

CHAPTER
15

GUIDED READING *The Challenges of Urbanization*

Section 2

A. As you read about the rapid growth of American cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, take notes to answer the questions below.

The People	Why was each group drawn to cities in the Northeast and Midwest?
1. Immigrants	
2. Farmers	
3. African Americans	

The Problems	What was done in response to each problem?
4. Lack of safe and efficient transportation	
5. Unsafe drinking water	
6. Lack of sanitation	
7. Fire hazards	
8. Crime	

B. On the back of this paper, define **urbanization**. Then, explain how the **Social Gospel movement**, **settlement houses**, and **Jane Addams** were involved in efforts to solve the problems of urbanization.

CHAPTER
15**Section 2****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *The Challenges of Urbanization***Finding Main Ideas**

Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. Many immigrants flocked to the nation's cities because of
- quality schools.
 - steady jobs.
 - convenient shopping.
 - a rich cultural atmosphere.
- _____ 2. Among the many Southern farmers who moved to the cities to find jobs was a large group of
- Native Americans.
 - African Americans.
 - Dutch.
 - Scots-Irish.
- _____ 3. In 1873, San Francisco unveiled a new mode of transportation known as the
- automobile.
 - airplane.
 - street car.
 - bicycle.
- _____ 4. Settlement houses were run largely by
- women.
 - African Americans.
 - immigrants.
 - political bosses.
- _____ 5. The co-founder of Hull House in Chicago was
- Jane Addams.
 - Janie Porter Barrett.
 - Jacob Riis.
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
- _____ 6. One thing that most urban dwellers did not have to worry about was
- overcrowded conditions.
 - poor sanitation
 - crime and fire
 - access to transportation.

CHAPTER
15

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

Industry and Urban Growth

Section 2

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the charts carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

In the late 1800s, the United States experienced not only remarkable industrial growth but also a shift in the types of goods it produced.

New technology contributed greatly to the change in goods. For example, the Bessemer process for making steel from iron had been invented. For the first time, steel could be made cheaply in large quantities. As a result, steel—

which lasts up to twenty times longer than iron—became increasingly popular.

Population movement related to immigration and rural migration also occurred in the late 1800s. Industrialized urban areas in the Northwest and Midwest offered jobs to immigrants and to former farmers.

Net Worth of the Ten Largest Manufacturing Industries			
1879		1909	
INDUSTRY	(\$ Millions)	INDUSTRY	(\$ Millions)
Textiles and their products	\$ 602	Food and drink	\$ 2,935
Food and drink	498	Textiles and their products	2,550
Forest products	361	Iron and steel and their products	2,411
Iron and steel and their products	318	Machinery	1,860
Machinery	242	Forest products	1,767
Leather products	157	Chemicals	1,280
Chemicals	137	Cotton goods	860
Metal other than iron	86	Stone and glass products	705
Stone and glass products	83	Leather products	659
Printing and publishing	80	Printing and publishing	611
All manufacturing	\$2,718	All manufacturing	\$16,937

Urban Growth						
YEAR	INCORPORATED PLACES, 2,500 AND OVER		INCORPORATED PLACES, 100,000 AND OVER		INCORPORATED PLACES, 1,000,000 AND OVER	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
1880	930	28.2	20	12.3	1	2.4
1890	1,348	35.1	28	15.4	3	5.8
1900	1,737	39.7	38	18.7	3	8.4
1910	2,262	45.7	50	22.0	3	9.2

© McDougal Littell Inc. All rights reserved.

Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Which manufacturing industry added the most value to the economy in 1879?

in 1909? _____
2. Which industry appears on the list for 1909 that was not there for 1879? _____

Which industry fell three rankings from 1879 to 1909? _____
3. How does the worth of the tenth-ranked industry in 1909 compare with the top-ranked industry of just thirty years earlier? _____

How many times greater is the worth of all manufacturing in 1909 than the worth of all manufacturing thirty years earlier? _____
4. What might explain the increase in the rankings of stone, glass, iron, and steel and the decline in rankings of forest products and leather products? _____

5. The iron and steel industry increased only one ranking from 1879 to 1909. Yet iron and steel could fairly be called one of the industries that had risen dramatically during that time period. Explain.

6. What percentage of the population lived in incorporated places (towns and cities) having a population of between 100,000 and 1 million in 1880? _____

in 1910? _____
7. What was the increase in the percentage of the country's total population in all incorporated places of more than 2,500 between the years 1880 and 1910? _____

8. The number of incorporated cities over 1,000,000 stayed the same from 1890 to 1910, yet their percentage of the total population rose. Explain. _____

CHAPTER
15

OUTLINE MAP *The Urbanization of America*

Section 2

A. Review the maps of the political and physical features of the United States on pages A6–7 and A8–9. Then label the following bodies of water and cities on the accompanying outline map.

<u>Bodies of Water</u>		<u>Cities</u>
Pacific Ocean	Lake Michigan	Los Angeles
Atlantic Ocean	Lake Erie	San Francisco
Mississippi River	Lake Superior	Minneapolis
Lake Ontario	Lake Huron	

B. After completing the map, use it to answer the following questions.

1. In 1890, was population density greater east or west of the Mississippi River? _____

2. What was the population density of most of the land in Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona, and Oklahoma? _____

3. Which four states bordering the Great Lakes had no areas of fewer than two people per square mile? _____

4. Name the only five states entirely east of the Mississippi River that had areas of population density of fewer than two people per square mile. _____

Name the only three states entirely west of the Mississippi River that had no areas of population density of fewer than two people per square mile. _____

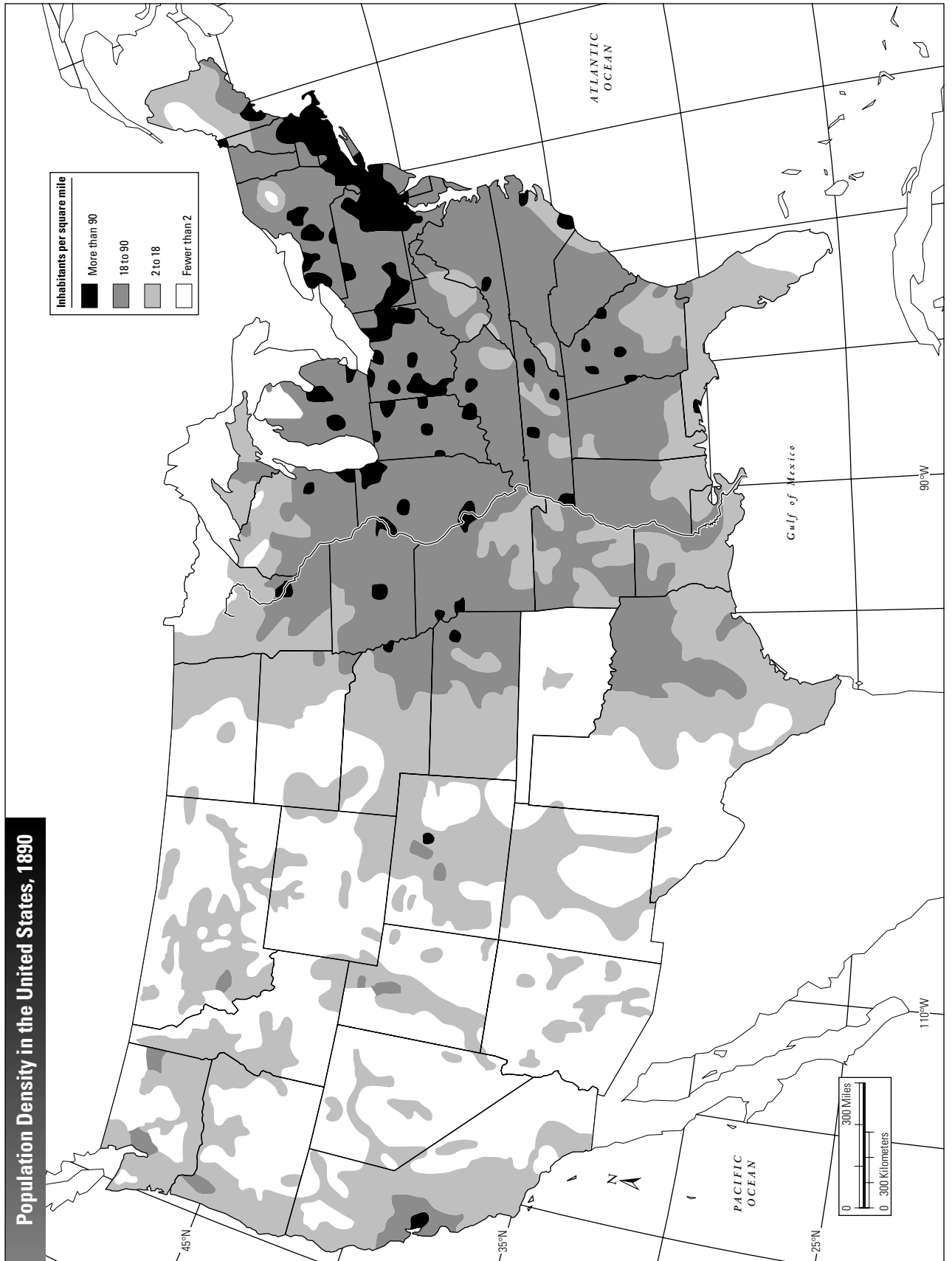
5. What did the area bordering Lake Superior lack in population density that each of the other Great Lakes had? _____

6. Describe the 1890 population density of Minnesota. _____

7. Describe the population-density change that has taken place in the Los Angeles area from 1890 to the present. _____

© McDougal Littell Inc. All rights reserved.

Population Density in the United States, 1890



CHAPTER
15

Section 2

PRIMARY SOURCE *from How the Other Half Lives*
by Jacob Riis

Jacob Riis, a Danish immigrant, worked for 12 years on the Lower East Side as a police reporter for the New York Tribune. In 1890 he published How the Other Half Lives, a shocking glimpse of slum life. What sights, sounds, and smells does Riis include in this description of a New York tenement?

Be a little careful, please! The hall is dark and you might stumble over the children pitching pennies back there. Not that it would hurt them; kicks and cuffs are their daily diet. They have little else. Here where the hall turns and dives into utter darkness is a step, and another, another. A flight of stairs. You can feel your way, if you cannot see it. Close? Yes! What would you have? All the fresh air that ever enters these stairs comes from the hall door that is forever slamming, and from the windows of dark bedrooms that in turn receive from the stairs their sole supply of the elements God meant to be free, but man deals out with such niggardly hand. That was a woman filling her pail by the hydrant you just bumped against. The sinks are in the hallway, that all the tenants may have access—and all be poisoned alike by their summer stench. Hear the pump squeak! It is the lullaby of tenement house babes. In summer, when a thousand thirsty throats pant for a cooling drink in this block, it is worked in vain. But the saloon, whose open door you passed in the hall, is always there. The smell of it has followed you up. Here is a door. Listen! That short hacking cough, that tiny, helpless wail—what do they mean? They mean that the soiled bow of white [a sign of a recent birth] you saw on the door downstairs will have another story to tell—Oh! a sadly familiar story—before the day is at an end. The child is dying with measles. With half a chance it might have lived; but it had none. That dark bedroom killed it.

“It was took all of a suddint,” says the mother, smoothing the throbbing little body with trembling hands. There is no unkindness in the rough voice of the man in the jumper, who sits by the window grimly smoking a clay pipe, with the little life ebbing out in his sight, bitter as his words sound: “Hush, Mary! If we cannot keep the baby, need we complain—such as we?”

Such as we! What if the words ring in your ears as we grope our way up the stairs and down from floor to floor, listening to the sounds behind the

closed doors—some of quarrelling, some of coarse songs, more of profanity. They are true. When the summer heats come with their suffering they have meaning more terrible than words can tell. Come over here. Step carefully over this baby—it is a baby, spite of its rags and dirt—under these iron bridges called fire escapes, but loaded down, despite the incessant watchfulness of the firemen, with broken household goods, with washtubs and barrels, over which no man could climb from a fire. This gap between dingy brick walls is the yard. That strip of smoke-colored sky up there is the heaven of these people. Do you wonder the name does not attract them to the churches? That baby’s parents live in the rear tenement here. She is at least as clean as the steps we are now climbing. There are plenty of houses with half a hundred such in. The tenement is much like the one in front we just left, only fouler, closer, darker—we will not say more cheerless. The word is a mockery. A hundred thousand people lived in rear tenements in New York last year. Here is a room neater than the rest. The woman, a stout matron with hard lines of care in her face, is at the washtub. “I try to keep the childer clean,” she says, apologetically, but with a hopeless glance around. The spice of hot soapsuds is added to the air already tainted with the smell of boiling cabbage, of rags and uncleanness all about.

from Jacob Riis, How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1970), 32–34.

Discussion Questions

1. What urban problems discussed in your textbook does Riis touch upon in this passage?
2. How would you describe the effect of poverty on children?
3. List three sights, sounds, and smells that in your opinion Riis used most effectively to evoke the reality of slum life.

CHAPTER
15

Section 2

PRIMARY SOURCE *from Twenty Years at Hull-House*
by Jane Addams

On September 18, 1889, social reformers Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr moved into Hull-House, a dilapidated mansion in the midst of the Chicago slums. As you read this excerpt, think about why they undertook this social experiment.

In those early days we were often asked why we had come to live on Halsted Street when we could afford to live somewhere else. I remember one man who used to shake his head and say it was “the strangest thing he had met in his experience,” but who was finally convinced that it was “not strange but natural.” In time it came to seem natural to all of us that the Settlement should be there. If it is natural to feed the hungry and care for the sick, it is certainly natural to give pleasure to the young, comfort to the aged, and to minister to the deep-seated craving for social intercourse that all men feel. Whoever does it is rewarded by something which, if not gratitude, is at least spontaneous and vital and lacks that irksome sense of obligation with which a substantial benefit is too often acknowledged. . . .

From the first it seemed understood that we were ready to perform the humblest neighborhood services. We were asked to wash the newborn babies, and to prepare the dead for burial, to nurse the sick, and to “mind the children.”

Occasionally these neighborly offices unexpectedly uncovered ugly human traits. For six weeks after an operation we kept in one of our three bedrooms a forlorn little baby who, because he was born with a cleft palate, was most unwelcome even to his mother, and we were horrified when he died of neglect a week after he was returned to his home; a little Italian bride of fifteen sought shelter with us one November evening, to escape her husband who had beaten her every night for a week when he returned home from work, because she had lost her wedding ring. . . .

We were also early impressed with the curious isolation of many of the immigrants; an Italian woman once expressed her pleasure in the red roses that she saw at one of our receptions in surprise that they had been “brought so fresh all the way from Italy.” She would not believe for an instant that they had been grown in America. She said that she had lived in Chicago for six years and had never seen any roses, whereas in Italy she had seen them every summer in

great profusion. During all that time, of course, the woman had lived within ten blocks of a florist’s window; she had not been more than a five-cent car ride away from the public parks; but she had never dreamed of faring forth for herself, and no one had taken her. Her conception of America had been the untidy street in which she lived and had made her long struggle to adapt herself to American ways.

But in spite of some untoward experiences, we were constantly impressed with the uniform kindness and courtesy we received. Perhaps these first days laid the simple human foundations which are certainly essential for continuous living among the poor: first, genuine preference for residence in an industrial quarter to any other part of the city, because it is interesting and makes the human appeal; and second, the conviction, in the words of Canon Barnett [the founder of the first settlement house, Toynbee Hall, in London] that the things which make men alike are finer and better than the things that keep them apart, and that these basic likenesses, if they are properly accentuated, easily transcend the less essential differences of race, language, creed, and tradition.

Perhaps even in those first days we made a beginning toward that object which was afterwards stated in our charter: “To provide a center for a higher civic and social life; to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises; and to investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago.”

from Jane Addams, Twenty Years at Hull-House (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1990), 65–66.

Research Options

1. Use a print or on-line encyclopedia to find out more about the settlement-house movement, including Hull-House. Prepare an oral report.
2. Find out more about Jane Addams. Then write a brief author’s note for a new edition of *Twenty Years at Hull-House*.

CHAPTER
15

AMERICAN LIVES

Jane Addams

Helping the Poor—and the Well-to-Do

Section 2

“Insanitary housing, poisonous sewage, contaminated water, infant mortality, the spread of contagion, adulterated food, impure milk, smoke-laden air, ill-ventilated factories, dangerous occupations, juvenile crime, unwholesome crowding, prostitution, and drunkenness are the enemies which the modern city must face and overcome would it survive.”— Jane Addams, “Utilization of Women in City Government” (1907)

Jane Addams (1860–1935) dedicated herself to helping the many poor U.S. immigrants at the turn of the century. In the process of helping them, she also aimed to help even the middle class.

Illinois-born Jane Addams was little more than two when her mother died, and she was raised by her father. He was a successful businessman, and she loved him deeply. She attended college—unusual for females of her time—but the same year that she graduated, her father died. Plagued by frail health and dissatisfied with the restrictions of her middle-class life, Addams drifted for a few years. Then, on a tour of Europe with her college roommate, Ellen Gates Starr, she visited a settlement house in London. At Addams’s urging, the two decided to create such a house in the United States.

They returned to the United States and in 1889 purchased a rundown mansion in Chicago. Hull House, as it was called, had been in the suburbs of Chicago when it was built. Now it was surrounded by tenements housing immigrants. It was the perfect location for their idea.

Addams and Starr did not know exactly what to do at first. One of their first programs offered the nearby Italian immigrants a chance to hear a novel read aloud in Italian and see photographs of Italy. The event was not a success. Soon, though, they saw a need: to create a kindergarten for the immigrants’ young children. It was welcomed eagerly and launched many years of helpful programs. Eventually Hull House provided art and craft classes, created a theater group, and offered classes teaching English and job skills. The settlement house grew to be a large complex of buildings visited by some two thousand Chicagoans each week.

From the start, Hull House had two purposes. It was intended not only to help the poor immigrants but also to provide benefits for the middle class. Addams and Starr wished to give privileged young people—especially young women—a chance

to learn skills, experience life, and take part in important activity. By working at the settlement house, they could avoid “being cultivated into un nourished and over-sensitive lives.”

They attracted many talented people to their work. Those who worked at Hull House backed such causes as improving urban sanitation and ending child labor. They convinced Illinois to require safety inspections in factories and to create the first court system for juveniles.

While Addams and Starr worked together at Hull House, Addams was the chief spokeswoman for the effort. In countless speeches and articles and a number of books, she backed various social reforms. She also became a powerful voice on behalf of opportunities for women.

In later years, she embraced the cause of peace. This position cost her some support during World War I, but she did not hesitate to take her stand. She became president of the Woman’s International League for Peace and Freedom in 1919 and was a founding member of the American Civil Liberties Union the next year. For her peace efforts, she won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931. She died just four years later.

Questions

1. What kind of programs do you think helped immigrants the most?
2. What opportunities were available to middle-class women in Addams’s time?
3. Would it be helpful to have settlement houses or similar programs in cities today?