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<td><strong>Is Assimilation good or bad? Why?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>What city did Olmstead help design?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Who was Jacob Riis buddies with?</strong></td>
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### The Urbanization of America

- 1920 Census – more people living in cities than rural areas – why?
  - Better-paying jobs, entertainment, and cultural experiences
  - New forms of transportation – RRs, ocean liners
- Mechanized farming caused farmers to move – ____________
- Few good employment opportunities for African Americans

- ***New Immigration***
  - ____________________________ Europe – Poland, Italy, etc.
  - Moved to cities – little money to buy farming goods
  - ____________ increased – different languages, hard to unionize, worked for low wages, unskilled jobs, mostly Catholic
- Assimilation:
  - Process of becoming “________________”
  - 2nd generation immigrants were more likely to assimilate
  - Public schools only taught ________________

- American Protective Association:
  - Anti-Catholic
  - Wanted to stop immigration
  - Similar to the __________________ Party from 1840s-1850s
- Immigration Restriction League:
  - Advocated screening of immigrants
  - __________________ Act – prohibited Chinese immigration

### The Urban Landscape

- Many parks began to develop
  - __________________________ – Frederick Law Olmstead
  - Social Class differences over how parks should be used
- 1893 World’s Fair:
  - Chicago – “city beautiful” movement
  - *Devil in the White City* – Erik Larson
- Immigrants lived in crowded cities
  - Often in poor conditions
  - ____________ houses – became known as slum houses
  - ***____________________*** photographed tenement houses in NYC – *How the Other Half Lives*
- New forms of transportation:
  - Elevated railway – NYC and Brooklyn Bridge
- Skyscrapers:
  - Made possible by steel
  - __________________________
Strains of Urban Life

- Disasters in cities:
  - Chicago and Boston (1871)
  - San Francisco (1906) earthquake -> fire
- Disease in cities:
  - __________ drinking water
- Growing number of city residents were poor
  - __________ (1879)
- Political Machines: (___________ Hall)
  - Provided jobs and assistance to constituents
- Honest Graft:
  - Inside scoop on government projects
  - Buy land before government, then ______________
- Dishonest Graft:
  - Stealing
  - William "Boss" Tweed
    - Stole roughly ______________ through fraud
    - Controlled elections
    - Ultimately captured due to ______________ political cartoons

The Rise of Mass Consumption

- Many jobs saw a rise in wages
  - Women, African Americans, and Mexicans were largely
    - Textiles, paper, laundries, etc.
- Key inventions that affected industry:
  - Sewing Machine -> out of homes, into factories and stores
  - Refrigerated railcar -> ______________ industry
- Changes in shopping
  - Chain and department stores:
    - Woolworth’s – dry goods
    - Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck
      - helped farmers
    - Macy’s Department Store
  - Impact of these new ways of buying goods?
    - Small businesses were affected
    - Women advocated ______________ and improvement in wages and working conditions

Leisure in the Consumer Economy

- “8 hours for work, 8 hours for rest, 8 house for what we will”
- Amusement parks – Coney Island
- Sports:
  - Baseball ______________ !!!! (1869)
  - 1919 World Series Scandal – THE REDS WIN!
  - Horse racing – Kentucky Derby
What was *The Birth of a Nation* about?

- College Football – NCAA

Movies:
- Silent films until the 1920s
- D.W. Griffith – ____________________________

The Saloon:
- Meeting place for working-class individuals
- Important gathering place for political machines

Growth of _____________________________:
- Response to the saloon and immigrants
- Anti-Saloon League:
  - Hoped to cut down on crime and political machines

Growth of Newspapers:
- “Yellow Journalism” – ____________________________ news stories
  - William Randolph Hearst - *Journal*
  - Joseph Pulitzer - *World*

### High Culture in the Age of the City

Important Writings:
- Frank Norris – *The ____________________________*
  - Depicted relationship between farmers and railroads
- ____________________________ – *The Jungle*
  - Exposed horrors of meat packing industry
    - Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act (1906)

Ashcan School:
- Artwork that depicted slums and “grim aspects of modern life”

Theory of Evolution (Darwin) challenged religion and schools
- Scopes Trial in the 1920s
- “___________________________”
  - Ideas were to be tested, not just based on theories

Education
- John Dewey:
  - Hoped to change ____________________________
  - Less reliance on memorization, more on acquiring knowledge through experience

Growth of Education:
- Increase in free primary and secondary education
  - ____________ areas still lagged behind
- ____________________________ Grant
  - Land set aside to states by federal government for colleges
- Higher education opportunities for women were limited
  - Some institutions created separate female schools