**OLD VS. NEW IMMIGRATION**

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| ***RELIGION*** | **Protestant** | **Catholic and Jewish** |
| ***BIRTHPLACE*** | **North/Western Europe** |  |
| ***REASONS*** | **Both escaping *poverty,* *religious* and *political* persecution** | |
| ***DESTINATION*** | **Moved to farms the in the Midwest** | **Moved to cities in Northeast** |
| ***OCCUPATION*** |  | **Unskilled workers** |

**American Protective Association**

* Americans formed groups to opposed the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
* Supported laws to restrict certain groups of immigrants.
* Immigrant groups: Chinese, Central and Southern Europeans.

**Why did Old Immigrants resent New Immigrants?**

* “inferior stocks”
* Plot by European governments to unload their prisoners and mentally ill.
* Chinese worked for 5 years and left the U.S. with U.S. money
* Labor Unions hated immigrants because employers would hire “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” labor to replace workers if they had a “Labor Strike”
* US Govt. restricts immigration with the following:
  + Chinese Exclusion Act and Ellis Island

**CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT**

* Resentment and discrimination against the Chinese.
* First law to restrict immigration.
* Taking away jobs from Nativists (sound familiar?)
* President Hayes vetoed this act and Congress would override it.
* He would not be re-elected.
* Chinese immigration would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until the 1920’s.

**Ellis Island**

* was built in 1892 as the 1st “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
* Later, closed in the 1940s
* Today it is a museum.
* The goal was to “screen” immigrants coming from Europe.
* Immigrants took physical examinations and were held at Ellis Island before they were released to the US mainland.

**TWO DIFFERENT WORLDS**

* The wealthy lived *extravagant lifestyles* and considered themselves elitists.
* The common people resented their snobbish attitudes and wealth. There was a *caste system* in the U.S.
* 1861---------3 millionaires----------1900--------3,800
* 1900, 90% of wealth, controlled by 10% of population.

**POPULATION GROWTH**

*1870*

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million population
* 75% lived in rural areas

*1900*

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million population
* 60% lived in rural areas

**CITIES**

* In 1860 no American city could boast a million inhabitants.
* 1890, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia had spurted past the million mark.

**GROWTH OF URBANIZATION**

Cities grew rapidly

* near raw materials
* industrial areas
* transportation routes.
* Opportunities in the job market.

Terrible Conditions

* Poor sanitary and living conditions
* Tenement apartments
* Sweathouses

**URBAN OPPORTUNITIES**

Immigrants Settle in Cities

* Industrialization leads to urbanization, or growth of cities
* Most immigrants settle in cities; get cheap housing, factory jobs
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—assimilate people into main culture
* Schools, voluntary groups teach citizenship skills
  + English, American history, cooking, etiquette
* Ethnic communities provide social support

**Migration from Country to City**

* Farm technology decreases need for laborers; people move to cities
* Many African Americans in South lose their livelihood
  + 1890–1910, move to cities in North, West to escape racial violence
  + Find segregation, discrimination in North too
  + Competition for jobs between blacks, white immigrants causes tension

**URBAN PROBLEMS**

Housing

* Working-class families live in houses on outskirts or boardinghouses
  + Later, row houses built for single families
  + Immigrants take over row houses, 2–3 families per house
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s*—multifamily urban dwellings, are overcrowded, unsanitary (dumbbells, explained soon!)

Transportation

* *Mass transit* —move large numbers of people along fixed routes
  + By 20th century, transit systems link city to suburbs

Water

* 1860s cities have inadequate or no piped water, indoor plumbing rare
* Filtration introduced 1870s, chlorination in 1908

Sanitation

* Streets: manure, open gutters, factory smoke, poor trash collection
* Contractors hired to sweep streets, collect garbage, clean outhouses-------often do not do job properly
* By 1900, cities develop sewer lines, create sanitation departments

Crime

* As population grows, thieves flourish
* Early police forces too small to be effective

Fire

* Fire hazards: limited water, wood houses, candles, kerosene heaters
* Most firefighters volunteers, not always available
* 1900, most cities have full-time, professional fire departments
* Fire sprinklers, non-flammable building materials make cities safer

**CITIES**

Cities provided opportunities

* Machine-made jobs
* High wages
* Ended monotony of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Job opportunities for Women

* School teaching
* Domestic service
* Women doctors
* Lawyers, typists, telephone girls, librarians, journalists and social workers.
* Women gainfully employed rose from 2.5 million in 1880 to 8 million in 1910.

Cities were attractive

* with telephones
* bright lights and electricity.
* Central heating
* public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* indoor plumbing
* sewage disposal
* asphalt pavements and transportation.

**Cities had many faces**

* Slums
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Beggars
* Pollution
* bad smells
* grafters   
  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**URBANIZATION**

* Chicago became the main railroad junction in the U.S.
* Immigrants move to Chicago because of the job opportunities
  + Meatpacking
  + Steel mills
  + Cattle industry
  + Multi-cultural community
* Many American nativists disliked new immigrants because they would not assimilate into American society.
* Would stay *segregated* in their ethnic neighborhoods.
* It’s why we have Chinatowns, Japantown, North Beach, the Mission (which started for the Irish), etc.

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| **The Charity Organization Movement** | * **Kept detailed files on people who received their help** * **Decided who was worthy of help** * **Wanted immigrants to adopt American, middle-class standards.** |
| **The Social Gospel Movement** | * **Sought to apply the gospel teachings of Christ: charity and justice to society’s problems.** |
| **The Settlement Movement** | * **Moved into poor communities** * **Their settlement houses served as community centers and social service agencies.** * **Hull House, founded by Jane Addams a model settlement house in Chicago, offered cultural events, classes, childcare, employment assistance, and health-care clinics.** |