

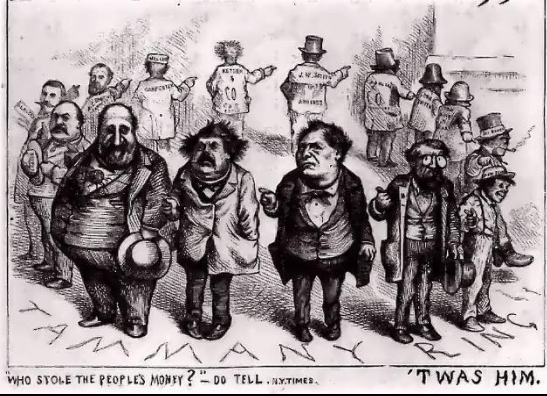
Urbanization

SWBAT

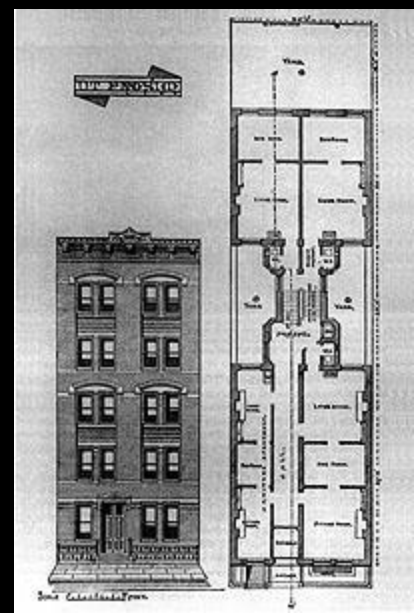
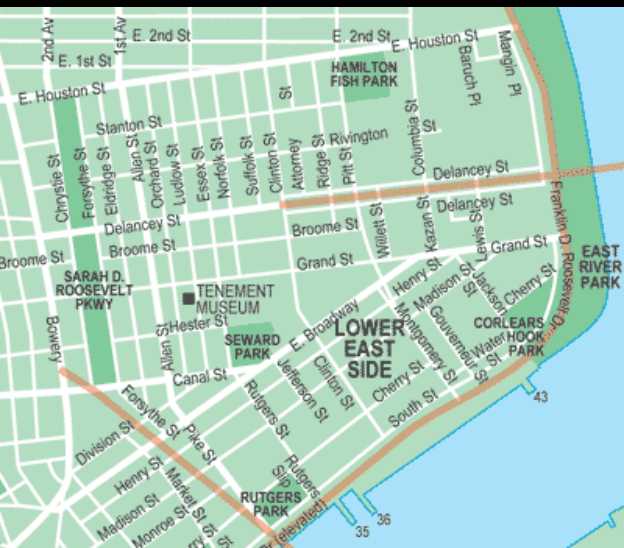
- Explain impacts of industrialization on urban growth

Do Now:

- List problems that develop due to urbanization



Urbanization Part I: Negative Effects



Urbanization

- Urbanization - process by which more of a nation's population becomes concentrated in cities
- Why does this occur?
 - Factories in the cities
 - Job opportunities
 - Immigrants seek jobs & settle in cities
 - Rural farmers migrate to cities for work



Negative Effects



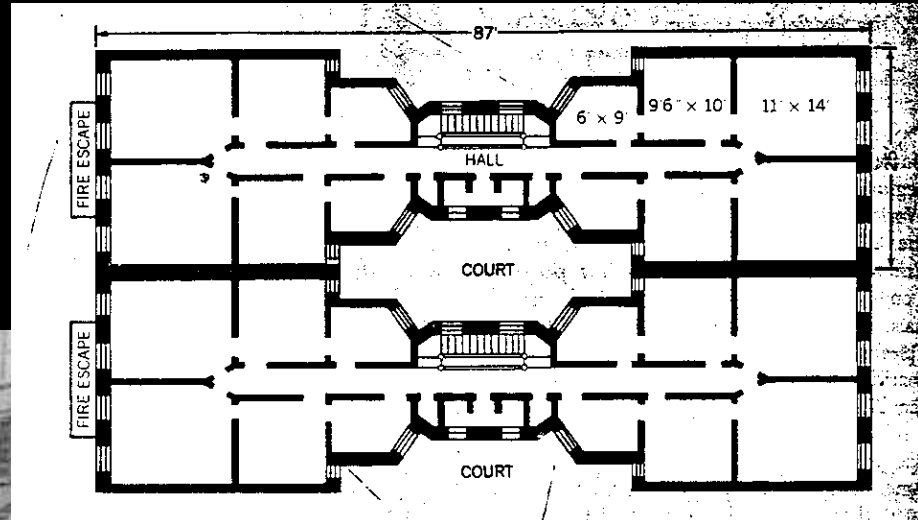
Negative Effects

- Housing
 - Not enough affordable housing to keep up with rise in population
 - Many forced into homelessness or tenements
 - Tenements → inner-city multi-unit dwellings (4-6 stories high)
 - Usually divided and re-divided
 - Virtual Tour- Tenement

Tenements



Tenements



Sometimes a whole family was crowded into a single room.



Tenements



- What are some problems tenement living conditions caused?
- Why would people live in such conditions?

Negative Effects

- **Crime**

- Due to poverty, crime increased in urban centers

- 1881: 25 murders per 1 million people
- 1898: 107 murders per 1 million people

- **Health**

- Tuberculosis
- Cholera
- Typhoid
- Diphtheria



Negative Effects

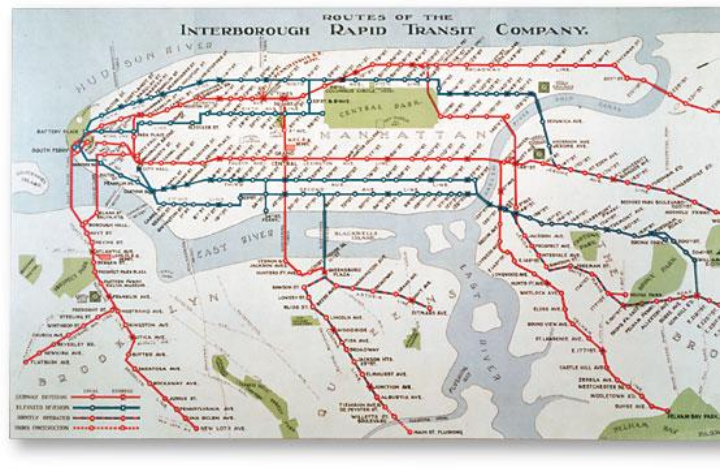
- **Political Machines**

- Tammany Hall

- In return for votes, bosses provided jobs, built parks, distributed food & clothing to the needy, but...

- UNDERMINES DEMOCRACY





Urbanization Part II: Positive Effects



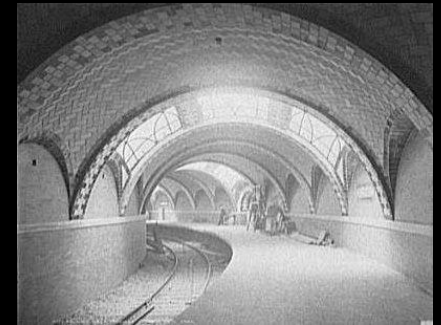
(172) L 44 36 53
1865 BURY
1-26-1915

Positive Effects

Transportation Improvements:

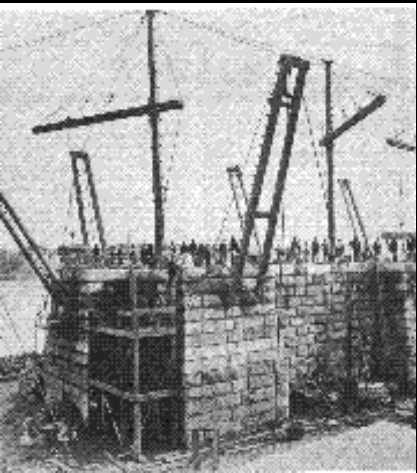


- New York Central Rails
 - Connects NYC, Boston, Chicago
- Subway (IRT: Interborough Rapid Transit)
 - Connects outer boroughs to Manhattan
 - Growth of Bronx & Queens
 - Safer than street cars; gets people off crowded streets (underground and/or elevated)



Positive Effects

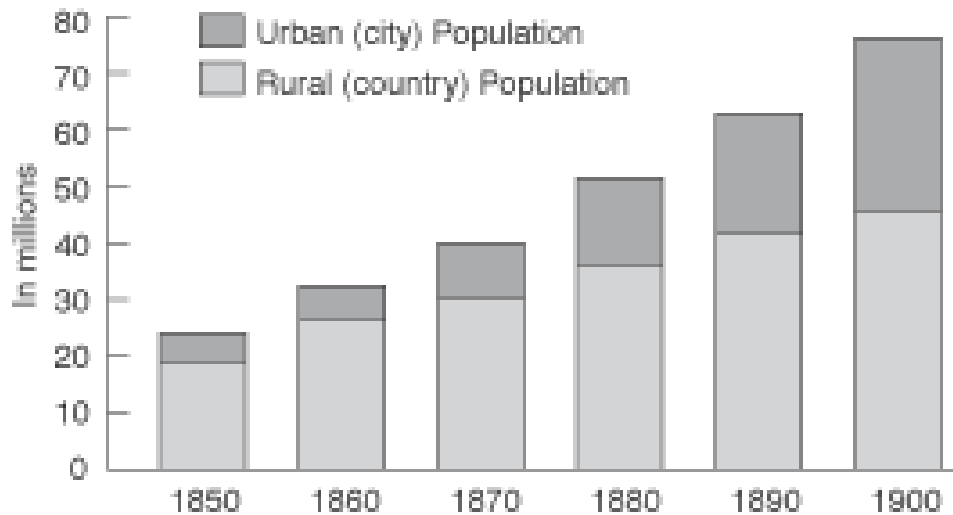
- Brooklyn Bridge
 - Connects Lower Manhattan to Brooklyn
 - Completed in 1883
 - Built for trade purposes
 - Goods could be transported even when East River was frozen



Positive Effects

→ Increase in number of jobs available

Urban and Rural Population, 1850–1900



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States

Rural and Urban Populations in the United States

Year	Rural	Urban
1860	25,226,803	6,216,518
1870	28,656,010	9,902,361
1880	36,059,474	14,129,735
1890	40,873,501	22,106,265
1900	45,997,336	30,214,832
1910	50,164,495	42,064,001
1920	51,768,255	54,253,282

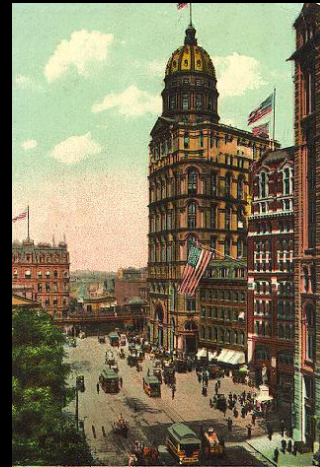
Source: Bureau of the Census

- How much did the urban pop. in the U.S. grow between 1860-1900?
- Between 1850 and 1900 was the pop. primarily rural or urban?

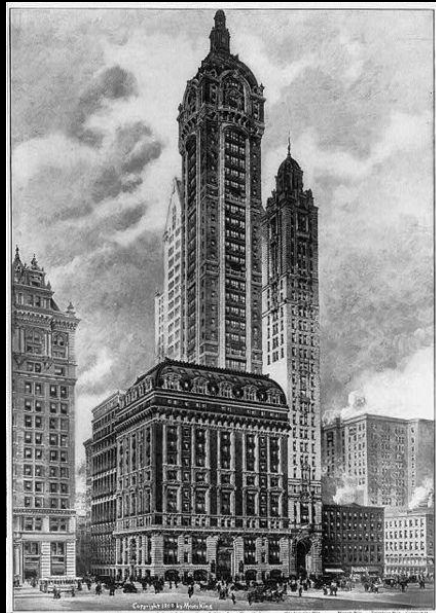
Positive Effects

Skyscrapers:

- New engineering developments allowed for taller buildings
- Chicago and New York lead the way
 - Compete for world's tallest building title



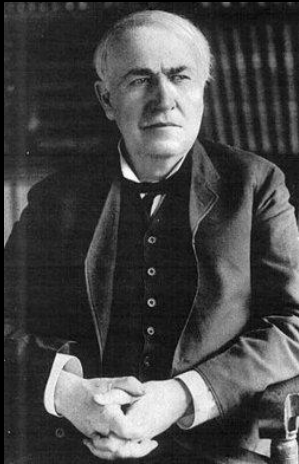
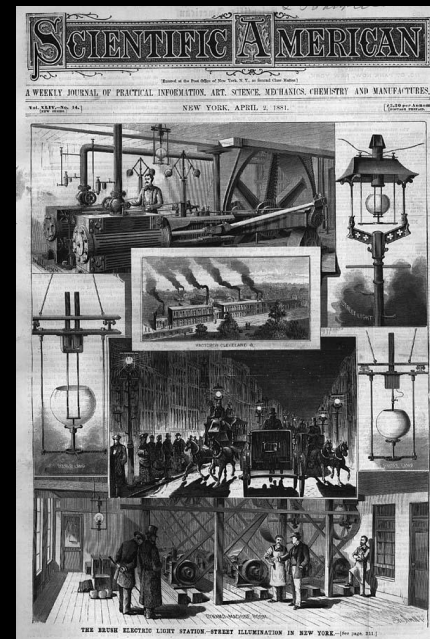
Skyscrapers



Positive Effects

Gas & Electric Lights:

- Extends the working day
- Makes cities safer at night
- Development of General Electric & eventually Con Edison



Positive Effects

Sewage Systems:

- Constructed to deal with increased amount of waste & skyscraper rain water run-off

Parks:

- Built to provide urban dwellers with open space
- Central Park (Manhattan)
- Prospect Park (Brooklyn)
- Frederick Law Olmstead



Positive Effects



The Middle Class & Leisure:

- Growth of the Middle Class
 - Doctors, lawyers, office workers, skilled laborers
 - Could afford better housing filled with consumer goods (sewing machines & phonograph)
 - Attended concerts, theatre, sporting events
 - Educated children beyond elementary level



Wrap Up

- Which 3 groups can the urban population of the late 1800s be divided?
- Why did rural migrants & immigrants move to cities? How was industrialization related to urbanization?
- How did city planners try to improve city life?
- Why did these new urban centers have so many problems?

Working Children

- HOMEWORK: Read excerpt from John Spargo's *The Bitter Cry of the Children* and answer the questions that follow



Social & Cultural Change

SWBAT

- Explain social and cultural changes in the late 1800s

Do Now:

- Complete “The Rise of the City”
- In what ways did urban life improve during the late 1800s?

Gilded Age

- Mark Twain critically depicted American society as being “gilded” = rotten core covered in gold paint
- Historians refer to the end of the 1800s as the Gilded Age



Wages

- 2/3 of all working Americans worked for wages, 10 hours a day, 6 days a week
 - “wage slavery”
 - Working class families depended on additional income from women & children

Working Women

- Women in the Victorian era were primarily responsible for housework
- By 1900- 1 of 5 women worked outside the home
- Usually restricted to “home-like” industries
 - textiles, garments, food processing → secretaries, book keepers, typists, telephone operators
- Still expected to complete housework too!



• “Double drudgery”

Working Children

- 1 of 5 children (age 10-16) worked



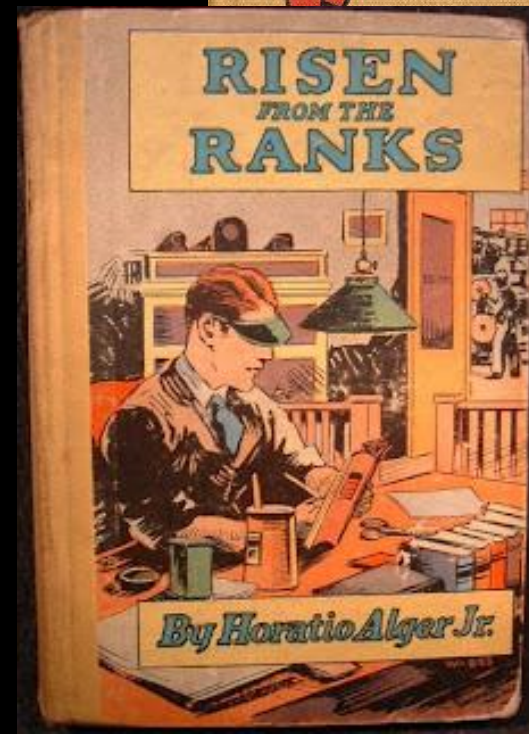
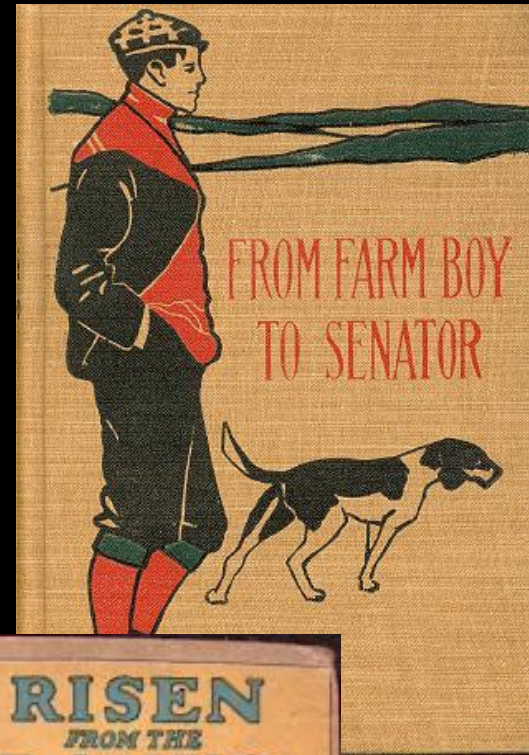
Urban Living

- Stress from urban living placed strains on parents & children
- Divorce rates increased to 8%
- Reduction in family size



Upper Class

- 1890- richest 10% controlled 90% of the nation's wealth
- Horatio Alger- wrote about characters who succeed by hard work - reality = rags-to-riches was unusual



Upper Class

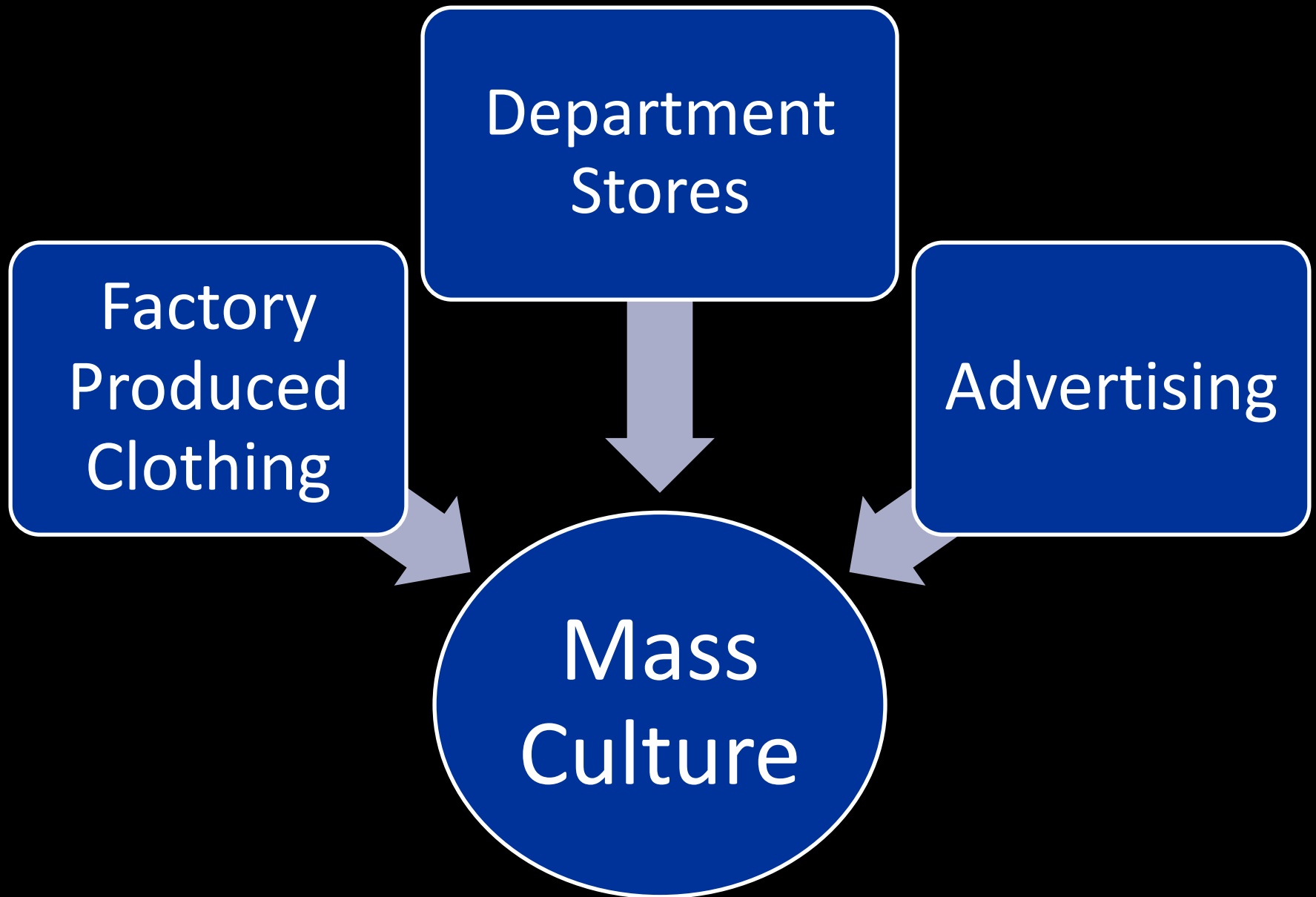
- Newport, RI- Mansions



Middle Class

- Growth of large corporations introduced a need for “white-collar” workers → growth of the middle class
 - Extra wages resulted in the purchase of goods
- Americans entered a culture of “conspicuous consumerism” - wanting & buying new products on the market

Social & Cultural Trends



Social & Cultural Trends

- # of newspapers increased
 - Joseph Pulitzer & William Randolph Hearst: informed people with sensationalized stories to stir up controversy
- Religious tolerance develops

Social & Cultural Trends

- Education

- 1900- literacy rate was 90%

- kindergarten

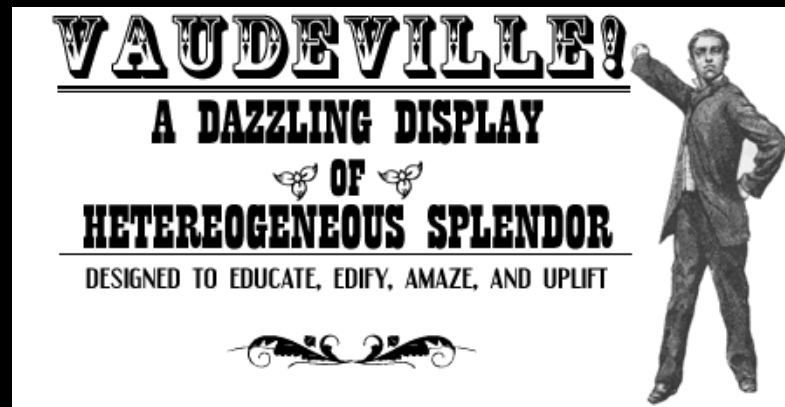
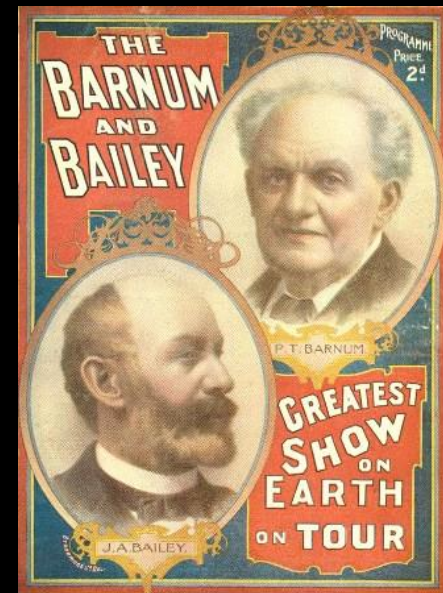
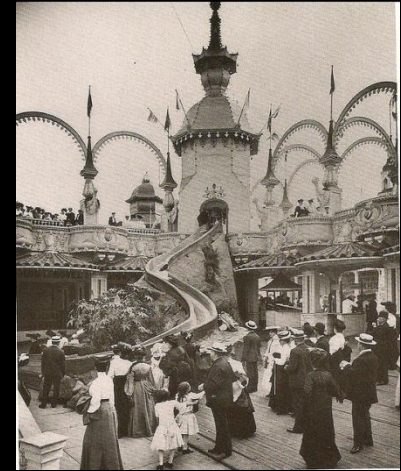
- tax supported high schools

- liberal arts curriculum

- women's colleges (Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells)

Social & Cultural Trends

- Amusements:
 - Coney Island
 - Barnum & Bailey Circus
 - Buffalo Bill's Wild West
 - Chautauqua Circuit
 - Vaudeville (“variety show”)



Wrap Up

- How were the lives of working-class women & children affected by industrialization? How did this reality compare with the Victorian view of traditional roles in society?
- What aspect of the circus was likely to attract patrons?
- How did middle-class urban life differ from life for the urban poor?