Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- The U.S. in 1865 had no major railroads that went out west.
- Travel west was extremely long (2-3 months) and dangerous and often met by Native American resistance.
- Some factors that contributed to the settlement of the west are:
  - Manifest Destiny
  - Gold Discovered in California
  - The Homestead Act of 1862
  - The Transcontinental Railroad
  - The American Dream
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- The west was viewed as the great untapped Frontier
- **Manifest Destiny** – The belief that it was America’s mission to expand from ocean to ocean, spreading democracy and freedom
- Americans believed it was their **God-given duty** to conquer the Western territories and unify the Nation
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- The Homestead Act was passed in 1862 by Congress.
- It basically started the movement toward the west.
- The act let settlers claim up to 160 acres of surveyed federal lands.
- After living on and improving the land for five years, homesteaders paid a small registration fee and got the title for the land.
- African Americans leaped at this opportunity to own their own land, and many moved out West.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- **The Boom: Areas out West became inundated with people looking to get rich quick.**
- This led to small mining towns being established throughout the Western United States.
- Think of those old “Wild West” movies when you think about this concept.
- Most of these towns were built quickly when gold was found or when people became enamored by the rumor of gold.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- When the bonanza was at its zenith, the town prospered. But eventually the mines were exhausted or proved fruitless. Slowly its inhabitants would leave, leaving behind nothing but a ghost town.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- Conditions in a typical mining town were shady at best.
- Typically the men outnumbered the women 9 to 1.
- The social center of these communities was the saloon.
- Gambling, drinking, and fighting were widespread, and justice was often determined by the hardest punch or the fastest draw.
- 95% of the mining population was young and male.
- The towns and the people generally tended to be filthy.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- The transcontinental railroad was the first railroad to connect the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, making travel out west easier and faster.
- The railroad was built from opposite ends; Central Pacific Railroad started building in California, and Union Pacific Railroad started in Nebraska.
- The two companies connected in Promontory Point, Utah.

http://www.history.com/topics/inventions/transcontinental-railroad
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

Stop & Jot:
What was the major aspect that the transcontinental railroad affected?

Hint: Think Economic, Social or Political
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- Trade was effected by the transcontinental railroad in a big way.
- Think about it......
- Everything changed. **Goods and services were provided much more efficiently.**
- The railroad allowed life to be a little more convenient.
- Imagine how long it would take if travel or communication.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- What does the term **open-range** mean?
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- The open-range is rangeland where cattle roam freely regardless of land ownership.
- Changes that led to the end of the open-range were land policies to encourage growth, land and cattle companies, range wars, railroads and mining.
- Farmers and ranchers realized that they couldn’t leave their cattle alone to graze on the range.
- They started using barbed-wire to mark their land.
- What did this accomplish? How did it effect the land and the animals? Think outside the box.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- There were some terrible droughts that did not help the ranching industry.
- At first, many ranchers had tremendous herds. You would think that is great, but......
- Think about supply and demand for a second.

- Another detriment to the open range was the fact that ranchers were over-grazing the plains.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q16OZkgSXfM
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

Dispersal of the Plains Indians

• Many of the Plains tribes depended on the buffalo for survival.
• Several tribes followed the buffalo migration, harvesting conservatively to fill tribal needs.
• The Indians ate buffalo meat, used its hide for clothing and shelter.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- By the 1870s, however, the buffalo population was on the decline.
- Non-Indians killed the buffalo for their pelts, to feed railroad construction crews, or even just for the pure sport of it.
- Army commanders who operated in the West often attempted to drive the Indians off of desired lands by killing the buffalo as a way to deprive the Indians of their way of life.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- Between 1872 and 1875, only three years, hunters killed 9 million buffalo, most often taking the skin and leaving the carcass to rot in waste.
- By the 1880s the Indian way of life was ruined and the way was cleared for American settlement of the Plains.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- After Indian resistance died out, many did try to adapt to non-Indian ways.
- Few succeeded completely, and many were emotionally devastated at being forced to abandoned age-old traditions.
- On reservations, the Plains Indians were almost totally dependent upon the federal government.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- Indian traditions, social organization, and modes of survival were broken down.
- By 1900, the Plains Indian population had fallen from almost 250,000 to only slightly more than 100,000.
Little Big Horn

- **June 25th, 1876**, Native American forces led by Chiefs Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull defeated the U.S. Army troops of Lt. Colonel George Custer in a bloody battle near southern Montana’s Little Bighorn River.
This betrayal led many Sioux and Cheyenne tribesmen to leave their reservations and join Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse in Montana. By the late spring of 1876, more than 10,000 Native Americans had gathered in a camp along the Little Bighorn River—which they called the Greasy Grass—in defiance of a U.S. War Department order to return to their reservations or risk being attacked.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- Custer and some 200 men in his battalion were attacked by as many as 3,000 Native Americans; within an hour, Custer and every last one of his soldier were dead.
- The Battle of Little Bighorn—also called Custer’s Last Stand—marked the most decisive Native American victory and the worst U.S. Army defeat in the long Plains Indian War.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

• The gruesome fate of Custer and his men outraged many white Americans and confirmed their image of the Indians as wild and bloodthirsty.

• Meanwhile, the U.S. government increased its efforts to subdue the tribes.

• Within five years, almost all of the Sioux and Cheyenne would be confined to reservations.

• [http://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/native-american-cultures/videos/the-last-of-the-sioux](http://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/native-american-cultures/videos/the-last-of-the-sioux)
Throughout 1890, the U.S. government worried about the increasing influence at Pine Ridge of the Ghost Dance.

A spiritual movement, which taught that Indians had been defeated and confined to reservations because they had angered the gods by abandoning their traditional customs.

Note: Pine Ridge was (and still is) an Indian Reservation in South Dakota.
Many Sioux believed that if they practiced the Ghost Dance and rejected the ways of the white man, the gods would create the world anew and destroy all non-believers, including non-Indians. On December 15, 1890, reservation police tried to arrest Sitting Bull, the famous Sioux chief, who they mistakenly believed was a Ghost Dancer, and killed him in the process, increasing the tensions at Pine Ridge.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

Sitting Bull
On December 29, the U.S. Army’s 7th Cavalry surrounded a band of Ghost Dancers under Big Foot, a Lakota Sioux chief, near **Wounded Knee** Creek and demanded they surrender their weapons. As that was happening, a fight broke out between an Indian and a U.S. soldier and a shot was fired, although it’s unclear from which side.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

• A brutal massacre followed, in which it’s estimated 150 Indians were killed (some historians put this number at twice as high), nearly half of them women and children. The cavalry lost 25 men.
• The conflict at Wounded Knee was originally referred to as a battle, but in reality it was a tragic and avoidable massacre. Surrounded by heavily armed troops, it’s unlikely that Big Foot’s band would have intentionally started a fight.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- Some historians speculate that the soldiers of the 7th Cavalry were deliberately taking revenge for the regiment’s defeat at Little Bighorn in 1876.
- Whatever the motives, the massacre ended the Ghost Dance movement and was the last major confrontation in America’s deadly war against the Plains Indians.
- [http://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/native-american-cultures/videos/the-last-of-the-sioux](http://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/native-american-cultures/videos/the-last-of-the-sioux)
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- **The Dawes Act of 1887** was an attempt to "Americanize" Native Americans by giving each tribe 160 acres of land.
- After 25 years, this property would become theirs (if they were good little whites) and they would become an American citizen.
- The Dawes Act authorized the President of the U.S. to **divide Native American tribal land** into allotments for individual Native Americans.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- DON’T WRITE BUT PAY ATTENTION!!!
- The below statement is very important to understand the concept of assimilation.
- Very sincere individuals reasoned that if a person adopted white clothing and ways, and was responsible for his own farm, he would gradually drop his Indian-ness and be assimilated into the population.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- The land allotted to the Indians included desert or near-desert lands unsuitable for farming.
- In addition, the techniques of self-sufficient farming were much different from their tribal way of life.
- Many Indians did not want to take up agriculture, and those who did want to farm could not afford the tools, animals, seed, and other supplies necessary to get started.
Westward Expansion and Industrialization
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- Assimilation - the act of bringing into conformity with the customs, attitudes, etc., of a group, nation, or the like; adapt or adjust
Westward Expansion and Industrialization

- **The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 halted Chinese immigration to America.**
- It all got started when people of the West Coast attributed declining wages and economic troubles to the hated Chinese workers.
- Although the Chinese composed only .002 percent of the nation’s population, Congress passed the exclusion act to appease worker demands and satisfy concerns about maintaining white “racial purity.”
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fWIAv7yTqLE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fWIAv7yTqLE)
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Exodusters- a name given to African Americans who migrated from the South to the West. It was the first general migration of blacks following the Civil War.
- AAs wanted to escape the oppression they were subjected to in the South. The West once again served as the land of opportunity.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6OvYmuSLuBY
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Crash course - Westward Expansion
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q16OZkgSXfM
The definition of *gilded* according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary is “to give an attractive but often deceptive appearance.”

The Gilded Age in U.S. is the late 19th century, from the 1870s to about 1900.

It was a time of enormous growth, attracting millions from Europe.

Most of the growth and prosperity occurred only in the North and West.

What was going on in the South at this time?
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

The Gilded Age

The era was called the Gilded Age because although life in the U.S. looked bright and shiny, underneath the surface, there was lots of poverty and corruption.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- The Gilded Age was a period of transformation in the economy, technology, government, and social customs of America.
- This formation forged a modern, national industrial society out of what had been small regional communities.
- Many new corporations and businesses gave way to ultra-rich individuals.
- The period was also marked by social movements for reform, the creation of machine politics, and continued immigration.
The summer home of Cornelius Vanderbilt II. Built in 1893, it typifies the excesses of Gilded Age wealth.
Decreases in crop prices and crop failures in the 1880s bred economic discontent among farmers that led to the formation of the Populists.

Basically, farmers felt the need to stand up to big businesses and corporations.

Populism is a belief in the power of regular people, and in their right to have control over their government rather than a small group of political insiders or a wealthy elite.

The Populist Party emerged.
People’s Party/Populist Party

- Officially named the People's Party, but commonly known as the Populist Party, it was founded in 1891 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

- They called for free coinage of silver and paper money; national income tax; direct election of senators; regulation of railroads; and other government reforms to help farmers. The party was split between South and West.
“The gold standard is a monetary system where a country's currency or paper money has a value directly linked to gold. With the gold standard, countries agreed to convert paper money into a fixed amount of gold. A country that uses the gold standard sets a fixed price for gold and buys and sells gold at that price. That fixed price is used to determine the value of the currency.”
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Bimetallism is the use of both gold and silver as money
- Farmers (wheat and cotton) thought Bimetallism to be very beneficial to them
- Silver miners in the west approved of Bimetallism to ensure the value of silver.
- Goldbugs vs. Silverites
Free Silver

- After the discovery of silver, several disparate factions in American politics began to agitate for the feds to allow it to be minted freely at the rate of $1 per ounce.
- As the gold standard in effect at the time valued gold at the official price of $20 per ounce, the result of this policy would have been a considerable increase in the money supply and resultant inflation.
- Basically, people that did not have gold wanted silver to be implemented into the monetary system so they could share in the wealth.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- William Jennings Bryan- big proponent of the free silver movement
- Ran for president 3 times
- “The gold standard has slain tens of thousands.”
- Gave “Cross of Gold Speech”
  - 1896 Democratic National Convention in Chicago
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HeTkT5-w5RA
The Wonderful Wizard of Oz (originally published in 1900)

- Symbolizes Bimetallism
- In the original book:
  - yellow brick road: gold
  - Traveled the road with silver slippers
    - In 1939, the movie changed the silver slippers into ruby slippers.
  - Dorothy leads:
    - Scarecrow: Farmers
    - Tinman: Workers
    - Cowardly Lion: Politicians
  - Goal is to see the Wizard (President) in Oz (Oz. = Ounce)
  - Munchkins: the “little” people
  - Wicked Witch of the West: Giant Corporations (the enemy)
  - Dorothy defeats the Witch: Progressives tried to defeat the Corporations
Agrarian Movement - the gilded age created prosperity and new lifestyles for some, but these changes also had a widespread negative impact in areas dominated by farming.

When the farmers started to stand up and make their voice heard.

Patrons of Husbandry & The Grange
- Organizations that helped farmers with the agrarian movement.
- Their purpose was to support farmers financially, legally and even socially (through education).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yVpiljpF4ZI
**Bessemer Process**

- The Bessemer Process was developed in 1855 when the Englishman Henry Bessemer invented a process to create steel from iron which produced steel cheaply and efficiently.
- The Bessemer Process was an extremely important invention because it helped made stronger rails for constructing the railroads allowed for the price of steel to drop dramatically.
- **The process made steel making convenient (easier) and cheap.**
- The United States Industrial Revolution moved from the Age of Iron to the Age of Steel.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Why is *electricity* important to you?
- At the turn of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century, Electricity turned from a scientific curiosity into an essential tool for modern life.
- **Industry could now be located just about anywhere!**
- Thomas Edison invented the lightbulb in 1879.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- The **telephone** was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
- Why was this significant?? Imagine your life without a phone.

- He made the first long-distance telephone call in 1892, reaching Chicago from New York.

**Communication was forever changed! Life was much more convenient.**
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Industrialist Henry Ford installed the first assembly line while developing his Model T car in 1908, and perfected its use in the 1920s.
- Assembly line manufacturing allowed workers to remain in one place and master one repetitive action, maximizing output.
- It was the system that increased worker productivity and product output.
- It became the production method of choice by most industrialists.
Expansion of Railroads

- Railroads started to play an even bigger role in the US.
- Because they were **not regulated**, the railroad industry produced tycoons (ultra-rich individuals).
- These tycoons handled business however they saw fit with little or **no restrictions** from the government often becoming **corrupt** in the process.
- They in turn **took advantage of** their clients (mostly **farmers**) and their **workers**.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Law? Who cares about the law. Hain't I got the power?“
  —Comment made by Cornelius Vanderbilt, when warned he might be violating the law.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Were the founders of American industry "robber barons" or "captains of industry?"
- The wave of industrialism that we have been studying was often driven by a few great men known as industrialists.
- There can be no mistaking their motives: wealth.
- There is some debate, however, on how history should portray these industrialists.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Some feel that the powerful industrialists of the gilded age should be referred to as "robber barons."

- This view accentuates the negative. It portrays men like Vanderbilt and Rockefeller and Ford as cruel and ruthless businessmen who would stop at nothing to achieve great wealth.

- These "robber barons" were accused of exploiting workers and forcing horrible working conditions and unfair labor practices upon the laborer.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

THE BAD...

"Robber" because of their looting of American natural resources and corruption of legislators and other unethical practices.

Collis Huntington (railroad)
Leland Stanford (railroad)
"Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroad)

J.P. Morgan (finance/banking)
Jay Gould (finance/banking)
John D. Rockefeller (oil)
Andrew Carnegie (steel)

Old self-sufficiency and local control

![Image of Trusts and combination]

New centralized mass production by trusts
Another view of the industrialist is that of "captain of industry."

The term captain views these men as ingenious and industrious leaders who transformed the American economy with their business skills.

They were praised for their skills as well as for their philanthropy (charity).
Opposing View Points

• **Captains of Industry**
  - Created Jobs
  - Increased production
  - Provided cheap products
  - Gave money back to the community
  - Helped build the nation

• **Robber Barons**
  - Exploited workers
  - Corrupted the government
  - Greedy
  - Offered bribes for political favors
  - Above the law
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Andrew Carnegie, a self-made steel tycoon and one of the wealthiest 19th century U.S. businessmen, donated towards the expansion of the New York Public Library.
- Philanthropist - a person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- **Carnegie Steel** helped feed national growth, accelerating the already booming industrial sector.
- Steel meant more jobs, national prestige, and a higher quality of life for many.
- For Carnegie’s workers, however, cheap steel meant lower wages, less job security, and the end of creative labor.
- For Carnegie, *efficiency, not safety*, was paramount.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

John D. Rockefeller
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

John D. Rockefeller

- **Oil tycoon** and owner of **Standard Oil**.
- Standard Oil gained a monopoly in the oil industry.
- In 1882, Standard Oil controlled over 90% of the nation’s refineries and pipelines.
- Critics accused Rockefeller of engaging in unethical practices, such as predatory pricing and colluding with railroads to eliminate his competitors.
- During his life Rockefeller donated more than $500 million to various philanthropic cause.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- The monopoly guy????
  J.P. Morgan
One of the most powerful bankers of his era, J.P. (John Pierpont) Morgan (1837-1913) financed railroads and helped organize U.S. Steel, General Electric and other major corporations.

He faced criticism that he had too much power and was accused of manipulating the nation’s financial system for his own gain.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gR7oHh-fXUw
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- In reality the debate over robber barons and captains of industry mirrors views of industrialism itself.
- Just as their were both positives and negatives to industrialism there were positives and negatives to the leaders of industrialism.
Some question to think about!!!

- These guys were definitely rich and powerful. Their influence had a great reach.
- So how do you feel about these powerful people?
- Could they be compared to some rich and powerful people of today? Who?
Which of the following best represents the concept of laissez-faire?

A. A factory that restricts the amount of hours worked
B. An economy that is restricted by government regulation
C. A company that is ruled by a variety of stockholders
D. A government that doesn’t interfere with the economy
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Corporations became a huge power during the Age of Industry in America.
- A corporation is a business that is owned by many people which are called stockholders.
- The corporations dominated all of the important, major industries.
- They were able to make goods more cheaply and quickly to cut prices by using large manufacturing facilities.

EFFICIENCY!!!!!
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- The basic definition of a **monopoly** is when a company would have complete control over a particular market.
- A monopoly could basically set whatever prices they wanted.
- They could increase prices at will and exert power over their labor force by cutting wages or increasing hours.
- Stop and Jot:
  - Is this a good or bad thing???
In the Industrial Age, big business and corporations would form trusts, which enabled them to merge businesses without violating laws against owning other companies.

This enabled them to continue the practice of regulating the supply and price of commodities.

The establishment of trusts was another way to monopolize an industry or big business.

**Trusts in the Industrial age were basically a big monopoly.**
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

Horizontal Integration

- Basically a merger between 2 similar companies.

Examples

- The Heinz and Kraft Foods merger
- The Standard Oil Company’s acquisition of 40 refineries.
- Carnegie bought out competing steel producers.
- An automobile manufacturer’s acquisition of a sport utility vehicle manufacturer.
- This is ok UNLESS all producers of a particular good or service in a given market were to merge, this would be a ........????
Vertical Integration is different from Horizontal because businesses are buying other companies that provide products necessary to produce their own goods or services.

Does this make sense?

Vertical integration occurs when a company assumes control over several production or distribution steps involved in the creation of its product or service.

Carnegie used this process to buy out his suppliers (coal fields, iron mines, ore freighters and railroad lines) in order to control the raw materials and transportation systems.
The merger of Live Nation and Ticketmaster created a vertically integrated entertainment company that manages and represents artists, produces shows and sells event tickets.

Apple Inc. is one of the best known companies for perfecting the art of vertical integration. The company produces most of its parts (A-series chips & custom touch ID fingerprint sensor) instead of contracting the work out to another company.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

**Vertical Integration**
- Purchase of Companies at All Levels of Production
  - Ace Meat Industries
  - Delivery Wagons
  - Meat Packing Plants
  - Cooled Warehouses
  - Refrigerated Railroad Cars
  - Slaughterhouse
  - Cattle

**Horizontal Integration**
- Purchase of Competing Companies in Same Industry
  - U.S. Oil Company
  - Independent Oil Refineries
Why are companies that have a monopoly considered to be negative?

A. They treat their workers poorly with few benefits
B. They use vertical integration instead of horizontal integration
C. They control the price of a certain good by being the only option
D. They are owned by many people, but treated legally as a single person
The Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 was the first law to limit monopolies in the U.S.
The hope was that this law would create a fairer competition in the workplace and limit any take-overs of departments of merchandise.
The Clayton Antitrust Act is an amendment passed by U.S. Congress in 1914 that provides further clarification and substance to the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 on topics such as price discrimination, price fixing and unfair business practices.

The Clayton Antitrust Act addressed some of the limitations and loopholes of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Focused on making antitrust laws stronger.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lx-nuqANVbk
The Federal Reserve Act (1913) intended to establish a form of economic stability in the United States through the introduction of the Central Bank, which would be in charge of monetary policy.

- Gave the 12 Federal Reserve banks the ability to print money in order to ensure economic stability.

- Another goal of the Federal Reserve act is to maximize employment and keep inflation low.
Social Darwinism - During the late 1800s, the idea of Social Darwinism developed as people extended Charles Darwin's theory of evolution to politics and sociology. This philosophy stated that the fittest and strongest civilizations were the natural rulers of the world. Adherents of this philosophy also believed that some people were wealthy and some were poor because of "natural" inequalities. This philosophy was also used as justification for the poor treatment of immigrants and minorities.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- So, during the age of industry and big business, the U.S. became a very attractive place to immigrants.
- Europe was the major hub from where immigrants were coming from at this point in time.
- **Ellis Island was the immigration station for European immigrants to enter the U.S.**
- Located in the **New York Harbor**.
Angel Island could be described as the Ellis Island of the West. It was located in the San Francisco Bay and served as the immigration center for immigrants coming from China, Japan and other Asian countries.
Which person would most likely enter the United States through Angel Island?

A. Unskilled Chinese immigrant
B. Skilled German immigrant
C. Unskilled Russian immigrant
D. Unskilled Irish immigrant
Immigration

- With the exception of Native Americans, everyone in the United States is either an immigrant or a descendant of immigrants from the past five centuries.
- Groups of immigrants came to the United States for a variety of reasons, including changing economic conditions and religious persecution in their home countries.
- Public attitudes and the political landscape in the United States have often reflected negative reactions toward new groups of immigrants.
- The development of American towns, cities, and infrastructure owe a great deal to immigrant labor.
- Immigration continues to be a major force in the United States economy and in political discussions.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- "I came to America because I heard the streets were paved with gold. When I got here, I found out three things: First, the streets weren't paved with gold; second, they weren't paved at all; and third, I was expected to pave them." - Words of an Italian immigrant.

- What are some reasons (push/pull) factors of immigration?
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Some **pull factors** would be
  - the promise of **good wages** and broad range of **jobs**.
  - Better opportunities.
- Some **push factors**
  - Immigrants were forced out of their countries by factors like overpopulation, crop failure, famine, religious persecution, violence, and industrial depression.

**Push–Pull Factors of Immigration**

- **Pull**
  1. Freedom
  2. Economic opportunity
  3. Abundant land

- **Push**
  1. Population growth
  2. Agricultural changes
  3. Crop failures
  4. Industrial Revolution
  5. Religious and political turmoil
Before we get to the “new” immigrants, you need to know who the “old” immigrants were.

When discussing old and new, many historians are referring to Europe, so this should help to narrow things down.

The “old” were considered mainly the Irish and the Germans.

They also came from Northern and Western Europe.

They were considered “old” because they migrated to America first, hence they were here longer.
The “new” immigrants of the late 19th century and early 20th century included Greek, Italian, Polish, Slovak, Serb, Russian, Croat, and others.

Jews were included in this group as they were trying to escape persecution in Eastern Europe.

Very few newcomers spoke any English, and large numbers were illiterate in their native tongues.
Eastern and southern European immigrants were mainly from countries like Italy, Greece, Russia and Poland.

These “new” immigrants frightened Americans because of their customs, different faiths, illiteracy, and poverty.

Most immigrants came from peasant and poor backgrounds.
During the early part of the 20th century, **immigrants** from all over the world **were expected** to assimilate “as quickly as possible” into the American mainstream.

In fact, the quicker a person “melted” into the “pot” of American culture the **easier** it was **to be accepted** by the white Anglo-Saxon Protestants.

For example, an ethnic group was encouraged to forget its language, religious practices, dietary and eating habits, customs, values, and norms.

In order to assimilate, a person had to be willing, and able, to conform while letting go of their cultural and ethnic foundation.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Ghettos were crowded immigrant communities or neighborhoods that were created in cities.
- The ghetto does not exist in regards to the old atmosphere but they still physically exist.
  - Examples would be areas called Chinatown, Greektown and Little Italy.
Tenement housing refers to the overcrowded housing for worker and the poor (new immigrants) and often referred to as “slum dwellings.”

Can go hand and hand with ethnic ghettos.
The **Settlement House** was a house where immigrants came to live upon entering the U.S.

They were a place **where immigrants can come to for assistance with a new start in a new place.**

English lessons were given, as well as help with finding jobs.

The **first Settlement House was opened by Jane Addams in Chicago in 1889.**

These centers were usually run by educated middle class women.

The houses became centers for reform in the women’s and labor movements.
Political machines were organized groups of dishonest politicians who had two main goals:

- Get the group's own candidates elected to all of the top jobs in the city government.
- Once in control of the city government, use that power to make the leaders of the organization rich.

The top man in a political machine was called the city "Boss." The most famous example was William M. Tweed. From around 1860 until 1872, Boss Tweed ran a political machine that had control of New York City's government.
To win elections, a political machine depended mainly on the votes of the immigrants pouring into America's cities.

The organization would have supporters in all the city's neighborhoods. They would meet new immigrants and give them help of various kinds, such as help finding a job or a place to live. On election day, the machine's supporters would make sure the immigrants knew who to vote for to return the favor.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ns-qtoxnAS8
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

How city bosses got rich

- Once in control of the city's top elected offices, a city boss had many ways of making money. He could demand bribes from businesses that wanted to get city contracts for jobs like paving city streets, for example.

- Tweed was finally exposed for his crimes by newspaper reporters. He was first arrested in 1871.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

But. . . political machines did some good things!

- **Boss Tweed** and his political machine, known as Tammany Hall, did some good things for New York City. He pushed for real improvements to the city's schools, hospitals, roads, and the city water system.

- Supporters of the organization made it a point to give help to the immigrants and other poor people of the city. That help, no matter how small, would be remembered for a long time. When Tweed died, thousands of New Yorkers attended his funeral.
Western Expansion Cont. & Industrialization

- Crash course, if we have time.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r6tRp-zRUJs
Exit Ticket

_____ Boss Tweed and his allies were most concerned with:

A. Buying and influencing voters
B. Passing the Anti-Trust acts
C. Creating a national currency and reliable credit
D. Eliminating political corruption