

## 3.6 – Responses to Industrialization and Urbanization

### III. Reaction to New Immigration

#### A. Political machines catered to new immigrants

1. Bosses often traded jobs and services for votes creating powerful immigrant voting blocks for their own purposes.
2. Machines provided employment on the city's payroll, found housing for new immigrants, gifts of food and clothing to the needy, helped with legal counseling, and helped get schools, parks, and hospitals built in immigrant neighborhoods.
3. **Tammany Hall** in New York City fueled much of its power through the immigrant vote
  - Other major cities such as Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland and Kansas City also developed potent political machines.

#### B. Social Crusaders attempted to improve the "shame of the cities"

1. Motivation: fear of violent revolution among the working class.
2. Social Gospel advocates emerged
  - a. Christianity should improve life on earth rather than waiting for the afterlife.
    - Sought to improve problems of alcoholism & unemployment
    - Tried to mediate between managers and unions
    - Did much to spark the Progressive reform at the turn of the century.
    - **Rev. Josiah Strong:** believed Protestant religious principles would help solve the social problems that were caused brought by industrialization, urbanization and immigration
    - Walter Rauschenbusch, Baptist minister: "Whoever uncouples the religious and the social life has not understood Jesus."
    - Washington Gladden: Sought to open churches in working class districts.
  - b. **Salvation Army:** arrived from England in 1879
    - Appealed to the poverty stricken; free soup was the most obvious contribution

#### 3. **Settlement House Movement**

- a. Primarily a women's movement, northern, white, middle-class, college-educated and prosperous.
  - Teaching or volunteerism were almost the only permissible occupation for a young woman of her social class.
  - Women prohibited in politics (Victorian ideal & cult of domesticity)
- b. **Jane Addams** (1860-1935) ("St. Jane")
  - One of the first generation of college-educated women
    - Believed living among the poor would appeal to young educated women who needed firsthand experience with realities poverty in the city.
  - Established **Hull House** in Chicago in 1889 (along with Ellen Gates Starr)
    - Place where immigrants were taught English, classes in nutrition,

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health, and child care, social gatherings.

- Helped immigrants cope with American big-city life
- Became a model for other settlement houses in other cities
- Condemned war and poverty; won Nobel Peace Prize in 1931
- In the 1920s she was dubbed “the most dangerous woman in America” for her socialist views

c. **Lillian Wald** -- Henry Street Settlement in NY.

d. Settlement houses became centers of women’s activism and social reform.

- **Florence Kelley** was perhaps the most important reformer to come out of the Settlement House movement
    - Won legislation regulating hours & working conditions for women & children (also sought to help blacks)
    - Served 3 decades as general secretary of National Consumers League.
    - Pioneer of occupational safety legislation.
    - Socialist views
4. **American Red Cross** established in 1881 by **Clara Barton** who had been a leading nurse during the Civil War.
5. Municipal Housekeeping: concentrated on quality of life in poor neighborhoods.
- Street cleaning, slaughterhouses and butchering, sanitation in public schools, pure milk and water, and suppression of vice.
6. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals founded in 1866.
7. YWCA founded in 1858: helped young women in urban areas.

### C. Anti-foreignism or "nativism"

1. Nativists viewed Eastern and Southern Europeans as culturally and religiously exotic and often treated them badly.
- a. Alarmed at high birthrates common among people of low standard of living
  - b. More alarmed at prospect of mongrelized America with a mixture of "inferior" South European blood.
  - c. Angry at immigrant willingness to work for "starvation" wages.
  - d. Concerned at foreign doctrines e.g. socialism, communism & anarchism.
2. Antiforeign organizations
- a. **American Protective Association** (APA) formed in 1887
    - Urged voting against Roman Catholic candidates for office
    - Soon, claimed a million members.
  - b. Labor leaders infuriated at use of immigrants as strike breakers.
3. Rev. Josiah Strong: *Our Country*, 1885
- a. Congregational minister who condemned cities as wicked places
  - b. Disliked immigrants and their impact on cities
  - c. Also condemned real city problems such as low worker wages leading to gambling, robbery, and extortion for survival.



The Home Insurance Building in Chicago, America's first skyscraper



Brooklyn Bridge, New York City



An electric street car in Winston-Salem, North Carolina

D. Business interests favored increased immigration

1. Immigrants provided cheap labor and served as “scabs” for strike-breaking
2. The influence of big business in politics meant that Congress would not pass any significant immigration laws regarding Europe until the 1920s

“Old Immigration”	“New Immigration”	Post-1965 Immigration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>British:</b> 2/3 of U.S. population by 1776</li> <li>• British immigration peaked again between 1820-1840; many remained in agriculture or worked in textile towns</li> <li>• <b>German:</b> 6% of population by 1776; massive immigration during 1850s; largest European group in America by 1900; many went to farm in the Midwest or did skilled work in cities</li> <li>• <b>Irish:</b> less than 3% by 1776; massive immigration in 1840s &amp; 50s due to Irish Potato Famine; 2<sup>nd</sup> largest European group in America by 1900</li> <li>• <b>Nativism:</b> “Know Nothings” opposed Catholic Irish and German influence on Protestant America</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Southern and Eastern Europe</b> between 1880 and 1925</li> <li>• Catholics from Italy and Poland</li> <li>• Hungarians, Czechs, and Slovaks from Austria-Hungary</li> <li>• Jews from Russia and eastern Europe</li> <li>• Eastern Orthodox Christians (e.g. Russia, Greece, and Serbia)</li> <li>• Southeastern Europe (Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria)</li> <li>• Immigration effectively ended by the National Origins Act of 1924</li> <li>• <b>Nativism:</b> American Protective Association in late 19<sup>th</sup>-century was essentially anti-Catholic; KKK from 1915-1925 was strongly nativist and boasted as many as 5 million people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immigration Act of 1965 ends the quota system</li> <li>• Most immigrants henceforth come from Latin America (esp. Mexico) and Asia</li> <li>• Reagan gives amnesty to illegal immigrants, 1986</li> <li>• Whites become a minority in California by 2000</li> <li>• Recession of 1991 causes rise in nativism (e.g. Prop 187 in California, 1994)</li> <li>• L.A. Riots, 1992 (Asian businesses targeted in south central LA)</li> <li>• 2011, Supreme Court upheld an Arizona law penalizing businesses for hiring illegal immigrants</li> </ul>



























*Arrangement in Grey and Black: The Artist's Mother*, "Whistler's Mother", James McNeill Whistler, 1871

## Terms to Know

urbanization	Rev. Josiah Strong
skyscrapers	The New Morality
Louis Sullivan	Victoria Woodhull
Brooklyn Bridge	Comstock Law
street car suburbs	Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
department stores	Francis Willard
dumbbell tenements	Carrie Nation
political machines	Anti-Saloon League
Tammany Hall	National American Women's Suffrage Association
"Boss" Tweed	Charles Darwin, <i>Origin of the Species</i>
Thomas Nast	theory of Evolution
"honest graft"	fundamentalism
"Old Immigration"	modernism
"New Immigration"	<i>The Nation</i>
Ellis Island	Henry George, <i>Progress and Poverty</i>
Burlingame Treaty	Edward Bellamy, <i>Looking Backwards</i>
Chinese Exclusion Act	Henry Demarest Lloyd, <i>Wealth Against</i>
Social Gospel	
Salvation Army	

Settlement House Movement Jane Addams, Hull House Lillian Wald Florence Kelley Red Cross, Clara Barton nativism American Protective Association (APA)	<i>Commonwealth</i> Thorstein Veblen, <i>The Theory of the Leisure Class</i> Jacob Riis, <i>How the other Half Lives</i> Charlotte Perkins Gilman Horatio Alger Realist School
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## **Essay Questions**

**Note: This unit is the highest probability area for the AP exam! In the past 10 years, 9 questions have come wholly or in part from the material in this Unit. This sub-unit is a high probability area for the AP exam. In the past 10 years, 3 questions have come wholly or in part from the material in this sub-unit. Below are some questions that will help you study the topics that have appeared on previous exams.**

1. Analyze factors that led to urbanization in the late-nineteenth century.
2. Analyze the various ways in which political machines, social crusaders, nativists, and businesses responded to the "New Immigration."
3. To what extent were reformers in the late-nineteenth century successful in improving living conditions and morality in cities?

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