

Q8) Why Did Cities Grow So Rapidly During This Time?

Immigration was the main reason why cities grew so rapidly during this time. There were many different factors that attracted immigrants to America.

A. People in other countries were fleeing negative situations in their homeland such as crop failure, land shortage, job shortage, rising taxes, and famine.

B. America was looked at as a "land of opportunity." There were less restrictions and more freedoms when it came to how a person or family wanted to live their lives.

C. Since America was industrializing, there were an overflow of job openings. Hungarians, Poles, Slavaks, Bohemians, and Italians were attracted to coal mines and steel mills. Greeks were attracted to textile mills. Russians and Polish Jews were attracted to needle trades and pushcarts of New York.

D. Street lights made the evening a leisure time. Basketball, baseball, and football became famous at this time.

E. The car was available to average people which allowed them to travel greater distances. Many people often visited the circus.

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/riseind/immigrants/>

www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/historyonline/italian_immigration.cfm

Q9) What was life like in cities

A. population

1. 40% of population due to migrations
2. larger population in cities
3. overcrowding was common
4. rural america also migrated to cities

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/riseind/city/>

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B. Architecture

1. tall steel frames called skyscrapers were built
2. bright lights
3. running water
4. modern plumbing
5. museums and theaters
6. suburbs were then constructed

C. New roads

1. train tracks were added all over cities
2. started using elevated train tracks to lessen traffic
3. unpaved, dirt roads
4. roads and bridges connected cities

www.apstudynotes.org/us-history/topics/life-in-the-city/

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D. Crime

1. blamed immigrants for violence and crime
2. alcohol contributed to violent crime
3. high crime rates in cities
4. jails were starting to fill up

www.ochs.org/crimeandpunishment.htm

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E. job opportunities

1. large department stores with extensive inventories
2. women became independent seeking jobs in other expanding businesses
3. white collar workers
4. many people lacked jobs

<http://teacherspages.nhcs.net/urbanization%20immigration%201865.htm>

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Q10) I. Cities divided by race, class, and ethnicity.

A. Why cities had prejudice against different peoples

1. A common difference between races and class was brought over by Europe
a. Like in Europe, the dominating white population had power and the most influence in the cities. They did not like other races or ethnicities being above them through social status.

b. Different sects of the Christian Church were spread out in the cities. Many would live near their own church and have commune, this built up tensions between different sects of Christianity, especially between the Irish-Catholics and Protestants.

c. Different races were highly prejudiced beginning with European origin of Anti-Semitism and pro-Christian beliefs.

B. The prejudice induced by money and greed

a. The biggest cause of racial, class, and ethnic splits was due to money
b. Most people living in cities came from Europe as migrants looking for new jobs.

c. Class and race were huge dividers between the kind of work you could get and how much you would be paid. The Irish were as low in class as the blacks because they would do anything for money and were part of the Catholic church which was not the norm of America as it was Protestant.

d. To buy property, all property had legal documents saying that a certain property could only be sold to pure whites in many cases.

C. Advantages of communing with people of similar race, religion, and ethnicity.

a. To many people, even immigrants, communing with similar people to yourself had several advantages. Such as common culture, lifestyle, religions, and even history.

b. Many immigrants from foreign countries couldn't fit into society of a group with a different religion, or race and culture.

c. Every city had a different demographic from another city, for example Los Angeles had many Asian immigrants because it was on the West Coast and Chicago had many freed slaves looking for work and ethnic Germans moving out west from the East Coast.

D. Works Cited-

<http://www.logic.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/time/ine/riseind/immigrants/>

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Q11) I. Urban Political Machines

A. How they formed

1. Formed as a response to the cities expanding needs and problems

a. The rise and growth of cities by size and population created more dangers like violence, pollution, and crime.

b. Because cities grew faster than their governments, providing jobs, food, housing, heat, and police protection became more difficult and less of the government's capability to provide the people with them.

2. These political machines, an informal political group designed to gain and keep power, shaped by providing city services in return for political power through voting.

http://www.socialstudieshelp.com/lesson_53_notes.htm

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B. Effect on the growth and development of the cities

1. Provided jobs for the unemployed, housing for those in need of shelter, food for the hungry, heat, and police protection.

2. Granted jobs and contracts to those who provided votes for them and helped to keep them in power.

3. They also helped to provide and expand necessary city services like pavements of streets and sewage disposal.

4. Political Machines made overtures to immigrants; helping them to settle in to new homes, providing jobs, and favors to them.

a. With the friendliness displayed to immigrants, it provided political machines with votes; and continued to increase the expansion of population and the cities.

http://www.socialstudieshelp.com/usra_pol_machines.htm

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C. The Good

1. Political machines provided necessary city services to the city even when the government was unable to.

2. Helped obtain masses of new city dwellers.

3. Helped with providing jobs, housing, sanitation services, food.

4. Helped to operate railroads, waterworks, and power systems.

http://www1.cuny.edu/portal_ur/content/voting_curriculum/urban_politics.html

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D. The Bad

1. Got their power and money by fraud or graft (gaining of money in dishonest ways, as in bribing a politician). They used kickback schemes frequently.

a. Like when they accepted bribes from contractors who were really supposed to compete fairly for contracts in order to build for the city.

b. Criminal enterprises bribed political machines in exchange for protection from police interference with their activities.

2. Corrupt bosses sold permits to friends in order to operate public utilities, like railroads, waterworks, and power systems.

http://www.socialstudieshelp.com/lesson_53_notes.htm

http://www.socialstudieshelp.com/usra_pol_machines.htm

Appleby, Joyce Oldham., Alan Brinkley, Albert S. Broussard, James M. McPherson, and Donald A. Ritchie. *The American Vision: Modern times*. New York, NY: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, 2006.

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Q12) 5 Main Political Bosses

A. George Washington Plunkitt, New York <http://www.shmoop.com/gilded-age/george-washington-plunkitt.html>

1. Born in poverty

2. served as state senator & Representative to state assembly

3. exercised greater political influence as a Ward Boss

4. Built a following? among the working-class Irish of the 15th district

5. acquired personal wealth

6. traded political support for information

7. guaranteed his loyal followers would vote no doubt

8. traded political support for useful inside information

9. challenged conventional ideas about corruption and disintresed public service

B. James Curley, Boston <http://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/watkins/bosses.htm#CURLEY>

1. Developed an interest in politics at a young age

2. Ran for Common Council for Boston but lost

3. Ran for Council and lost, but won in next election

4. Gained support from his Political opponents
5. spent 2 months in jail for scamming a post office exam
6. Elected state legislature of Massachusetts
7. was an Alderman and a city councilman before becoming Mayor of Boston

C. Tom Pendergast, Kansas City

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

1. Served as a cashier in his older brothers saloon
2. Him and his brother Jim got their first mayor in 1900
3. Replaced Republican city workers with their supporters
4. Tom became superintendent of Streets in Kansas City
5. Tom became Alderman after his brothers retirement
6. Gained control of Kansas by a city-manager establishment
7. Pendergrast machine increased their social welfare functions and created social club events
8. Had a gambling problem through Saloons and Horse races
9. Was sentenced 15 months in jail for a \$750 thousand bribe

D. Frank Hague, New Jersey <http://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/watkins/bosses.htm#HAGUE>

1. Worked 2 years as a Blacksmith's helper at Erie railroad yards
2. managed a social club
3. Ran for ward constable
4. organized his friends into a political faction
5. offered support to leader of the county machine
6. Became Mayor of NJ, took over political machine of Hudson county
7. Started a street cleaning program
8. Believed a political boss can deliver a large vote to his choice in state wide collection
9. increased tax revenues, oil property values, Railroads and public utility
10. provided social services for the poor
11. retired from office in 1947

E. William Tweed , New York <http://cartoons.osu.edu/nast/tweed.htm>

1. NY city politician who led a group of politicians
2. elected "Grand Sachem" of Tammany Hall
3. Exercised through his control of patronage
4. appointed commissioner of public works
5. profited personally from business ran thru NY city
6. gave jobs to Irish-American supporters with the assistance from the government
7. He was mainly known for his corruption and greed
8. became convicted for his corruption to local news papers

Q13) Response to political machines

A. Immigrants response to political machines

1. Approved
2. almost all voted for political machines
3. most cities voted for political machines due to immigrant population
4. political machines became city based

http://www.socialstudieshelp.com/lesson_53_notes.htm

<http://teacherpages.nhcs.net/schools/hhs/billymason/Lecture%20Notes/Gilded%20Age%20Politics%201877-1900.htm>

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B. Middle class response to political machines

1. most did not vote for political machines
2. were outvoted in cities
3. blamed immigrants for rise of political machines
4. disliked the corruption of the political machines

http://www.socialstudieshelp.com/lesson_53_notes.htm

<http://teacherpages.nhcs.net/schools/hhs/billymason/Lecture%20Notes/Gilded%20Age%20Politics%201877-1900.htm>

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C. Similarities between responses

1. both were confined to cities
2. both believed immigrants held power over political machines
3. both knew they were corrupt

http://www.socialstudieshelp.com/lesson_53_notes.htm

<http://teacherpages.nhcs.net/schools/hhs/billymason/Lecture%20Notes/Gilded%20Age%20Politics%201877-1900.htm>

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D. Differences between responses

1. Immigrants approved of while middle class did not
2. Political machines voted for mostly by immigrants
3. middle class lost power over city politics
4. middle class hated corruption in political machines

http://www.socialstudieshelp.com/lesson_53_notes.htm

<http://teacherpages.nhcs.net/schools/hhs/billymason/Lecture%20Notes/Gilded%20Age%20Politics%201877-1900.htm>

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