Chapter 5

Immigration and Urbanization
Chapter 5 – Immigration and Urbanization

The New Immigrants
A. New Immigrants come to America
   1. Old Immigrants
      a. Came from Northern and Western Europe
      b. Partially educated and learned a trade
   2. New Immigrants
      a. Came from Southern and Eastern Europe
      b. Unskilled, poor, and tended to settle in cities

B. Immigrants Decide to Leave Home
   1. Push Factors
      a. Economic factors – farmers in Mexico, Poland, China
      b. Political factors – Russia, Jews
   2. Pull Factors
      a. Land and opportunity
      b. Homestead act and free land from railroad companies
      c. Chain immigrants – coming to meet family who had previously settled
The New Immigrants

C. The Immigrant Experience

1. The Long Journey
   a. Most barely had enough money to buy ticket
   b. Brought all their belongings with them
   c. Traveled in Steerage
      i. Lower decks, not private, crowded and dirty
      ii. Disease became major issue

2. Immigrants Arrive at American Ports
   a. Ellis Island
      i. New York Harbor
      ii. Medical Screenings, long lines
   b. Angel Island
      i. San Francisco Bay
      ii. Longer waits than Ellis Island
      iii. Angel tried to keep immigrants out of U.S.
The New Immigrants

D. Opportunities and Challenges in America

1. Immigrants Assimilate into Society
   a. Most stayed in cities
   b. Ethnic Enclaves - found similarities with those around them
   c. Americanization programs and Melting pots
      i. Attempts to make immigrants look and act American

2. New Immigrants Face Hostility
   a. Nativism – belief that native born whites were superior
      i. Competition for jobs
   b. Religious differences cause conflict in the U.S. as well
   c. Chinese Exclusion Act
      i. Prohibited immigration by Chinese laborers
The New Immigrants

E. Immigrants Change America

1. Immigrants transformed American Society
   a. industrial growth
   b. political leaders
   c. brought new traditions to America
Chapter 5 – Immigration and Urbanization

Cities Expand and Change
Cities Expand and Change

A. America Becomes a Nation of Cities
   1. Urbanization – growth of cities
   2. Cities Offer Advantages
      a. Connected by railroad lines
      b. Offered jobs and opportunity to begin new businesses
         i. Chance to begin a new life
   3. Immigrants move in to Seize Opportunities
      a. Ethnic Enclaves – large urban areas of ethnic groups
   4. Farmers Migrate From Country to City
      a. Rural-to-urban migrants
         i. From working in wide open spaces to confines of a factory
Cities Expand and Change

B. Technology Improves City Life

1. Engineers Build Skyward
   a. Skyscrapers – ten-story and taller buildings with steel frames

2. Electricity powers urban transit
   a. Mass transit and streetcars
   b. First subway in Boston 1897
   c. Suburbs
      i. Moving away from city
      ii. Wealthier class who could afford fares(tickets) into the city

3. City Planners Control Growth
Cities Expand and Change

C. Urban Living Creates Problems
   1. **Housing Conditions Deteriorate**
      a. **Dumbbell Tenements** – low cost multi family dwellings
         i. Inhabited by lower class citizens - Unhealthy and dangerous
   2. Water and Sanitation Pose Risks
      a. **Cities were dirty**
         i. Unpaved Streets, littered with trash, dead **animals**,  
            ii. Few toilets, disease
      b. Fire, Crime, and Conflict
         i. There was no city public safety departments - Fire and police  
            were often run by gangs
         ii. Ethnic groups often fought more than the police could  
            handle
Chapter 5 – Immigration and Urbanization

Social and Cultural Trends
Social and Cultural Trends

A. Americans become consumers
   1. **Gilded Age** – term that describes leisure activities associated with industrialization
   2. Americans become consumers
      a. More jobs = more money = **more spending on products**
         i. Conspicuous consumerism – buying and selling products in a market
   3. **Advertising** Attracts Customers
   4. Some Achieve **Higher Standards of Living**

B. Mass Culture

C. New Forms of Popular Entertainment
Why Did People Emigrate?

**Push Factors**
- Farm poverty and worker uncertainty
- Wars and compulsory military service
- Political tyranny
- Religious oppression
- Population pressure

**Pull Factors**
- Plenty of land and plenty of work
- Higher standard of living
- Democratic political system
- Opportunity for social advancement
Immigration Settlement Patterns

Why Did Immigrants Come to America?

**Italians**
- cholera epidemic in 1880s
- land shortage for peasants; landlords charge high rent
- food shortages
- poverty, unemployment

**East Europeans**
- Russians, Poles: land shortages for peasants, unemployment, high taxes; long military draft
- Jews: discrimination, poverty, and recurring pogroms

**Chinese**
- famine
- land shortage for peasants
- civil war (Taiping rebellion)

Typical Occupations in America

**Italians**
- unskilled labor—dock work, construction, railroads
- some skilled labor, such as brick layers, stone masons, and other trades

**East Europeans**
- Poles: farmers, coal miners, steel and textile millworkers; meatpacking
- Jews: laborers, garment workers, merchants

**Chinese**
- railroad and construction workers; some skilled labor
- merchants, small businesses
“No, no! I’m already full!”
In the late 1800s, dislike of foreigners grew throughout the United States. In this flyer, those who were against the Chinese urged others to boycott Chinese businesses and laborers. All of the following words or phrases are used to express their view of the Chinese EXCEPT:

A “the lowering Asiatic standards of living and of morals”
B “America vs. Asia”
C “friends and sympathizers”
D “Retrogression”
Cities Expand and Change

**Urbanization**
- Manufacturing and transportation centers in Northeast, Pacific Coast, and along waterways of Midwest
- Immigrants and rural Americans attracted to cities
- Provided excitement and variety
- Attracted by land and economic opportunities
- Provided a higher standard of living for most

**Technology**
- Electric trolleys
- Skyscrapers
- Safety elevator
- Electric cable cars

**Problems**
- Demands for water, sewers, schools, and safety in cities increased.
- Housing became overcrowded in urban areas
- Fires
- Crime
- Ethnic and racial strife
- Gangs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social and Cultural Trends</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Consumerism</strong></td>
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<td>• More people worked for wages.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• More products were available and at lower prices.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Department stores opened.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Mail-order businesses boomed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Customers bought brand-name goods.</td>
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Department stores made shopping into a form of entertainment for middle-class women. Enormous display windows gave shoppers a glimpse of what was inside—clothing, furnishings, toys, and other items—all under one roof. Well-groomed young women sold the merchandise, which the shopper could touch before buying. Different brands and styles were available for comparison. Stores aimed their advertising at women, realizing that they made the purchasing decisions.

Catalogs sold everything from houses to hats. This toothpaste advertisement is aimed at women.
Use the image and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.
U.S. Literacy Rates, 1870–1920

Percentage of population that is literate:

- 1870: 80.0%
- 1880: 83.0%
- 1890: 86.7%
- 1900: 89.3%
- 1910: 92.3%
- 1920: 94.0%

Source: Historical Statistics of the United States