

Ch. 18: The Age of the City

Focus Questions:

- ☞ Explain some of the reasons that people were attracted to cities.
- ☞ Identify some of the different groups of people making their way into cities and why.
- ☞ Identify the different immigrant depots and the immigrants that came through them.
- ☞ Who were Nativists and what influence did they have on immigration laws in the United States?
- ☞ Analyze urban living and the conditions of both rich and poor.
- ☞ Describe the urban landscape as well as the strains of living in cities.
- ☞ Explain: poverty, crime, and urban politics in the United States.
- ☞ Analyze how cities helped create a consumer culture.
- ☞ Identify new forms of leisure that developed in the U.S.
- ☞ Explain some of the literature and art of the era and its importance.
- ☞ Describe the impact of higher education during the period.

The Urbanization of America

The Lure of the City

- *by 1920 more Americans living in cities than rural areas
 - 1900: New York = 3m, Chicago = 1m
- *cities grew fast due to immigration, rural migration
- *offered conveniences, entertainment, and cultural experiences
 - shopping opportunities, electricity, indoor plumbing, vaudeville shows, night clubs, museums, sporting events
- *women had more opportunities and freedoms
- *better paying jobs



Sources of Population growth

Midwest Farmers

- *left for cities due to mechanization and competition
- *many of them were women searching for work

African Americans

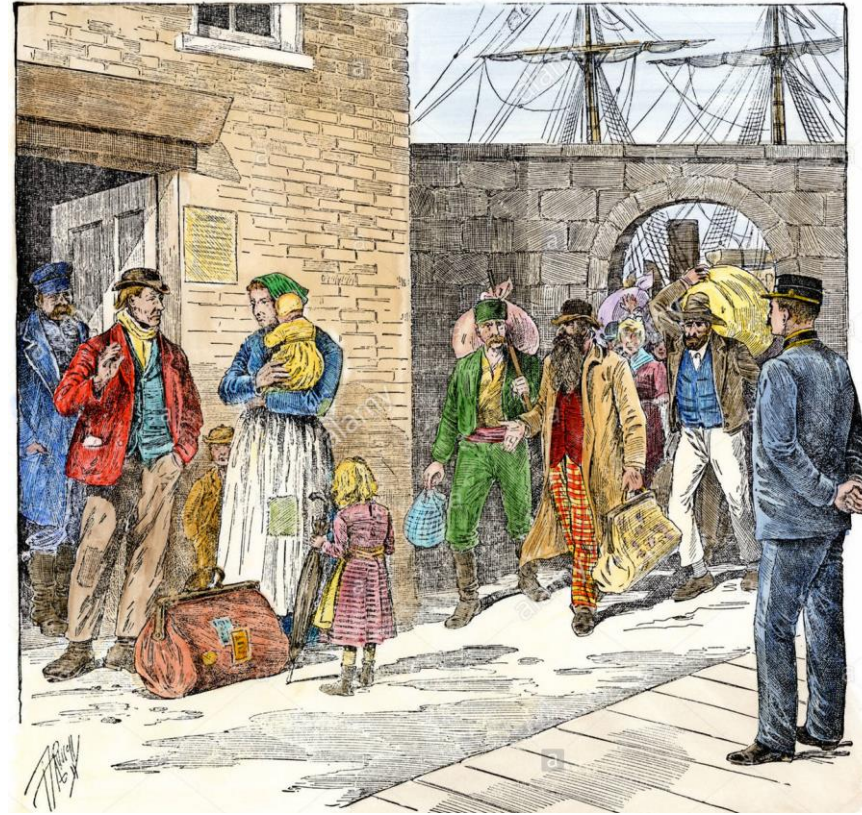
- *leaving poverty, debt, violence and oppression in the South
- *jobs were still limited in the North

Immigrants

- *largest source of urban population growth
- *mostly southern and eastern Europe
- *looking for higher paying jobs and better standards of living
- *many cities overwhelmingly foreign-born
 - Chicago = 87%, N.Y. = 80%, Milwaukee and Detroit = 84%
 - more Irish and Germans in N.Y. than Dublin or Hamburg
 - more Poles in Chicago than Warsaw

Horizontal and Vertical growth

- *improved transportation
 - RRs, trollies, subways, steam powered ships, suburbs
- *skyscrapers could hold more people
 - new steel created taller buildings (skyscrapers), elevators



Immigrant Life in America



WELCOME TO ALL!

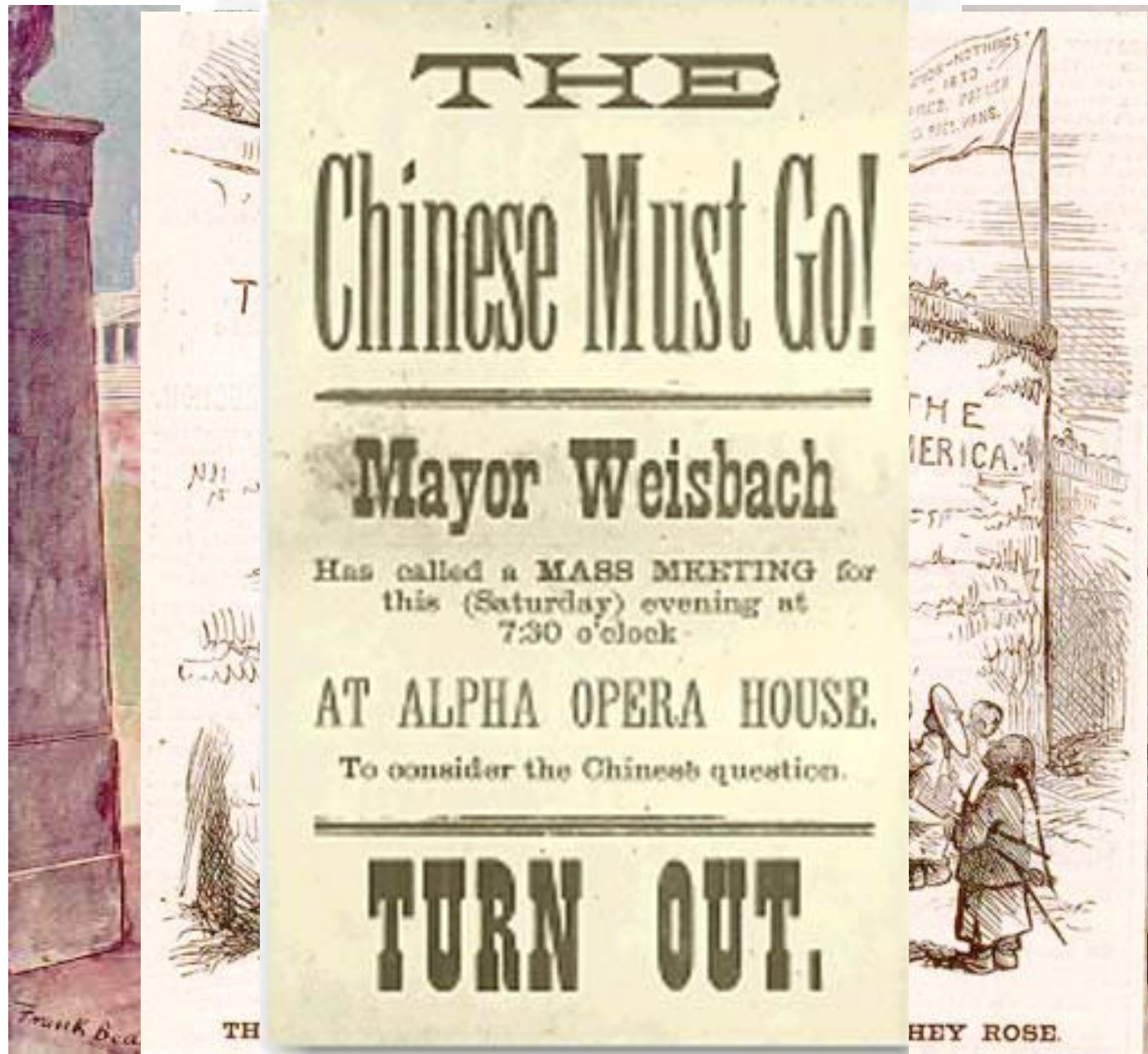
"We may safely say that the greatest virtue of immigration to the United States is a swelling improvement in our government."—W. F. Shuman, Editor.

Exclusion

Nationalism



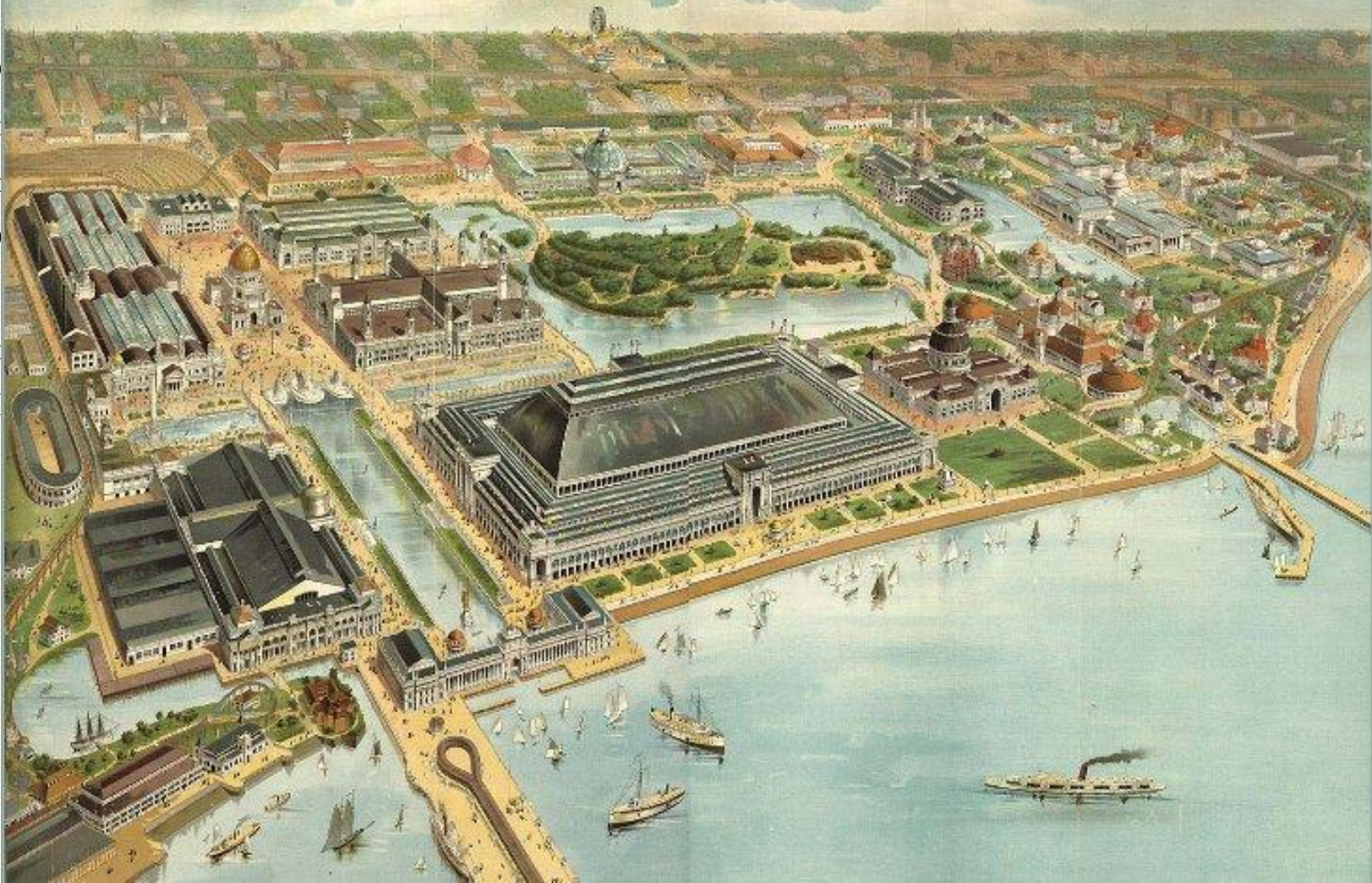
Anti-Immigrant Sentiment



The Urban Landscape

THE WHITE CITY

The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition



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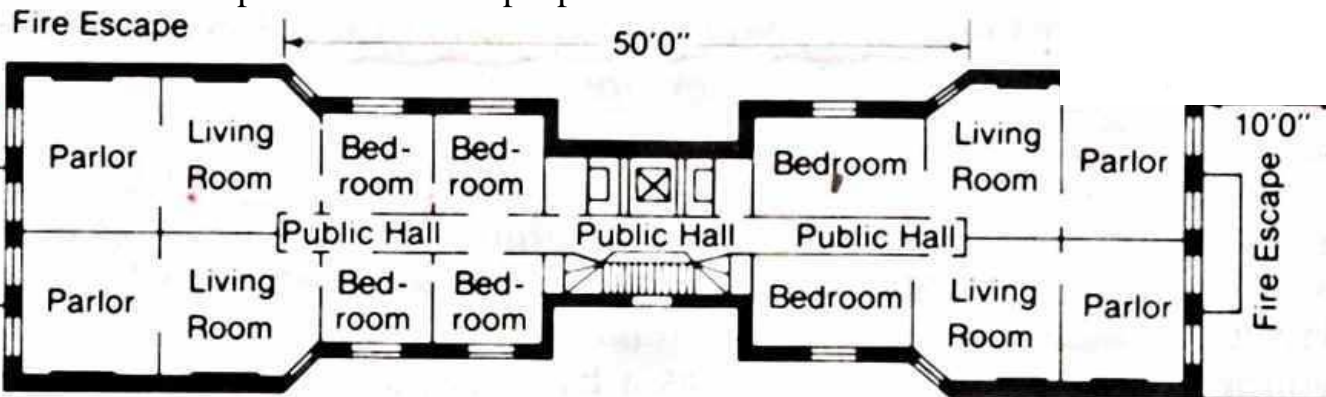
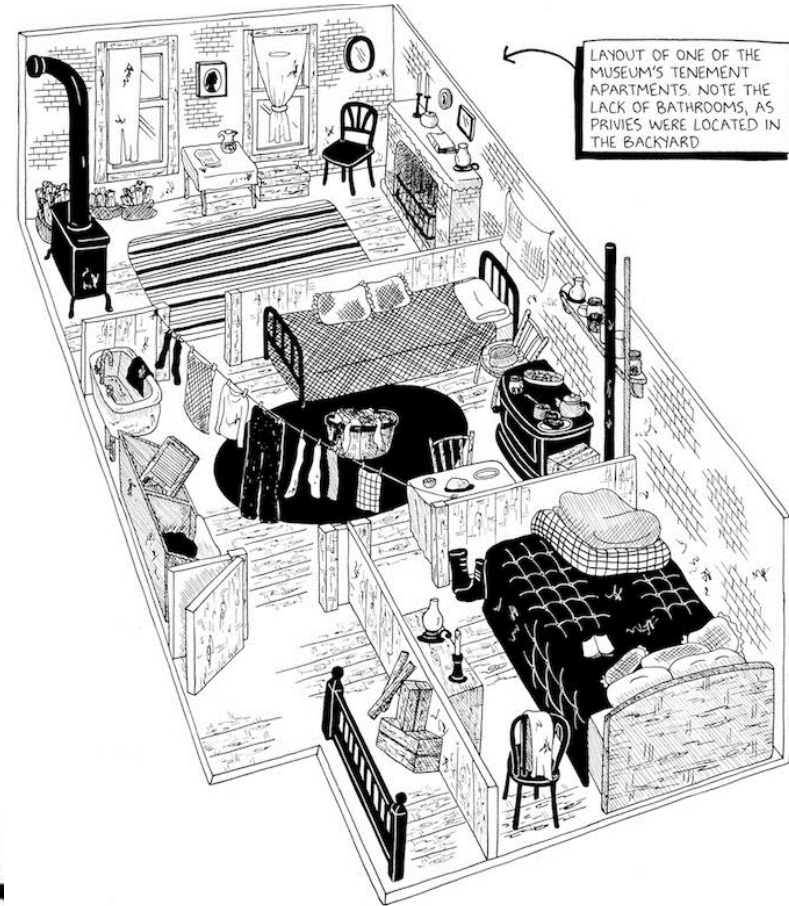
Housing in the Cities

Growth of Suburbs

- *wealthy lived in lavish mansions alongside poor
- *improvements in transportation changed this
- *many decided to move out of the city into suburbs
 - economic segregation

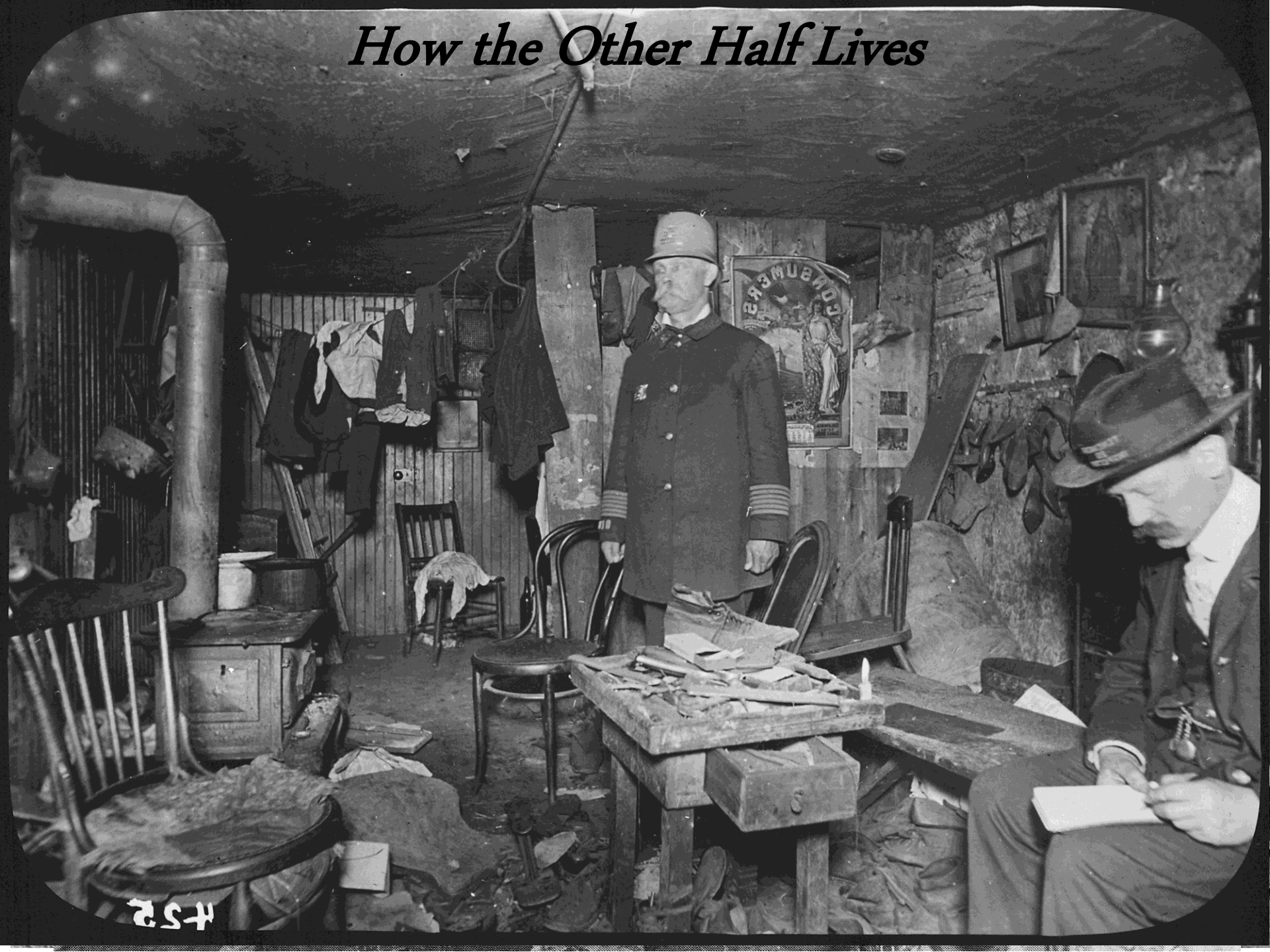
Housing workers and the Poor

- *stayed in city centers and rented
- *most lived in tenements
 - cheap lodging in an extremely small space
 - incredibly crowded: 4-8 people
 - rapid spread of diseases and sicknesses
 - infant mortality rate was high (1/3rd died before 1st birthday)
 - 4 families per floor = 16-30 people



DUMBELL TENEMENT

How the Other Half Lives



452

Strains of Urban Life

Fire and Disease

- *lack of building codes resulted in lots of fires
 - wood burning stoves
 - buildings too close together
- *lack of professional fire departments
- *Great Chicago Fire of 1871
 - \$200m in damage, 300 dead, 17.5k buildings burned



Environmental Degradations

- *air quality was terrible
 - mostly from burning coal
- *drinking water almost non existent
 - rivers, lakes, creeks all polluted
- *domesticated animal (horses, pigs, cows) in cities

Public Health Services

- *to prevent the spread of disease
- *helped clean up streets
- *beginning of waste management (trash services)



Poverty and Crime

Urban poverty

- *80% of city residence lived in poverty
- *Salvation Army
 - Christian charity to help those less fortunate
 - middle class alarmed over poverty rate and wanted to help

Crime and Violence

- *extremely high crime rates in cities
 - pickpockets, con artists, swindlers, thieves
- *murder rate in cities rising - 1/10,000
- *professional police forces developed
 - mugshots, professional investigators



Name	JONES James Hargreaves		L.P. No.	299/27.		
Aliases						
Born	1896	Trade	Moulder	Comp.fresh		
Build	prop.	Eyes	blue	Ht. 5'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Hair	bro.
Marks	Wound scar rt. side of face.					
Peculiarities	M.O., etc. Begg in residential areas, and breaks into houses he finds unoccupied.					

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The Political Mac

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The Bosses – Will

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-stole \$200m

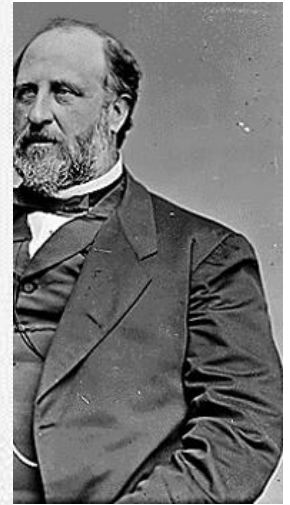
Graft and Corrup

*kickbacks, in

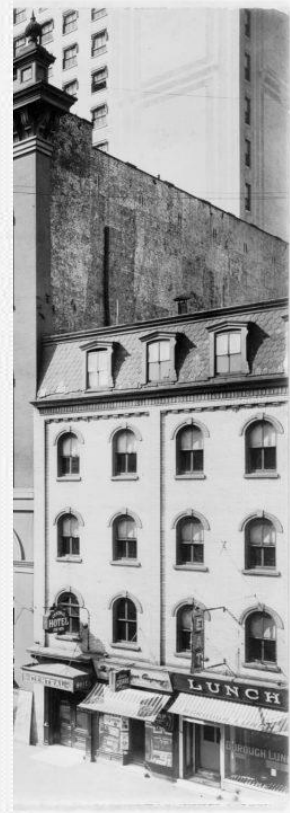


"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."

BOSS TWEED. "As long as I count the Votes, what are you going to do about it? say?"



William Tweed



The Rise of Mass Consumption

Patterns of Income and Consumption

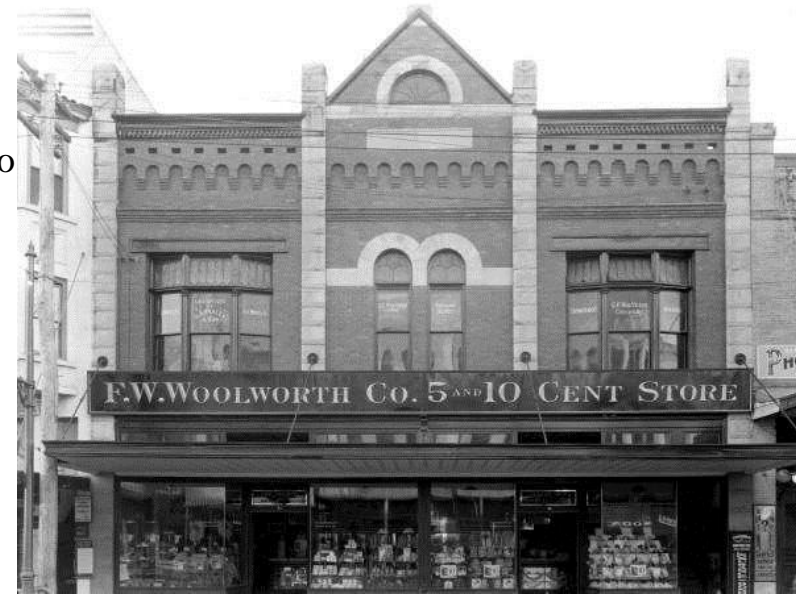
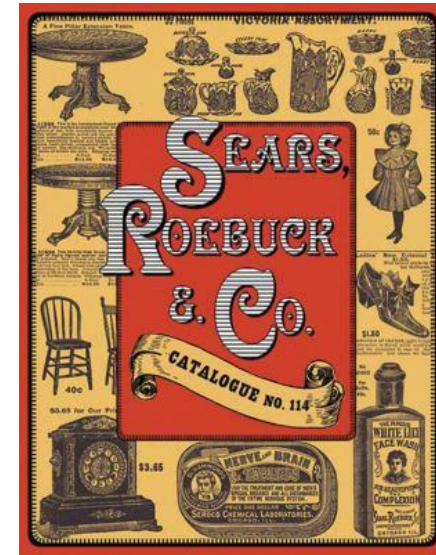
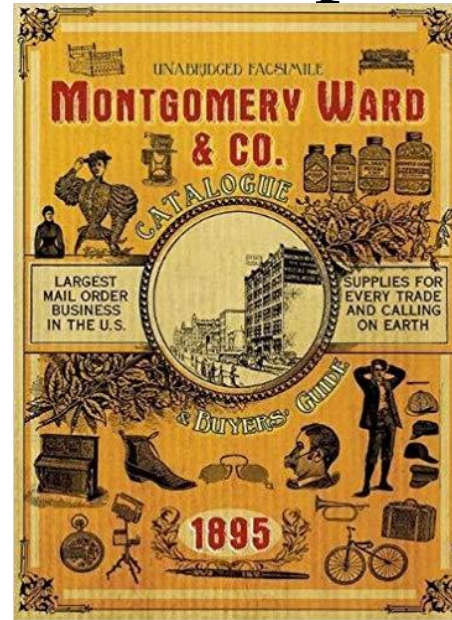
- *incomes on the rise throughout the nation
 - much slower for working class
- *growing middle class
- *mass production = lower prices on consumer products

New Merchandising Techniques and Innovations

- *women's clothing and fashion more popular and affordable
 - advertising helped make women largest consumers
 - Singer sewing machine
- *food now sold in cans
- *refrigerated railcars and ice boxes keep food fresher for longer

Chain Stores and Mail order

- *chain stores: more goods in higher volume = cheaper products
- *F.W. Woolworth – dry goods store that spread from N.Y. to Chicago
- *Montgomery Ward – Chicago chain store
- *Sears and Roebuck – mail order warehouses
 - Sears catalogue (800 pgs.) – good for farmers
 - new paper innovations (cardboard)



Leisure in the city

Redefining Leisure

- *leisure time was expanding rapidly
 - evenings, weekends, vacations = time off

Simon Patten

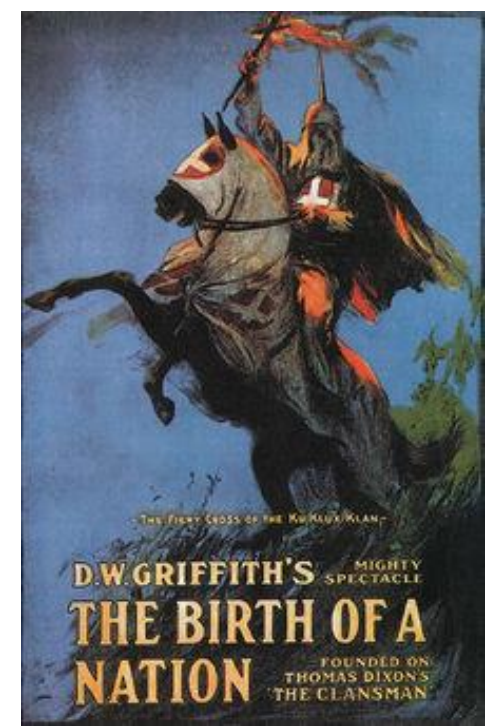
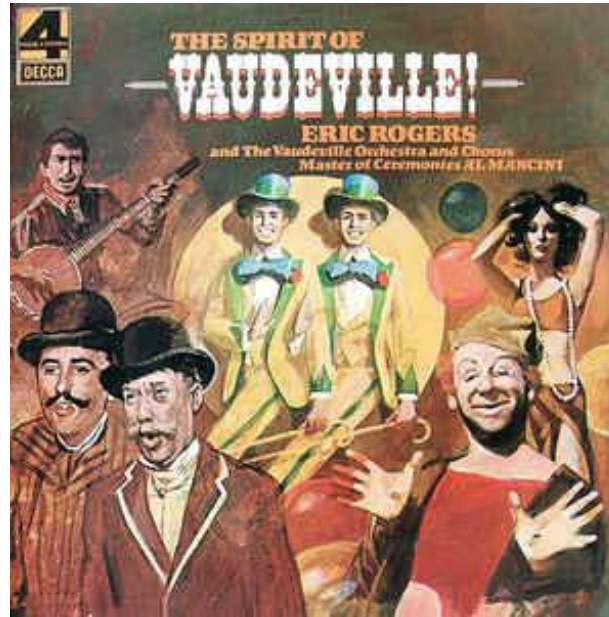
- *more time off = more time to spend money
- *pain economy → pleasure economy

Public Leisure

- *amusement parks – Coney Island, N.Y.
- *Music, Movies, and Theatre
 - operas, vaudevilles, motion pictures
 - Birth of a Nation*, 1915 – D.W. Griffith

Saloons

- *important in working class neighborhoods
 - social entities, information, news, gossip
- *often times where workers went to vote
 - associated with violence, crime, prostitution, political corruption
- *Anti-Saloon League
 - pushed for temperance and prohibition



Spectator Sports

Major League Baseball (MLB) – 1869

- *National League (1869)
 - Cincinnati Red Stockings
- *American League (1901)
- *1st World Series – 1903

College Football – Princeton v. Rutgers – 1869

- *NCAA (National College Athletic Association) – 1910

Basketball – Dr. James Naismith – 1891

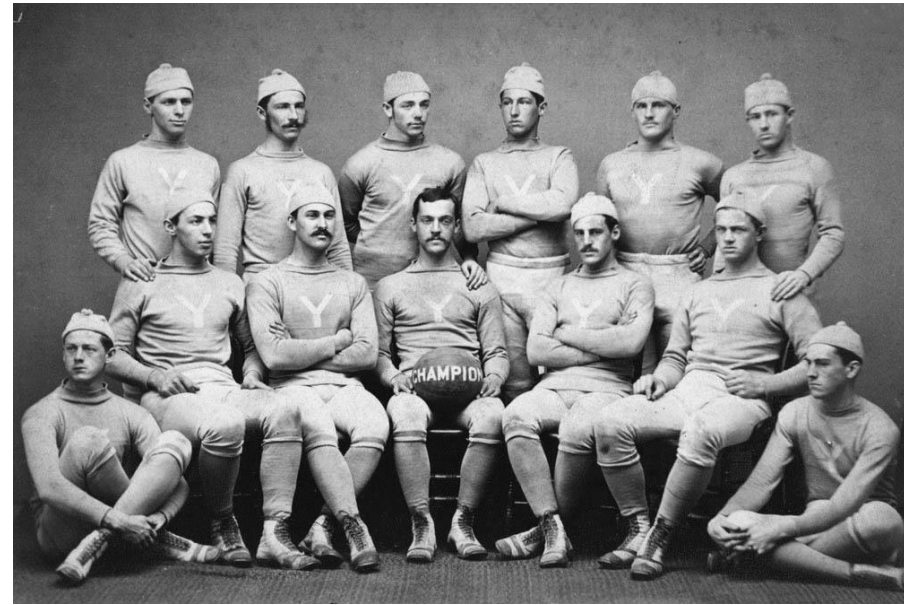
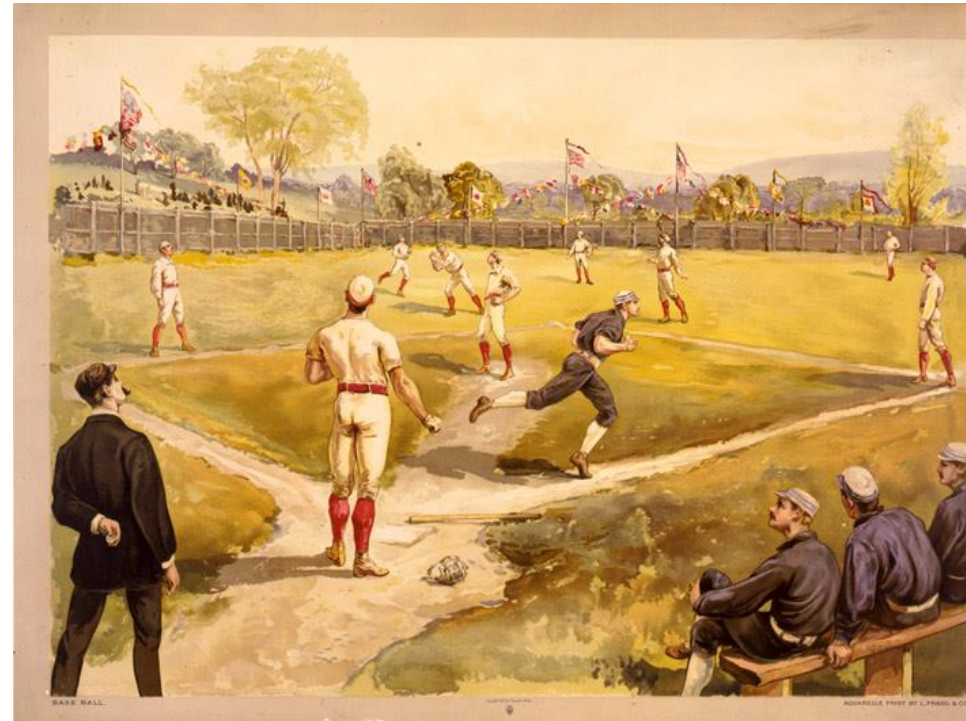
- *indoor sport for wintertime

Boxing

- *most popular sport

Gambling

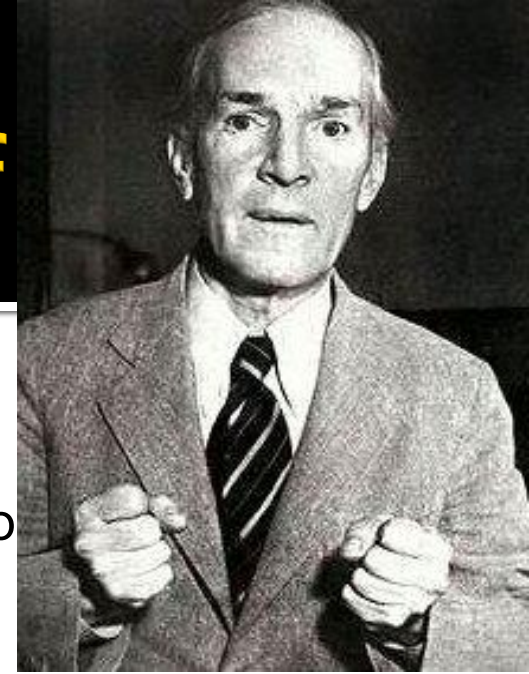
- *gambling in almost every sport
 - 1919 World Series was rigged (Chicago, “Black Sox”)
- *horse racing



[Conan Old Time Baseball](#)



Age of



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- Ashcan School:

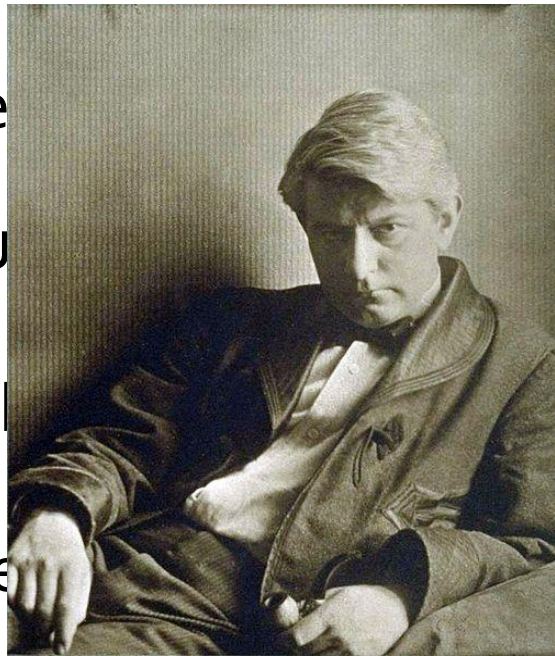
- Artwork that de
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- Theory of Evolu
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- Scopes Trial in t

- "Pragmatism"

- Ideas were to be



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Crash Course U.S. History Ep. 25: Growth, Cities, Immigration



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- ☞ Describe changes in higher education during the period.



YES

**LET THE HATE FLOW
THROUGH YOU**

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Ch. 18 SAQ

- A. There were two very large surges in immigrants coming to America – one in the 1840's-50's and one in the 1880's-90's. Briefly explain ONE major difference in these groups.
- B. Briefly explain ONE similar effect of these two immigration surges on American society.
- C. Briefly explain ONE negative response to these surges.