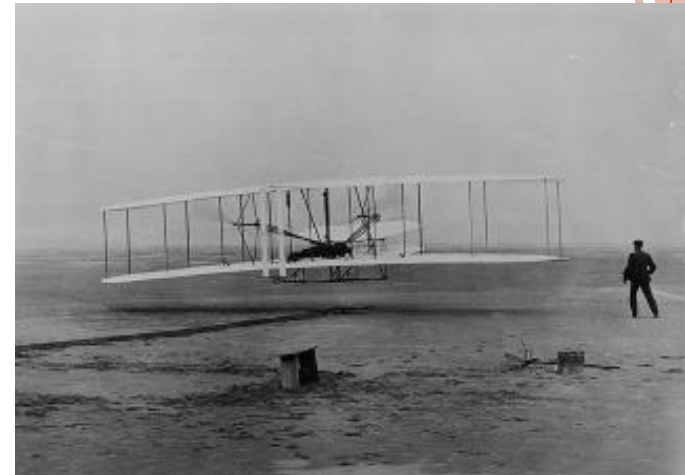
TECHNOLOGY AND CITY LIFE

- Skyscrapers help to fix problem of overcrowding in cities
 - Louis Sullivan- designed skyscraper in St. Louis
 - Became a reality as a result of:
 - Invention of elevators
 - Development of internal steel skeletons to bear weight
- Electricity transforms urban transportation
 - Allowed people to live further away from work
 - Electric streetcars found both below and above ground
- City planners work to provide recreational areas in cities- Frederick Olmsted
 - Central Park in New York City for example
 - Allowed city dwellers with an escape from urban lifestyle
 - Also preserved city's natural areas



NEW TECHNOLOGIES

- Faster printing and cheap paper made text more widely available in America in the late 1800s- thus increasing literacy
- Wright Brothers take to the sky in December 1903
 - First flight lasts only 12 seconds and spans 120 feet
 - Within two years the Wright Brothers extend their flights to 24 miles
- George Eastman's Kodak camera revolutionizes photography in 1888
 - Now people could take their own photos and have them developed



EXPANDING PUBLIC EDUCATION

- Many states adopt compulsory attendance laws for public schools
 - Typically 12-16 weeks for students between the ages of 8 and 14
- Curriculum: emphasized reading, writing, and arithmetic
- Strict rules and punishment make some schools miserable
 - A 13 year old Chicago student exclaimed, “they hits ye if yer don’t learn, and they hits ye if ye whisper, and they hits ye if ye have string in yer pocket, and they hits ye if yer seat squeaks, and they hits ye if ye don’t stan’ up in time, and they hits ye if yer late, and they hits ye if ye ferget the page.”



EXPANDING PUBLIC EDUCATION

- Kindergartens become increasingly popular in the late 1800s
 - Were originally designed as daycare for employed mothers
 - Now becoming a part of the public school system
- Disparity in public school access for whites and blacks
 - 1880: 62% of white students enrolled in public schools, only 34% of black students



GROWTH OF HIGH SCHOOLS

- The industrial age required workers with advanced technical and managerial skills
- Consequently, high school attendance increases across the country
- Curriculum extended to include science, civics, and social studies
- Also vocational courses prepared male students for industrial jobs and female students for office work
- Discrimination: In 1890 less than 1% of black students attend high school



EDUCATION FOR IMMIGRANTS

- Public education seen as a way to ‘Americanize’ immigrants
- Some immigrants fear cultural loss at school
- Many adult immigrants attend night school to learn English and qualify for citizenship



EXPANDING HIGHER EDUCATION

- 1900: only 2.3% of America's young people attend college
- Research university emerges: offered classes in modern languages, physical sciences, and psychology
- Many schools also start schools of law and medicine



HIGHER EDUCATION FOR AFRICAN-AMERICANS

- Private universities, such as Howard University, open as a result of blacks exclusion from white institutions
- Booker T. Washington promotes practical skills, such as agricultural or mechanical work, for blacks
 - Founded the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute
- W.E.B. DuBois disagrees
 - Founded Niagara Movement- promoted education of African-Americans in the liberal arts



SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION: VOTING DISCRIMINATION

- By turn of the 20th century the South had adopted a number of laws to discriminate against and weaken African-American political power
- Some states limit voting to those who could read
- Some states require literacy tests to vote
- Other states require a poll tax- annual tax that had to be paid before qualifying to vote
- Many southern states add the grandfather clause- even if a man failed the literacy test or couldn't pay the poll tax, he could vote if he, his father, or his grandfather had been eligible to vote before

January 1, 1867



JIM CROW LAWS

- States begin to pass laws allowing segregation- laws to separate white and black people in public and private facilities
- These laws came to be known as Jim Crow Laws
- Racial segregation now commonplace in the south



PLESSY V. FERGUSON


- 1896 Supreme Court case testing the constitutionality of segregation
- Supreme Court decided separation of races in public accommodations was legal and did not violate the 14th Amendment
 - Established doctrine of 'separate but equal'- allowed states to maintain separate facilities as long as they were equal in service



INFORMAL DISCRIMINATION

- Many customs of the time imply black inferiority to whites
 - Examples
 - Blacks and whites never shook hands- this would imply equality
 - Black men always had to remove their hats for whites

Discrimination in the North

- African-Americans often forced into segregated neighborhoods
 - Labor unions discourage black membership
 - Employers hire black labor as a last resort and fire black employees before whites
- 

DISCRIMINATION IN THE WEST

- Many Mexicans, Chinese, Native Americans, and African-Americans face workplace discrimination in the West
- Often forced to work for lower wages

Violence

- Blacks who refused to follow laws or customs were often attacked or lynched
- From 1882-1892 more than 1,400 African-Americans were shot, burned, or hanged without trial in the south



MASS CULTURE

- New activities: Amusement Parks, rubber tired bicycles, tennis
- Spectator sports: boxing & baseball
- Newspapers
 - Joseph Pulitzer: New York World with large Sunday edition
 - William Randolph Hearst: New York Morning Journal, exaggerated tales of personal scandal, cruelty & imaginary tales



AMERICAN LEISURE

- At the beginning of the 20th century, people look for ways to escape from dull industrial work
- Amusement Parks provide one escape
 - Roller coasters and ferris wheels appear
- Bicycling and tennis offer another form of escape
 - Bicycling viewed as a way for women to display their independence
- 1900- 1st Hershey's chocolate bar
- 1886- Coca-Cola



AMERICAN LEISURE

- Spectator sports become popular
 - Boxing and baseball being the most popular
 - Baseball:
 - National League formed in 1876
 - American League formed in 1900
 - 1903- 1st World Series- Boston Pilgrims defeat the Pittsburgh Pirates
 - African-American players form their own league due to segregation- Negro Leagues



SPREAD OF MASS CULTURE

- Large city newspapers spring up
 - Many stories of the time are sensationalized to sell copies
- The fine arts also get a lift
- Nearly every major US city has an art gallery by 1900
- Artists focus on realism- artistic school which attempts to portray life as it really is
- Thousands of free libraries in existence by 1900 as well
- Sale of fiction novels increases greatly
- Popular authors of the time include Mark Twain and Jack London

