

IMMIGRATION & URBANIZATION NOTES

- The expansion of industry
 - Post-Civil War (after 1865) there was a focus on agriculture (farming)
 - By 1920, the U.S. was the leading industrial power in the world
 - Growth due to: natural resources, government support, urbanization, and new inventions
- Natural resources help transform U.S. & fuel industrial revolution
 - Abundance of coal & iron in the U.S.
 - Oil = Black Gold
 - 1859 Edwin Drake used a steam engine to drill for oil; started an oil boom in the Midwest
 - Steel
 - Henry Bessemer developed Bessemer process to remove carbon from iron to create a lighter, more flexible, rust resistant compound (Steel)
 - New uses for steel: railroads, barbed wire, farm equipment, bridges, skyscrapers
- New inventions
 - Electricity
 - 1880 ◦ Thomas Edison created first incandescent light bulb
 - Later he invented an entire system for producing and distributing electricity
 - Typewriter
 - 1867 ◦ Christopher Sholes
 - Changed office work and paperwork & opened new jobs for women
 - Telephone
 - 1876 ◦ Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Watson
 - Changed the way we communicate
- National Network
 - Railroads expanded extraordinarily fast
 - 1856 ◦ no railroads west of Mississippi River
 - 1869 ◦ Completion of Transcontinental Railroads
 - 1860-1890 ◦ 180,000 miles of track laid
 - Immigrants from China and Ireland and out-of-work Civil War veterans built railroads
 - Accidents and diseases disabled and killed thousands every year
- Railroad & Time
 - Time is important for the Railroad in keeping schedules for routes
 - Prior to 1883, no standard time reference
 - In 1869 ◦ Professor C.F. Dowd divides earth into 24 time zones
 - 1883 ◦ Railroads synchronized their watches across U.S.
 - 1884 ◦ International Conference adopts time zones
 - 1918 ◦ Congress adopts time zones
- Railroads Spur other Industrial Growth
 - Influenced the iron, coal, steel, lumber and glass businesses
 - Led to the growth of towns, new markets, and opportunity for profiteers
 - Linked isolated towns
 - Railroads led to the growth of cities (urbanization) such as Chicago, Minneapolis, Denver & Seattle
- Pullman: A Factory & Town
 - 1880 ◦ George Pullman builds railcar factory on Illinois prairie & built nearby town Pullman for his employees

- Believed that by changing the social environment in which the worker lived and worked they could induce habits of respectability, uplift workers' character, and change social attitudes
- His idea is expanded into other industries especially coal mining towns
- Towns included clean, well built homes & medical facilities
- It was also very strict & people could not drink alcohol or loiter; Pullman workers felt town was too strict
- 1894 & Pullman lowered wages but not rent & it led to a violent strike
- Credit Mobilier Scandal
 - Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad formed a bogus construction company in 1864
 - Overpay for bogus company laying track, pocket profits
 - Donated some shares of stock to 20 Republican members of Congress in 1867
 - Republican politicians implicated; reputation of party is tarnished
- The Grange & the Railroads
 - Farmers affected by railroad corruption
 - Railroads sell government lands to businesses, not settlers
 - Fix prices, keep farmers in debt
 - Charge different customers different rates
 - Grangers sponsor political candidates & press for laws protecting farmers
- Battles to Control/Fix Railroads
 - Munn vs. Illinois & groundbreaking court case
 - States were given regulation control of railroads by the courts
 - Set precedent that state government can regulate private industry
- Interstate Commerce Act & passed by Congress in 1887
 - Federal government reclaimed supervision of railroads
 - Establishes Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to regulate RR's
 - Legal battle with railroads; difficult for ICC to take action because Supreme Court rules they can't regulate rates
- Immigration & coming to and settling In a country of which one is not a native
- American Dream & the idea that every U.S. citizen should have an equal opportunity to achieve success and prosperity through hard work, determination and initiative
- Melting Pot & a mixture of people from different cultures & races who blend together by abandoning their native languages and cultures
- Stereotype & a simplified and standardized conception or image
- Tolerance & a fair and objective attitude toward opinions and practices that differ from one's own
- Diversity & variety, several different backgrounds or viewpoints
- Old Immigration
 - Came to the U.S. between 1870 and 1890 from Western & Northern Europe
 - Examples: Great Britain, Ireland, Germany
 - These people were willing to adapt to "American Culture"
- New Immigration
 - Came from 1880-1920 from Eastern Europe, Asia and Mexico
 - Examples: Russia, China, Mexico
 - Brought strong & different beliefs, cultures, and languages
 - Were less willing to adapt
- Mass rush of immigrants in the late 19th & early 20th century & seeking refuge from famine and shortages, seeking quick profits before returning home (Birds of Passage), seeking the American Dream
 - European Immigrants
 - 20 million between 1870 & 1920

- Arrived on the shores of the East Coast
 - From all parts of Europe
 - Possible reasons for leaving Europe:
 - Escaping religious persecution
 - Rising populations (scarce jobs & resources)
 - Seeking independent lives
- Chinese & Japanese Immigrants
 - Arrived on the shores of the West Coast in smaller numbers than the Europeans
 - Helped build railroads as well as jobs in farming, mining & domestic service
 - 1898 The U.S. annexed Hawaii (large Japanese population) so many Japanese immigrants moved into the continental U.S.
- West Indies
 - From Jamaica, Cuba & Puerto Rico
 - In search of jobs promised from the U.S industrial boom
- Mexican
 - In search of work
 - Fleeing from political unrest
- Immigration Stations ó areas where immigrants were inspected to see if they could enter the U.S.
 - Most people were detained at least one day, everyone had to pass a medical inspection & a government exam as well as have \$25
 - Ellis Island ó New York City (East Coast) ó European Immigrants
 - Angel Island ó San Francisco (West Coast) ó Asian Immigrants
- Andrew Carnegie
 - Was one of the first industrial moguls
 - Revolutionized steel industry in 1873
 - By 1899, the Carnegie Steel Company manufactured more steel than all the factories in Great Britain combined
 - Carnegie had ñewö business practices:
 - Search for ways to make better products more cheaply
 - Accounting systems to track expense
 - Attracting quality people by offering them stock & benefits
 - Used Vertical & Horizontal Integration to control as much of the steel industry as possible
 - Vertical Integration ó he bought out his suppliers (coal fields, iron mines, ore freighters, and rail lines) in order to control materials and transportation
 - Horizontal Integration ó bought up the competition through friendly & hostile takeovers; horizontal integration is buying companies that produce similar products which allows control of suppliers and limits competition
- Business Growth & Consolidation
 - Mergers could result in a monopoly ó a monopoly is complete control over an industry
 - Example of consolidation ó In 1870, Rockefeller Standard Oil Company owned 2% of the country's crude oil. By 1880, it controlled 90% of U.S. crude oil
- Robber Baron ó ñbadö businessmen
 - Critics began to call business moguls ñRobber Baronsö because they were alarmed at the cut-throat tactics of industrialists.
 - Included in this were: Carnegie, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Stanford, & J.P Morgan

- Philanthropists ó give back; means ölove of humanityö in the sense of caring, nourishing, developing and enhancing what it is to be human on both the benefactors (by identifying and exercising their values in giving and volunteering) and beneficiaries (by benefitting)
 - Carnegie built libraries, Rockefeller Leland Stanford, and Cornelius Vanderbilt built schoolsí so were these guys robber barons or captains of industry?
- Captain of Industry ó ögoodö businessmen
 - Businessmen who gave back to society and created inventive & innovative products to progress society
- Sherman Anti-Trust Act
 - Businesses bought out competitors to control the industry, so in 1890, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act made it illegal to form a monopoly
 - Prosecuting companies under the Act was not easy ó a business would simply reorganize into single companies to avoid prosecution
 - The Sherman Anti-Trust Act goes back to 1890, but that doesn't mean there aren't still companies out there with way too much power and market share
- Social Darwinism
 - Darwin's theory of biological evolution: the best-adapted survive
 - Economists use Social Darwinism to justify the doctrine of Laissez-faire (letting things take their own course without interfering)
 - The new definition of success: Social Darwinists (like Herbert Spencer) believed riches was a sign of God's favor, and being poor was a sign of inferiority and laziness
 - After reading Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*, Herbert Spencer coined the term Survival of the Fittest
- Technological boom -> Industrial Strength -> Immigrants finding the American Dream -> Urbanization
- Urbanization = becoming more like a city
 - For example, when populations grow, the population of a place may spill over from the city to nearby areas. Tall apartment buildings might spring up on what had been the outskirts of town, bringing more people to live there and work.
- Urban Opportunities: Immigrants settle in cities
 - Cities were the cheapest and most convenient places to live
 - Cities gave unskilled immigrants places to work (factories & mills)
- Americanization Movement
 - 1910: Immigrant families make up more than half of the population in 18 major cities
 - Designed to assimilate people of wide-ranging cultures into the dominant culture ó not always embraced
 - Sponsored by the government and concerned citizens
 - Teach immigrants skills for citizenship such as literacy, history and government
- Migration from Country to City
 - Many rural people moved to the cities as the need for farmers decreased (technology replacing their jobs)
 - Racial tension in Northern Cities (Detroit, Chicago, etc.) between Southern African American farmers who moved there to compete for jobs with whites
- Urban Problems
 - Housing: typically cramped rooms in boarding houses
 - Tenements: two or more families (usually immigrants) living in one family homes; overcrowded and unsanitary
 - Transportation: mass transit was a need
 - They needed a system designed to move large numbers of people
 - Street Cars introduced in San Francisco

- Subways introduced in Boston
 - The bigger the population, the bigger the demand for transportation
- Water
 - Needed to provide safe drinking water to prevent disease
 - Public Waterworks were built
 - Many problems with pipes and plumbing
- Sanitation
 - The bigger the city, the harder it is to keep clean
 - Sewage in open gutters
 - Horse manure piled in streets
 - Foul smoke in the air from factories
 - Led to the development of sewage lines and sanitation departments
- Fire
 - Big problem because of limited water supply
 - Most houses were packed with wood
 - Many people used candles & kerosene
 - It wasn't until 1900 that most cities had full time paid fire departments
- Crime
 - As populations grew so did the amount of theft
 - Most of the law enforcement of the times were too small to have an impact on crime