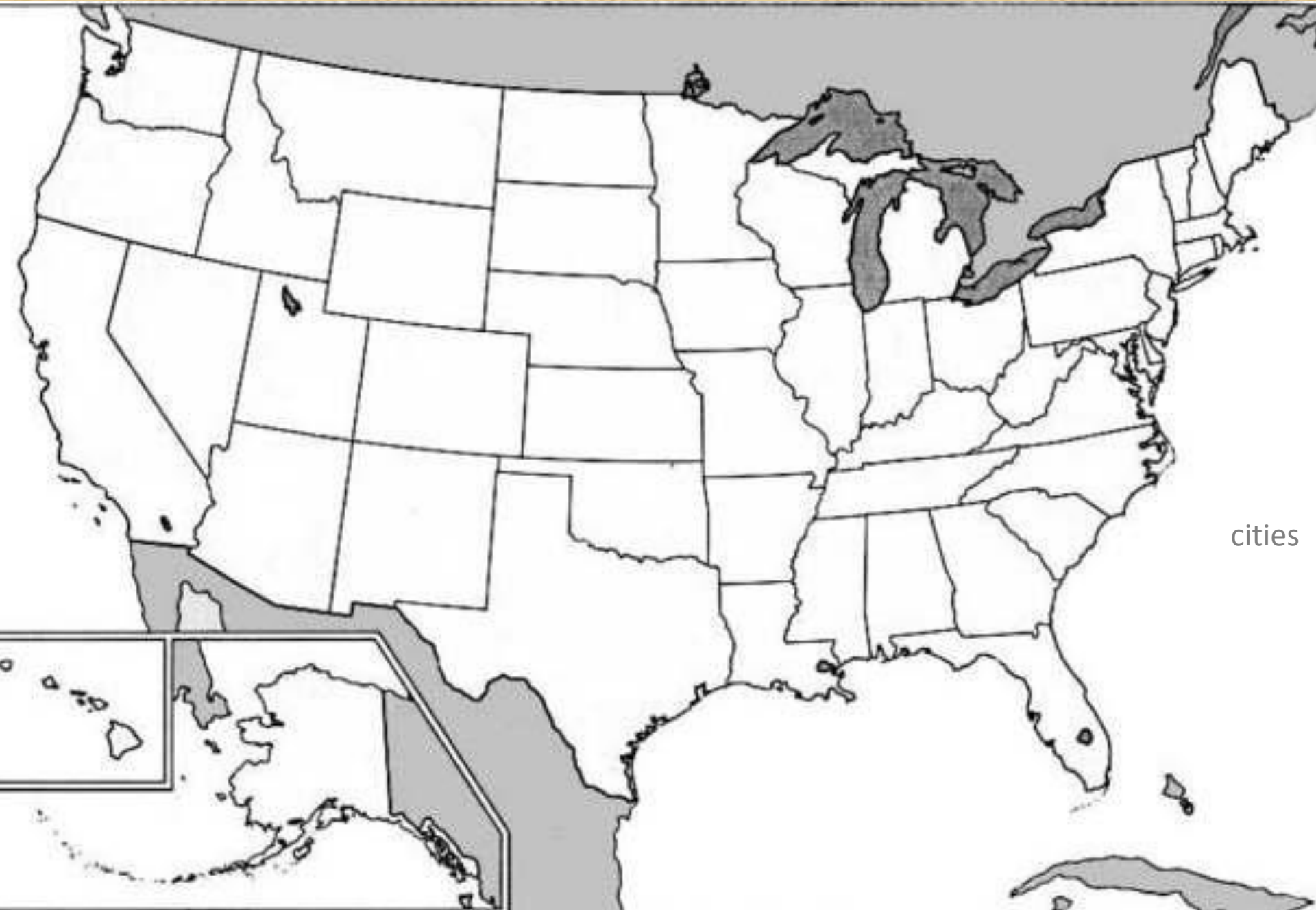


Urban American

1865-1896

Chapter 15



cities

In 1894, the day the steamer tickets arrived for the Hayye family, Hannah Hayye became an instant celebrity in her small village in Russian-occupied Poland. Hannah's husband had left for the United States three years earlier to prepare a new home for the Hayye family in Boston. Now that Hannah had received the tickets, she and her four children would finally be able to join him. A stream of curious visitors began to pour into the house. Hannah's daughter Mary, then 13 years old, described the crowd:

“They wanted to handle the ticket, and mother must read them what is written on it. . . . Were we not all going to have new dresses to travel in? Was it sure that we could get kosher food on the ship? And with the questions poured in suggestions. . . . Mother mustn't carry her money in a pocketbook. She must sew it into the lining of her jacket. . . .”

Before the family left, they gave away almost all their belongings and spent their last night at an uncle's home. “I did not really sleep,” recalled Mary. “Excitement kept me awake, and my aunt snored hideously. In the morning, I was going away from Polotzk, forever and ever. I was going on a wonderful journey. I was going to America. How could I sleep?”

Immigration

- Before 1880
 - North & West European
 - Democracy
 - \$
 - Education
 - Protestant
- After 1880, more
 - South & East Europe
 - Little Democracy
 - Poor
 - Uneducated
 - Catholic
 - Eastern Orthodox
 - Asian
 - Working on RR



*Give me your tired, your poor
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore...
---Statue of Liberty*



Immigrant experience

- Atlantic voyage hard
- Ellis Island
 - Medical exams
 - European
- Angel Island
 - Asians
- City life
- Prejudice
- Ethnic Ghettos
 - Adjustment to America
- Improved living conditions vs. the old country



“The open deck space reserved for steerage passengers is usually very limited, and situated in the worst part of the ship, subject to the most violent motion, to the dirt from the stacks and the odors from the hold and galleys... the only provisions for eating are frequently shelves or benches along the sides or in the passages of sleeping compartments. Dining rooms are rare and, if found, are often shared with berths installed along the walls. Toilets and washrooms are completely inadequate; saltwater only is available.

“The ventilation is almost always inadequate, and the air soon becomes foul. The unattended vomit of the seasick, the odors of not too clean bodies, the reek of food and the awful stench of the nearby toilet rooms make the atmosphere of the steerage such that it is a marvel that human flesh can endure it...

---U.S. Commission Report 1911

1. What is a berth?
2. List seven complaints outlined in this report.

Nativism

- Anti-Catholic
 - Immigrants should become Protestants
- Anti immigrant
- Chinese Exclusion Act
 - Citizenship forbidden
- Anti Foreigner
- Labor Unions
 - Immigrants work cheap

We united to protect our country and its free institutions against the secret, intolerant, and aggressive efforts...by a certain religious political organization to control the government of the United States...We have men born in several countries remote from this that are as loyal as any native, but they are not Catholics. American loyalty consists in devotion to our Constitution, laws, institutions, flag, and above all, our public schools, for without intelligence this representative republic will go to pieces...We are opposed to priests and prelates as such taking part in elections and voting their laity as a unit in the interests of a foreign corporation.

---American Protective Association, 1894

1. *Who does the American Protective Association warn is obstructing American democracy?*
2. *What makes a loyal American according to the Association?*
3. *How does this association's beliefs still affect America today?*

Review-Immigrants

1. Immigrants who failed a _____ inspection upon arrival in the United States might be separated from their families and returned to Europe.
2. The _____ Act prevented many Chinese people already in the United States from becoming citizens.
3. By the 1890s, more than half of all immigrants in the United States were from _____.
4. Many labor unions opposed immigration, arguing that most immigrants would work for _____ wages.
5. _____ wanted to limit immigration to the US.

With just \$3.10 in his pocket, a young man from Wisconsin named Frank Lloyd Wright wandered the streets of Chicago in the late spring of 1887. Sixteen years earlier, almost four square miles of the city had burned in the Chicago Fire of 1871. Now the rebuilt city's towering new buildings beckoned the young visitor who, within a few decades, would become one of the most famous architects in the world.

In Chicago, Wright saw electric lights and cable cars for the first time. What surprised him most about the big city, however, were the signs that seemed to be everywhere:

“There were glaring signs on the glass shop-fronts against the lights inside, . . . HURRAH signs. STOP signs. COME ON IN signs. HELLO signs set out before the blazing windows on the sidewalks . . . food shops, barber shops, eating houses, saloons, restaurants, groceries, laundries—and [they all] became chaos in a wilderness of Italian, German, Irish, [Polish], Greek, English, Swedish, French, Chinese and Spanish names. . . .”

Urbanization

- Industrialization
- Skyscrapers
- Mass transit
 - Horse car
 - Cable car
 - Electric street car
 - Subways
- Sewer
- Water
- Tenements
 - Working class
- Streetcar Suburbs
 - Middle class



Home
Insurance
Building
Chicago

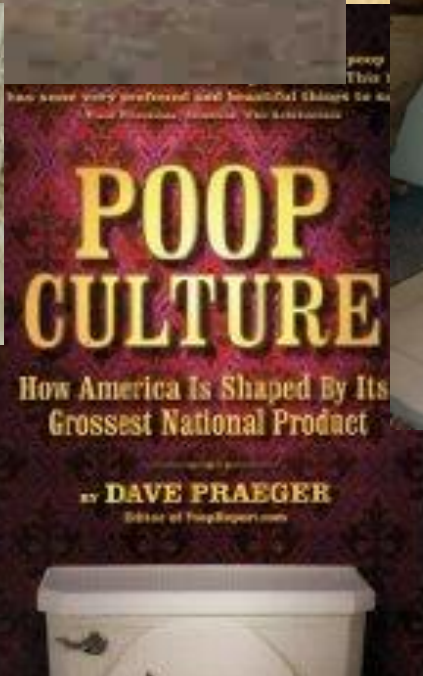
Sanitation History



Thomas Crapper



Central Sewers Systems improved health in the big cities



Out houses



Jacob Riis

Tenements in
New York City



- *How the Other Half Lives*



With one dollar a day, our mother fed and clothed an ever-growing family She took in boarders. Sometimes this helped; at other times it added to the burden of living. Boarders were often out of work and penniless; how could one turn a hungry man out? She made all our clothes. She walked blocks to reach a place where meat was a penny cheaper, where bread was a half cent less. She collected boxes and old wood to burn in the stove.

---Zalmen Yoffeh, 1929

1. List six ways Yoffeh's mother survived in the tenements of New York.

• Political Machines

• Bosses

- Tweed

- New York City

- Prendergast

- Kansas City, Mo.

• G.W. Plunkett

- Honest Graft

- Fraud

• New York

- Tammany Hall

• Chicago

- Saloons

• Immigrants votes



Tammany Hall



Tweed Ring
Graft & Corruption

Review-Urban Cities late 1800s

1. In the early 1800s, the most common form of mass transit in cities was the _____ car.
2. Most people who lived in “streetcar suburbs” were _____ class.
3. _____ was a corrupt party boss in a political machine in New York City.
4. _____ were developed to relieve congestion on city streets.
5. Political machines provided new city dwellers with necessities such as jobs, housing, and police protection in exchange for _____ on election day.

In 1872, at the age of 32, William Graham Sumner became a professor of political and social science at Yale College. Sumner's classes were very popular. One of his students, William Lyon Phelps, illustrated Sumner's tough, no-nonsense approach with this example of a class discussion:

Student: "Professor, don't you believe in any government aid to industries?"

Sumner: "No! It's root, hog, or die."

Student: "Yes, but hasn't the hog got a right to root?"

Sumner: "There are no rights. The world owes nobody a living."

Student: "You believe then, Professor, in only one system, the contract-competitive system?"

Sumner: "That's the only sound economic system. All others are fallacies."

Student: "Well, suppose some professor of political economy came along and took your job away from you. Wouldn't you be sore?"

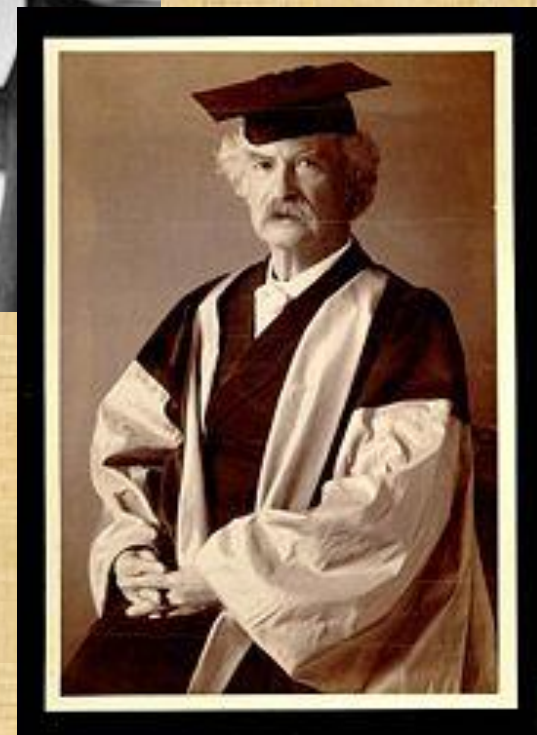
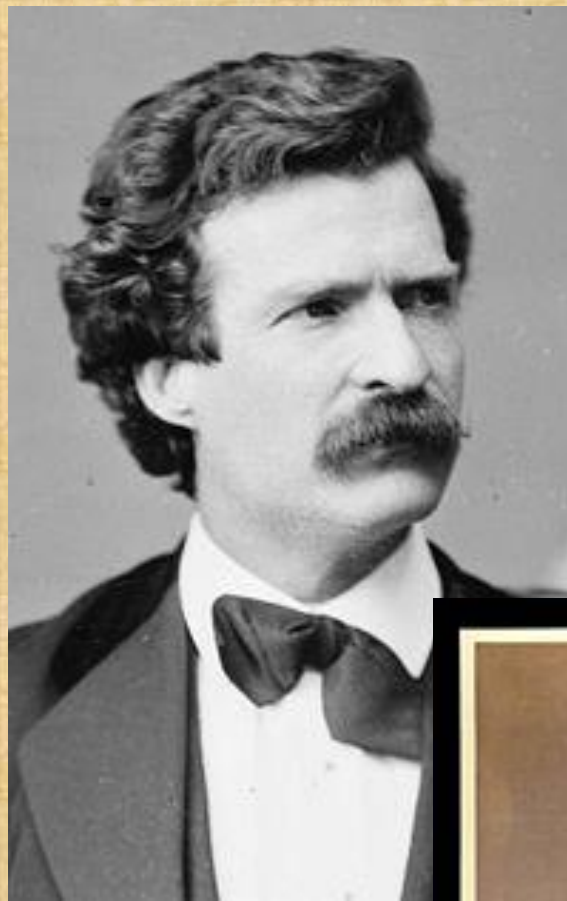
Sumner: "Any other professor is welcome to try. If he gets my job, it is my fault. My business is to teach the subject so well that no one can take the job away from me."

Gilded Age

- Mark Twain
 - Individualism
 - Rags to riches story
 - Huckleberry Finn



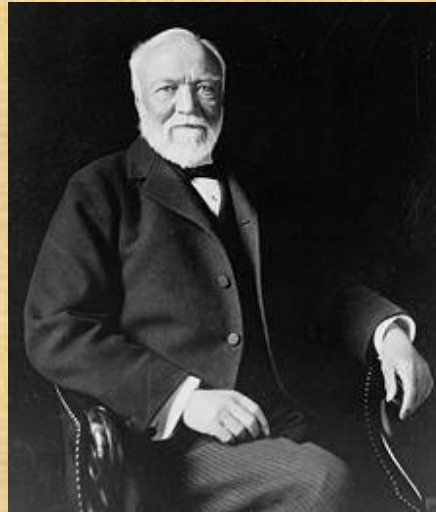
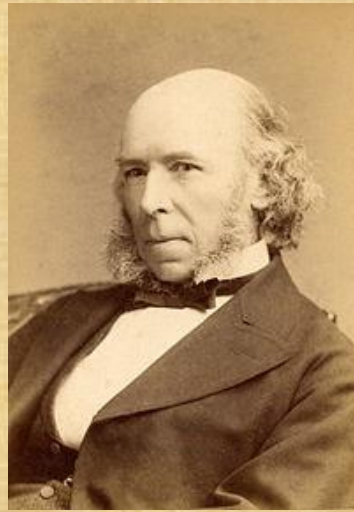
Andrew Carnegie



Samuel Clemens
aka *Mark Twain*

Darwinism

- Evolution
 - Charles Darwin
- Spencer
 - Social Darwinism
 - Survival of the Fittest
 - Laissez-faire
 - Less Gov. help
- Carnegie
 - ***Gospel of Wealth***
 - Rich owe society
- Alger
 - ***Brave and Bold***



Robert was very different. He inherited from his father an unusual amount of courage and self-reliance, and if one avenue was closed to him, he at once set out to find another. It is of this class that successful men are made, and we have hopes that Robert will develop into a prosperous and Successful man.

---Horatio Alger, 1872

1. What single term best describes Robert?

City Life

- Saloons
- Amusement Parks
- Sports
- Vaudeville
- Ragtime



*Featured in the
Museum Collection:*



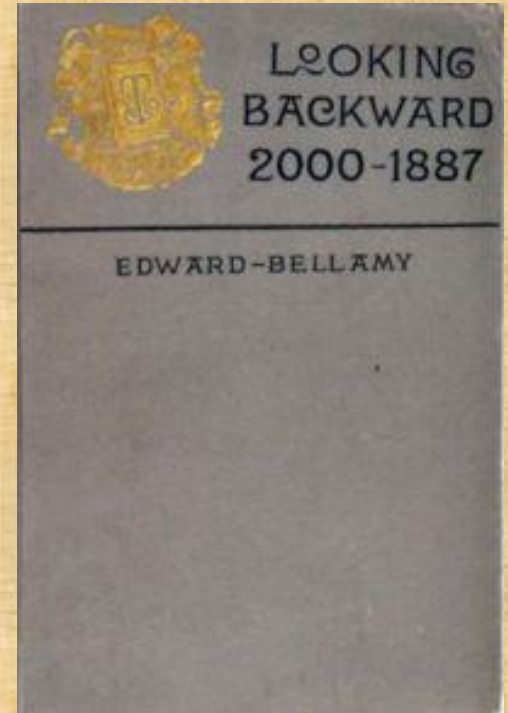
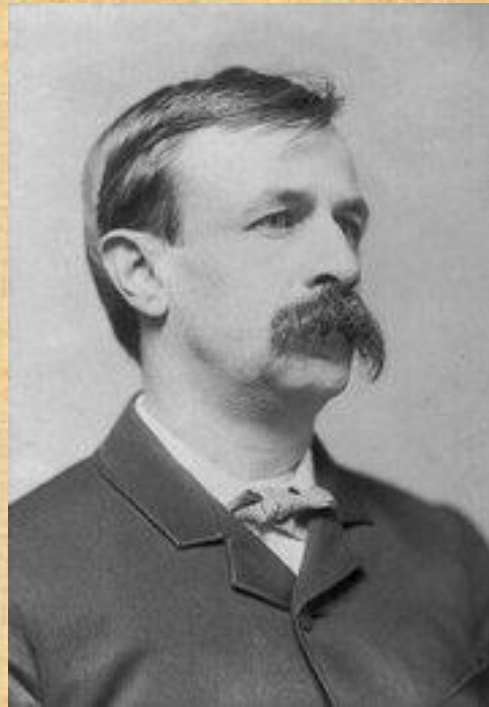
STEEPLECHASE MAN (2005)
Hand Carved Figure by Jim Tufaro
"Tillie" the official mascot and logo of Steeplechase Park, has been a familiar face in Coney Island since the 1890's. Now he's an incredibly lifelike, hand-carved figure, donated to the collection by the Artist.

Come see it in the Coney Island Museum!



City Reform

- Henry George
 - Progress and Poverty
- Edward Bellamy
 - Looking Backward



Our political failures...are simply ridiculous. But they are ours. ...Why not see it so and say it?...But no one class is at fault, nor any one breed, nor any particular interest or group of interests. The misgovernment of the American people is misgovernment by the American people.

– Lincoln Steffens, The Shame of the Cities

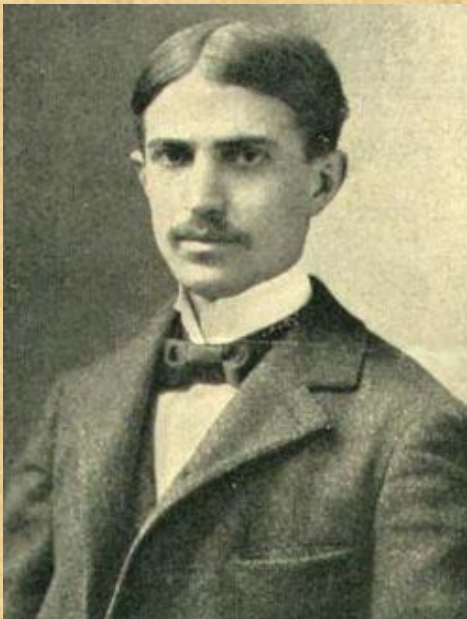
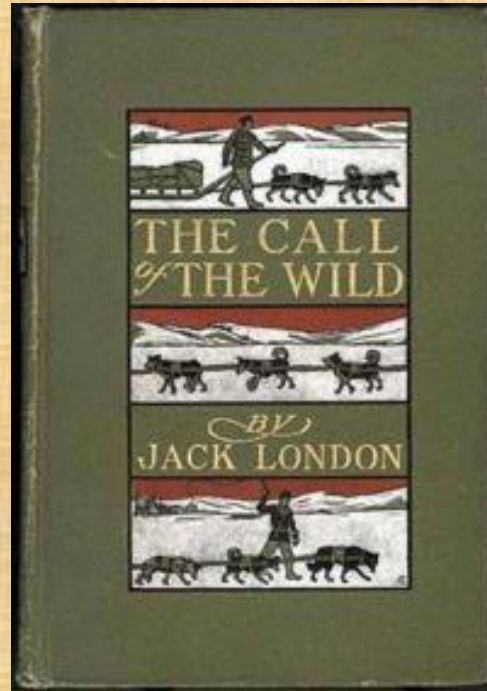
- 1. According to Lincoln Steffens, who was most to blame for the problems found in America's cities?***
- 2. What would Steffens say caused most for urban problems?***

On a drizzly March morning in 1893, a nursing student named Lillian Wald was teaching a public health class to residents of New York's poor Lower East Side. Suddenly a girl broke in, disrupting the lesson. The child's mother desperately needed a nurse. The interruption changed Wald's life. She followed the girl to a squalid tenement, where she found a family of seven sharing their two rooms with boarders. The sick woman lay on a dirty bed. Wald later wrote:

“That morning's experience was a baptism of fire. Deserted were the laboratory and the academic work of the college. I never returned to them. . . . To my inexperience it seemed certain that conditions such as these were allowed because people did not *know*, and for me there was a challenge to know and to tell. . . . If people knew things,—and “things” meant everything implied in the condition of this family,—such horrors would cease to exist. . . .”

Naturalists

- Beauty in nature
- Stephen Crane
- Frank Norris
- Jack London



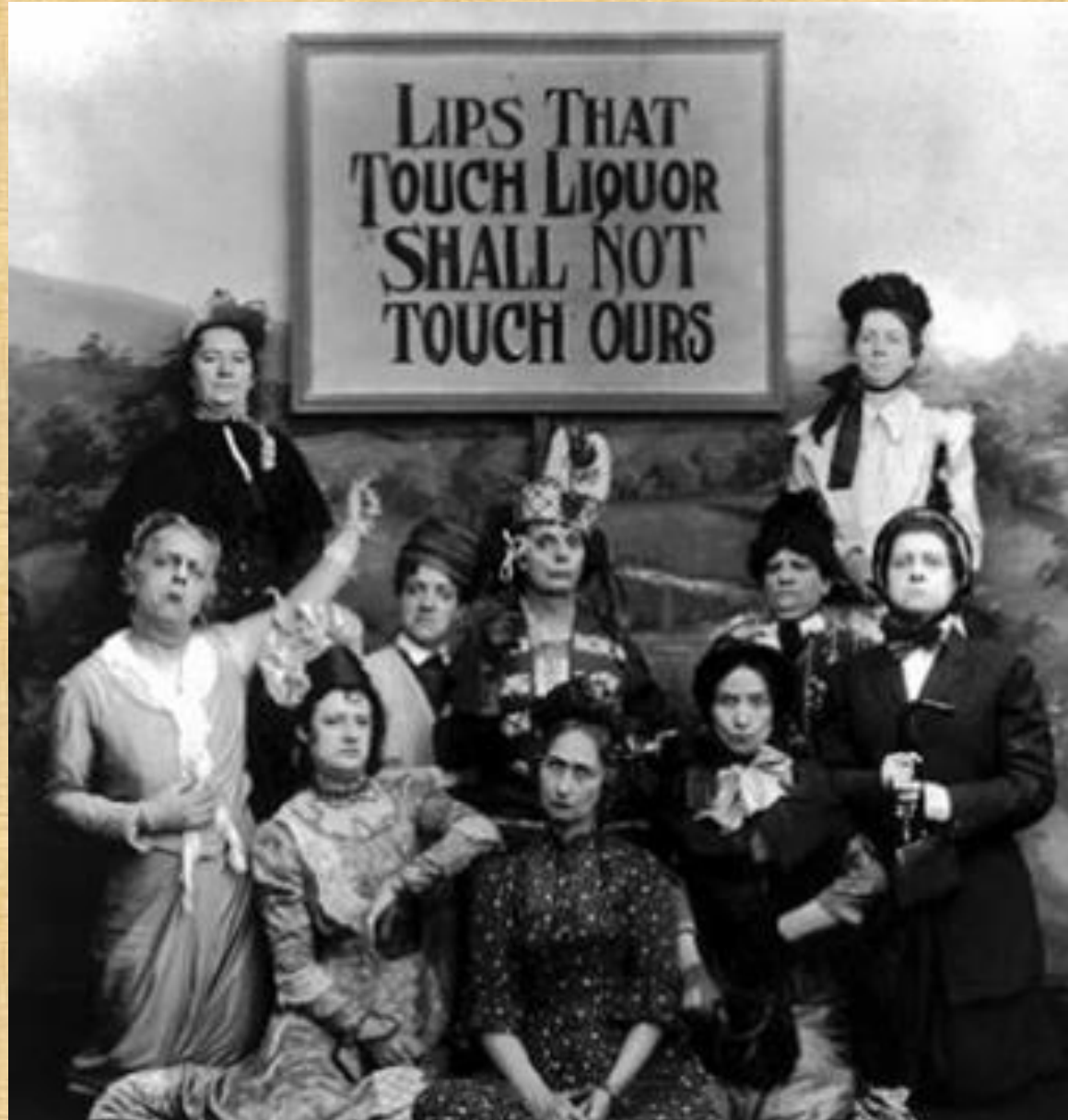
City Reformers

- Salvation Army
 - Aid to poor
 - Religious counseling
- YMCA
- Dwight L. Moody
 - Revivalism
- Settlement Movement
 - Jane Addams
 - Hull House
 - Lillian Wald
 - Henry St. Settlement.



Analyze political movements

1. What movement are these women promoting?
2. What methods are the women using to obtain their goal?



Jane Addams' Hull House



Chicago Museum today



Jane Addams

Burial



The great work of Hull House is the result of the gradual development of a great purpose in the mind of Miss Addams. She alone is the soul and guiding spirit of this social settlement. Born and bred at Cedarville, Ills,. she was graduated from the college at Rockford 15 years ago.

Subsequently two trips abroad were made, when an investigation of the well known social settlement in London, Toynbee Hall, proved and added inspiration to the plan she was already nurturing. Seven years ago Miss Addams settled in Chicago and a year later started Hull House in a simple way.

Today the old homestead, which is the central figure of the settlement of many buildings, speaks for itself to any visitor who may investigate the many clubs, study classes, library, labor bureau, coffee house and kitchen, gymnasium, free kindergarten and nursery, sewing school and innumerable interesting features which make Hull House far famed.

– Chicago Tribune, 1895

- 1. Who is the Chicago Tribune reporting about?***
- 2. Hull House's example was from where?***
- 3. List four purposes of Hull House as claimed by the Chicago Tribune.***

Education

- Americanizing Immigrants
- City schools
- Land Grant colleges
- Women's colleges
- African Americans
 - Tuskegee Institute
 - Booker T. Washington
- Public Libraries



Monroe Hall, MWC



Carnegie Libraries

For sale

Carnegie Library, Fort Dodge, Iowa

\$125,000



Review-Post Civil War Reforms

1. _____ was the philosophy believed by Andrew Carnegie that wealthy Americans bore the responsibility of using their great fortunes to further social progress.
2. no matter how humble your origins, you can rise as far as your talents and commitment will take you is the essence of _____.
3. The _____ offered practical aid and religious counseling to the urban poor?
4. _____ argued that society progressed because only the fittest people survived.
5. Mark Twain's real name was _____.
6. _____ published a book describing a perfect society in 2000 called "Looking Back"
7. _____ was the founder of Tuskegee Institute.
8. _____ operated Henry Street Settlement in New York City.