

Chapter 20 Study Guide

Section	One
Old Immigrants	Immigrants who arrived in America in the early to mid 1800's and came from Northern and Western Europe
	Immigrants who arrived in the late 1800's and early 1900's and arrived from Southern and Eastern Europe.
	Area below a ship's deck where many immigrants traveled to America due to cost. Diseases, smell, and sickness were problems found here.
Angel Island	
	East Coast immigration station where European immigrants often arrived for physical and background checks before being permitted in to the United States.
	Areas within a city in which immigrants from a similar background move into. They establish customs and traditions much like their native country including restaurants, language, etc.
Benevolent Society	
	Poorly build housing that was often built to house poor immigrants. They were extremely overcrowded apartment buildings with little ventilation, no plumbing or trash collection and were the target of many reformers such as Florence Kelley.
Sweatshop	
Immigrant labor	Rarely skilled work. Often employed in sweatshop and/or factories. Limited skill work included bakers, laundresses, barbers, and skilled machinists.
	A person in America who often resented immigrants and the practice of immigration because they felt immigrants took jobs from Americans. Held racial and ethnic prejudices.
Chinese Exclusion Act	

Section	Two
What prompted the growth of Urban areas between 1850-1900	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Farmers replaced by Machines and moved to city for jobs. 2) Immigration 3) African Americans moved to cities to escape discrimination.
Like Real Estate, what is the key factor when determining why a city sprang up where it did?	Location: Railroads, Lakes / Rivers, Interstates.
Skyscraper	Allowed many people to be employed in small area—created problems such as housing and transportation
Mass Transit	Developed as more people began to work in inner city business districts. Forms: subway, elevated train, trolley, etc.
Suburbs	Related directly to creation of mass transit. Areas outside of city that would become more affluent.
Yellow Journalism	To offset competition, editors would sensationalize stories to sell papers.
William Randolph Hearst	Published the New York Journal
	Published the New York World
Department Stores	Stores that offered low prices and large quantities of products.
	Designed New York City's Central Park

Section	Three
	Published book titled <i>How the Other Half Lives</i> that exposed horrific conditions of tenements.
Problems in Tenements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No Plumbing 2) Lacked Ventilation 3) No running water 4) No trash collection 5) Small and crowded
Urban Problems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Air Pollution 2) No sewer systems 3) No clean running water systems 4) No police or fire dept.
1901 NY State Tenement House Act	Requires tenements to have better ventilation and running water.
Urban Solutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Water purification and Sewer systems implemented 2) Police and Fire Departments created
Settlement Houses	Neighborhood centers in poor areas that offered education, recreation, and social activities.
Hull House	Founded by Ellen Gates Starr and Jane Addams. Most popular and influential settlement house in Chicago.
	Pushed through a law in Illinois that limited women's work hours and helped end child labor in 1893.