

Causation, Analyzing Evidence, and Interpreting Documents ...

Gilded Age Migration

Key Concept 6.2: The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

- I. **International and internal migration** increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.
 - A) As cities became areas of economic growth featuring new factories and businesses, they **attracted immigrants from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe**, as well as **African American migrants within and out of the South**. Many migrants moved to escape poverty, religious persecution, and limited opportunities for social mobility in their home countries or regions.
 - B) Urban neighborhoods based on particular ethnicities, races, and classes provided **new cultural opportunities** for city dwellers.
 - C) **Increasing public debates over assimilation and Americanization** accompanied the growth of international migration. Many immigrants negotiated compromises between the cultures they brought and the culture they found in the United States.
 - D) In an urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, **political machines thrived**, in part by **providing immigrants and the poor with social services**.

Thematic Learning Objectives

NAT-4.0: Analyze relationships among different regional, social, ethnic, and racial groups, and explain how these groups' experiences have related to U.S. national identity.

MIG-1.0: Explain the causes of migration to colonial North America and, later, the United States, and analyze immigration's effects on U.S. society.

MIG-2.0: Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has affected American life, transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

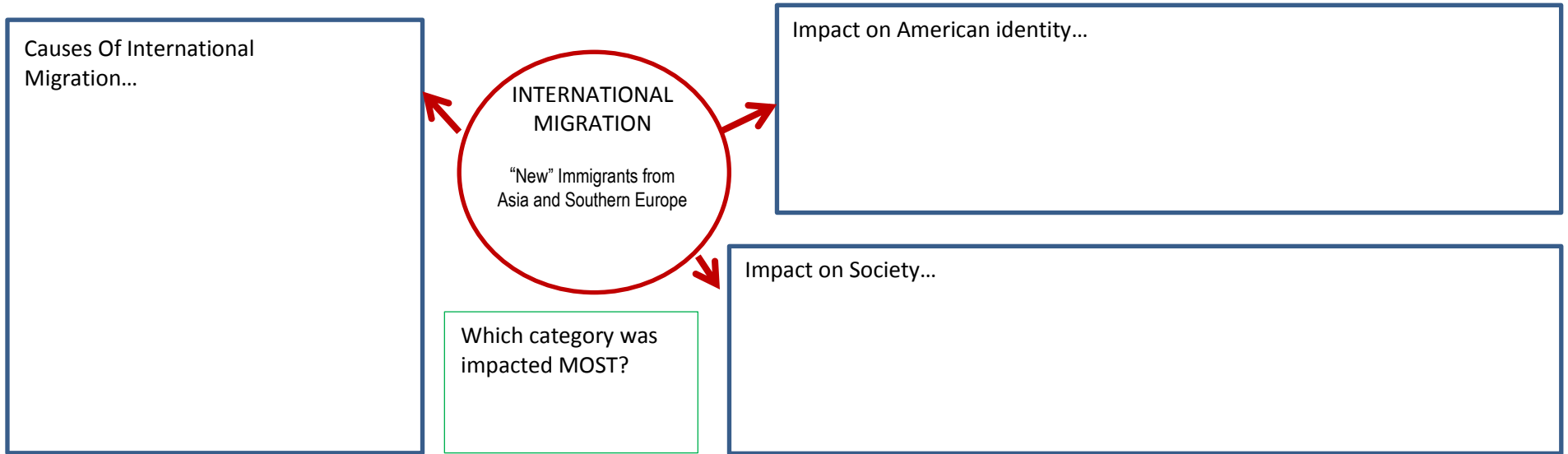
The *third wave of immigrants* (international migration) came during the rapid industrialization of the United States during the Gilded Age, 1870s-1890s. These new immigrants differed greatly from those in the *first two waves*. In the West, the "new" immigrants were from Asia. In the East, they were from southern and eastern Europe. The western part of this *third wave* began in the 1850s and extended into the Gilded Age until they were largely cut off. This *third wave* paused for the Great War (WWI) but resumed in the 1920s.

Internally, many people left agriculture and moved to the cities looking for job opportunities. Innovation increasingly led to corporate farms and more food could be produced with fewer people due to the new technologies. Displaced farmers migrated to the cities. African Americans in the South seeking opportunity beyond Southern sharecropping began migrating to cities, as well; however, significant numbers of Blacks leaving the South does not truly begin until the First World War.

Directions: Respond to the prompt below by completing the pre-writing graphic. Each box needs one piece of specific evidence and one generalization explaining the impact of immigration. Write your thesis, then analyze the documents on the following pages, keeping in mind that the documents are providing both insights into the era as well as providing evidence to help you defend your thesis.

Analyze the ways international migration impacted American identity and society.

This prompt is focusing on two major themes: **Society and Identity**, although your main topic references **Migration**. **Migration** focuses on why and how the various people who moved to and within the United States both adapted to and *transformed their new social and physical environments*. **Identity** focuses on how and why definitions of American and *national identity* and values have developed, as well as on related topics such as citizenship, constitutionalism, foreign policy, *assimilation*, and American exceptionalism. **Culture and Society** (one theme) focuses on the roles that *ideas, beliefs, social mores, and creative expression* have played in shaping the United States, as well as how various *identities, cultures, and values* have been preserved or changed in different contexts of U.S. history. Remember if you see a prompt that only asks about one side of the skill, include the other side anyway. Add a “pre-thesis tag” describing the causes, and then use your formula to evaluate the two themes presented in the prompt regarding impact.



Thesis:

Interpreting Documents ... *Gilded Age Immigration*

DOCUMENT 1 - Victor Cartoon, showing Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, who in 1890 proposed to turn the island at the base of the Statue of Liberty into a processing point for immigrants.

DOCUMENT 2 - photograph of the Statue of Liberty along with the poem, "The New Colossus"

Analyze the two sources. Remember to describe each; explaining the relevance to the topic, HIPP each; explaining the relevance to the prompt; and then use them as pieces of evidence to defend your thesis. Remember to explain how or why and **CLOSE THE LOOP!**



The New Colossus

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"



Interpreting Documents ...

Remember to describe; explaining the relevance to the topic, HIPP; explaining the relevance to the prompt; and then use it as a piece of evidence to defend your thesis. Remember to explain how or why and CLOSE THE LOOP!

DOCUMENT 3 - Thomas Nast, "Every Dog Has its Day," Harper's Weekly



Interpreting Documents ...

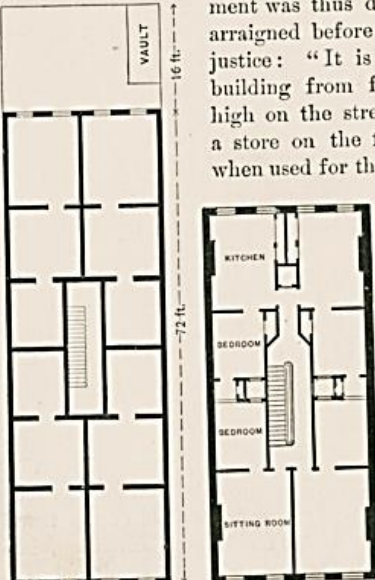
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DOCUMENT 4 - Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*

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HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES.

and having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, etc." That is the legal meaning, and includes flats and apartment-houses, with which we have nothing to do. In its narrower sense the typical tenement was thus described when last arraigned before the bar of public justice: "It is generally a brick building from four to six stories high on the street, frequently with a store on the first floor which, when used for the sale of liquor, has a side opening for the benefit of the inmates and to evade the Sunday law; four families occupy each floor, and a set of rooms consists of one or two dark closets, used as bedrooms, with a living room twelve feet by ten. The staircase is too often a dark well in the centre of the



TENEMENT OF THE OLD STYLE. BIRTH OF THE AIR-SHAFT.

house, and no direct through ventilation is possible, each family being separated from the other by partitions. Frequently the rear of the lot is occupied by another building of three stories high with two families on a floor." The picture is nearly as true to-day as ten years ago, and will be

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THE AWAKENING.

for a long time to come. The dim light admitted by the air-shaft shines upon greater crowds than ever. Tenements are still "good property," and the poverty of the poor man his destruction. A barrack down town where he *has to live* because he is poor brings in a third more rent than a decent flat house in Harlem. The statement once made a sensation that between seventy and eighty children had been found in one tenement. It no longer excites even passing attention, when the sanitary police report counting 101 adults and 91 children in a Crosby Street house, one of twins, built together. The children in the other, if I am not mistaken, numbered 89, a total of 180 for two tenements! Or when a midnight inspection in Mulberry Street unearths a hundred and fifty "lodgers" sleeping on filthy floors in two buildings. Spite of brown-stone trimmings, plate-glass and mosaic vestibule floors, the water does not rise in summer to the second story, while the beer flows unchecked to the all-night picnics on the roof. The saloon with the side-door and the landlord divide the prosperity of the place between them, and the tenant, in sullen submission, foots the bills.

Where are the tenements of to-day? Say rather: where are they not? In fifty years they have crept up from the Fourth Ward slums and the Five Points the whole length of the island, and have polluted the Annexed District to the Westchester line. Crowding all the lower wards, wherever business leaves a foot of ground unclaimed; strung along both rivers, like ball and chain tied to the foot of every street, and filling up Harlem with their restless, pent-up multitudes, they hold within their clutch the wealth and business of New York, hold them at their mercy in the day of mob-rule and wrath.

