

## Chapter 10

### Urban America 1865-1896

#### Section 1—Immigration

- Immigrants came to the U.S. to make a better life, escaping poverty, famine, religious or political persecution
- Between 1865-1920, 30 million immigrants arrived
- Steerage—cheap passage below decks
- 70% of immigrants came through NYC mostly European
- 1892 Ellis Island opened, processing point for immigrants in NYC
- Asian immigrants came through Angel Island in San Francisco
- Nativism—preference for native born people and the desire to limit immigration
- 2 Nativism organizations—American Protective Association and Workingman’s Party of Calif.
- Chinese immigration stopped with Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882—not repealed until 1943

#### Section 2—Urbanization

- 11 Americans moved off farms to cities. These plus immigrants put a huge strain on cities
- Cities grew up and out. 1<sup>st</sup> skyscraper was Chicago’s 10 story Home Insurance Building 1885
- 1853 Elisha Otis invented safety device making elevators possible
- New transportation led to suburbs---Public horse drawn carriages, elevated trains (NYC 1868), cable cars (San Fran 1873), subways (Boston 1897), automobiles (invented 1893, but not massed produced until 1910)
- Wealthiest families established fashionable districts in hearts of cities
- Industrialization created a growing middle class (doctors, lawyers, engineers, managers) moved to suburbs
- Poor moved into inner city
- Tenements—low cost apartments designed to house as many as possible
- Because of poverty, overcrowding and neglect old neighborhoods became slums
- Cities had major problems: Crime, Disease triggering epidemics, Pollution—trash, horse waste, factory smoke, Fire
- Pressure put on city gov’t. to improve conditions, increased revenue and responsibilities gave city gov’t. more power