

Changes to the urban population in america



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

1. The Urban and Frontier
The New Immigration
Southern Europe
Uprooted
Reactions to the New Immigration
Narrowing the Welcome Mat
Churches
Confront the Urban
2. From the end of the Civil War to 1900, America's urban population tripled.
3. The advent of skyscrapers allowed more people to be packed in a small geographical footprint.
4. Cities grew to become sprawling metropolises where people commuted to work in electric trolleys. Amenities like electricity, indoor plumbing, and telephones made city life alluring.
5. Department stores like Macy's

Challenge and Marshall
Darwin Field's provided
Disrupts jobs and
the shoppers.
Churches 6. However, cities
The Lust had their own
for issues. Lots of
Learning trash was
Booker T. generated, crime
Washingt was rampant and
on and uncollected
Education garbage made
for Black cities unsanitary.
People Slums were
The crammed with
Hallowed people with little
Halls of sanitation and
Ivy ventilation.
The 7. Until the 1880s,
March of most of the
the Mind immigrants were
The well educated
Appeal of migrants from
the Press Britain and
well into American

Apostles of Reform
Postwar Writing
Literary Landmark
s
The New
Morality
Families and
Women in the City
Prohibition of
Alcohol and
Social Progress
Artistic Triumphs
The
Business of

society. In the 1880s, a new wave of immigration was made up of Italians, Croats, Greeks and Poles, who were illiterate and poor.

8. Europeans came to America driven by population growth in Europe and lack of opportunity due to industrialization. America was advertised as the land of opportunity by profit-seeking Americans looking to get cheap labor.

9. However, some

Amusement
nt

25% of the 20 million people who came between 1820 and 1900 returned to Europe. Those who remained tried to retain their own culture, although their children embraced American culture.

10. The federal government did little to help the assimilation of immigrants assimilate into American society, leading to immigrants being controlled by powerful “bosses” who

provided jobs and
shelter in return
for political
support.

11. The nation
gradually awoke
to the plight of
the immigrants,
led by protestant
clergymen like
Walter
Rauschenbusch
preaching the “
Social Gospel”.

12. Settlement
houses such as
Hull House
founded by Jane
Addams in 1889
and Wald’s Henry
Street Settlement
in New York,
became centers
for women’s
activism and
reform.

13. The cities gave women opportunities to earn money and support themselves.
14. The anti-foreignism of the 1840s roared back in the 1880s, as the “nativists” gave the new immigrants a rude welcome, fearing the mongrelization of the Anglo-Saxon race.
15. Trade unionists saw the new immigrants as depressing wages.
16. In 1882, Congress passed the first of the

anti-immigration,
laws, banning
paupers,
criminals, and
convicts from
entering the U. S.

The 1882
immigration law
also specifically
barred the
Chinese.

17. In 1886, the
Statue of Liberty
arrived from
France as a gift
from the French.

18. The
changing
character of the
urban population
posed challenges
to American
churches
especially
Protestant
churches. Older

richer churches
failed to address
the issues of
urban poverty and
suffering, and
were starting to
become
irrelevant.

19. This
resulted in a new
wave of liberal
Protestant
revivalism led by
people like Dwight
Lyman Moody, a
former shoe
salesman.

20. Roman
Catholic and
Jewish faiths also
grew thanks to
the new
immigrants..

21. The Young
Men's ad
Women's

Christian

Associations also

grew rapidly.

22. Charles

Darwin's idea of

natural selection

published in his

book "On the

Origin of Species"

in 1859, resulted

in splitting the

religious camp

into two: A

conservative

minority that

stood firmly

behind the Bible

and the "

Accommodationist

s" who take a

more liberal view.

23. Public

education,

especially high

schools grew

rapidly. The idea

that a high school education should be a birthright became popular.

24. The Chautauqua movement, launched in 1874, educated adults.

25. The South lagged badly behind in education where about 44% of Blacks were uneducated. Southern black education was led by many blacks.

26. Most famous was an ex-slave, Booker T. Washington who started by heading a black normal and

industrial school
in Tuskegee,
Alabama,
teaching the
students useful
skills and trades.

27. Another was
W. E. B. Du Bois,
the first Black
doctorate from
Harvard
University, who
founded the
National
Association for
the Advancement
of Colored People
(NAACP) in 1910.

28. Numerous
colleges and
universities were
established after
the Civil War.
Women and Black
education also
grew at a rapid

clip.

29. The Morrill

Act of 1862

provided a

generous grant of

the public lands to

the states for

education. The

Hatch Act of 1887

provided federal

funds for the

establishment of

agricultural

research in land-

grant colleges.

30. Private

philanthropy also

played an

important role,

resulting in

universities such

as Cornell, and

the University of

Chicago, funded

by Rockefeller.

31. Homegrown

influences shaped
the American
education system.

32. The elective
system and
specialization
gained popularity.
Medical schools
and science
bloomed after the
Civil War.

33. Discoveries
by Louis Pasteur
and Joseph Lister
improved medical
science and
health. William
James helped
establish
behavioral
psychology.

34. Public
libraries well
stocked with
books were also
being built.

Carnegie
contributed \$60
million for public
library
construction.

35. The
invention of the
Linotype in 1885
allowed the press
to keep pace with
demand.

Competition
sparked so-called
“yellow
journalism” which
reported wild and
fantastic stories
that were either
false or hyped.

36. Two new
journalistic
tycoons emerged:
Joseph Pulitzer
and William
Randolph Hearst,
although their

influence was not
always
wholesome.

37. Magazines
like Harper's and
the Atlantic
Monthly, were
popular.

38. An enduring
journalist-author
was Henry
George, who
undertook to
solve the
association of
poverty with
progress and left
a mark on Fabian
socialism.

39. After the
Civil War, "dime-
novels" became
the rage. The king
of dime novelists
was Harland F.
Halsey, who wrote

650 of these
novels.

40. Horatio
Alger rags-to-
riches books
about virtue,
honesty, and
industry being
rewarded by
success, wealth,
and honor, were
widely popular.

41. Emily
Dickinson became
famous for her
poems after her
death.

42. American
novelists now
wrote about the
human drama of
everyday life.

43. New notable
writers were Kate
Chopin, who
wrote " The

Awakening” and
Mark Twain who
wrote “ The
Adventures of
Tom Sawyer”.

44. Bret Harte’s

California gold
rush stories were
popular. Henry
James often made
women the main
characters in his
novels. Two noted
black writers were
Paul Laurence
Dunbar and
Charles W.
Chesnutt, who
used black dialect
and folklore in
their poems and
stories.

45. Victoria

Woodhull’s
proclamation of
free love in 1871

shook
conventional
morality.
Economic
freedom for
women
encouraged
sexual freedom
and resulted in
the increase of
birth control,
divorces, and
frank discussion
of sexual topics.

46. Urban life
was hard on
families who had
to take care of
everything
themselves
without support
from their clan.
Urbanization
resulted in
families having
less children.

Marriages were
delayed and birth
control was used.

47. In 1898,
Charlotte
Gilman's Women
and Economics,
advocated for
women to
abandon their
dependent status
and contribute
through
productive
involvement in
the economy. The
National American
Woman Suffrage
Association was
formed in 1890.
Ida Wells was a
tireless crusader
for better
treatment of
Blacks and
formed the

National
Association of
Colored Women in
1896.

48. The
National
Prohibition Party
was founded in
1869. The
Women's
Christian
Temperance
Union also
crusaded against
alcohol, calling for
a national
prohibition of
alcohol. The Anti-
Saloon League
was founded in
1893.

49. The
American Society
for the Prevention
of Cruelty to
Animals was

founded in 1866
and the American
Red Cross in
1881.

50. American
Art had proved
mediocre so far.
Many of America's
finest painters
such as James
Whistler and John
Singer Sargent
made their living
in Europe.

51. Sculptors
included Augustus
Saint-Gaudens,
who made the
Robert Gould
Shaw memorial,
located in Boston,
in 1897.

52. Music
scaled new
heights with the
building of opera

houses and the
emergence of
jazz. Edison's
phonograph,
brought "canned"
music into
people's homes.

53. In
entertainment,
Phineas T.
Barnum and
James A. Bailey
teamed up in
1881 to stage the
"Greatest Show
on Earth".

54. "Wild
West" shows, like
those of "Buffalo
Bill" Cody were
very popular.

55. Baseball
and football
became popular
as well. Baseball
became America's

national pastime.

In 1891, James

Naismith invented

basketball.

56. Croquet and

bicycling crazes

also swept the

country

The urban population in America rapidly increased following the Civil War. Cities became sprawling metropolises of skyscrapers where people commuted to work. The nature of immigration also changed. Before the 1880s, the bulk of the immigrants came from Britain and Germany. After 1880, a new wave of poor and illiterate immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe came to the U. S., driven by population growth in Europe and lack of opportunity. The federal government did little to help these new immigrants assimilate into American society.

Many of them came under the control of powerful bosses who traded them food and shelter for political support. In time, community houses such as Hull House as well as Churches especially the Protestants would help out. The anti-foreignism of the 1840s came back in the 1880s, driven by a fear that the new immigrants would sully the anglo-saxon bloodline. Congress would pass a number of laws restricting immigration. Paupers and criminals were no longer allowed. A specific law barring Chinese immigration was also passed in 1882. In 1886, the Statue of Liberty arrived in New York as a gift from France. The changing nature of immigration also took its toll on American churches, resulting in a Protestant liberalism wave. Catholicism and Judaism also gained ground. Darwin's idea of natural selection

also split the faithful into 2 camps, one that still clung to the old orthodox view of the Bible and the other, a more liberal view that sought to have both science and the Bible co-exist. Support for public education as a birthright was high and numerous high schools sprouted. In the South, badly hit by the Civil War, education for Blacks was led by a number of notable black figures such as Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois who founded the NAACP in 1910. Higher education also got a fillip after the Civil War, with numerous universities and colleges being established. Private philanthropy also played an important role in establishing many respected private colleges. The American education system was also shaped by local influences. The elective system and specialization became popular. Medical science also

improved with the establishment of medical colleges and important discoveries by Pasteur and Lister. The number of public libraries also increased rapidly. The invention of the linotype in 1885 enabled the popular press to keep pace with demand. Magazines like Harper's also served to partially satisfy the demand for printed material. Yellow journalism which published sensational and often false stories also became widely popular. Dime novels were another fad. The character of American writing also changed from the earlier romanticism to more worldly stories about human drama and life, written by famous authors like Mark Twain. Urban life was hard on families since a family had to do everything themselves without much support from others such as a clan. Urbanization generally caused a reduction in family size, delayed marriages and the use of

birth control. Anti-temperance became popular again, with the National Prohibition Party being founded in 1869 and the Anti-Saloon league in 1893. American painters still had to go to Europe to make a decent living. Music took off especially with the fusion of European and Black music resulting in new music genres such as Jazz. Edison's phonograph also enabled "canned" music to be brought to American homes cheaply. In the field of entertainment, shows such as "The Wild West Show" and Barnum's Circus were very popular. Baseball soon became America's sport. Basketball was invented in 1891. Criquet and cycling also became very popular especially with women.