

Chapter 3 Introduction

This chapter covers the rise of industry and the problems of segregation, immigration, urban growth and westward expansion.

- **Section 1:** The Triumph of Industry:
- **Section 2: Immigration and Urbanization**
- **Section 3:** The South and West Transformed
 - **Section 4:** Issues of the Gilded Age



- **Section 2:** Immigration and Urbanization

Focus Question: Why did immigrants come to the United States, and how did they impact society?



Objectives

- Understand the reasons that immigrants came to America.
- Explain the immigrants' experience upon arriving in the United States.
- Identify the changes that took place in cities of the nineteenth century.
- Describe the urban middle class.



Terms and People

- **Ellis Island** – island in New York Harbor that served as an immigration station for millions of immigrants, especially those from Europe
- **Angel Island** – island in San Francisco Bay that served as an immigration station for immigrants from Asia
- **suburb** - residential area surrounding a city
- **tenement** - multistory building divided into apartments to house as many families as possible



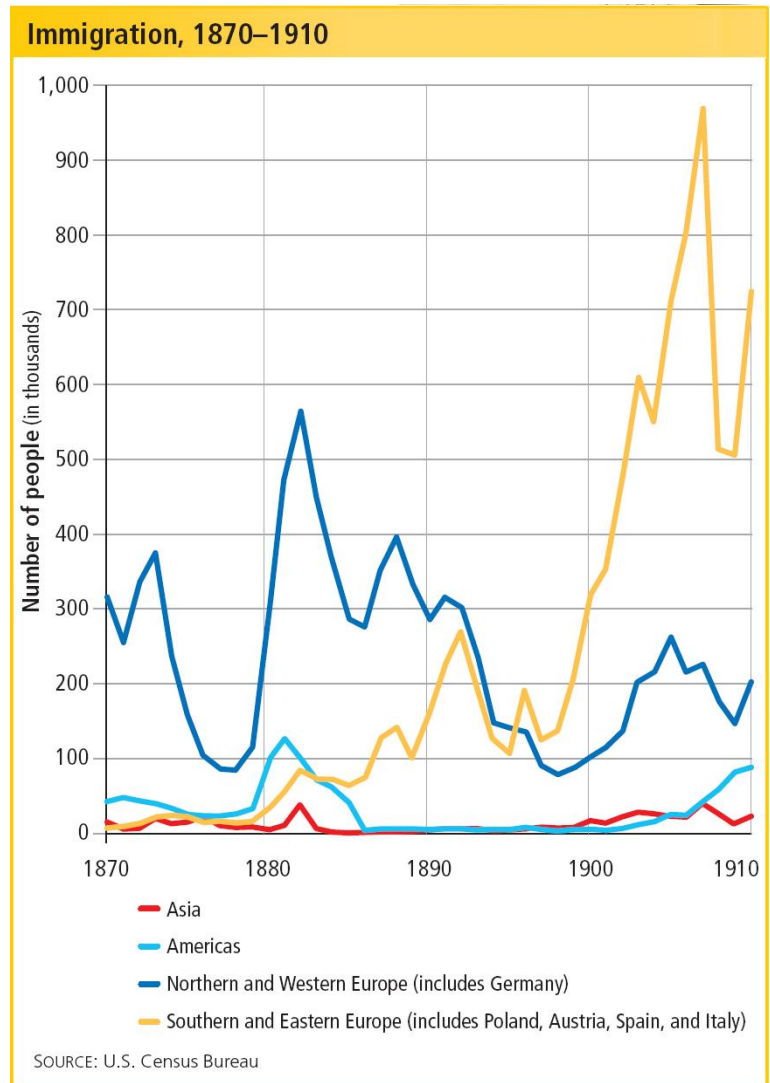
Why did immigrants come to the United States, and how did they impact society?

The turn of the century was a time of great change as **industries boomed** and **cities grew**.

It also was a time of change for the population, as **immigrants from around the world poured into the United States**.

In the late 1800s, the number of immigrants entering the United States soared.

More than 18 million came from Europe, most from **Southern and Eastern Europe**.



Unlike many of the earlier immigrants from Europe, most of the newcomers were **Catholic or Jewish**.

Few spoke English.



Immigrants came to the United States for many different reasons.

Some factors seemed to push people from their homelands.

Push Factors

- Religious persecution
- Mandatory military service

Other factors
seemed to
pull people
toward the
United States.

Pull Factors

- Jobs
- Political and religious freedom

After a long and difficult journey, immigrants were taken to immigration stations for processing.

Most Europeans entered through **Ellis Island** in New York.

Most Asians came through **Angel Island** in San Francisco.



Once in the U.S., many immigrants found it difficult to adjust to urban industrial life.



They worked **long hours** and lived in **crowded neighborhoods**.

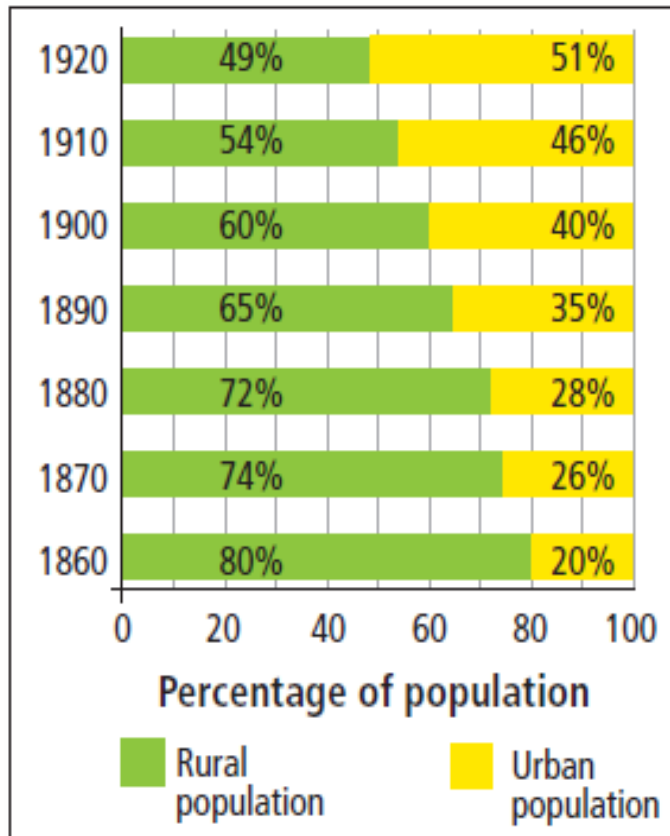
Many faced **prejudice**.

Fraternal organizations helped many immigrants. So, too, did family members or others from the same homeland.

With hard work, many immigrants built successful new lives.

In time, immigrants made countless contributions to the growing nation.

Rural and Urban Population



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

Cities grew rapidly as more and more people moved from farms to the sprawling urban areas.

Newcomers marveled at the **skyscrapers** above and the **subways** below.

City planners used new technologies to help improve urban life.

- Electric street lights and sewage treatment projects improved the **infrastructure**.
- Electric trolleys and elevated trains allowed some people to move to the expanding **suburbs**.



Despite such advances, however, urban dwellers still faced the problem of overcrowding.

- Rapid growth led to a **housing shortage**.
- Unscrupulous landlords took advantage of desperate immigrants.
- Many families crowded together in **tenements**.
- The tenements were unhealthy and dangerous.

Urbanization resulted in many changes, including the growth of a middle class.

Growing industries created a demand for skilled, white-collar workers.

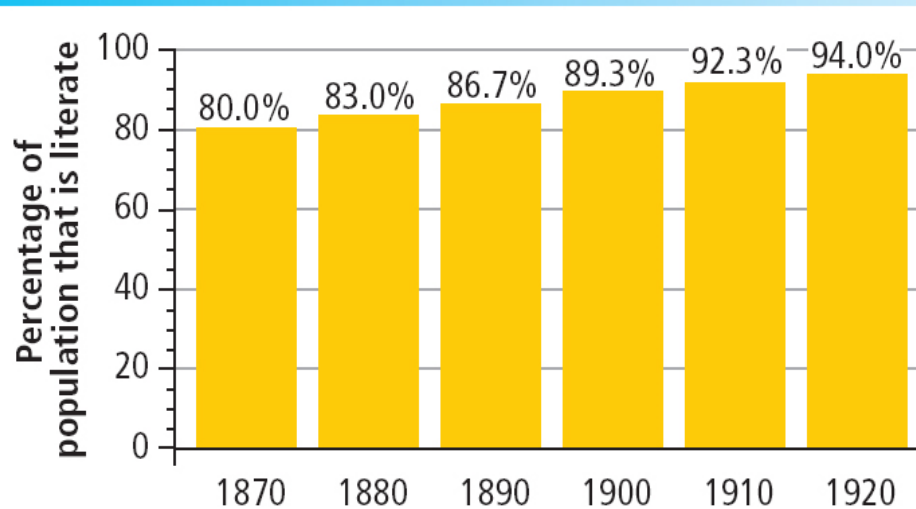
These middle class workers had enough money to spend on the variety of products now available.

Discretionary spending led to the success of another new business—**department stores**.



The new middle class also supported the expansion of education.

U.S. Literacy Rates, 1870–1920



SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

Literacy increased as more people graduated from high school and college.

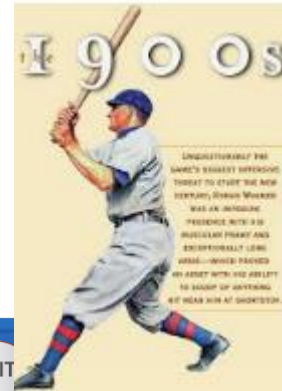
Arts and entertainment thrived as cities grew.

Authors

- Mark Twain
- Emily Dickinson
- Henry James

Mass entertainment

- Collegiate and professional sports
- Amusement parks



Interest in religion also surged, as religious leaders appealed to the growing number of city dwellers.



- The **Social Gospel movement** promoted better wages and working conditions.
- Evangelical Protestants traveled from city to city with **religious revival meetings**.

Review

Immigration & Urbanization

