

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

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.”

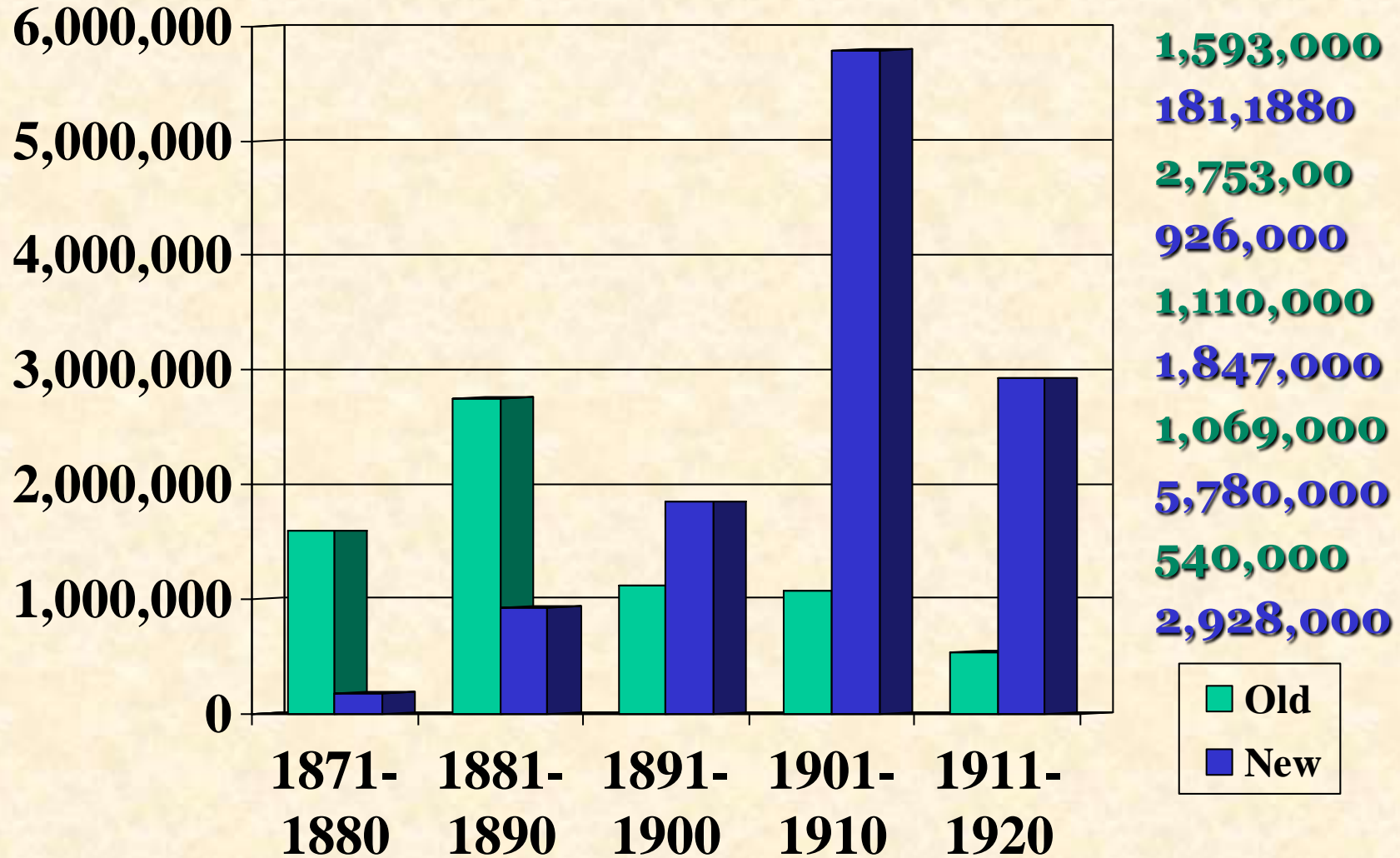
“Life in America was better. There was always work in America.”

“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.”

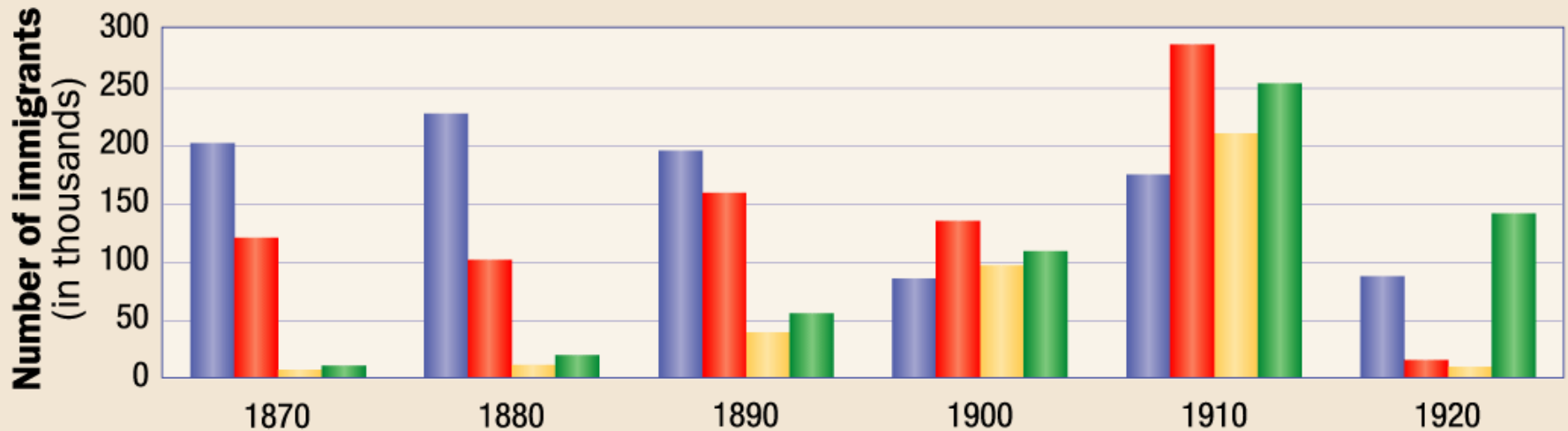


OLD VS NEW IMMIGRATION



Immigrants from Europe

European Immigration, 1870–1920



Old



Northwestern Europe

Great Britain
Ireland
Scandinavia
France
Belgium
Luxembourg
Switzerland
Netherlands

New



Central Europe

Germany
Poland
Czechoslovakia
Yugoslavia
Austria-Hungary

New



Eastern Europe

Russia
Baltic States
Romania
Bulgaria
European Turkey

New



Southern Europe

Italy
Spain
Portugal
Greece

SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*

1881–1890

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers



ATLANTIC OCEAN



Number of Immigrants per Decade to the United States

• To 10,000

• 100,000–500,000

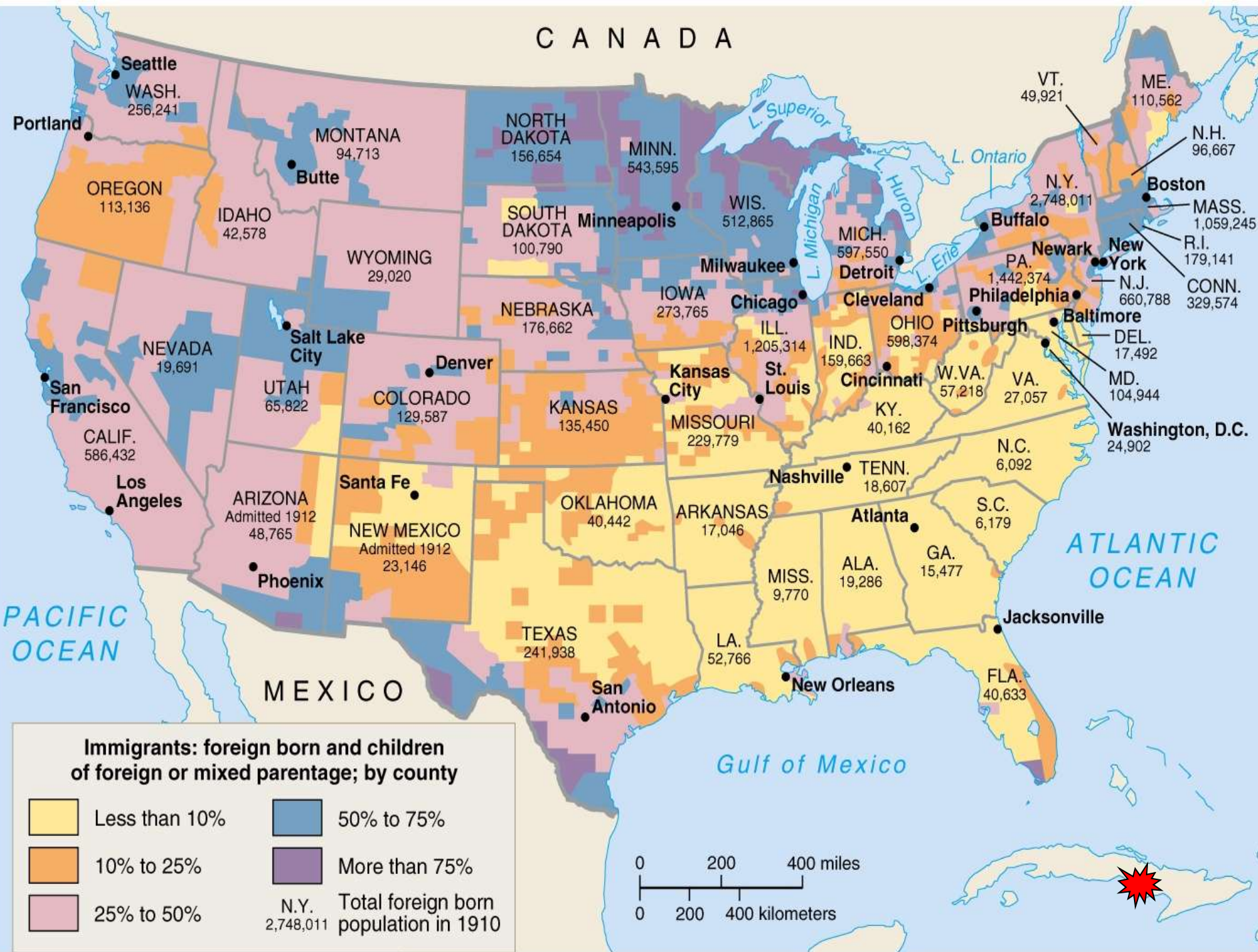
• 500,000–1,000,000

• 1,000,000–2,000,000

• Over 2,000,000

----- Approximate area of immigrants to the United States claiming Polish ancestry. Poland was not an independent country at this time.

C A N A D A



OLD VS NEW

RELIGION

Protestant

Catholic and Jewish

BIRTHPLACE

North/Western
Europe

Southern/Eastern
Europe

REASONS

Both escaping poverty, religious and
political persecution

DESTINATION

Moved to farms
in the Midwest

Moved to cities in the
Northeast

OCCUPATION

Became farmers

Unskilled workers



American Protective Association

- Americans formed groups to oppose 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.”



UNITED
STATES
OF
AMERICA
ADMITTANCE
FREE

WALK IN!

WELCOME

SABBATH
DESECRATION

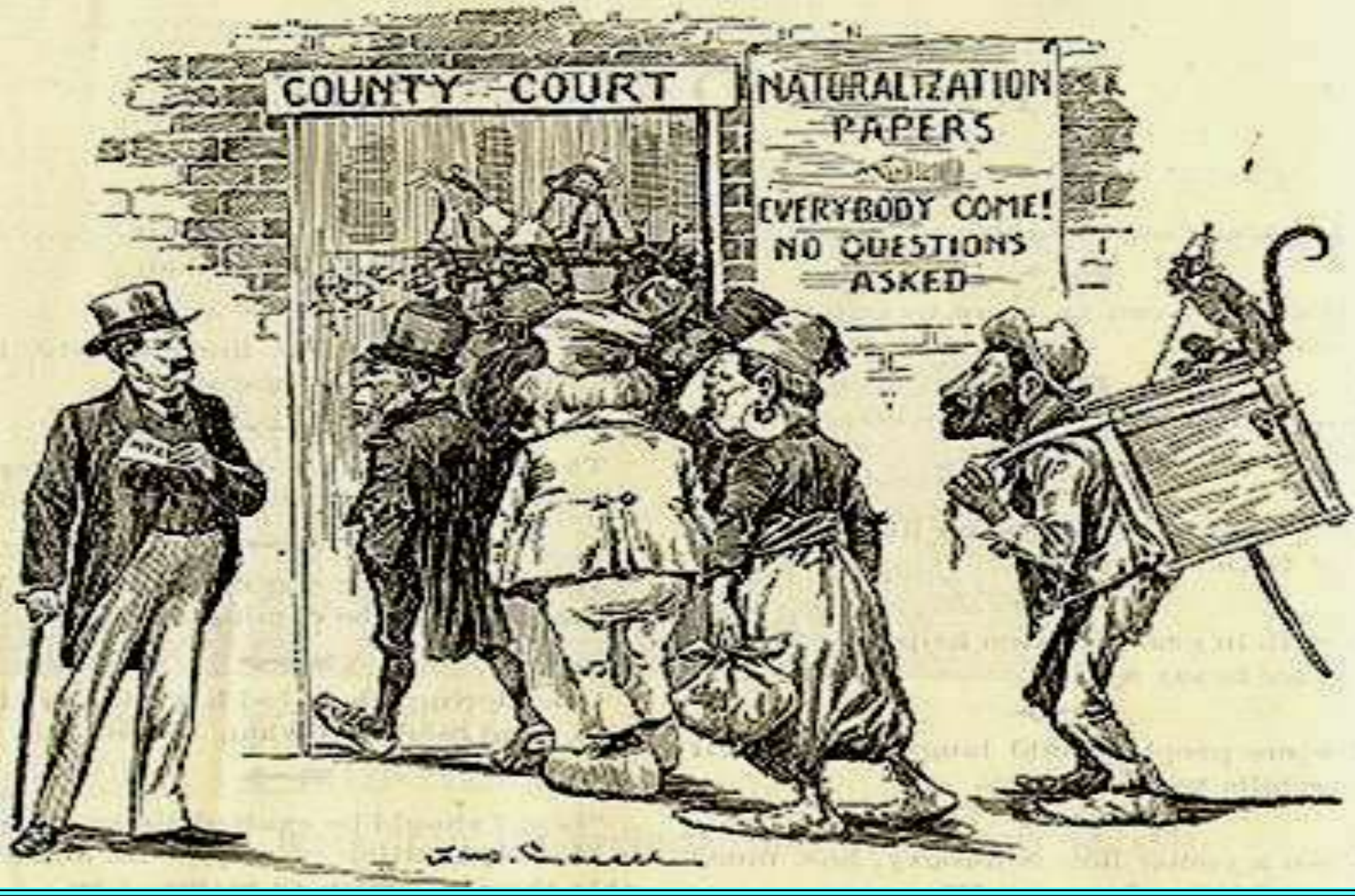
ANARCHY

LIES

POVERTY

DISEASE

Frank Beard



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



•**Old Immigrants resented the New Immigrants.**

•**New Immigrants came to this country for the same reasons as the Old Immigrants.**

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.”

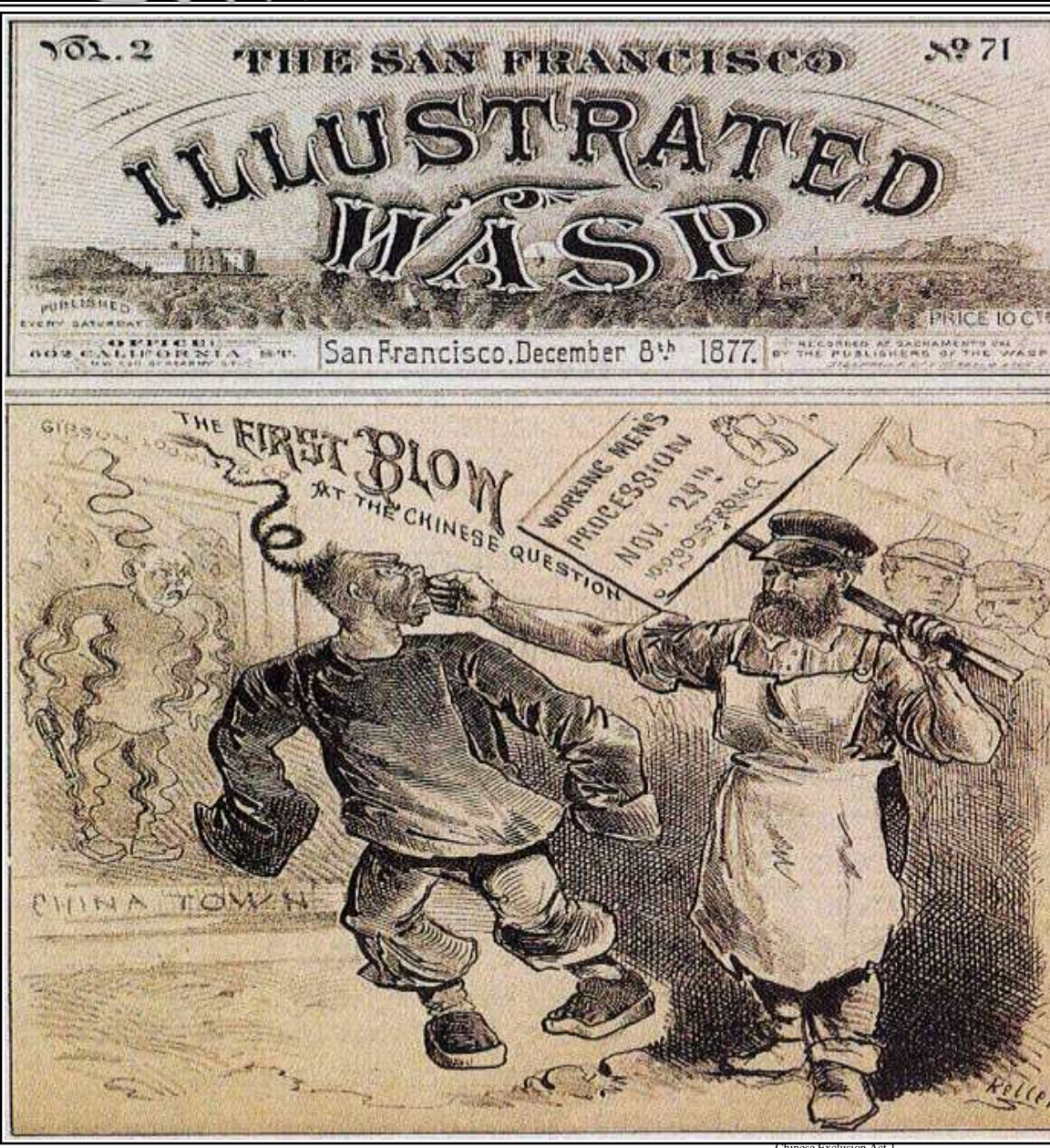
IMMIGRATION

*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

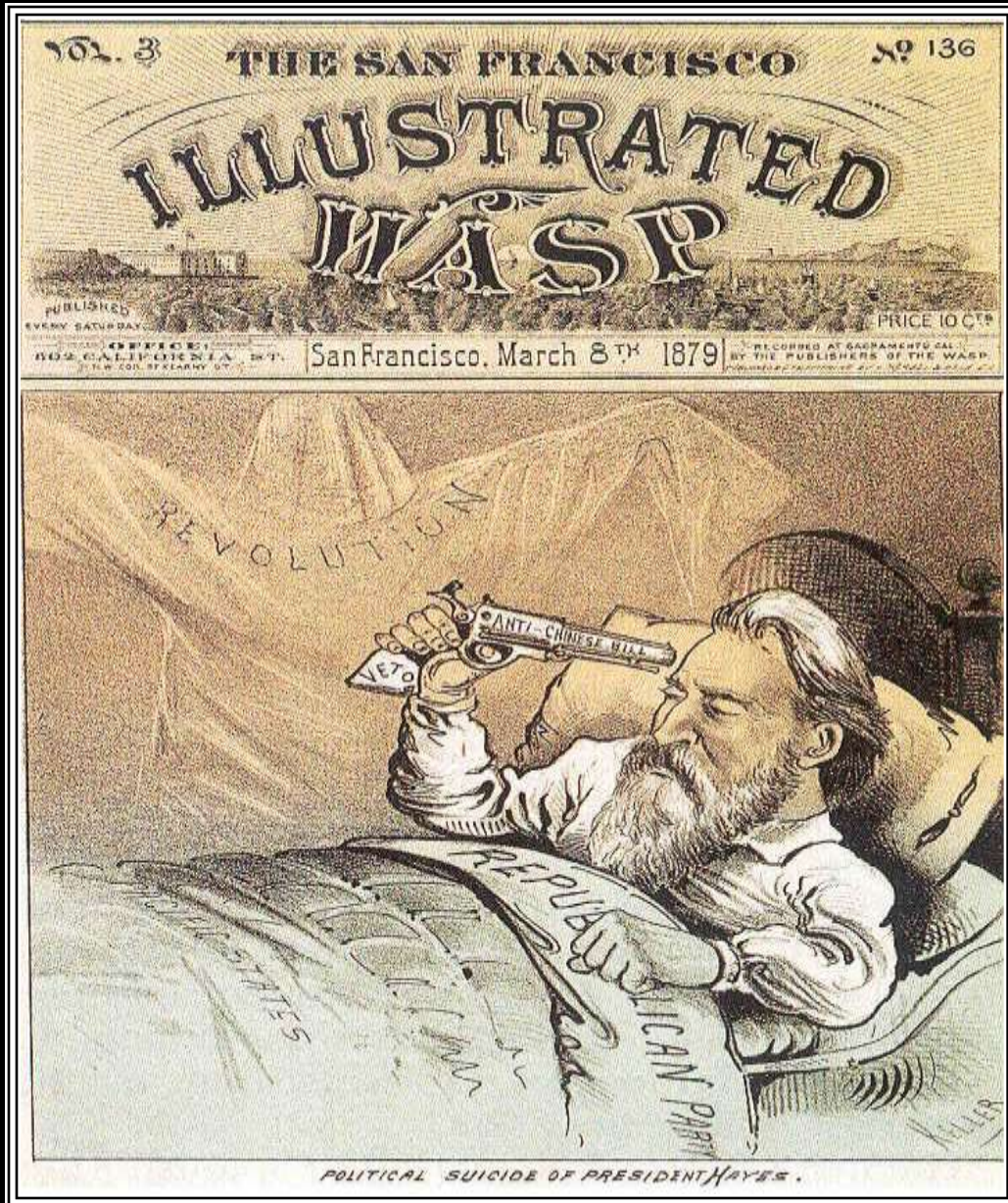




BE JUST—EVEN TO JOHN CHINAMAN.

[From the *Miss Columbia*].—"You allowed that boy to come into your school, it would be wrong to throw him out now—it will be sufficient in the future to keep his brothers out."

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.



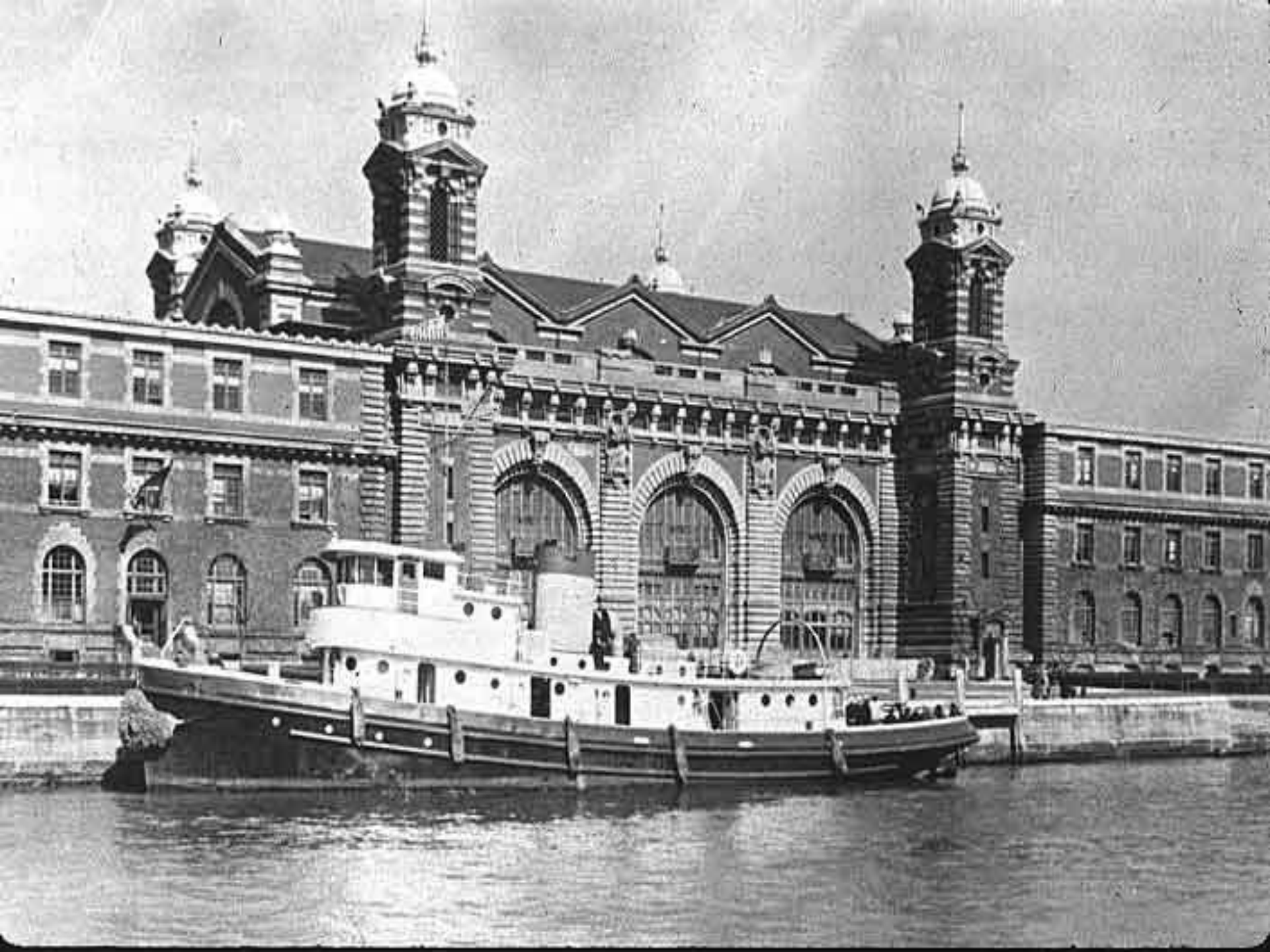


Ellis Island
was built in
1892 as the 1st
“Immigration
Center”

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**.

GILDED AGE, 1870 to 1900

- ***The wealthy showed off their wealth and were snobbish and stuck up.....Ostentatious wealth or conspicuous consumption*** 
- ***Time of corruption, scandals in local, state and national government.***
 - ***President Grant's scandals*** 
 - ***Election of 1876*** 
 - ***William Boss Tweed*** 
 - ***President Garfield's assassination*** 

OSTENTATIOUS WEALTH



CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION

MR. AND MRS. JOHN D.
ARRIVING AT 105TH ST. DEPOT
"CLEVELAND"
SETH CITY.



TWO DIFFERENT WORLDS



❖ The wealthy lived extravagant lifestyles and considered themselves elitists.

❖ The common people resented their snobbish attitudes and wealth. There was a caste system in the U.S.

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

❖ 1900, 90% of wealth, controlled by 10% of population.★

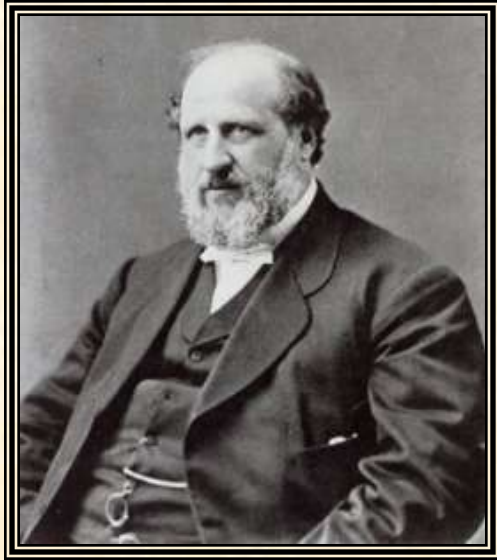
The Emergence of Political Machines

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

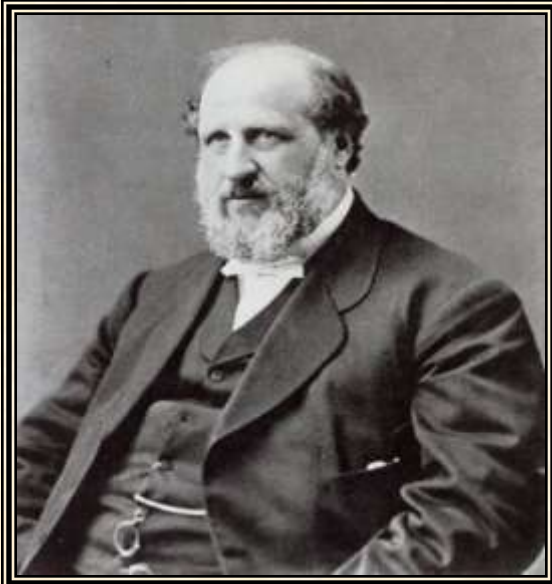
- Many captains, bosses 1st or 2nd generation Americans
- Machines help immigrants with naturalization, jobs, housing

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



- Corrupt political leader put New York City in debt

✓ *Political boss*

- 1851 elected to city council
- 1852 served in Congress
- Kept Democratic Party in power in NYC called Tammany Hall
- Formed the Tweed Ring
- Bought votes, encouraged corruption, controlled NYC politics



WILLIAM BOSS TWEED

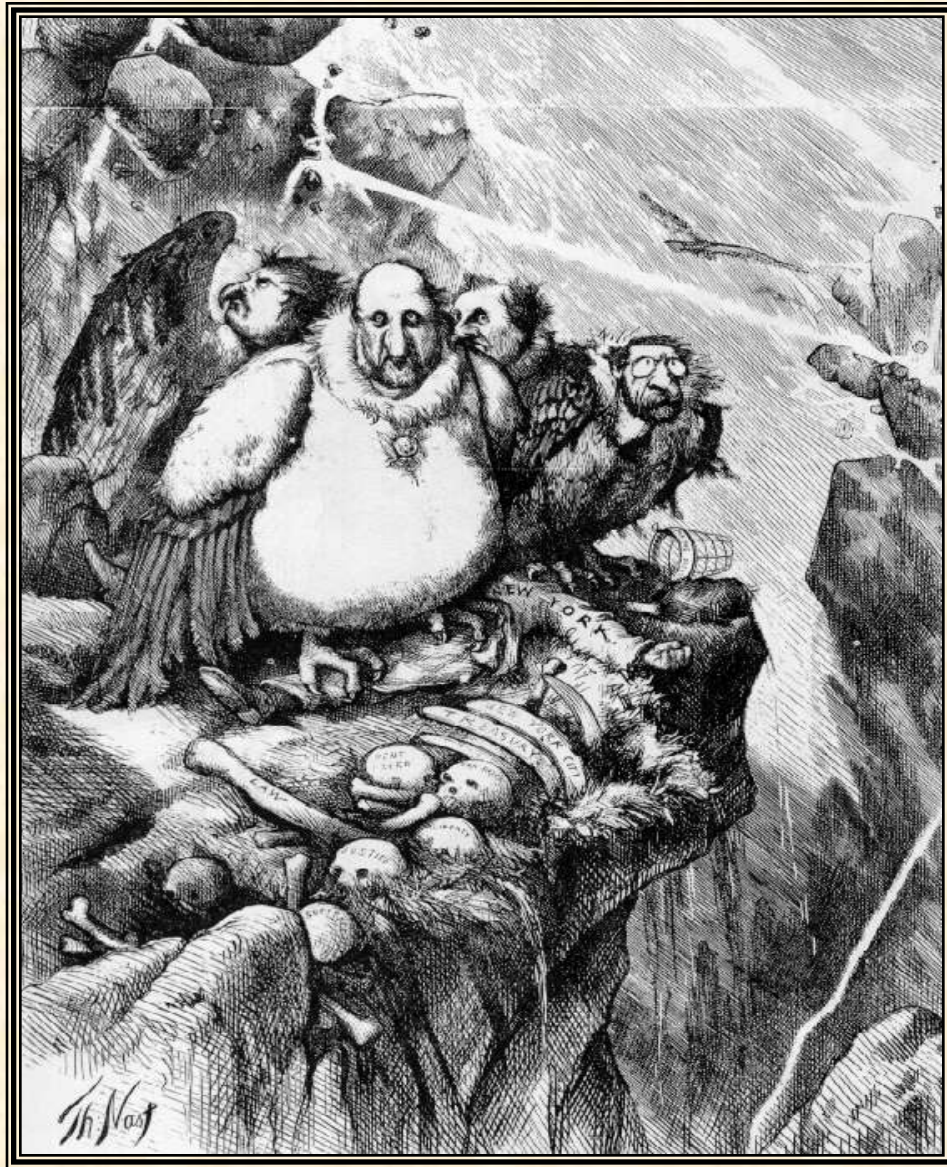


❖ Received large fees for interests (* ***kickbacks***) from the Erie Railroad

❖ 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

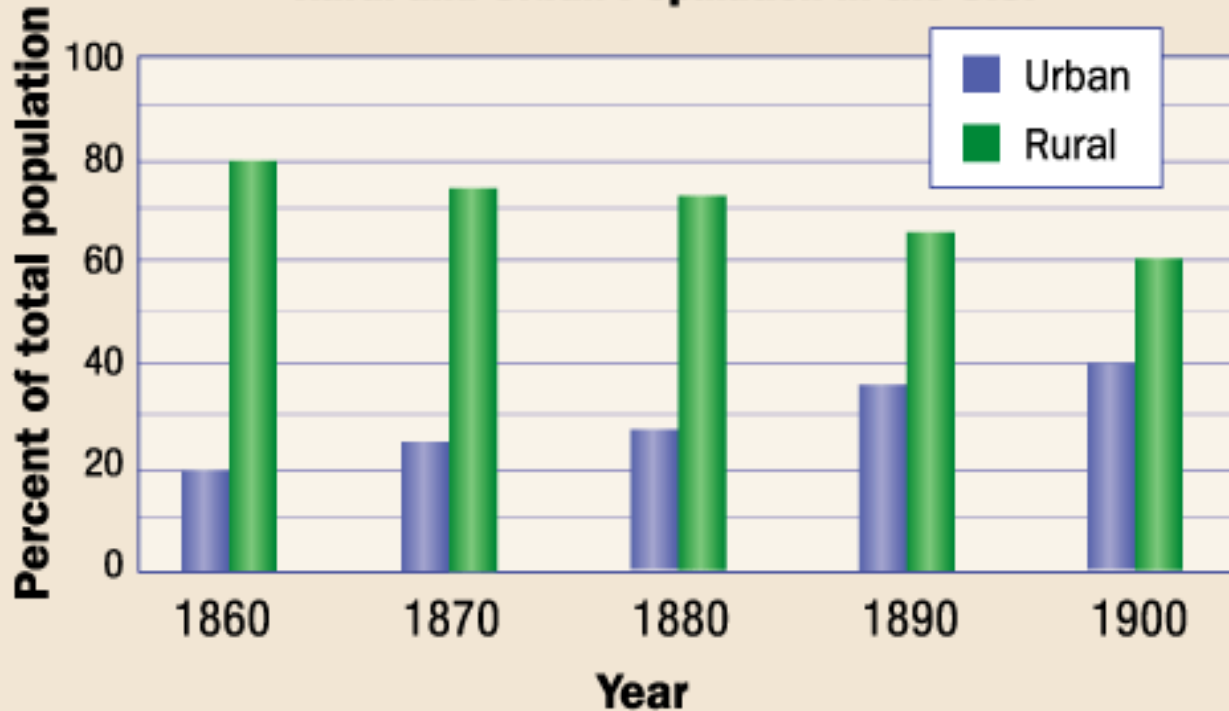


- ❖ Exposed for his corruption by cartoonist and editor, Thomas Nast
- ❖ Tweed Ring fell and 1873 Tweed convicted of embezzlement
- ❖ Later Tweed was arrested on a civil charge and jailed in NYC, later died there



POPULATION GROWTH

Rural and Urban Population in the U.S.



SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*

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 spurted 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

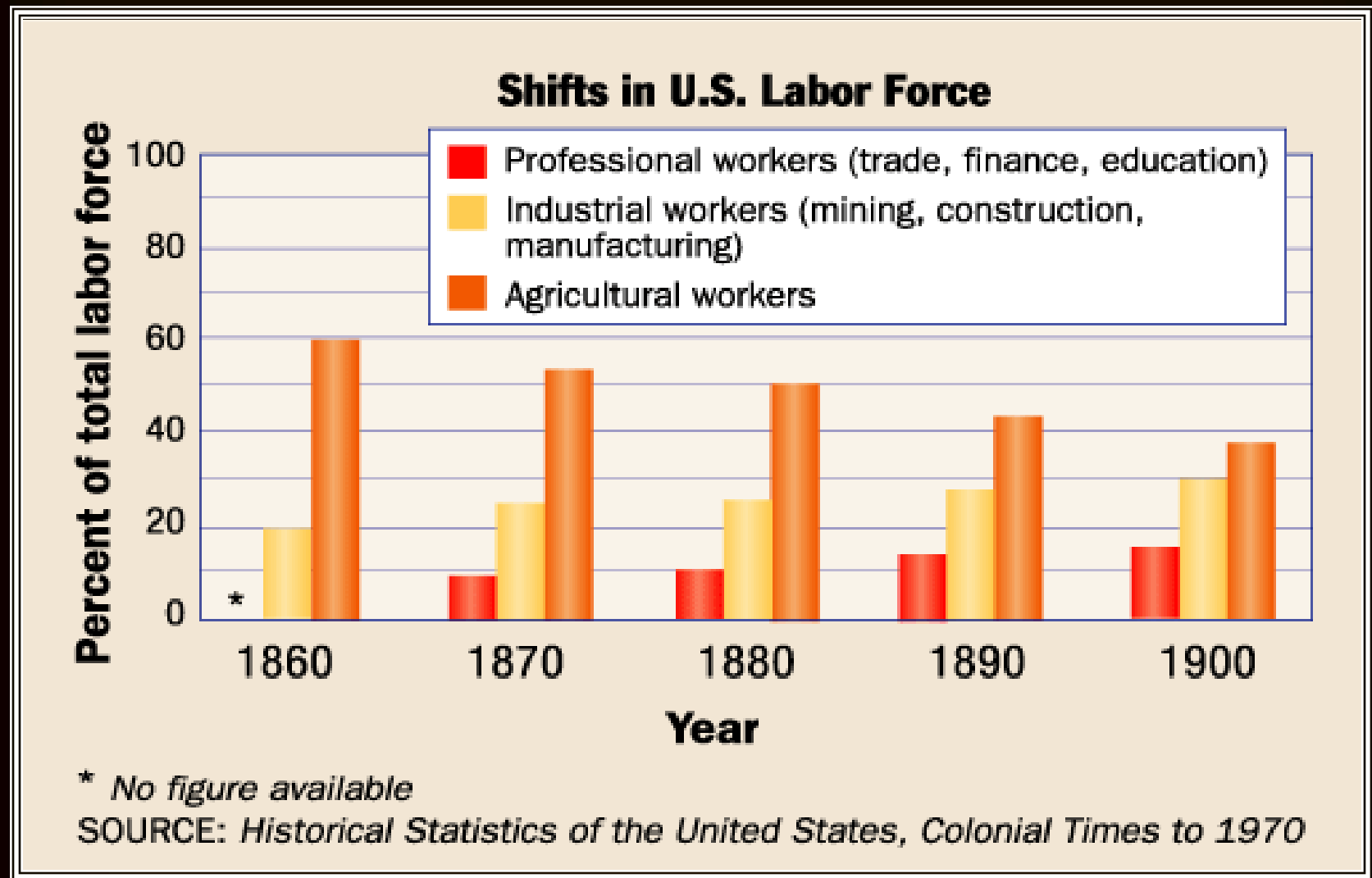
- ❖ Industrialization leads to urbanization, or growth of cities
- ❖ Most immigrants settle in cities; get cheap housing, factory jobs
- ❖ Americanization—assimilate people into main culture
- ❖ Schools, voluntary groups teach citizenship skills
 - English, American history, cooking, etiquette
- ❖ Ethnic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

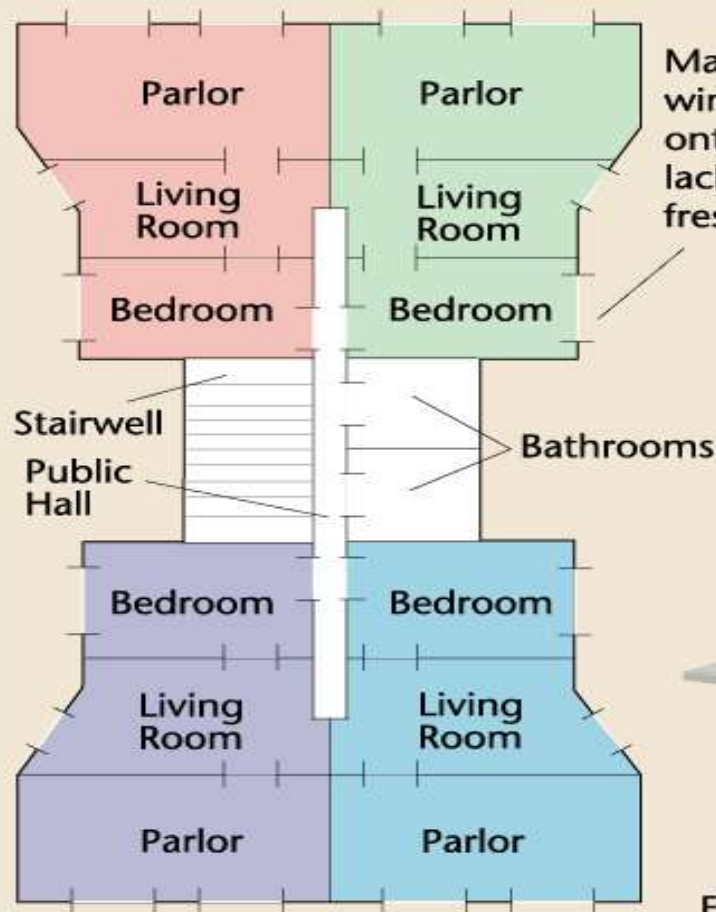
- ❖ Working-class families live in houses on outskirts or boardinghouses
- ❖ Later, row houses built for single families
- ❖ Immigrants take over row houses, 2–3 families per house
- ❖ **Tenements**—multifamily urban dwellings, are overcrowded, unsanitary

Transportation

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

URBAN LIVING CONDITIONS

The Dumbbell Tenement



Floor Plan

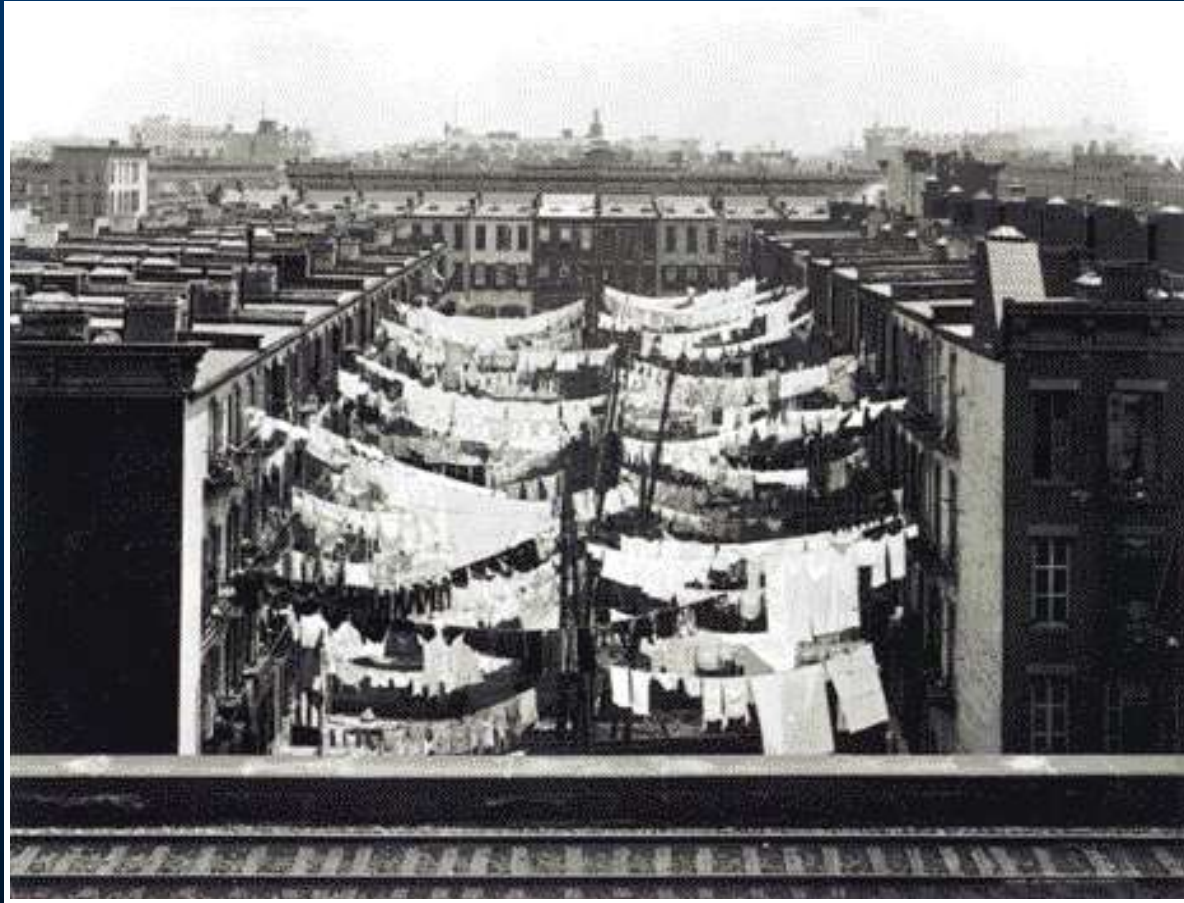
Many side windows opened onto an air shaft lacking light and fresh air.

The dumbbell shape was a response to the 1879 New York law requiring all rooms to have outside windows.



Each floor consisted of four small apartments.

URBAN LIVING CONDITIONS



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

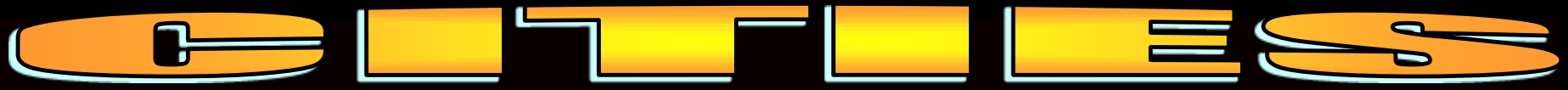
URBAN PROBLEMS

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 provided opportunities

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



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 were attractive

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

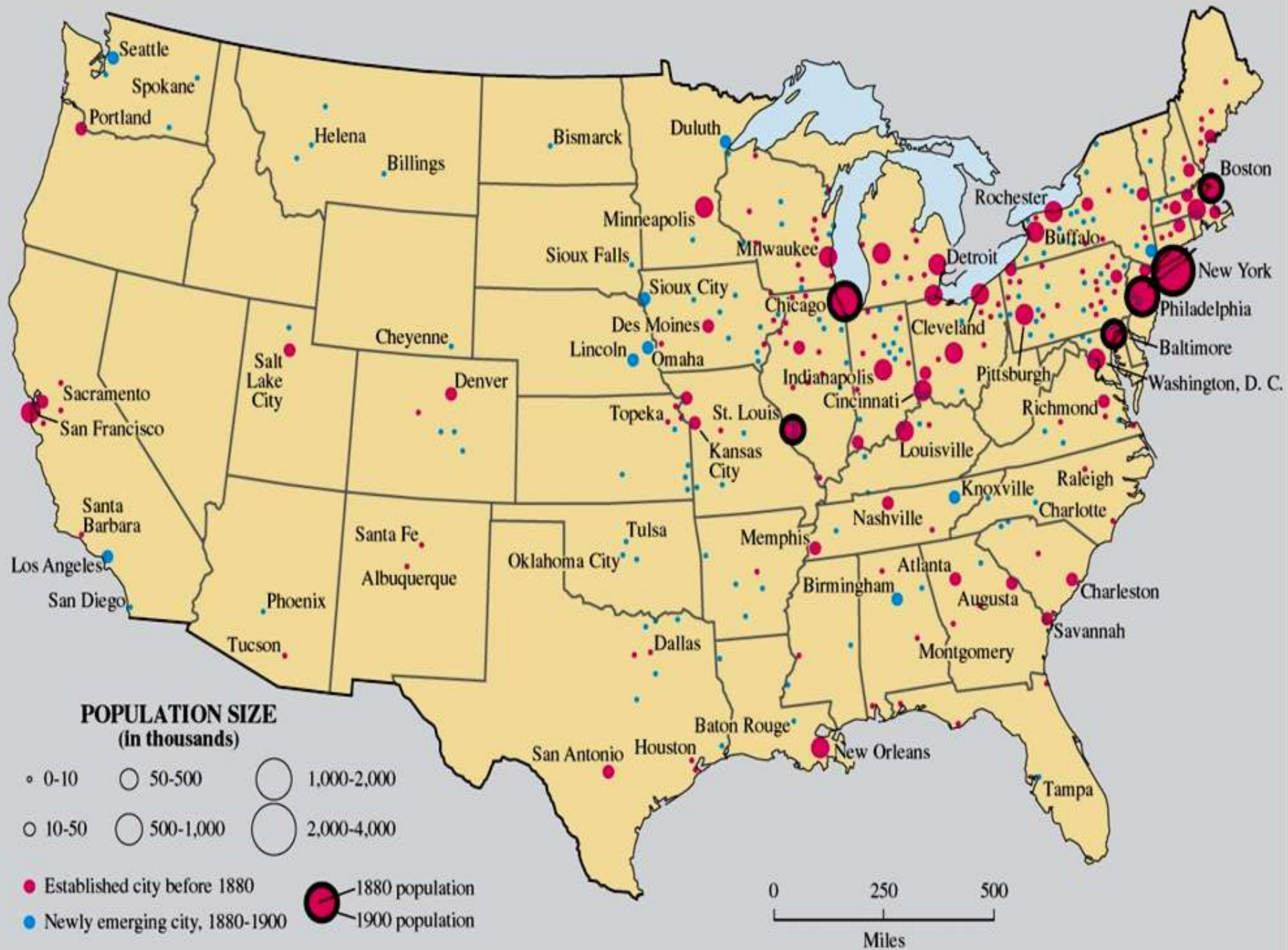


Cities had many faces

- 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.**



URBANIZATION

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

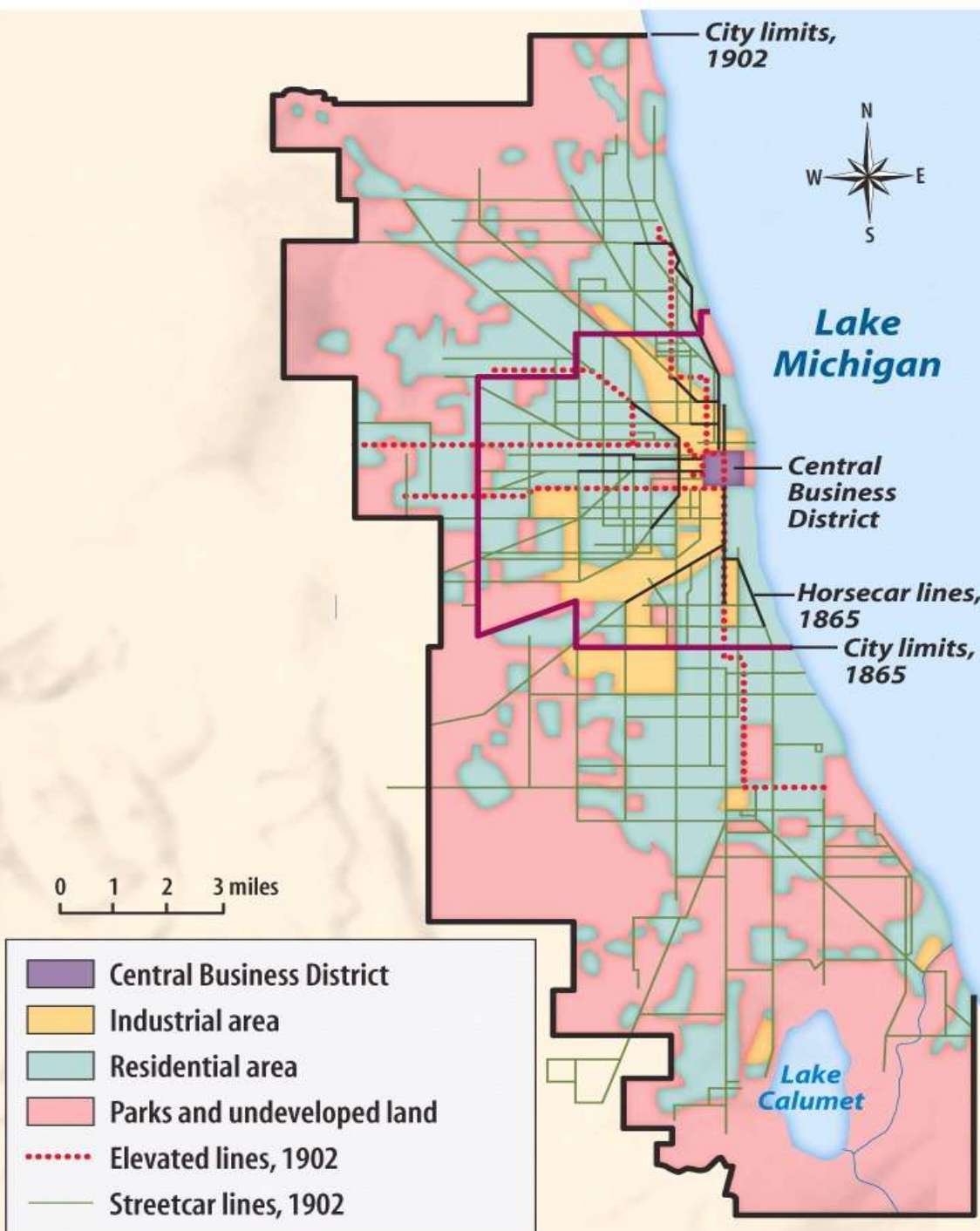
- Immigrants move to Chicago because of the job opportunities

- 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

- 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

- Sought to apply the gospel teachings of Christ: charity and justice to society's problems.

The Settlement Movement

- 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