

## Urbanization, Immigration, and Culture, 1865–1900

1. **Urbanization (pp. 557–560)** This section highlights some of the post–Civil War trends that helped transform rural America into a country that would be much more familiar to us today. Looking at the chart on p. 559, you can see that city-dwellers constituted only \_\_\_\_ percent of the population in 1790. By 1900, that had risen to \_\_\_\_ percent (about half of the 1990 figure of \_\_\_\_ percent). Improved agricultural productivity helped feed the urban population. It also forced European and American farmers off the land and into the cities looking for industrial jobs. Cities could grow upwards because of the \_\_\_\_\_ (means for moving people up) and the steel-framed skyscraper made popular by Chicago architect Louis \_\_\_\_\_. Commuting to the suburbs became possible because of mass transit improvements such as the electric \_\_\_\_\_. The city offered attractions such as electric light, indoor plumbing, \_\_\_\_\_ (the new communications device), and shopping at department stores. On the other hand, list a few of the disadvantages of primitive city life:
  - a. Compare and contrast the characteristics of the “new” and “old” immigration.
    - (1) Old (1840s–1880s):
    - (2) New (1880s–1920s):
  - b. \*\*\* Can you make any general conclusions about immigration from the chart on p. 561?
  - c. Though America accepted large numbers of immigrants, the government provided virtually no social or economic services to these immigrants. How and why did the urban political machines (such as “Boss” Tweed in New York) provide many of these services?
  - d. The authors say that the “social gospel,” as advocated by ministers like Walter \_\_\_\_\_, tried to get the churches involved in solving the new urban problems. They also mention the name of Jane \_\_\_\_\_ of Chicago as a central person in bringing mostly middle-class women into the new occupation of social work and founding the first American “settlement house” called \_\_\_\_\_ House. What connection do the authors make between this movement and the changing roles of women?
  - e. What was the significance of the immigration law passed in 1882?
3. **Religion and Education (pp. 571–573)** Many churches became more secular in the face of an increasingly materialistic culture. The new immigration drastically expanded the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ faiths and new varieties emerged, including the \_\_\_\_\_ Army and the Christian \_\_\_\_\_ Church. Finally this section covers the important explosion of public and private schools (including parochial schools for the new Catholic immigrants).

4. **African-Americans react to “Jim Crow” (pp. 573–575)** a. By 1900, the day-to-day plight of blacks was little better than it had been under slavery. Summarize the views of these two leaders on the subject of black advancement. \*\*\* Under conditions prevailing at the time, which of these would you have supported and why?

(1) Booker T. Washington:

(2) W. E. B. DuBois:

(3) Your view:

5. **Universities, Press, and Literature (pp. 575–581)** Expansion of public universities was boosted by passage of the \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1862 granting land for this purpose, and “robber barons” such as Leland \_\_\_\_\_ used their wealth to found many private universities. Andrew \_\_\_\_\_ funded the expansion of public libraries and the circulation of newspapers increased, notably with the competition between “yellow journalists” Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ and William Randolph \_\_\_\_\_ . Of the extensive list of quality writers and authors discussed at the end of this section, pick three that you like and list a few of their characteristics. \*\*\* Have you read anything by any of them?

(1)

(2)

(3)

6. **Moral Values and Women’s Rights (pp. 581–585)** a. The new urban environment sparked debate over changing sexual attitudes and the role of women in the family. A new generation of women activists formed the National American Women’s \_\_\_\_\_ Association in 18\_\_\_\_. What were the differing arguments of the following two leaders in favor of women’s suffrage? \*\*\* Then put a (W) by the leader whose argument seems to you to be most similar to that of Booker T. Washington, and a (D) by the one whose argument you can connect to that of W. E. B. DuBois.

\_\_\_\_ 1. Charlotte Perkins Gilman:

\_\_\_\_ 2. Carrie Chapman Catt:

7. **Reform, Art, and Culture (pp. 585–589)** Women, most notably the colorful Carrie A. \_\_\_\_\_, led the fight against excessive drinking (mostly by men!), forming the Woman’s \_\_\_\_\_ Association in 1874. Artists of the period included James \_\_\_\_\_ and Winslow \_\_\_\_\_. Popular music blossomed, including uniquely American forms of blues, ragtime, and jazz. The biggest world’s fair ever, the Great \_\_\_\_\_ Exposition, was held in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1893. And urban Americans had the time and money for new popular amusements such as the circus and spectator sports such as baseball, football, and boxing. \*\*\* After reading this chapter, reflect a bit on life at the end of the nineteenth century. Imagine growing up in this period and list one or two advantages and disadvantages compared to today.

(1) Advantages:

(2) Disadvantages:

## CHAPTER 25 TERM SHEET

### Urbanization, Immigration, and Culture

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#### **Pages 557–560**

Louis Sullivan

Theodore Dreiser (*Sister Carrie*, 1900)

“Dumbbell” tenements

#### **Pages 561–571**

“Padrone system”

Boss Tweed

Walter Rauschenbusch

“Social Gospel”

Jane Addams

Hull House (1889)

Lillian Wald

Florence Kelley

“Nativism”

American Protective Association, 1887

Immigration restriction laws, 1882 and 1885

#### **Pages 571–573**

Dwight Lyman Moody

Cardinal Gibbons

Mary Baker Eddy

“Normal” schools

Kindergartens

Chautauqua movement

#### **Pages 573–575**

Booker T. Washington

George Washington Carver

W. E. B. DuBois

NAACP (1910)

**Pages 575–581**

Morrill Act (1862)

Hatch Act (1867)

Dr. Charles W. Eliot

William James

Carnegie libraries

Joseph Pulitzer

“Yellow journalism”

William Randolph Hearst

Edwin L. Godkin (*The Nation*, 1865)

Henry George (*Progress and Poverty*, 1879)

Edward Bellamy (*Looking Backward*, 1888)

Gen. Lewis Wallace (*Ben Hur*, 1880)

Horatio Alger

Walt Whitman (*Leaves of Grass*)

Emily Dickinson

Kate Chopin (*The Awakening*, 1899)

Mark Twain

Bret Harte

William Dean Howells

Stephen Crane (*Red Badge of Courage*, 1895)

Henry James

Jack London

Frank Norris

**Pages 581–585**

Victoria Woodhull

Anthony Comstock

Charlotte Perkins Gilman

National Women’s Suffrage Association, (NWSA, 1890)

Carrie Chapman Catt

Ida B. Wells

National Association of Colored Women (1896)

**Pages 585–589**

Women's Christian Temperance Association (WCTA, 1874)

Frances E. Willard

Carrie Nation

Anti-Saloon League (1893)

Clara Barton

James Whistler

John Singer Sargent

George Inness

Thomas Eakins

Winslow Homer

Augustus Saint-Gaudens

Henry H. Richardson

Columbian Exposition (Chicago, 1893)

Vaudeville

Phineas T. Barnum/James A. Bailey

“Buffalo Bill” Cody

Sports (participation and spectator)

“Gentleman Jim” Corbett

James Naismith