

# **The Gilded Age**

## **late 1800s**

## **1870 - 1900**

American History  
Gateway STEM High School



# Vocabulary

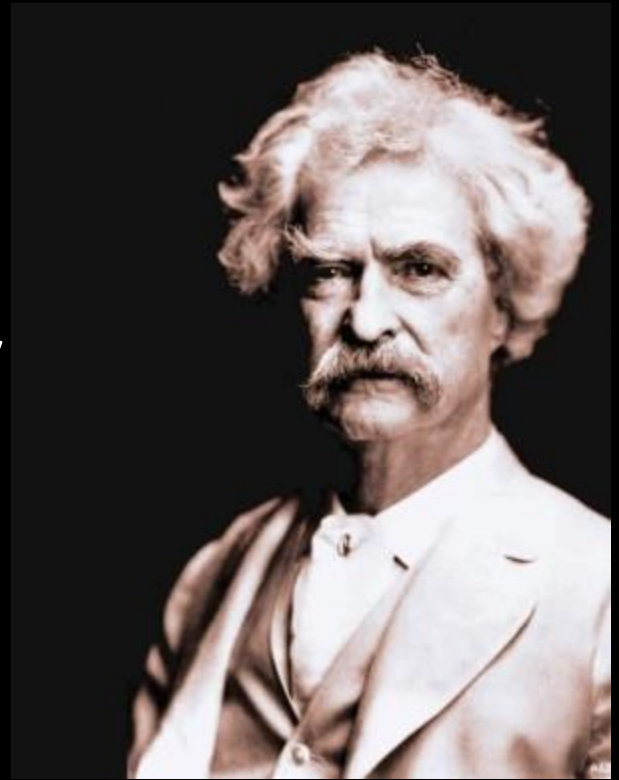
- **industrialization / industry** = making things in factories
- **urbanization** = growth of cities
- **immigration** = people moving into a country
- **migration** = movement of people within a country; many people moved to the cities
- **discrimination** = to treat people unfairly because of race, religion, gender, etc.
- **segregation** = separating people because of race; having separate facilities for blacks and whites

# Vocabulary

- **corruption** = dishonest, illegal, or immoral behavior by leaders or politicians
- **Populism** = political movement aimed at the giving average people more voice in government
- **urban** = city; in the city; areas with high population
- **rural** = areas away from the city with lower population; farmland or countryside

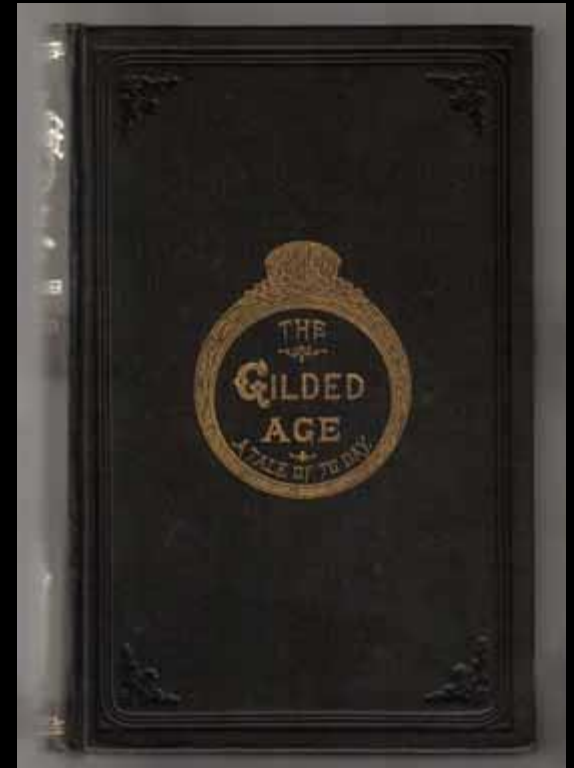
# Mark Twain

- American author – 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Wrote about life on the Mississippi River
- Famous books:
  - *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*
  - *Huckleberry Finn*



# The Gilded Age

- The **Gilded Age** is the late 19th century, from the 1870s to about 1900.
- Mark Twain called the late 19th century the "*Gilded Age*." By this, he meant that the period was glittering on the surface but corrupt underneath.



- gilded = thin covering of gold
- Gilded Age – Progress + Problems

- Industrialization = growth factories
- Immigration = people coming to America
- Urbanization = growth of cities



# **The Expansion of Industry**

# Expansion of Industry

- First Transcontinental Railroad
- New railroad construction
  - Many immigrants came to build the railroads
- Other industries

# **IMMIGRANTS & URBANIZATION**

In the Gilded Age

# turn of the century

- Century = 100 years
- Turn = change
- Turn of the Century = the time when the century changes
  - 1890 – 1910



# Immigration / Ellis Island

- How did immigrants travel to the USA?
- What happened at Ellis Island?
- Compare and contrast immigration then and now.

# Ellis Island









# American History

March 31

Use complete sentences to answer...

1. What is industrialization?
2. What is immigration?
3. What is urbanization?
4. Give an example of progress during the Gilded Age.
5. Give an example of problems during the Gilded Age.

# Gilded Age

- 1870s – 1900
- Period of Progress and problems
- Progress – expansion of industry, immigration, and urbanization
- Problems – industry, immigration, and urbanization

# factories



# Gilded Age

- 1870s – 1900
- Period of Progress and problems
- Progress – expansion of industry, immigration, and urbanization
- Problems – industry, immigration, and urbanization
- ?

# Problem: dirty cities



# Problem: child labor





Problem: dangerous working conditions



# Problem: crowded living conditions





# Problem: crowded and dangerous factories



# Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire





1911



Today

# THE NEW IMMIGRANTS

The Gilded Age



# Where did the immigrants come from?

- B/w 1870 & 1920, about 20 million Europeans immigrated to the U.S.
- Many from eastern & southern Europe.





# THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS



OFFICE,

17 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE, 3641 BROAD.



# Why did immigrants come here?

- To escape religious persecution
- To improve their economic situation
- To experience greater freedom in the U.S.
- Most European immigrants arrived on the East Coast.



# *Smaller # of immigrants came from* *Asia*

- Arrived on the West Coast
- About 200,000 **Chinese** came b/w 1851 - 1883.
- Many Chinese helped build the 1<sup>st</sup> transcontinental railroad.





Several thousand Japanese immigrants came when the U.S. annexed Hawaii in 1898.



History Intro



US Immigration



Angel Island

# FROM THE CARIBBEAN SEA...

- From 1880 to 1920, about 260,000 immigrants arrived from Jamaica, Cuba, Puerto Rico, & other islands.
- Many came to find jobs.



# 29%

(all classifications)



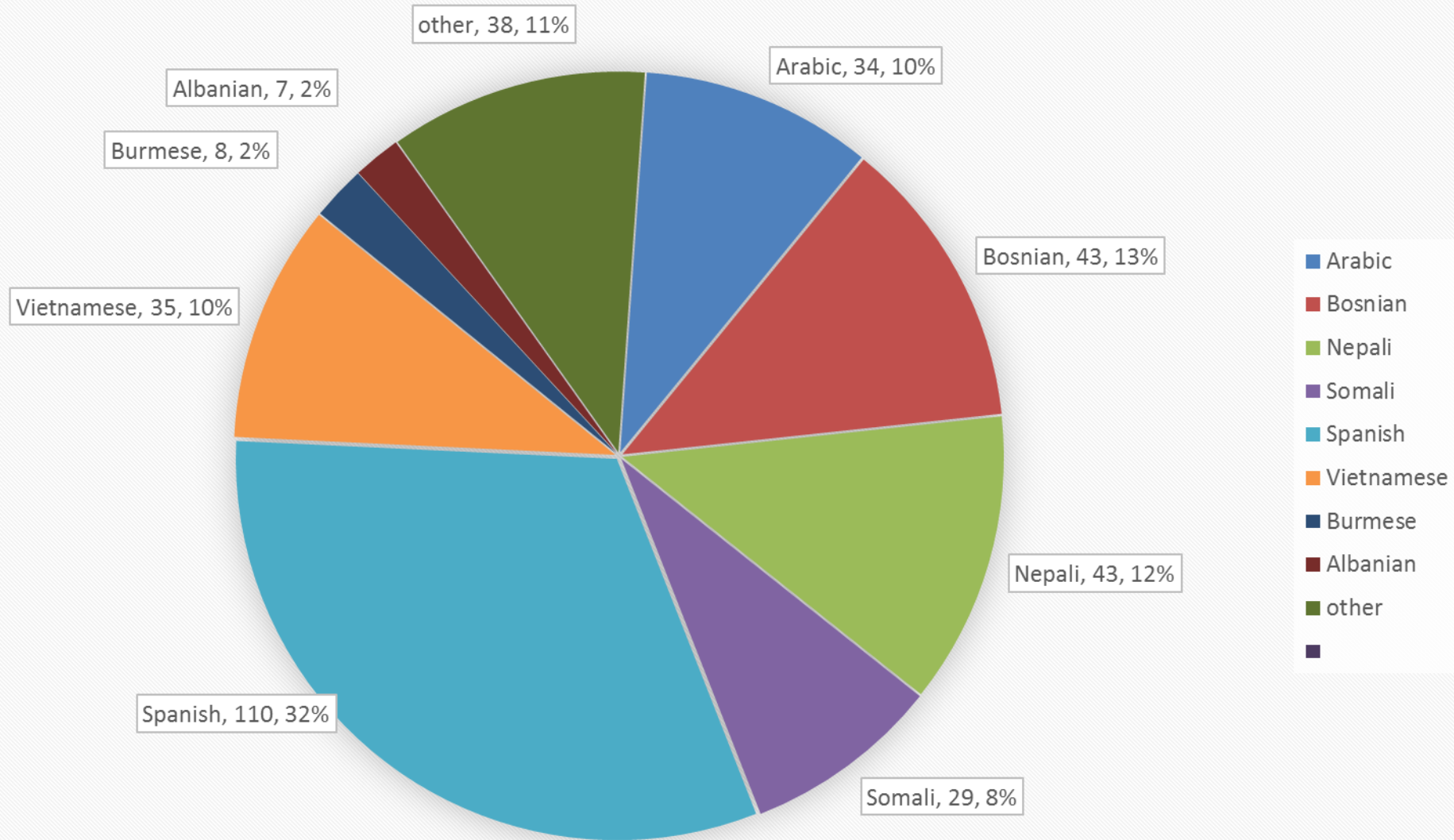


# So many languages at Gateway!

Albanian	Haitian	Persian
Amharic	Hindi	Pashto
Arabic	Kinyarwanda	Rundi
Bosnian	Kuanyama	Russian
Burmese	Kunama	Shona
Cebuano	Kurdish	Somali
Creole/Pidgin	Laotian	Spanish
Dari	Lingala	Swahili
Farsi	Luganda	Tigrinya
French	Nepali	Vietnamese
English	Niger-Kordofanian	
	Oromo	
	American Sign Language	

# Most common languages of GSTEM ELLs

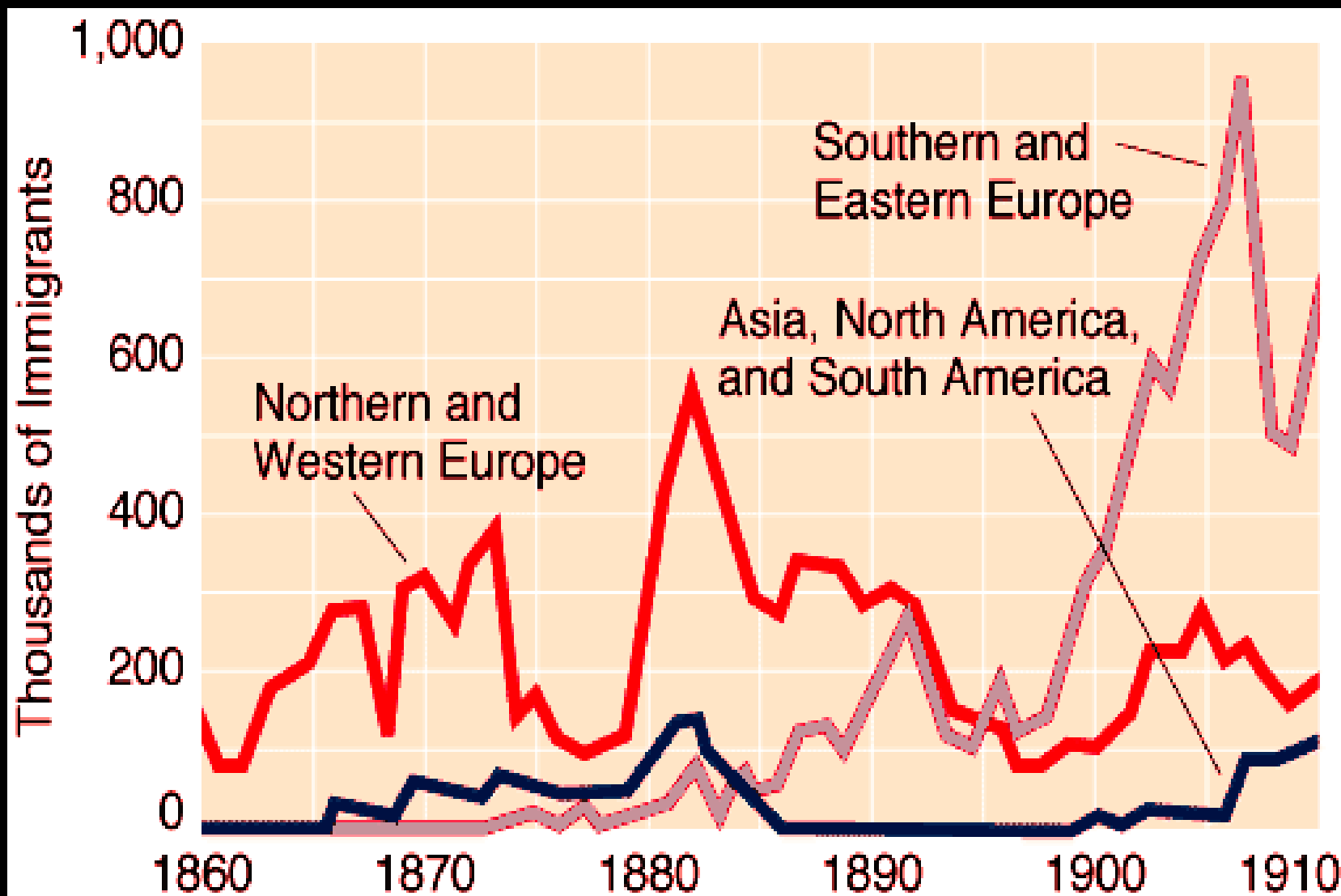
(All)  
Languages



# MEXICANS COME TO U.S. TOO

- Some became U.S. citizens when the nation acquired Mexican territory in 1848 as a result of the Mexican War.
- About 1 million Mexicans arrived b/w 1910 to 1930 to escape turmoil in their country.









# Do Now

# April 3

1. When was the Gilded Age?
2. Name the author of a book called *The Gilded Age*.
3. What were some of the good things of the Gilded Age?
4. What were some of the negative things about the Gilded Age?

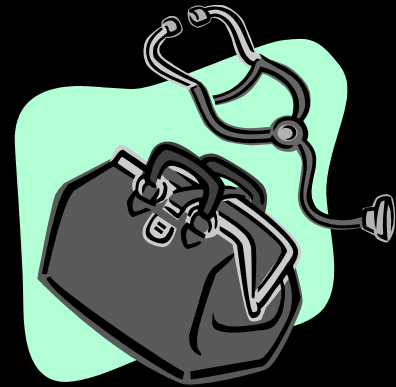
# *ELLIS ISLAND*

- Most European immigrants to the U.S. arrived in New York.
- Had to pass through immigration station located on Ellis Island in New York Harbor

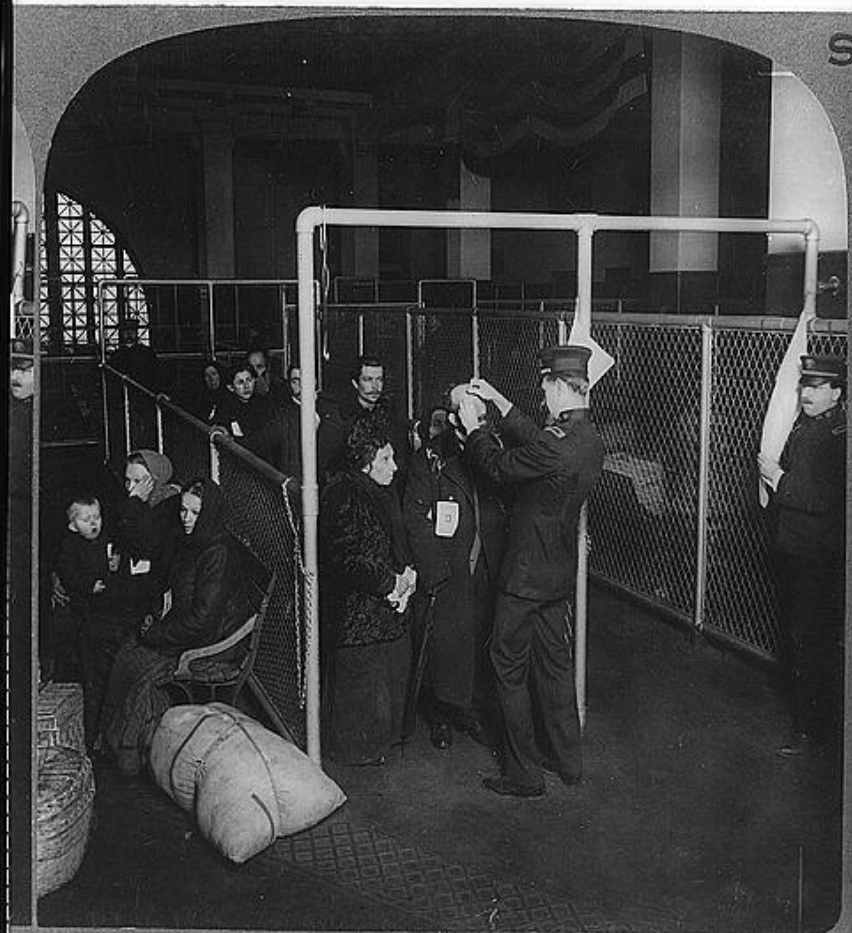


# PASSING INSPECTION...

- Officials at Ellis Island decided whether the immigrants could enter the country.
- If had serious health problems or a contagious disease was sent home



# INSPECTION STATIONS



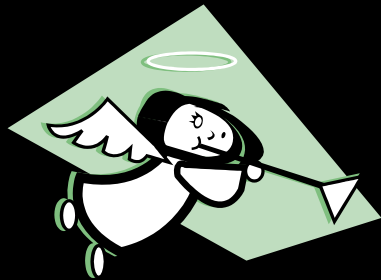
11164-U. S. Inspectors examining eyes of immigrants, Ellis Island, New York Harbor. Copyright Underwood & Underwood. U-97328



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# **ANGEL ISLAND**

- Immigration station for the Asian immigrants arriving on the West Coast.
- Located in San Francisco.
- Inspection process more difficult than on Ellis Island.





Many immigrants settled in  
communities w/other  
immigrants from same  
country.

They also formed organizations to  
help each other.



# IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS

- America has been called a MELTING POT....  
Fact that many cultures & races had blended .
- But, many immigrants refused to give up their culture....



*Some Americans didn't like so many immigrants living in the U.S.*

- **NATIVISM**- preference for native-born Americans.
- **Nativism** led to anti-immigrant groups. Also led to a demand for immigration restrictions.

**NATIVISM**

# CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT

## 1882

- Chinese immigrants worked for low wages.
- Labor groups pressured politicians to restrict Asian immigration.
- Banned all but a few Chinese immigrants.
- Not lifted until 1943.

# Chinese immigrants in a San Francisco *naturalization* class





# Melting Pot or Salad Bowl?

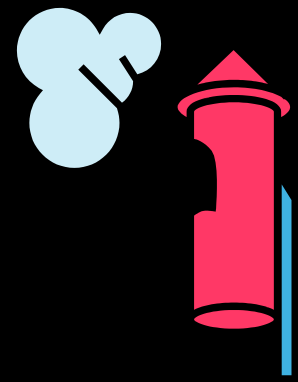




# CHALLENGES OF URBANIZATION



# URBANIZATION



- *Urbanization* is the rapid growth of cities.
- Many immigrants settled in cities in the early 1900's.
- Settled mostly in Northeast & Midwest cities to find jobs in the factories & businesses.



By 1910, immigrants made up over half of the populations of 18 major American cities.





# AMERICANIZATION MOVEMENT

- Way for immigrants to learn about U.S.
- Schools taught them English, American history & government...helped them become citizens.



"Many Peoples, One Nation"

--slogan of the Committee for Immigrants in America, 1915

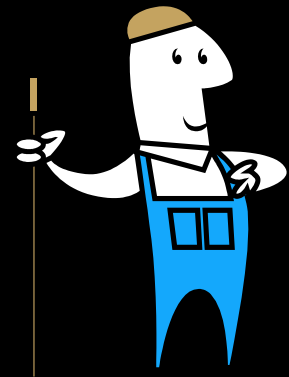


# OTHERS ALSO MOVED TO CITIES...

- **Farmers** who lost their jobs to machines.
- **African American** farmers from the South...B/w 1890 & 1910, about 200,000 moved to cities in the North.
- Called the “Great Migration”

Black Population Trends

	1890s	1960s
<b>Southern</b>	90.3%	10%
<b>Rural</b>	90%	5%
<b>Northern</b>	9.7%	90%
<b>Urban</b>	10%	95%





# Urban Horses



- A horse produces 22 lbs. of manure a day and about a quart of urine.
- NYC had more than 100,000 horses in 1900.
- NYC removed 41 dead horses each day

# URBAN PROBLEMS...

- Shortage in housing.
- New types of housing so people could live in a small amount of space.

1)Row house – Single family dwelling that shared side walls w/other houses.

2)Tenement – Multifamily urban houses often overcrowded & unsanitary.





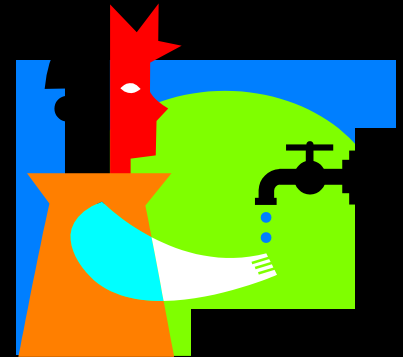
# MASS TRANSIT

- Cities developed *mass transit* – transportation systems designed to move large # of people along fixed routes.



# SANITATION PROBLEMS:

- Cities had hard time supplying safe drinking water.
- People threw garbage out their windows.
- Sewage flowed in streets.
- By 1900, many cities built sewers & created sanitation departments.





# Problems: Crime & Fire



14. Viewing the unfortunates at the Morgue



# REFORMERS HELP THE POOR:

- *Social Gospel movement*...Early reform program. Leaders preached that people reached salvation by helping the poor.
- They established *Settlement Houses*.
- Located in slums. Help & friendship for poor & immigrants.



# JANE ADDAMS

- Many settlement houses run by women.
- *Jane Addams* was well-known social reformer.
- Established the *HULL HOUSE* in Chicago

