



Urbanization & Immigration

- **Essential Questions:**
 - 1) What is urbanization and what causes it?
 - 2) How did Industrialization fuel the growth of Big Cities?
 - 3) What are some common urban problems?
 - 4) What was the effect of big cities on newly-arrived immigrants?

What is a "city?" What is "urbanization?"

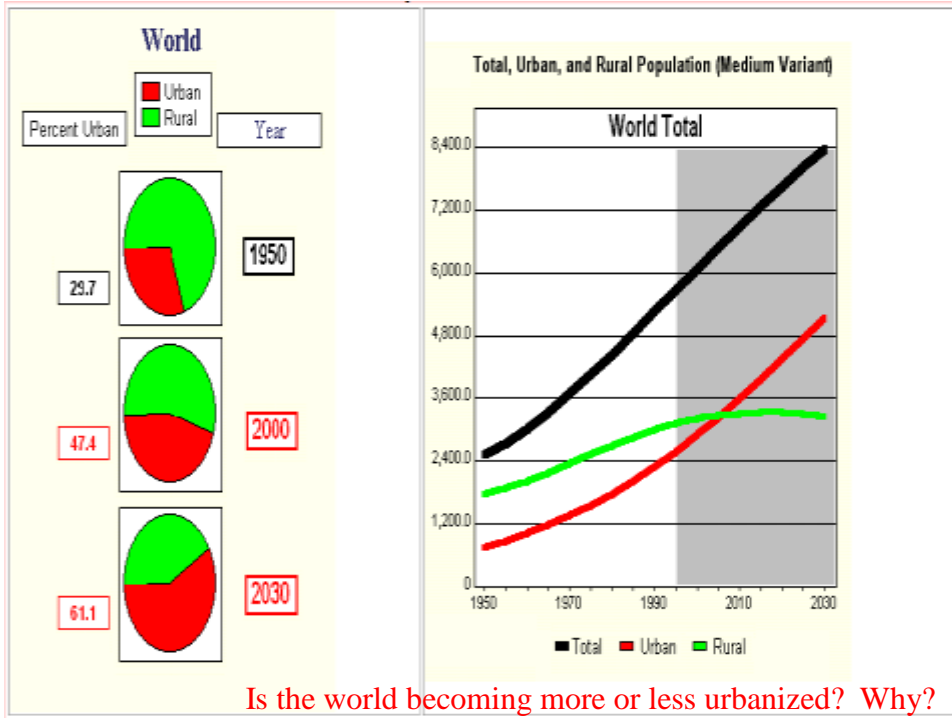
- A "**city**" refers to a place of relatively dense settlement where city residents do not grow their own food.
- A city population depends upon its "**hinterlands**"—agricultural areas which produce surpluses of food for cities.
- "**Urbanization**" refers to a process in which an increasing proportion of an entire population lives in cities and the suburbs of cities.
 - It is closely connected with industrialization. Larger populations are needed to work in the city's factories.



How many people are needed to make a city?

In general each country develops its own set of criteria for distinguishing cities or urban areas.


- A city is usually defined by the number of residents
- The United Nations defines settlements of over 20,000 as *urban*, and those with more than 100,000 as *cities*
- The U.S. defines an urbanized area as a **city** and surrounding area, with a minimum population of **50,000**
- Cities with over **5 million** inhabitants are known as **megacities**.



Summary of U.S. Urban Growth Stages

Growth Stage	Energy Base	Transport Channel	Critical Location	Spatial Pattern	Sample Cities
pre-1820 LAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> human animals wind, water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dirt roads (horses & wagons) rivers (flatboats) oceans (sailing ships) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> settlements on river mouths agricultural villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dispersed in agricultural areas linear dispersion along transportation points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boston New York Philadelphia Hartford Charleston
1820-40s LABOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water power steam engines (wood) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rivers (steamboats) canals (steamboats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> interior ports on rivers, lakes, canals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> linear dispersion along major waterways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleveland Buffalo Pittsburgh
1840-60s CAPITAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> coal-burning steam engines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iron railroads (to extend hinterlands only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> interior rail nodes at lake, sea, & river ports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> urban centers connected to the national markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chicago
1860-1920s AGE OF ENTERPRISE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> coal and steam electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> steel railroads (specialized cars and fast service) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rail centers without regard to water sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dispersed in western and southern US periphery to access natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dallas San Francisco
1920- INFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> internal combustion engines natural gas & oil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> many different types of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> highways, airports now follow cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> major new metropolitan centers in the periphery based on amenity resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Los Angeles Miami

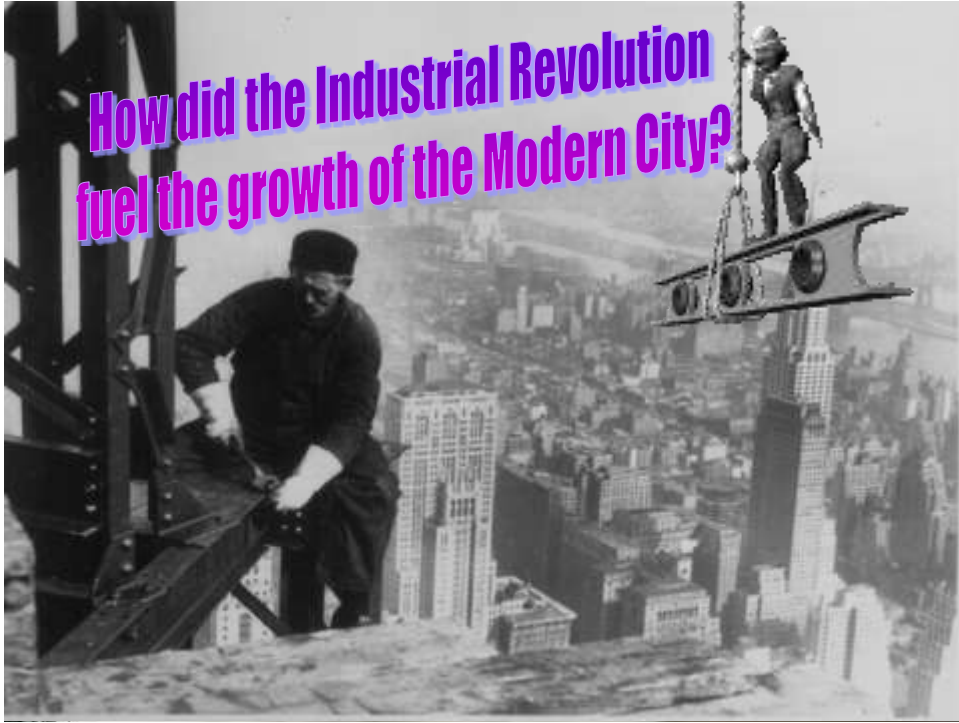
Video (55 minutes):
 Power Builders: Leaders and Cities
 (From Medieval to Modern American Cities)



200-Word Prompt: Describe how cities have changed, from The Medieval Period to Modern Day.

Causes of Urbanization

- **Causes of Urbanization:**
 - **1) Industrialization**
 - Building of industry brings a need for workers
 - Workers need homes & an infrastructure of support (grocery stores, etc.)
 - **2) Commercial responses to industrialization**
 - Often areas that were former colonies lagged behind in industrialization
 - They became oriented toward providing commercial services instead
 - Example: Natural resources flowed out of Brazil to the United States and Europe, which provided manufactured goods in exchange.
 - **3) Migration**
 - Desire to improve economic position (jobs)
 - Lack of opportunity in rural areas
 - Population pressures (too many people, not enough food/jobs)



Warm Up Activity: Analyzing Industrial Change

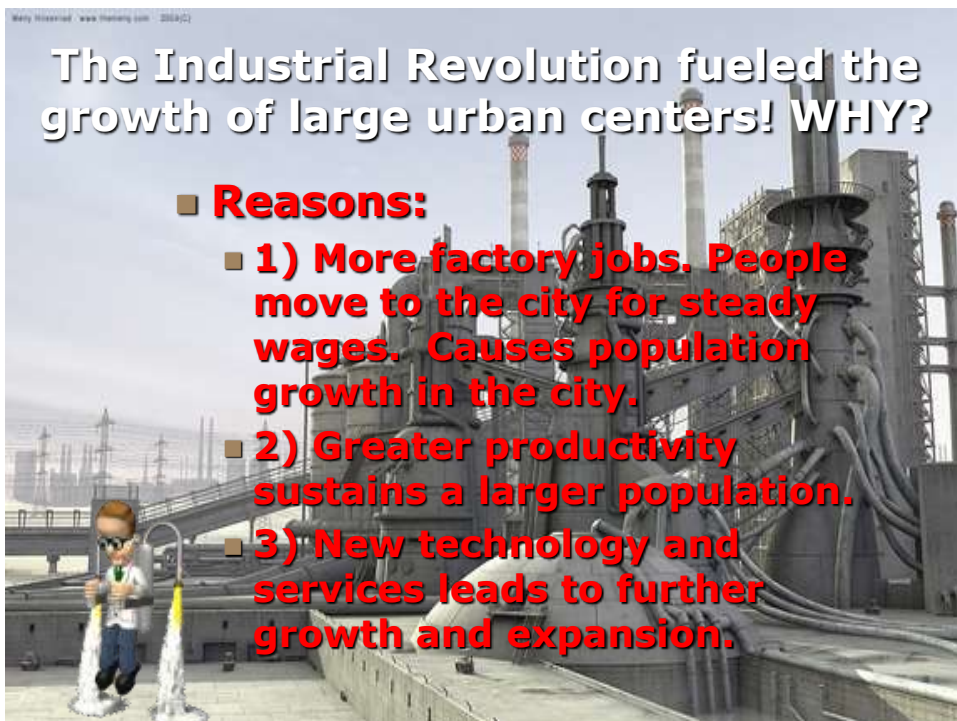
Directions: Read the following fictitious narrative. Then, complete the two column chart.

"It is a beautiful sunny day after the solid rain that had been falling for the past week. We had decided to row down the Monongahela River in to the confluence of the three rivers. As we passed the farmers and fellow picnickers along the way we reflected on how imposing Fort Duquesne looks in the distance with the steep cliff sides that rise across from it. This is my childhood memory from the early 1800s. As an adult I now look around me and see all the industrialization that has taken place. Steel factories belch plumes of dirty smoke into the air. The river, which we once loved to row and picnic upon, is now so disgusting that fisherman can't catch anything edible. I go to visit my old childhood friends and pass through communities of Poles and Slavs who speak foreign language and play loud polka music all night long. I know the sun is there, but I rarely see it. Due to all the factory smog it is generally dark by 3 PM and the gaslights are lit so we can watch the workers stagger home from their strenuous day. Pittsburgh isn't the picturesque city it used to be."

List the changes that took place in this 19 th century town	Explain why these changes took place



The Industrial Revolution fueled the growth of large, modern urban centers! WHY?



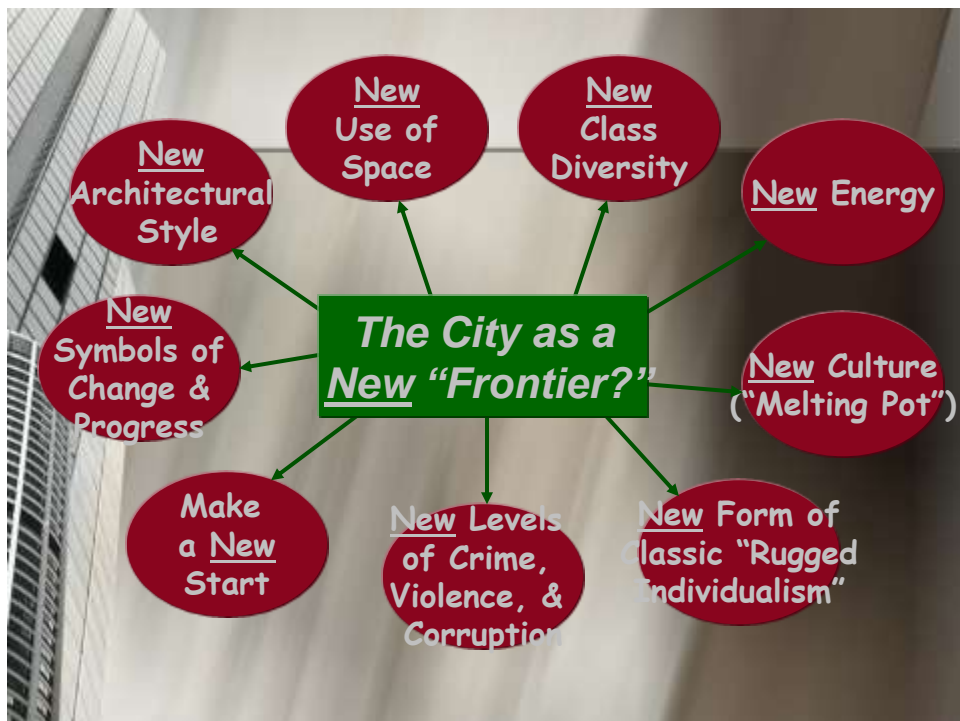
The Industrial Revolution fueled the growth of large urban centers! WHY?

■ **Reasons:**

- **1) More factory jobs. People move to the city for steady wages. Causes population growth in the city.**
- **2) Greater productivity sustains a larger population.**
- **3) New technology and services leads to further growth and expansion.**

Characteristics of Urbanization During the Gilded Age

1. Megalopolis.
2. Mass Transit.
3. Magnet for economic and social opportunities.
4. Pronounced class distinctions.
 - Inner & outer core
5. New frontier of opportunity for women.
6. Squalid living conditions for many.
7. Political machines.
8. Ethnic neighborhoods.




WWW.J31.CO.UK

Problems of a Modern Industrial City

- 1) Wealth concentrated in the hands of a few (Ex. Factory owners). Industrialists, such as Andrew Carnegie and John J. Rockefeller make millions. Creates a huge division between rich and poor.
- 2) Formation of **monopolies** — Big corporations gain control of a certain business or service, eliminating competition and forcing small competitors out of business.
- 3) Poor working conditions, including long hours, unsafe working conditions, low pay → leads to the formation of **unions** — organizations of workers which fight for worker's rights.
- 4) **Slums** — characterized by poor housing, several families living in cramped apartments and poor sanitation. Poor workers live here.
- 5) Pollution
- 6) Increase in urban violence and crime





Read the narrative.
What caused this violence to occur?

- "The situation tonight is more alarming than at any time since the trouble began. War of the bloodiest kind in Chicago is imminent, and before tomorrow goes by the railroad lines and yards may be turned into battlefields strewed with hundreds of dead and wounded. Lawlessness of the most violent kind was the order of things today... Chicago was never before the scene of such wild and desperate acts as were witnessed today and tonight... tonight it came to the knowledge of the Federal authorities here at the anarchists and socialist element made up largely of the unemployed, were preparing to blow up the south end of the Federal building and take possession of the millions in money now stored in the treasury vaults."
- *The Washington Post* editorial, 1894
- From: <http://www.cyberlearning-world.com/nhhs/html2/labordoc.htm#dock>




**Warm Up: How did the Development
of the following change people's lives?**

DEVELOPMENT	IMPACT
<i>Skyscrapers</i>	
<i>Mass Transit</i>	
<i>Suburbs</i>	
<i>Nouveau Riche</i>	
<i>Leisure Time</i>	

William Le Baron Jenney



 1832 - 1907


 "Father of the Modern Skyscraper"

W. Le
Baron
Jenney:

Central
Y.M.C.A.,
Chicago,
1891



Louis Sullivan

 1856 - 1924

 The Chicago School of Architecture

 *Form follows function!*



Louis Sullivan:
Boyard Building,
NYC,
1897



Louis Sullivan: Carson, Pirie, Scott Dept. Store, Chicago, 1899



D. H. Burnham



🏢 1846 - 1912

🏢 Use of steel
as a super
structure.

**DH Burnham:
Fisher [Apt.] Bldg, Chicago,**



**D. H. Burnham:
Marshall Fields Dept. Store,
1902**



DH Burnham: Railway Exchange, Chicago, 1904



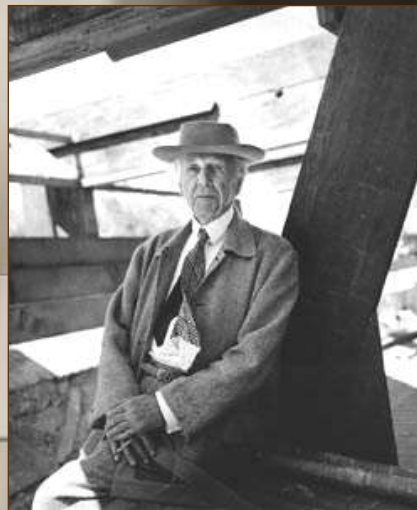
Frank Lloyd Wright

 1869 – 1959

 "Prairie House"
School of
Architecture

 "Organic
Architecture"

 *Function
follows form!*



Frank Lloyd Wright: Allen-Lamb House, 1915



Frank Lloyd Wright: Hollyhock House [Los Angeles],



Frank Lloyd Wright: “Falling Waters”, 1936



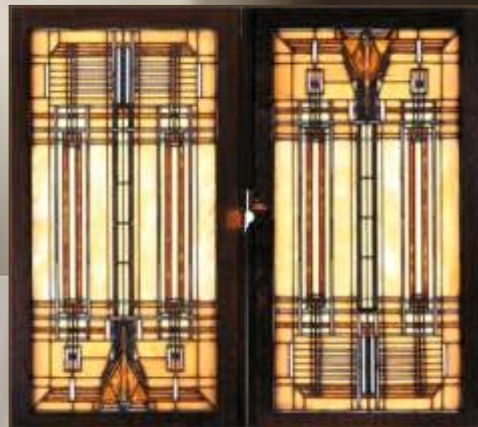
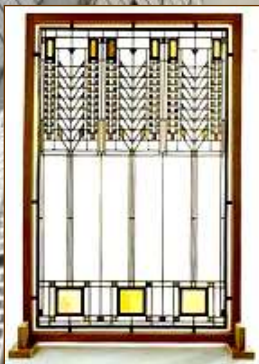
Interior of “Falling Waters”



F. L. Wright Furniture

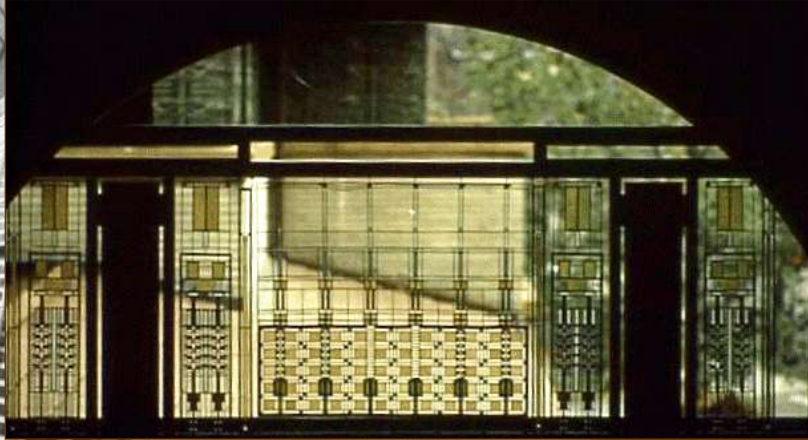


F. L. Wright Glass Screens



Prairie wheat patterns.

**Frank Lloyd Wright:
Susan Lawrence Dana House,
Springfield, IL - 1902**



**Frank Lloyd Wright:
Johnson Wax Bldg. – Racine,
WI, 1936**



Frank Lloyd Wright: Guggenheim Museum, NYC - 1959



Seminar Notes

All answers should be as specific as possible, and unless otherwise stated, given from the point of view from the author. Full credit will be awarded for direct use of the primary source.

USE DIRECT QUOTES FROM THE PRIMARY MATERIAL.

APPENDIX B

Poems of Industrial America

Carl Sandberg

- A. Quote at least 1 poem in each category. Then, explain and react to the ideas presented. Notes should be 1.5 - 2 pages in length.
- B. Answer the below question using short answer.
 1. What is the poet's vision in each of the following areas?
 - a. The city
 - b. Industry and the period of industrialization
 - c. Immigration and immigrants
 - d. Americans in general



NEW YORK CITY: "Gotham"



New York City Architectural Style: 1870s-1910s

1. The style was less innovative than in Chicago.
2. NYC was the source of the capital for Chicago.
3. Most major business firms had their headquarters in NYC → their bldgs. became "logos" for their companies.
4. NYC buildings and skyscrapers were taller than in Chicago.



**Western
Union
Bldg.,
NYC -
1875**



**Manhattan
Life
Insurance
Bldg.**



**Singer
Building
NYC -
1902**



**Woolwor
th
Bldg.
NYC -
1911**



**Flatiron
Building
NYC –
1902

D. H.
Burnham**



Grand Central Station, 1913

John A. Roebling: The Brooklyn Bridge, 1883



John A. Roebling: The Brooklyn Bridge, 1913



“Dumbell “ Tenement, NYC



St. Patrick's Cathedral





American History: Urban Growth in America
(55:22)



Pay Attention! Your quiz follows!

American History: Urban Growth in America

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Which of the following was NOT a change that the Industrial Revolution brought to the United States in the 19th century?

(Check only one answer)

- growth of cities
- growth of the steel industry
- growth of agricultural inventions
- an electrical revolution of new inventions

2. Which of the following statements best describes New York City in the 19th century?

(Check only one answer)

- "the city that never sleeps"
- "the city of the railroad industry"
- "the city of never-ending streets"
- "the city that provides calm and respite"

3. What problems did the Progressives address?

(Check only one answer)

- American neutrality in global affairs
- corruption and dangerous workplace conditions
- equal rights for African Americans in the South
- voting rights and paid maternity leave for American women

4. Why did immigrants turn to crime and gangs?

(Check only one answer)

- They needed to send money back home to their families.
- They wanted to make quick money for future investments.
- They were fed up with appalling work conditions, poverty, and disease.
- They had practiced crime in their original countries and continued to pursue it.

5. What aspects of gangs have lured young males ever since the early 19th century?

(Check only one answer)

- the comfort of a gang's protection and the desire for respect
- the knowledge that they would have access to drugs and armed weapons
- the wealth and leverage for political advancement
- the desire for dangerous thrills and being around others who understand these emotions

6. Only a minority of immigrants were actually forced to live in the tenements of New York City.

(Check only one answer)

- true
- false

7. Which of the following best describes the Black Hand?

(Check only one answer)

- A group of people who had come to the cities from the rural coal mines.
- A secret society that sent extortion letters signed with a black handprint.
- A group of immigrants with ink-stained fingerprints after disembarking at Ellis Island.
- A group of immigrants known by the Black Hand emblem on their clothing.

8. In what activities did New York's 19th-century gangs take part?

(Check only one answer)

- manipulating the stock market
- robbing and looting wealthy immigrant homes
- fighting turf wars and acting as contract assassins
- engaging in politics and sabotaging their opponents

9. How did "The Musketeers of Pig Alley" differ from other movies of the time?

(Check only one answer)

- The gangsters were portrayed as illiterate oafs.
- The gangsters were portrayed as modern-day Robin Hoods.
- The director filmed in a studio and had gangster bosses as advisors.
- It was filmed on location and the extras in the film were real gangsters.

10. What influenced the American admiration of the gangster psyche and attitude?

(Check only one answer)

- the stock market crash
- the motion picture industry
- the radio and TV business
- the political and economic response

11. What caused the Mafia's rise to power?

(Check only one answer)

- Street gangs became stronger and more violent.
- Crime became organized and provided big business.
- Losses were incurred by the Russians and Jews after turf wars.
- Every level of government was infiltrated by Mafia members.

**12. Why did the gangs turn to white-collar crimes?**

(Check only one answer)

- more thrills from the increased level of danger
- more profits and less danger of being caught
- more ability to move up in the hierarchy of the Mafia
- more chances for publicity

13. What best describes Al Capone's key to success?

(Check only one answer)

- his hardened and violent gang members
- his charm and instinct for public relations
- his flashy clothes, women, and fancy cars
- his distrust of others



Sidewalks of New York

Music & Lyrics by:
James W. Blake and Charles E. Lawlor

East Side, West Side, all around the town
The kids sang "ring around rosie", "London Bridge is falling down"
Boys and girls together, me and Mamie O'Rourke
We tripped the light fantastic on the sidewalks of New York

....

East Side, West Side, riding through the parks
We started swinging at Jilly's then we split to P.J.Clark's
On to Chuck's Composite, then a drink at The Stork
We won't get home until morning 'cause we're going to take a walk
On the sidewalks of New York

Mulberry Street Bend, 1889



5-Cent Lodgings



Men's Lodgings



Women's Lodgings



Immigrant Family Lodgings

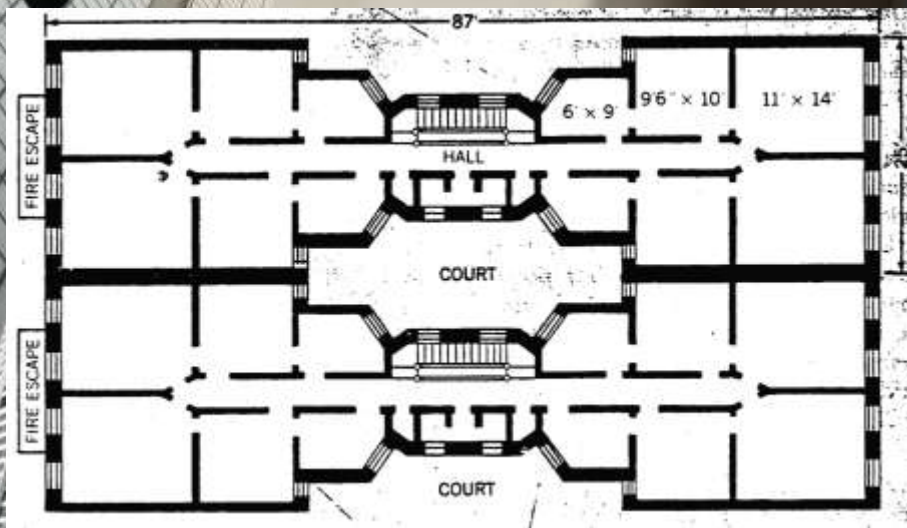




Jacob Riis:

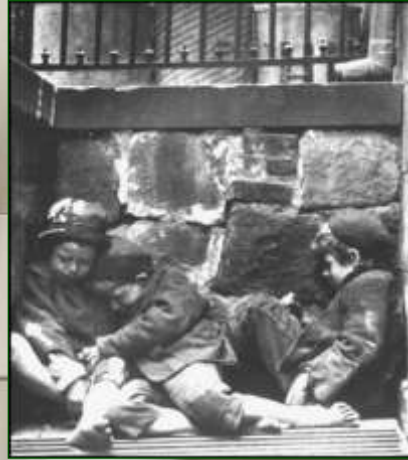
How the Other Half Lived (1890)

Dumbbell Tenement Plan



Tenement House Act of 1879, NYC

Tenement Slum Living



Lodgers Huddled



Tenement Slum Living



Struggling Immigrant Families



Blind Beggar, 1888



Italian Rag-Picker



1890s "Morgue" – Basement Saloon



"Black & Tan" Saloon



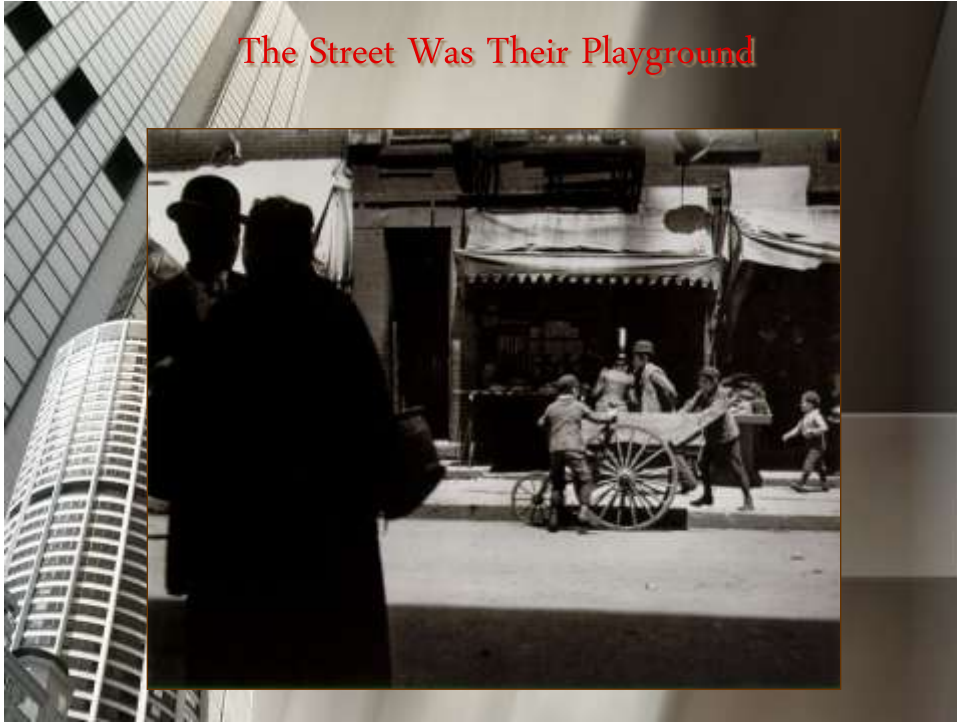
"Bandits' Roost"



Mullen's Alley "Gang"



The Street Was Their Playground



HENRY GEORGE, "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" (1879)

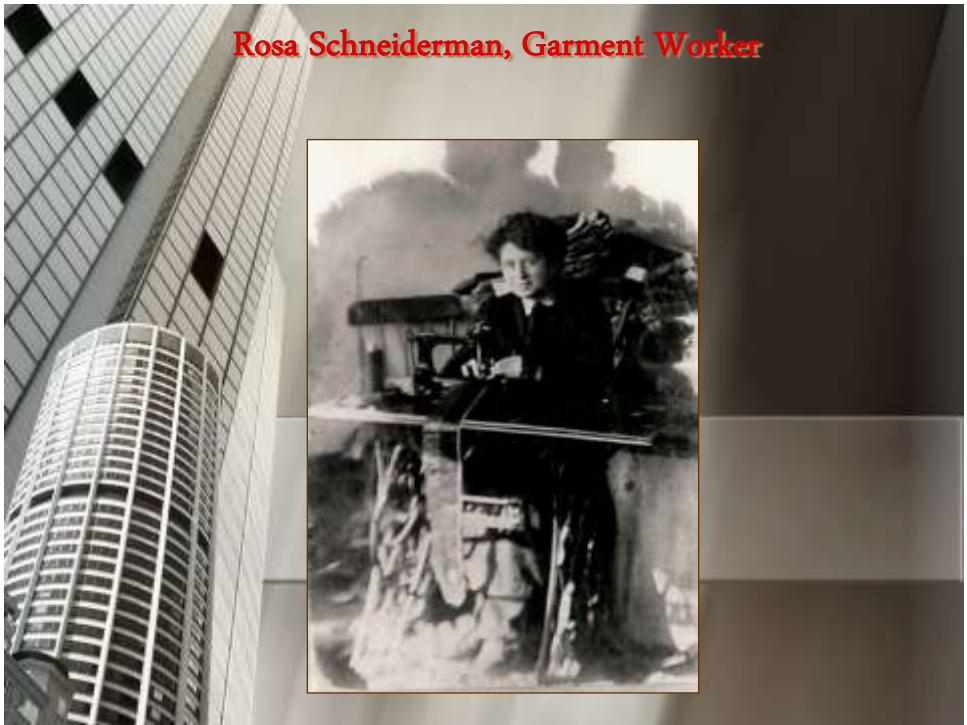
Questions:

1. Why does George write that Americans have not "fully trusted" Liberty?
2. What does George see as the major threats to American freedom?

*Dissatisfaction with social conditions in the Gilded Age extended well beyond aggrieved workers. Alarmed by fear of class warfare and the growing power of concentrated wealth, social thinkers offered numerous plans for change. Among the most influential was Henry George, whose *Progress and Poverty* became one of the era's great best-sellers. Its extraordinary success testified to what George called "a wide-spread consciousness...that there is something radically wrong in the present social organization."*

George had worked as a newspaper editor in California in the 1850s and 1860s, where he witnessed firsthand the rapid monopolization of land. His book began with a famous statement of "the problem" suggested by its title—the expansion of poverty alongside material progress. His solution was the "single tax," which would replace other taxes with a levy on increases in the value of real estate. The single tax would be so high that it would prevent speculation in both urban and rural land. This, George argued, would make land readily available to aspiring businessmen and to urban workingmen seeking to become farmers. Whether or not they believed in George's solution, millions of readers responded to his clear explanation of economic relationships and his stirring account of how the "unjust and unequal distribution of wealth" long thought to be confined to the Old World had made its appearance in the New. George's book drew on the long tradition that identified freedom with economic independence and saw economic inequality as a threat to America's democratic institutions.





Child Labor



Average Shirtwaist Worker's Week

51 hours or less	4,554	5%
52-57 hours	65,033	79%
58-63 hours	12,211	15%
Over 63 hours	562	1%

Total employees, men and women 82,360

Womens' Trade Union League



Women Voting for a Strike!



The Uprising of the Twenty Thousands

(Dedicated to the Waistmakers of 1909)

In the black of the winter of nineteen nine,
When we froze and bled on the picket line,
We showed the world that women could fight
And we rose and won with women's might.

Chorus:

Hail the waistmakers of nineteen nine,
Making their stand on the picket line,
Breaking the power of those who reign,
Pointing the way, smashing the chain.
And we gave new courage to the men
Who carried on in nineteen ten
And shoulder to shoulder we'll win through,
Led by the I.L.G.W.U.

Local 25 with Socialist Paper, *The Call*



Social and Political Activists



Clara Lemlich,
Labor Organizer



Carola Woerishoffer,
Bryn Mawr Graduate

Public Fear of Unions/Anarchists



**Arresting the Girl Strikers
for Picketing**



Scabs Hired



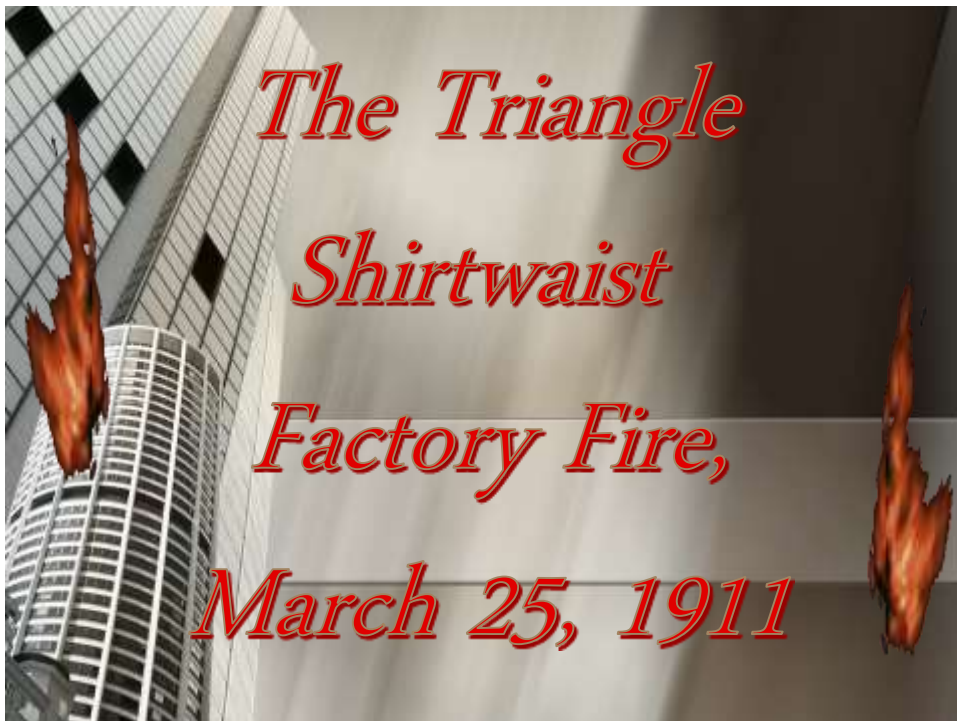
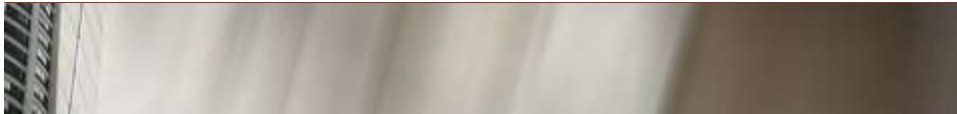


JANE ADDAMS ON THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY (1910)

Questions:

- 1) How does Addams describe conditions in her neighborhood?
- 2) What tactics do Addams and her assistants use to help the poor? How do people respond to these efforts?
- 3) Do institutions like Hull House still exist? If so, give a few examples.

*By the late 1880s, a new generation of reformers was using innovative ways to combat poverty. Jane Addams (1860-1935) won international acclaim for her efforts to help the poor. A visit to a British settlement house motivated Addams and Ellen Gates Starr to build a similar facility in Chicago. Moving into a workingclass immigrant neighborhood, the pair bought a vacant residence formerly owned by Charles G. Hull. Eventually, Hull House encompassed 13 buildings as well as a playground. Facilities included a day care center, a kindergarten, a laundry, a boarding house, and a soup kitchen. Courses in English, civics, cooking, music, art, and crafts were offered. By 1895, at least fifty settlement houses were operating across the country. Young reformers from all over the world flocked to Hull House to receive training and inspiration. Addams and her associates were also heavily involved in campaigns for the prohibition of child labor, sanitation, and workers' rights. In this selection from *Twenty Years at Hull House* (1910), Addams recounts her fight for public sanitation.*

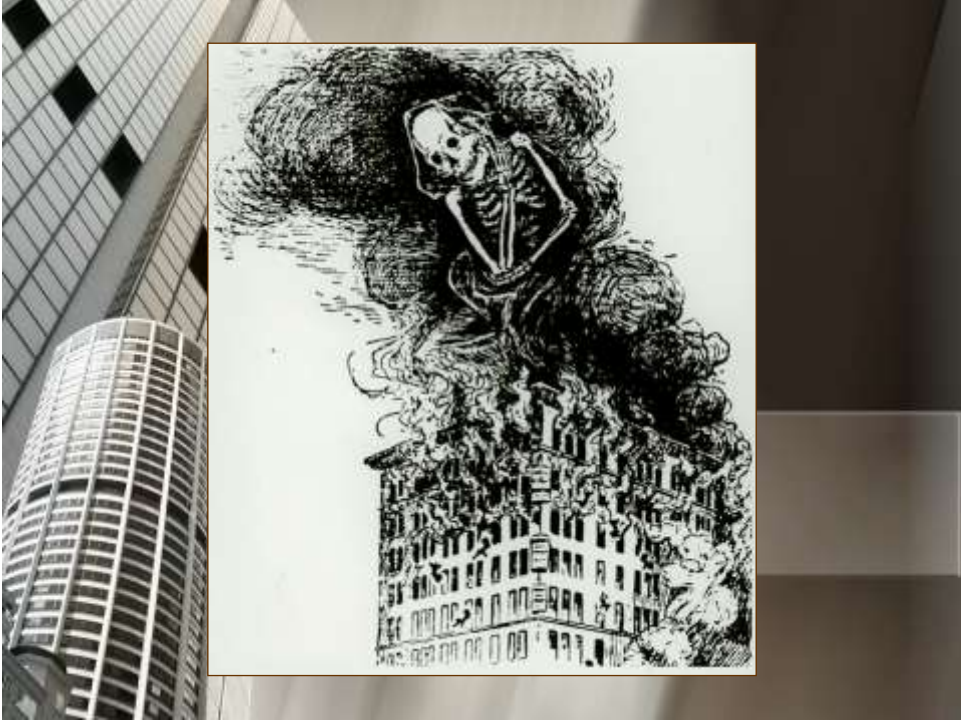


“The Shirtwaist Kings”
Max Blanck and Isaac Harris



Triangle Shirtwaist Factory
Asch Building, 8th and 10th Floors





Typical NYC Sweatshop, 1910



Typical NYC Sweatshop, 1910



Typical NYC Sweatshop, 1910



Typical NYC Sweatshop, 1910



Typical NYC Sweatshop, 1910



Typical NYC Sweatshop, 1910



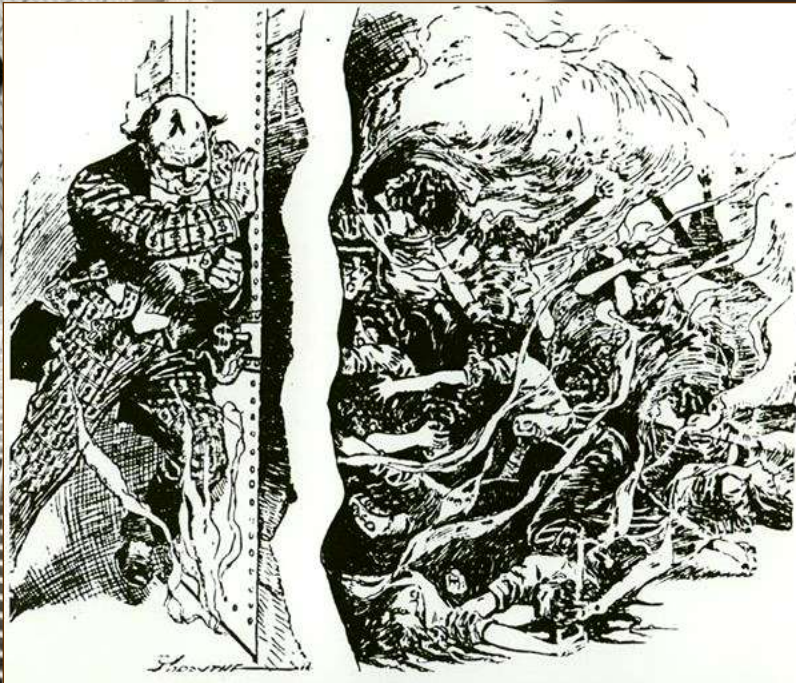
Inside the Building After the Fire



Most Doors Were Locked



24. Sarah Cammestine
Swore doors were all locked



Crumpled Fire Escape, 26 Died



One of the Heroes



10th Floor After the Fire



Dead Bodies on the Sidewalk



One of the "Lucky" Ones?



18. One girl who escaped, lost two sisters in fire

Rose Schneiderman

The Last
Survivor



Scene at the Morgue



Relatives Review Bodies

145 Dead





Page
of the
New York Journal

One of the Many Funerals



Protestors March to City Hall



Labor Unions March as Mourners

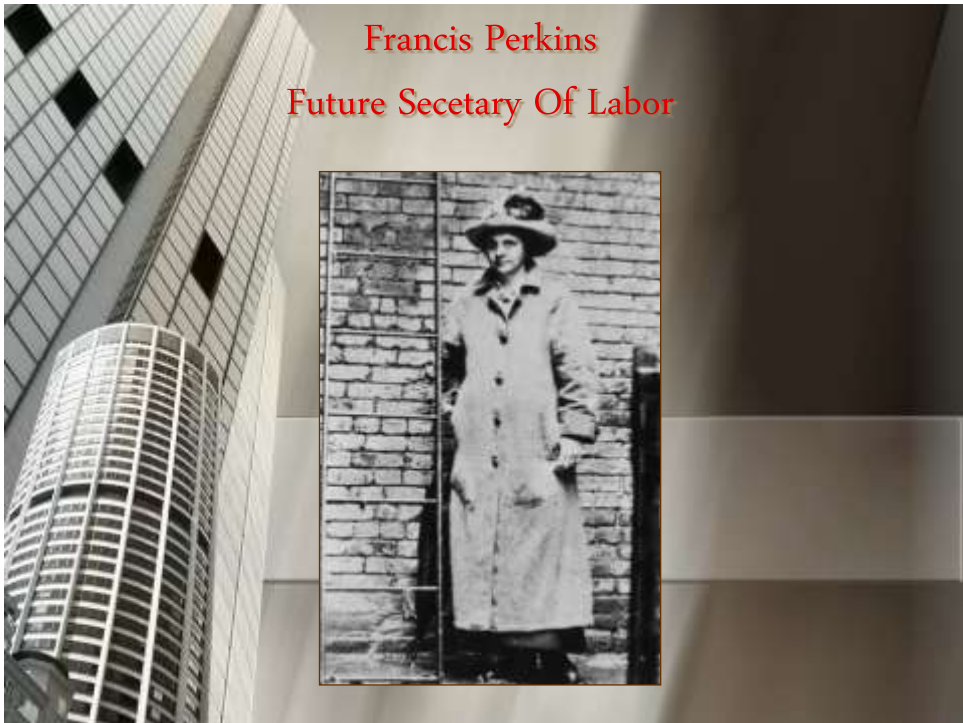
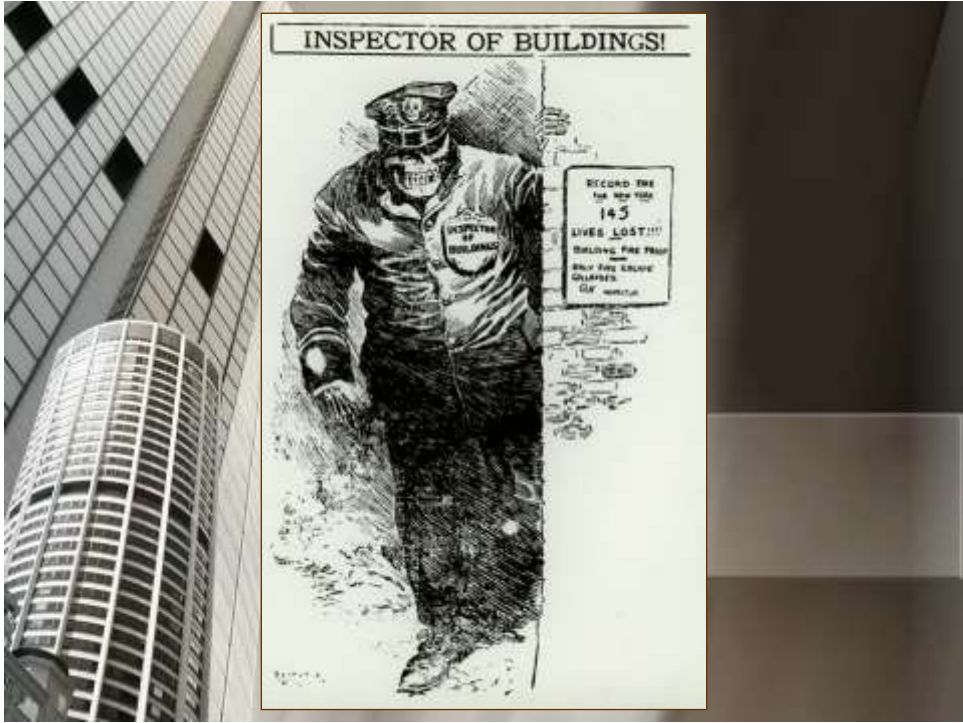


Women Workers March to City Hall



The Investigation





Alfred E. Smith – Future NYC Mayor and Presidential Candidate



Future Senator Robert Wagner



Out of the Ashes

- ✘ ILGWU membership surged.
- ✘ NYC created a Bureau of Fire Prevention.
- ✘ New strict building codes were passed.
- ✘ Tougher fire inspection of sweatshops.
- ✘ Growing momentum of support for women's suffrage.

The Foundations Were Laid for the New Deal Here in 1911

- ✘ Al Smith ran unsuccessfully in 1928 on many of the reform programs that would be successful for another New Yorker 4 years later - FDR.
- ✘ In the 1930s, the federal government created OSHA [the Occupational Safety & Health Administration].
- ✘ The Wagner Act.
- ✘ Francis Perkins → first female Cabinet member [Secretary of Labor] in FDR's administration.

History of the Needlecraft Industry by Ernest Feeney, 1938



Bibliography

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womenshistory.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?site=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.fcr.org%2Ftriangle.html
- ❏ "Famous Trials: The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Trial - 1911."
www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/trials/triangle/trianglefire.html
- ❏ "The Triangle Fire."
www.lr.cornell.edu/trianglefire/