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

FRICITION 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

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

- ________________________: 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 __________________________