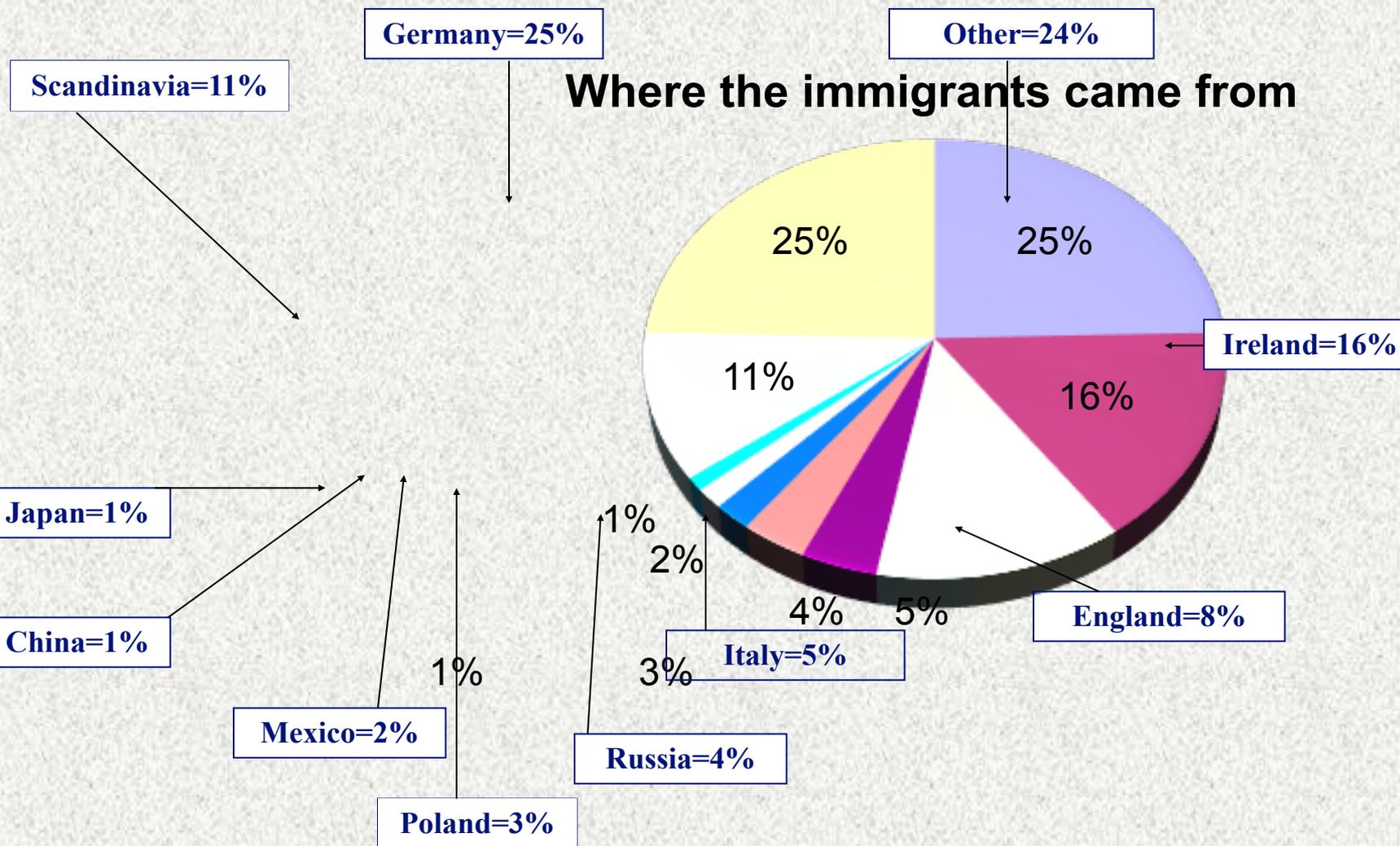


# Immigrants

# Where the immigrants came from

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
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- 7
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- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12



# Reasons People Immigrated

## Europeans

Religious persecution

Jews persecuted

(Anti – Semitic)

Rising populations

Jobs

## China & Japan

Gold Rush

Higher paying wages

## West Indies & Mexico

Looking for Jobs

Political turmoil

Europeans settled primarily in the eastern part of the U.S.

Chinese & Japanese settled primarily in the Western part of the U.S. (San Francisco)

People from West Indian Islands settled in Eastern part of U.S. (New York & Florida)

Mexicans settled primarily in Southwestern part of U.S.

By the 1870's, Almost all immigrants traveled by steamship.

The trip across the Atlantic from Europe took about 1 week.

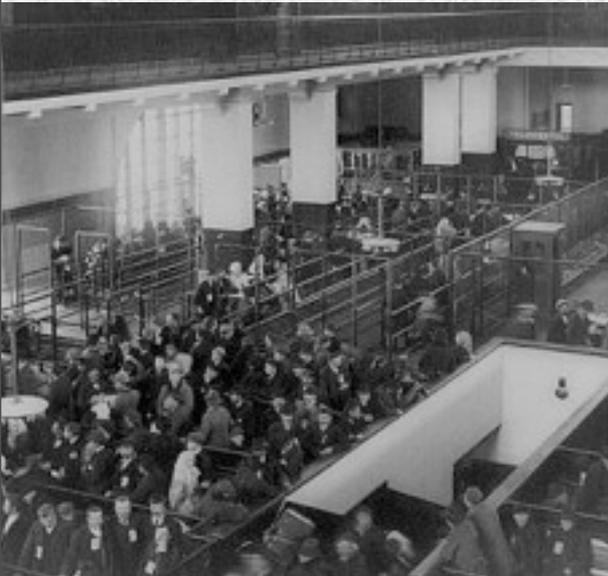
The trip across the Pacific from Asian countries took about 3 weeks.

The journey was uncomfortable for most & disease spread quickly.

Some immigrants died before they arrived in the U.S.



# Ellis Island





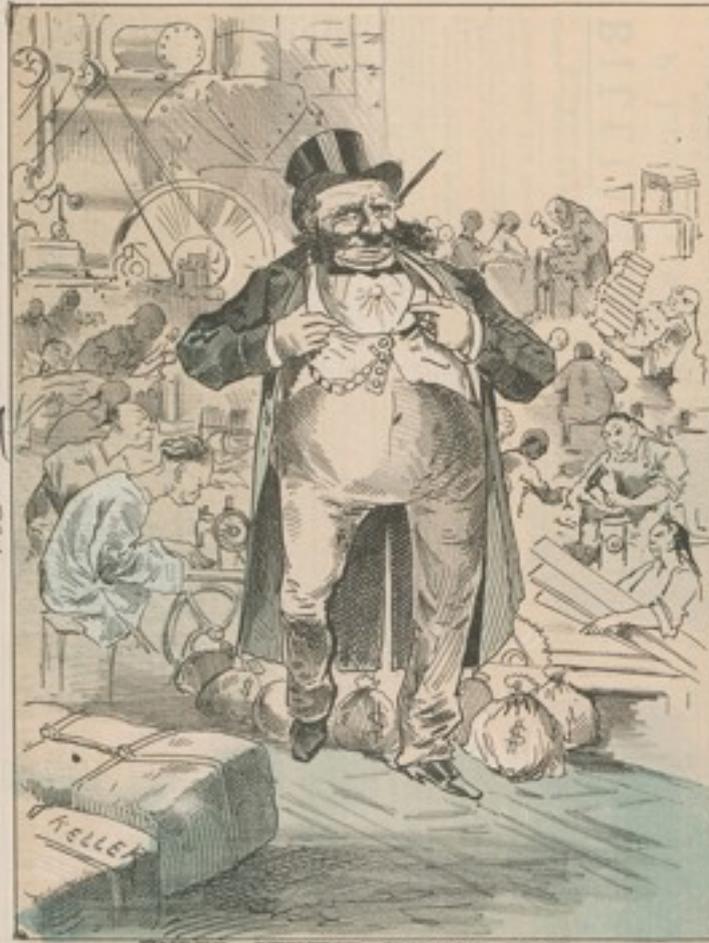
# Angel Island



Located in San Francisco Bay, Angel Island served as a point of entry to the United States, much like Ellis Island on the East Coast. But Angel Island also acted as a holding cell for thousands of Chinese and Asian immigrants.



the Hood



UNDER CHINESE IMMIGRATION



UNDER CHINESE EXCLUSION.

In 1880, President Rutherford B. Hayes signed the Chinese Exclusion Treaty, which placed strict limitations on the number of Chinese allowed to enter the United States and the number allowed to become naturalized citizens. In 1882, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which prohibited immigration from China (The Act was not repealed until 1943).

## Housing

During the industrial age, housing was far & few from satisfactory. In many cases, families would have to rent rooms in **BOARDING HOUSES** & share kitchen & dining room facilities with other families. Immigrants often would take over **ROW HOUSES** sharing with 2 or 3 families in the same house. These dwellings called **TENEMENTS** were over crowded & unsanitary.

Since garbage was not picked up often, people would dump the trash into the air shafts of the buildings & it would attract rats.

## Transportation

Before industrialization, people mainly got around on foot or horse-drawn vehicles. In 1873, in San Francisco, **STREET CARS** were introduced.

In 1897, in Boston, under ground subways began running.

But as the populations kept expanding, cities had problems keeping transportation systems in good repair & building new ones.

# Urban Problems

## Water

Before industrialization, water was from vendors for drinking & cooking. As the population grew in 1840's & 1850's, cities like New York & Cleveland built public water works to handle the demand, but the water mains & pipes were inadequate. Chlorination was introduced in 1893 & filtration in 1908, but for the most part, most, in the early 1900's most city dwellers had no access to safe water.

## Sanitation

As cities grew, unsanitary conditions were wide spread. Horse manure piled up on the streets, sewage flowed through open gutters, factories spewed foul smoke. There was no dependable trash removal.

## Fires

Overcrowding in the cities, the limited supply of water & with people using candles for light & kerosene heaters & housing made out of wood, fires were just waiting to happen.

Firefighters were mainly volunteers & were not always available. **IN 1853, CINCINNATI, OHIO ESTABLISHED THE NATIONS FIRST PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.** By 1900, most cities followed suit. Also, many of the wooden structures were replaced by brick, stone & concrete.

# Crime



As populations increased, so did crime. Pickpockets & thieves flourished in urban crowds, & con men fooled non-English-speaking immigrants & naive country people with clever scams. Crime ridden areas of certain cities, which were controlled by gangs became known as Murderers' Alleys or Robbers' Roosts.

New York City organized the first full-time, salaried police force in 1844, but it was too small to adequately protect residents from rising crime & violence.

**People were drawn to cities to make money!**

**It was the increasing number of industrial jobs more than any other factor that drew people to American Cities.**



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To meet the needs for space in the crowded cities,  
Skyscrapers were built.

Architects were able to do this because of two factors:

1. Because of the invention of the elevator
2. Because of the development of internal steel skeletons to bear the weight of buildings.



**The Taipei 101- world's tallest building at the present. Located in Taipei, Taiwan. The building stands at 448 meters or 1,470 feet or 101 stories. Built in 1999 - 2004**

# Public Schools

By the Civil War, most states had public schools, but many school-aged children still received no formal schooling.

In the South, only North Carolina had a public school system by the 1860's. At this time, throughout the nation, the majority of students who went to school left within four years & few went to high school.

Between 1865 & 1895, 31 states passed laws called Compulsory School Attendance Laws requiring 12 to 16 weeks a year of school attendance by children between ages of 8 & 14. By 1900, almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  of U.S. children in the same age range attended school, but mostly in the cities.

The education emphasized reading, writing & arithmetic

Joseph Mayer Rice, a New York Pediatrician, visited 36 cities & interviewed 1,200 teachers and he found numerous problems with the schools, such as strict rules & physical punishment.

**One 13 year-old boy explained to a Chicago school inspector why he hid in a warehouse basement instead of going to school,**



**“They hits ye if yer don’t learn, & they hits ye if ye whisper, & they hits ye if ye have strang in yer pocket, & they hits ye if yer seat squeaks & they hits ye if ye don’t stan up in time & they hits ye if yer late & they hits ye if ye fergets the page.”**

**Kindergartens, which had been created outside the public school system to offer childcare for employed mothers, became popular.**

**Kindergartens grew from 200 in 1880 to 3,000 in 1900.**



# The Growth of High Schools

During the industrial age, people realized that the economy demanded advanced technical & managerial skills.

Carnegie pointed out that keeping workers loyal to capitalism required society to provide ladders upon which the aspiring can rise.

The number of public high schools rose from 800 in 1878 to 5,500 in 1898. Fewer than 72,000 had attended high school in 1870, more than 500,000 attended by the turn of the century.

**Although the pattern in public education during this era was one of growth, opportunities for black & white students differed greatly.**

**In 1880, about 62% of white children attended elementary school compared to only 34% of black children. It was not until the 1940's that public school would become available to the majority of black children living in the South.**

**Interesting note: Immigrants were not locked out of schools like blacks, they were encouraged to go to school. Most immigrants sent their children to America's free public schools, where they quickly became "Americanized".**

# RACISM

= accounted for greatest number of children being... **NOT ABLE** to attend

## PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

1898

**African-American school children at work on craft project in school classroom in Washington, DC.**



By 1910, most **AFRICAN AMERICAN** children continued to be **EXCLUDED** from attending...

both **PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS & HIGH SCHOOLS**



**1866- Illustration depicts burning of Freedmen's school during riot in Memphis.**



African Americans living in the South prior to the Civil War were forbidden to read. Even after the Civil War there were few libraries in the South and even fewer that serviced African Americans.

The South's funding of public libraries was not proportionate to the number of African Americans in the towns into the 1930s.

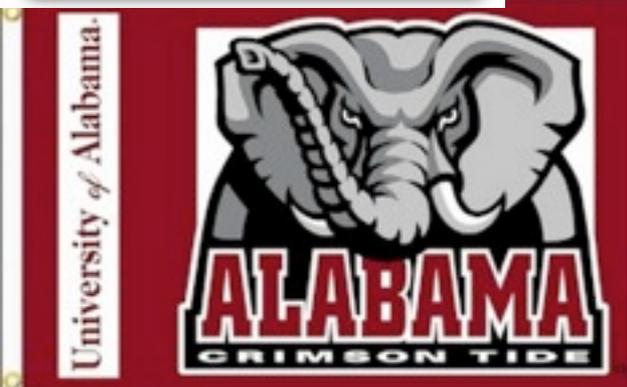
African Americans had separate branches, poor funding to school libraries, and restricted privileges at main branches of public libraries.

# Higher Education

During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, early 20<sup>th</sup> century only 2.3% of American's young people attended colleges



Between 1880 & 1900 more than 150 new colleges were founded & enrollment quadrupled



# Changes in Universities

Studies were originally in Greek & Latin philosophy, theology & math. But because of the industrial development, educational needs changed.

New college institutions emerged, The Research University, which offered courses in modern languages, engineering, economics, the physical sciences & the new disciplines of psychology & sociology.

During this period, colleges required entrance exams, however, state universities in the Midwest & California began to admit students without requiring an exam, only a high

Higher education also changed because of developments in medicine. Many men died in the Civil War because doctors failed to wash their hands. American medical professionals who had been trained in Germany & France restructured medical education to include basic business



**By 1900, less than 1 percent of blacks had graduated from colleges compared to 5 percent**

Blacks were having difficulties finding jobs due to the racially segregated communities. So they had to use their education in the black communities.

After the Civil War, thousands of freed blacks pursued higher education. Because blacks were excluded from white colleges, all-black schools were opened. With the help of the Freedmen's Bureau & northern groups such as the American Missionary Association helped establish schools such as Howard University, Jackson State, & Tuskegee Institute