

***AMERICA MOVES TO
THE CITY, 1865-1900***



THE URBAN FRONTIER



- 1870-1890
 - US Population doubles
 - Population of cities tripled
- By 1900, 40% of Americans lived in cities of more than 2500
- In 1860, no US city had a million people; by 1890, Philadelphia, NY and Chicago all passed that mark.
- NYC was the second largest city in the world with 3.5 million.

Rise of the Cities

- What new technology made those large cities possible?
 - Electric elevator (taller buildings)
 - Steel (even taller buildings)
 - Trains (brought goods)
 - public transportation (could move around big city)
- Led to diversification of cities into regions

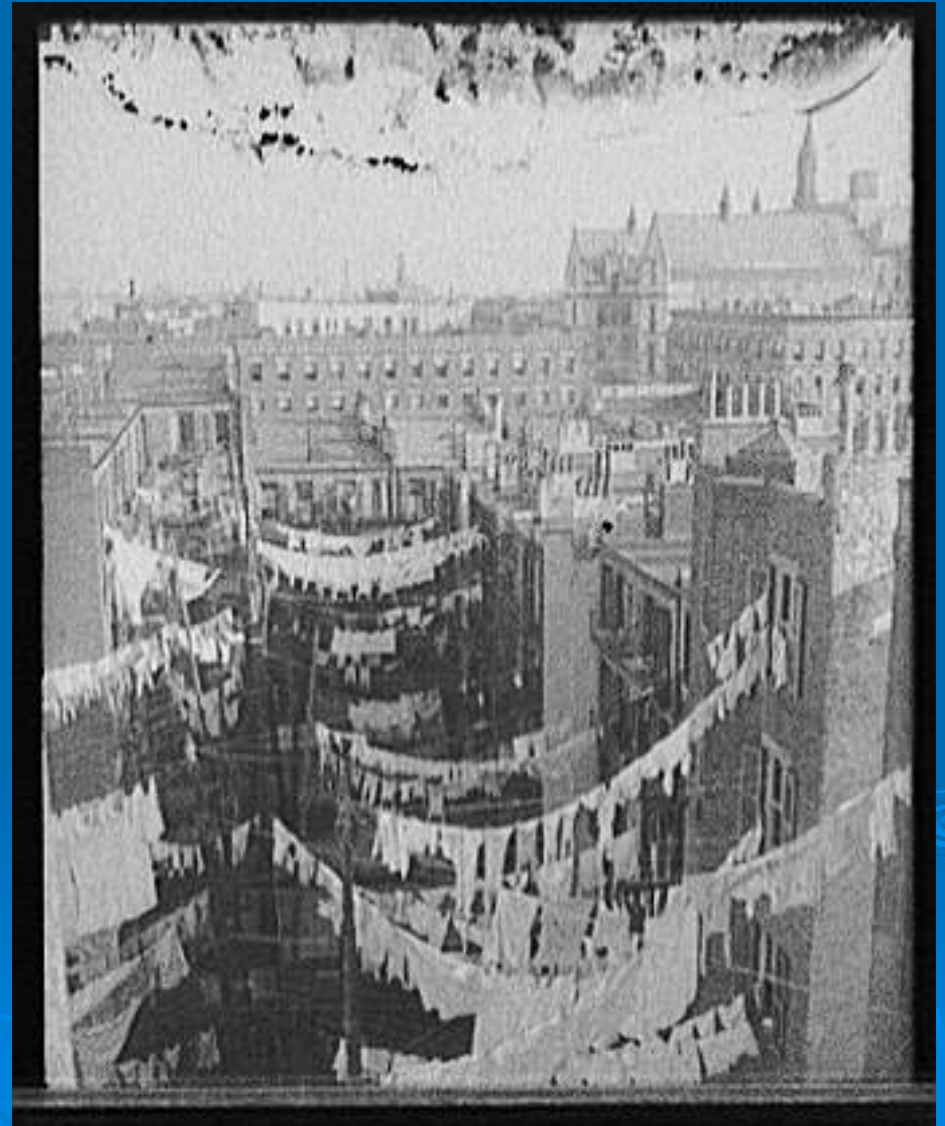


Lure of the Cities

- Why were cities attractive to people?
 - Cities had industrial jobs
 - Lifestyle was attractive
 - Electricity, plumbing, department stores, elegance

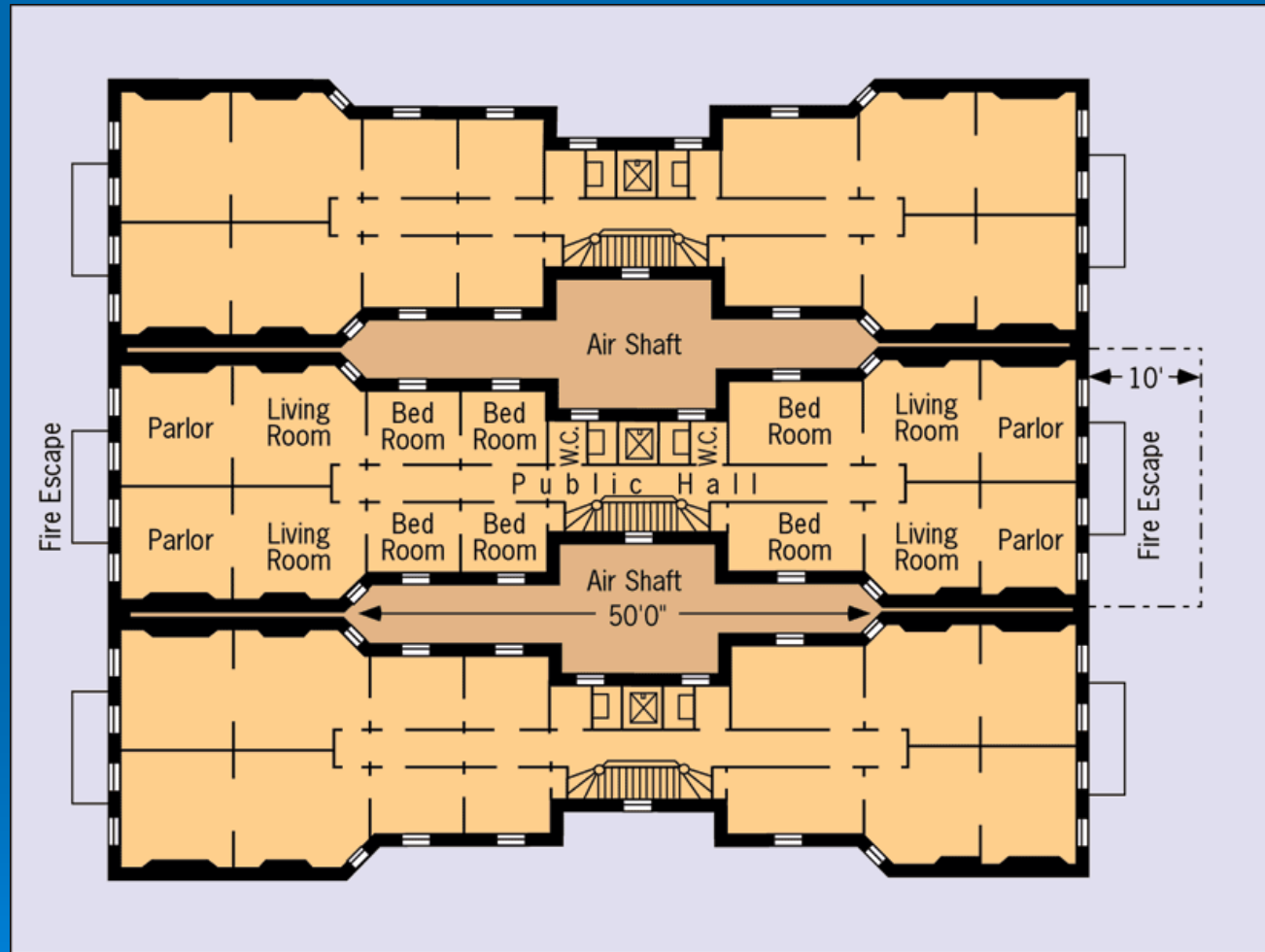
The Ugly Side of Cities

- Produce more waste
- Waste disposal problem
- Dirty and Smelly
- Many didn't have easy access to baths
- Crime rate high



Slums

- Slums grew
- Human Pigsties
- Dumbbell tenements
- 7-8 stories, with 6 families to a floor.



The New Immigration

- Immigration continued at a high rate.
 - From 1850s-1870s, more than 2 million per decade
 - 1880s - Five million.
 - 1882 alone, nearly 800 thousand
- Until the 1880s most immigrants integrated into American society relatively easily → Why?



The New Immigration



- 1880s → the nature of the immigrants changed. How?

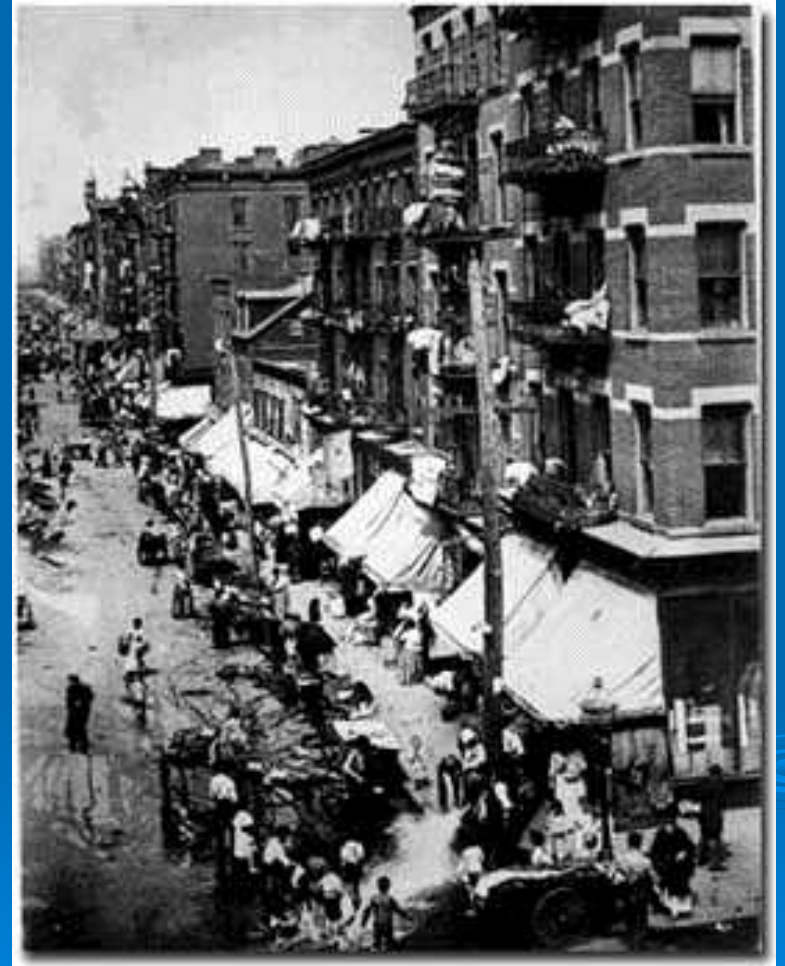
New Immigrants

➤ Integrated differently. Why?

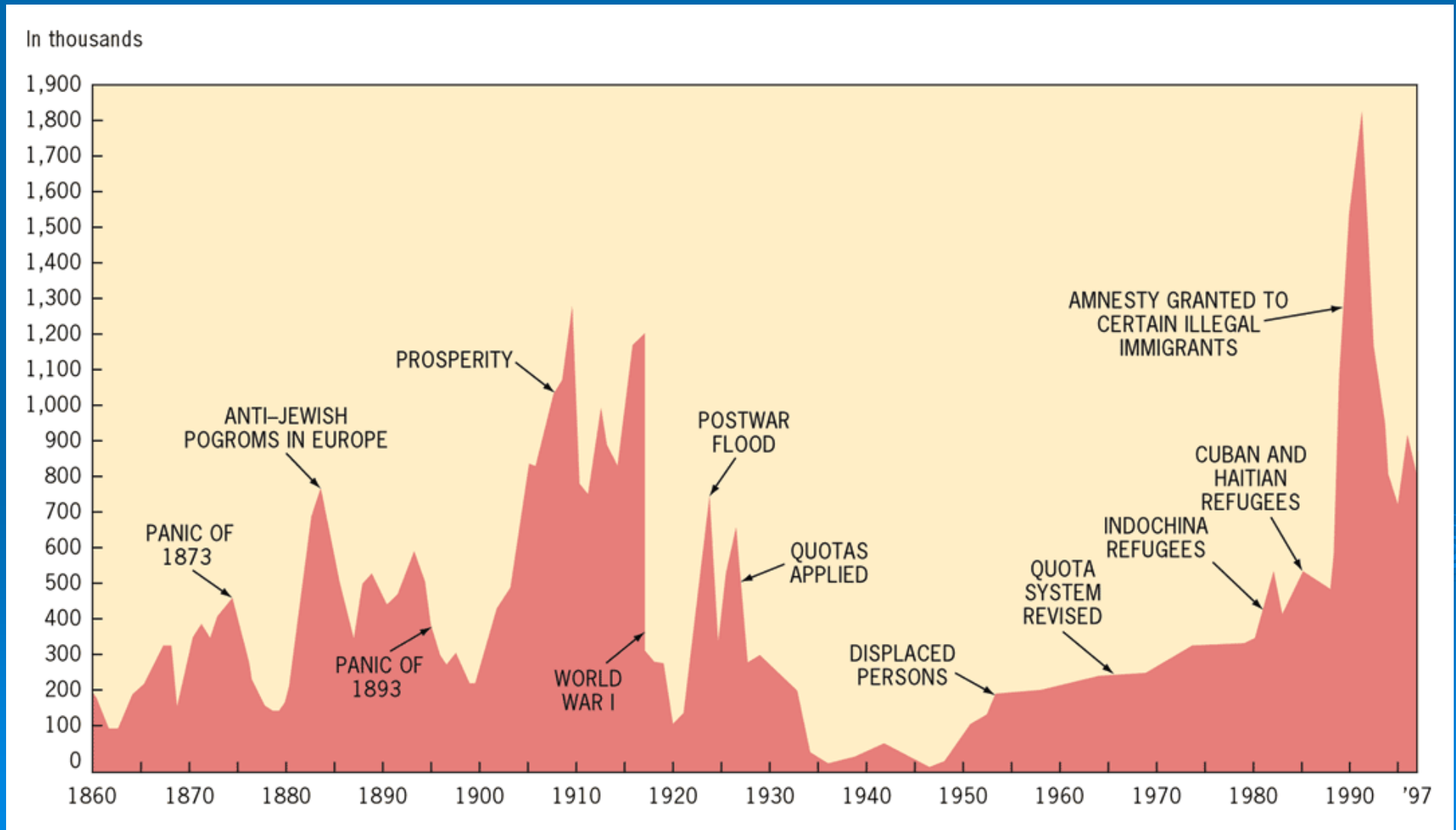
- Were swarthier, more Jewish, more Orthodox Christians
- Poorer and not used to democratic governments
- More illiterate
- Did not come looking for farming opportunities
→ Came looking for work, and were comfortable living in cities working industrial jobs.

New Immigrants

- Lived together in mini-cities within cities.
 - Consequences?
- Americans began to fear that US a dumping ground for Europe's refuse.



Annual Immigration, 1860–1997



Southern Europe Uprooted

- Southern and Eastern Europeans left for a number of reasons:
 - Europe crowded
 - Also, persecutions in Europe drove some out.
Pogroms in 1880s in eastern Europe.
- 60 Million Europeans abandoned the old continent in the 19th century → Half to US.
- “America Fever” developed in Europe

Southern Europe Uprooted

- Railroads, industries and states actively recruited immigrants
- Eastern European Jews
- “Birds of passage”
- Tensions between immigrants and children.



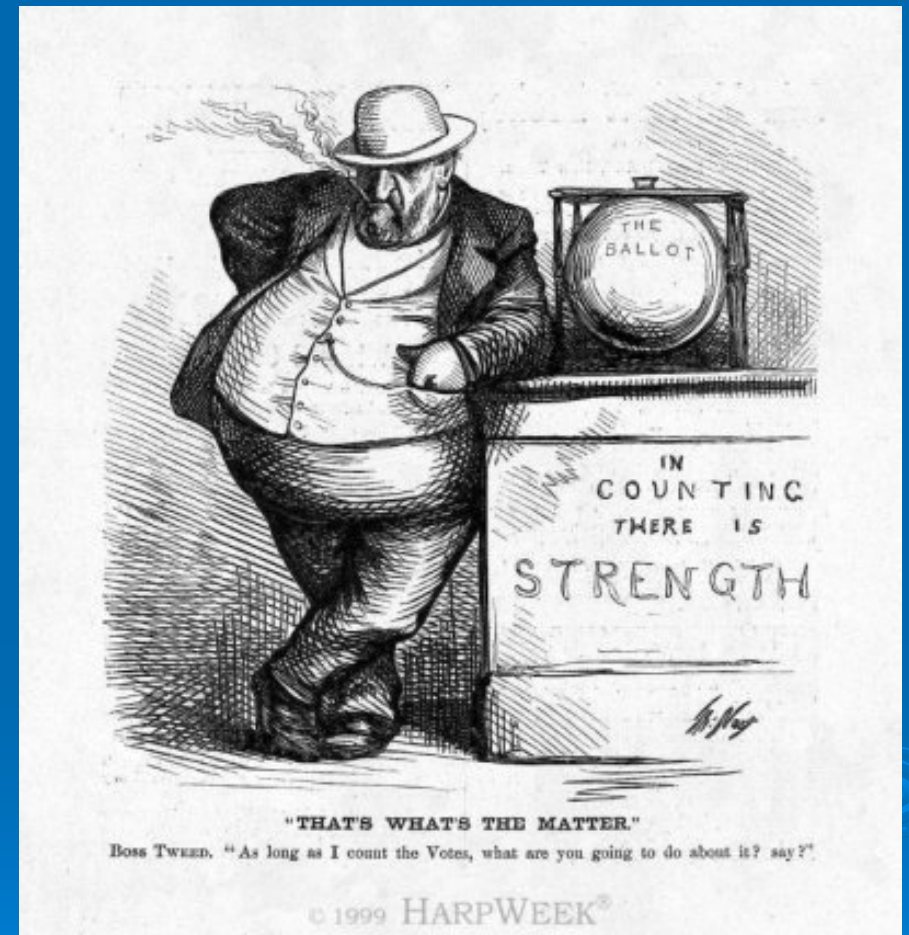
Jewish Bagel Peddler

Reactions To The New Immigration

- State and federal governments did almost nothing to help integrate and assimilate the new immigrants.
- Reasons:
 - Federal Government was small.
 - States were not used to the problems of cities.
 - City governments were overwhelmed.

Integrating the Immigrants

- Big-city machines
- Protestant clergy: “social gospel”
- Jane Addams: Hull House in Chicago.



Narrowing The Welcome Mat

- Nativism resurrected
- Fears:
 - Anglo-Saxon stock would be watered down
 - Anti-Catholic prejudice.
 - Immigrants blamed for degradation of city government;
 - Unions feared cheap labor;
 - feared the socialism and anarchism that they brought with them.

Anti-Immigrant Backlash

- **American Protective Association (1887).**
- **Unions pushed for restrictions**
 - 1882: paupers, criminals and convicts
 - 1885: workers brought in under labor contracts.
 - Later laws: insane, prostitutes, alcoholics, anarchist and people carrying contagious diseases.
 - 1882 Chinese banned.
- **1886 Statute of Liberty arose in New York**



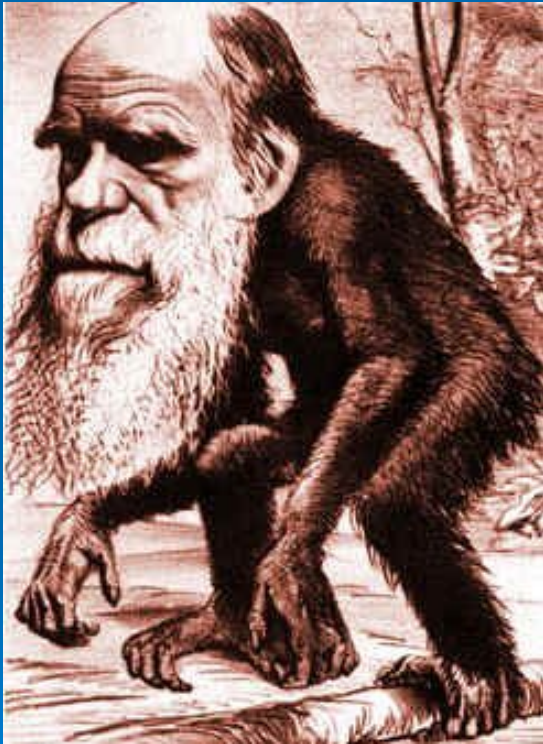
Churches Confront The Urban Challenge

- New group of urban revivalists
- Catholic Church and Jewish faith gain strength.
- By 1890 were 150 denominations
- Two new denominations:
 - Salvation Army.
 - Christian Scientists



SUNDAY EVANGELINE BOOTH
MAY 11 "THE SECRET OF THE SALVATION ARMY'S SUCCESS"
1919 **AT CITY AUDITORIUM**
4:00 P. M. CONCERTS BY THE FAMOUS NATIONAL STAFF BAND ADMISSION FREE
SALVATION ARMY HOME SERVICE FUND CAMPAIGN, MAY 19-26

Darwin Disrupts The Churches



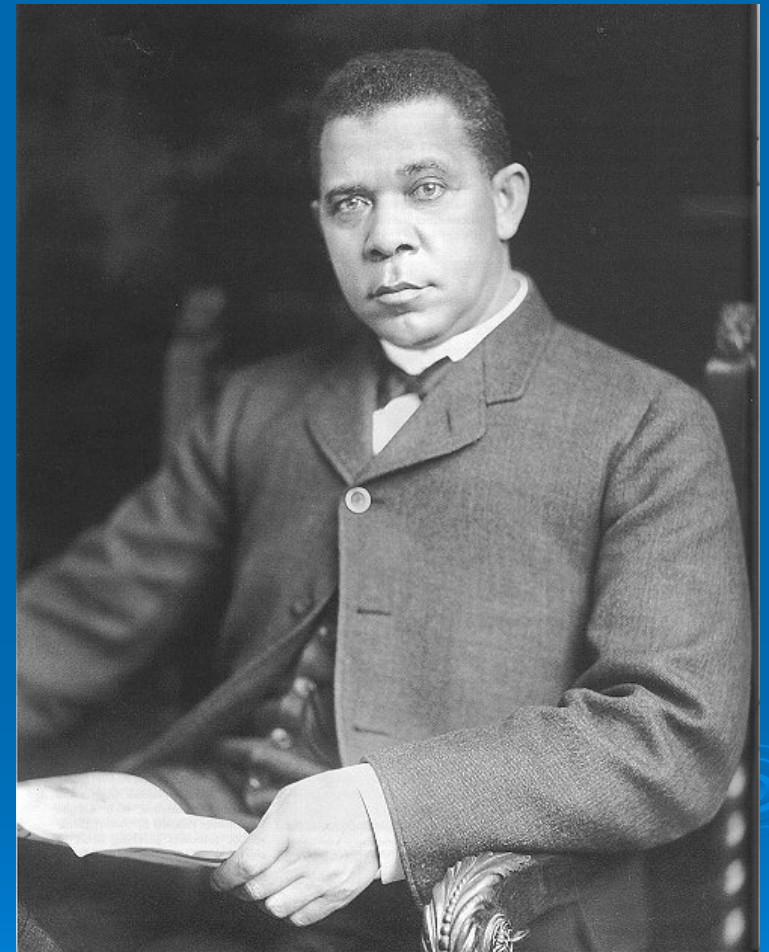
- Old time religion vs. liberal humanist writers.
- Darwinism created rifts in the churches between fundamentalists and “modernists”.
- Were also an increasing number of people who challenged religion entirely.

The Lust For Learning

- Increase in public education
- More states requiring at least a grade school education.
- By 1900, over 6000 public HS.
- Increasingly, textbooks being supplied for free.
- Teacher education increased → “Normal schools”
- Kindergartens, imported by Germans, became to become common.
- Catholic immigration explodes parochial schools.
- Chautauqua movement (like earlier lyceum movement)

Washington v. W.E.B. DuBois

- In 1900 44% of African Americans were illiterate.
- **Booker T. Washington.**
 - Black champion of Black education.
 - Headed the black school at Tuskegee, Alabama.
 - Taught blacks useful trades so that they could become economically independent and gain self-respect.
 - Avoided challenging segregation and white superiority.
 - He believed that economic development and independence would lead to eventual social equality.
 - Believed in one step at a time.



Washington v. W.E.B. DuBois



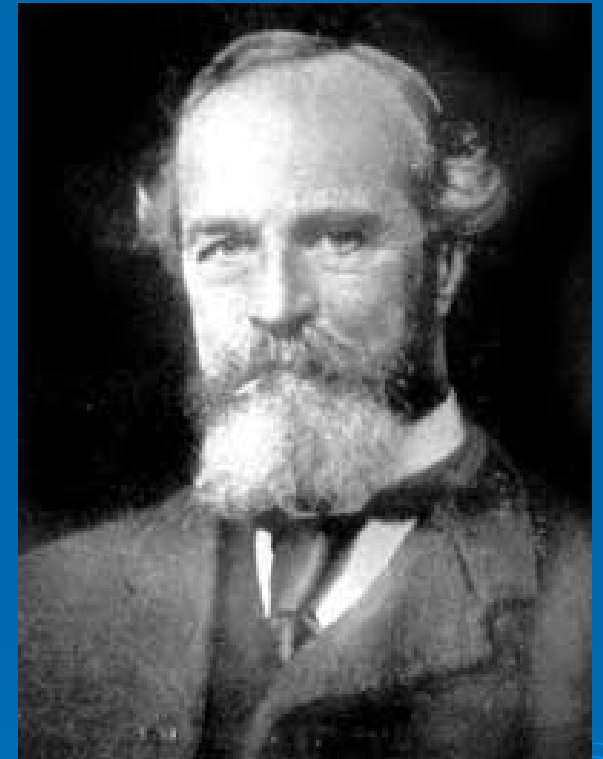
- **W.E.B. DuBois**
- Attacked Washington as an “Uncle Tom”.
- First black to obtain a PH.D at Harvard.
- Wanted complete equality for blacks
- Helped to found the NAACP.
- Immediate v. Gradual desegregation

The Hallowed Halls Of Ivy

- Colleges and Universities exploded after the War
- **Morrill Act of 1862** → land-grant colleges
- **Hatch Act** → “A & M”s
- 1900 → Quarter of all college graduates women
- Black universities increasing – Howard.
- Private universities such as Stanford and Cornell.
- Sharp increase in professional and technical schools.

The March Of The Mind

- Curriculum of Universities started changing.
- More practical classes based on particular subjects.
- **Elective system.**
- Medical schools increased.



The Appeal Of The Press

- The growth of libraries / Carnegie.
- **Linotype**
- Traditional newspapers became less political
- Sex, scandal and sensationalism were featured in new tabloids.
- Two journalistic tycoons emerged → **William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer.**
 - Fierce competitors.
 - Both more than willing to bend the press to their own aims
 - Led to lurid tabloids and sensationalism in mainstream press.

The New Morality

- Battle in the late 19th century over morals, sexuality and the place of woman.
 - More opportunities for women.
 - Beginnings of new sexual freedom.
 - Divorce rate begins to rise.
 - Birth control
 - People actually talking about sex in private.
 - Shocks conservative Americans
- **The Woodhull sisters → women's rights + free love**



Conservative Backlash

- **Anthony Comstock** crusaded against lewd behavior
- **Comstock Law** passed by congress in 1873, outlawed “obscenity”
- He confiscated over 200,000 obscene pictures.



O Wicked Flesh

Families And Women In The City

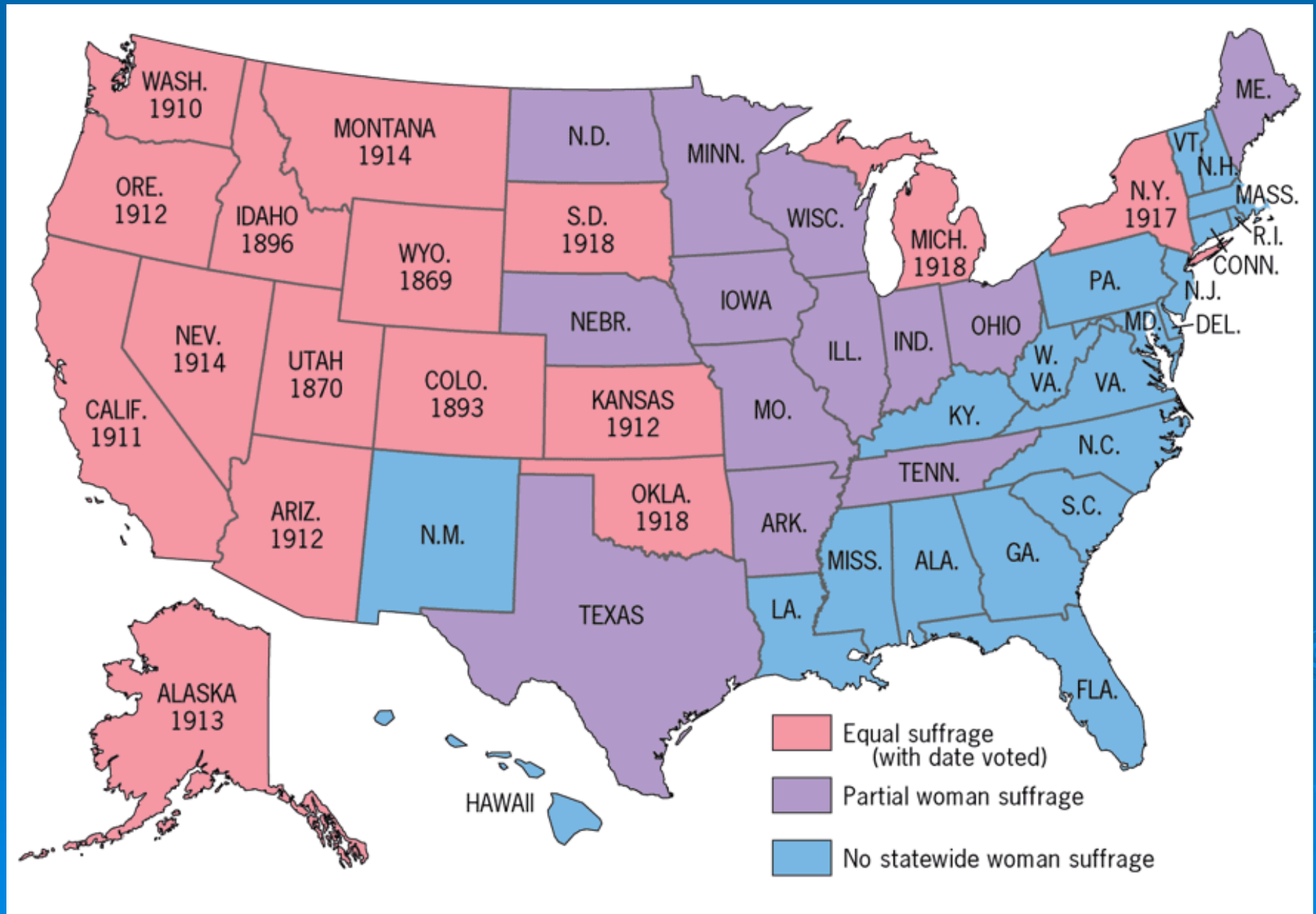
- Urban environment put new stresses on and reshaped the family.
- Birth rates declined → Why?
- Divorce rate went up → Why?
- Women growing more independent.
- Movement for women's suffrage was re-invigorated.

Suffrage Movement

- **National American Woman Suffrage Association,**
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.
- Carrie Chapman Catt → suffragist + prohibition + anti-war
- Where did women get the vote first? Why?



Women's Suffrage Before the 19th Amendment



Prohibition And Social Progress



- Prohibition movement gained strength in the later half of the Gilded Age → Reasons?
 - Class struggle over alcohol
 - National Prohibition party (1869).
 - Woman's Christian Temperance Union (1874) - Francis Willard
 - Carrie Nation
- Anti-Saloon League (1893) begins to have success getting prohibition in individual states.
- Prohibition—1919.