

# CRASH COURSE: U.S. History

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## TIME-STAMPED

### EPISODE 25: GROWTH, CITIES, AND IMMIGRATION

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#### TRUE OR FALSE:

1. The Homestead Act led to more than a million claims for land during the 1890s alone, boosting the population of both Texas and Oklahoma. (1:37)
2. During this era, however, the growth of cities generally meant that the west was becoming depopulated. (1:55)
3. In merely 40 years near the turn of the century, the United States shifted from being mostly a rural nation to mostly an urban nation. (2:25)
4. The leading American city of this time was Chicago, which had a population of over 4 million. (2:58)
5. The phenomenon MOST responsible for the surge in city population was increased access to nutritional foods from all the farms out west. (3:36)
6. Although the Irish had mostly been rural people back in Europe, when they immigrated they tended to settle in cities such as Boston and New York. (4:12)
7. Factory work had the advantage of providing a definite end to each work day. (4:46)
8. Many German immigrants settled in the Deep South in cities such as Atlanta and Baton Rouge. (5:15)
9. By the 1890s, more than half of immigrants were coming from southern and eastern Europe, which meant they were more likely to be Catholic or Jewish than was the case for previous waves of immigrants. (5:43)
10. Americans began to get concerned about the numbers of immigrants as well as their origins, which led to Congress passing an immigration restriction law in 1897. The law, however, was vetoed by President Cleveland. (6:19)
11. The Chinese stood out as “undesirable” immigrants. San Francisco even refused to allow Chinese children into schools, and when the state Supreme Court ordered them to admit the children, the city established segregated schools for them. (7:04)
12. The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment specifies that anyone born in the U.S. is automatically a citizen, but the Supreme Court announced that this did not apply to the Chinese in the shocking case of *United States v. Wong Kim Ark*. (7:25)
13. From 1840 to 1914, about 40 million people emigrated to the United States. (8:03)
14. The main motive for coming to the U.S. was employment opportunities. (9:51)
15. Tenements had a reputation for being crowded, unsanitary apartment buildings. (10:25)
16. New transportation technologies like elevated railroads and subways meant that city dwellers no longer had to live near where they worked, and this led to increased mixing of rich and poor together in the same neighborhoods. (11:29)
17. Concerns about economic inequality led to reform efforts known as the Progressive Movement. (11:56)