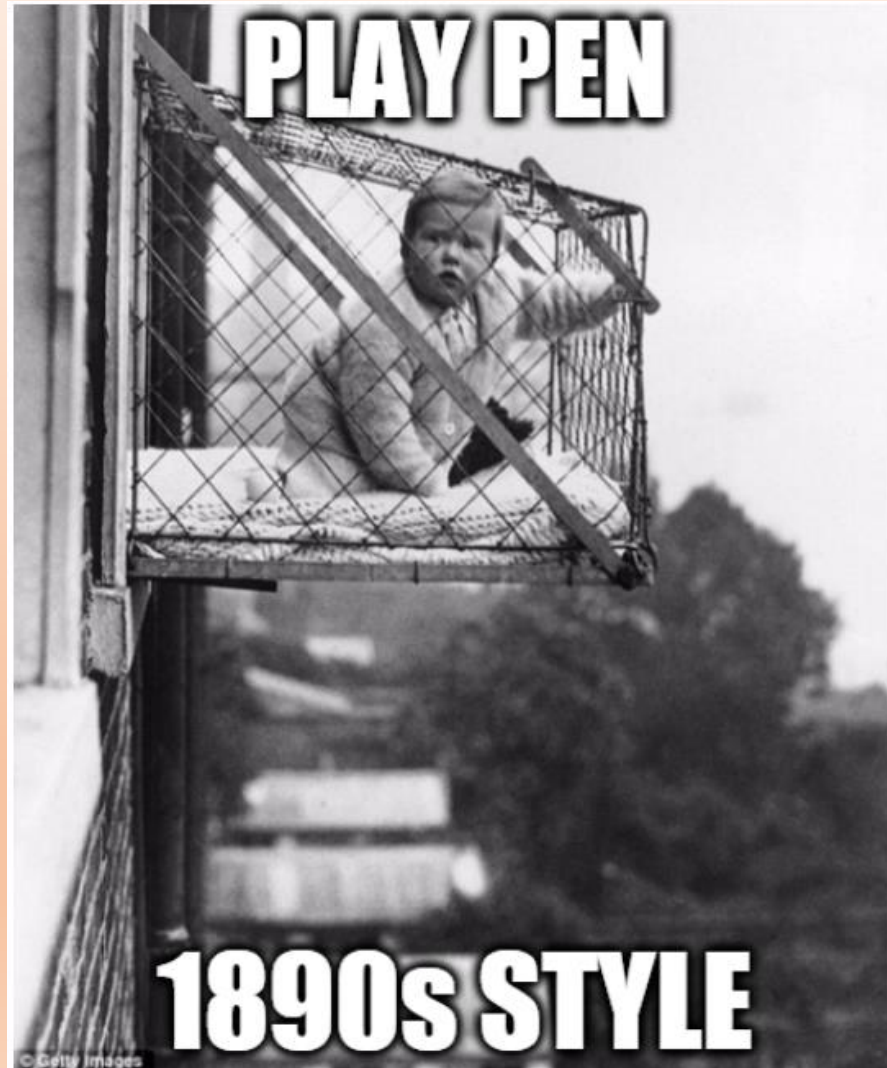


# APUSH

## Chapter 25: America Moves to the City

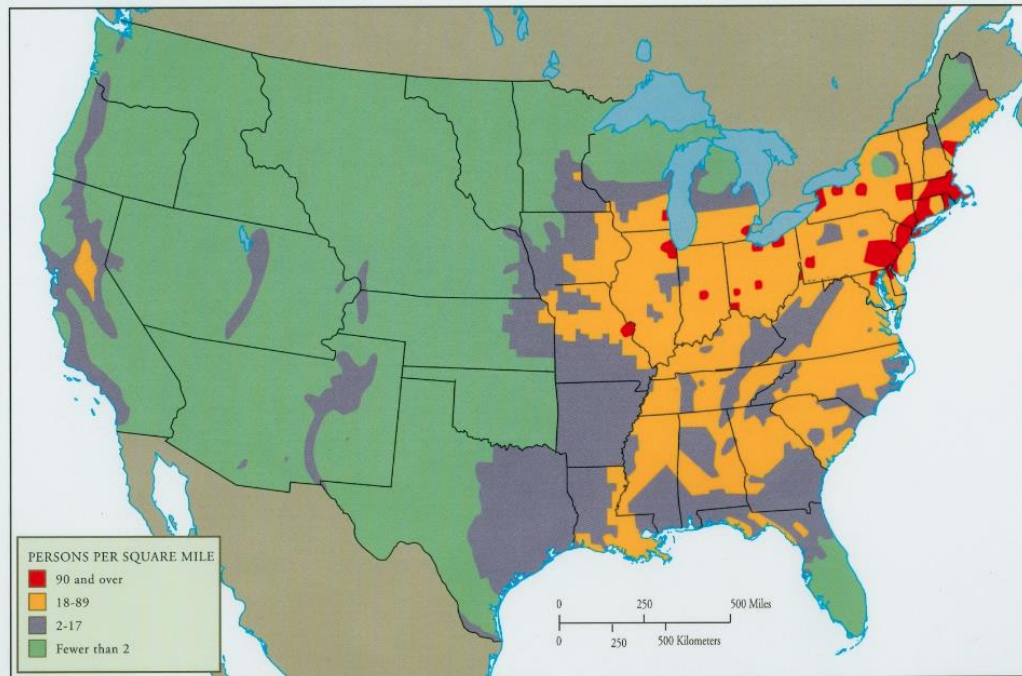


# The Urban Frontier



- By 1890, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia all had populations greater than 1 million.
- Skyscrapers and new technology lead to larger cities.

American Population Density, 1860



# The New Immigration

- “New Immigrants” came from southern and eastern Europe.
  - Some Americans feared they would not **assimilate**.





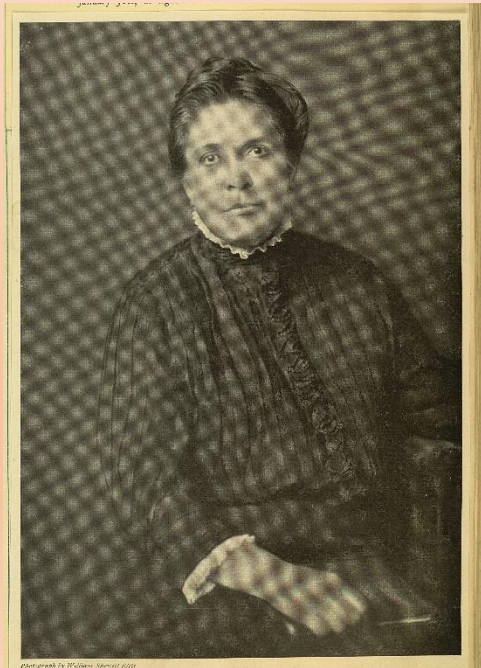
# Southern Europe Uprooted

- Europe's population had doubled through the mid-late 1800s
- "**America fever**" – Land of opportunity



# Reactions to the New Immigration

- The federal government did little to help immigrants assimilate
- Community "**bosses**" took care of immigrants in return for their votes.
- **Settlement Houses** take care of the poor in many cities.
  - Jane Addams established **Hull House**.
- Florence Kelley supporter for the welfare of women, children, blacks, and consumers.



Florence Kelley

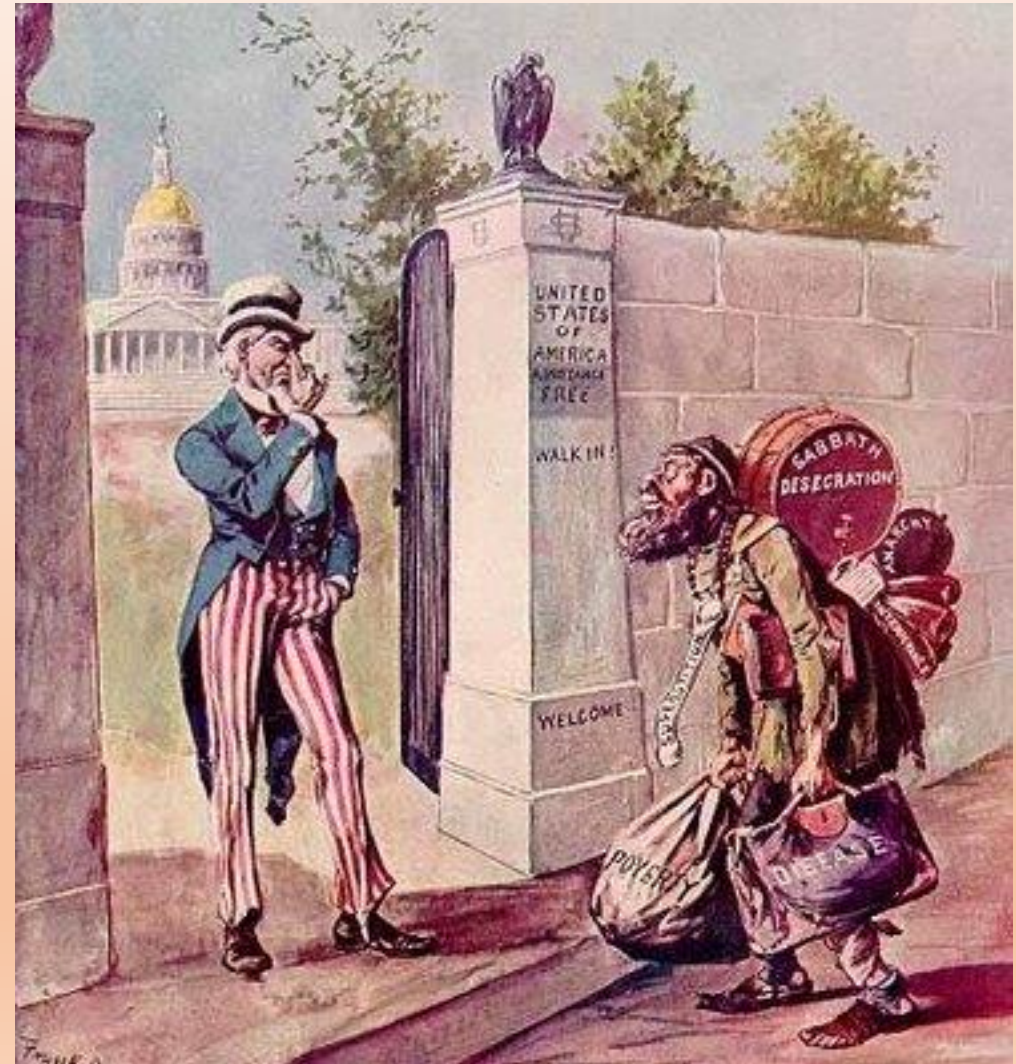
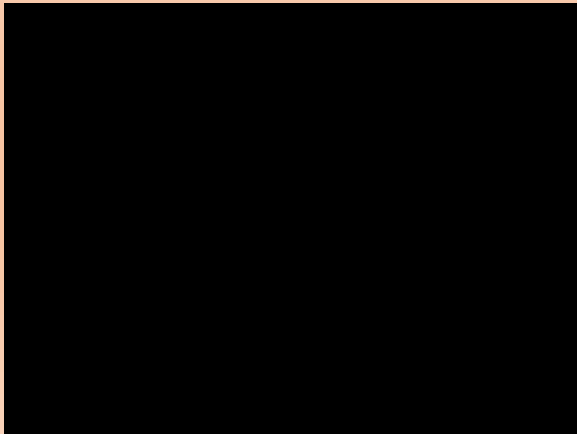


Jane Addams



# Narrowing the Welcome Mat

- **Antiforeignism**, or **nativism**, grew. Nativists worried the original Anglo-Saxon population would be outnumbered and outvoted.
- **American Protective Association (APA)** was created in **1887**
- In **1882**, Congress passed immigration restriction laws. Forced criminals and convicts back to their home countries.
- Chinese Exclusion Act (**1882**)



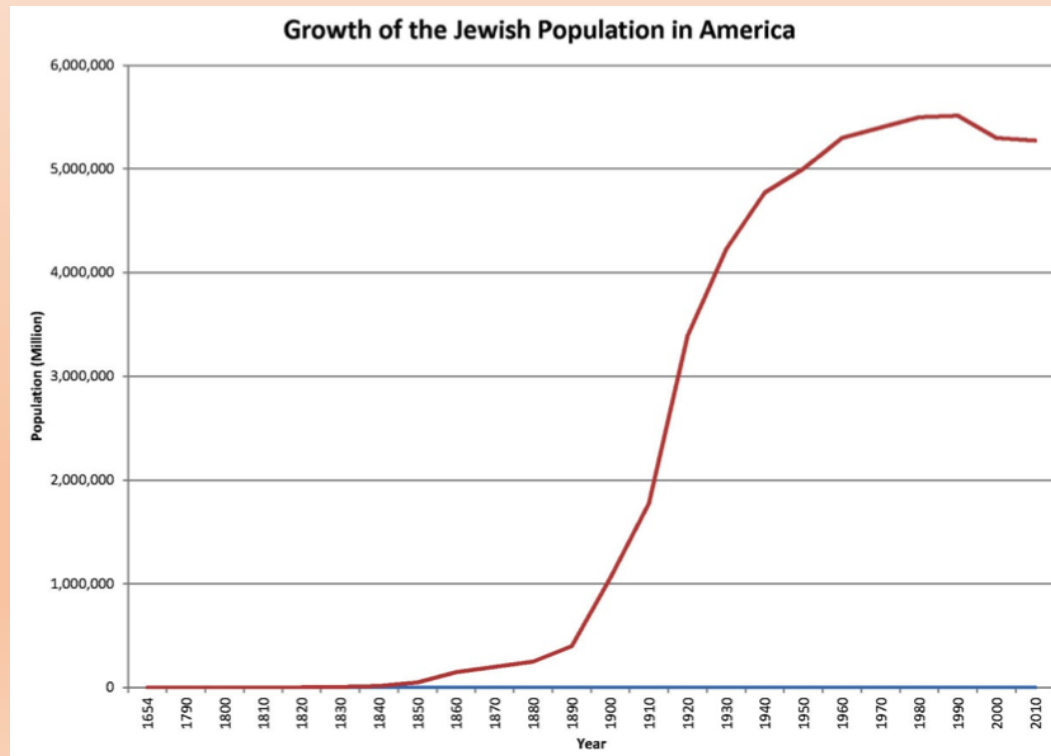
# Nativism cartoon





# Churches Confront the Urban Challenge

- **Roman Catholic** and **Jewish** faiths were gaining strength.
- The **Church of Christ, Scientist** founded in **1879** by Mary Baker Eddy, preached that the true practice of Christianity heals sickness.



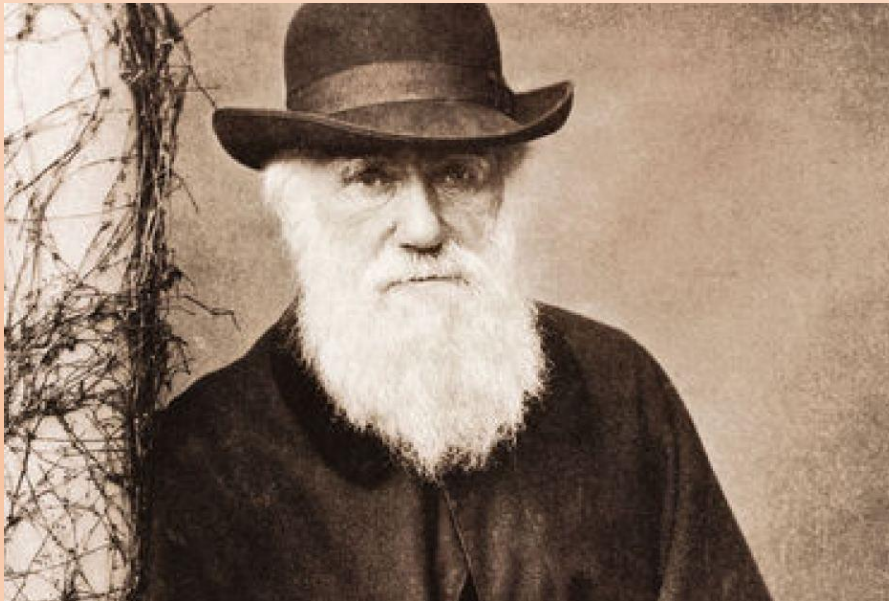
Jewish  
Population  
in America



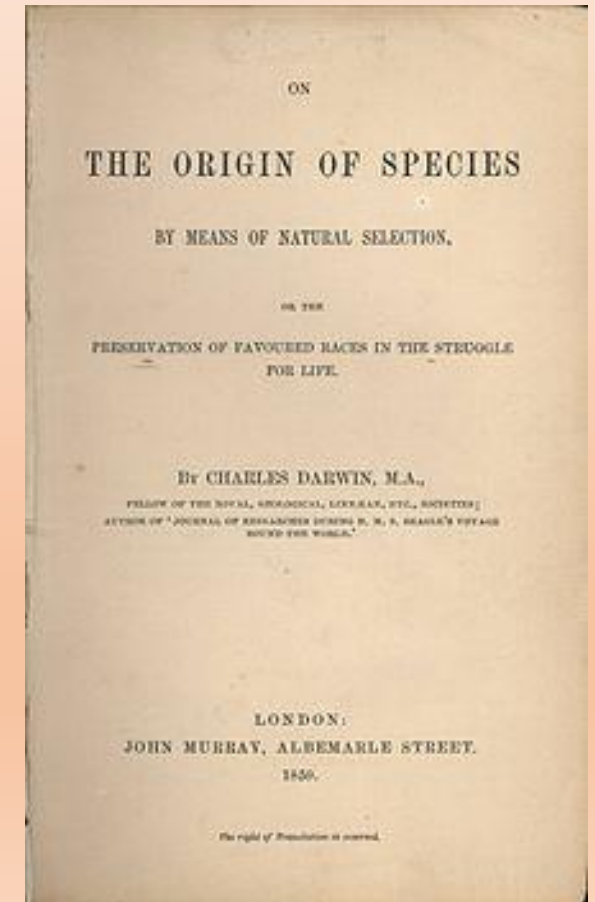


# Darwin Disrupts the Churches

- In **1859** Charles Darwin wrote ***On the Origin of the Species***
- Theory of evolution cast serious doubt on religion.
  - Conservatives vs Modernists



Charles Darwin



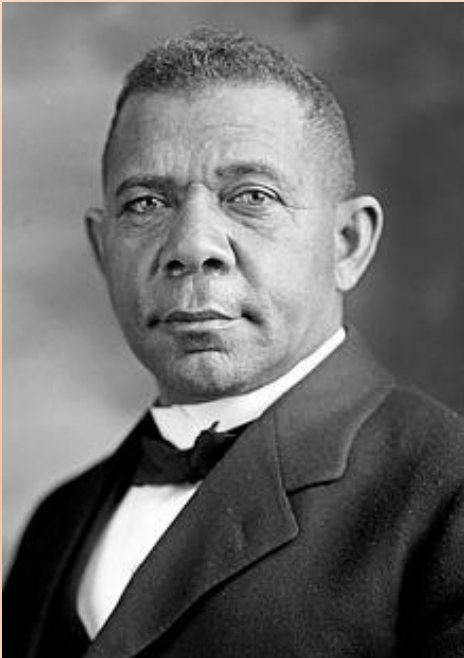
# The Lust for Learning

- New-found support for public schools
  - “Normal schools” – Teacher schools
- Crowded cities generally provided better educational facilities than one-room rural schoolhouses.

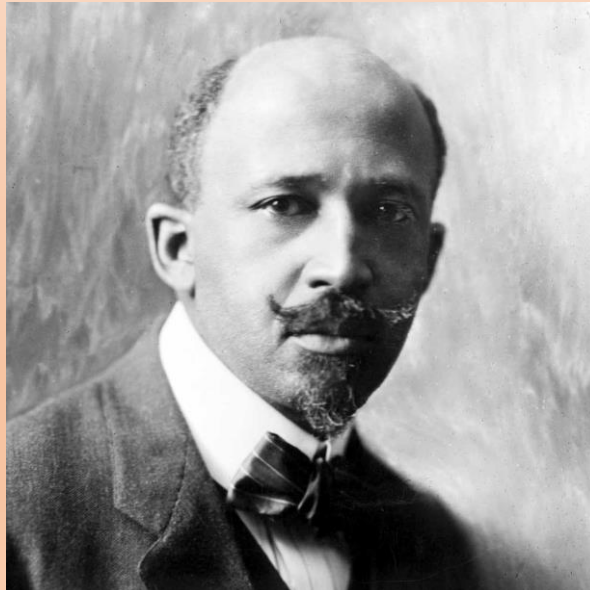


# Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People

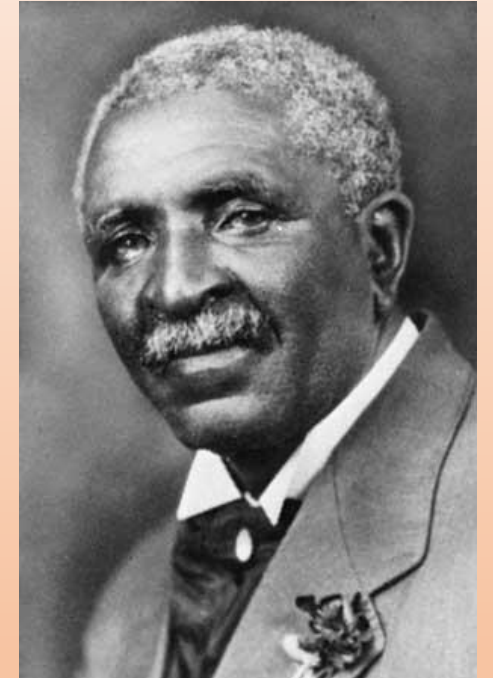
- The South lagged behind in education.
- Booker T. Washington - Self-help approach to solving the nation's racial problems did not directly challenge white supremacy.
  - George Washington Carver taught and researched at **Tuskegee Institute** in **1896**.
- W.E.B. Du Bois, challenged Booker T. Washington
  - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (**NAACP**) in **1910**.



Booker T. Washington



W.E.B. Du Bois

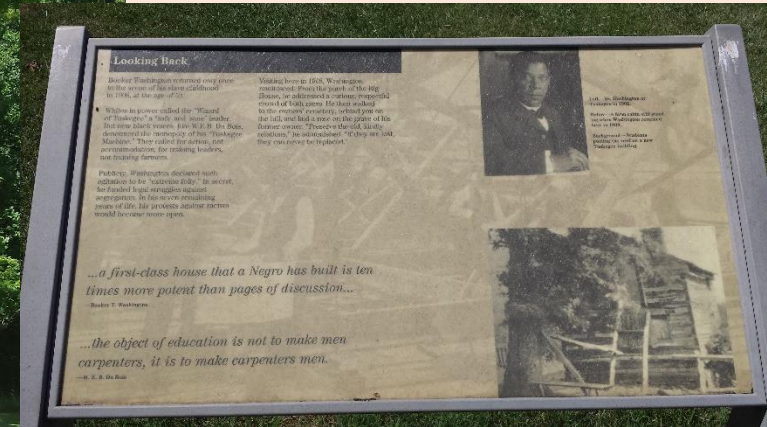


George Washington Carver





# Booker T. Washington Birthplace



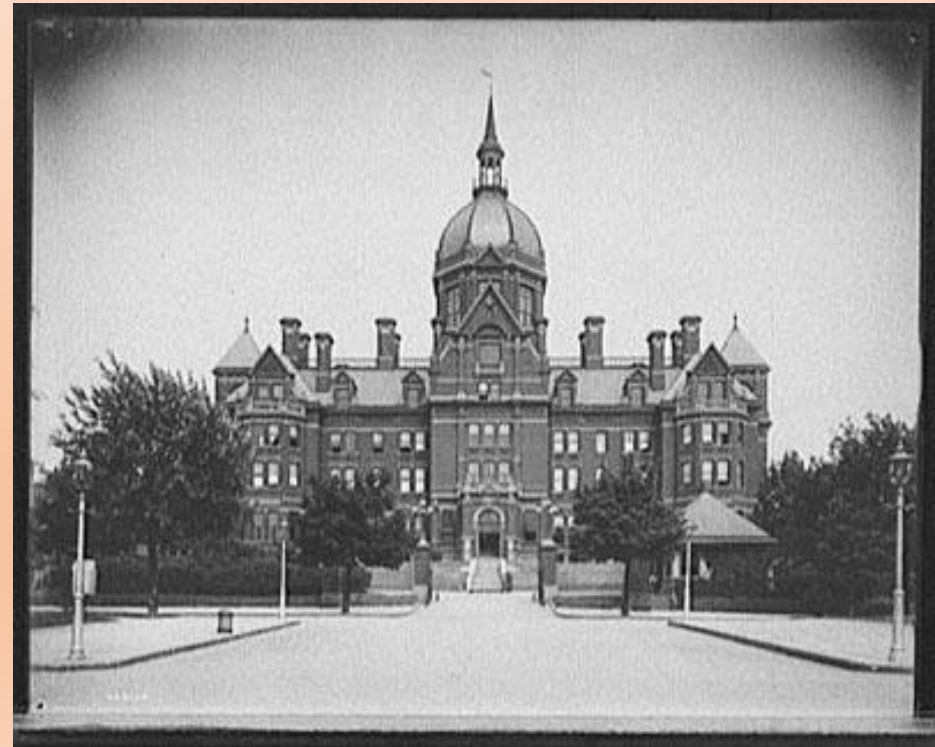


# The Hallowed Halls of Ivy

- **Morrill Act of 1862** granted public lands to the states to support education.
- Millionaires and tycoons donated generously to the educational system.
  - **Johns Hopkins University (1876)**



Carnegie Institute of Technology



Johns Hopkins University

# Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

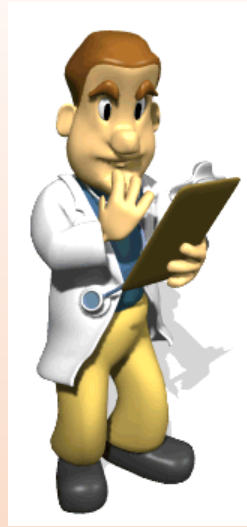


Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service.



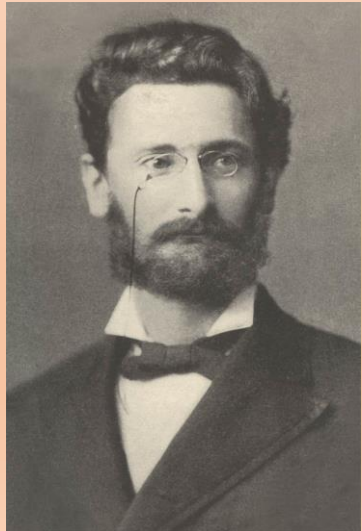
# The March of the Mind

- Public health increased due to scientific advancements.



# The Appeal of the Press

- Printing of newspapers increased by the invention of the **Linotype** in **1885**.
- Joseph Pulitzer leader in news sensationalism (**yellow journalism**).
- William Randolph Hearst built up a chain of newspapers



Joseph Pulitzer



William Randolph Hearst

# Families and Women in the City

- Divorce rates increased and family sizes decreased.
- Women became more independent.
- In **1890**, the **National American Woman Suffrage Association** was founded.
  - The re-born suffrage movement often excluded blacks.
- Ida B. Wells helped launch the black women's club movement.

Ida B.  
Wells  
→

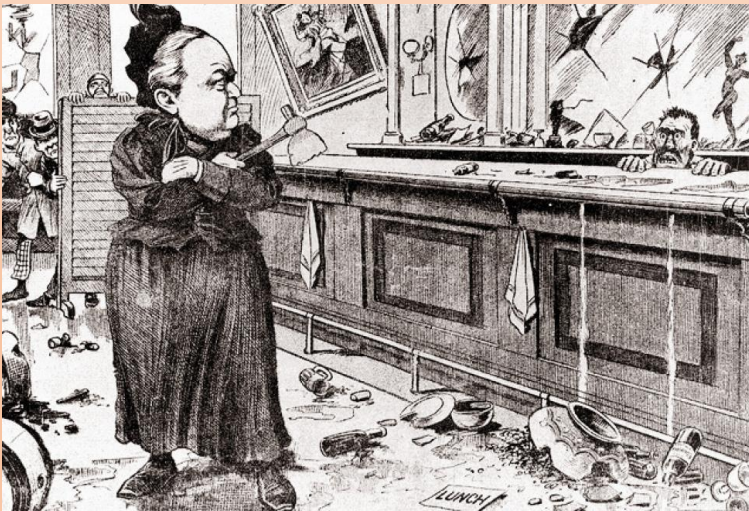


National American Women  
Suffrage Association



# Prohibiting Alcohol and Promoting Reform

- Organizations promoting temperance and prohibition spread in the 1870s.
- The **Anti-Saloon League** convinced states to band the sale of alcohol. In **1919**, the **18<sup>th</sup> Amendment** banned alcohol in America.



Carrie Nation →



# Postwar Popular Fiction

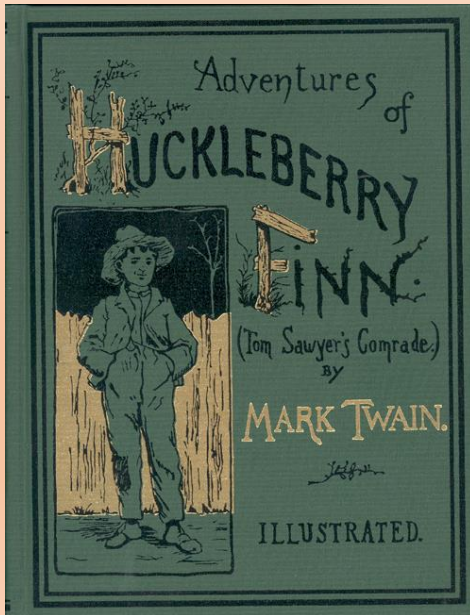
- Dime novels spread tales of the “Wild West”



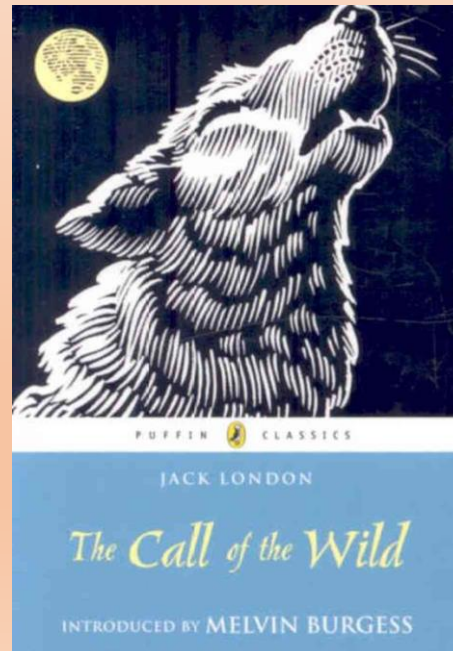


# Literary Landmarks

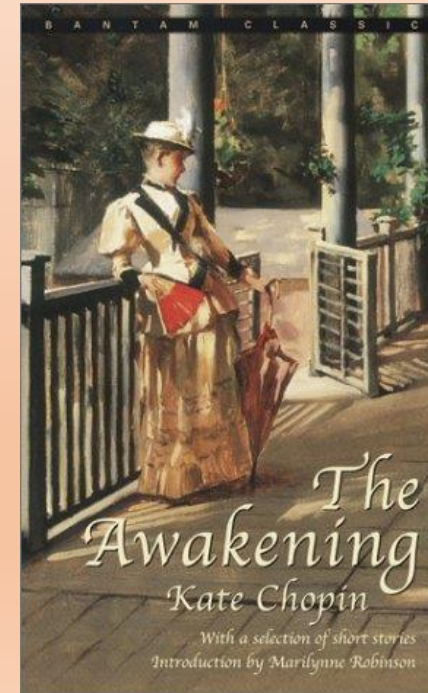
- **Realism:** wrote about coarse human comedy and drama
  - Mark Twain
- **Naturalism:** writers applied scientific objectivity to the study of human beings
  - Jack London and Theodore Dreiser
- **Regionalism:** authors wrote about life before industrialization
  - Kate Chopin and Bret Harte



Realism



Naturalism

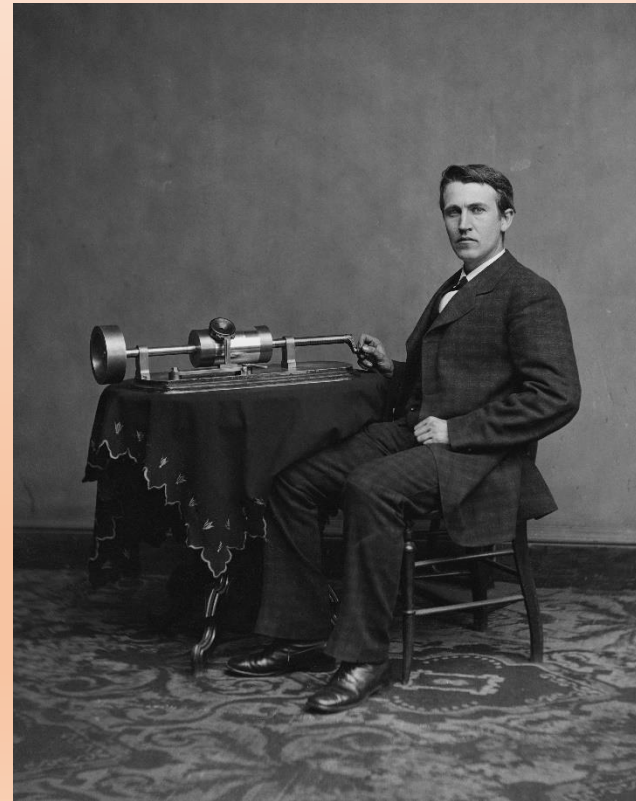


Regionalism



# Artistic Triumphs

- Music and portrait painting increased in popularity.
- The **phonograph** (Thomas Edison), enabled reproduction of music



Edison and Phonograph

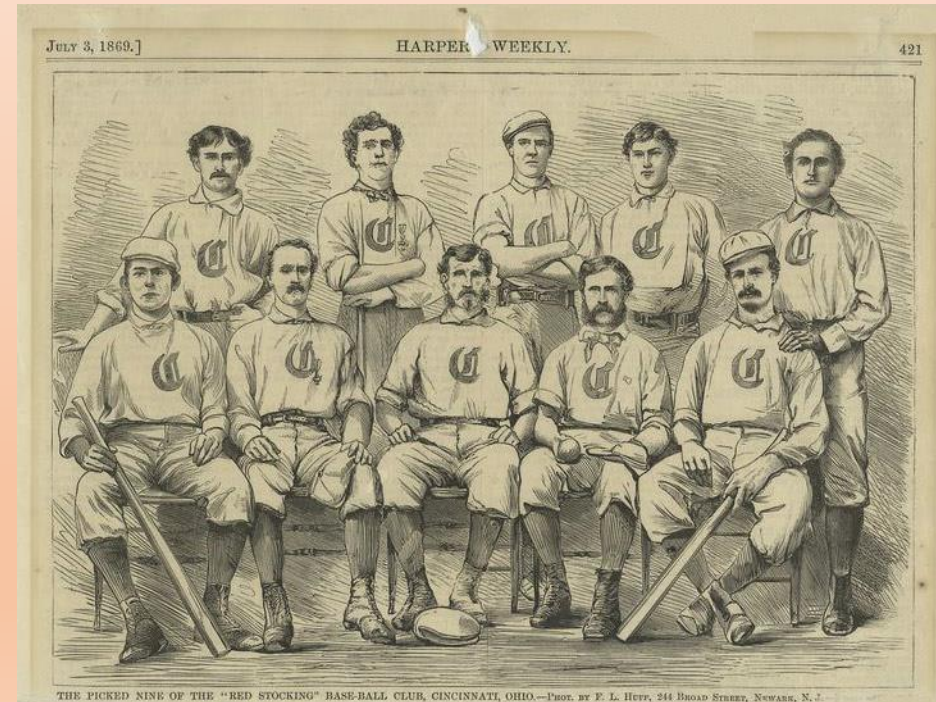
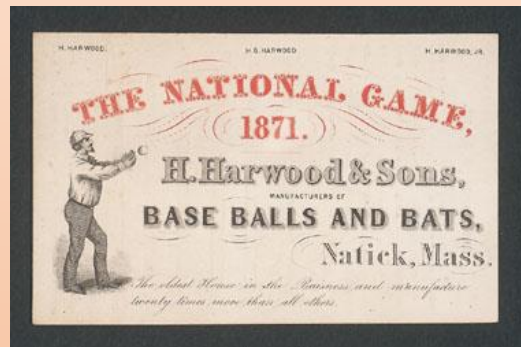
# The Business of Amusement

The Ball Game

©May 20, 1898

Thomas A. Edison

- Baseball emerged as the national pastime, and a professional league was created in the 1870s.



1869 Cincinnati Red Stockings