

IMMIGRANTS AND URBANIZATION

AMERICA BECOMES A MELTING POT IN THE LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

SECTION 1: THE NEW IMMIGRANTS

- _____ entered the U.S. in the late 19th and early 20th centuries
- Some came to escape difficult conditions, others known as _____ intended to stay only temporarily to earn money, and then return to their homeland

EUROPEANS

- Between 1870 and 1920, about _____ Europeans arrived in the United States
- Before 1890, most were from _____ Europe
- After 1890, most came from _____ Europe
- All were looking for opportunity

CHINESE

- Between 1851 and 1882, about _____ Chinese arrived on the West Coast
- Some were attracted by the Gold Rush, others went to work for the railroads, farmed or worked as domestic servants
- An anti-Chinese immigration act by Congress curtailed immigration after 1882

JAPANESE

- In 1884, the Japanese government allowed Hawaiian planters to recruit Japanese workers
- The U.S. annexation of _____ in 1898 increased Japanese immigration to the west coast
- By 1920, more than _____ Japanese lived on the west coast

THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICO

- Between 1880 and 1920, about _____ immigrants arrived in the eastern and southeastern United States from the West Indies
- They came from _____, _____, _____ and other islands
- Mexicans, too, immigrated to the U.S. to find work and flee political turmoil – _____
Mexicans arrived in the early 20th century

LIFE IN THE NEW LAND

- In the late 19th century most immigrants arrived via boats
- The trip from Europe took about _____, while it took about _____ from Asia
- The trip was arduous and many died along the way
- Destination was _____ for Europeans, and _____ for Asians

ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK

- Ellis Island was the arrival point for European immigrants
- They had to pass inspection at the immigration stations
- Processing took hours, and the _____ were sent home
- Immigrants also had to show that they were not _____, had some _____, and were _____
- From 1892-1924, _____ immigrants passed through Ellis Island's facilities

ANGEL ISLAND, SAN FRANCISCO

- Asians, primarily Chinese, arriving on the West Coast gained admission at Angel Island in the San Francisco Bay
- Processing was much _____ than Ellis Island as immigrants withstood tough questioning and long detentions in filthy conditions

FRICTION DEVELOPS

- While some immigrants tried to _____ into American culture, others kept to themselves and created ethnic communities
- Committed to their own culture, but also trying hard to become Americans, many came to think of themselves as Italian-Americans, Polish-Americans, Chinese-Americans, etc
- Some native born Americans disliked the immigrants unfamiliar customs and languages – friction soon developed

IMMIGRANT RESTRICTIONS

- As immigration increased, so did anti-immigrant feelings among natives
- _____ (favoritism toward native-born Americans) led to anti-immigrant organizations and governmental restrictions against immigration
- In 1882, Congress passed the _____ which limited Chinese immigration until 1943

SECTION 2: THE CHALLENGES OF URBANIZATION

- Rapid urbanization occurred in the late 19th century in the _____ and _____
- Most immigrants settled in cities because of the available jobs & affordable housing
- By 1910, immigrants made up more than _____ of 18 major American cities
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MIGRATION FROM COUNTRY TO CITY

- Rapid improvements in farm technology (tractors, reapers, steel plows) made farming more efficient in the late 19th century
- It also meant less labor was needed to do the job
- Many rural people left for cities to find work- including almost _____ African Americans

URBAN PROBLEMS

- Problems in American cities in the late 19th and early 20th century included:
- _____: overcrowded tenements were unsanitary
- _____: garbage was often not collected, polluted air

URBAN PROBLEMS CONTINUED

- _____: Cities struggled to provide adequate transit systems
- _____: Without safe drinking water cholera and typhoid fever was common
- _____: As populations increased thieves flourished
- _____: Limited water supply and wooden structures combined with the use of candles led to many major urban fires – Chicago 1871 and San Francisco 1906 were two major fires

PHOTOGRAPHER JACOB RIIS CAPTURED IMAGES OF THE CITY REFORMERS MOBILIZE

- _____ was a reformer who through his pictures hoped for change– he influenced many
- The _____ preached salvation through service to the poor
- Some reformers established _____
- These homes provided a place to stay, classes, health care and other social services
- _____ was the most famous member of the Settlement Movement (founded Hull House in Chicago)

SECTION 3: POLITICS IN THE GILDED AGE

- As cities grew in the late 19th century, so did political machines
- _____ controlled the activities of a political party in a city
- Ward bosses, precinct captains, and the city boss worked to ensure their candidate was Elected

ROLE OF THE POLITICAL BOSS

- The _____ (typically the mayor) controlled jobs, business licenses, and influenced the court system
- Precinct captains and ward bosses were often 1st or 2nd generation _____ so they helped immigrants with naturalization, jobs, and housing in exchange for votes

MUNICIPAL GRAFT AND SCANDAL

- Some political bosses were corrupt
- Some political machines used fake names and voted multiple times to ensure victory (“_____”) – called Election fraud
- Graft (bribes) was common among political bosses
- Construction contracts often resulted in “_____”
- The fact that police forces were hired by the boss prevented close scrutiny

THE TWEED RING SCANDAL

- William M. Tweed, known as Boss Tweed, became head of _____, NYC's powerful Democratic political machines
- Between 1869-1871, Tweed led the Tweed Ring, a group of corrupt politicians, in defrauding the city
- Tweed was indicted on 120 counts of _____ and _____
- Tweed was sentenced to 12 years in jail – released after one, arrested again, and escaped to Spain

CIVIL SERVICE REPLACES PATRONAGE

- Nationally, some politicians pushed for reform in the hiring system
- The system had been based on _____; giving jobs and favors to those who helped a candidate get elected
- Reformers pushed for an adoption of a merit system of hiring the most qualified for jobs
- The Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883 authorized a bipartisan commission to make appointments for federal jobs based on _____
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