

## AP United States History

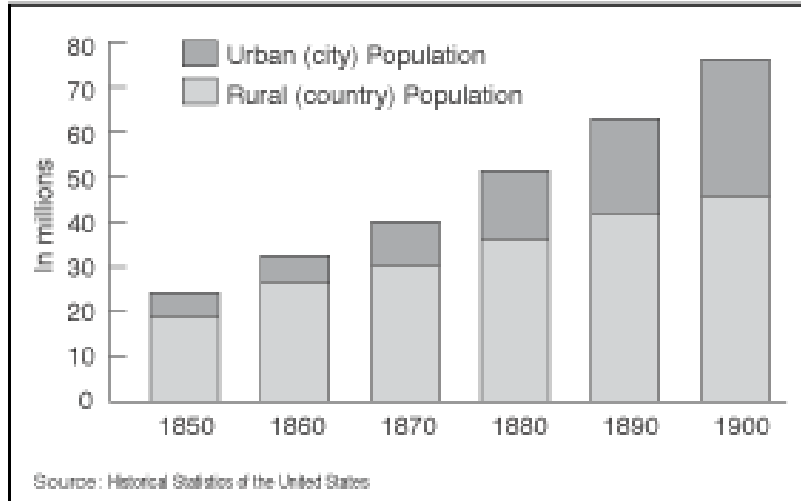
### Period 6: 1866-1900

#### Unit 2: The Rise of Big Cities, Movement West and Conflicts with American Indians Urbanization and Immigration

##### I. Immigration and Urbanization

###### 1. Population Growth

**Urban and Rural Population, 1850–1900**



###### 2. Life of the City:

- a. Urban population increases 7x in 50 years after the Civil War
- b. Shift from living in farms to living in cities
- c. Reasons for population increase:
  1. Natural growth
  2. Immigration
  3. Better paying and more jobs
  4. Transportation to cities made easier

###### 3. Migrations:

- a. Farmers
  1. Moved west for better farming and to cities because of declining Eastern agricultural regions
- b. Women
  1. Mechanization on farms reduced their value, industrialization in cities provided unskilled labor
- c. Southern Blacks
  1. Moved to escape oppression, rural poverty, and violence
- d. Immigrants
  1. Unskilled labor looking for jobs, new wave of southern and eastern Europeans in the 1880s

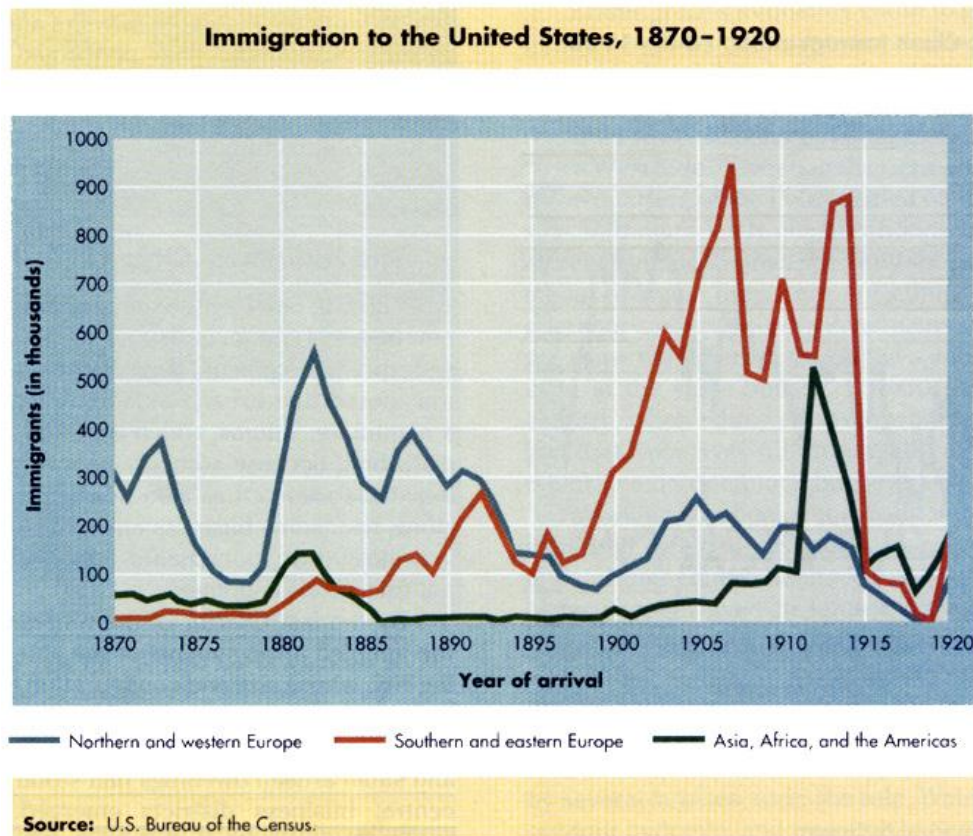
###### 4. Immigration:

- a. New Immigration:
  1. 1880-1920 24 million immigrants
  2. Came from countries with no democratic or capitalistic systems
  3. Illiterate and poor

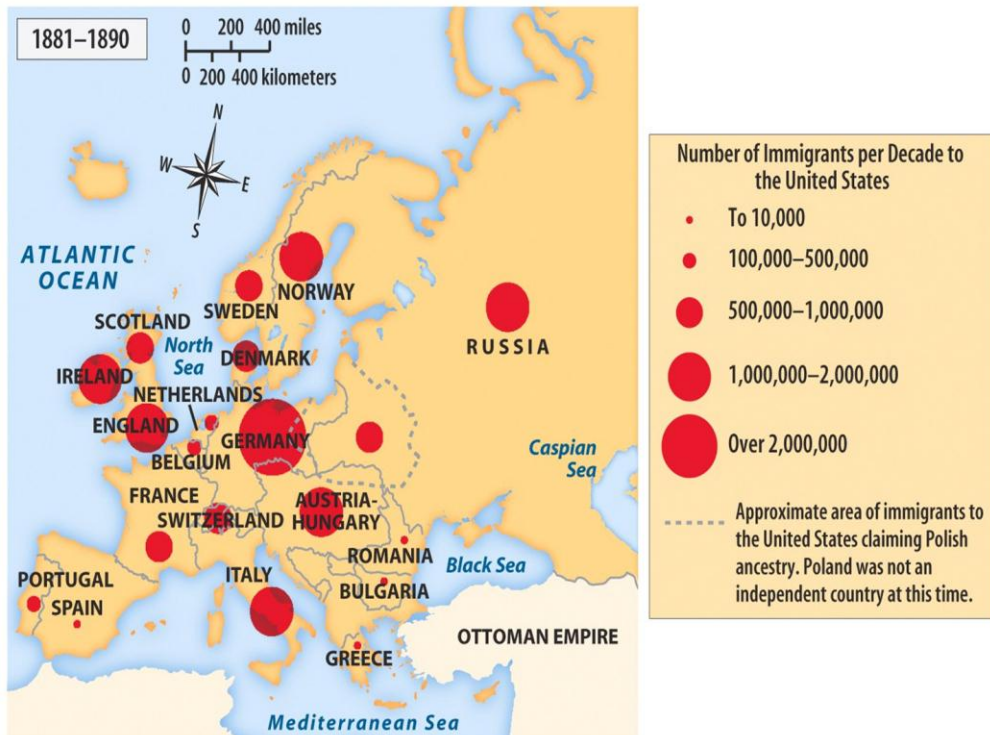
b. Old Immigration:

1. English, Scots, Germans, Irish, and Scandinavians
2. Africans brought to America through slavery

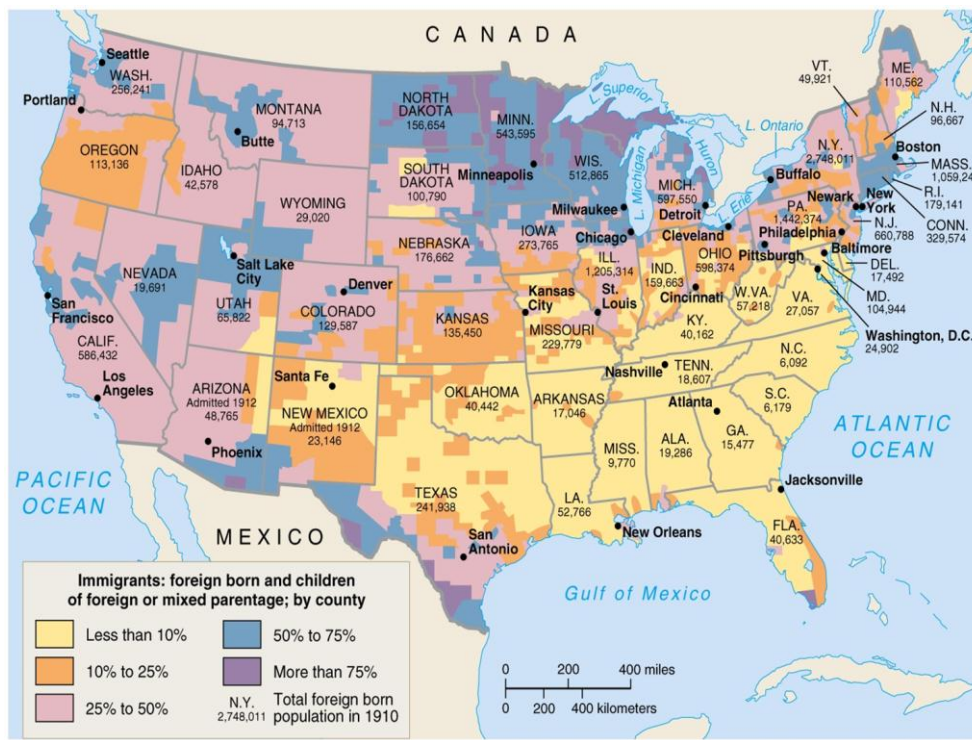
c. "European Immigration, 1870-1920"



d. "Number of Immigrants per Decade to the United States"



e. "Immigrant Population in the United States, 1910"



f. Push Factors:

1. Reasons for wanting to leave Europe
  - a. Famine, war, disease, unemployment, poverty, oppression

g. Pull Factors:

1. Reasons for attracting someone to America
  - a. Jobs, freedom, land, family, new start

h. Old vs. New Immigrants

Old vs. New		
	Old	New
Religion	Protestant	Catholic and Jewish
Birthplace	North/Western	Southern/Eastern Europe Europe
Reason	Both escaping poverty, religious and political persecution	
Destination	Moved to farms	Moved to cities in the Midwest and Northeast
Occupation	Became farmers	Unskilled workers

i. Journey to America

1. Many Americans can barely afford a ticket to the U.S.
2. They could only pack what they could carry.
3. Steerage: where most immigrants traveled on the ship.
  - a. Steerage was located on the lowest decks of the ship with no private cabins, and was dirty and crowded.
  - b. Seasickness, illness spread quickly

j. Immigrants Arrive in America

1. 2 ports of entry, Ellis Island and Angel Island

2. To enter ports immigrants had to be healthy and show they had money, a skill, or a sponsor to provide for them.
  3. Ellis Island
    - a. Most Europeans came through here, NYC.
    - b. Most welcoming port.
    - c. Immigration center in New York Harbor
      - i. Medical check up, questioned on name, occupation and where they were going.
  4. Angel Island
    - a. Most Chinese and Asian Immigrants came through here, San Francisco Bay.
    - b. Opened 1910
    - c. Made it hard for Chinese Immigrant to come to the U.S.
- k. Assimilation of Immigrants:
1. Assimilate: to fit in
  2. New immigrants were resisted by existing populations and earlier immigrants of same nationality
  3. Assimilation encouraged by Natives through public schools, catholic schools created to deal with prejudice and to preserve heritage.
  4. American became known as a “melting pot”
  5. Children of immigrants more likely to adopt American ways.
- l. Immigrants Change America
1. Fueled industrial growth
  2. Acquired citizenship
  3. Elected politicians
  4. Made their traditions a part of American culture
    - a. Mexican Americans developed ranching techniques
    - b. Chinese, Irish, and Mexican workers built railroads
    - c. Immigrants worked in coal mines, steel and textile mills and factories
    - d. Women immigrants worked in factories, seamstresses laundresses, made piecework and worked as servants
  5. Immigrants helped US become world power.
5. Urbanization
- a. Creation of Public Space
    1. Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century reformers call for ordered vision of city
    2. Urban parks, solution to congestion, Central Park in NYC in the 1850s
    3. Public buildings, libraries, museums, and theatres.
    4. Attempts to make cities look more pleasing.
  - b. Housing the Well-to-do
    1. Wealthy lived in mansion in the city

2. Later well-to-do people and wealthy both began build and commute from suburban communities nearby.
- c. Housing workers and the poor
  1. Rent – Overcrowded – high demand led to high expense
  2. Tenements: overcrowded slum dwellings.
    - a. Jacob Riis *How the Other Half Lives* 1890 showcased poverty and rough tenement life.
- d. Urban Transportation
  1. Old, dirty and narrow streets, insufficient
  2. New forms of transportation needed
  3. Cities experiment with elevated railways, cable cars
  4. 1895 electronic trolley lines
  5. 1897 Boston, first subway station
  6. New Roads
  7. Bridge technology developed
    - a. Brooklyn Bridge
- e. The Skyscraper
  1. 1870 Iron and Steel Beam development
  2. Allow building to grow taller
  3. 1890 term “skyscraper” introduced
  4. Steel girder construction allows buildings to upward not outward.

## II. **Reform Movements and Problems in the City**

1. Problems in the City
  - a. Ethnic City
    1. Amount of immigrants and diversity of immigrants was tremendous.
    2. Creation of close-knit ethnic communities
      - a. Native newspapers, food
    3. Assimilation of ethnic communities dependent on values of community, prejudices of employers, individual skills and capital
  - b. Exclusion
    1. Fear and resentment among native born people.
      - a. Prejudice and foreign willingness to accept lower wages
    2. Political response
      - a. American Protective Association 1887
      - b. Immigration restriction League
      - c. **Chinese Exclusion Act 1882**



c. Fire and Disease

1. Building made of wood, fires would destroy large parts of downtown area
2. Inadequate sanitation and sewage disposal

d. Environmental Degradation

1. Improper disposal of human and industrial waste threatens waterways and drinking water
2. Air quality suffers from burning stoves and furnaces

e. Urban Poverty

1. Number of people many many unable to earn decent subsistence
2. Religious revivalism as relief
3. Alarmed by the number of poor people in the streets

f. Crime and Violence

1. Murder rate rose nationwide
2. Creation of larger more professional police force
3. Development of armories because of fear of urban insurrections

g. Machine and the Boss

1. Immigrants sought assistance from politicians
2. Immigrant communities help voting power
3. Urban "bosses" sought votes for his organization by winning loyalty of constituents through jobs and patronage
4. Machines enrich politicians because of corruption from contractors or investment from inside knowledge

a. William Tweed of NY's Tammany Hall 1860s/1870s

2. Life in the City and Reform

a. Mass Consumption

1. Mass production made good less expensive
2. Rising incomes of white collar and working class people

b. Chain Stores and Mail Order Houses

1. Way in which Americans bought good changed
  - a. "chain stores" competed with local "mom and pop" stores
  - b. "chain stores" nation network could sell goods at lower prices

- c. Customers could not resist lower prices and great variety of chain stores

- c. Department Stores

1. Brought many products under one roof: clothing, furniture, cooking supplies

- d. Women as Consumers

1. Primary consumers in the family
2. Mass consumption affected them the most

3. Activities

- a. Redefining Leisure

1. Leisure redefined with economic expansion and greater worker time away from work.
2. Leisure became a normal part of everyday life

- b. Spectator Sports

1. Spurred by search for public forms of leisure.
2. Baseball leagues form in 1870s
3. Football becomes standardized in the 1870s
4. Boxing in the 1880s

- c. Music, Theatre, and Movies

1. Musical comedies
2. Vaudeville
3. Motion picture in the 1880s
4. Projectors create spaces for large viewing audiences
  - a. Become very popular

4. High Culture in the Age of the City

- a. Literature

1. Rise of "Yellow Journalism" to sell newspapers
2. Realism in books
3. Highlights urban poverty, slum life, social dislocations and injustices
4. *The Jungle* 1906 by Upton Sinclair shows the depravity of capitalism by exposing abuses in meatpacking industry.

- b. Art

1. Beginning of modernism – rejected past and embraced new subjects, glorified the ordinary, coarse over genteel tradition and "dignified" aspects of civilization.

- c. Darwinism

1. Challenged traditional American religious beliefs.
2. By the end of the century most urban professionals and members of educated classes converted and it is taught in schools
3. Led to Schism

- d. Universal Schooling

1. Dependence on specialized skills and scientific knowledge led to demand for education
2. Spread of free public and private education
3. Attendance laws in some states
4. Colleges grew late 19<sup>th</sup> century as a result of philanthropic financial tycoons and Morrill Land Grant Act of Civil War era that donated large amount of land for colleges.

e. Education for Women

1. Opportunities lagged behind men but opportunities for education were expanded

III. **Movement West and the Frontier**

1. Movement West

a. Reasons for Movement

1. Post-civil war migration to empty and settled areas
2. Attracted Anglo-American whites and immigrants
3. Attracted by metal deposits (mining), lands for farming, ranching, jobs on the railroad
4. Homestead Act gave 160 Acres of land for small fee in return for farming land.
5. Timber Culture Act (1863), Desert Land Act (1877) Timber Stone Act (1878) to allow people to buy/develop more cheap land.

2. Western Economy

a. Labor in the West

1. Labor shortage leads to higher wages than in the east
2. Job instability (after harvest???, after completion of railroad???) – Jobless communities
3. Workers mostly mobile single men
4. Working class highly multiracial, but whites generally occupied higher job levels (management + skilled labor) than nonwhites in unskilled labor.
5. Dual labor system reinforced by racial assumptions that held nonwhites more suited for worse conditions + harder labor- allowed whites greater social mobility

b. Arrival of the Miners

1. First Western economic boom came from mining strikes in 1860s-1890s.
2. During Pike's Peak strike 1858 mining camps blossomed into "cities", later Comstock Lode silver found in Nevada, 1874 Black Hill strike in Dakota Terr.
3. In boom towns vigilantism used to combat outlaws.





- Men outnumbered women, prostitution very common.
- After boom most remained in town as wage laborer in corporate mine

c. Cattle Kingdom



**CATTLE TRAILS**

- Economy also affected by the open range- provided cattle raisers w/ free lands to graze, RRs gave access to markets. Largest herds found in Texas – Longhorns
- After success of the long drive proven, easier routes to access rest of country sought- market facility grew up at Abilene, KS as railhead of cattle kingdom.
- Agricultural development in 1870s in W. Kansas led other routes to grow
- As settlement of plans increased new forms of competition emerged- sheep breeders used range to feed flock, farmers from the East fenced in their lands—“range wars” developed btwn ranchers and farmers
- Large profits in cattle business led cattle economy to become more corporate.



6. This expansion onto already shrunken ranges from RRs and farmers became overstocked, and combined with bad winters from 1885-1887, thousands of cattle died—
  - a. open-range industry never recovered, but ranches survived + grew
7. Although cattle industry mostly male, large number of women led them to have important political presence
  - a. women won vote earlier in West than rest of nation
3. Romance of the West
  - a. Landscape
    1. Painters of the “Rocky Mountain School“ celebrated the West in grandiose paintings that attracted great crowds-
      - a. emphasized ruggedness and variety of region, awe toward land that had been previously expressed by Hudson River valley painters
  - b. Cowboy Culture
    1. Cowboy life romanticized in contrast to stable, orderly world of the East.
    2. Owen Wister’s *The Virginian* (1902) showed freedom from social constraints
  - c. Idea of the Frontier
    1. Many Americans considered the West the last frontier.
    2. Mark Twain wrote about (mostly early) frontier life in *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*
    3. Theodore Roosevelt wrote history of West- *The Winning of the West* (1890s)
    4. The historian Frederick Jackson Turner contended that by 1890s no single frontier line existed and the end of an era had come.
      - a. Expansion has stimulated individualism, nationalism, democracy, American uniqueness. Mirrored sentiments of US
    5. With nation feeling that there had been a “passing of the frontier”, people felt opportunities closing and with it ability to control own destiny.
    6. West as Garden of Eden Lost

#### IV. **Conflict with American Indians**

- a. Some dislocated eastern tribes in “Indian Territory”,
- b. others western tribes such as Pueblos had permanent settlements/farms + interaction w/ Spanish & Mexicans
- c. Plains Indians- some nomadic, some farmers. Many (including Sioux) hunted buffalo as main source of food + materials
- d. Warriors unable to defeat white settlers b/c disunited, internal conflict, disease
2. White Tribal Policy
  - a. Traditional policy was to regard tribes as nations and wards of the president
    1. Negotiate treaties w/ them ratified by Senate.

b. As white settlers demanded more lands during 1850s led ppl to abandon idea of one large Indian Territory to policy of “concentration”

1. each tribe given negotiated reservation

c. In 1867 after bloody conflicts Congress created Indian peace Commission to make permanent Indian policy

1. Move all Plains Indians into Indian Territory (Oklahoma) and Dakotas.

2. Failed b/c of poor administration by Bureau of Indian Affairs & killing of buffalo herds by whites + reduced Indian ability to resist white advance -led to violence

### 3. Indian Wars

a. 1850s-1880s showed nearly constant fighting as Indians struggled against threats to their civilizations

1. during Civil War conflict w/ Indians in Old Northwest and the Southwest

2. Not only military that threatened tribes; white vigilantes participated in “Indian hunting” killed tribes for sport or bounties, wanted retaliation after raids

3. Treaties made in 1867 saw temporary lull, but influx of settlers in 1870s penetrated Dakota Territory

4. change in gov’t policy to not recognize tribes as independent nations led to violence in 1875

b. Battle of Little Big Horn

1. Sioux rose up under **Crazy Horse** and **Sitting Bull** in the Black Hills- at Battle of Little Bighorn 1876 Indians killed **Colonel George Custer** and regiment,

2. Indians became disunited after and forced to return to reservation

c. Last organized resistance came from Apaches under Chiefs Mangas Colorados, Cochise, and finally Geronimo- unwilling to bow to white pressures Geronimo conducted raids on

d. Atrocities against Indians had prompted much fighting- in 1890 Sioux religious revival under the prophet Wovoka led to “**Ghost Dance**” that celebrated vision of whites leaving + buffalo return

e. in Dec troops tried to round up some Indians at **Wounded Knee**, SD which turned into an Indian massacre

#### 4. Dawes Act



- a. Efforts taken to destroy reservation + communal land ownership in order to force Indians to become farmers, landowners
  - 1. Abandon culture for white civilization.
- b. Dawes Act of 1887 eliminated tribal ownership and gave land to individual owners.
- c. Bureau of Indian Affairs promoted assimilation, sometimes by removing children and sending them to white boarding schools, build churches
- d. Indians unprepared for capitalist individualism + corrupt administration led to abandonment of program, later Burke Act of 1906 also failed to divide lands

#### 5. Assimilation of American Indians