

SSUSH12: The student will analyze important consequences of American industrial growth.



a. Describe Ellis Island, the change in immigrants' origins to southern and eastern Europe and the impact of this change on urban America.

- Ellis Island (NY) was the entry point for many European immigrants.
- Immigrants had to pass medical, mental, and legal exams.



European Immigration

- Up until the 1880s most European immigrants came from Northern and Western Europe (Ireland, England, Germany). Many of these “looked” like Americans, and had similar religious and cultural backgrounds.
 - Beginning in the late 1880s, a change began to occur in the origin of immigrants. These “new” immigrants began arriving from eastern and southern Europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia).
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The “New” Immigrants

- Many of these new immigrants didn't speak English, came from non democratic governments, had differing religions, and didn't “look” American.



The “New” Immigrants

- These new immigrants often settled together in east coast cities (Little Italy), and worked in low paying factory jobs
- Cities became much more crowded.
- This new wave of immigrants caused the emergence of nativism: an extreme dislike of immigrants.

Why would these new immigrants want to settle together in cities?

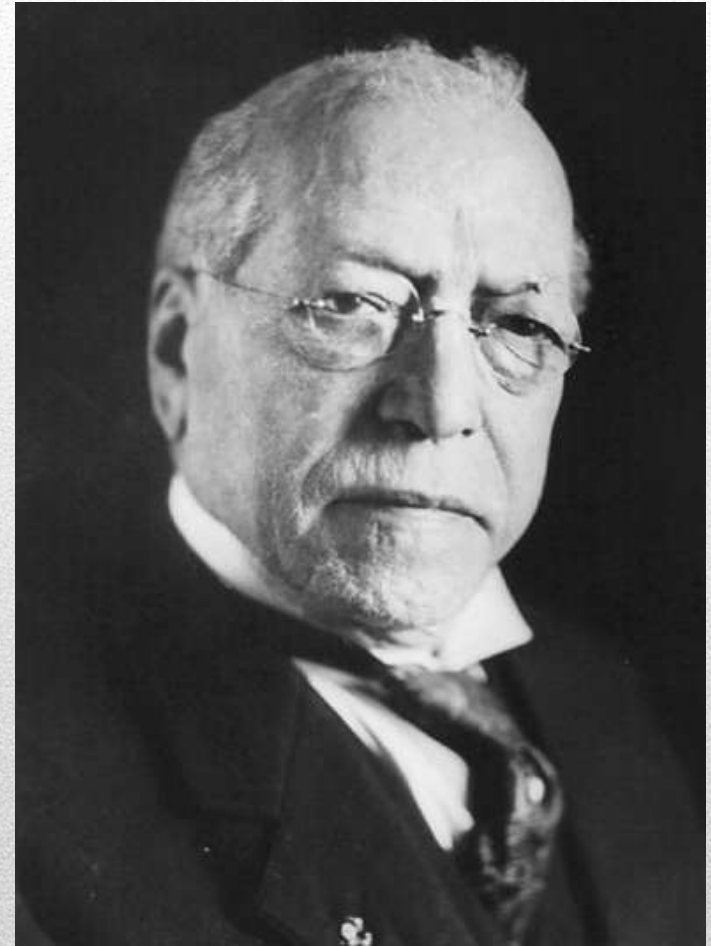


d. Describe the 1894 Pullman strike as an example of industrial unrest.

- In 1894 the American Railway Union, led by Eugene Debs, led a strike against the Pullman Company (IL) who manufactured railroad cars.
 - President Cleveland sent in U.S. troops and ordered the strike to end.
 - The ARU collapsed as a Union as a result of government intervention.
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b. Identify the American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers.

- Samuel Gompers was the first leader of the AFL (A labor union): which promoted 8 hour work days: stayed out of politics and rejected communist ideas.
- The AFL is still in existence today (AFL-CIO).



c. Describe the growth of the western population and its impact on Native Americans with reference to Sitting Bull and Wounded Knee.

- Americans moved westward in the 1860s to become ranchers, miners, and farmers.
- The settlers began to encroach on Native American hunting grounds and broke numerous treaties.

How would fences that were constructed by farmers and ranchers affect Native Americans?



Wounded Knee

- By the late 1880s most western Indian tribes had been moved onto reservations.
 - Sitting Bull, a Sioux Chief, who helped defeat Custer at the Little Big Horn, had moved onto a reservation and began performing the “Ghost Dance” which his followers believed would bring back the buffalo, and make the settlers disappear.
 - Sitting Bull is ordered to stop, but refuses and is killed while being arrested.
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Wounded Knee

- Many of Sitting Bulls followers fled the reservation after his death and camped at Wounded Knee Creek with other Sioux
- The U.S Cavalry, which was sent to escort the Sioux back to the reservation, attempted to disarm them and a fight broke out



Wounded Knee

- In the massacre that followed, nearly 200 Sioux men, women and children were killed.
- Many of the injured froze to death.
- Wounded Knee led many to question the treatment of Native Americans, and was the last major resistance by Native Americans.



Questions

1. Explain the differences between the early immigrants and the newer immigrants.
 2. What was the government's role in the Pullman Strike?
 3. Why did many Americans begin to move west in the mid to late 1800s? What form of transportation helped speed up the settling of the west?
 4. How did Wounded Knee signal the end of Native American resistance in the west?
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