

Name: _____ Hour: _____

CC U.S. History #25: Growth, Cities, and Immigration - <https://nerdfighteria.info/v/RRhjqqe750A/>

Population Growth in the West

- _____ was growing everywhere in America after 1850.
- Farm prices started to rise (“make a comeback”) in the _____, which helped convince more and more people to move _____.
- The _____ (1862) was still in effect and there were more than _____ claims filed in the 1890s.
- Between 1900 - 1910, the populations of _____ and _____ grew by nearly _____.
- Another 800,000 folks moved into _____, _____, and _____. In short, the midwest was FILLING UP!

Population Growth in the East

- Much of the increased demand for agricultural products (food, cotton, tobacco, etc.) happened because of the huge growth of _____ (particularly in the Northeast).
- Many people moved to the cities to get work at a factory or other large manufacturer.
- In 1880, around _____ of all Americans lived in cities and there were _____ cities with populations over 100,000.
- By 1900, around _____ of all Americans lived in cities and there were _____ cities with populations over 100,000.
- By 1920, around _____ of all Americans lived in cities and there were _____ cities with populations over 100,000.
- In other words, between 1880 - 1920, the U.S. became the world’s largest _____ and went from being mostly _____ to largely _____.
- With all of this growth came innovation - cool stuff like _____ and _____ and the telephone and barbed wire and all sorts of other things!
- Some of this growth was thanks to better nutrition, improvements in medical science, and rising birth rates. One of the BIGGEST factors, however, was _____.

Immigration (Thought Bubble)

(A) Irish

- Most Irish immigrants had been _____ back in Ireland.
- Once in the U.S., they tended to stay in _____ like _____ or _____.
- Most of the men got jobs as _____ (although their options improved over time).
- Most of the women worked in _____ or as _____ for rich white folks. (Factory work was brutal, but it had at least one advantage over domestic service: _____.)

(B) Germans

- Most German immigrants had been _____ back home.
- Once in the U.S., they tended to _____.
- Many other German immigrants were _____ (bakers, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, etc.)
- These German immigrants tended to stay in _____ and start their own small businesses.
- One of the major influences of Germans on the United States was the huge variety of _____ they introduced. (You guys wouldn't know anything about that yet, of course, because you're too young.)

(C) There were other immigrant groups during this period as well - Italians, Scandinavians, and still plenty of British. The U.S. was also seeing a gradual rise of immigration from Asia (China & Japan) and Latin America (Mexico and South America).

Discrimination Against Immigrants

- (A) Religious Tensions - immigrants in the late 19th century were more likely to be _____ or _____, which didn't usually sit well with American Protestants. (Most Christians who aren't *Catholic* are some form of *Protestant*.)

(B) Racial Categorizations

1. Popular pseudo-scientific (“fake science”) theories of this time period suggested that different races had different levels of intelligence and those from “lower” civilizations were only fit for certain kinds of _____. They were also more likely to become _____.
2. The _____ was formed in Boston in 1894. They pushed for laws limiting _____.

(C) The Chinese

1. Chinese immigrants faced a whole different level of discrimination than other groups.
2. Most Chinese immigrants were _____.
3. They’d been coming to the U.S. since the 1850s and mostly settled in the _____ where they worked in _____ or on _____.
4. They were treated with extra suspicion because they _____, _____, dressed differently, and had weird personal habits (like _____ regularly).
5. Chinese workers were also blamed for bringing down wages and corrupting “American culture” (sound familiar?)
6. The _____ (1882) severely restricted Chinese immigration to the U.S.
7. Many Chinese-Americans had to fight for basic rights in the courts just to put their kids in school or operate their own businesses.

The Immigrant Experience (Late 19th Century)

- Most immigrants in the late 19th century came to the U.S. for the same reason as most immigrants today: _____.
- There were plenty of jobs, especially in _____ and _____ and passage to the U.S. was relatively _____ and fast thanks to the new steam-powered _____.
- Immigrants tended to live in their own towns and neighborhoods - the Italian section, the German part of town, etc.

- Cities were crowded, especially in the parts where immigrants lived. _____ were tall apartment buildings that tended to be overcrowded and unsanitary.
- Improved _____ made it easier for rich folks to live in their own communities and for people to work slightly further from home. (This also contributed to those cultural chunks referred to above - the Chinese district, the Irish sector, etc.)

Aftermath

The widening gaps between the rich and the poor would soon lead to the _____ Movement of the early 20th century. During this era, people would turn to their government to solve many of society's biggest problems - and more and more people would begin holding their elected leaders accountable for how these efforts turned out.



Political Cartoon from "Puck" Magazine (January 11th, 1893)