

Immigrants and Urban Life 1872-1914

Millions of immigrants from Europe came through Ellis Island. They came in search of jobs, freedom, and better lives for their families. Most settled in New York, Chicago, and other growing cities. American cities began to take the shape they still have today. In this chapter you will learn about the wave of immigration that changed the United States in the late 1800s and early 1900s.



Focus on Themes In this chapter, you will read about the changes in **society and culture** in the late 1800s. Among these changes was an increase in immigration. New immigrants to America found a society full of **economic** opportunities and hardships. Immigration and technology combined to change the way of life in cities.

A New Wave of Immigration

Chapter 20 Section 1 Page 636

Changing Patterns of Immigration:

1. Who were known as “Old Immigrants”?
2. Who were known as “new immigrants”?

Arriving in a New Land:

3. How did they travel here?
4. What were the traveling conditions like?

Immigrant Neighborhoods: (Page 238)

5. Describe the neighborhoods that immigrants moved into and explain why they moved to these places?

Adjusting to a New Life:

6. What did benevolent societies do?
7. What were tenements?

Finding Work:

8. Why did many lack manufacturing skills?
9. What were sweatshops?

Main Ideas

1. U.S. immigration patterns changed during the late 1800s as new immigrants arrived from Europe, Asia, and Mexico.
2. Immigrants worked hard to adjust to life in the United States.
3. Some Americans opposed immigration and worked to restrict it.



The Big Idea

A new wave of immigration in the late 1800s brought large numbers of immigrants to the United States.

Key Terms and People

- old immigrants, *p. 636*
- new immigrants, *p. 636*
- steerage, *p. 637*
- benevolent societies, *p. 639*
- tenements, *p. 639*
- sweatshops, *p. 640*
- Chinese Exclusion Act, *p. 641*

Opposition to Immigration:

10. Why did many business owners welcome new immigrants?

11. What group was against immigration?

12. What did the Chinese Exclusion Act do?

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:

1. a. **Identify** What was Ellis Island?

b. **Contrast** What differences existed between the **old immigrants** and the **new immigrants**?

2. a. **Identify** What job opportunities were available to new immigrants?

b. **Summarize** How did immigrants attempt to adapt to their new lives in the United States?

c. **Elaborate** Why do you think many immigrants tolerated difficult living and working conditions?

3. a. **Recall** What was the purpose of the **Chinese Exclusion Act**?

b. **Explain** Why did some labor unions oppose immigration?

c. **Predict** How might the growing opposition to immigration lead to problems in the United States?



The Growth of Cities
Chapter 20 Section 2 Page 642

Building Skyscrapers:

1. What allowed for the development of skyscrapers?
2. Who designed some of the first ones?

Getting Around:

3. What did taller building allow for?
4. What is mass transit?
5. List three forms of mass transit that become available in cities:
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -
6. What is a suburb?

Main Ideas

1. Both immigrants and native-born Americans moved to growing urban areas in record numbers in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
2. New technology and ideas helped cities change and adapt to rapid population growth.



The Big Idea

American cities experienced dramatic expansion and change in the late 1800s.

Key Terms and People

mass transit, *p. 644*

suburbs, *p. 644*

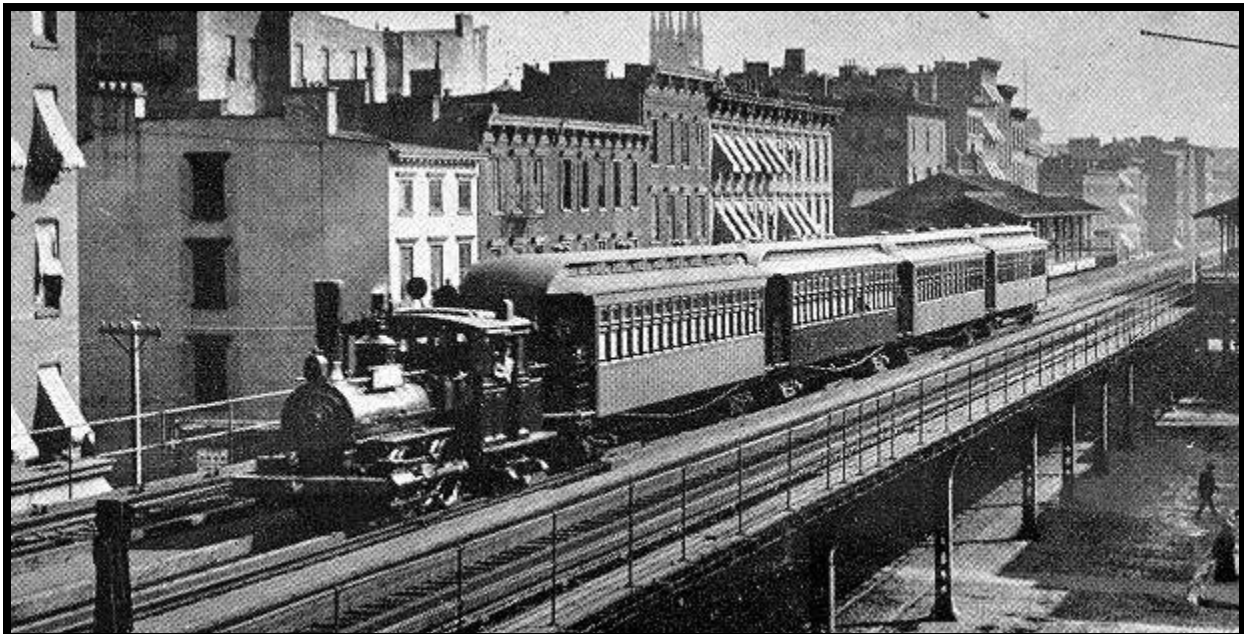
mass culture, *p. 644*

Joseph Pulitzer, *p. 645*

William Randolph Hearst, *p. 645*

department stores, *p. 645*

Frederick Law Olmsted, *p. 645*



New Ideas:

7. What did the Linotype do?

8. What did Joseph Pulitzer do?

9. Give 3 examples of mass culture:

a. -

b. -

c. -

10. Choose one of the mass cultural examples above and write a paragraph describe its significance to American society.

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

1. a. **Identify** What groups of people began moving to cities in the late 1800s?

b. **Explain** Why did African Americans begin to move to northern cities in the 1890s?

2. b. **Explain** How did new inventions make it possible for people to build skyscrapers?

c. **Evaluate** Which improvement to urban living do you think had the greatest impact on people's lives? Explain your answer.