

Study Guide Project Group B Period 3

Question 8: Why did cities grow so rapidly during this time?

1. Immigration:
 - a. Immigrants go straight to the cities to take available jobs (pull)
 - b. Better life through infrastructure (pull)
 - i. Cities had running water
 - ii. Modern plumbing
 - iii. Tourist attractions
 - c. Irish
 - i. Potato famine (push).
 - d. Chinese
 - i. Overpopulation (push)
 - ii. Unemployment (push)
 - iii. Starvation (push)
 - e. Japanese
 - i. Economic hardship (push)
 - f. Scandinavians (Sweden, Denmark, Finland, & Norway)
 - i. Overpopulation
2. High demand for jobs in the cities
 - a. Slaughterhouses
 - b. Laying railroads
 - c. Construction
 - d. Tailors
 - e. Forging steel
3. Revolutionizing Inventions
 - a. Skyscrapers
 - b. Horse cars
 - c. Electric trolley
 - d. Cable car

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<http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/immigration/>

Question 9: What was life like in the cities? Give specific examples of life in different cities.

1. Many Americans migrated to the cities from rural areas for a better life. They essentially moved for a job and a place to raise their families. The working and living conditions were similar in different cities; it was dirty and unsanitary, caused diseases etc.

2. Living Conditions

- a. New York (Lower East Side)
 - i. 2.3 million people lived in tenement housing; about two-thirds of New Yorks population
- b. Tenements and homes were unsanitary, unsafe and contained very little light and air
- c. No running water nor toilet systems in the tenements; used buckets and saved/reused the water.
- d. New York was dirty, poor and overcrowded like every other city during this era
- e. Manchester (Britain)
 - i. Factory workers, the majority of the people lived in small houses and tenements
 - ii. 360 people in a tenement building shared only 6 toilets
 - iii. There was no fresh water and the stench was intolerable due to no drainage system, which contaminated city drinking water
 - iv. Poor sanitation of the water led to cholera, and the typhoid epidemic

3. Working Conditions

- a. Work & Labor
 - i. Factory hours went from about 12-14 hours a day, or even more
 - ii. When "trade was brisk" people worked up to 16 hours and had 1 hour for dinner
 - iii. Pollution in the cities made it very hard for many workers do their job
 - iv. Adults and children worked in horrible conditions; air pollution, dangerous machines and equipment etc.
 - v. The men usually got \$1.85 a day and the women got half of what men earned; children would either get the same wage as women or no pay at all

Pg.256 (Textbook)

<http://blogs.bu.edu/guidedhistory/2013/05/04/the-industrial-revolution-and-the-working-class/>

<http://www.schoolshistory.org.uk/IndustrialRevolution/workingconditions.htm>

<http://blogs.bu.edu/guidedhistory/2013/05/04/the-industrial-revolution-and-the-working-class/>

Question 10: Why were cities so sharply divided by race, class, and ethnicity? Give examples of these divisions in different cities. Think about: What are the advantages of people from the same part of the world living near each other- religion, language, jobs, culture, etc. Were different groups forced to live near others of their race, ethnicity, religion? Why?

1. Why

- a. Advantages of ethnic communities
 - i. Stay in contact with similar people of the same origin
 - ii. Easier to navigate the area and "settle in"

1. Some already living there know the language
 2. They can help others get jobs, places to stay, where to eat, and religious matters
2. Specific Divisions
- a. Class
 - i. Upper Class(wealthiest families)
 1. Lived in the hearts of cities
 2. Could construct either a feudal castle (english) or Tuscan Villa
 - a. ex. Cornelius Vanderbilt's grandson - \$3 million french chateau
 - ii. Middle Class
 1. doctors, lawyers, engineers, managers, social workers, architects, and teachers (avg annual income of \$1100)
 2. lived in "streetcar suburbs" (away from the central city)
 3. Mainly immigrants(Irish, Polish Jews, Russian, swedes, Italians)
 - iii. Lower Class
 1. Factory workers (avg annual income of \$490)
 2. Lived in tenements
3. Ethnicities
- a. Scandinavia
 - i. Midwest
 - b. Norwegians
 - i. Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota
 - c. Danish
 - i. agricultural regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas
 - d. Swedes
 - i. Upper midwest
 - e. Finns
 - i. Lumber mills in the upper midwest, mines in west, and factories of northeast

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<http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/immigration/scandinavian.html>

Question 11:

1. What was the effect of urban political machines on the growth and development of these cities?
 - a. Political machines appealed to many immigrants by the guarantee of a job in the city. Because of this benefit, immigrants began to flock towards the city, greatly accelerating the city's growth and development.
2. How did these organizations form?
 - a. Political organizations are formed by an individual who wishes to become a prominent and powerful figure in politics. To accomplish this goal, he woos

outsiders (typically immigrants at this time) with rewards (job opportunities) in return for their vote

3. Were they good or bad for the development of these cities?
 - a. One could make the argument that the sheer number of immigrants stealing jobs from the original inhabitants hurt the development of cities. However, said job-stealing only hurt public and social relations between demographics. In fact, the political machines enormously benefited the development of growing cities.
4. Your book mainly talks about New York City, but political “machines” were prominent in many eastern and Midwestern cities.
 - a. There were many political machines other than the ones discussed in New York. Several included ones located in Memphis, Boston, Jersey City, Kansas City, and Chicago.

<http://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/watkins/bosses.htm>

<http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/immigration/>

Question 12: Who were the developers of these political machines? Provide brief biographies of important figures.

1. Tammany Hall - New York political organization
 - a. Founded on May 12, 1789
 - b. Aliases
 - i. Society of St. Tammany
 - ii. Sons of St. Tammany
 - iii. Columbian Order
 - c. Controlled all elections in New York from the election of Fernando Wood (1854) to the election of John P. O'Brien (1932)
2. James Pendergast
 - a. Born in 1856 and died in 1911
 - b. Democratic politician who was the first Big City Boss of Kansas City, Missouri.
 - i. In 1884 he was elected as a democratic delegate to represent the sixth ward in the Democratic City Convention.
 - ii. In 1887 he became the Democratic committeeman from the first ward.
 - c. Pendergast ran a political machine with influence over honest politicians, judges, businessmen, and bankers
 - d. Pendergast manipulated elections and undermined the Prohibition
 - e. Kept the Kansas City work force working by aligning himself with many legitimate civic leaders

http://www2.ucsc.edu/whorulesamerica/power/rival_urban_theories.html

<http://library.umkc.edu/spec-col/parisoftheplains/webexhibit/political/pol-01.htm>

Question 13: How did immigrants respond to these political machines? How did middle- class reformers respond? Explain similarities and differences between the responses of these groups. Think about: Why would immigrants like politicians who helped them get settled? Also, political machines tend to steal a lot of the taxes they collect- why would middle class Americans dislike this? Who had political power in cities before machines came into existence?

1. Urban immigrant groups
 - a. Liked and supported political machines:
 - i. Political machines supported immigrants
 - ii. They helped immigrants settle
 - iii. They made immigrants feel comfortable about moving and helped them gather their necessities
 - iv. Political machines supported the Americanization Movement which introduced the immigrants to American culture.
2. Middle- class reformers
 - a. Opposed political machines:
 - i. The money for supporting immigrants was coming out of their pockets
 - ii. They had to pay taxes to the political parties- - Since the political parties stole a lot of taxes they collected and used the taxes to help immigrants (middle class reformers disliked immigrants)
 - b. Threatened party bosses
 - i. Mayors wanted to regain the political power they had before political machines

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http://books.google.com/books?id=iD0Hm-EQ27QC&pg=PA37&lpg=PA37&dq=who+had+political+power+in+cities+before+political+machines+came+about&source=bl&ots=7CaULF_hEq&sig=sF-wOYIm1rcUw8-o3_uXDr2OkhE&hl=en&sa=X&ei=4e1pUsieAoK_igLf84CgCw&ved=0CEsQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=who%20had%20political%20power%20in%20cities%20before%20political%20machines%20came%20about&f=false