

An Industrial Nation

Life at the Turn of the 20th Century Chapter 5 Section 3



MAIN IDEA

A new wave of immigrants came to America in the late 1800s and settled in rapidly changing cities where political corruption was common and minorities faced discrimination.



HSS 11.2

Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe.

Key Terms and People

tenement rundown apartment building

settlement house place where volunteers offered immigrants services such as language lessons and job training

Jane Addams co-founder of Hull House, one of the first American settlement houses

social gospel idea that faith should be shown through good acts

Populist Party political party that stood for farmers, labor leaders, and reformers against business leaders

Jim Crow laws laws that created and enforced separation of African Americans and whites in public places

lynching murder of an individual by a group or a mob

Booker T. Washington civil rights leader who believed that African Americans should focus on farming and other useful skills to improve their situation

W. E. B. Du Bois civil rights leader who believed that African Americans should push for full rights immediately

Section Summary

NEW IMMIGRANTS

Between 1880 and 1910 a new wave of approximately 18 million immigrants came to the United States. Most came from Southern and Eastern Europe. Smaller numbers came from East Asia. People came in search of a better life. Some came for religious freedom. Immigrants faced hardships. Many lived in **tenements**, which were rundown apartment buildings. They worked at low-paying jobs. They often settled near other people from the same country. Some Americans saw immigrants as a threat.

Circle the number of immigrants who came to the United States between 1880 and 1910.

What hardships did immigrants face?

URBAN LIFE IN AMERICA

Most people living in cities were poor. They lived in crowded tenements. Tenement life was unhealthy.

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Settlement houses were started. These were places where volunteers offered immigrants services such as language classes and job training. **Jane Addams** co-founded Hull House. It was one of the first settlement houses in the United States. Many settlement-house workers believed in the **social gospel**. This was the idea that faith should be shown through good acts.

Where could immigrants go for help?

POLITICAL SCANDAL AND REFORM

In the late 1800s many cities were controlled by political machines. These were corrupt organizations of politicians. Political corruption also occurred in the national government. There were many scandals during the presidency of Ulysses S. Grant.

Times were hard for farmers. They joined with others to start the **Populist Party**. It called for bank regulation, government ownership of railroads, and unlimited coinage of silver to back money. Republicans wanted paper money to be backed by gold. Business leaders backed Republican presidential candidate William McKinley, who won the 1896 election.

What did the Populist Party want?

SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION

White southerners wanted to limit the rights of African Americans. They passed **Jim Crow laws**. These laws created and enforced segregation, or the separation of African Americans and whites, in public places. The Supreme Court upheld these laws.

Attitudes against African Americans sometimes led to **lynching**. This meant people were murdered by a group or a mob. **Booker T. Washington** was a civil rights leader. He thought that African Americans could improve their lives by learning farming and other useful skills. **W. E. B. Du Bois** was another civil rights leader. He believed in pushing for equal rights right away. His followers founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Underline the names of two civil rights leaders.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

~~Critical Thinking: Evaluate the role of the NAACP's involvement in the struggle for civil rights.~~