

Immigration

	"Old Immigration"	"New Immigration"
Reasons for Immigration		
Areas of Settlement		
Difficulties Faced		
Contributions		

Reaction to Immigration

What is Nativism? Why did a new flood of immigration bring about a new wave of nativism?

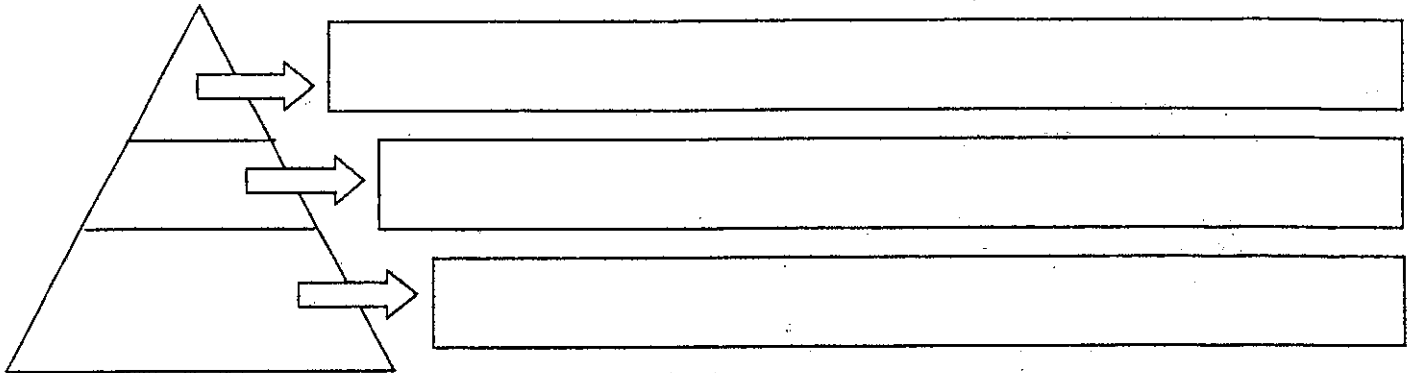
- 1. Know-Nothing Party:
- 2. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882:
- 3. "Gentlemen's Agreement":
- 4. Literacy Tests:
- 5. Emergency Quota Act of 1921:
- 6. National Origins Act of 1924:

"Melting Pot" Theory	Assimilation	Pluralism

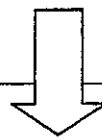
Life in the City

Urbanization:

the Urban Mixture:



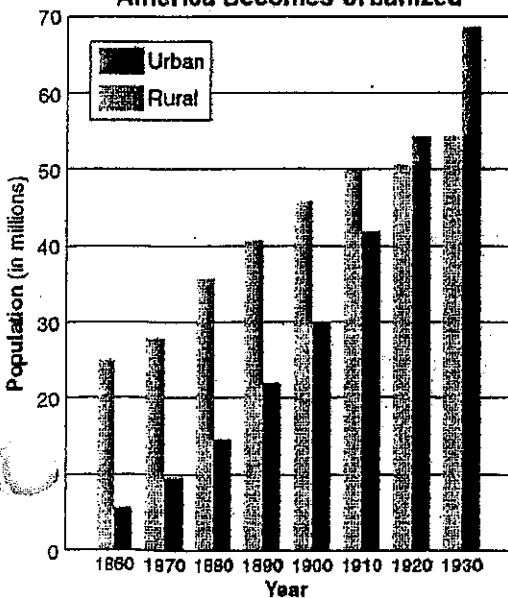
Positive Effects	Negative Effects
1. New Technology:	1. Housing:
2. Cultural Advances:	2. Health:
3. Community Improvement:	3. Politics:



Response to Problems in Cities

Lack of safe and efficient transportation	
Unsafe drinking water	
Lack of sanitation	
Fire Hazards	
Crime	
Overcrowding	

America Becomes Urbanized



Source: U. S. Census (adapted)

Document 2a

Urbanization, Railroad Mileage, and Industrialization of the United States, 1860–1900

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Urban Population (millions)	6.2	9.9	14.1	22.1	30.2
% Urban Population	20%	25%	28%	35%	40%
Number of Cities with Population of 10,000+	93	168	223	363	440
Railroad Mileage (thousands)	30.6	52.9	93.3	166.7	206.6
Meat Packing Output (\$ millions)	not available	62.1	303.6	564.7	790.3

Source: Gary Fields, "Communications, Innovations, and Networks: The National Beef Network of G. F. Swift" (adapted)

Document 2b

Union Membership, 1870–1920

Year	Number of workers, age 10 and over (excluding agricultural workers)	Average annual union membership	Union membership as a percentage of the total number of workers outside agriculture
1870	6,075,000	300,000*	4.9%
1880	8,807,000	200,000*	2.3%
1890	13,380,000	372,000*	2.7%
1900	18,161,000	868,000	4.8%
1910	25,779,000	2,140,000	8.3%
1920	30,985,000	5,048,000	16.3%

* Figures for 1870, 1880, and 1890 are estimates.

Source: Irving Bartlett et al., *A New History of the United States*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975 (adapted)

2 Based on these charts, state *two* effects of industrialization on the United States after the Civil War. [2]

(1)

Score

(2)

Score

Document 5

Hamlin Garland visited Homestead, Pennsylvania, and the Carnegie steel mills to write this article for *McClure's Magazine*.

... The streets of the town were horrible; the buildings were poor; the sidewalks were sunken, swaying, and full of holes, and the crossings were sharp-edged stones set like rocks in a river bed. Everywhere the yellow mud of the street lay kneaded into a sticky mass, through which groups of pale, lean men slouched in faded garments, grimy with the soot and grease of the mills. The town was as squalid [dirty] and unlovely as could well be imagined, and the people were mainly of the discouraged and sullen type to be found everywhere where labor passes into the brutalizing stage of severity. It had the disorganized and incoherent effect of a town which has feeble public spirit. Big industries at differing eras have produced squads [groups] of squalid tenement-houses far from the central portion of the town, each plant bringing its gangs of foreign laborers in raw masses to camp down like an army around its shops. Such towns are sown thickly over the hill-lands of Pennsylvania, but this was my first descent into one of them. They are American only in the sense in which they represent the American idea of business. . . .

Source: Hamlin Garland, "Homestead and Its Perilous Trades—Impressions of a Visit," *McClure's Magazine*, June 1894

5 Based on Hamlin Garland's observations, what is *one* impact of industrialization on Homestead, Pennsylvania? [1]

Score

What was the impact of industrialization on the United States?

POSITIVE:

1.

2.

NEGATIVE:

1.

2.