

Cities Grow and Change

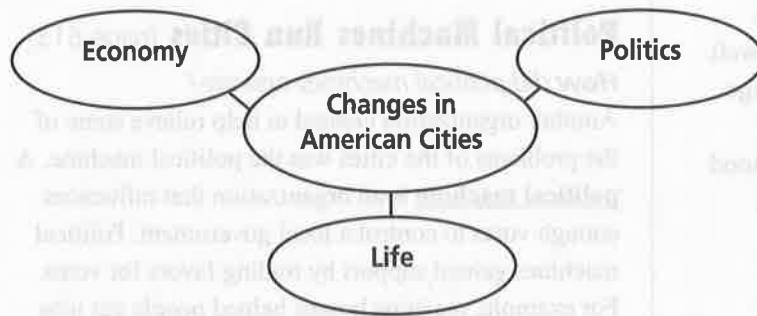
Before You Read

In the last chapter, you read about the growth of industry in the United States.

In this section, you will learn how industrialization and immigration caused the nation's cities to grow rapidly.

As You Read

Use the graph below to take notes on the changes in American cities around 1900.



TERMS & NAMES

urbanization The growth of cities

tenement Apartment with little sanitation or safety

slum A poor, overcrowded neighborhood

social gospel Movement aimed at improving the lives of the poor

Jane Addams Social reformer who founded Hull House in Chicago

Hull House Settlement house that offered services to Chicago's poor

political machine Organization that influences enough votes to control a local government

Tammany Hall Famous New York City political machine

Industrialization Expands Cities

(page 609)

What is urbanization?

The Industrial Revolution changed how people worked. It also changed where people worked. Because of industrialization, more and more people moved to the cities to find jobs. Industries were drawn to cities because cities offered good transportation and many workers. And as more industries came to the cities, so did more workers. The growth of cities that resulted from the arrival of industries and people is called **urbanization**.

Many of the people who moved to American cities were immigrants. People also migrated from America's farms to the cities. Even workers with few skills were able to find steady work in the cities.

1. What groups moved to the nation's cities?

Technology Changes City Life; The Streetcar City

(pages 610–611)

What technologies helped cities grow?

New technologies helped cities grow and made modern city life possible. For example, the elevator was a key invention in the building of skyscrapers, or tall buildings. With elevators, buildings could be more than a few stories tall because people no longer had to walk up to higher floors. As a result, buildings could hold more people.

Advances in the use of electricity changed how people traveled around cities. Before industrialization, people walked or used horse-drawn vehicles. But by 1900, electric streetcars carried many city residents across town. Streetcars quickly carried people to work and play all over the city. They also carried people out of the cities. In this way, streetcars allowed people to live farther away from work. As a result, new suburbs developed around the cities.

2. What are two inventions that made modern city life possible?

Urban Disasters and Slums (pages 611–612)

What is a slum?

As cities grew, overcrowding became a serious problem. People and buildings were packed closely together. This overcrowding increased the danger of disasters. For example, in 1906, a powerful earthquake rocked San Francisco. About 700 people died and about \$400 million in property was destroyed.

Many families in the cities could not afford to buy a house. As a result, they lived in rented apartments. Some people lived in very bad apartments called tenements. A **tenement** was a type of apartment that had a minimum standard of *sanitation* and safety. Many tenement buildings were designed poorly. Landlords often did not maintain the buildings well.

Many tenements had no running water. Sewage flowed in open gutters and threatened to spread disease among tenement residents. A neighborhood with such overcrowded, dangerous housing was called a **slum**.

3. What are tenements?

Reformers Attack Urban Problems

(pages 612–613)

What was the social gospel movement?

Many Americans were disgusted by poverty and slums. As a result, a group of people known as urban reformers tried to solve these problems. The **social gospel** movement was an effort to improve the lives of the urban poor. Led by Protestant ministers, the movement was based on Christian values. The movement's most important concerns were labor reforms, such as banning child labor.

Some reformers inspired by the social gospel movement opened settlement houses. These institutions offered services such as day care, education, and health care to needy people in slum neighborhoods. One of the most famous settlement houses was **Hull House** in Chicago. It was founded by reformer **Jane Addams**.

4. How did settlement houses help the poor?

Political Machines Run Cities (page 613)

How did political machines operate?

Another organization created to help relieve some of the problems of the cities was the political machine. A **political machine** is an organization that influences enough votes to control a local government. Political machines gained support by trading favors for votes. For example, machine bosses helped people get jobs or food. In return, the bosses got votes from the people they helped.

Many political machines were corrupt. They often broke rules to win elections. The most famous political machine was **Tammany Hall** in New York City.

Despite their corrupt ways, political machines did a number of good things for cities. They built parks, sewers, roads, and orphanages. In addition, they helped immigrants find jobs or homes.

5. What good things did political machines do for cities?

The New Immigrants

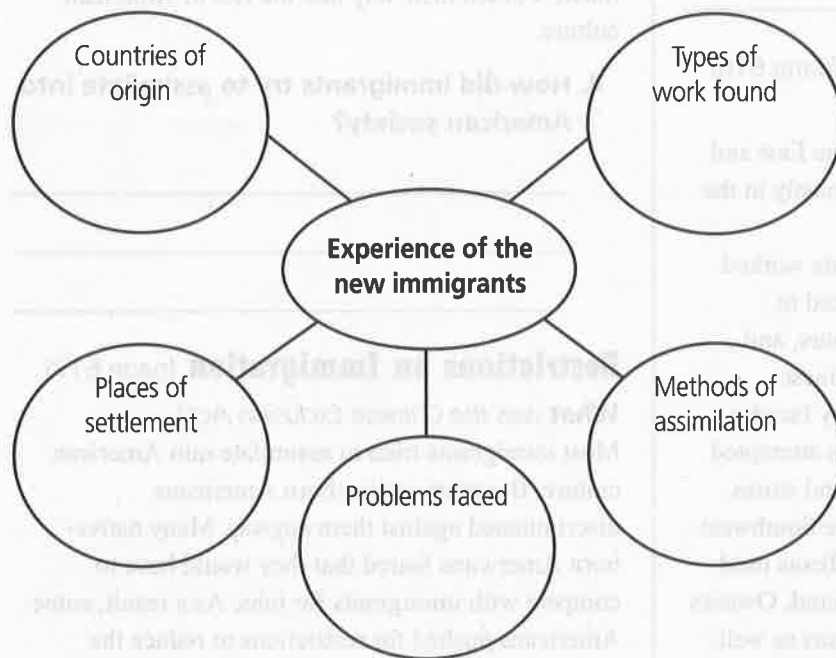
Before You Read

In the last section, you read about life in the nation's rapidly growing cities.

In this section, you will learn about how millions of new immigrants adjusted to the United States.

As You Read

Use the graph below to take notes on the experiences of the new immigrants in the United States.



TERMS & NAMES

new immigrants Name given to the immigrants, especially from southern and eastern Europe, who came to the United States around 1900

Ellis Island First stop in America for most immigrants from Europe

Angel Island First stop in America for most immigrants from Asia

melting pot Term used to describe a place where cultures blend

assimilation The process of blending into a society

Chinese Exclusion Act Law passed in 1882 that banned Chinese immigration for ten years

The New Immigrants (pages 614–615)

Who were the new immigrants?

Until the 1890s, most immigrants to the United States had come from northern and western Europe. After 1900, most immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe. This later group of immigrants came to be known as the **new immigrants**.

Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, was the main U.S. immigration station. It was the first stop for most immigrants from Europe. There, they were examined and *processed* before entering the United States.

The first stop for most immigrants arriving from Asia was **Angel Island** in San Francisco Bay. Many Chinese immigrants suffered greatly in the United

States. Often they were held at Angel Island for several weeks. Many Mexican immigrants entered the United States through Texas.

1. What were the first stops for most European and Asian immigrants?

Settling in America (page 615)

Where did many immigrants live?

After arriving in the United States, most immigrants settled where they could find jobs. Many found work

in factories. About half the new immigrants settled in four industrial states: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

People with similar ethnic backgrounds often moved to the same neighborhood. As a result, ethnic neighborhoods with names like “Little Italy” or “Chinatown” became common in American cities.

2. Why did many immigrants settle in industrial states?

Immigrants Take Tough Jobs (page 616)

What work did immigrants do?

European immigrants settled mostly in the East and the Midwest. Asian immigrants settled mostly in the West.

No matter where they lived, immigrants worked tough jobs. In the East, immigrants worked in factories that offered low wages, long hours, and unsafe conditions. In the West, many Chinese immigrants worked on the railroads. They faced a great deal of discrimination there. Others attempted to set up businesses such as restaurants and stores.

Immigrants from Mexico settled in the Southwest. Growers and ranchers in California and Texas used the cheap labor Mexican immigrants offered. Owners of copper mines in Arizona hired Mexicans as well.

3. What kinds of jobs did the immigrants take?

Becoming Americans (pages 616–617)

Why is America considered a melting pot?

The new immigrants blended into society as earlier immigrants had. So many immigrants came to the United States that some people have described the

nation as a melting pot. A **melting pot** is a place where cultures blend.

This process of blending into society is called **assimilation**. In order to assimilate, immigrants learned English. They also studied how to be American citizens.

Many immigrants began to assimilate at work. Employers and labor unions offered classes in English and citizenship.

While immigrants were learning to become more American, they also were changing America. Immigrants did not give up their cultures right away. Bits and pieces of immigrant languages, foods, and music worked their way into the rest of American culture.

4. How did immigrants try to assimilate into American society?

Restrictions on Immigration (page 617)

What was the Chinese Exclusion Act?

Most immigrants tried to assimilate into American culture. But many native-born Americans discriminated against them anyway. Many native-born Americans feared that they would have to compete with immigrants for jobs. As a result, some Americans pushed for restrictions to reduce the numbers of new immigrants coming to America.

In 1882, Congress began to pass laws to restrict immigration. Nonwhites faced greater restrictions than European immigrants. For example, Congress passed the **Chinese Exclusion Act** in 1882. This act banned Chinese immigration for ten years.

5. Why did Americans want to reduce the number of immigrants?

Segregation and Discrimination

Before You Read

In the last section, you read about the life of immigrants in the United States.

In this section, you will learn about the discrimination against racial minorities in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

As You Read

Use this chart to take notes on the discrimination against racial minorities in the United States at the turn of the 20th century.

Group	Discrimination and Reaction
African Americans	
Mexican Americans	
Asian Americans	

TERMS & NAMES

racial discrimination Different treatment on the basis of race

Jim Crow Laws aimed at enforcing segregation in public places

segregation Separation of white and black people

Plessy v. Ferguson Supreme Court ruling that said segregation was legal

Booker T. Washington African-American leader in effort to achieve equality

W. E. B. Du Bois African-American leader who fought segregation

NAACP Organization that promoted greater rights for African Americans

Ida B. Wells African-American journalist who led the fight against lynching

Racism Causes Discrimination (page 620)

What is discrimination?

Racist attitudes had been developing in America since the introduction of slavery. Many whites felt they were *superior* to blacks. Many whites held similar attitudes towards Asian Americans, Native Americans, and Latin Americans.

Across the country, whites practiced **racial discrimination**, or treating people differently on the basis of race. Racial discrimination was most evident in the South. African Americans had gained many rights during Reconstruction. After Reconstruction ended in 1877, Southern states restricted African-Americans' rights.

1. Why did whites discriminate against racial minorities?

Segregation Expands in the South;

Plessy v. Ferguson (page 621)

What were the Jim Crow laws?

Many Southern states sought to weaken African-Americans' voting power. To do so, state officials restricted their voting rights. For example, Southern states passed laws requiring citizens to pass a *literacy* test in order to vote. White officials made sure that blacks failed the tests. Officials often gave African Americans unfair exams.

In addition to voting restrictions, African Americans faced Jim Crow laws. **Jim Crow laws** were meant to enforce **segregation**, or separation, of white and black people in public places. As a result, separate schools, trolley seats, and restrooms were common throughout the South.

In 1896, the Supreme Court decided that Jim Crow laws were legal. The Court ruled in **Plessy v. Ferguson** that "separate but equal" facilities did not violate the 14th Amendment. This decision allowed

Southern states to maintain segregated institutions. These separate facilities were rarely equal. Blacks often worked, learned, and played in inferior facilities.

2. How did the Supreme Court help to promote segregation?

African Americans Organize (page 622)

What was the NAACP?

African Americans realized that they would have to organize to fight for equality. One of the early leaders in this fight was **Booker T. Washington**. Washington was a former slave who became a teacher. In 1881, he founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. This school aimed to help African Americans learn trades and gain economic strength. Although Washington worked to help blacks get ahead, he did not openly challenge segregation.

W. E. B. Du Bois, another African-American leader, disagreed with Washington's views. Du Bois encouraged African Americans to reject segregation. In 1909, Du Bois and other leaders founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or **NAACP**. The NAACP worked to end segregation.

3. Who were two early leaders in the African-American struggle for equality?

Violence in the South and North
(page 622)

Who was Ida B. Wells?

Besides discrimination, African Americans in the South also faced violence. The Ku Klux Klan was a

racist group that formed during Reconstruction. Its members used violence to keep African Americans from exercising their civil rights. More than 2,500 African Americans were lynched, or killed without a trial, between 1885 and 1900. An African-American journalist, **Ida B. Wells**, led the fight against lynching.

Many African Americans moved north to escape discrimination. In the North, public facilities were not segregated by law as in the South. However, Northern whites still discriminated against African Americans. Anti-black feelings among Northern whites sometimes led to violence.

4. Why was it difficult for African Americans to escape discrimination in America?

Racism in the West (page 623)

What groups faced discrimination in the West?

Chinese immigrants who came to the West in the 1800s also faced discrimination. Chinese laborers received lower wages than whites for the same work. Sometimes, Chinese workers faced violence.

At the same time, Mexican Americans and African Americans who came to the Southwest were forced into *peonage*. In this system of labor, people are forced to work until they have paid off debts. Congress outlawed peonage in 1867. However, some people still forced others to work to pay off debts. In 1911, the Supreme Court declared this to be a violation of the 13th Amendment.

5. What was peonage?

Society and Mass Culture

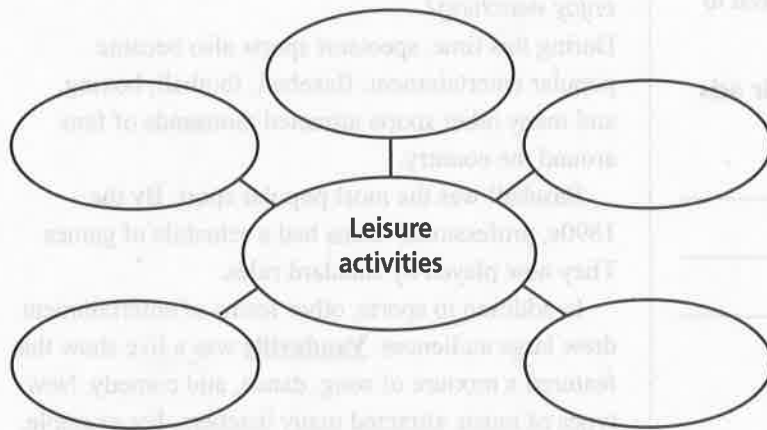
Before You Read

In the last section, you read about the discrimination that racial minorities faced around the turn of the 20th century.

In this section, you will learn about how industrialization and new technologies created a mass culture in the United States.

As You Read

Use the diagram below to take notes on the main leisure activities Americans engaged in at the turn of the 20th century.



Education and Publishing Grow

(pages 626–627)

Why did education grow?

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, changes in American life led to the creation of American mass culture. **Mass culture** is a common culture experienced by large numbers of people. Education contributed to the growth of American mass culture.

Immigration caused enormous growth in American schools. Local officials passed laws requiring children to attend schools in order to teach English and citizenship to immigrant children. As a result, the number of children attending schools increased. The number of public schools also grew.

The growth of education increased American literacy. Reading became more popular. As a result, Americans read more books and magazines. They also read more newspapers.

Newspapers competed fiercely for readers. For example, **Joseph Pulitzer**, owner of the *New York*

World, and **William Randolph Hearst**, owner of the *New York Morning Journal*, were bitter rivals. Their newspapers used spectacular stories to attract readers. They also added special features, such as sports news and comics.

1. Who were two rivals in the battle to attract newspaper readers?

Modern Advertising and New Products

(page 627)

How did department stores change the way people shopped?

The growth of newspapers led to the rise of modern advertising. Advertisers used images of celebrities in newspapers and magazines to tempt people to buy

TERMS & NAMES

mass culture A common culture experienced by large numbers of people

Joseph Pulitzer Owner of the *New York World*

William Randolph Hearst Owner of the *New York Morning Journal*

department store Store that sells a variety of items

mail-order catalog Books filled with sales items that allow people to order goods through the mail

leisure Free time

vaudeville Live entertainment that featured a mix of song, dance, and comedy

ragtime Blend of African-American and European music

new products. Advertising also helped people to learn about new products, such as the electric washing machine and other household products.

Women did most of the household chores as well as most of the shopping. As a result, manufacturers tried to sell their products to women.

To make shopping easier, businessmen established **department stores**. These were stores that sold many items under one roof. *Consumers* could buy everything from clothing to furniture to hardware at department stores.

Some companies sent **mail-order catalogs** to rural residents. Residents could use these catalogs to order goods through the mail. Now people did not need to live near a department store to buy its goods.

2. Why did advertisers mostly aim their ads at women?

Urban Parks and World's Fairs

(pages 627–628)

How did Americans spend their leisure time?

Shopping was not the only daily activity changing during this time. **Leisure**, or free time, activities also changed. In cities, new parks provided people with entertainment. Central Park in New York City is the best-known example of an urban park. The park's winding walkways let city dwellers imagine they were strolling in the woods. People also flocked to amusement parks to ride roller coasters and enjoy other attractions.

World's fairs provided another popular form of entertainment for Americans. Between 1876 and 1916, several U.S. cities hosted world's fairs. The fairs were designed to show off American technology. Millions of people attended these fairs. Visitors

enjoyed the technology attractions, as well as shows, amusements, and foods.

3. How did many Americans spend their leisure time?

Spectator Sports; Going to the Show

(pages 628–629)

What new forms of entertainment did Americans enjoy watching?

During this time, spectator sports also became popular entertainment. Baseball, football, boxing, and many other sports attracted thousands of fans around the country.

Baseball was the most popular sport. By the 1890s, professional teams had a schedule of games. They now played by standard rules.

In addition to sports, other forms of entertainment drew large audiences. **Vaudeville** was a live show that featured a mixture of song, dance, and comedy. New types of music attracted many listeners. For example, **ragtime** emerged as a new musical form. This music was a blend of African-American songs and European music. Beginning in the early 20th century, movies also gained popularity among Americans.

Movies, music, sports, and advertising contributed to shaping modern American mass culture. People across the nation experienced many of these things.

4. How did the growth of popular entertainment contribute to the growth of mass culture?

Glossary/After You Read**consumer** A buyer of goods and services**literacy** The ability to read and write**peonage** A system of labor where people are forced to work to repay debts**processed** To go through a process**rival** A competitor or opponent**sanitation** Cleanliness**superior** Higher than another in rank, nature, or kind**Terms & Names****A.** Fill in the blanks with the letter of the term that best completes the sentence.

- a. Angel Island b. political machines c. W. E. B. Du Bois
d. department stores e. *Plessy v. Ferguson*

- While _____ often were corrupt they did a number of good things, such as helping immigrants to find jobs and homes.
- _____ was usually the first stop for many immigrants arriving in America from Asia.
- The Supreme Court's decision in _____ allowed Southern states to maintain segregated facilities.
- _____ was an African-American leader who encouraged African Americans to reject segregation.
- Consumers could buy everything from clothing to furniture at _____.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

- a. ragtime e. Ida B. Wells h. tenement
b. Jim Crow f. mass culture i. social gospel
c. Tammany Hall g. new immigrants j. NAACP
d. Chinese Exclusion Act

- _____ 1. A type of apartment with minimum standards of sanitation or safety
_____ 2. A movement that aimed to improve the lives of the urban poor
_____ 3. A famous political machine
_____ 4. Term describing those immigrants who came to America after 1900
_____ 5. Measure that banned Chinese immigration for ten years
_____ 6. Laws that enforced segregation
_____ 7. Organization aimed at ending segregation
_____ 8. African-American journalist who led a crusade against lynching
_____ 9. A common culture experienced by many people
_____ 10. A new type of music that emerged around 1900 that mixed African-American and European sounds

Main Ideas

1. What urban problems did reformers try to solve?

2. How were the new immigrants different from the old immigrants?

3. What were Jim Crow laws?

4. What did Chinese immigrants and Mexican immigrants have in common?

5. How did mail-order catalogs affect the way people shopped?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Do you think that the United States around 1900 truly was a melting pot? Explain your answer.
2. Consider how you spend your leisure time. How is it similar to and different from the way people spent it at the turn of the 20th century?