

APUSH – Urban Growth, Immigration, Social Reforms

1. Urbanization and Industrialization
 - a. Industry created convenience and improved standard of living
 - b. Huge shift of population
2. Cities grew tremendously for various reasons and combinations
 - a. Better opportunities
 - b. Less farming help needed
 - c. Transportation
 - d. More fun
3. Streetcar cities
 - a. No longer had to live in walking distance
 - b. Horse drawn trolleys, cable cars, elevated trains, subways, etc
 - c. Mass transportation segregated classes
 - i. More income could move
 - ii. Less income stayed in cities & gave rise to ethnic neighborhoods
4. Cities went up
 - a. Improvement in steel, concrete, structural design ...skyscrapers
 - b. Elevators and Radiators
 - c. Skyscrapers became symbolic
5. Problems with cities
 - a. Sanitation ...clean water...waste disposal
 - b. Crime and fire
 - c. Overcrowded
 - d. Disease
6. Beginning of Suburbs...upper economic level
 - a. Cheap land outside cities
 - b. Inexpensive transportation
 - c. Low cost construction
 - d. Racial and ethnic prejudice
 - e. Privacy
7. Immigration
 - a. Pushes
 - i. Political turmoil...civil unrest
 - ii. Mechanization of Farms
 - iii. Overcrowding cities...unemployment
 - iv. Religious Persecution (Jewish)
 - b. Pulls
 - i. Reputation of freedoms...political and religious
 - ii. Opportunities
 - iii. Easy to get to America
 - c. Old Immigrants v. New Immigrants
 - i. Old Immigrants came from Northern Europe

- ii. New immigrants came from Eastern and Southern Europe and were looked down on
 - iii. Chinese and Japanese especially despised
 - d. Religion – Catholic and Jewish
 - i. Language and Culture
 - ii. Little Assimilation
 - iii. Ethnic Neighborhoods
 - iv. Associated with Political Bosses
 - v. Poor living conditions associated with crime, disease, etc
 - e. Immigrant Restriction
 - i. Chinese Exclusion Act 1882
 - ii. Literacy Test “40 words”
 - iii. Contract Labor Law 1885 restricted immigrant labor
 - iv. Ellis Island – Tougher admission
 - v. Not so overt
 - 1. Labor Unions – feared cheap labor
 - 2. Nativist – openly anti-Catholic
 - 3. “Darwinism” inferior species/mongrelization resulted when ethnicities mixed
 - 4. Blamed for strikes....Depressions...”scapegoats”
- 8. All of these led to a movement of Reforms....
 - a. Third Great Awakening or a continuation of the Second
 - b. Social Criticism
 - i. Books criticized all social ills...increased literacy made these popular
 - ii. Settlement Houses – concerned with issues of the poor...social improvement
 - iii. Began the Progressive Movement
 - 1. Labor laws, women’s rights, civil rights, etc
 - 2. Houses became “political centers”
 - c. Social Gospel
 - i. Christian teachings to solve social problems
 - ii. Also morphed into Progressive movement
 - d. Worked on reforms within realm of domestic sphere, but women moving into public
 - e. Effects on family
 - i. Less children & more divorces
 - f. Voting Rights for Women
 - i. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Lucretia Mott
 - g. Temperance Movement
 - i. Alcohol blamed for almost every social ill ...from poverty to divorce
 - ii. Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
 - iii. Anti-Saloon League & Carrie Nation
 - iv. Maine Law
 - v. Prohibition – 18th Amendment