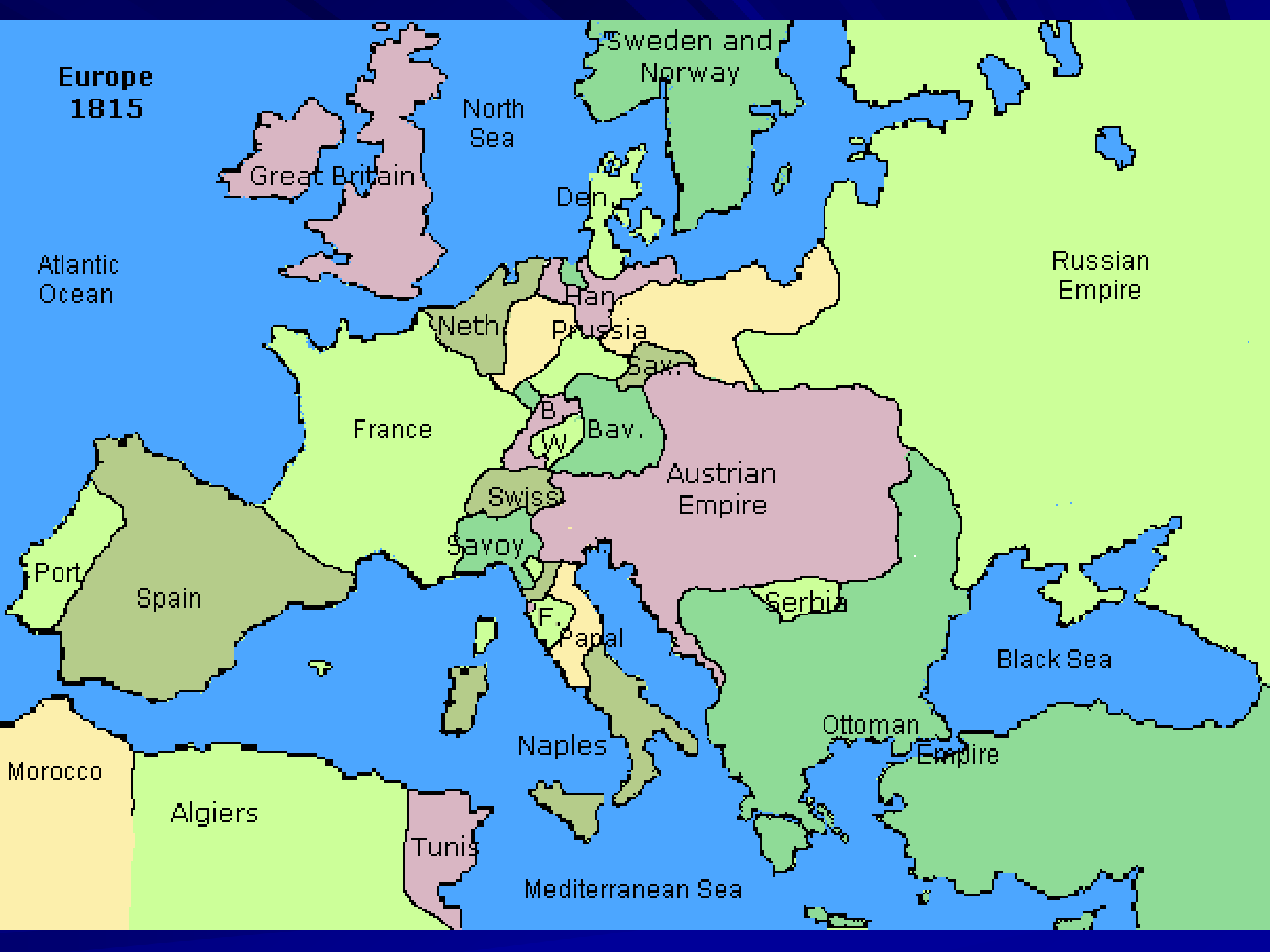


**Europe
1815**



Great Britain

North Sea

Sweden and Norway

Den.

Russian Empire

Atlantic Ocean

Neth.

Han.

Prussia

Savoy

France

W.

Bav.

Austrian Empire

Swiss

Savoy

Port.

Spain

Serbia

Black Sea

Morocco

Algiers

Tunis

Papal

Naples

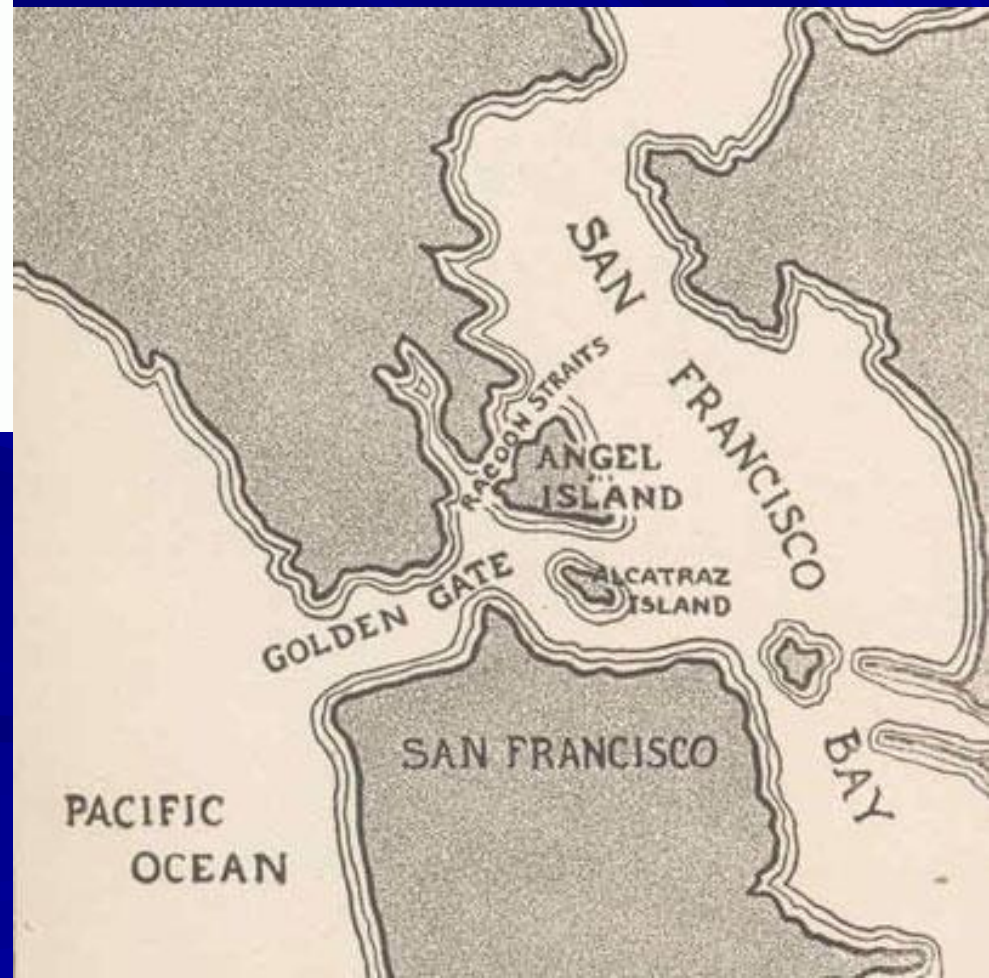
Ottoman Empire

Mediterranean Sea

Map of Ellis Island



Map of Angel Island



Immigration/Urbanization Issues (late 1800s/early 1900s)

- Industry needs cheap labor
- Immigrants want better life
- East Coast
 - More immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe
 - Enticed by industrialization
- West Coast
 - More immigrants from China
 - Enticed by work on railroads and mining

Anti-Immigrant Legislation

- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
 - Banned entry to all Chinese except students, teachers, merchants, tourists, and government officials
 - Originally set for 10 yrs, but act continued to be extended
 - Law was in effect until 1943

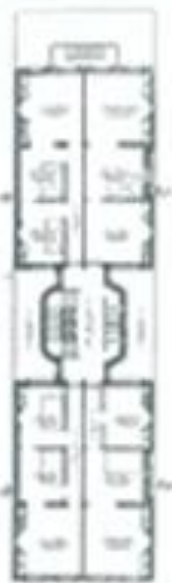
Anti-Immigrant Legislation Cont...

- Gentlemen's Agreement (1907 – 1908)
 - In 1906, local board of education in San Francisco segregated Japanese children by placing them in separate schools
 - Japan protested
 - Roosevelt worked out deal with Japan's govt
 - Japan agreed to limit emigration of unskilled workers to the U.S. in exchange for the repeal of the San Francisco segregation order

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Phelps and Vanbrugh Engineers' multi-tenement composition,
 1878, James E. Ware, showing every second floor plan
 and elevation. P&E, CC.



Phelps and Vanbrugh Engineers' multi-tenement composition,
 1878, James E. Ware, showing every second floor plan and
 elevation. P&E, CC.



Phelps and Vanbrugh Engineers' multi-tenement composition,
 1878, George W. DeCarbo, second floor plan and elevation
 P&E, CC.



Phelps and Vanbrugh Engineers' multi-tenement composition,
 1878, Henry F. Kilburn, second floor plan and elevation
 P&E, CC.

Urbanization Issues - Housing

- Types of Housing
 - Row Houses
 - (dumbbell) Tenements
- Affordable housing very poor
 - Deteriorating
 - Dangerous
 - Overcrowding
 - No water/indoor plumbing
 - Very little air or light

Urbanization - Transportation

- Mass transit systems were starting to move large no. of people along fixed routes
- Cities struggled to repair old systems and to build new ones to meet demand of expanding population

Urbanization - Water

- In the late 1800s, few had indoor plumbing & water was collected in pails from faucets on the street and heat it for bathing
- Needed to improve water quality b/c of cholera and typhoid fever
- Access to safe water (even after the introduction of filtration and chlorination at turn of century) was limited

Urbanization - Sanitation

- Horse manure piled up on streets
- Sewage flowed through open gutters
- Factory smoke filled the air
- Garbage was dumped in the streets (no formal trash collection)

Urbanization - Crime

- Political Corruption
- Gangs - nativism, violence
- Theft
- Drunkenness
- No or few police

Urbanization - Fire

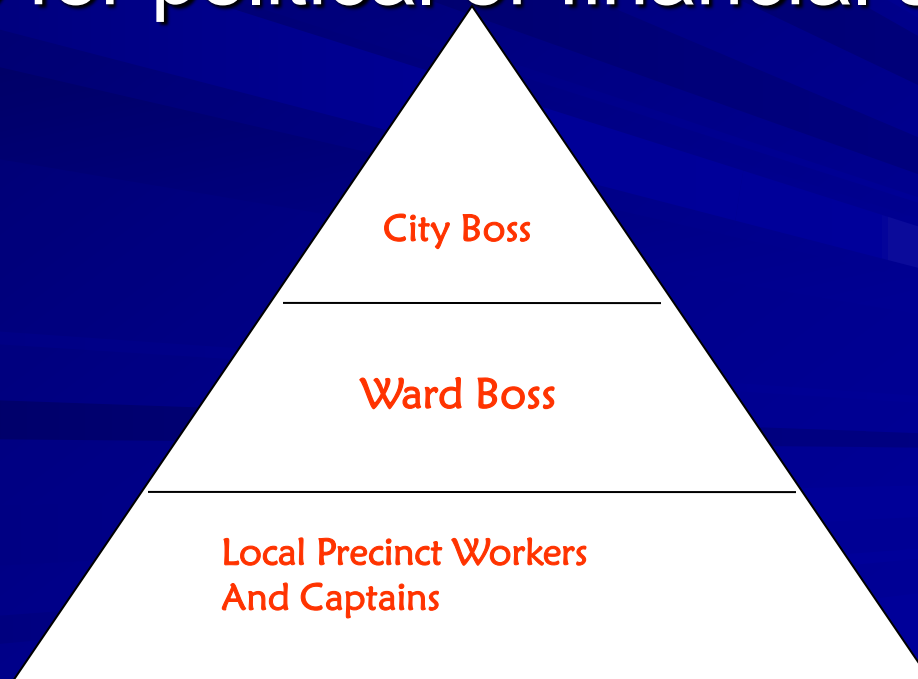
- Building materials were flammable
- No fire departments or understaffed/underequipped
- No easy access to water
- Overcrowding
- Fires occurred in every major city (2 major examples):
 - **Chicago** (1871): 24 hours, 300 ppl died, 100,000 homeless, 3 sq mi destroyed, \$200 mil in damages, 17,500 buildings destroyed
 - **San Francisco** (1906): 4 days, 1,000 ppl died, 200,000 left homeless, 5 sq mi destroyed, \$500 mil in damages, 28,000 buildings destroyed

Reform

- Social Gospel Movement – preached salvation through service to the poor
- Settlement houses – community centers in slum neighborhoods that provided assistance to people in the area, especially immigrants (Jane Addams founded Chicago's Hull House in 1889)

Political Machine

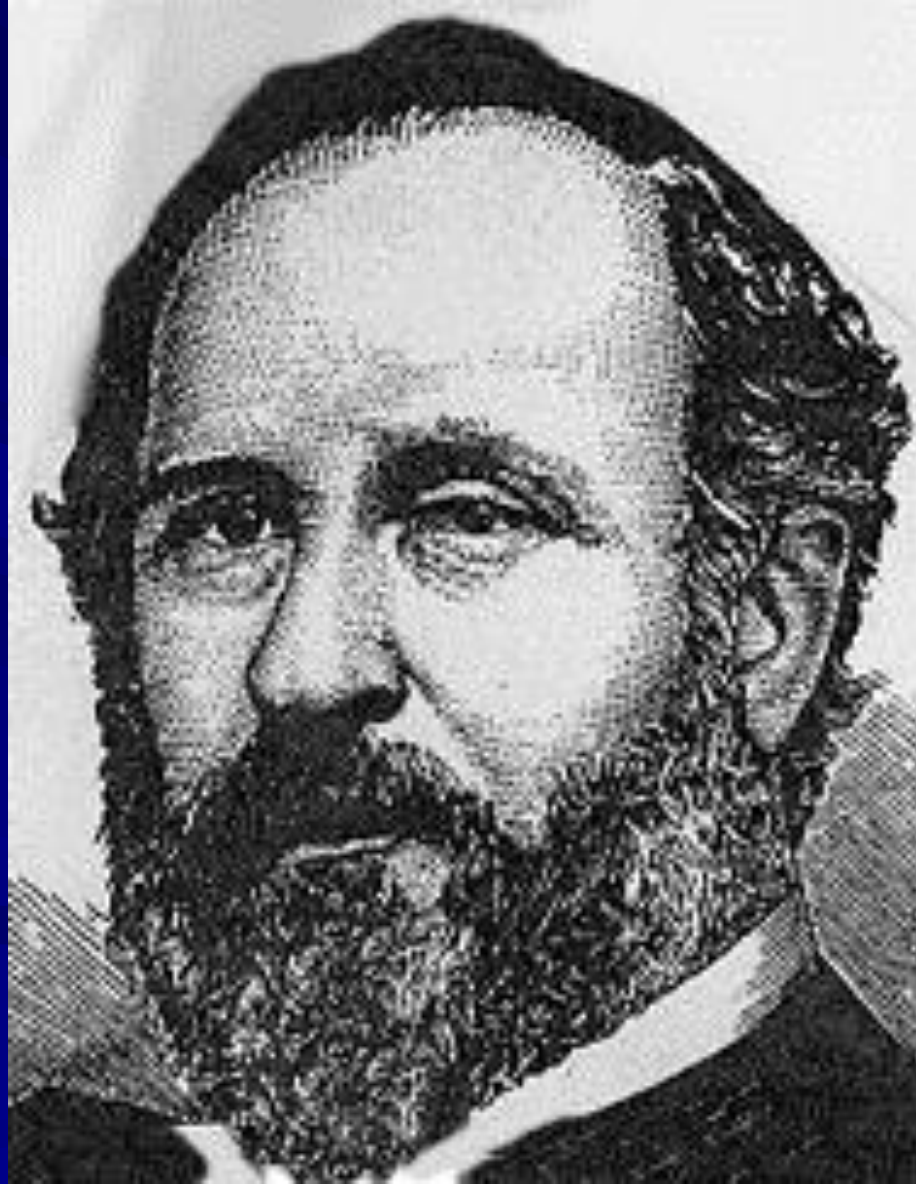
Organized group that controlled the activities of a political party in a city and offered services to voters and businesses in exchange for political or financial support.



Political Machine continued

- Precinct Workers – Worked to gain voters' support on a city block or in a neighborhood and reported to the ward boss.
- Ward Boss – Helped the poor and gained votes by doing favors or providing services. In return for votes they would provide city jobs, contracts or appointments.
- City Boss – Controlled thousands of municipal jobs, including police, fire and sanitation departments. Controlled business licenses and inspections. Had a lot of influence over courts and other municipal agencies.

William Marcy Tweed



Vs. Thomas Nast

POLITICAL "CAPITAL."

The "people are in a very puzzled and despondent state of mind about the political situation, and have got beyond the point at which they look for the appearance of the ideal statesman uniting the purest motives with the highest ability. They can get the pure motives, and they can get the high ability; but somehow, owing to no matter what circumstances, to get a man who unites both into a leading place in the government is a work of such difficulty that most people have given it up as (for the present at least) a bad job, and are willing to content themselves with any man who, for whatever motive, will do good work. It so happens, too, that the work to be done at this moment is not work which calls either for the highest order of genius or the highest aspirations. A man may do it very well without being a Moses or a Washington—without, in short, being either a prophet or a hero. He has neither to lead a race out of captivity nor call a nation into existence. The task before the American politician of to-day is the simple and somewhat homely one of preventing public officers from stealing and dividing the public money, and of preventing the government from cheating its creditors; and when a man offers himself for this work, there is no general disposition to ask whether he is a statesman of the first rank, or whether his political judgment has always been sure or his voice been always heard on the right side. In fact, they go so far as to say that to make capital in this way is a good thing to do, and they wish all politicians to engage in it. They are ready to forgo all curious inquiries into the motives or antecedents of men who will undertake to put an end to cheating and stealing. In fact, the voters of the country are sticking notices up offering the highest offices in their gift, and "no questions asked," to any body who will bring in a few plunderers of the state. Mr. Tweed has achieved his present success simply owing to his having, before any body else of his class, understood the exact nature of the situation. He perceived sooner than his competitors that the time had come to stop preaching, and to begin making arrests and drawing up indictments. He now finds, and his competitors find, that his acuteness has rendered him the highest service, and his enemies actually play into his hands."—The Nation, October 7, 1875.

REWARD TO ALL PUBLIC THIEVES WHO HAVE ENOUGH TO STOP OTHERS FROM CHEATING AND STEALING. THEY WILL BE REWARDED BY HONORABLE POSITIONS AND FAT OFFICES.

IT TAKES A THIEF OR ONE WHO HAS ASSOCIATED WITH THIEVES TO CATCH A THIEF.

IT HAS BLOWN OVER

WANTED REFORMERS OF THE TAMMANY CLASS
WANTED REFORMERS EDUCATED IN THE TAMMANY HALL SCHOOL OF REFORM.

REFORMED THIEVES WANTED TO TAKE CARE OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

REWARD AND

NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

ANYBODY WHO WILL BRING A FEW PLUNDERERS OF THE STATE TO JUSTICE WILL BE REWARDED BY THE HIGHEST OFFICES IN THE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE.

G.D. LORD CONVICTED. ONE OF THE CANAL RING.

TAMMANY HALL SCHOOL OF REFORM. SCHOLARS WANTED REFORMERS.

REWARD TO THOSE THAT HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THIEVES, AND TO ONE STATE PRISON.



TWEED-LE-DEE AND TILDEN-DUM.

REFORM TWEED. "If all the people want is to have somebody arrested, I'll have you plunderers convicted. You will be allowed to escape; nobody will be hurt; and thou TILDEN will go to the White House, and I to Albany as Governor."

Spoils System

A system in which government positions were granted to political supporters or friends rather than on merit.

Controversy over Spoils System (Patronage)

- Stalwarts – opposed changes in the spoils system
- Reformers
- James Garfield (Republican Pres) elected in 1880 had ties to reformers & his V.P., Chester Arthur had ties to stalwart
- Garfield assassinated at train station by Charles Guiteau (a Stalwart)

Reform in Office

- Pendleton Service Act – Passed by Chester Arthur
- Act pushed a merit system based on candidates' performance on an examination for civil service (govt. administration) jobs
- By 1901 40% of all federal jobs were civil service
- Public administration became more honest and efficient, however b/c officials could no longer pressure employees for campaign contributions politicians had to look elsewhere for donations (big business)