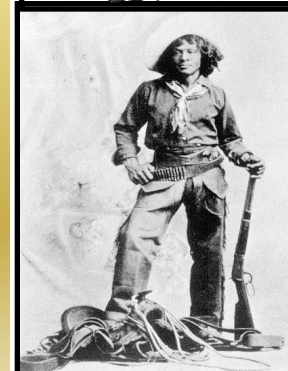


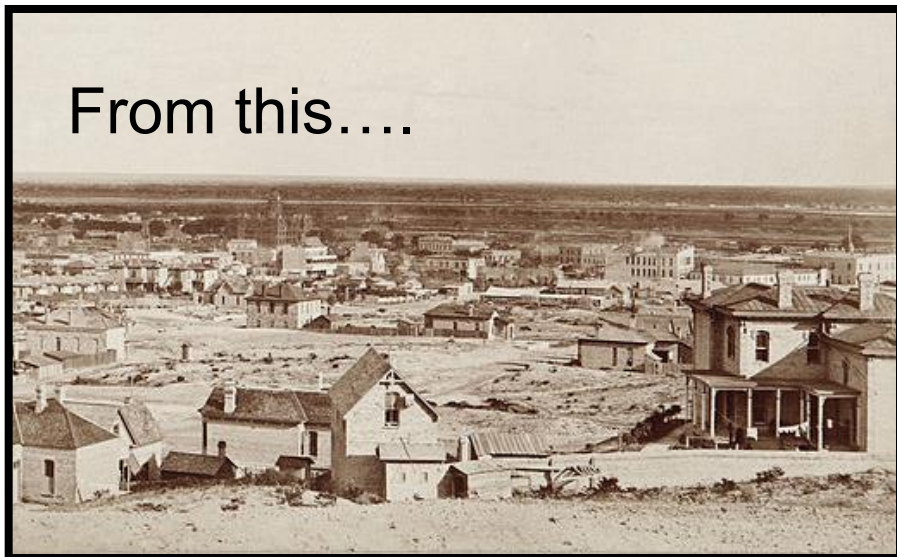
Society  
In  
Transition  
STAAR Review 3



# Urbanization

- An important result of industrialization was the rapid growth of cities.
- In 1865, only two cities had a population over 500,000 – New York and Philadelphia.
- By 1900, this number increased to six cities as Americans were moving to more urban areas.
- There were several reasons for this rapid urbanization.

From this....



To this....



# Causes of Urbanization

**Improved farm equipment;** Increased immigration;  
Migration of African-Americans:

## **Improved farm equipment;**

- The Bessemer Process produced a better quality of steel making farm equipment more efficient.
- John Deere's steel plow** allowed farmers to plant more crops.
- Cyrus McCormick's reaper** reduced the number on people required to harvest the crops.
- People left the farms to find jobs in the factories of the cities.



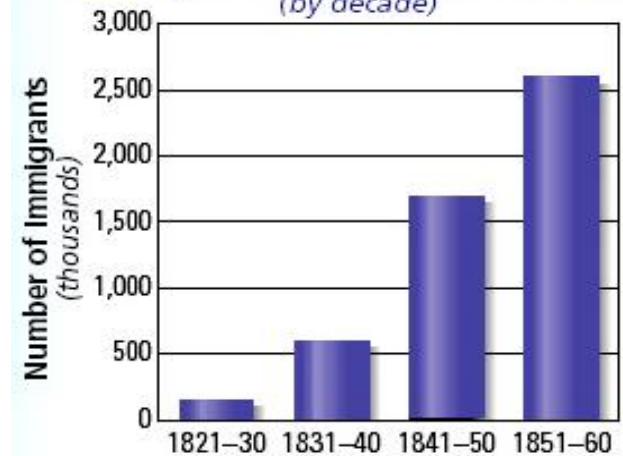
# Causes of Urbanization

Improved farm equipment; **Increased immigration;**  
Migration of African-Americans:

## Increased Immigration;

- Large numbers of immigrants were coming to America.
- These immigrants were mostly coming from Europe and most had very little money.
- They got off the ships and found jobs in the factories of the cities.
- This steady supply of labor helped the factories grow as well as increased the size of cities.

Immigration to the United States  
(by decade)



# Causes of Urbanization

Improved farm equipment; Increased immigration;

## Migration of African-Americans:

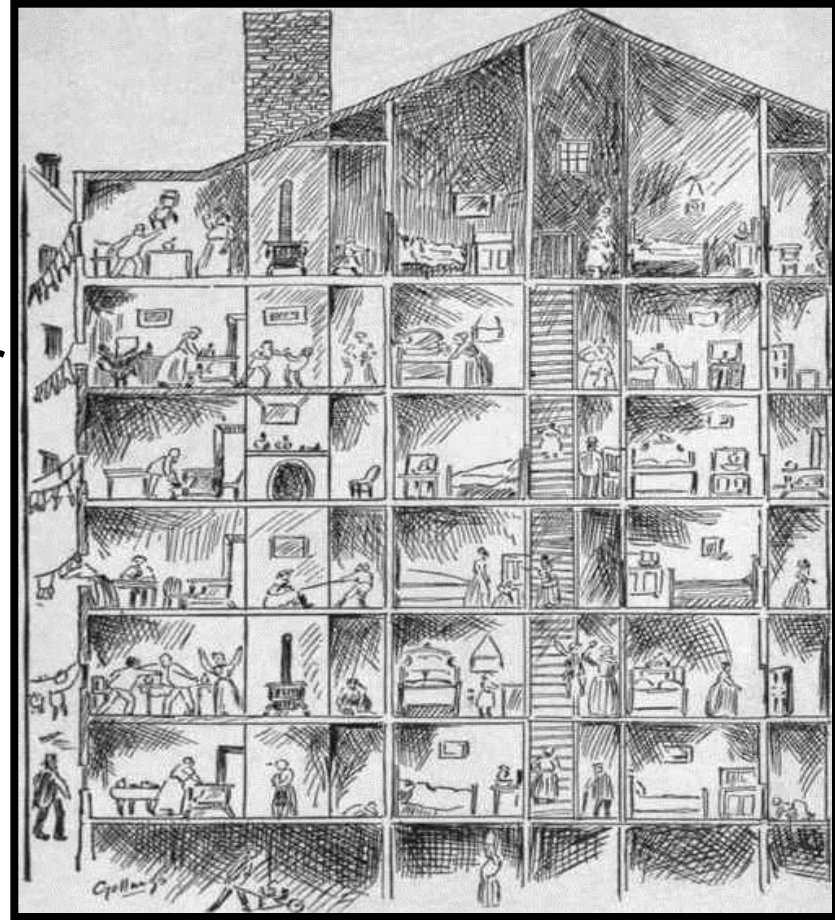
### Migration of African-Americans;

- The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery.
- Former slaves were now free, but it didn't seem like it.
- African-Americans migrated north to the cities in search of work in the factories.
- They also were attempting to escape the discrimination still found in the South.



# Problems Caused by Urbanization

- This rapid urbanization of the cities led to many problems.
- Overcrowding and congestion caused a lack of housing, transportation, and clean water
- It also brought about an increase in the spread of diseases and crime.
- Many families were forced to crowd into **tenements** – single room apartments that often lacked the basic necessities.



# Growth of Cities Brings Problems

Did you  
hear Joe  
coughing  
all night?

Look out  
below !

Boy this  
water sure  
smells  
funny

The toilet  
doesn't flush  
again !

Wish we  
could afford  
to move

Billy Bob you  
shouldn't  
smoke in bed

If they don't  
shut up I'm  
going to  
kick their  
&#@!

Something  
sure stinks

Thank  
goodness  
you have a  
factory job

# Political Machines

- Politicians also formed political machines.
- These **political machines** were run by powerful politicians who did favors for people in return for bribes and votes.
- 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.
- One of the most famous political machines was **Tammany Hall** in New York City, it was run by **Boss Tweed**. (shown as a fat money grabber)





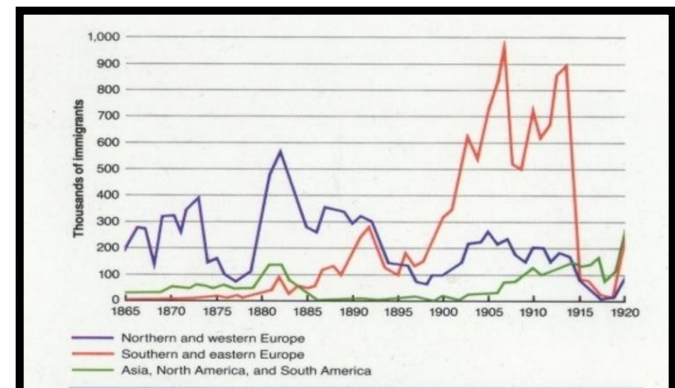
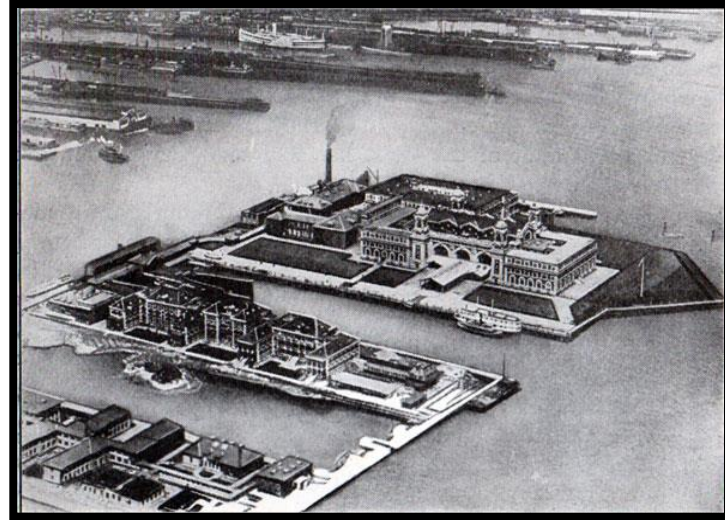
# Immigration

- The late 1800s saw a flood of immigrants coming into the USA, mostly through Ellis Island, NY.

- They came looking for the American Dream, to find a job, escape oppression and poverty, or to reconnect with family.

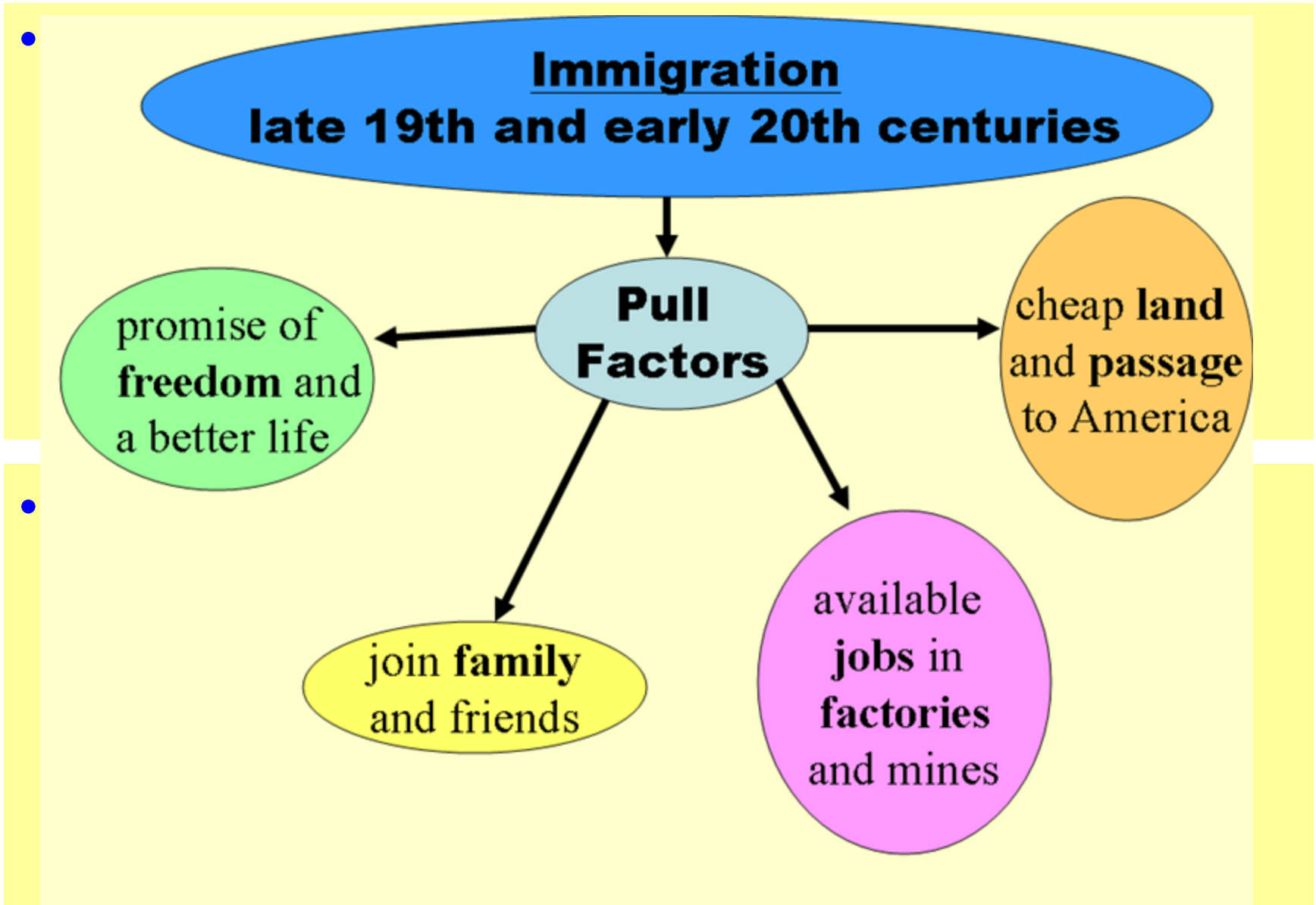
- Before 1890 most of these immigrants came from **Western and Northern Europe**.

- After 1890 they mostly came from **Eastern and Southern Europe**.



**The Changing Face of U.S. Immigration, 1865–1920**

# Why Immigrants Came to USA



# STAAR Practice Question

Use the image to answer the question.

The horizon of money, jobs, food and housing represents which of the following:

- A. Push Factors
- B. Pull Factors

ANSWER

Letter B

They are Pull Factors, they give people a reason to come to USA



# 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 Nativists, 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 jobs from real Americans
  - Competed for limited resources
  - Basically they were just different



# The Immigrant Experience

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# Americanization

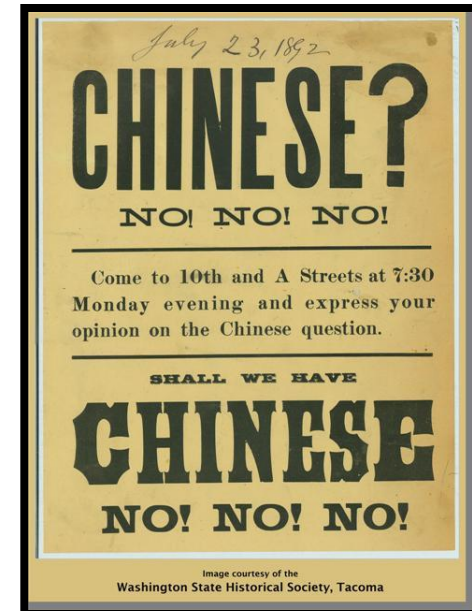


- Some adult immigrants did attend night schools to learn English, but they were mostly too busy working.
- It was the immigrant children that would become **Americanized** - learning to dress, speak, and act like other Americans.
- These immigrant children would become assimilated – they became similar to other Americans.
- America became a “**melting pot**” in which immigrants were melted down and reshaped.



# Early Restrictions on Immigration

- For most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century there were no limits at all on immigration to the USA.
- Anyone who was healthy and could afford to get here was permitted.
- Things were about to change, in 1882 the **Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)** was passed.
- The first federal law to restrict immigration into the USA.
- Hundreds of thousands of Chinese had migrated to California, Chinese workers had even helped build part of the Transcontinental Railroad.
- Now, Californians blamed the Chinese for their economic problems.



# Early Restrictions on Immigration

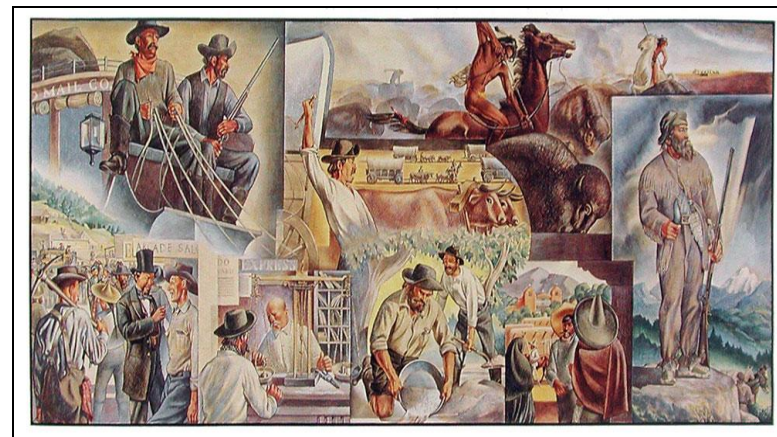
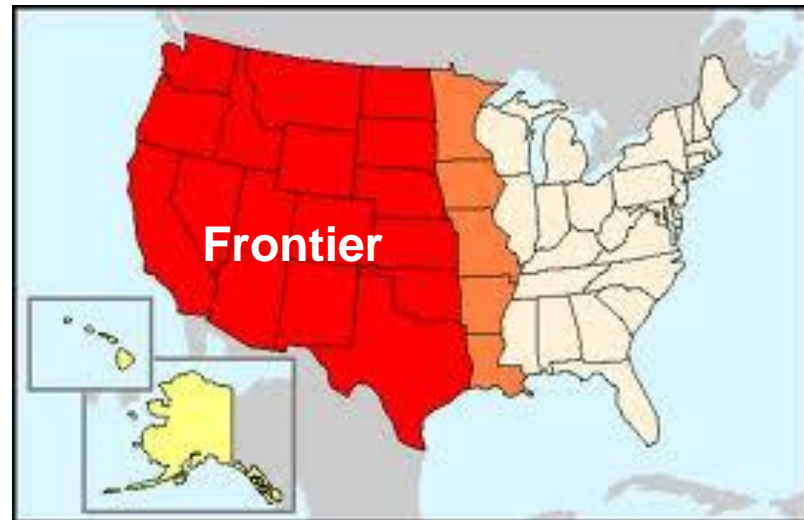
- The **Chinese Exclusion Act** banned anyone from immigrating from China to the USA.
- It also placed new restrictions of those Chinese already living here by restricting their travel.
- Chinese children born in the USA were denied citizenship.
- Many believed this violated their 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment rights.
- In **U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark (1898)**, the Supreme Court ruled the act did violate the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.





# The Last American Frontier

- The last American frontier was transformed by the USA's rapid population growth and the industrial development.
- The **Frontier**; aka the **West**; the **Great Plains**; **Where the Buffalo Roam**; mostly described as areas not settled by technologically advanced societies, but instead was home to the Native Americans.
- The Mississippi River was the most common dividing line.

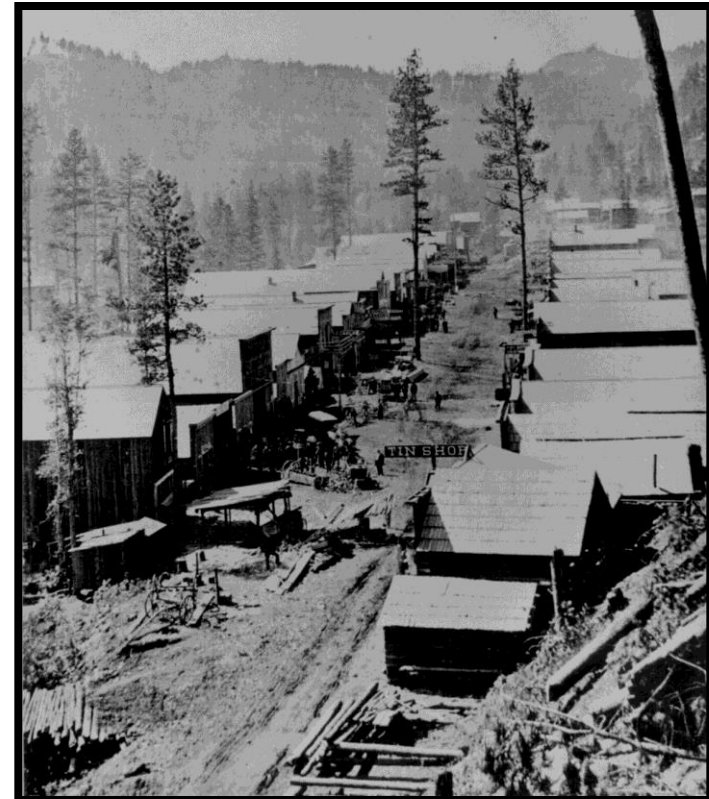


# The Gold Rush

The Gold Rush of 1848-1849 in California brought thousands of people looking to get rich quick.

Later gold and other precious metals would be discovered in the Rockies of Colorado, the Black Hills of South Dakota, and the Klondike in Alaska.

Boom towns appeared as miners poured into an area, they just as quickly became Ghost towns as the gold ran out and the miners left.



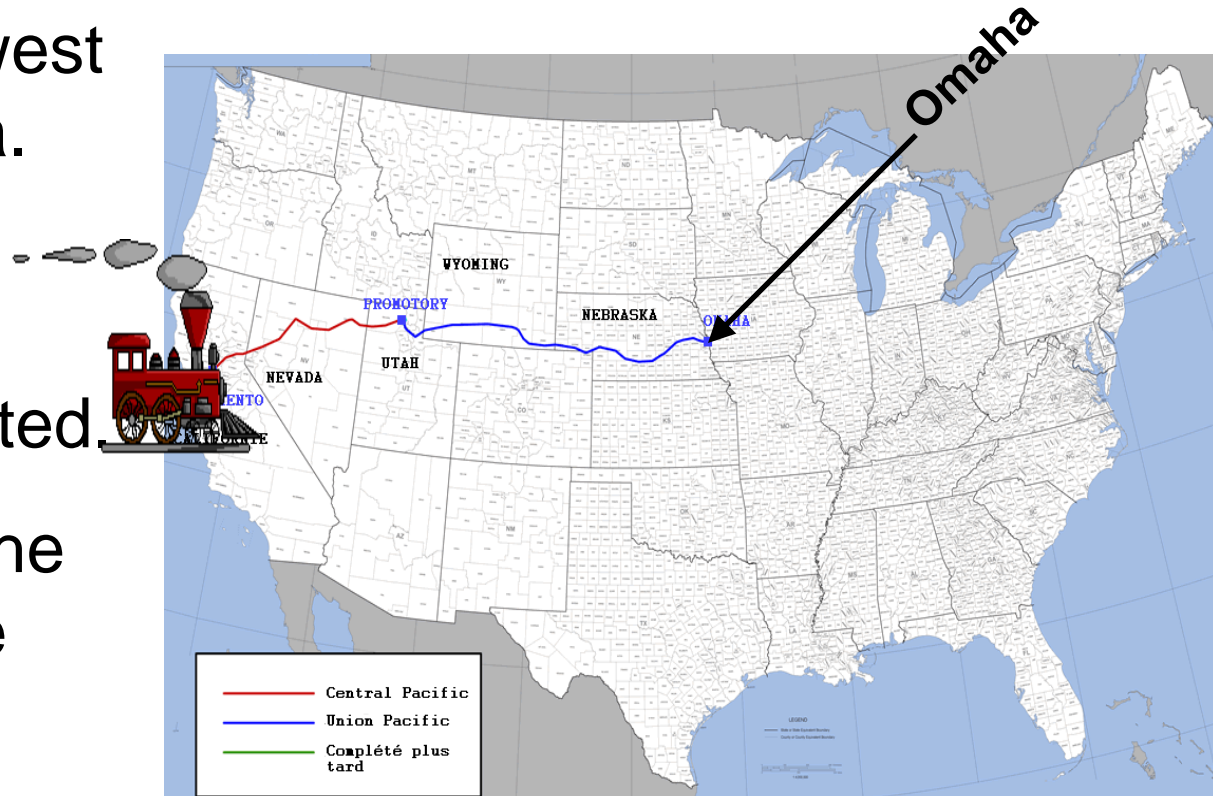
# Transcontinental Railroad

Until 1850, railroads only reached as far west as Omaha, Nebraska.

In 1869, the Transcontinental Railroad was completed.

This line connected the Eastern USA with the Western USA.

Travel time dropped from 6 months to just 10 days.



**Westward Expansion was on!**

# The Railroads Effect on the Indians

The Indians were dependent on the buffalo for survival.

The railroads brought the buffalo hunters.

The buffalo hunters wiped out the Indians main source of food.



This forced the Indians to move to reservations.

# The Railroads and the Settlers

The railroads brought settlers to the West.

The settlers plowed up the lands to plant crops.

Settlers adapted to the tree-less environment and cut up the sod and built sod homes where the Native people used to live.

The trains served as the lifeline for settlers to the East.

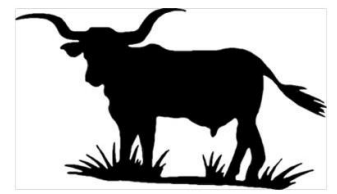


# Availability of Cheap Land

- In Europe land had always been difficult to obtain, but in the new frontier it was cheap or even free.
- The **Homestead Act** (1862) allowed settlers to get land if they lived on the land, grew crops, and made improvements.
- Many European immigrants were attracted to this offer of free land and almost 1.4 million would eventually established homesteads under this law.



# The Cattle Industry Begins

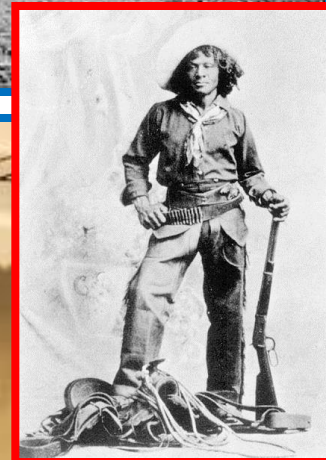
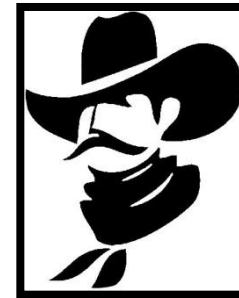


- At the end of the Civil War, millions of wild longhorn cattle roamed the Great Plains in Texas.
- Soon cowboys were rounding up the wild longhorns and trailing them north to the railroads in Kansas.
- From Kansas the longhorns were shipped by train to the slaughterhouses in Chicago.
- Demand for cattle in the West was low, but in the East the growing population created a huge demand for beef.
- A new industry was born!



# The Cowboy

- Cowboys learned to rope and ride from the Mexican vaqueros, as well as the use of the saddle, spurs, boots, chaps, and the hat.
- The cowboy had the lonely and isolated job of gathering the wild cattle and driving them north.
- The romantic image of the cowboy became a symbol of the individualism of the American spirit.
- 1 in 5 cowboys was black.
- Western music was born in celebration of the cowboy's life.





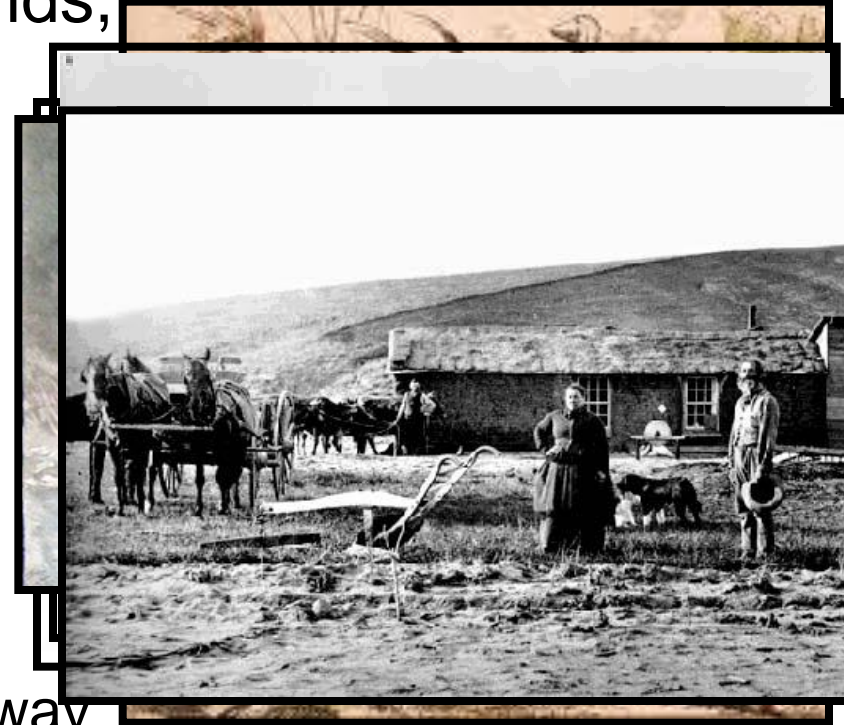
# The Cattle Industry Changes

- During the 1870s and 1880s millions of cattle were driven north on the Open Range.
- But changes were on the way.
- By 1886 overgrazing had destroyed much of the grass and farmers began to fence off their property with a new invention, **barbed wire**.
- The final blow to the cattle drive days was the severe winters of 1886 & 1887, which killed millions of cattle.
- The Open Range was over, cattlemen would have to adapt



# Farming on the Great Plains

- The growth of railroads and the Homestead Act had enabled farmers to settle the Great Plains.
- Farmer had read the railroad advertisements and they expected to find well-watered wooded lands, but they didn't.
- Instead farmers encountered many obstacles:
  - Indian attacks,
  - Cattlemen and the Open Range,
  - Drought,
  - Extreme weather conditions,
  - Insect plagues,
  - Isolation, neighbors were miles away



# The Impact of the Railroads



# The Fate of Native Americans

- Native American Indians once occupied all of the United States.
- There were many different tribes with varied customs that spoke hundreds of different languages.
- Advancing settlements and European diseases reduced the Indian population and pushed them farther westward.





# Forced Removal of the Indians

- In 1830, the U.S. Congress passed the **Indian Removal Act** that forced all Native Americans living east of the Mississippi River to move west.
- The Cherokee, and other tribes of the southeastern USA, were forcibly moved to Indian Territory, now called Oklahoma.
- One fourth of these Cherokee died on the way on a journey known as the **Trail of Tears**.



# Settlers Impact on the Indians

- The expansion of the railroads, the Homestead Act, and the discovery of gold, made lands once occupied by the native peoples more desirable.
- Oklahoma, once reserved for the Native Americans was sold to settlers, some got there Sooner than others..



**INDIAN LAND FOR SALE**

GET A HOME  
OF  
YOUR OWN  
\*  
EASY PAYMENTS



PERFECT TITLE  
\*  
POSSESSION  
WITHIN  
THIRTY DAYS

**FINE LANDS IN THE WEST**

# The Indian Wars

- The lure of good land had brought settlers onto the lands of the Native Americans.
- After the Civil War, Union troops were stationed in forts along the frontier.
- These Unions troops fought many wars with the Indians of the Great Plains and Southwest.
- The defeated Indians lost their lands and their way of life as they were forced onto reservations.







# The Indians Wars



- In 1875, the discovery of gold in the Black Hills of South Dakota caused friction between settlers and the Sioux Indians, it would eventually erupt into war!
- The U.S. Cavalry led by **Gen. George Custer** was wiped out by the Sioux Indians led by **Sitting Bull** and **Crazy Horse** at the **Battle of Little Big Horn.**



**WE PREFERRED HUNTING**

**to a life of idleness on the reservation,  
where we were driven against our will ...**

**We preferred our own way of living ...**

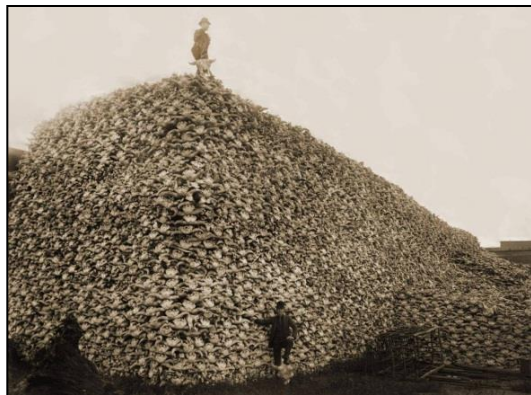
**All we wanted was peace and to be left alone.**

**Crazy Horse, circa 1842-1877**



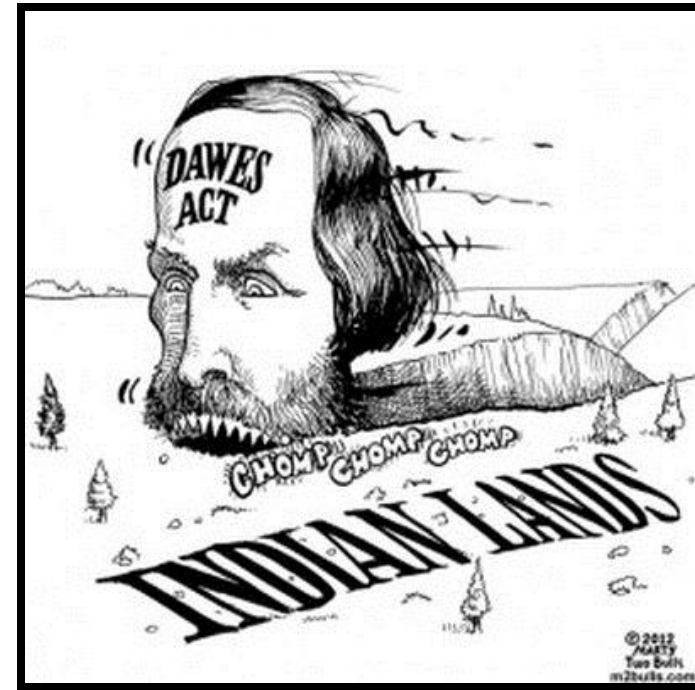
# Impact on the Environment

- Lumbering depleted the forests.
- Sodbusters would plow the Great Plains to plant crops.
- Mining for gold and other precious minerals destroyed the land.
- The Railroads and buffalo hunters would soon wipe out the buffalo.
- Rivers and lakes would be polluted.



# The Dawes Act (1887)

- Many in America wanted the Native Americans to undergo **Americanization**— adopting to the mainstream culture of America.
- The **Dawes Act** abolished the Native American tribal unit.
- Each family was given 160 acres of land in hopes they would become farmers.
- Those who did were given citizenship and right to vote.
- The Dawes Act attempted to destroy the Indian culture.



# American Indian Citizenship Act

- Before 1924, most Native Americans were not U.S. citizens.
- Some gained citizenship by marriage, some by serving in the military, and others by special treaty, but most were not allowed the same right to citizenship as immigrants were. (14<sup>th</sup> Amendment?)
- **American Indian Citizenship Act** granted immediate citizenship to any Native American born in the United States, without having to give up their traditional ways.



**Pres. Coolidge meeting with  
Native American leaders**