

Objective: To examine the role of industrialization on immigration and urbanization at the turn of the 20th century.

USHC 4.5

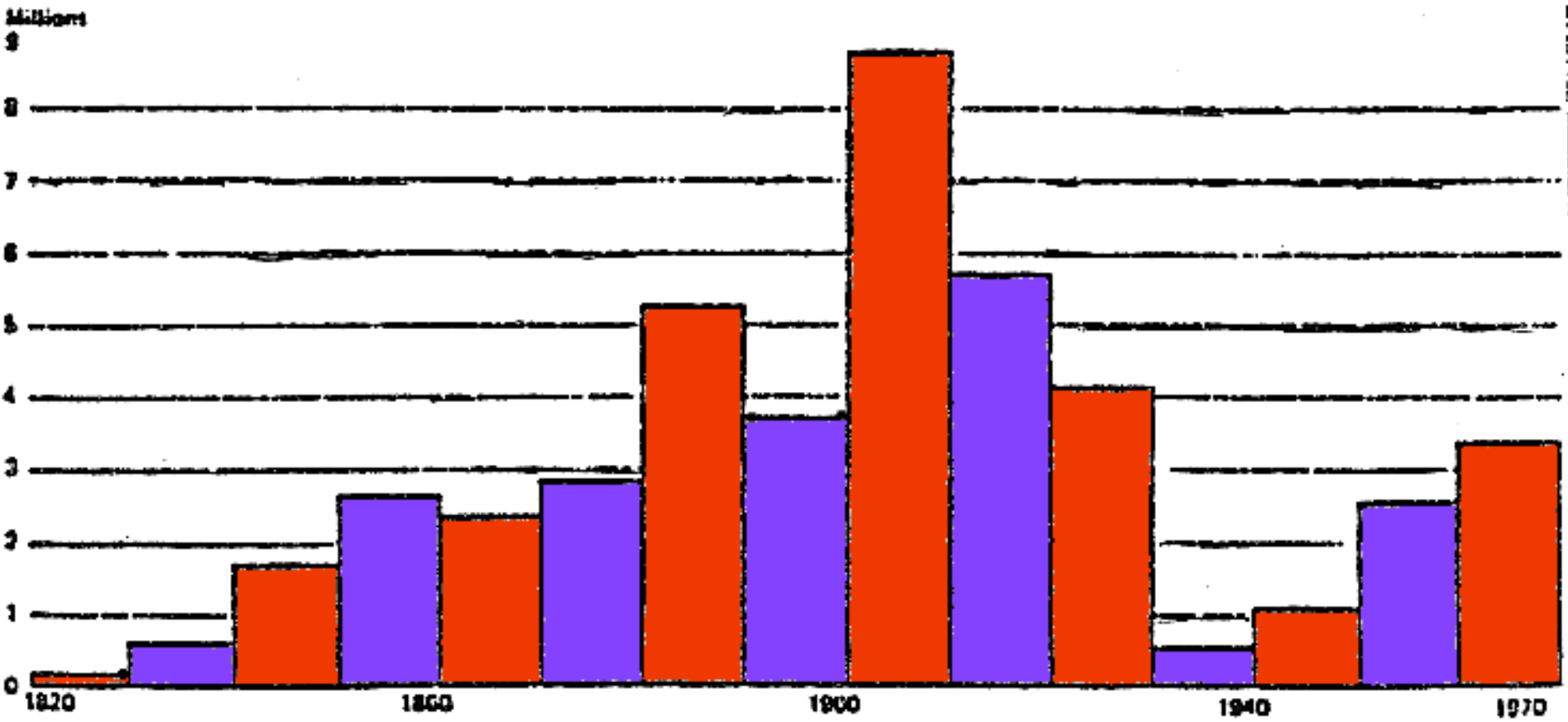
Prompt: Make a list of reasons why people immigrate from one country to another, then label each reason as either a “push” or “pull” factor.

push factor – condition that drives people *from* their homeland

pull factor – condition that attracts people to move *to* a new area

Immigration: late 19th and early 20th centuries

Bar Chart: US Immigration 1820-1970



Immigration
late 19th and early 20th centuries

Push
Factors

fleeing
persecution

lack of
farmland
in Europe

famine / poverty

political
turmoil

- Russian Jews
- Armenians

- Irish
- Chinese

Mexicans

- Irish
- Italians

Push Factors: Continued

I. Fleeing Persecution

- From 1880 – 1914 three million Russian Jews came to the U.S. in order to escape religious attacks.
- Approximately two millions Armenians were killed in the former Ottoman Empire (Turkey).



Jewish refugees at port of Liverpool, 1882



“Scenes like this were common all over...Armenia...in 1915. Death in its several forms—massacre, starvation, exhaustion—destroyed the larger part of the refugees.”
— U.S. Ambassador Morgenthau



Fundraising poster for the American Committee for Relief in the Near East - the United States contributed a significant amount of aid to help Armenians during the Armenian Genocide.

II. Famine / Poverty

- In the 1840's, over one million people died in Ireland due to the Irish Potato Famine.
- As a result, over 1.5 million Irish immigrants came to the U.S. by 1860.



*Irish immigrants
arriving in the
United States in
1902.*

III. Political Turmoil

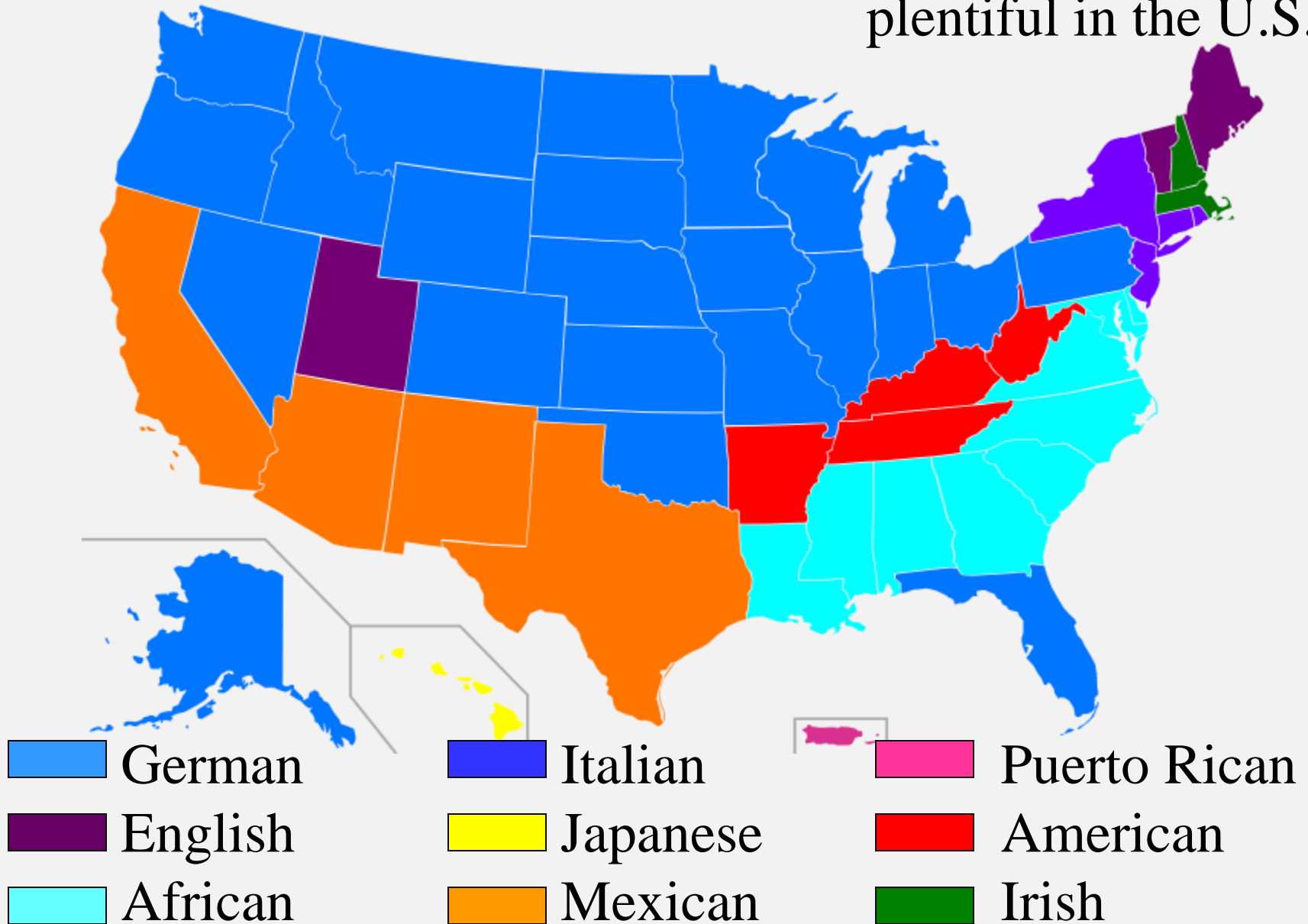
- Thousands of Mexicans came to the U.S. in order to escape from violence during the Mexican Revolution.



c.1910-1920; refugees of the Mexican Revolution

IV. Lack of Farmland in Europe

• Land was scarce in Europe, but it was plentiful in the U.S.



Immigration
late 19th and early 20th centuries

**Pull
Factors**

promise of
freedom and
a better life

cheap land
and passage
to America

join family
and friends

available
jobs in
factories
and mines

Ellis Island

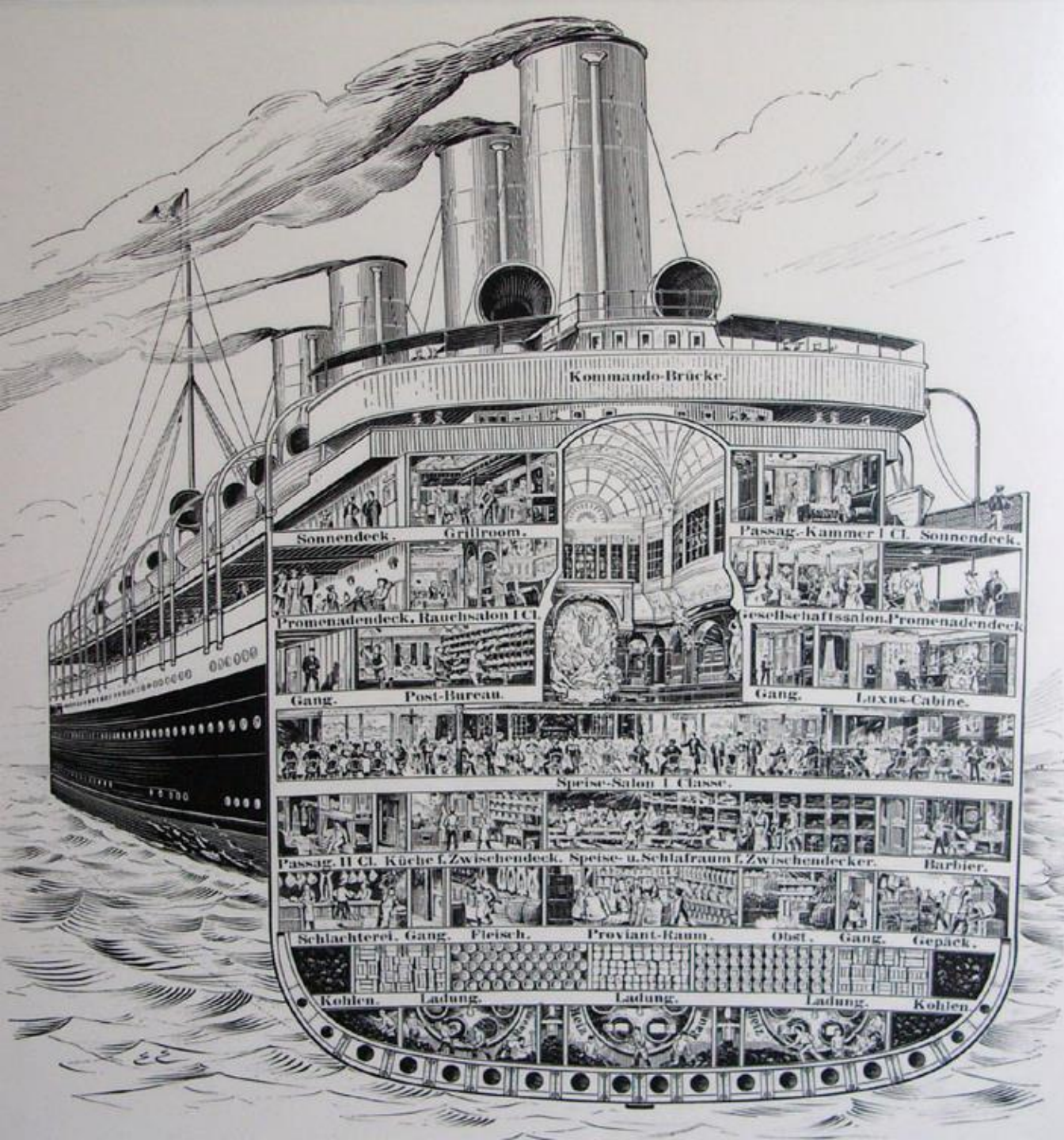


- From 1892 – 1924, approximately 22 million immigrants, mostly European, entered the United States through Ellis Island, NY

Angel Island



- From 1910 to 1940, thousands of immigrants, many of whom were Asian, entered the United States through Angel Island, CA.



German ship carrying immigrants to Ellis Island in steerage. (below deck)



The pens at Ellis Island, main hall. These people have passed the first mental inspection. (1902-1913)



Step by Step Through the Inspection Process



Arriving in New York

First- and second-class passengers were examined aboard steamship. Steerage passengers were ferried to Ellis Island for medical and legal inspection.



Entering Ellis Island

Officers directed immigrants from the ferries and into the main building.



Medical Inspection

Doctors scanned the moving line of immigrants, looking for signs of illness.

The healthy were allowed to pass.



Those who appeared ill were marked with chalk and sent for further medical examination.



Further Medical Examination

Doctors gave immigrants a more thorough check up which could include a brief overall physical or mental examination.

Some were given a clean bill of health and returned to the inspection line.



Others had to be sent to the hospital.



Legal Inspection

Inspectors asked immigrants a series of questions to determine their eligibility to land.

Most passed and were admitted.



Others, whose answers aroused the inspectors' suspicions, were detained for a hearing before the Board of Special Inquiry.



Board of Special Inquiry

Those detained for a hearing presented their cases to a Board of Special Inquiry, which allowed friends and relatives of the immigrants to testify on their behalf.

After hearing the evidence, the Board granted admission to most immigrants.



Those who were rejected could appeal the Board's decision.



Admission

Adjusting to a New Land

- Most immigrants stayed in the cities where they landed.
- By 1900, lower Manhattan was the most crowded place in the world.



Hester Street, ca. 1900



Essex Street, Lower East Side, New York City, ca. 1900

- Immigrants adjusted by settling in communities with people of their own ethnic group.



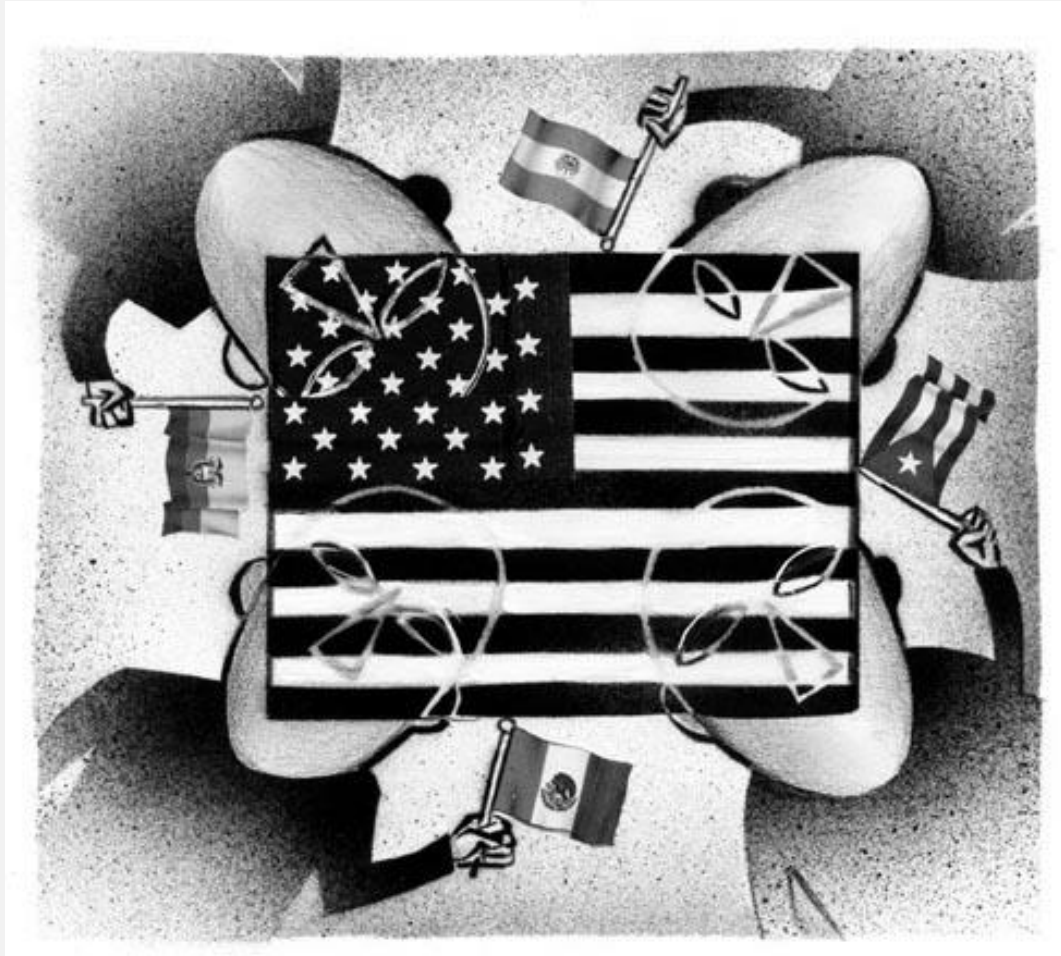
Little Italy, New York City



A Jewish vendor, Lower East Side, NYC

- Assimilation was a long, slow process.

Assimilation - The process whereby a minority group gradually adopts the customs and attitudes of the majority culture.



Anti-Immigrant Feelings

- Some Americans (Nativists) feared that new immigrants would never assimilate.
- Asians were prohibited from buying land in California.
- Chinese immigrants were frequently attacked, and occasionally killed, by racist mobs.



Seattle's anti-Chinese riot of February 8, 1886



SAN FRANCISCO

CHINA

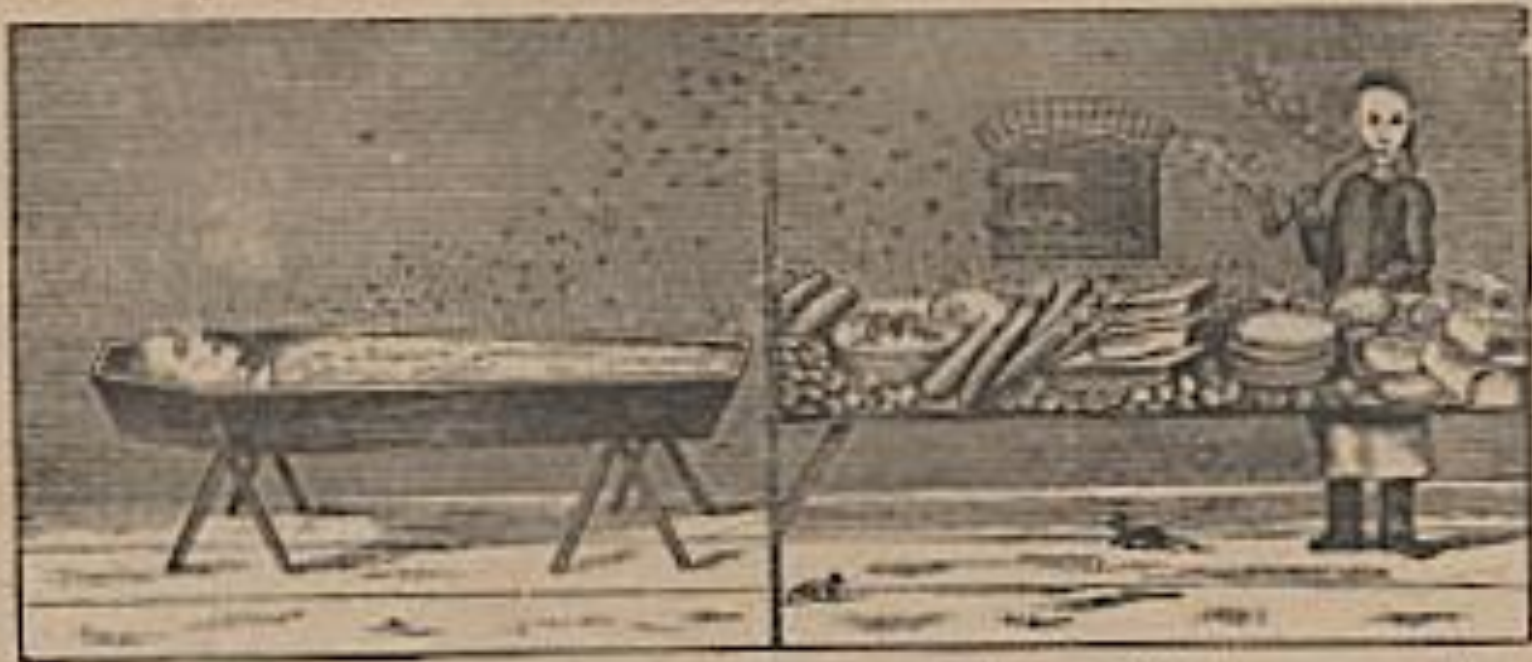
The CHINESE MUST GO

BOYCOTT!

THE NATIONAL BAKERS' UNION,

No. 45, of Los Angeles,

Does hereby inform all Workmen and the Public that



Although hundreds of capable and deserving White Workingmen seek employment, Brown continues to employ CHINAMEN.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

The Executive Committee of National Bakers' Union, No. 45,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)

- It barred the immigration of Chinese laborers for 10 years.

- It was renewed several times by Congress before being repealed in 1943 by the Supreme Court.



THROWING DOWN THE LADDER BY WHICH THEY
ROSE

Urbanization – an increase in the size, population, and density of cities



October 11, 2006

Urbanization of Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Cities Grow

- Factory jobs sparked an increase in the growth of cities after the Civil War.

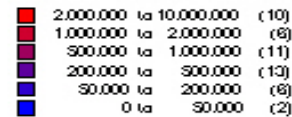
Ex.) 1890 – 1/3 of Americans lived in cities

1920 – 1/2 of Americans lived in cities

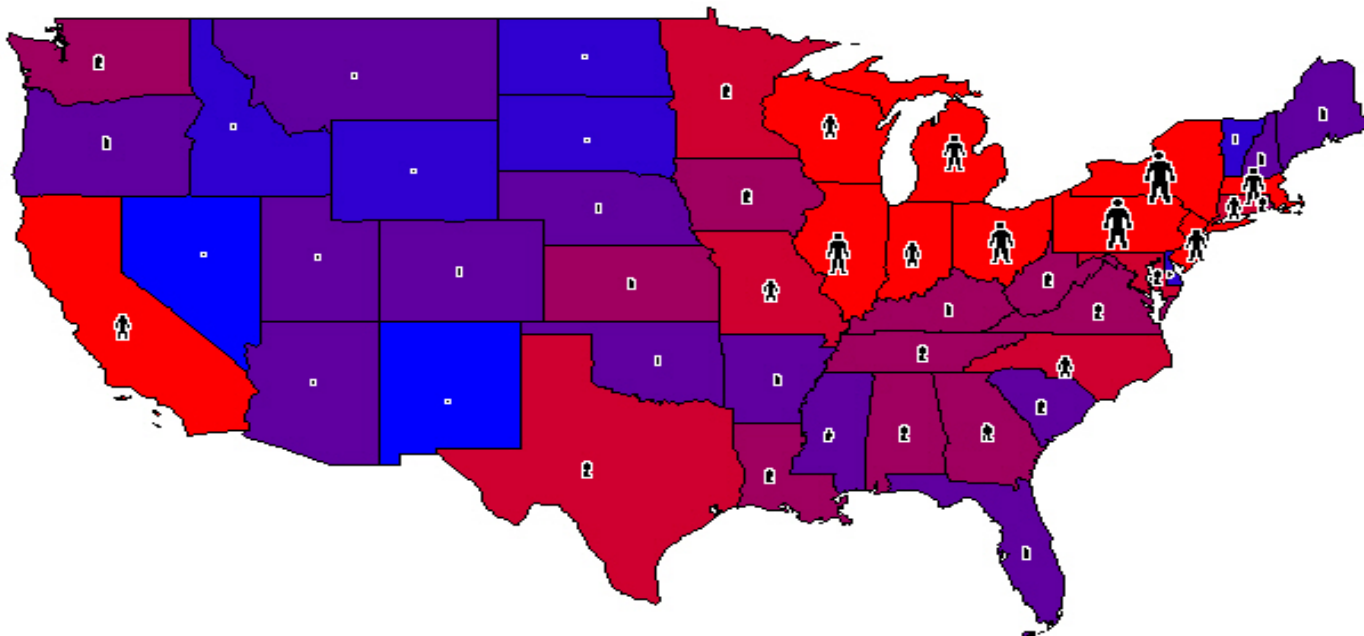
Manufacturing in 1929

Data source: U.S. Census, Historical census data web site
<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/>
Map by Big City Teacher Preparation Initiative, UIC

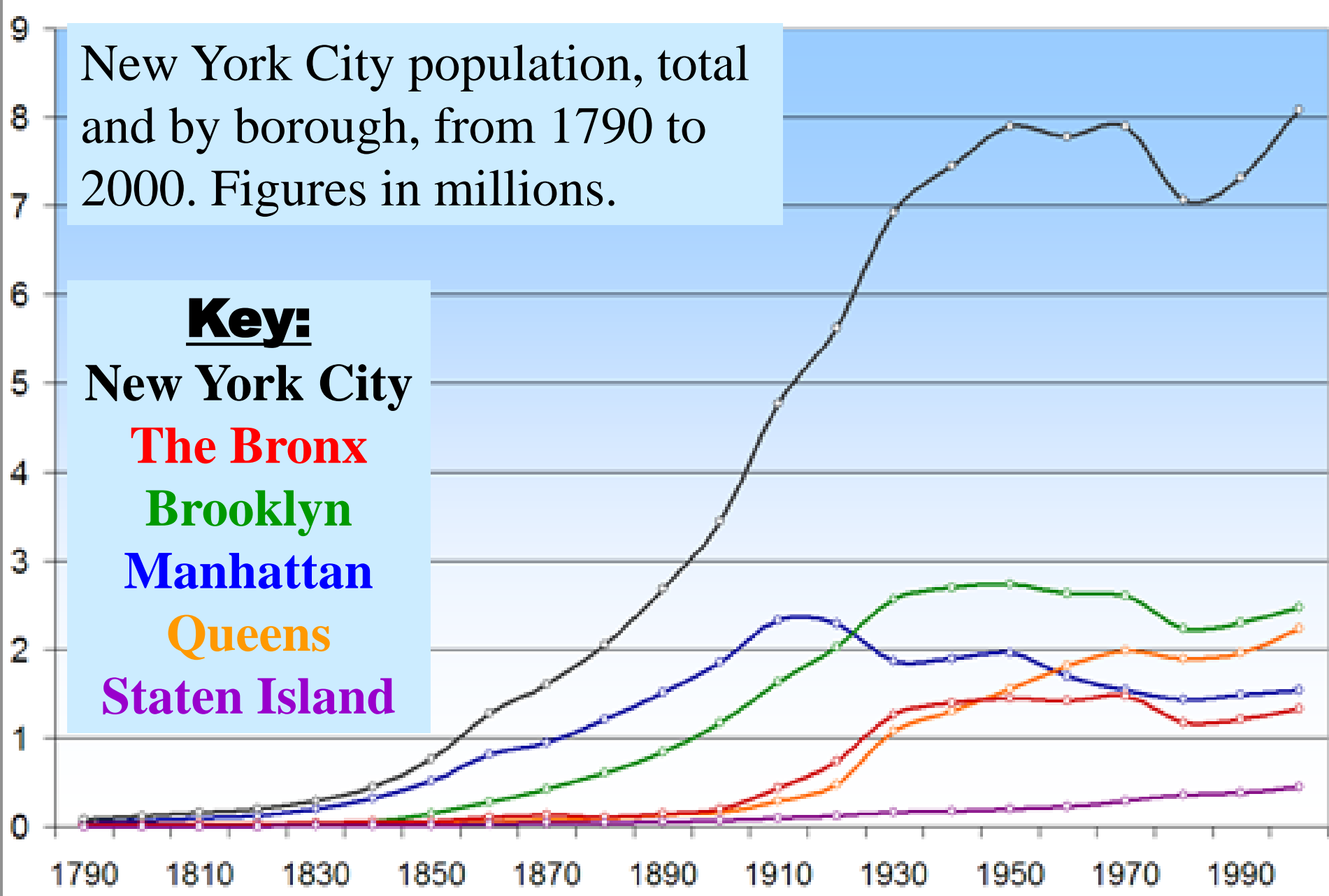
Value of manufactured products
by state



Average # wage earners
in manufacturing



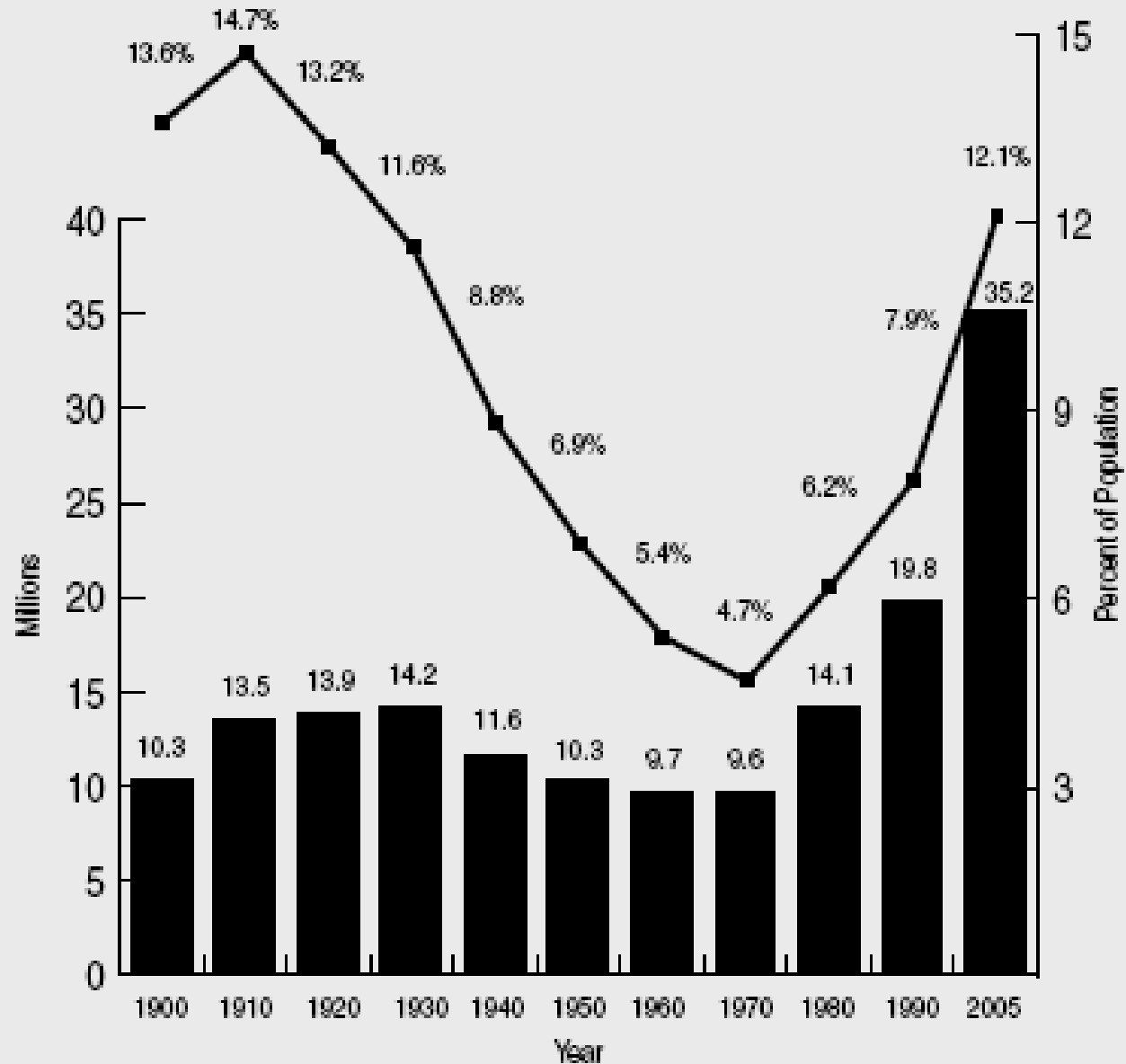
• Immigrants came to northern cities looking for work.



New York City population, total and by borough, from 1790 to 2000. Figures in millions.

Key:
New York City
The Bronx
Brooklyn
Manhattan
Queens
Staten Island

Figure 2. Immigrants in the U.S., Number and Percent of Population, 1900-2005



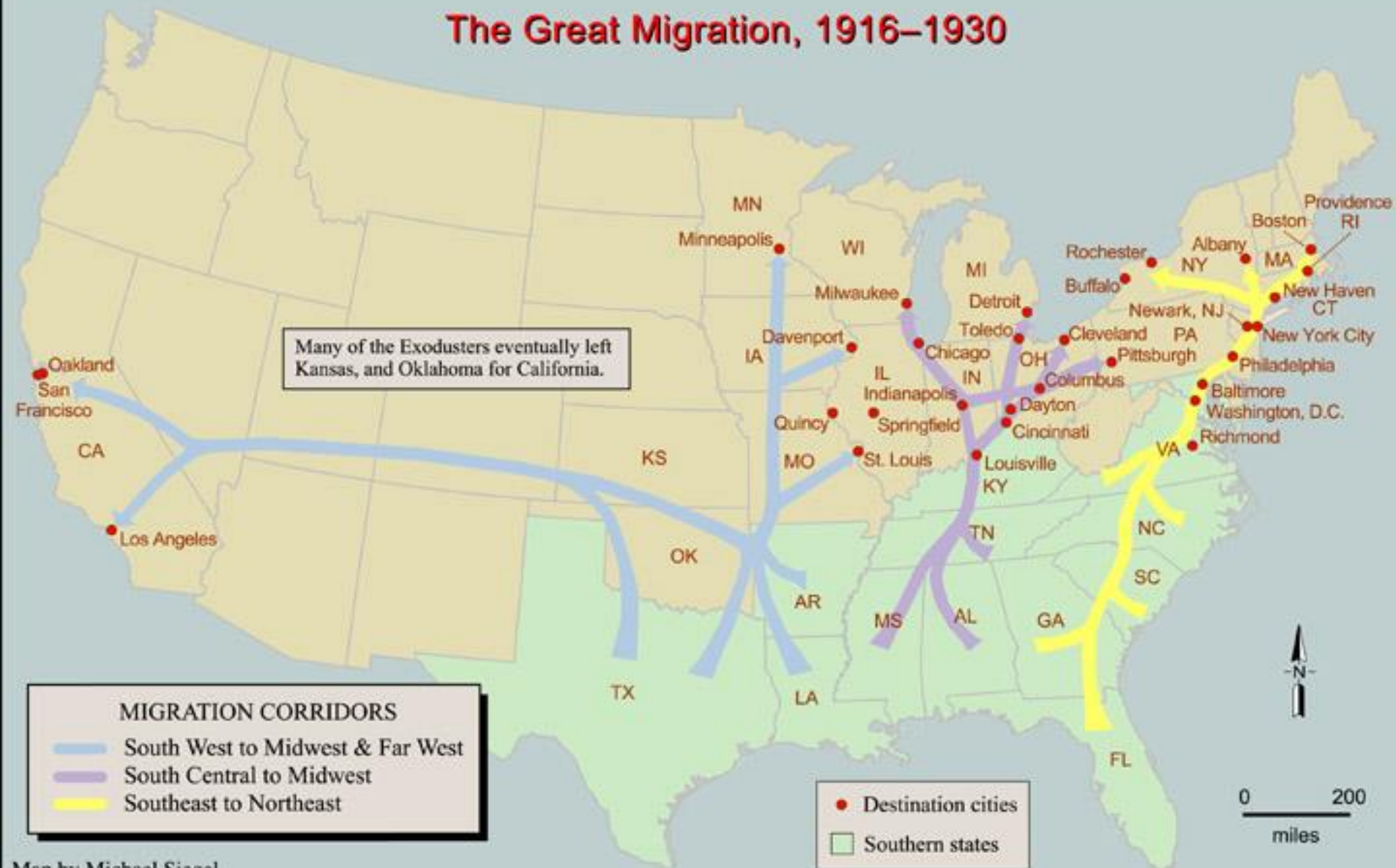
Source: Decennial Census for 1900 to 1990, and Center for Immigration Studies analysis of March 2005 Current Population Survey.



- African-Americans came to northern cities from the South looking for work and to escape racism.
- This became known as the Great Migration.

In "the Promised Land" of Chicago, many black migrants still had to join picket lines to fight for fair wages. Some companies discriminated by placing restrictions upon the promotion and advancement of black workers, frequently preventing them from earning higher wages. Chicago, Illinois, July 1941

The Great Migration, 1916–1930



Map by Michael Siegel
Rutgers Cartography 2005

Source: "The Atlas of African-American History and Politics"

1960 African American population

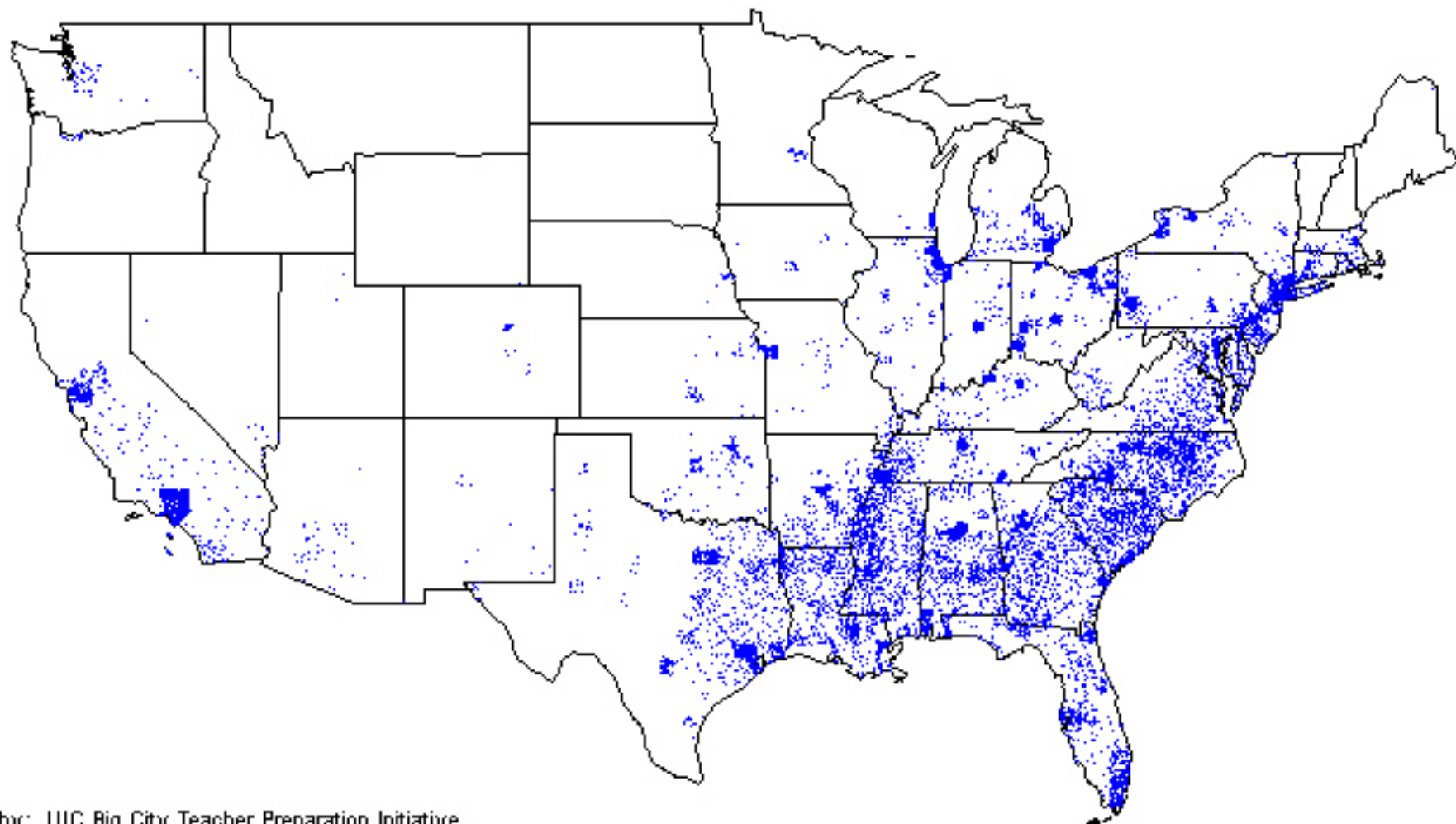
Data source: U.S. Census, Historical Census Data web site

<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/>

1990 county shapes used; approximately 98% of historical counties represented

African American population
by county

1 Dot = 1,000 people



Map by: UIC Big City Teacher Preparation Initiative

City Life

- Poor families struggled to survive in crowded slums living in tenements.
- Tenements were overcrowded, dirty and oftentimes had no windows, heat, or indoor bathrooms.



Hine, Lewis W. - NYC tenement, 1910

PENGUIN CLASSICS

JACOB A. RIIS

HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES

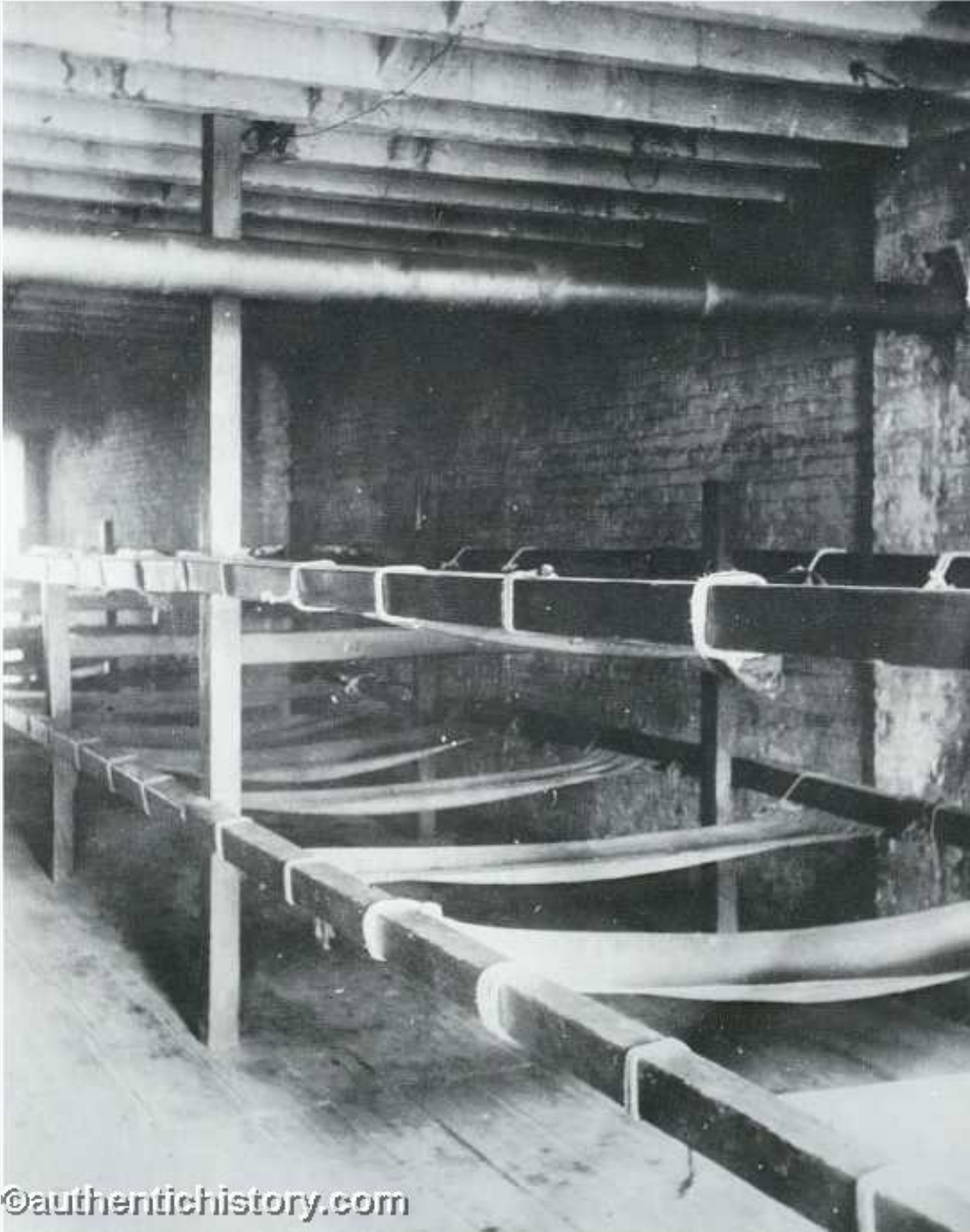


Jacob Riis, 1889

"Lodgers in a Bayard Street Tenement, Five Cents a Spot"



*Bunks in a
seven-cent
lodging-house,
Pell Street*



**Jacob Riis – Men's Lodging Room in the West 47th
Street Station – c. 1892**





*The "Montgomery Guards" gang
at the West 37th Street dock*

Reform

- Garbage collection and street cleaning began regularly.



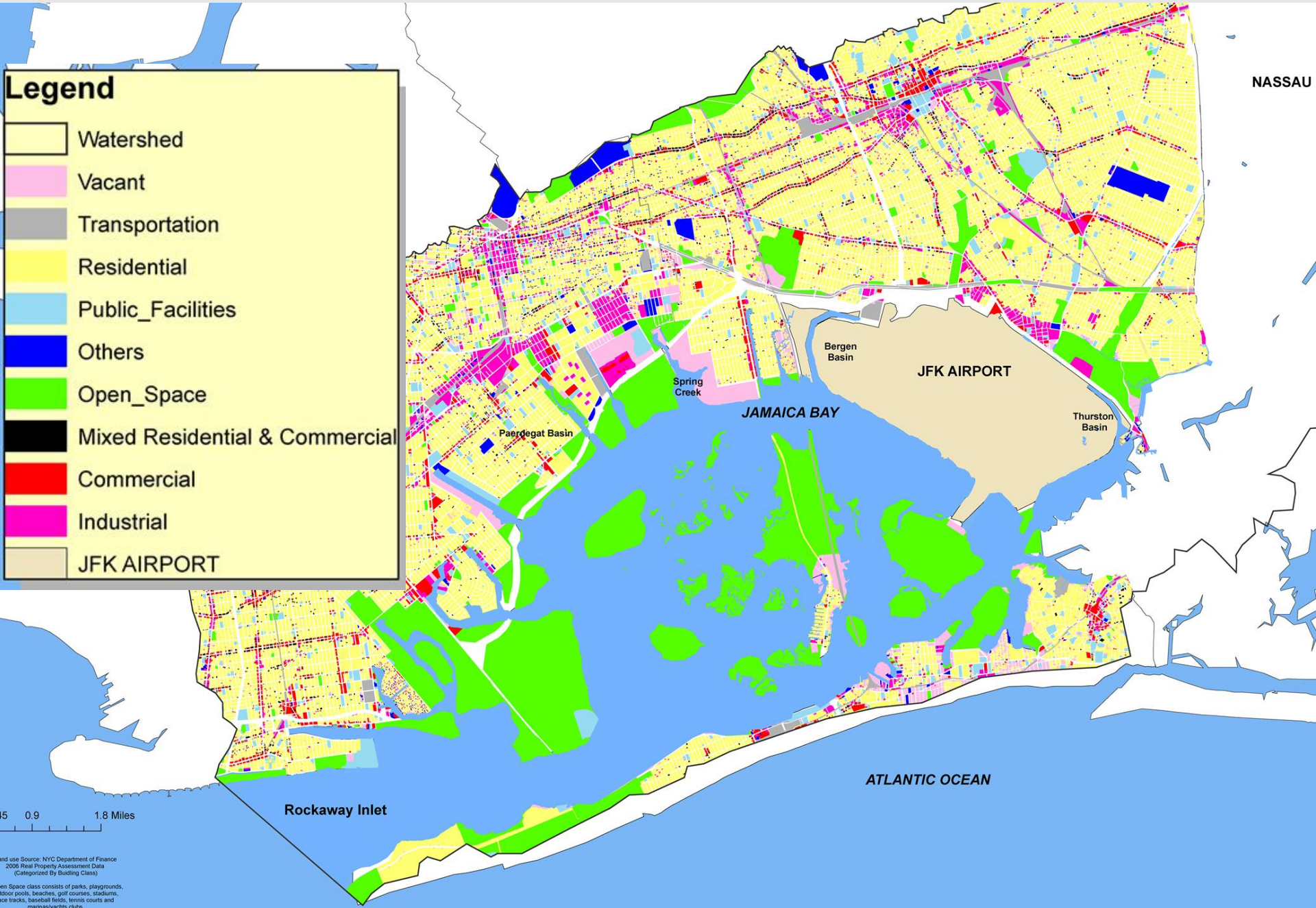
Street cleaning, Fourth Street

- New buildings were required to have fire escapes and plumbing.



Typical tenement fire-escape serving as an extension of the flat: Allen Street

• Separate residential and industrial zones were developed.



Help for the Poor

- Salvation Army, YMCA, YWCA



YMCA



Hull House – a settlement house set up by Jane Addams to assist immigrants new to the country



Hull House in the early 1900's (above) and Jane Addams in the 1930's (right).





Hull-House Nursery, ca. 1890s

Cities Take on a New Look

- High-rise buildings, including skyscrapers, were built due to a lack of space.



*(left) The Chrysler Building was the world's tallest building from 27 May 1930 to 1931.
(right) The Empire State Building was the world's tallest building from 1931 to 1972.*

- Urban parks, such as Central Park, were designed in order to preserve open spaces.



- Trolleys and subways were developed in order to make transportation more efficient.



A train of Brooklyn Union elevated cars circa 1907 belonging to the New York Transit Museum collection.



Trolleys, downtown Westborough, Massachusetts

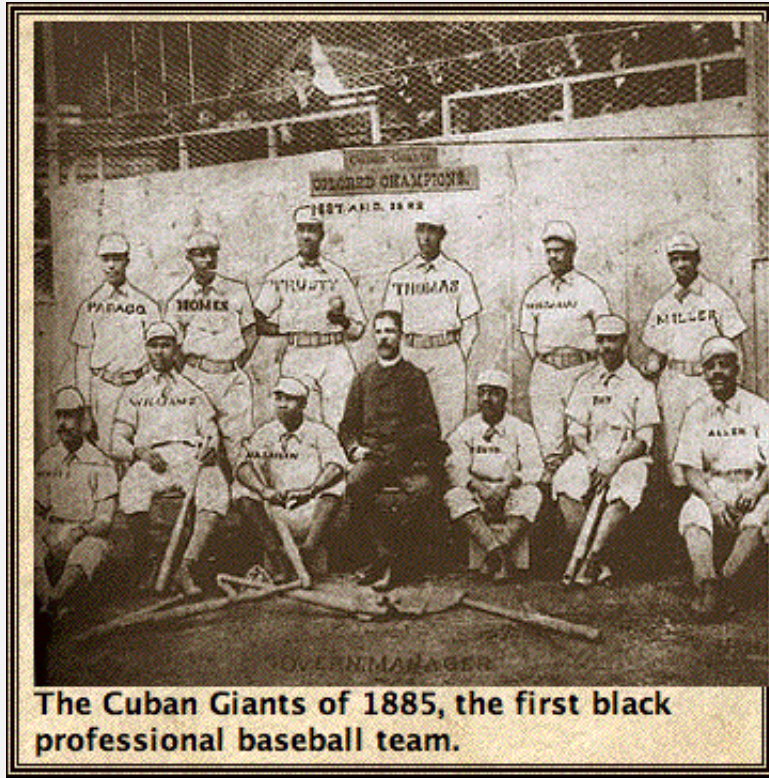
Shopping, Sports, and Entertainment

- Macy's opens a nine-story building in New York City.



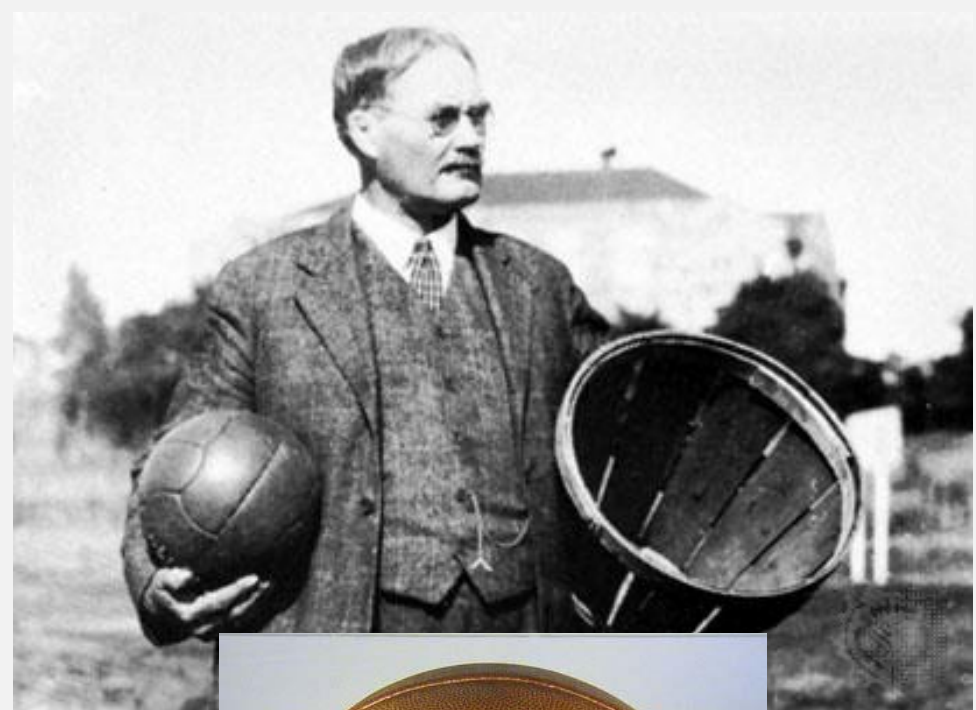
Macy's New York City, 1902

- Baseball, football, and basketball gain in popularity.
- Basketball was invented by James Naismith in 1891.



The Cuban Giants of 1885, the first black professional baseball team.

The Cuban Giants began life in 1885 as a team that entertained guests at the Argyle Hotel in the resort town of Babylon, Long Island.



- Vaudeville shows became extremely popular.

Ex: comedians, song and dance routines, and acrobats

- Music such as ragtime became extremely popular.

Example: Scott Joplin – an African-American composer



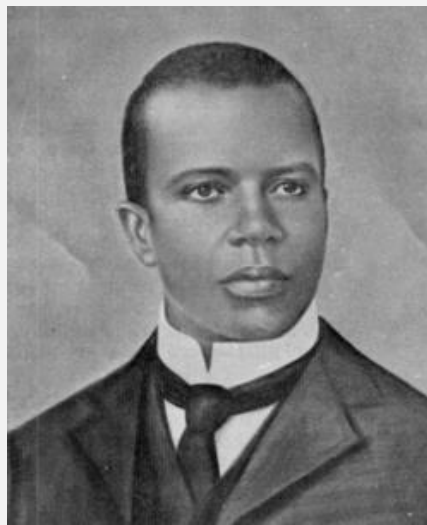
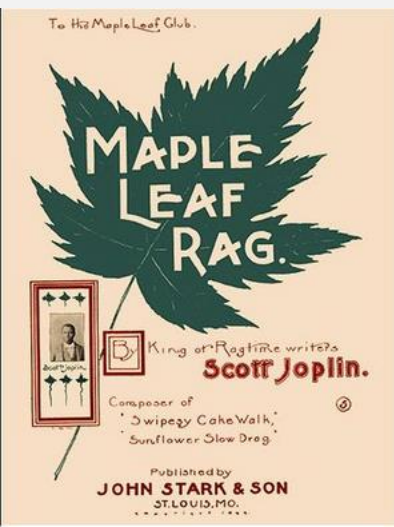
HEAR THE SOUNDS!
A SELECTION OF
SONGS, SKETCHES, & RECITATIONS

GUARANTEED TO SATISFY BOTH YOUNG AND OLD



STUPENDOUS SILENT
SHORTS

Featuring
VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
FROM THE
VAUDEVILLE STAGE





* Music, sports and vaudeville brought Americans from different cultures together and helped to encourage assimilation.