

CHAPTER  
**5**  
SECTION 1

# Note Taking Study Guide

## THE NEW IMMIGRANTS

**Focus Question:** Why did immigrants come to the United States, and what impact did they have upon society?

*Record the main ideas of the section in the outline below.*

**I. New Immigrants Come to America**

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Immigrants Decide to Leave Home**

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**III.** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV.** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER  
**5**  
SECTION 1

**Section Summary**

**THE NEW IMMIGRANTS**

**READING CHECK**

How did most immigrants travel to America?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *preliminary* mean in the underlined sentence? Use context clues in the surrounding words and phrases to help you figure out the meaning of *preliminary*.

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**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** Discuss the challenges immigrants faced in America.

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Many early American immigrants were Protestants from northern and western Europe or German and Irish Catholics. Many were skilled and educated, and came as families to work on farms. In the 1870s, "new" immigrants from southern and eastern Europe came to America. They often came alone, were unskilled and poor, Catholic or Jewish, and settled in cities rather than on farms.

Two types of factors lead to immigration. Push factors compel people to leave their homes. These include famine, war, and persecution. Pull factors, such as economic opportunities or religious freedom, draw people to a new place. Land reform and low prices for grain pushed farmers in Mexico, Poland, China, and Italy to leave. Wars in China and eastern Europe, and religious persecution in eastern Europe were also push factors. Inexpensive land and employment opportunities were examples of pull factors.

Most immigrants traveled in **steerage**, the crowded and dirty lower decks of steamships. There, illness spread quickly. Shipowners did a preliminary medical screening before passengers boarded. Still, immigration officials met ships at American ports to determine who could stay. Immigrants had to be healthy and prove that they had money, a skill, or a sponsor. Beginning in 1892, most European immigrants were processed at **Ellis Island** in New York Harbor. Chinese and other Asian immigrants were processed at **Angel Island**, which opened in 1910, in San Francisco Bay.

Volunteer organizations tried to help immigrants blend into the "melting pot" of American society. Still, many immigrants held on to their traditions. Newcomers often faced **nativism**, the belief that native-born white Americans were superior to newcomers. Immigrants competed for jobs and housing, and their religious and cultural differences made native-born Americans suspicious. Hostility toward Chinese laborers led Congress to pass the **Chinese Exclusion Act** in 1882, limiting the civil rights of Chinese immigrants and forbidding their naturalization. Despite opposition, immigrants fueled industrial growth, elected politicians, and made their traditions part of American culture.

**Review Questions**

1. Describe the pull factors that drew immigrants to America.

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2. What characteristics set new immigrants apart from earlier immigrants?

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CHAPTER  
**5**  
SECTION 2

# Note Taking Study Guide

## CITIES EXPAND AND CHANGE

**Focus Question:** What challenges did city dwellers face, and how did they meet them?

*Record the main ideas of this section in the following flowchart.*

Cities Expand and Change		
Urbanization	Technology	Problems
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•

CHAPTER  
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SECTION 2

**Section Summary**

**CITIES EXPAND AND CHANGE**

**READING CHECK**

In what type of housing did most urban workers live?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *innovations* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the surrounding words and phrases. Circle any words or phrases in the paragraph that help you figure out what *innovations* means.

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**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** Describe the problems caused by rapid growth and the steps that cities took to solve them.

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America went through **urbanization** in the late nineteenth century. The number of cities and of people living in them greatly increased. Major cities were clustered in the Northeast, on the Pacific Coast, and along Midwestern waterways. These centers of manufacturing and transportation were connected by new railroad lines.

In addition to immigrants looking for factory work, many **rural-to-urban migrants** moved to cities. Making a living by farming was increasingly difficult, and cities offered excitement and variety. Cities also offered greater job possibilities for women. Children had the opportunity to attend school.

To meet increased demands for water, sewers, schools, and safety in growing cities, Americans developed new technologies. These innovations included electric trolleys, subways, and skyscrapers, tall buildings that housed large numbers of offices. Elisha Otis developed a safety elevator that would not fall if the lifting rope broke. Streetcars powered by electricity revolutionized transportation, and **mass transit**, public transportation systems capable of carrying a large number of people inexpensively, reshaped the nation. Those who could afford it moved to cleaner and quieter streetcar **suburbs** on the outskirts of cities and rode mass transit into the city for work and entertainment.

Cities created different zones for heavy industry, financial institutions, and residences. They also built public places, such as libraries, government buildings, universities, and parks. Landscape engineer **Frederick Law Olmsted** was hired to design a number of parks including New York City's Central Park.

With the growth of cities came a number of problems. Cities were filthy and trash-filled. Most urban workers lived in overcrowded, low-cost multifamily housing called **tenements**. With few windows and little sanitation, they were unhealthy and dangerous places. Open fireplaces and gas lighting enabled fires to quickly rip through cities. Unlit streets also posed dangers to those coming from or going to work. In response, many cities created firefighting teams and police forces. City planners began regulating housing, sanitation, and sewers.

**Review Questions**

1. Describe the technologies that improved life in the city.

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2. Why did people move to cities?

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**CHAPTER**  
**5**  
**SECTION 3**

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TRENDS**

**Focus Question:** What luxuries did cities offer to the middle class?

*Record the main ideas of this section below.*

Consumerism	Mass Culture	Entertainment
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•	•	•
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		•
		•

CHAPTER <b>5</b> SECTION 3	<b>Section Summary</b> <b>SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TRENDS</b>
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**READING CHECK**

What form of entertainment combined musical drama, songs, and off-color comedy?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *catered* mean in the underlined sentence? The word *neglected* is an antonym of *catered*. It means “disregarded” and “overlooked.” Use these meanings of *neglected* to figure out the meaning of *catered*.

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**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** What forms of entertainment were popular in the late 1800s?

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In *The Gilded Age*, novelist Mark Twain depicted American society in the late 1800s as gilded, or having a rotten core covered with gold paint. Most Americans were not as cynical. More people worked for wages, and more products were available than ever before and at lower prices, leading to a culture of **conspicuous consumerism**.

Department stores opened in the late 1850s. They used advertising to sell high-quality goods at fair prices. The postal service lowered shipping rates and offered free rural delivery, leading to a mail-order boom. Companies began creating trademarks with distinctive logos and for the first time, consumers began buying brand-name goods.

Transportation, advertising, and communication helped create a mass culture in which Americans became more and more alike in their consumption patterns. Household gadgets, toys, and food preferences were often the same from house to house. Newspapers both reflected and helped create mass culture, including **Joseph Pulitzer’s** morning paper, the *World*. Pulitzer believed that newspapers should inform people and stir up controversy. **William Randolph Hearst** mimicked Pulitzer’s sensationalist tactics in his newspaper, the *Morning Journal*. However, some novelists like **Horatio Alger** focused on moral issues. Ethnic and special-interest publications catered to urban dwellers, especially immigrants. Newspapers were successful, in part, because more people could read. Public education expanded rapidly, and by 1900, the literacy rate reached nearly 90 percent.

Urban areas became centers for new types of entertainment. Amusement parks were built close to cities around the country. Touring outdoor shows like “Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show” drew crowds. Religious-inspired entertainment, including the Chautauqua Circuit, also grew in popularity. **Vaudeville** shows, made up of musical drama, songs, and off-color comedy, were found throughout the country. Movie theaters introduced motion pictures, charging a nickel for admission. Baseball, horse racing, bicycle racing, boxing, and football became popular spectator sports.

**Review Questions**

- Describe how a mass culture developed in America.  
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- How did shopping change in America?  
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