

A Nation of Cities: 1882-1900

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 20.

I. Section 1 American Cities Grow Rapidly (pp. 385-387)

A. American Cities

1. The main reason people moved to cities was _____
2. Usually specialized in one or two _____
3. Were no longer isolated from one another because of the _____

B. New Industries

1. Created more _____

C. Employers

1. Did not have to pay high salaries because _____

D. Poor Working Conditions

1. Workers who were hurt on the job _____
2. Many _____ also worked in the factories

II. Section 2 Immigrant Problems and Discrimination (pp. 388-391)

A. The Statue of Liberty

1. Was a gift from _____ to America in _____

B. Immigrants

1. Most bought tickets in _____
2. The "old immigrants" prior to the 1880s were from _____, _____, _____, and _____
3. The "new immigrants" during the 1880s came from _____, _____, and _____

C. Railroad Companies

1. Advertised in Europe to attract immigrants to _____

D. Problems for Immigrants

1. Few could speak _____
2. In 1882, Congress passed a law saying that _____

E. Italian Immigrants

1. Were the _____ group of new immigrants

F. Jewish Immigrants

1. Many left Europe to escape _____

G. American Attitudes

1. Some Americans did not like the new _____

H. Jim Crow Laws

1. Were passed in the _____
2. Separated _____ from _____ in public places

- I. The Civil Rights Act of 1875
1. Made segregation in public places _____
 2. The Supreme Court said in _____ that the Civil Rights Act was _____
- J. Plessy v. Ferguson
1. _____ refused to _____
 2. The ruling was overturned in _____ when _____

III. Section 3 City Living (pp. 392-394)

- A. Cities
1. Provided leisure and _____
- B. City Transportation
1. Early buses were called _____
 2. Transportation improved in the early 1800s when _____
 3. Streetcars allowed people to _____
- C. Department Stores
1. Many small stores in one building was called _____
- D. F. W. Woolworth
1. Created _____ stores, which were popular with people who _____
- E. Other Leisure Activities in the City
1. Cities became centers for the _____
 2. _____ became the nation's first _____

IV. Section 4 Problems of the Cities (pp. 395-397)

- A. City Problems
1. Housing and _____ were not very good
- B. Tenements
1. Were created to house _____ families
 2. _____ held as many as thirty-two families
- C. Slums
1. Was the name given to _____
 2. _____ wrote a book telling the story of _____
- D. City Governments
1. Were not prepared to deal with _____
 2. Thought that those living in slums were poor because _____
- E. The Salvation Army, YMCA, and YWCA
1. Were religious groups set up to help _____

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

1) In 1850, what percentage of the U.S. population lived in cities?

2) Where were factories usually built?

3) What lowered the cost of products?

4) During this period, how many hours a week did some factory employees work?

5) Why was it not necessary for employers to pay high wages to factory workers?

City Living

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank.

| Word Bank | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| basketball | leisure | schedule |
| department | museums | specialized |
| electric | Naismith | spectator |
| fixed | orchestras | streetcars |
| income | retail | trolleys |

American cities offered their residents theaters, music halls, skating rinks, and other
 1) _____ activities. Libraries offered the opportunity to read books, while
 2) _____ areas included different stores and restaurants.

City transportation included horse-drawn 3) _____ that carried ten to fifteen people at a time. After Thomas Edison invented the 4) _____ motor, people traveled in larger vehicles known as 5) _____. These were usually inexpensive to ride, and they ran on a set time 6) _____.

The early stores 7) _____ in only a few products. Shoppers went from one store to another. When business owners put many different stores into one large building, the 8) _____ stores became very popular. F. W. Woolworth was one of the first to offer many different products at a 9) _____ price. People who live on a limited 10) _____ were able to purchase many items for a reasonable amount of money.

Many cities built opera houses and halls for symphony 11) _____. Works of art could be seen at public 12) _____. Sports teams were organized in numerous cities. Baseball became a favorite 13) _____ sport. James 14) _____ invented a new game known as 15) _____.

City Problems

Directions: Read each statement. Choose the best meaning from the Word Bank for the underlined word or phrase below. Write the meaning in the space provided.

| Word Bank | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| city | tenements |
| dumbbell tenements | ventilation |
| immigrants | waste disposal |
| slums | Young Men's Christian Association |
| talents | Young Women's Christian Association |

- 1) With the large numbers of people in many cities, sanitation was poor. _____
- 2) Hundreds of five- or six-story buildings were built in some areas. _____
- 3) The YMCA helped the urban poor. _____
- 4) As many as thirty-two families lived in five- or six-story brick buildings.

- 5) The YWCA also helped the urban poor. _____
- 6) Jacob Riis wrote about the living conditions of people who had moved from other countries.

- 7) Too many people had to live in areas with poor living conditions. _____
- 8) Some of the buildings had little circulating fresh air in them. _____
- 9) Some people believed that the poor were lazy or had no skills. _____
- 10) Urban leaders were not sure how to deal with many of the problems. _____

Chapter 20 Mastery Test A

Part A Write a short answer for each item on the blank lines.

- 1) List two countries from which most “new immigrants” in the 1880s came.

- 2) Why was the Plessy vs. Ferguson decision important?

- 3) How did electricity improve transportation?

- 4) Why was Jacob Riis important?

- 5) List two ways American workers were badly treated.

Part B Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right. Write the correct letter on each line.

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1) Steerage | a) Separated whites and African Americans |
| _____ 2) Statue of Liberty | b) Five and ten cents store |
| _____ 3) Jim Crow Laws | c) Urban social problems |
| _____ 4) F. W. Woolworth | d) Eastern European Jews |
| _____ 5) Slums and poor sanitation | e) Jobs were available |
| _____ 6) Looking for religious freedom | f) Irish, German, Swedish people |
| _____ 7) “Old immigrants” | g) Gift from France |
| _____ 8) Reason to move to cities | h) Cheap passage to the United States |

Chapter 20 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Write the word in the blank that best completes each sentence.

- 1) Pennsylvania became a center for making _____ .
- 2) _____ collected paintings and sculptures.
- 3) _____ , a summer sport, was organized in 1876.
- 4) Miserable places to live in cities were called _____ .
- 5) Religious groups were set up to help the urban _____ .
- 6) Before the Civil War, people needed few government _____ .

Part D Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) Mass production is a process for making large quantities of items.
- _____ 2) Cities had efficient sanitation services.
- _____ 3) U.S. citizens were usually kind to immigrants living in large cities.
- _____ 4) Fewer than thirteen million people lived in the United States in 1850.
- _____ 5) The largest group of new immigrants came from Greece.
- _____ 6) Streetcar routes rarely affected the way cities grew.