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Assimilation apush chapter 18

1) Urbanization of America a) Life of the City i) Urban pop increased 7-fold in 50 years after the Civil War, in 1920 most of the ppl lived in urban areas. Part b/c of natural growth, mostly b/c migrants and rural ppl influxes offered better paid jobs than in b/c rural areas, cultural experiences, access to cities easier than ever b) Migrations i) 19. Southern blacks rural poverty, oppression, violence ii) urban growth moved to cities to escape the greatest source of immigrants: until the 1880s, especially sometimes skilled workers, businessmen or farms moved west to start N Europeans educated. After the 1880s largely S and E Europeans, there was no capital (such as poor Irish immigrants before the Civil War) so he took mostly unskilled jobs c) Ethnic City i) Only the amt of immigrants was enormous, but the diversity of the immigrant population (dominated by a single national group) ii) Most immigrants have formed close knit ethnic communities to facilitate links to the transition of rural PPL so that domestic newspapers, food, and links to the national past iii) Assimilation of ethnic groups to the capitalist economy depends on the values of society, but also prejudices among employers, individual skills and capital d) Assimilation i) Most immigrants had a desire to become real Americans and break national paths. Especially the tension w/ women who have shared more freedoms in America - American city ii set more fluid life) Assimilation encouraged locals ii to learn English through public schools and employer requirement, religious leaders e) Exclusion i) Immigrant arrival provoked many fears + some native-born ppl resentments. Prejudice, foreign willing reaction to accept low wages ii) Political response to these resentments- Founded by the American Protective Society Henry Bowers in 1887, the Immigration Restriction League has worked to reduce screen/immigrants. The Congress of 1882 passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, also denying all unwanted entry and placing small taxes on immigrants III) New laws kept out only minor amt. Literacy requirement vetoed by President Grover Cleveland-anti-immigrant measures mostly b/c many locals, growing economy w/ cheap and abundant labor 2) Urban Landscape a) Public Space i) 19. Planned by Frederick Olmsted and Calvert Vaux iii of Central Park in the 1850s) Large public buildings (libraries, museums, theaters), promoted by wealthy residents who wanted suitable amenities and social aspirations iv) Urban leaders undetected big city rebuilding projects- inspired by Daniel Burnham, architect of the City Beautiful Movement- to provide order and symmetry for the city's uneven life (facing opposition from private landowners) b) Housing Well-to-Do i) Cheap labor status + materials late in the 19th century. He lived in the wealthiest mansions, but then built both moderately good-to-do and wealthy and began to go nearby suburban communities c) Housing Worker and Poor i) Most residents had to stay in the city and rent-demand was high and space scarce led to little bargaining power. Homeowners tried to get the most ppl in the smallest area ii) Tenements came to start overcrowded slum housing. Showcased by poverty and rough tenement life correspondent Jacob Riis in his 1890 How The Other Half Lives. Some migrants also need to move dist parts of the city daily to small family homes d) Urban Transportation i) Old, narrow dirty streets w/ urban growth and ppl daily- new forms of public transport ii required) Cities called w/ elevated railways, The cable car, by the 1895 electric tram lines, and opened the first subway in Boston ulus iii in 1897) new road, developed in bridge technology (e.g. John Roebling's Brooklyn Bridge) e) Skyscraper i) Inadequate structural materials and stairs prevented tall buildings from stealing iron and bunch zoning until the 1870s. After successive constructions of Civil War buildings, in the 1890s the term skyscraper ii) The construction of steel beams allowed the w/ limited space of the city to expand upwards, if not outwardly. Architect Louis Sullivan famous skyscraper designer 3) Urban Life Strains a) Fire and Disease i) Fires made the city center w/ wood destroyed most of the buildings predominantly. Large fires led to fire-resistant buildings, professional fire brigade ii) Diseases from poor neighborhoods w / inadequate sanitation and sewage disposal all city b) Environmental Degradation i) Industrialization and rapid urbanization can lead to the miser disposal of human and industrial waste threatening waterways and drinking water epidemic threat, air quality stoves and furnaces ii suffering from burning ii) Early 20. Physician Alive Hamilton looked to identify and correct pollution in the workplace; The Public Health Service, which was created in the 1912 fed govt, established factory health standards to prevent occupational diseases (weak b/c no enforcement power) c) Urban Poverty i) City expansion created poverty, ppl just number of which means many were able to earn a living well. Public institutions and private philanthropic groups offered limited relief, and mostly only if the poor ii did) while some groups focused on religious revival as relief; others alarmed by large numbers of poor children (some lives on their own)- street arabs d) Crime and Violence i) Poverty and crowd violence created crime. The murder rate has increased nationwide, and rising crime rates have thred cities to create larger, more professional police forces. Armories also developed urban sediment fear b/c e) City fafraid offered charm and excitement, but also feelings of alienation and anonymity (e.g. about single women from Theodore Dreiser's 1900 Carrie Sister place) f) Machine and Boss i) Newly arrived immigrants asked for help from political machines-created by the power vacuum of power of cities, the voting power of large immigrant communities ii) Urban bosses asked for votes for their organization by winning the loyalty of voters, jobs for the unemployed, patronage iii) Machines enriched politicians b/c corruption and corruption from contractors or insider investment- during the most infamous William Tweed NY's Tammany Hall in the 1860s/1870s iv) citing machines as obstacles to middle-class reformers progress, boss rule possible b/c immigrant voters wanted to serve above all and city govts weakness 4) Rise of Mass Consumption a) Income and Consumption patterns) Growing markets and return to demand made b/c production and bulk distribution goods less expensive of the century, in addition, despite union failures, the rising revenues of white-collar professionals and working-class ppl b/c) Mass market ii) The mass market also allowed b/c affordable prices and new merchandising techniques to reach more consumers (e.g. the rise of post-Civil War ready-to-wear and fashion) iii) Foods converted by tin boxes, persapable, frozen RR cars for household iceboxes. Better nutrition and higher life expectancy b) Chain Stores and Mail-Order Houses i) The way Americans buy goods has been changed - local stores have faced competition from chain stores that can sell goods produced at lower prices than the national network. Customers couldn't resist the huge variety + low prices of chains ii) Chain stores were slow to rural areas but mail-order homes-especially in the 1880s Montgomery Wary and Sears Roebuck mail order catalogues c) Department Stores i) Department Stores i) Division stores gained access to convert shopping by bringing together many products in separate shops before; gave charm and excitement to shopping; economies of scale comp d) Women as women a) Mass consumption provided the largest b/c primary consumers in the family with lower prices that were increased. Spawned consumer protection movement w / National Consumers League in the 1890s to force holders for better wages under Florence Kelley, conditions 5) Consumer Association a) Entertainment redefinite i) Entertainment had previously been underestimated, but in the 19th century, daily life (economist Simon Pattern in The Theory of Prosperity and 1910 The New Basis of Civilization) ii) New forms of leisure had public character, some of the free time was mostly spent in public spaces, some of the free time w/ large crowds b) Spectator Sports i) Spectator Sport i) Organized spectator sport the rise of baseball ii) 180 led to the rise of entertainment. Football became standardized and grew in the 1870s. Boxing grew up in the 1880s after the adoption of Queensberry rules III Marquis) the Spectator had a close relationship with sports gambling w/elaborate betting syndicates. The desired sport to clean up and edit plays c) Music and Theatre i) Allowing cities to be maintained in large market theatrical ensembles, musical comedies developed, and vodvil is widely popular d) Movies i) Thomas Edison and others put technology for motion picture in the 1880s, soon projectors to the w/large audiences of our show on big screens in theaters. By 1900 it was very popular, especially after DW Griffith introduced their silent saga e) Working Class Free time i) Workers spent a lot of free time on the streets but had very little money. Also popular neighborhood halls (usually ethnic), political centers b/c salonists often political machines (largely b/c they had regular contact w/ many men in a neighborhood) ii) Boxing also appeared as a poplar sport- ethnic clubs f) 4 July i) B/c tried to have a six-day work week w/o holiday, the Fourth of July was a full day of entertainment and a highlight in the year of ethnic, working-class communities. Massive neighborhood celebrations generally remained popular as w/drinking g) Private Pursuits i) Reading recreational activity, w/Louisa Alcott's Little Women (1869) capturing a large female audience ii) Public music performances are popular, but also learning instrument w/ev h) Mass Communications i) Mass Communications i) Great urban market for transmitting news and information in urban industrial society- Civil War w after journalism publishing increase w/ increase in newspaper circulation, the rise of national press services using telegrams to provide news to newspapers across the country ii) The rise of newspaper chains, especially competition btwn William Randolph Hearst + Joseph Pulitzer (yellow journalism to sell sensational ascension papers) 6) High Culture in urban age a) Urban American Literature i) Some writers responded to the new industrial civilization by conning the more natural world, others tried to use literature to re-create urban social reality ii) Realism led by Stephen Crane (famous for the Red Badge of Courage in 1895) who showed urban poverty and slum life. Theodore Dreiser has been all over social disretes and injustices. Frank Norris's Octopus (1901) and Upton Sinclair's (1906) showing the immorality of capitalism by revealing abuses in the meatpacking industry b) Art in the Age of the City i) By 1900, many American artists had tried Old World Traditions and new styles. Some have turned to exploring the brutal aspects of modern life by staying away from the traditional, academic style ii) The Ashkan School has produced a lean depiction of social realities. In the armory show, the famous art of 1913, expressionism and abstraction were passed on to the beginning of modernism and have taken on new subjects, ordinary, vulgar, advanced the future through the standards of past-individual creativity on the polite tradition + honorable aspects of civilization, c) the influence of Darwinism i) Darwinism defends evolution against natural selection from previous genres, reads against traditional American religious belief. By the end of the century, most urban professionals and members of educated classes had been transformed; ii) Darwinism taught in schools, provincial culture of rural areas linked to new ideas and traditional, religious and older values iii) William Sumner's Social Darwinism, William James's pragmatism that values scientific research + experience iv) The relativity revealed by Darwinism led to the growth of anthropology and the study of other cultures (especially American culture) d) Towards Universal Education i) Addition towards Universal Education led to the demand for education. The spread of free public primary and secondary education, compulsory resemption laws in many states. Rural education is still delayed ii) Some reformers, including Richard Pratt, have called on indigenous tribes to target- practical industrial training to civilise them. Failed b/c resistance, funding iii) Colleges 19. also from contributions made by business and financial tycoas e) Education for Women i) Expansion of educational opportunities for women (though behind men). Public high schools accepted women, and a network of women's colleges emerged that served to create a different community of women.

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