

Topics to ReviewCh 21

- Old Immigrants from N. & W. Europe (English, Irish, German), Protestants, many spoke English
- New Immigrants from S. & E. Europe (Italy, Russia, Greece), Asia, & Latin America – Late 1800's, many different religions and languages
- Push Factors conditions that drive people from their homes (war, poverty, famine, religious persecution- **Russian Pogroms**-organized massacre of Jews)
- Pull Factors conditions that attract immigrants to a new area (**Jobs, freedom, Land**, family members already living there)
- Anti-Immigrant Feelings, out to steal American jobs, feared new immigrants because they looked differently, didn't speak English
- Nativists people who want to preserve the country for native-born white protestants
- Ellis Island East coast of U.S., Processed immigrants, immigrants were given health inspection, if sick they were sick then they were sent home. Angel Island – on west coast - Processed Imm. From Asia
- Angel Island West coast of U.S., immigrants were given health inspection, if sick they then they were sent home
- City Life – had more job opportunities, **Over-crowding**
- Problems of the cities – **Sanitation** people threw trash out the windows, garbage piled on the streets, leads to diseases, **Tenements (cheap housing)** small apartments in the city slum areas (usually the center of the city), often over crowded, lack of ventilation, allows for disease to spread
- Reforms of cities building codes (set of standards for construction and safety, such as fire escapes), sanitation departments to pick up garbage, street lights to prevent crime, zoning laws keep factories out of residential neighborhoods. **Salvation Army** – offered food & shelter to the poor, **Mother Cabrini** - set up hospitals for the poor
- Jane Addams – Settlement Houses (the Hull House) – set up to help the poor
- Culture in cities vaudeville = variety shows, baseball (America's favorite pastime), parks and recreation, Nickelodeons – cheap silent films, phonograph – music can be recorded & listened to, skyscrapers – buildings are taller due to lightweight steel frames, Streetcars – led to suburbs, faster transportation & cleaner streets, Department stores- everything in one store
- Realists – writers who showed life as it really was
- Education – Schools set up for an educated workforce (compulsory education laws – had to go to school through 6th grade)– more people reading - sales of newspapers increased (reported events of the day, helped Immigrants learn English & American culture), Magazines- targeted readers with specific topics. Nellie Bly – investigative reporter (uncovered harsh treatment of mentally ill), Mark Twain – Samuel Clemens

Immigration



(Drive people to leave home)

- Small farmers couldn't support families
- Fewer Jobs
- Political & Religious persecution (Russian Pogroms – massacre of Jews, Revolution in Mexico)
- Poor Living conditions



(Pull people to the U.S.)

- Land of the Free
- Industry → Jobs (Factories Advertised Jobs)
- Cheap Land in the West

Old Immigrants



Early 1800's

Northern & Western Europe

-England, Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia

-Protestant

New Immigrants

Late 1800's

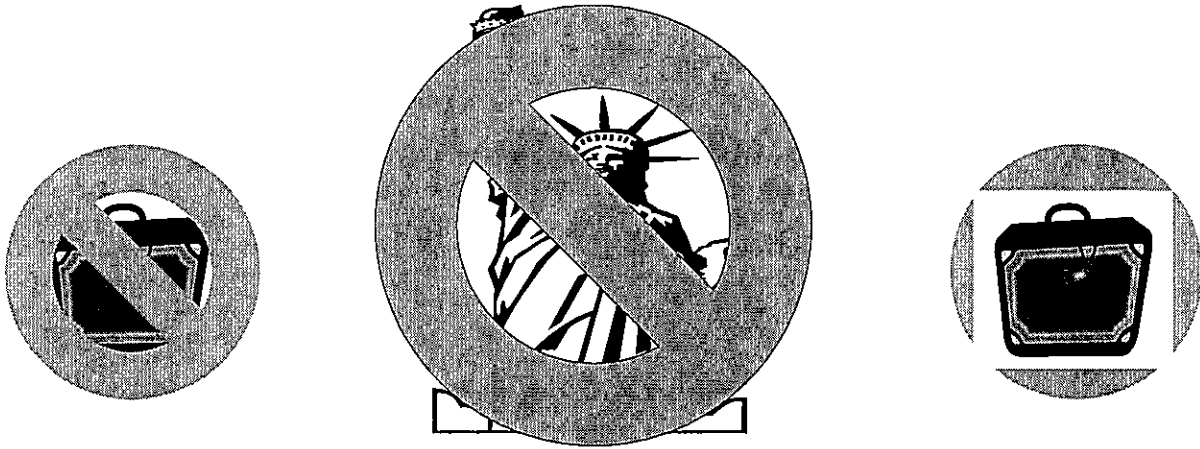
Southern & Eastern Europe, Asia, & Latin America

-Italians, Poles, Russians, Greeks, Hungarian, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipino

**Few Spoke English
Different Religion
(Jewish & Catholic)**



Hard to fit in



Anti-Immigration Feelings in the United States

Reasons:

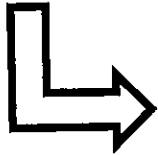
Nativists want to preserve the country for the Native Born, White Protestants

-Job Competition

New Immigrants = **Odd Customs**
Different Religions
Different Languages

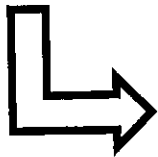
Legislation:

- **Chinese Exclusion Act – 1882**

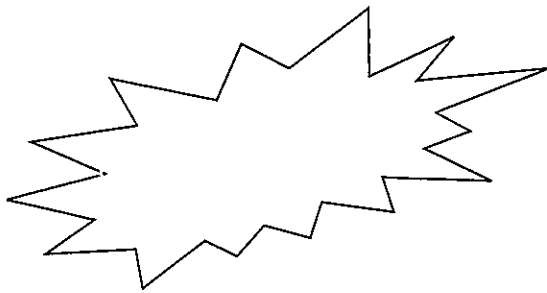


Banned immigration of Chinese Laborers for 10 years
****1st Limit on Immigration**

- **Emergency Quota Act of 1921**



Set up a quota system – allowed only a certain # of people from each country to enter the U.S.
-Favored immigrants from Northern Europe



➤ Immigrants Flood Cities

➤ West is settled

1920 - 51% of Americans live in cities

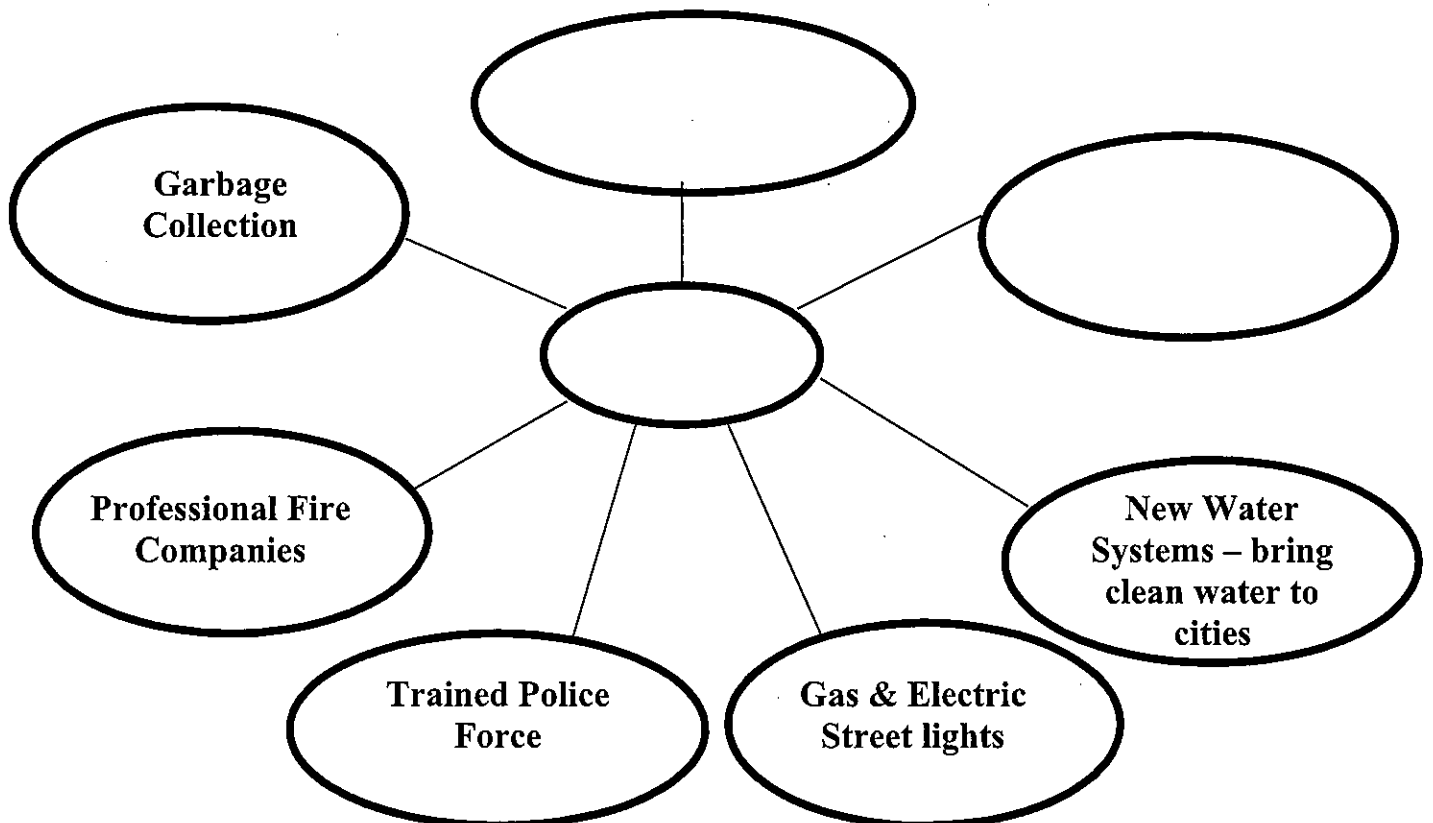
➤ People move in search of jobs

Sanitation:

Baltimore - sewers emptied into one place at the edge of the city limits – polluted drinking water.

Tenements:

- Disease spread
- No windows, heat, or indoor bathrooms
- Fire traps
- No garbage collection
- Air pollution
- Increased crime



Helpful People & Organizations

Mother Cabrini:

**Helped set up 70 hospitals in North & South America
-Treated Poor People**

Jane Addams:

**Established the Hull House (1st Settlement House) in Chicago
-Settlement House Movement**

**Provided: Nurseries
Organized Spots & Theater
Taught English
Taught Healthcare**

Salvation Army:

Offered food & Shelter to the poor

**YMCA }
YWCA }
Taught Classes
Organized team sports
Held Dances**

Life in the City

Sports:



Baseball

Started in 1840's in NY
 -Civil War Spread the game
 1870's – Professional Teams
 1880's – Af. Amer.
 Banned from baseball

Football

-Grew out of Soccer
 -No Helmets = Lots of injuries

Basketball

1891- James Naismith–
 Created indoor recreation

Vaudeville:

Variety Show
 Comedies, Song & Dance,
 Acrobats

Nickelodeon:

Movie Theaters
 5 cents Admission – cheap entertainment
 -Silent Films = No need to speak English

Ragtime: New Music – Lively rhythmic sound
 Scott Joplin – “Maple Leaf Rag”

Impact of the Phonograph: Able to record songs, Made Songs Popular

Impact of Entertainment: Brought Americans closer – spread culture

Directions: Choose any of the cultural changes described. As a group, create an advertisement of the activity that will appeal to the people of the city. The advertisement should describe the activity and its effects.

Increases in Education



Schools:

**** Need for an educated workforce**

- **Compulsory Education Laws = Required Kids to attend school through at least 6th Grade**
- **Taught : English to Immigrants
Duties & Rights of Citizens**
- **1900 – 4,000 kindergartens across the nation**
- **Private colleges for Men & Women increased**

Impact on Literature



Libraries:

Open to Public, Books, Speakers (gave talks & spread ideas)



Newspapers:

- Grew due to increased literacy
- Important events of the day – Business, Fashion, Sports
- Immigrants learn English & American Culture
- Informed Americans about Immigrants (stories about imm. culture)

Joseph Pulitzer

NY World

Sports page, Comics, Pictures, Bold
Headlines, Scandals

William Hearst

NY Journal

Scandals Crimes, Gossip

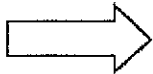
Yellow Journalism

Magazines:

Target Readers: Example – *Ladies Home Journal* = Women

Dime Novels: Paperback adventure stories – glorified the West

Rags to Riches: American Dream- Become rich through hard work



Realists: Showed Reality
-Poverty
-Life as it was

Mark Twain: real name = Samuel Clemens, wrote *Adventures of Tom Sawyer & Huckleberry Finn*

Nellie Bly: Investigative Journalist – uncovered horrors of the Insane Asylums – led to reforms for the treatment of the mentally ill

Chapter 21 Vocabulary:

Emigrate	To leave one's homeland to live somewhere else
Ethnic Groups	People who share a common culture or heritage
Push Factor	The reason so many people left their homeland for the United States (economic hardships, overcrowded, poverty, could not find jobs)
Pull Factor	What made the United States a place of interest for the people leaving their homeland (place of job, land, hope)
Steerage	Inexpensive quarters for passengers below the deck of a ship
Ellis Island	Processing center in the New York Harbor (for immigrants entering the United States)
Angel Island	Processing Center in the San Francisco Bay (for most Asian immigrants who entered by California)
Recruited	To hire people for jobs
Assimilated	To become part of a larger culture
Nativist	anti-immigration
Urban	If or like a city
Tenement	A type of residence that is often run-down or crowded
Slums	Highly populated, poor, run-down, urban area
Middle Class	Social class occupied by comfortable but not wealthy people
Suburbs	The residential area outside a city center
Settlement House	Place in large cities where people get assistance with social problems and challenges related to urban life
Skyscraper	A very tall building
Philosophy	A set of beliefs or ideas
Land-Grant Colleges	College funded by Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890
Isolate	To set apart or cut off