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## THE EMERGENCE OF URBAN AMERICA

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- 1. Exciting attraction
- 2. Tenements
- E. Urban politics
  - 1. Political machines
  - 2. Services
  - 3. Graft
- II. Immigration
  - A. Sources of immigration
    - 1. Rural America
    - 2. Abroad
  - B. Reasons for immigration to the United States
    - 1. Pull factors
    - 2. Push factors
  - C. 1880s change in immigration
  - D. Reception of immigrants
    - 1. Castle Garden
    - 2. Ellis Island
  - E. Immigrant life
    - 1. Jobs
    - 2. Ethnic neighborhoods
    - 3. Tenement housing
  - F. Nativist responses
    - 1. Objections to new immigrants
    - 2. American Protective Association
    - G. Efforts at immigration restriction
- III. Popular culture
  - A. Distinctive urban culture
    - 1. Middle-class and white
    - 2. Affluent leisure
  - B. Wild West shows
  - C. Vaudeville
  - D. Outdoor recreation
    - 1. Parks
    - 2. Tennis
    - 3. Bicycling
  - E. Ethnic and working-class recreation
  - F. Saloons
    - 1. Widespread popularity
    - 2. Hub of social life
      - a. Food and drink
      - b. Camaraderie
      - c. Services
    - 3. Male immigrants

### CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

*After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to*

1. Discuss the important intellectual trends in the period 1877–1890.
2. Describe city growth in the late nineteenth century.
3. Account for the new immigration and the reaction that it engendered.
4. Trace major developments in higher education after the Civil War.
5. Discuss the development of an urban popular culture.
6. Explain the concepts of Social Darwinism and Reform Darwinism.
7. Describe the local-color, realist, and naturalist movements in literature.
8. Explain the social gospel and describe its manifestations.

### CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Urbanization
  - A. In westward movement
  - B. Vertical growth
    - 1. Elevators
    - 2. Use of iron and steel
  - C. Horizontal growth
    - 1. Mass transit
    - 2. Suburban segregation
  - D. City life

4. Critics of saloons
- G. Women's leisure
  1. Married women
    - a. Limited time after home work
    - b. Public spaces for entertainment
  2. Employed women
    - a. Types of jobs
    - b. Urban amusements
- H. Spectator sports
  1. Urban location
  2. Football
  3. Basketball
  4. Baseball
- IV. Education and professions
  - A. Growth of public schooling
  - B. Vocational education
    1. Manual training in high schools
    2. Morrill Act and land-grant colleges
  - C. Higher education
    1. Increase in college population
    2. Growth of elective system
    3. More opportunities for women
    4. Graduate education
      - a. German model
      - b. Johns Hopkins University
- V. Theories of society
  - A. Darwinism and its impact
    1. Social Darwinism
      - a. Herbert Spencer
      - b. William Graham Sumner
    2. Lester Frank Ward and Reform Darwinism
  - B. Effects of Darwinism in academia
    1. Scientific history
    2. Emergence of sociology
    3. Changes in economics
    4. Pragmatism
      - a. William James
      - b. John Dewey and instrumentalism
  - C. Literature
    1. Local colorists
      - a. Sarah Orne Jewett
      - b. George Washington Cable
      - c. Joel Chandler Harris
    2. Mark Twain
    3. William Dean Howells

4. Henry James
5. Literary Naturalism
  - a. Frank Norris
  - b. Stephen Crane
  - c. Jack London
  - d. Theodore Dreiser
- D. Social Criticism
  1. Henry George and the single tax
  2. Henry Demarest Lloyd and cooperation
  3. Thorstein Veblen and conspicuous consumption
- VI. The religious response: social gospel
  - A. Abandonment of inner-city churches
  - B. Development of the institutional church
    1. YMCA and the Salvation Army
    2. Institutional churches
  - C. Washington Gladden
  - D. Walter Rauschenbusch
  - E. Catholic responses to modernity
    1. *Syllabus of Errors*
    2. *Rerum Novarum*
- VII. Early efforts at urban reform
  - A. The settlement house movement
    1. Nature of settlement houses
    2. Social control
  - B. Women's jobs and rights
    1. Growth of the female labor force
    2. Women's suffrage
      - a. Conflicts in the movement
      - b. Gains in the states
    3. Other women's efforts
  - C. Efforts to regulate business
    1. State regulatory commissions
    2. Development of substantive due process
    3. Supreme Court acceptance of the view
      - a. In cases against regulatory units
      - b. In cases against labor
    4. The status of laissez-faire at the end of the century

### KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

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|---|------|
| American Association for the Advancement of Science started | 1848 |
| New York's Central Park opened                              | 1858 |
| Charles Darwin's <i>On the Origin of Species</i>            | 1859 |
| Yale University awarded its first Ph.D.                     | 1861 |

Morrill Act	1862
Vassar College started	1865
First college football game	1869
Cable cars first used in San Francisco	1873
Johns Hopkins University founded	1876
American Chemical Society established	1876
Mark Twain's <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i>	1876
Baseball's National League started	1876
Henry George's <i>Progress and Poverty</i>	1879
Chinese Exclusion Act	1882
Lester Frank Ward's <i>Dynamic Sociology</i>	1883
Mark Twain's <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i>	1884
American Economics Association formed	1885
<i>Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad Co.</i>	1886
National Statistical Association begun	1888
First electric elevator installed	1889
Second Morrill Act	1890
James Naismith invented basketball	1891
Ellis Island opened	1892
Henry Demerest Lloyd's <i>Wealth against Commonweal</i>	1894
Stephen Crane's <i>The Red Badge of Courage</i>	1895
Thorstein Veblen's <i>The Theory of the Leisure Class</i>	1899
Baseball's American League formed	1901
Walter Rauschenbusch's <i>Christianity and the Social Crisis</i>	1907
National College Athletic Association (NCAA) formed	1910

### TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

- streetcar suburbs
- dumbbell tenement
- Ellis Island
- American Protective Association
- Chinese Exclusion Act
- William "Buffalo Bill" Cody
- vaudeville
- Central Park
- Dr. James Naismith
- Johns Hopkins University
- professionalism
- social Darwinism
- Herbert Spencer
- William Graham Sumner
- Lester Frank Ward
- pragmatism
- William James
- John Dewey
- Sarah Orne Jewett
- George Washington Cable

- Joel Chandler Harris
- Samuel Langhorne Clemens
- William Dean Howells
- Henry James
- literary naturalism
- Stephen Crane
- Jack London
- Theodore Dreiser
- Henry George
- single tax
- Henry Demerest Lloyd
- Thorstein Veblen
- conspicuous consumption
- social gospel
- Washington Gladden
- Walter Rauschenbusch
- settlement house
- Jane Addams
- Hull House
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Susan B. Anthony

### VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

ramshackle	genre
metropolitan	decorum
demeanor	palatial
proletariat	scoff
tenement	licentious
noxious	depraved
parochial	antidote
bloke	ameliorate
strata	impede
steerage	milieu
debilitating	inculcate
nativism	protagonist
nemesis	illicit
itinerant	increment
cosmopolitan	pecuniary

### EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

- By 1900 the most urbanized area was the
  - Atlantic seaboard.
  - Midwest.
  - Pacific coast.
  - Northeast.
- Urban political machines did *not*
  - help immigrants cope with city life.
  - operate honestly.
  - provide needed city services.
  - aid the poor and needy.
- In the 1880s, the source of foreign immigration to the United States shifted from
  - Europe to Asia and Africa.
  - northeastern Europe to Latin America.
  - Canada and the British Empire to Asia.
  - northwestern Europe to southeastern Europe.
- In the 1890s a main target of nativists was immigrants who were
  - Chinese.
  - Irish.
  - Catholic.
  - illiterate.
- The most democratic sport in America was
  - lawn tennis.
  - baseball.
  - football.
  - croquet.
- In the 1890s Dr. James Naismith
  - advocated the social gospel movement.
  - developed the Johns Hopkins University graduate program on the German model.
  - invented basketball.
  - was a major naturalist writer.
- In 1876 the Johns Hopkins University was unusual because it
  - admitted women students.
  - made graduate study its primary focus.
  - granted the nation's first Ph.D.
  - promoted the developed of intercollegiate football.
- William Graham Sumner was a leading advocate of
  - the social gospel.
  - pragmatism.
  - the American Protective Association.
  - social Darwinism.
- Lester Frank Ward stressed
  - the power of folkways in determining social conditions.
  - the potential of human intelligence in planning change.
  - the importance of heredity in human progress.
  - the similarity of social evolution and biological evolution.
- Henry James was
  - the author of *Pragmatism*.
  - responsible for reviving the Olympics.
  - a leading Protestant minister in the late nineteenth century.
  - the father of the psychological novel.
- Henry George originated the idea of
  - literary naturalism.
  - conspicuous consumption.
  - a single tax.
  - pragmatism.
- The social gospel of Washington Gladden encouraged
  - assistance to middle-class Christians.
  - a focus on personal sins and saving souls.
  - community services and helping the poor.
  - the laissez-faire business philosophy.
- Jane Addams was a pioneer in the
  - women's suffrage movement.
  - social gospel movement.
  - settlement house movement.
  - professionalization of sociology.
- Between 1880 and 1910, the number of employed women
  - declined.
  - stayed the same.
  - increased only in domestic work.
  - tripled.
- Women's suffrage gained important victories in the late 1800s
  - in the urban Northeast.
  - among white southerners.
  - in the West.
  - everywhere with the Nineteenth Amendment.

**True-False Questions**

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. In the late nineteenth century, more people moved from rural areas to cities than from the East to the West.
2. The term “dumbbell tenement” comes from the intelligence of the immigrants who lived in them.
3. In 1890 eighty percent of New Yorkers were foreign born.
4. In 1882 Congress passed an immigration law excluding illiterates.
5. Immigrants to the United States included Knute Rockne, Al Jolson, and Felix Frankfurter.
6. Vaudeville was the most popular form of theatrical entertainment in the late nineteenth century.
7. The modern American university was based on a German model.
8. Social Darwinism supported government regulation of business.
9. The early social sciences stressed abstract theories.
10. Buffalo Bill Cody was a major vaudeville attraction.
11. William Graham Sumner wrote *The Rise of Silas Lapham*.
12. Theodore Dreiser and Jack London were local color writers.
13. Walter Rauschenbusch wrote *The Theory of the Leisure Class*.
14. Women’s suffrage was achieved first in the urban states of the Northwest.
15. In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, laissez-faire values became stronger and more influential.

**Essay Questions**

1. Why were cities able to grow in the late nineteenth century?
2. Compare and contrast the immigrants who came to the United States and the people who moved from rural areas to cities.
3. What were the new problems found in urban areas, and how did politicians and reformers try to deal with them?
4. What were the significant elements of the distinctive urban culture that developed in the late nineteenth century?
5. How did Darwinism, pragmatism, and literary naturalism resemble each other and how did they differ?

6. How were professionalism, the growth of higher education, and reform Darwinism connected?
7. What were the major trends in American literature in the late nineteenth century and how were they related to larger trends in the society?
8. What was the settlement-house movement and what were its effects?
9. How did the U.S. Supreme Court block the regulation of business in the 1880s and 1890s?

### ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C, 5-B, 6-C, 7-B, 8-D, 9-B, 10-D, 11-C, 12-C, 13-C, 14-D, 15-C

**True-False Questions**

1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-T, 7-T, 8-F, 9-F, 10-F, 11-F, 12-F, 13-F, 14-F, 15-F