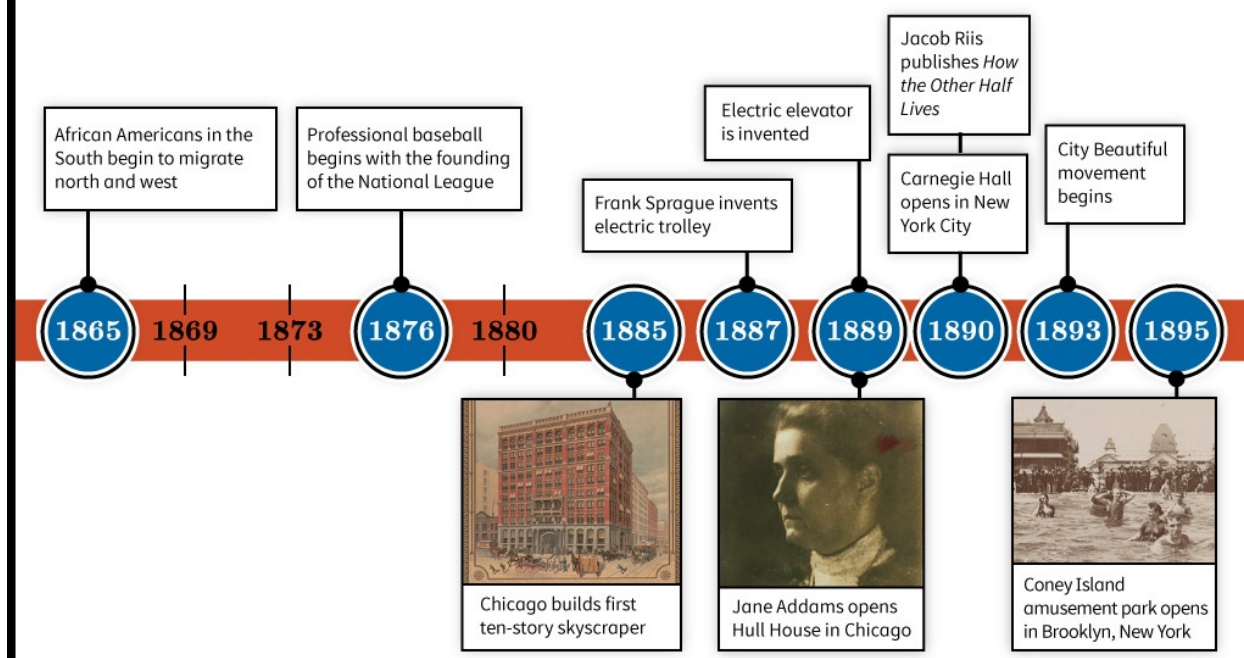


## Urbanization 1865–1895



## Urbanization and the Gilded Age

### U.S. History Unit Companion

#### Directions

- Complete the Prepare section before you begin a unit.
- Complete the Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes section as you work through each lesson.
- Complete the Unit Review sections before you take the cumulative assessment.

**NOTE:** Your teacher may require that you complete and submit this unit companion.

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## Prepare

Throughout the Urbanization and the Gilded Age unit, you will explore the following Essential Questions.

### Unit Essential Questions

- How did urbanization impact the United States in the late 1800s?
- What were the economic, social, and political responses to urbanization?
- In what ways did artists depict changes to American life in the late 1800s?
- What challenges did immigrants face in the United States in the late 1800s?
- How did Americans respond to the growing number of immigrants?
- Why did Jim Crow laws develop in the South?
- How did the *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling affect African Americans?
- What were the causes and effects of political and economic corruption during the Gilded Age?
- What economic, social, and political challenges did American farmers face in the late 1800s?
- What factors contributed to the rise of the Populist movement?

You will learn about the following topics in the Urbanization and the Gilded Age unit:

- push and pull factors that caused immigration and migration
- technological advancements that caused cities to grow
- important poets, novelists, and artists of the late 1800s
- political and economic reforms in the late 1800s
- immigrants' experiences by country of origin
- American responses to waves of immigration
- African American experiences after the Civil War and Reconstruction
- political and economic corruption during the Gilded Age
- economic, social, and political challenges American farmers faced in the late 1800s
- factors that contributed to the rise of the Populist movement

You will take a cumulative quiz and test over the content in this unit.



## Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes

Each lesson is summarized on the following pages. Read the summary before a lesson to preview the most important information, including people, places, and events. Read the summary after a lesson to review the lesson content without rereading every word. As you complete each lesson, record information in the Guided Notes section. Some questions have been provided for you. You may also take notes on other important lesson information.

### Urbanization Summary

Four major technological advancements contributed to the growth of cities in the late 1800s: electric lighting, communication improvements, intracity transportation, and the rise of skyscrapers. Push and pull factors help to explain why people migrated from the South to the North and immigrated to the United States from Europe. Living conditions of the working class, middle class, and upper class were compared and contrasted. Finally, responses to urbanization, including the social gospel and the settlement house movement, were discussed.

Urbanization Guided Notes	
How was life in the city different from life in rural areas in the late 1800s? (slide 1)	Life on the farm was dictated by the rising and setting of the sun because there was little to no electricity. Communication was difficult because sending a telegram was expensive and mail delivery was slow. Finally, there were few options for employment in rural areas.
Who was Jane Addams and why was she important? (slide 2)	
What key inventions led to the rapid development of American cities? (slide 2)	
What push and pull factors motivated people to relocate to American cities in the late 1800s? (slide 3)	

## Urbanization Guided Notes

How did working-class people in the Gilded Age spend their leisure time? (slide 4)

What were the differences between how the poor and wealthy lived in the late 1800s? (slide 5)

# Cultural Changes in the Late 1800s Summary

Technological, social, and economic changes impacted the generation of people living in the late 1800s. Artists, novelists, and poets helped people process and evaluate these changes through their works. Social changes included changes to women’s roles in family life, increased educational opportunities for women and the middle class, and changes in leisure activities. These educational opportunities led to changes in family economics. A growing middle class had more time for shopping in large department stores, and more time off in general. Industrialization, the overarching change behind most of these cultural changes, was perceived differently across society. Many Americans believed industrialization was positive, but several critics, and those hurt by it, disagreed.

Cultural Changes in the Late 1800s Guided Notes	
What changes in women’s roles occurred during this time period? (slide 2)	
What were the Morrill Acts and why were they significant? (slide 3)	
How were the new department stores different from the small shops of preindustrial society? (slide 4)	
Who were the key artists of this time period? (slide 5)	
What were some of the criticisms of industrialization? (slide 6)	

**Cultural Changes in the Late 1800s Guided Notes**


# European Immigration Summary

The United States had always attracted northern and western European migrants in search of a better life. During the late 1800s, a new wave of immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe, including countries such as Italy, Greece, Russia, Poland, and Hungary. New immigrants came fleeing famine and religious and political persecution and settled in ethnic enclaves. Various programs helped newcomers adjust to American life and culture and acclimate to their new country. As the immigrant population grew, however, so did nativist fears, resulting in a backlash toward immigrants. Despite this backlash, American cities and states ultimately benefited from immigrant contributions with a rich, diverse culture.

European Immigration Guided Notes	
What push and pull factors brought the new wave of immigrants to the United States? (slide 2)	
When did immigration from southern and eastern Europe increase? (slide 3)	
What is an ethnic enclave? (slide 4)	
What programs were created to help immigrants acclimate to life in the United States? (slide 5)	
Why was America referred to as a “melting pot”? (slide 5)	
What is nativism and what backlash resulted from nativist beliefs? (slides 6 and 7)	

## European Immigration Guided Notes




# The New South Summary

Segregation laws kept black and white Americans separate up until 1967. These laws had their roots in the years following the Civil War. During Reconstruction, newly freed people struggled to gain economic independence. The Reconstruction Amendments (the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution) ensured freedom from slavery, the right to vote regardless of race, and equal protection under the law. Enforcing these rights in the South required military rule. After the Compromise of 1877 restored sovereignty to southern states, the rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were effectively lost to African Americans in the South. Jim Crow laws enacted voting restrictions, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The *Plessy v. Ferguson* Supreme Court case further enforced the separation of black and white Americans. Many African Americans moved from the South to northern and western cities in response to disenfranchisement and violent racism. Life in the urban north and west was difficult. However, the opportunities and relatively freer conditions drew many to leave the South.

The New South Guided Notes	
What is a crop-lien system? (slide 2)	
What were the Reconstruction amendments? (slide 3)	
What was the difference between black codes and Jim Crow laws? (slides 3 and 5)	
What was the Compromise of 1877? (slide 4)	
Why was the grandfather clause unfair to African American men? (slide 5)	

## The New South Guided Notes

Which amendment of the U.S. Constitution did separate but equal practices violate?  
(slide 7)

What were the impacts of the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case?  
(slides 8 and 9)

What were the consequences of the Compromise of 1877?  
(slide 10)

What was life like for African Americans who moved to the North during the Jim Crow era? (slide 12)

## The Gilded Age Summary

The Gilded Age lasted from the 1870s through the 1890s. The period was defined by corruption. Political machines used bribery and voter fraud to achieve their goals. The most infamous political machine was Tammany Hall in New York City and its leader, Boss Tweed. Political cartoonists such as Thomas Nast focused opinion on corruption and contributed to Tweed's downfall. The federal government also struggled with corruption during this period. Through the spoils system, each new president would hire family members, friends, and political supporters, rather than people with the skills needed for each position. The Pendleton Civil Service Act, pushed by President Chester Arthur, required some federal jobs to be based on merit. Monetary policy was a key economic issue of the era. Gold versus silver as the basis of U.S. currency was hotly debated. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act was passed to increase the money supply, but was soon repealed due to unintended consequences. Rapid expansion of the railroads contributed to economic problems such as the Panic of 1873 and the Depression of 1893. Great extremes of wealth and poverty developed throughout the Gilded Age. These forces set the stage for new kinds of political movements.

The Gilded Age Guided Notes	
By the late 1800s, what percent of U.S. households owned about three-quarters of all American wealth? (slide 1)	
What types of corrupt activities were city, state, and federal politicians and business leaders involved in? (slides 2, 4, 5, and 6)	
What role did the political cartoonist play in this time period? (slide 5)	
What was the spoils system? (slide 6)	

## The Gilded Age Guided Notes

Why did the federal government's monetary policy cause farmers to go into debt? (slide 7)	
What factors contributed to the Panic of 1873 and Depression of 1893? (slide 8)	
Why was the Sherman Silver Purchase repealed? (slide 9)	
How did the public react to the lack of a government response to the Depression of 1893? (slide 9)	

# The Rise of Populism Summary

The economic troubles of the late 1800s hit farmers especially hard. New mechanized farming practices had increased their productivity in the later 1800s, but higher crop yields caused prices to fall. This drove farmers into debt. In response, farmers' groups such as the Grange and Farmers' Alliance formed to push for reform. When farmers' groups joined forces with urban working-class groups, the Populist movement was born. Populists worked to promote the interests of all working-class people. The Populist Party grew into a major third party challenger to the dominance of the Democrats and Republicans. In 1892, the Populist Party adopted the Omaha Platform to define its goals. The issue of gold- versus silver-backed currency emerged as the key issue of the presidential election of 1896. Republican William McKinley supported the gold standard. Democrat William Jennings Bryan supported the silver standard. Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech convinced the Populist Party to endorse his campaign rather than nominate its own candidate. With populist support, Bryan ran an effective campaign, but McKinley won the election. Economic recovery, spurred by the Yukon gold rush and the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, led to the decline of the Populist Party after 1896. However, populist ideas would continue to influence reform movements during the early 1900s.

The Rise of Populism Guided Notes	
How did new mechanized farming practices affect the economy and the environment? (slide 2)	
What challenges led to development of the Grange and the Farmers' Alliance? (slide 3 and 4)	
Why did populism emerge as a major political force? (slide 5 and 6)	
What goals were stated in the Populist Party's Omaha Platform of 1892? (slide 6)	

## The Rise of Populism Guided Notes

Why did the Populist Party choose to support Democrat William Jennings Bryan in the election of 1896? (slide 8)	
What actions did Coxey's Army want Congress to take in response to widespread unemployment? (slide 7)	
Why did the influence of the Populist Party decline after the election of 1896? (slide 9)	



## Unit Review – Key Words

Describe the following key words from the Urbanization and the Gilded Age unit. Your descriptions should be as detailed as possible. Include names, dates, and relevant facts related to each key word. Be sure to explain why each person or term is important.

Remember to download and save this PDF before writing.

### Urbanization

Key Word	Description
Jane Addams	Jane Addams was important because she exposed poor working conditions and founded Hull House. This was a settlement house that helped working people in the Chicago area. She also fought for workers' rights.
pull factor	
push factor	
settlement house	
social gospel	
tenement	
urbanization	

## Cultural Changes in the Late 1800s

Key Word	Description
Gilded Age	
Jacob Riis	
Morrill Acts	
realism	

## European Immigration

Key Word	Description
allegiance	
Americanization	
Ellis Island	
ethnic enclave	
nativism	
parochial school	



## The New South

Key Word	Description
black codes	
Compromise of 1877	
crop-lien	
disenfranchise	
grandfather clause	
Jim Crow laws	
literacy test	
lynching	
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	
poll tax	
sharecropper	

## The Gilded Age

Key Word	Description
analogy	
bank run	
Boss Tweed	
bribery	
corruption	
Crédit Mobilier scandal	
Depression of 1893	
gild	
kickback	
mandate	
monetary policy	
Panic of 1873	
Pendleton Civil Service Act	
political machine	
satire	

Key Word	Description
Sherman Silver Purchase Act	
spoils system	
Tammany Hall	
Thomas Nast	
Whiskey Ring	

## The Rise of Populism

Key Word	Description
clear-cutting	
cooperative (co-op)	
Coxey's Army	
"Cross of Gold" speech	
Farmers' Alliance	
Grange movement	
Omaha Platform of 1892	
populism	
Populist Party	
subtreasury plan	
William Jennings Bryan	



## Unit Review – Key Questions

Before the unit assessment, answer the following key questions. Each question contains a tip to help you locate the material in the course. You may want to add your own note in the first column about the location of the information. Write the answers in your own words, and test your memory of each answer by covering the answer column while quizzing yourself. Remember that some content may be presented in a multimedia presentation, graphic, or other resource. Refer to the transcripts or text versions for written versions of that content.

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
What push and pull factors influenced people to move to American cities in the late 1800s? (Urbanization)	African Americans were pushed out of the South due to violence from racism and were pulled to northern and western cities by jobs and educational opportunities, voting rights, and less discrimination. Europeans were pushed out by religious and political persecution and were pulled by better job opportunities and religious and political freedoms.
What technological inventions helped urban centers grow in the late 1800s? (Urbanization)	
What were the economic, social, and political responses to the challenges of urban life? (Urbanization)	
What were the social and educational differences among the working class, middle class, and upper class in the late 1800s? (Cultural Changes in the Late 1800s)	
What is realism, and why did artists of this time period use it in their works? (Cultural Changes in the Late 1800s)	

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
<p>Who were the key artists of this time period, and why were they important? (Cultural Changes in the Late 1800s)</p>	
<p>How was the immigrant experience for first wave immigrants different than for second wave immigrants? (European Immigration)</p>	
<p>In what ways did immigrants acclimate to life in the United States in the late 1800s? (European Immigration)</p>	
<p>What laws were passed in response to the growing number of immigrants in this time period? (European Immigration)</p>	
<p>What did the court case <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> legitimize? (The New South)</p>	
<p>What obstacles did African Americans face during and after the years following Reconstruction? (The New South)</p>	
<p>What did Southern Democrats get in exchange for accepting a Hayes presidency in the Compromise of 1877? (The New South)</p>	

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
What economic and political issues defined the Gilded Age? (The Gilded Age)	
What factors gave rise to political machines in most major cities? (The Gilded Age)	
What was the impact of Thomas Nast's political cartoons? (The Gilded Age)	
How did the Depression of 1893 spur the rise of populism? (The Gilded Age and The Rise of Populism)	
What were the unintended consequences of mechanized farming practices? (The Rise of Populism)	
Why did farmers become increasingly engaged in politics during the late 1800s? (The Rise of Populism)	
Which populist policies were successful and which were not? (The Rise of Populism)	
How did the rise of the Populist Party influence the development of the Democratic and Republican Parties? (The Rise of Populism)	