**Period 6**

**America Moves to the City**

**Chapter 25**

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| **PERIOD 6: 1865–1898**  The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes.  **Key Concept 6.2: The emergence of an industrial culture in the United States led to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, and women.**   1. International and internal migrations increased both urban and rural populations, but gender, racial, ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic inequalities abounded, inspiring some reformers to attempt to address these inequities. **(PEO-2) (PEO-3) (PEO-6) (POL-3)** 2. Increased migrations from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe, as well as African American migrations within and out of the South, accompanied the mass movement of people into the nation’s cities and the rural and boomtown areas of the West. 3. Cities dramatically reflected divided social conditions among classes, races, ethnicities, and cultures, but presented economic opportunities as factories and new businesses proliferated. 4. Immigrants sought both to “Americanize” and to maintain their unique identities; along with others, such as some African Americans and women, they were able to take advantage of new career opportunities even in the face of widespread social prejudices. 5. In a urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, political machines provided social services in exchange for political support, settlement houses helped immigrants adapt to the new language and customs, and women’s clubs and self-help groups targeted intellectual development and social and political reform.   New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age. **(ID-6) (CUL-3) (CUL-5)**   1. Cultural and intellectual arguments justified the success of those at the top of the socioeconomic structure as both appropriate and inevitable, even as some leaders argued that the wealthy had some obligation to help the less fortunate. 2. A number of critics challenged the dominant corporate ethic in the United States and sometimes capitalism itself, offering alternate visions of the good society through Utopianism and the Social Gospel. 3. Challenging their prescribed “place,” women and African American activists articulated alternative visions of political, social, and economic equality. |

1. Why did people move to the cities after the Civil War?
2. What attracted farmers?
3. What attracted African Americans?
4. What opportunities were provided in cities for women and children?
5. What contributed to the development of a mass consumer culture in America during this period?
6. What technologies were developed to deal with the growth of cities?
7. What was living in a city like for the urban poor?
8. How were these issues dealt with?
9. Who were the new immigrants?
10. Where did they settle once they came to cities?
11. How were they different than previous immigrant groups?
12. How did they preserve their culture from their homeland?
13. How did city governments provide for immigrants?
14. What was the Hull House and who was the founder?
15. What were some other roles that women played in social reform?
16. What other opportunities were open to women in cities? Why was this important?
17. Why were many Americans anti-immigration?
18. What did Congress do about this?
19. What was the social gospel movement?
20. What other “movements” did it influence?
21. How did religion change? Why?
22. What happened to education in the late 1800s?
23. Contrast the views of Washington and Du Bois
24. Describe the changes in university education.
25. What caused the growth of newspapers and magazines?
26. What were some of these changes?
27. Describe Gilded Age literature?
28. What changed about sexual attitudes?
29. What caused the changes in the family?
30. What was the result of these changes?
31. Describe the women’s rights movement in the late 1800s.
32. Who was Ida Wells?
33. What was the Temperance Movement?
34. Why did it begin to find new life in the late 1800s?
35. What new types of entertainment developed in the final decades of the 19th century?
36. What did they contribute to?