

Gilded Age Urbanization and Immigration**I. Changes in the Gilded Age****A. New Immigrants****1. What was immigration like in the Gilded Age?**

2. From 1880 to 1921, a record _____ immigrants arrived in the U.S. looking for jobs and opportunities
3. The USA did not have _____ (limits) on _____ from a particular country could enter the country
4. From the _____ era to 1880, most immigrants came from _____, Ireland, or _____ in Northern Europe
5. Between 1880 and 1921, _____% of all immigrants to the USA came from _____ and _____ Europe (_____, Poland, Austria-Hungary, Russia)
 - a. These “_____” were typically young, male, either _____ or Jewish, and spoke little or no English
 - b. The majority were _____ agricultural laborers with little money or education
6. 75% of all immigrants entered the USA through the immigration center at _____, in New York
 - a. Immigrants had to pass a _____ examination and anyone with a serious problem or _____ was not let in
 - b. Inspectors questioned immigrants to make sure that they were not _____, could work, and had some money
7. Many Americans expressed _____ and viewed immigrants with a sense of fear, suspicion, and hostility
 - a. Nativists had deep-seated _____ about immigrants based on ethnicity, _____, political and social beliefs.
 - b. Many Americans accused immigrants of _____ from “real” Americans and called for _____ that would limit the number of immigrants

B. Cities**1. What were cities like in the Gilded Age?**

2. The Gilded Age experienced massive urbanization
 - a. In 1850, only _____% of Americans lived in cities...By 1900, _____% of Americans lived in cities
 - b. City growth was due to _____ Americans moving to cities and _____ entering the USA
 - c. Engineering innovations, such as expansive _____ and _____, led to modern American cities
 - d. Cities expanded outward from industrial centers in the central business districts to a ring of outer _____
 - e. As cities grew larger and beyond walking distance, _____, elevated rail lines, and subways were created
3. Most American cities were not prepared for such _____
 - a. Most urban immigrants lived in _____: low rent apartments built the _____ parts of town called _____
 - b. Many urban poor developed lung _____ or tuberculosis; About _____% of immigrant babies died before their 1st birthday
 - c. About 2/3 of immigrants settled in _____, such as New York, Chicago, Boston, or Philadelphia and lived in _____ neighborhoods called _____
 - c. Enclaves provided new immigrants with a sense of _____ and security, as the immigrants were surrounded by the familiar _____, food and language of their homeland

C. Working Conditions**1. What were working conditions like in the Gilded Age?**

2. The majority of immigrants worked in _____
3. Industries were rapidly growing and in need of _____
4. Most immigrants were _____ and were willing to accept almost any kind of job, no matter how un-attractive or _____

D. Unions and Labor Strikes**1. What problems did workers face in the Gilded Age?**

2. In response to the low wages, long hours, and dangerous working conditions, many workers joined _____ to _____ for improvements

- a. Among the first labor unions in America was the _____
 - i. The Knights of Labor was open to _____ regardless of race, gender, or skill
 - b. The most successful union was the American Federation of Labor (AFL) led by _____
 - i. The AFL only included _____, but it used collective bargaining to gain better _____, shorter hours, and better working conditions for its union members
 - ii. Most workers were unskilled and _____ to join the AFL
 - c. By the end of the Gilded Age, only ____% of all American workers were unionized
3. One of the tactics used by unions was to _____: Strikes were designed to stop _____ in order to force management to accept _____ demands
- a. Business leaders resisted strikes by hiring _____ or private police to break up strikes
 - b. During some strikes, _____ broke out
 - i. During the Chicago _____ Strike (1886), unionists demanded an 8-hr day; When violence broke out, public opinion turned against unions, viewing them as violent and “_____”
 - ii. Violence erupted in the _____ Strike (1892) at _____ steel plant; Federal troops were called to re-open the factory with replacement workers
 - iii. _____ workers led a national strike when the _____ Palace Company cut wages by 50%...President Cleveland sent the _____ to end the strike; Strikers in 27 states resisted & dozens died

E. Local, State, and National Governments in the Gilded Age

1. What problems did workers face in the Gilded Age?

2. The Gilded Age was an era of political _____ in national, state, and urban governments
3. Many city governments were run by _____
 - a. Political machines were parties led by a powerful _____ who controlled a _____ of politicians
 - b. Machines politicians rallied citizens, especially _____, to vote for them by offering _____
 - c. Because machine politicians controlled access to city _____, business licenses, and _____ projects, they tended to be _____
 - d. Many politicians used _____ to win elections, used their influence for personal gain (_____), or took bribes
 - e. The most notorious urban politician was _____ of New York’s _____ Hall political machine
 - f. The “Tweed Ring” defrauded New York City of millions of dollars until it was exposed by reporter _____
4. Many government positions, such as tax collectors or post office officials, were appointed as _____ for loyalty to a political party (called _____)
5. Congress passed the _____ in 1883 that created _____-based _____ for most civil service jobs in the federal government
6. In the Gilded Age, presidents were seen as less _____ than monopolists like Carnegie, JP Morgan, and Rockefeller
 - a. _____ was the most important president of the era, but his administration was plagued by _____
 - b. The worst scandal was _____ which involved bribes by railroad companies to gain lands grants
 - c. _____ involved companies _____ government officials to avoid paying taxes

F. Leisure Time

1. What was leisure time in the Gilded Age?

2. While working and living conditions were difficult for poor immigrants, _____ Americans actually saw their work time _____
3. Many middle-class Americans fought off city congestion and their jobs by enjoying _____ parks, bicycling, _____ theater (variety shows), and sports such as _____ and boxing

II. Conclusions

A. During the Gilded Age, the United States was a land of opportunity

1. The industrial revolution created _____ in Eastern factories
2. Millions of “_____” swarmed to the U.S. from Eastern and Southern Europe, swelling American cities
3. The influx of urban workers helped boom industry and _____ cities, but also led to _____ working and living conditions, child labor, nativism towards immigrants