**Cities, Immigration and Farmers Chpt. 6**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-movement of people from country side into the cities.

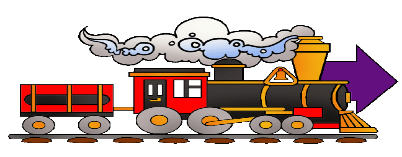
An important result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the rapid growth of cities.

In 1865, only two cities had a population over 500,000 – N\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ York and Ph\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

By 1900, this number increased to six cities as Americans were moving to more urban areas.

By 1920 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all Americans lived in cities.

**Reasons for Urbanization**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and improved roads

Cultural opportunities and variety of city life-music halls, museums, libraries, universities

The rise of factories and the needs of growing urban population create more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Farm workers were being replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and many unemployed farmers went to the cities to find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Problems Caused by Urbanization**

* **Overcrowding and congestion** caused a lack of housing, transportation, and clean water.
* Many families were forced to crowd into **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ housing**- low cost rental housing barely meeting minimal living standards
* **Lack of sanitation-** lacking sewer systems and pollution from factories
* **NO** or rarely any **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ collection**
* It also brought about an increase in the **spread of d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**Traffic congestion**- horse drawn carriages, pedestrians, and cars on the streets, at the same time competing for space. Ouch!

**Political Corruption**

Politicians also formed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

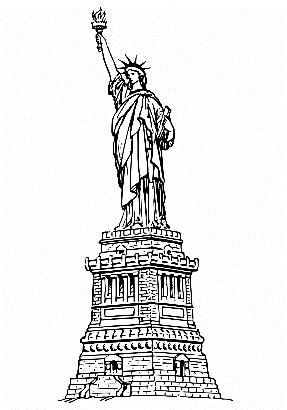
These **political machines** were run by powerful politicians who did favors for people in return for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

These **political machines were corrupt** and took advantage of immigrants, if you wanted a job, you had to pay the ‘boss’.

****But at the same time they also helped them get things they wanted or needed-j\_\_\_\_\_, h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, f\_\_\_\_, etc. What we call today welfare, the machine provided.

One of the most famous political machines was **Tammany Hall** in New York City, it was run by **Boss T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. (shown as a fat money grabber)

Boss Tweed made a vast fortune from **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or bribe money. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**or outright theft of city funds was also a way he made money.

**George Washington Plunkitt** became head of Tammany Hall after the fall of Boss T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and most of his money through land \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which he knew would be needed for public projects. He would buy such parcels, then resell them at an inflated price. He called this “honest g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Immigration**

The flood of immigrants coming into the USA, from **Europe** mostly came through ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Island, NY***.

They came looking for the American Dream, to find a **job, escape oppression and poverty,**

**or to reconnect with family. Circle the correct factor: PUSH or PULL**

Before 1890 most of these immigrants came from **Western and Northern Europe, spoke English and were protestants**. **Old immigrants**

**The “New Immigrants”**

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the United States was flooded with millions of “New Immigrants” from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Europe, which included countries such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Native born Americans tended to resent the “New Immigrants” for several reasons:**

1. They didn’t understand or speak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Their home countries lacked traditions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government.
3. Their religions (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) were largely alien to native born Americans.
4. They provided a steady supply of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which undermined efforts by labor unions to get better wages.
5. Immigrants settled in areas of the cities where others of the same nationality lived.
6. These ethnic neighborhoods were called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** to be segregated or separated.

**Americanization**

Some adult immigrants did attend night schools to learn English, but they were mostly too busy working.

****It was the immigrant children that would become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - learning to dress, speak, and act like other Americans.

These immigrant children would become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– they became ***similar*** to other Americans.

America became a “melting pot” in which immigrants were melted down and reshaped.

**Immigrants from Asia**

Asians-primarily Chinese, arriving on the U.S. West Coast were processed at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Island immigration station in San Francisco Bay, California between 1910 and 1940.

1848-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by warfare and economic hard times and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the lure of gold Chinese immigrants began arriving in California.

Hundreds of thousands of Chinese had migrated to California, Chinese workers had even helped build part of the Transcontinental Railroad.

After the transcontinental RxR was completed many Chinese moved to San Francisco where they lived in “Chinatown”

Faced with discrimination, many left their jobs and started their own businesses- especially Chinese laundries, restaurants, massage parlors.

**Early Restrictions on Immigration**

The Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act (1882) banned anyone from immigrating from China to the USA.

The first federal law to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigration into the USA.

It also placed new restrictions of those Chinese already living here by restricting their travel.

Chinese children born in the USA were denied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Many believed this violated their 14th Amendment rights.

**Gentlemen’s Agreement**

Now, Californians blamed the Asians for their economic problems.

In San Francisco the Board of Education in 1906 took all Asian school children and placed them special Asian Schools. As a result Anti-American riots broke out in Japan. In 1907-1908 an agreement was reached in which

**Japan agreed to limit Japanese emigration to the U.S. and in return and San Francisco withdrew its segregation orders. This agreement was reached by President Theodore Roosevelt, Japan and the city of San Francisco.**

**The Immigrant Experience**

As more immigrants came to the USA, more Americans began to hate on these new immigrants.

These immigrant haters became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they thought they were here first and wanted the immigrants to go back where they came from.

**Nativists** hated on immigrants because they felt immigrants:

Increased the crime rate

Brought diseases to this country

**Took j\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from real Americans and brought l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wages**

Competed for limited resources. Afraid new i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_would not a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **or** become Americanized.

**Farmers**

In the 1870s farmers moved onto the Great Plains, they introduced improved machinery and fertilizers to produce more than ever before.

**Improved technology** led to an **abundance of crops** which then led to a **decrease in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** received by the farmers at the market.

But farming expenses remained, high, the farmers were going broke!

**The Problems of Farmers: 1870 - 1900**

**Overproduction of crops** - due to improved machinery, fertilizers, and new lands in the Great Plains caused an increase in food production this led to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in prices (**deflation**) and a drop in farmers income.

**International Competition**- RxR & steamship transportation created an international market for food crops. Wheat growers faced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ competition from Canada, Argentina, etc, further \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food prices.

**Scarcity of money**- Govt stopped minting silver dollars. But population of US grew, value of its goods and services grew. There was not enough money supply and p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dropped.

**Profits of Middlemen**- Farmers did not sell crops directly to consumers. They used middlemen (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) who connected them with urban markets for a fee. Farmers believed that **brokers** took advantage of them who bought grain when prices were low at harvest and re-sold at much higher prices. Also, some brokers were grain elevator owners, and charged high storage rates on their grain.

**Transportation Costs** – western farmers had to ship their crops to the Eastern markets, railroads took advantage of limited or no competition to charged high rates. RxR were a monopoly and charged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shipping rates.

High Cost of Manufactured Products- expensive to buy farm equipment, high t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kept cheap imports out, and trusts did not help

Indebtedness – farmers were in debt from borrowing money to buy new machinery or make improvements. They used their farm land as **collateral**. If farmers did not pay the loans, banks would seize the land (**f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**)

Because farmers had high debts, they favored **cheap money-** inflated money. If prices rose, the real value of a farmer’s payments to a bank would be less. But the economy was experiencing **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (opposite of inflation)**.

**Natural Disasters** – **droughts**, floods, hail storms, insects might wipe out a entire year’s crop.

**Rural Isolation**- farm families were miles from their nearest neighbor and towns. NO telephone, radio or car. Social isolation was a problem.

**The Agrarian Movement**

In 1867, the G\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Movement was founded by **Oliver Hudson Kelley**

Its original purpose was to serve as a social club for farmers.

Its aim was to overcome the isolation of the rural farmer and to spread information about new farming techniques.

Soon the **Grange** had over a million members who now supported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reforms.

Formed **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (co-ops)- these co-ops bought machinery, fertilizes, and manufactured goods in bulk at a discount and passed the savings to the farmers.

Farmers mainly blamed the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their problems.

**The Farmers A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** group of farmers who came together to negotiate lower shipping rates.

Farmers felt they were being overcharged by **railroads** and grain storage facilities.

Farmers who belonged to the Grange elected congressmen who promised reforms.

Midwestern states passed laws regulating the rates **railroads** and grain storage facilities could charge.

**The Granger Laws**

* Munn v. Illinois (1877), the Supreme Court upheld the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to regulate businesses that affected public interests *w\_\_\_* the state.
* Wabash v. Illinois (1886) US Supreme Court ruled that states could \_\_\_\_ regulate RxRs running through s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states since this was i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commerce. Only C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could regulate i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commerce. The Wabash decision i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many G\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Laws.
* ****Interstate Commerce Act (1887), prohibited railroads from charging m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for short hauls than l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hauls over the same route. RxR (monopolies) were hurting small business owners.

It also banned p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (price fixing agreements) or charging more for short hauls along the same route. RxR had to publish their rates which had to be “fair and reasonable”

* I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created to enforce the new law, it became the first federal government agency to r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unfair b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ practices.

**The Populist Party: 1891-1896**

Farmers (mainly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members) formed the **Farmers A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the NW and South. Mainly focused on local politics.

In 1891, a new political party arose from the Farmers Alliance and the Grange and gained support from the ‘c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_\_, it was the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party or the People’s Party**. It focused on **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**issues.

Populist Party means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Party

The farmers, m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ battled against the rich, bankers and railroad owners.

For the first time w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also played an important role in politics.

Populists believed that the rich had a stranglehold on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and they wanted the government to end poverty, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_laws.

Populist believed that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party both had sold out to the **banking interests on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Street**

Populist believed that the bankers were using their control of govt. **to restrict the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supply** so that **their own gold would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in value**.

**The Goals of the Populist Party**

**OMAHA PLATFORM 1892**

**Unlimited Coinage of Silver** – instead of gold coins, make more silver coins, it would help raise farm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and make loan repayments easier. They favored **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** not deflation.

Term Limits for President – only a single 4 year term.

Secret \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – to stop intimidation of voters.

Government Ownership of Utilities – like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, telegraph, and telephone companies. (kind a Socialist sounding)

Immigration Restrictions – have quotas (limits) on how many people could come from each country.

Graduated Income \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– taxes wealthy at a higher rate. The more income you earn, the income taxes you pay.

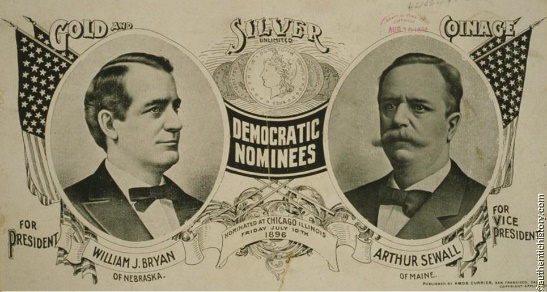
Shorter Work Day – just 8 hours.

**Populists wanted to increase/expand democracy:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- voters could directly introduce bills into state legislatures

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- voters could repeal a law already passed by the legislature.

Direct Election of S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – elected by the people of a state not the state legislature. Gave people more participation in government.

**Populists and Election Campaign of 1896**

1896 Election – Populists supported William Jennings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for President due to his “**Cross of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” speech in which he supported the unlimited coinage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, instead of gold. **The Democratic Party and the Populist Party both nominated Bryan to run for President for both political party. Awkward**. Lost to the Republican William \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Free \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** was a major policy issue in late 19th-century American politics. Its advocates were in favor of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_monetary policy using the "**free** coinage of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**" as opposed to the deflationary gold standard. Its supporters were "**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ites**".

**Plains farmers supported bimetallism** because expanding the money supply would create inflation, making it easier for them to pay their debts. **Bimetallism** describes a monetary standard that accepts both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It establishes a fixed rate of exchange between the two metals. This would never work- Gresham’s Law.

**The Cross of Gold Speech**

***“They tell us that the great cities are in favor of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ standard. We reply that our great cities rest upon our broad and great prairies”.***

***“Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city of the country”.***

***“You shall not press down upon the brow of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”***

**The Legacy of Populism**

Many Populist ideas were later **adopted** by the larger political parties, such as:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

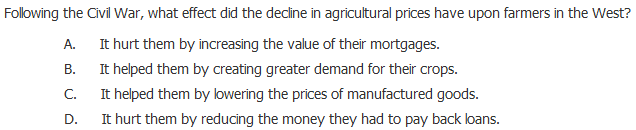
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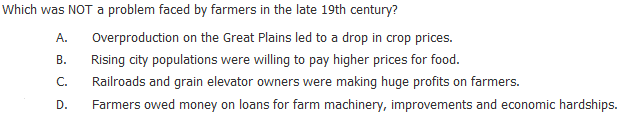
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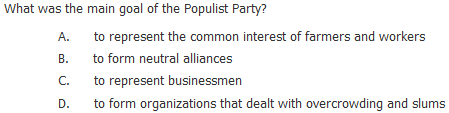
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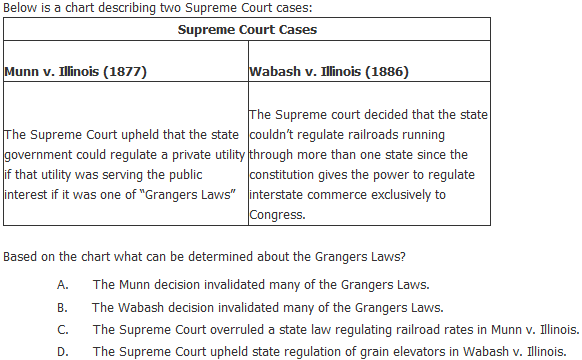
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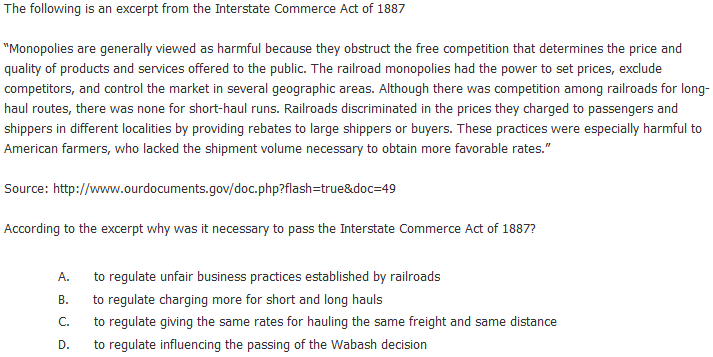


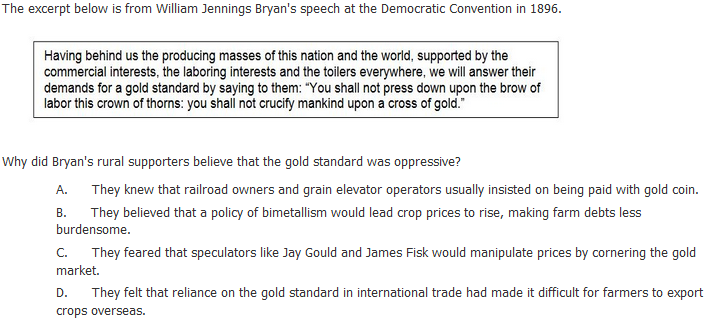
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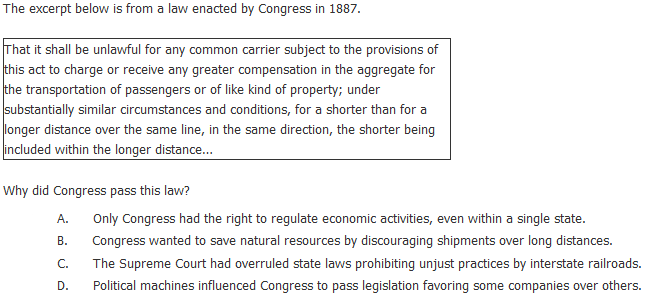
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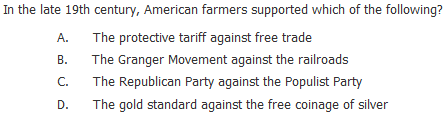
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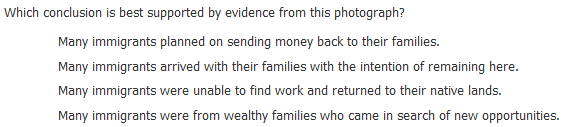
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 9. | How did railroads influence the growth of western territories? |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The ability to bring in goods deterred industrial development. | | B. | Settlers moved away from Native American lands to follow the railroad routes. | | C. | Railroads spurred the foundation and expansion of towns along the western rail route. | | D. | Towns at the ends of railroad lines became ghost towns when the lines were extended. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 10. | In the late 1800s, how did railroad monopolies create economic hardships for farmers? |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | by claiming productive land for business leaders to develop | | B. | by charging high prices to ship agricultural goods to market | | C. | by separating farmers from profitable markets in western cities | | D. | by isolating farmers from technological developments in eastern cities | |



**11.**

a.

b.

c.

d.

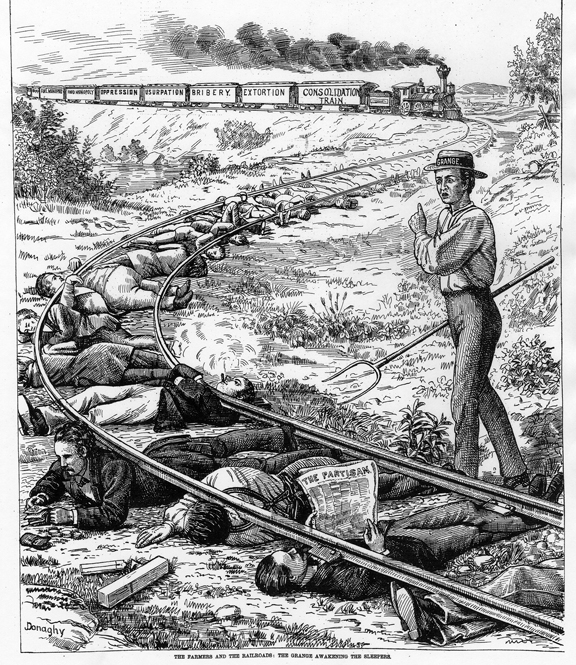
12. The federal government reacted to the Supreme Court’s ruling in Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Co. v. Illinois (1886) by

(1) passing the Interstate Commerce Act

(2) weakening the influence of banks over big business

(3) abandoning the government’s attempts to break up monopolies

(4) encouraging railroad employees to form unions



**GRANGE CARTOON, 1873**

**“The Grange Awakening the Sleepers” – An American cartoon (1873) – Inspired by the Vanderbilt system of secret rebates, showing a farmer trying to rouse the country to the railroad menace**

**Questions:**

1. **What words are written on the train cars? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. **Who is the individual with the pitchfork? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. **Who are the individuals under the train tracks? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
4. **What is the meaning of the political cartoon? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**