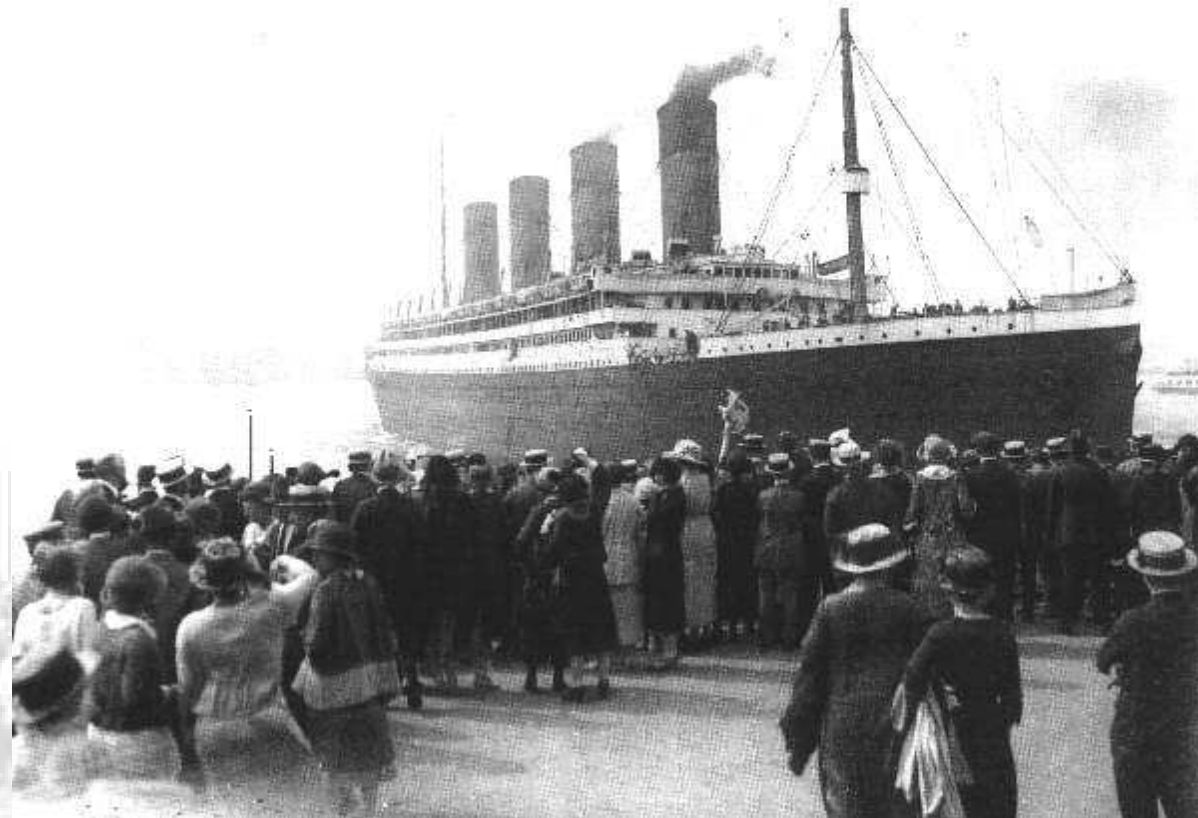


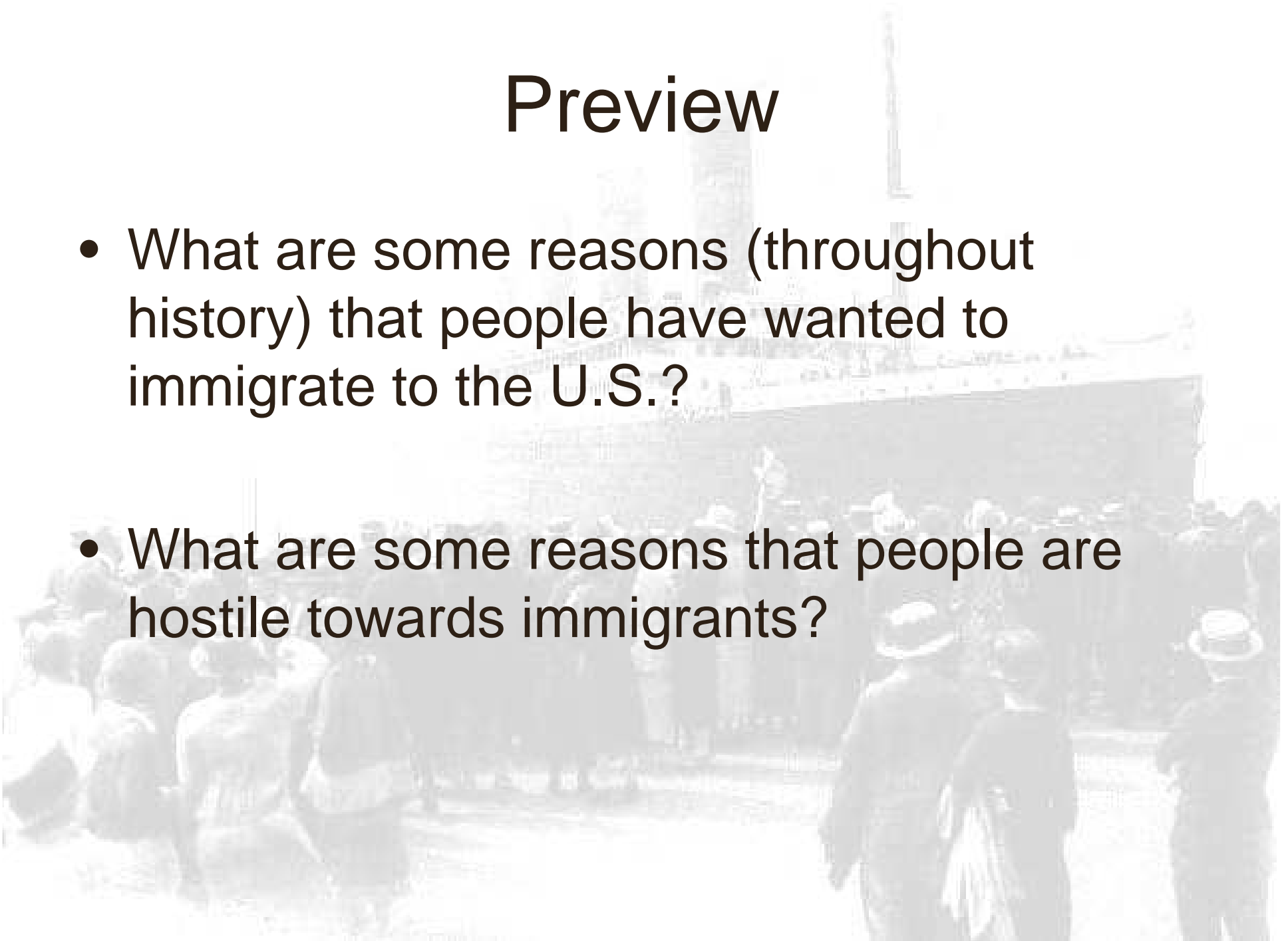
# Immigration



A short history of American  
Immigration  
1607-1920

# Preview

- What are some reasons (throughout history) that people have wanted to immigrate to the U.S.?
- What are some reasons that people are hostile towards immigrants?



# Original Inhabitants

- Except for Native Americans, all other types of people that live in the U.S. were immigrants at one time or another.

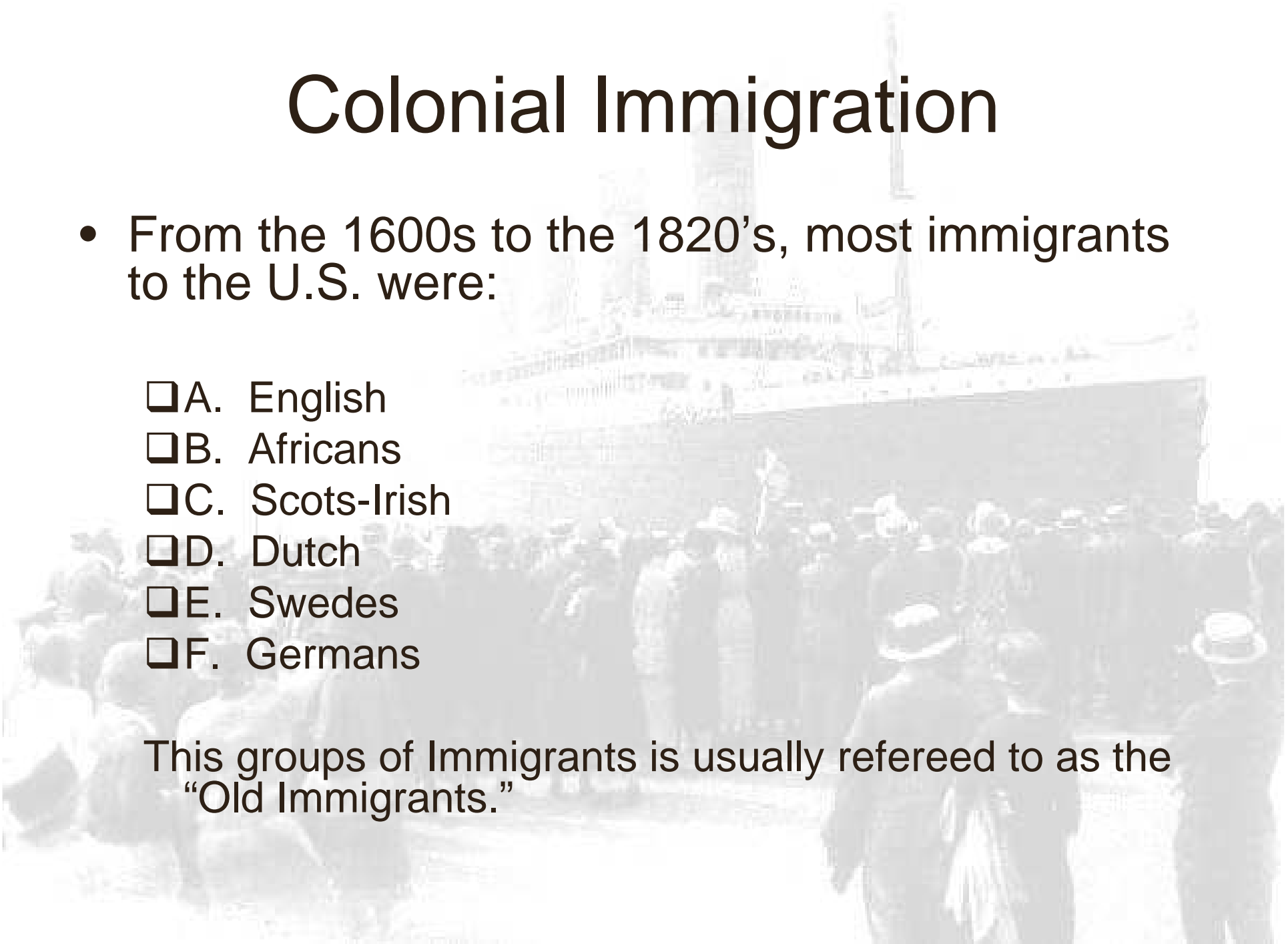


# Colonial Immigration

- From the 1600s to the 1820's, most immigrants to the U.S. were:

- A. English
- B. Africans
- C. Scots-Irish
- D. Dutch
- E. Swedes
- F. Germans

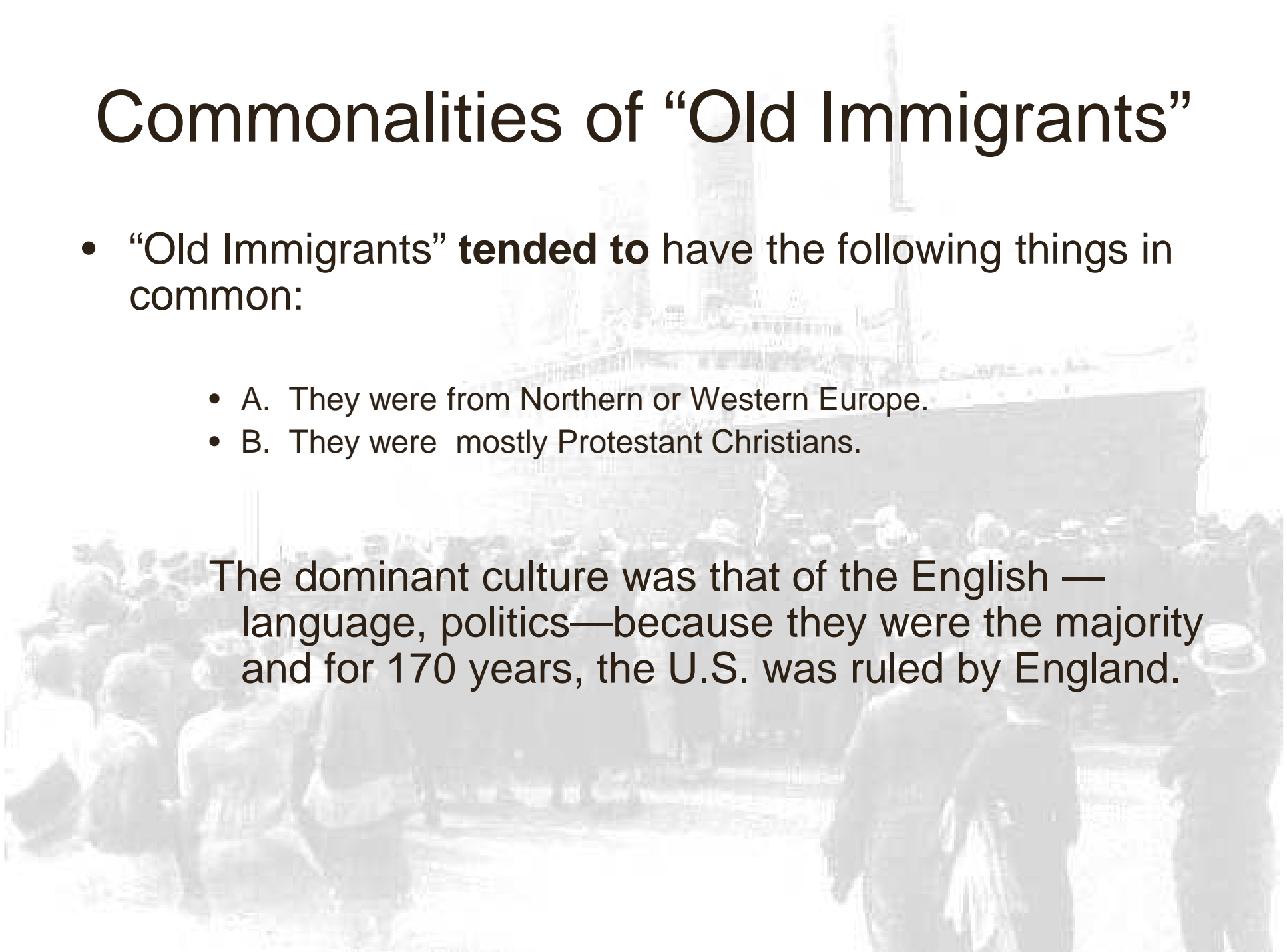
This groups of Immigrants is usually refereed to as the "Old Immigrants."



# Commonalities of “Old Immigrants”

- “Old Immigrants” **tended to** have the following things in common:
  - A. They were from Northern or Western Europe.
  - B. They were mostly Protestant Christians.

The dominant culture was that of the English — language, politics—because they were the majority and for 170 years, the U.S. was ruled by England.



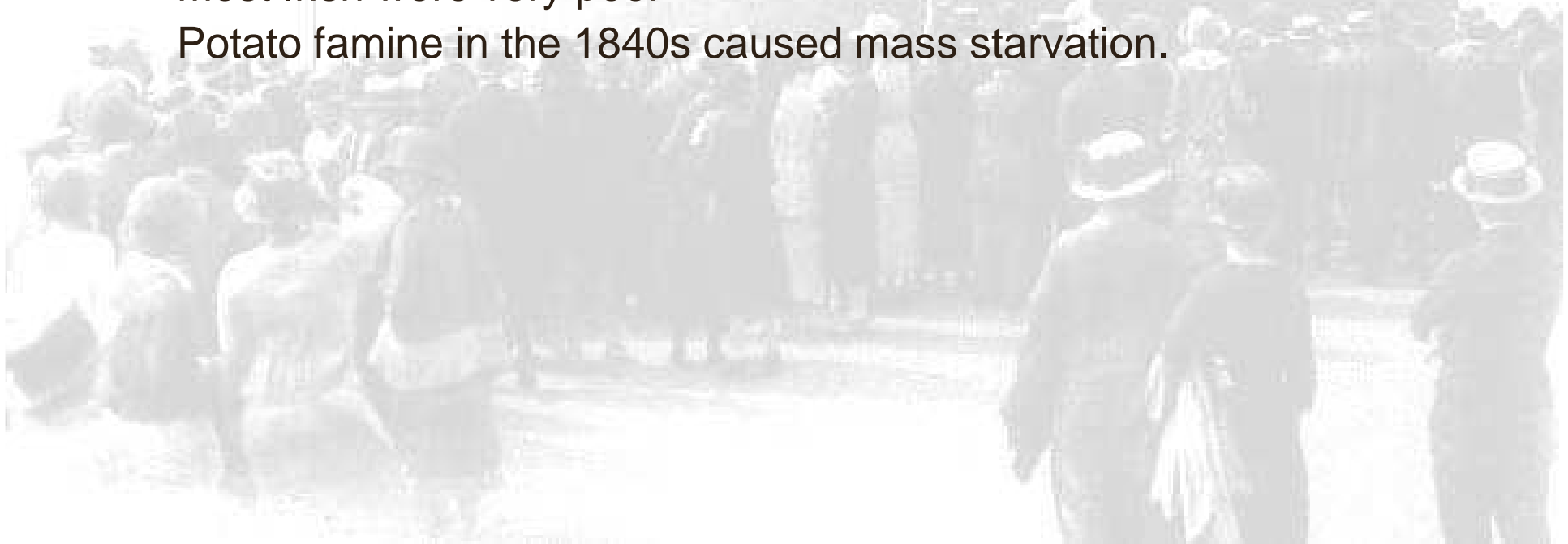
# The Irish

- The first immigrants who came to this country willingly that faced widespread hostility were the **Irish**.
  - The Irish came mainly from 1840-1860

## Why?

Most Irish were very poor

Potato famine in the 1840s caused mass starvation.



# Why Were the Irish Treated Poorly?

A. They were Catholic.

B. English had always considered the Irish to be an inferior, uncivilized people.



# Common Stereotype of the Irish

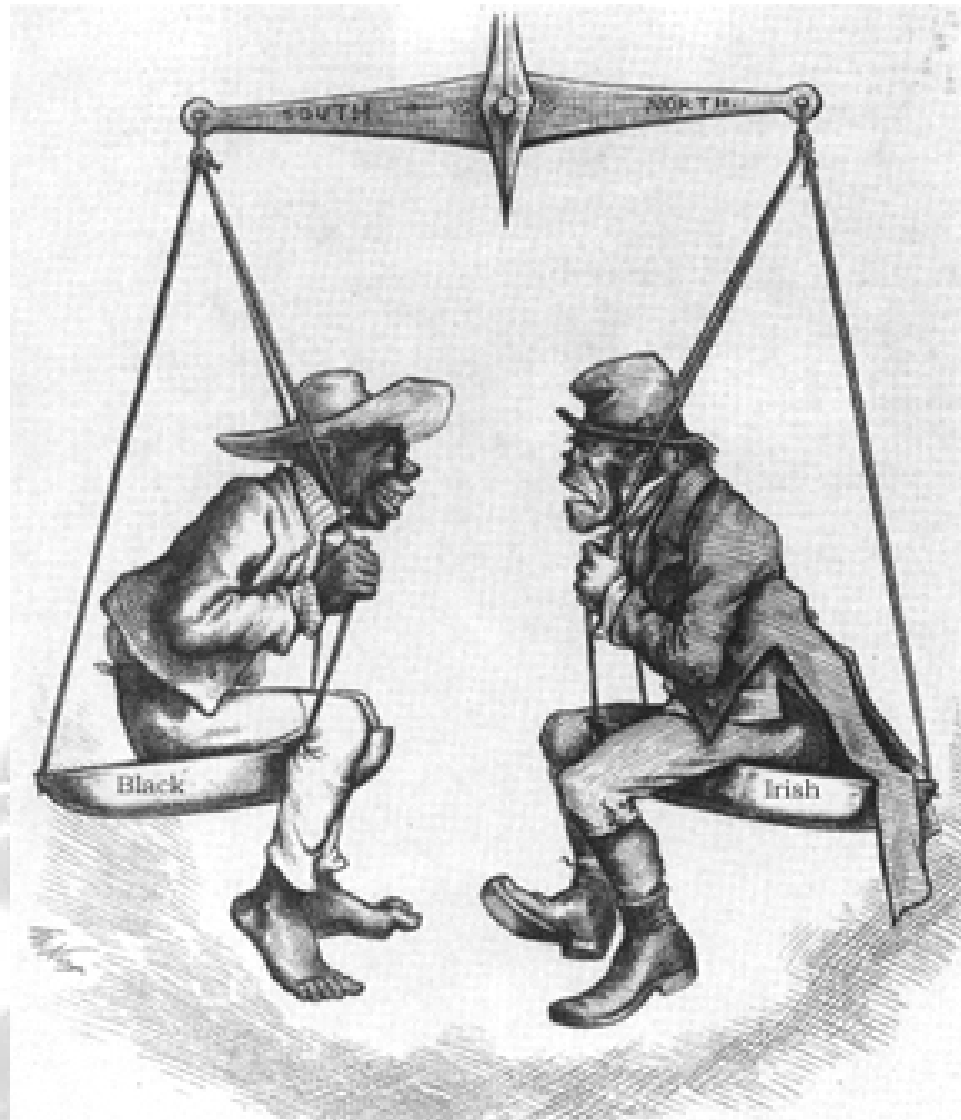
- They were seen as hard-drinking, ill-tempered, and half-civilized.







THE MOST RECENTLY DISCOVERED WILD BEAST.



THE SOUTHERN VIEW—SOUTH AND EAST





"Who's Boss?"

# “Irish Need Not Apply”

- Irish worked as unskilled laborers or servants



# The Chinese

- Mainly came after the Civil War to do the labor on the West Coast side of the transcontinental railroad.
- Suffered from terrible prejudice and violence.
- Victims of anti-Chinese immigration laws.
- These laws were the first to limit immigration to America.



# Chinatown



# The Yellow Peril



# Chinese Exclusion Act

- First Immigration laws restrict Chinese immigrants
- Chinese Exclusion Act: A law that barred Chinese immigration for 10 years and prevented those here from becoming citizens.

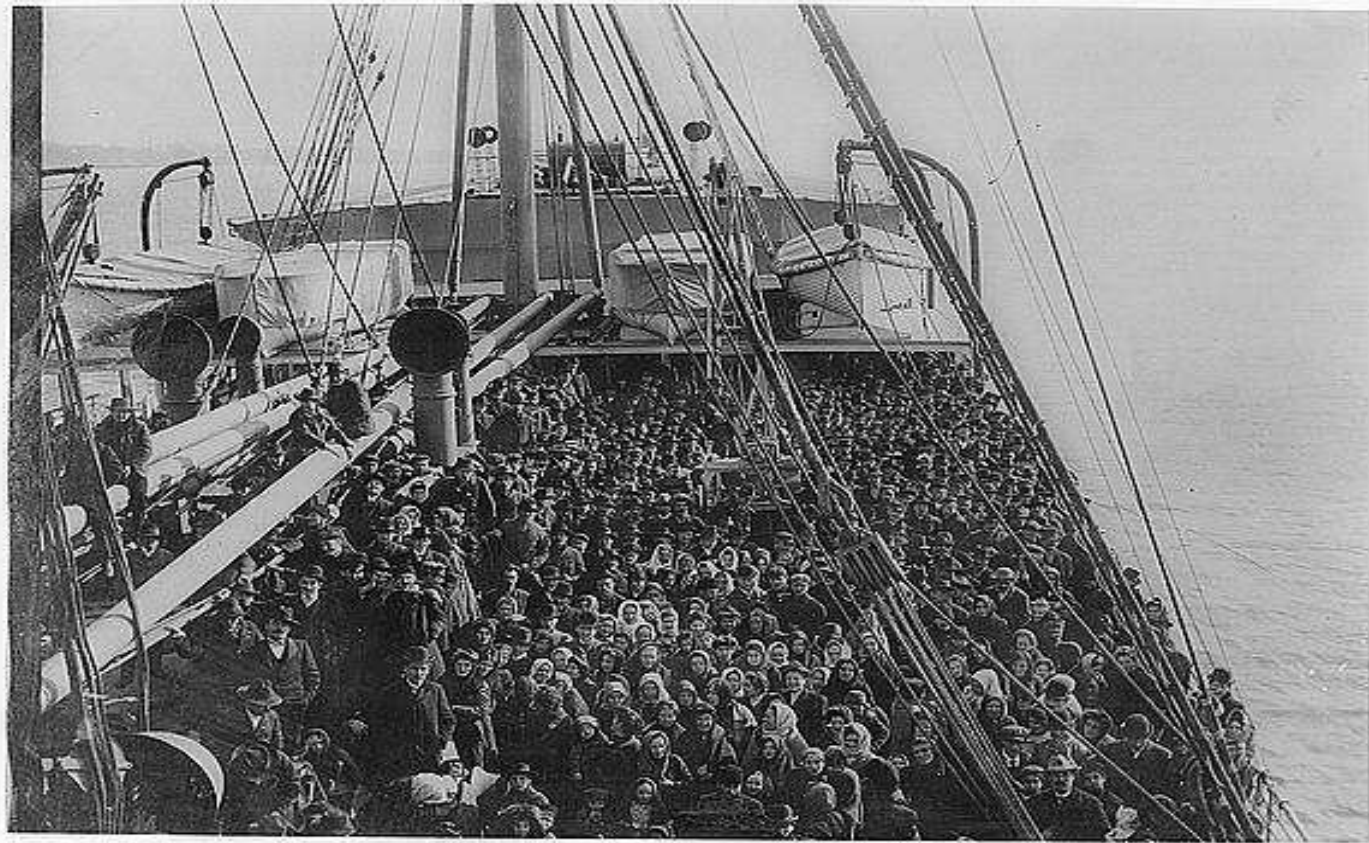




# The “New Immigrants”

- Came primarily from Eastern and Southern Europe.
- Start Coming to U.S. at end of 1800s.
- Brought different languages, customs, and religious beliefs that were different than most “native-born” Americans at the time.
- Most of the “new” immigrants were Catholics and Jews.
- Most were unskilled workers who settled in Northeastern cities in ethnic neighborhoods.





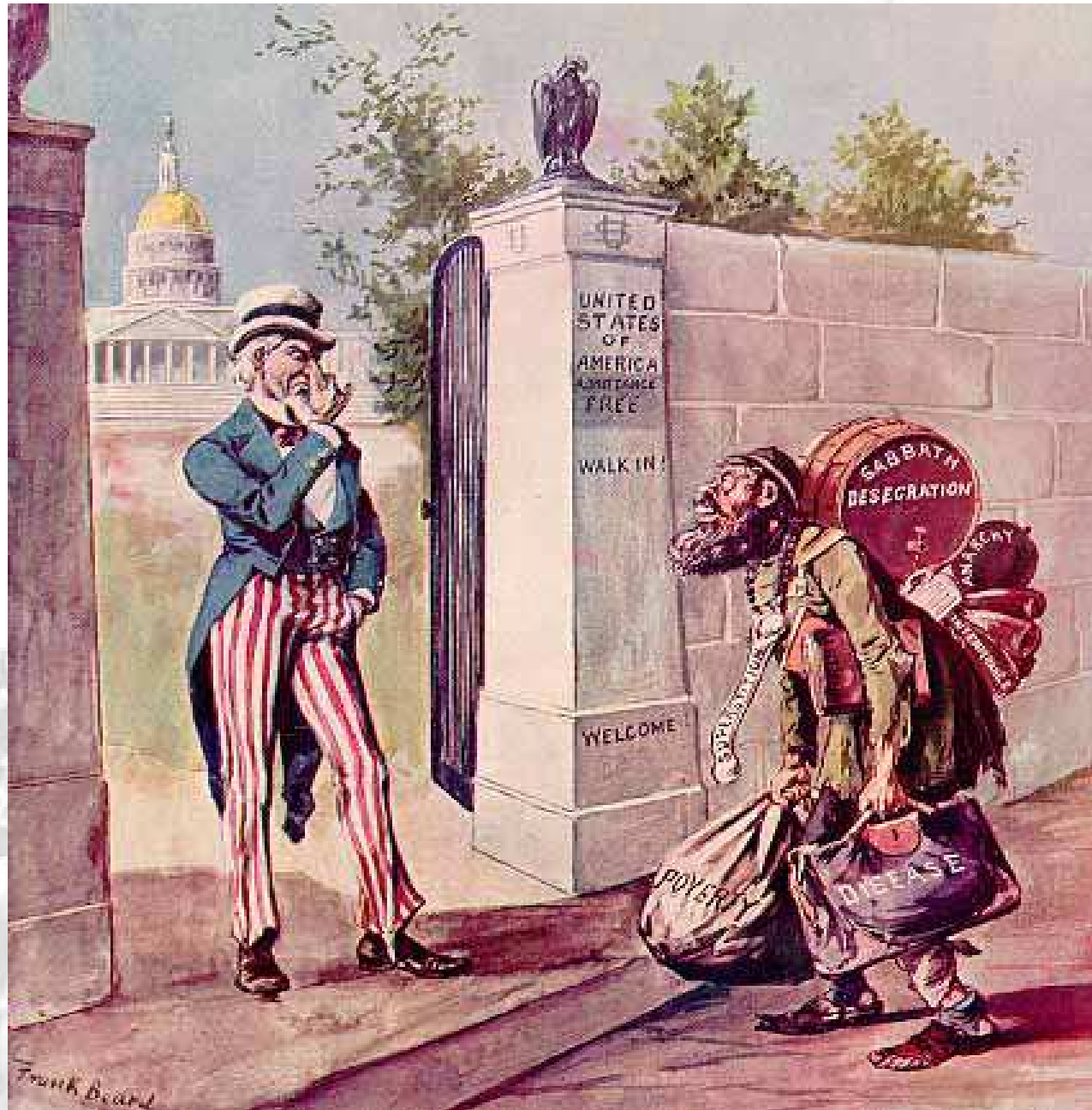
Immigrants on an Atlantic Liner.



# Attitudes towards the “New Immigrants”

- Many Americans believed the **Nordic race** (people from Northern and Western Europe) were superior to everyone else.
- Intermixing with the “New immigrants” would bring the American people to a lower level.
- Competition for jobs in America
- U.S. begins passing immigration laws









American Citizen. — "What weight can my vote have against this flood of ignorance, stupidity and fraud?"

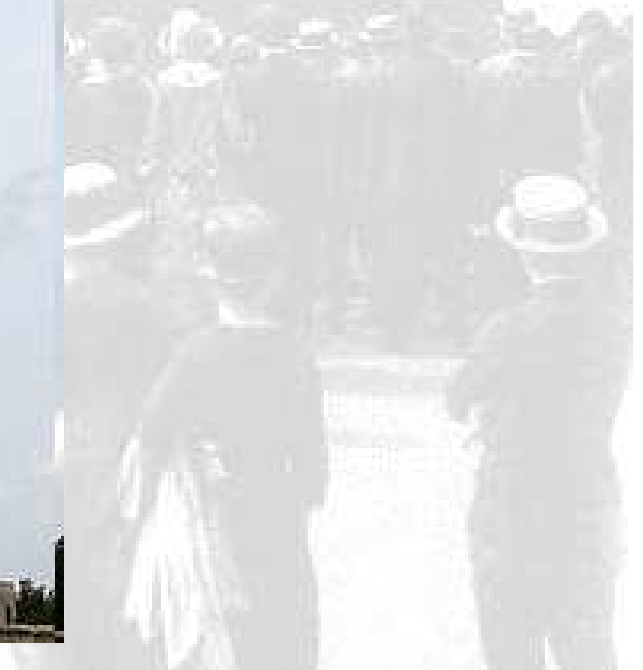
# Views on “New Immigrants”

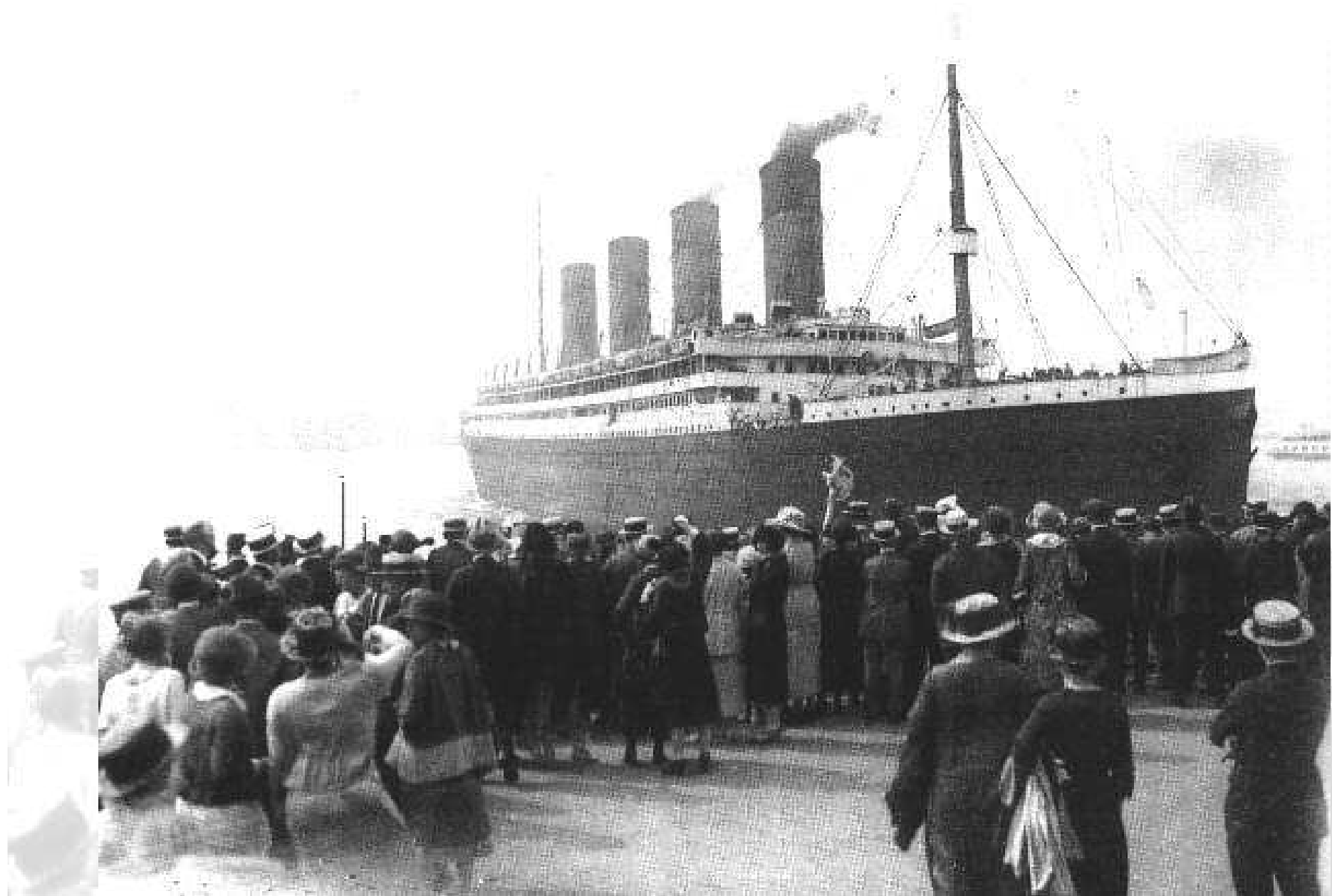
- Thought they were the “garbage” of the countries that they were leaving.
- People complained that they were taking jobs from people already here.
- Fear they were political radicals.





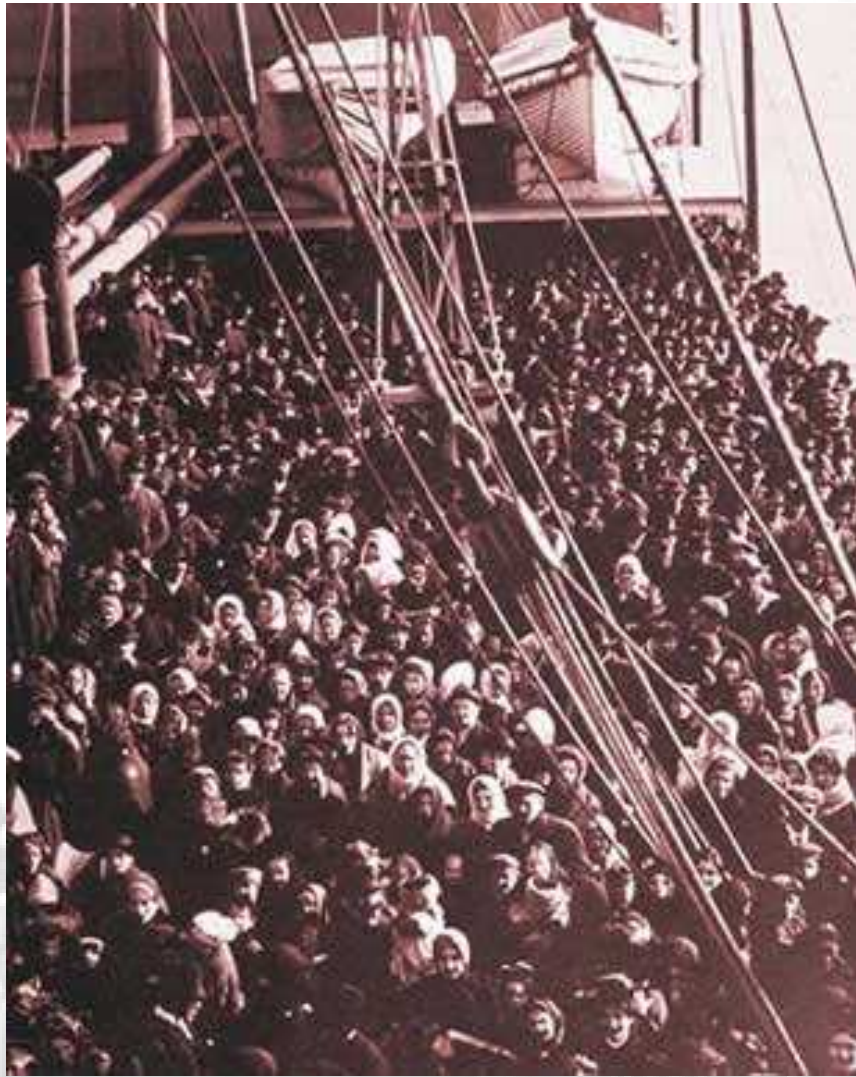
# Becoming an American







Steerage Cab



Steerage Deck





# Ellis Island

- Ellis Island: the Immigrant processing center at New York Harbor
- New immigrants put through tests (medical & Psychological)





ABLE  
HOUSING  
PROGRAM

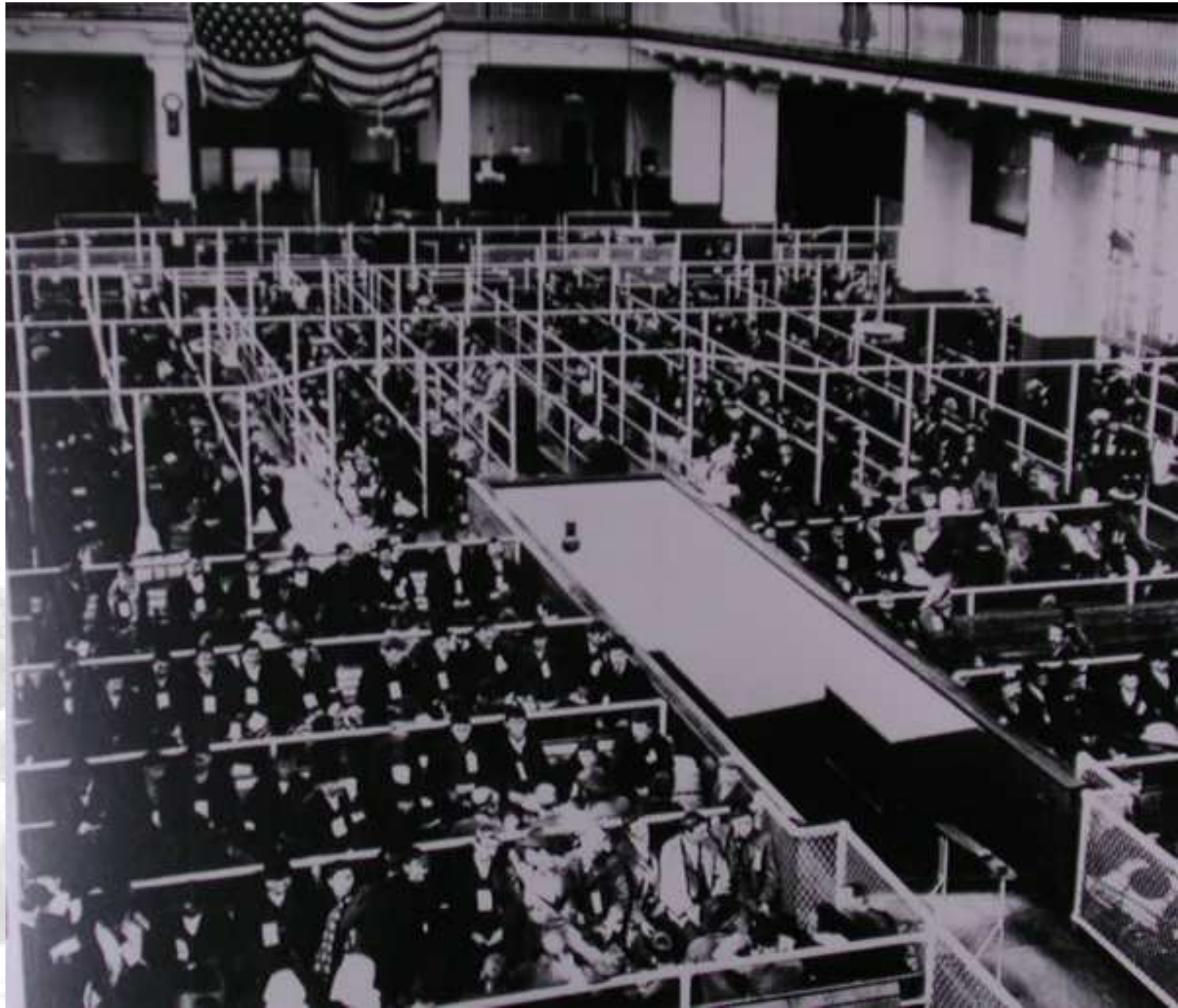
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IMMIGRANT LANDING STATION, N.Y.

COPYRIGHT 1906 BY ANDREW J. SIMPSON

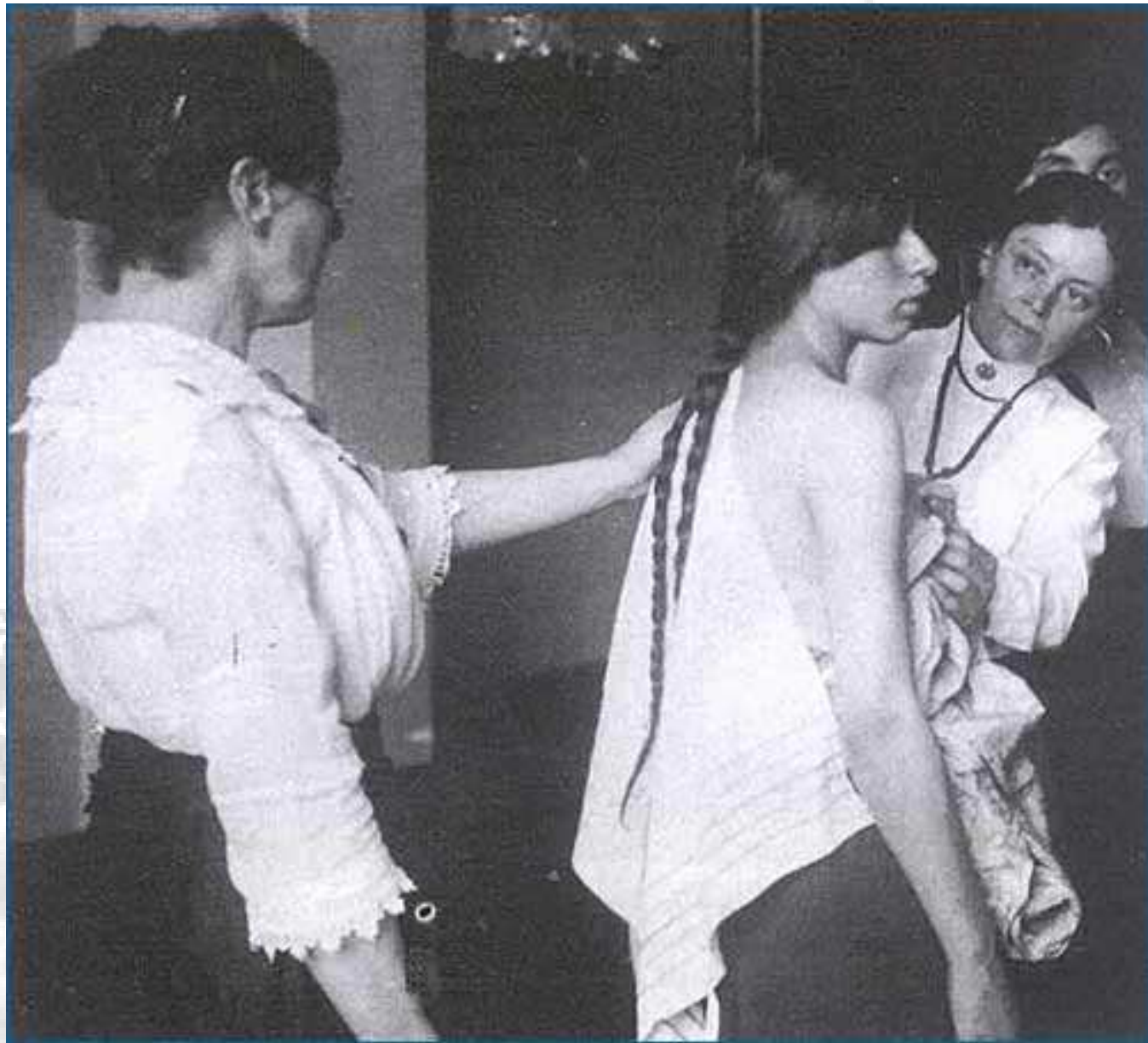








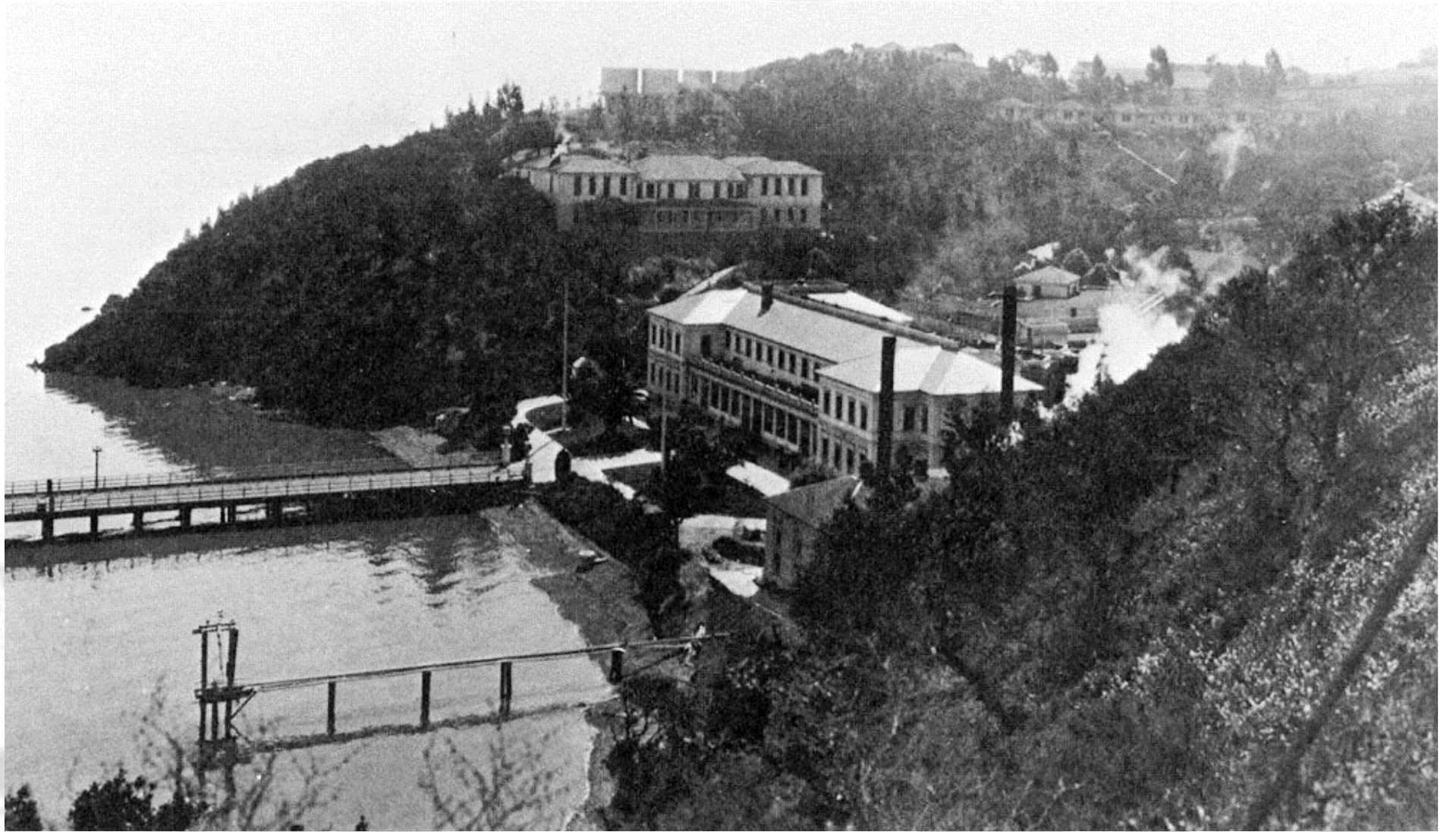




# Asian Immigrants to the U.S.

- Immigrant processing center for Asian immigrants on the West Coast.
- Off San Francisco







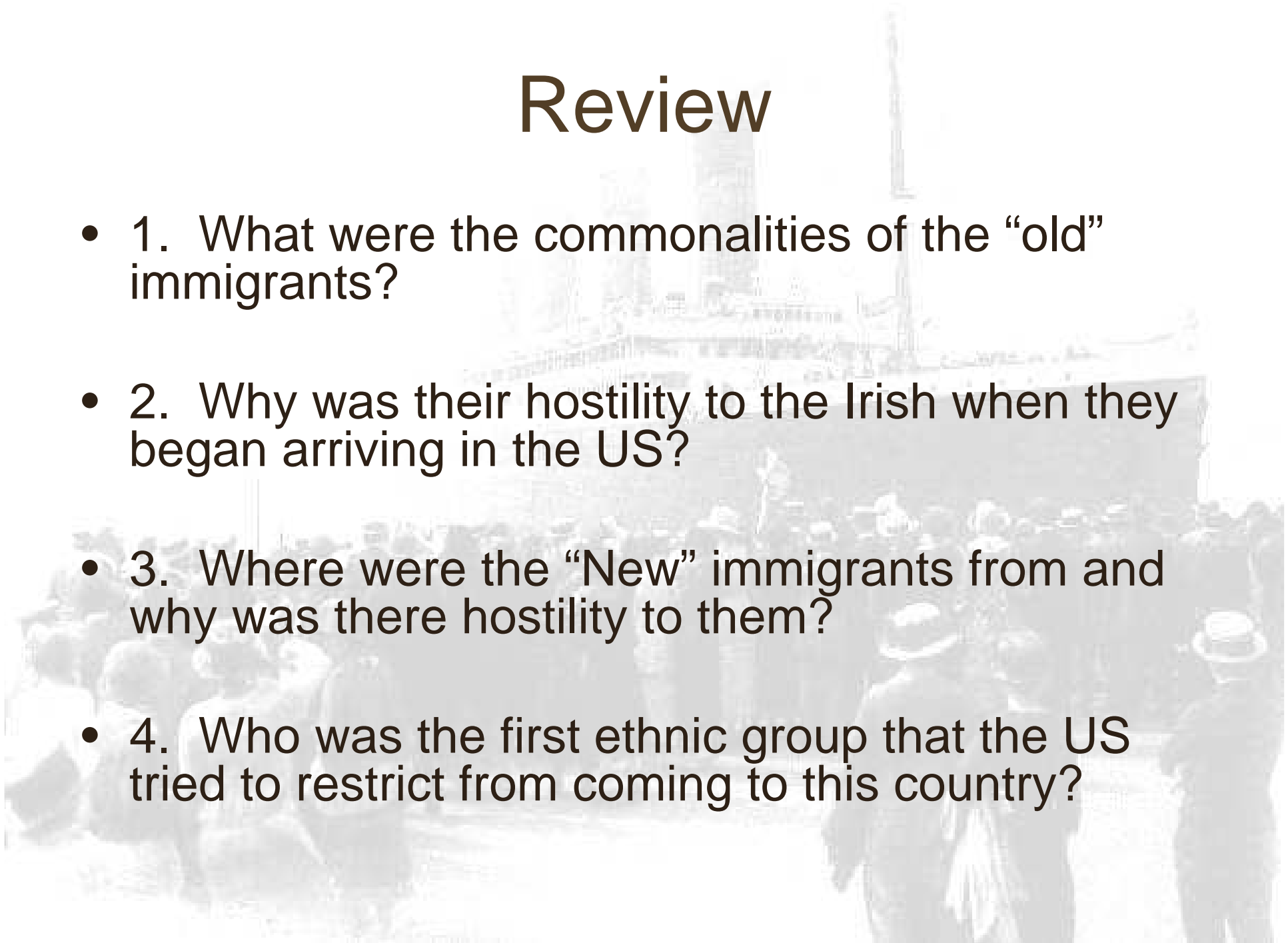
# Angel Island





# Review

- 1. What were the commonalities of the “old” immigrants?
- 2. Why was there hostility to the Irish when they began arriving in the US?
- 3. Where were the “New” immigrants from and why was there hostility to them?
- 4. Who was the first ethnic group that the US tried to restrict from coming to this country?

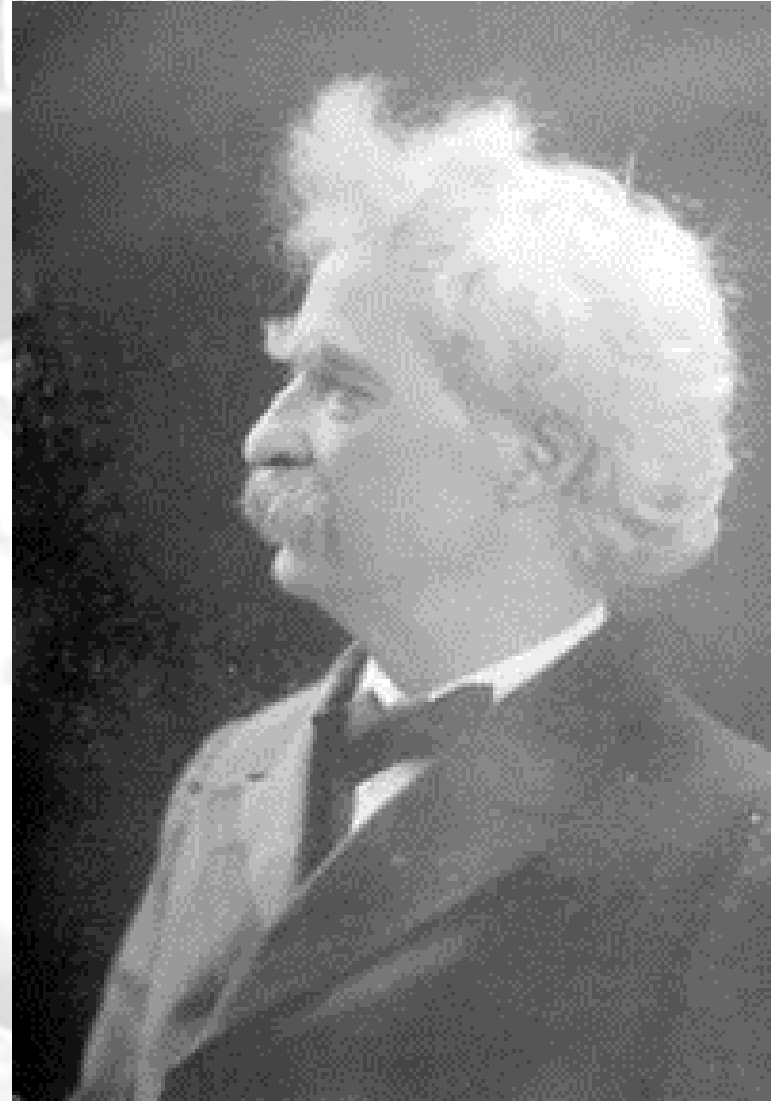


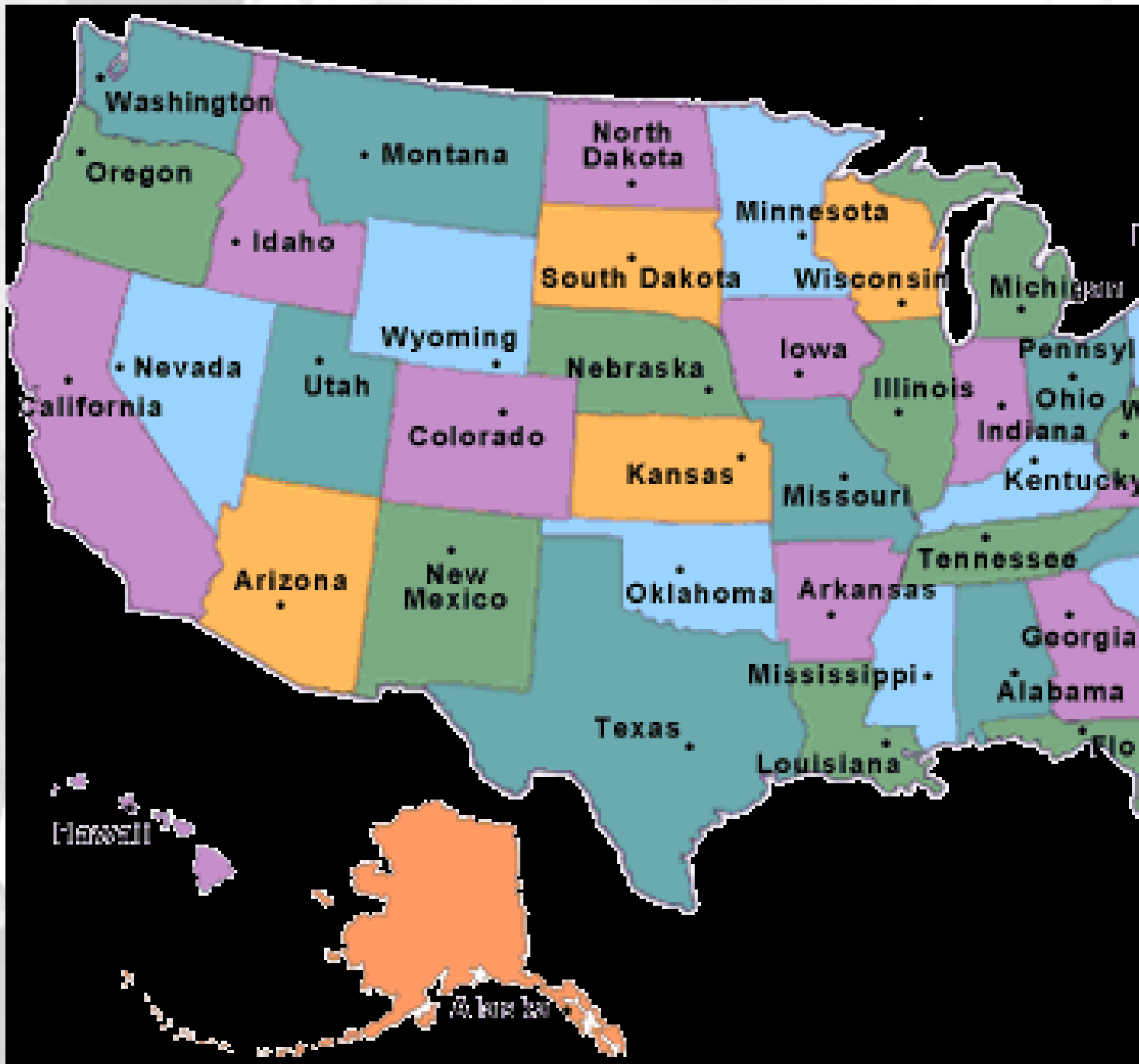
# The Gilded Age



# What was “The Gilded Age”?

- Name given by Mark Twain to describe the era after Reconstruction (1870s – 1890s).
- Making fun of lavish lifestyles of the new rich (and the greed and corruption).





# The Rise of Industrialism

- From 1865 to 1890s.
- Manufacturing replaces agriculture as the main source of US economy.
- Steel making and coal mining are the key industries. Then Oil.

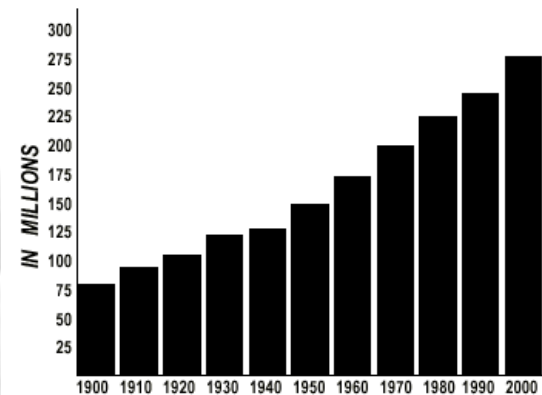


# Factors that contribute to Industrialization

- Lots of raw materials and energy sources—coal, iron, timber, oil...
- Large population (labor force)  
-cheap immigrant labor

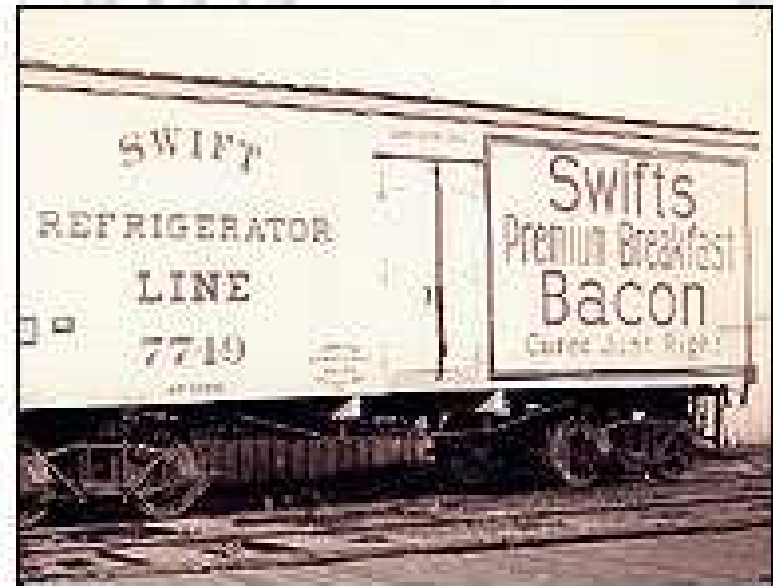


*U.S. POPULATION FROM 1900 TO 2000*



# Factors that contribute to Industrialization

- New inventions and technology.
- Development of the transcontinental railroad.
- Sent natural resources to factories & and finished products to market.

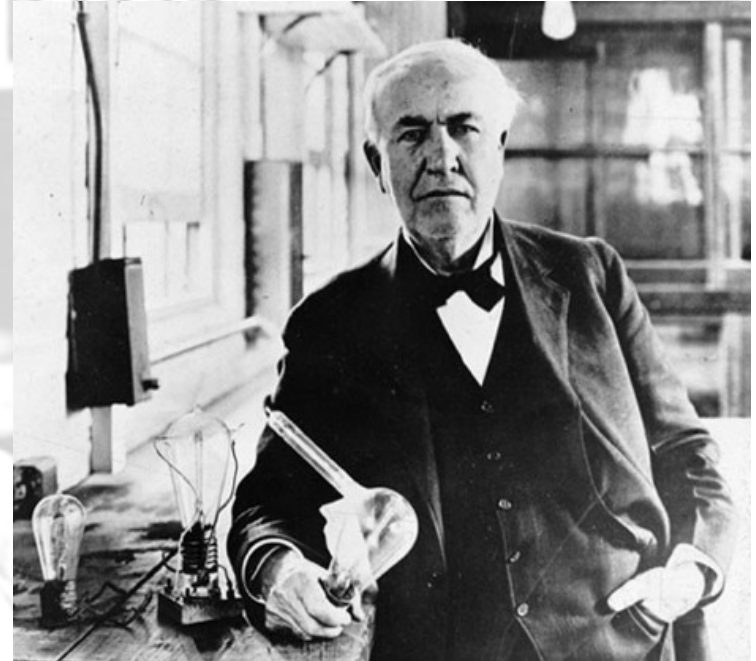


CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



# New Inventions

- New inventions allow for the rise in industrialization.
- Thomas Edison—light bulb and electrical production.
- Alexander Graham Bell—Telephone.
- Plus other inventions: refrigerated rail cars, and many more.





# Frederick Taylor

- “Scientific Management.”
- Specialization of tasks to make businesses more efficient and productive.
- “Time is \$”
- Increases managements control over the workplace while reducing the need for highly skilled workers.

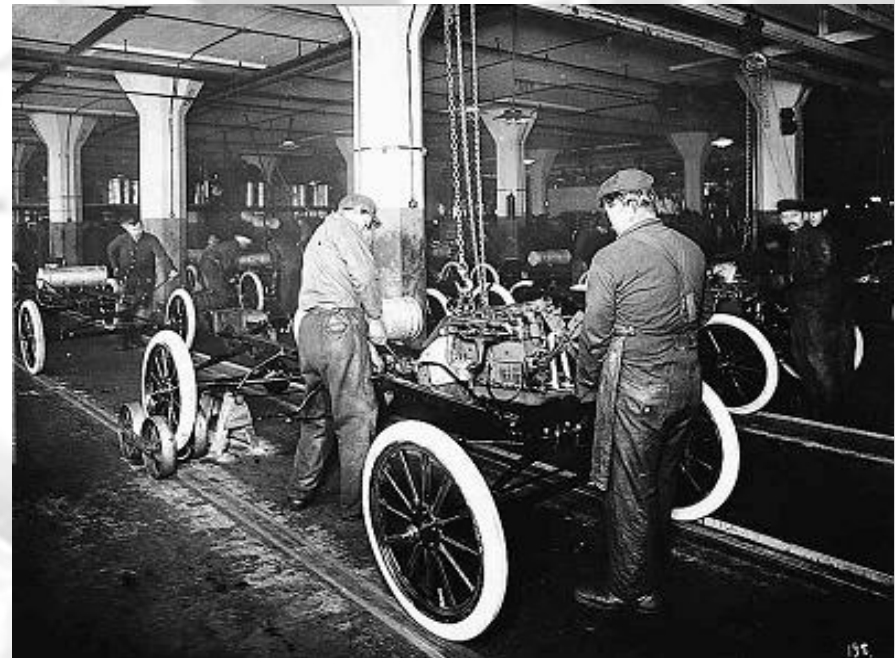
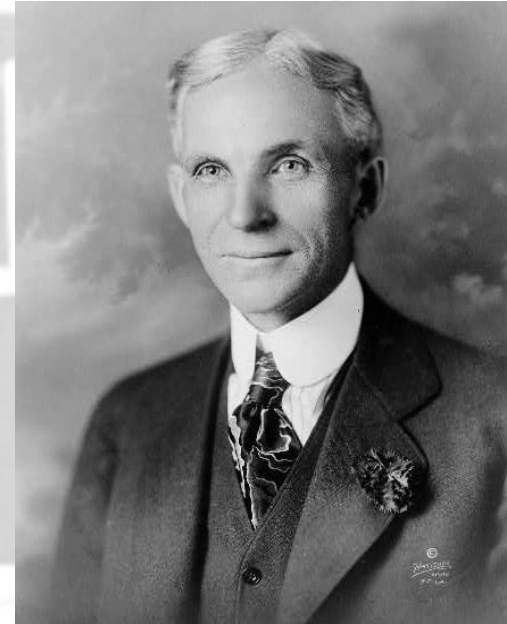


FIGURE 4. - POCKET WATCH WITH  
DROPPED PAINT



# Henry Ford

- Introduces assembly line in 1914.
- Production time for a Model-T went from 12 1/2 hrs. to 1 1/2
- Became cheaper to produce.
- Price fell.



# The Rise of Big business

- Corporation: An organization (business) owned by many people.
- Business owned by stockholders
- Own shares of the company
- Many business merged to create one large powerful company



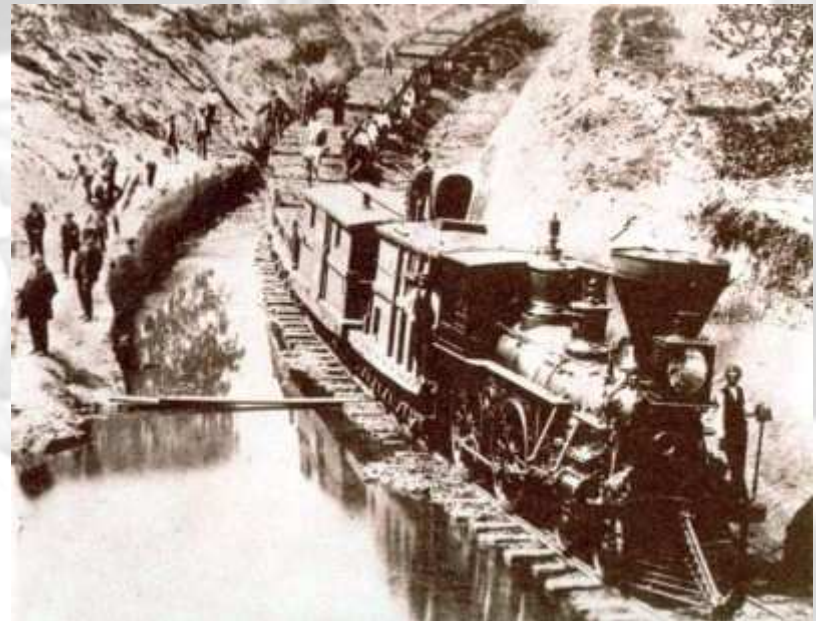
# The Railroads

U.S. builds the largest railroad network in the world.

In the process, creates the first “big business” in the U.S.

To encourage development, the government gave land grants and cash subsidies.

Time Zones –1883 (1918)

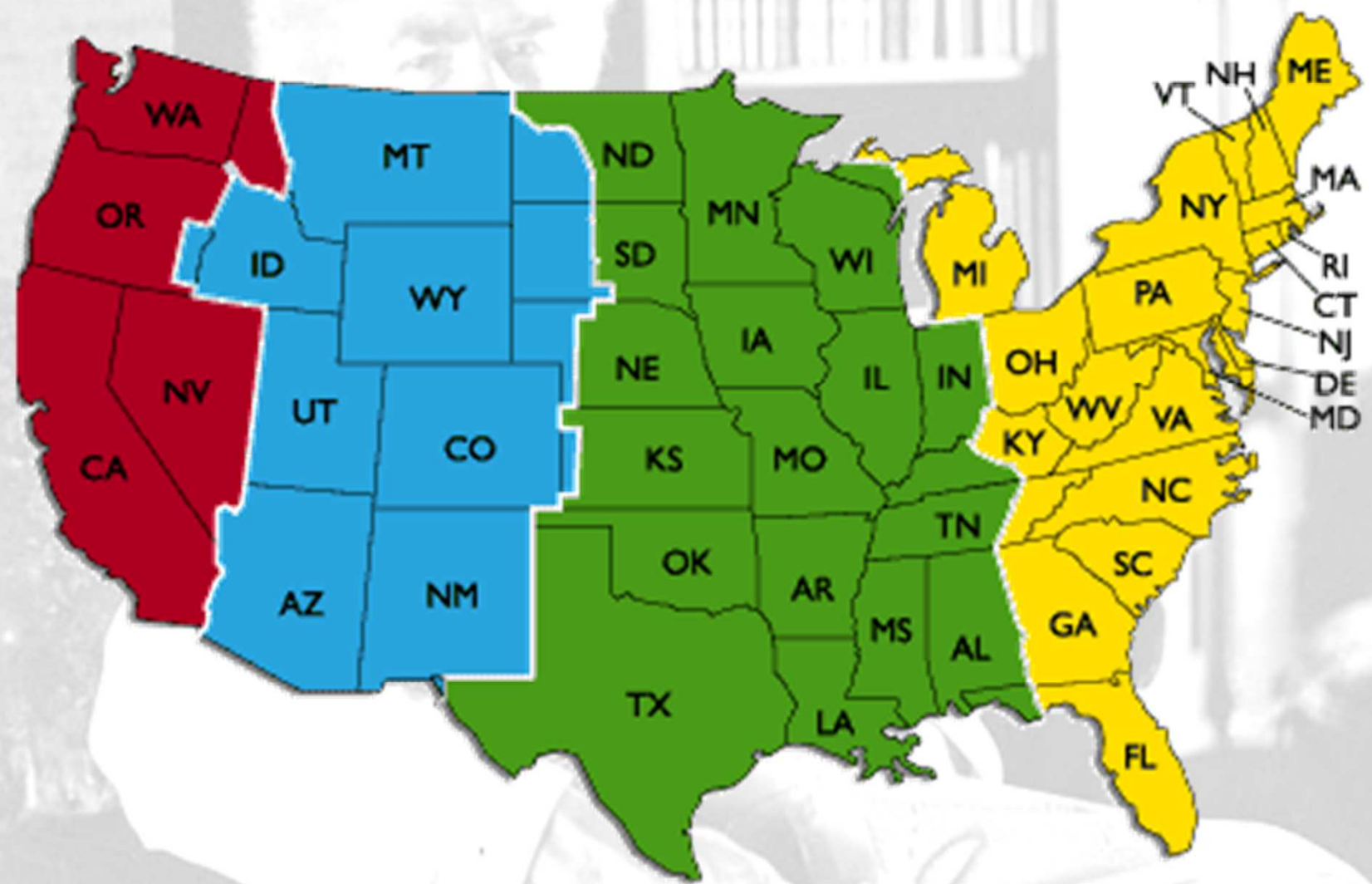


● Pacific

● Mountain

● Central

● Eastern



# Transcontinental Railroad



Promontory Point

Omaha

Sacramento

# Companies Go National

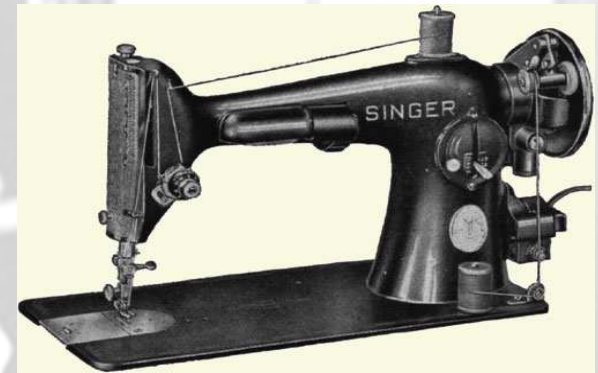
- The completion of the transcontinental railroad allows for “national markets.”
- 1<sup>st</sup> to go “National” are food products.
- Refrigerated rail cars allow for goods that used to have to be produced locally to be able to be shipped throughout the country



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# Businesses Go National

- McCormick Harvesting Machine CO.
- Singer Sewing Machine Co.
- Gustavas Swift—meatpacking.
- Chain stores: Woolworth's five-and-dime.





# Culture of Consumerism

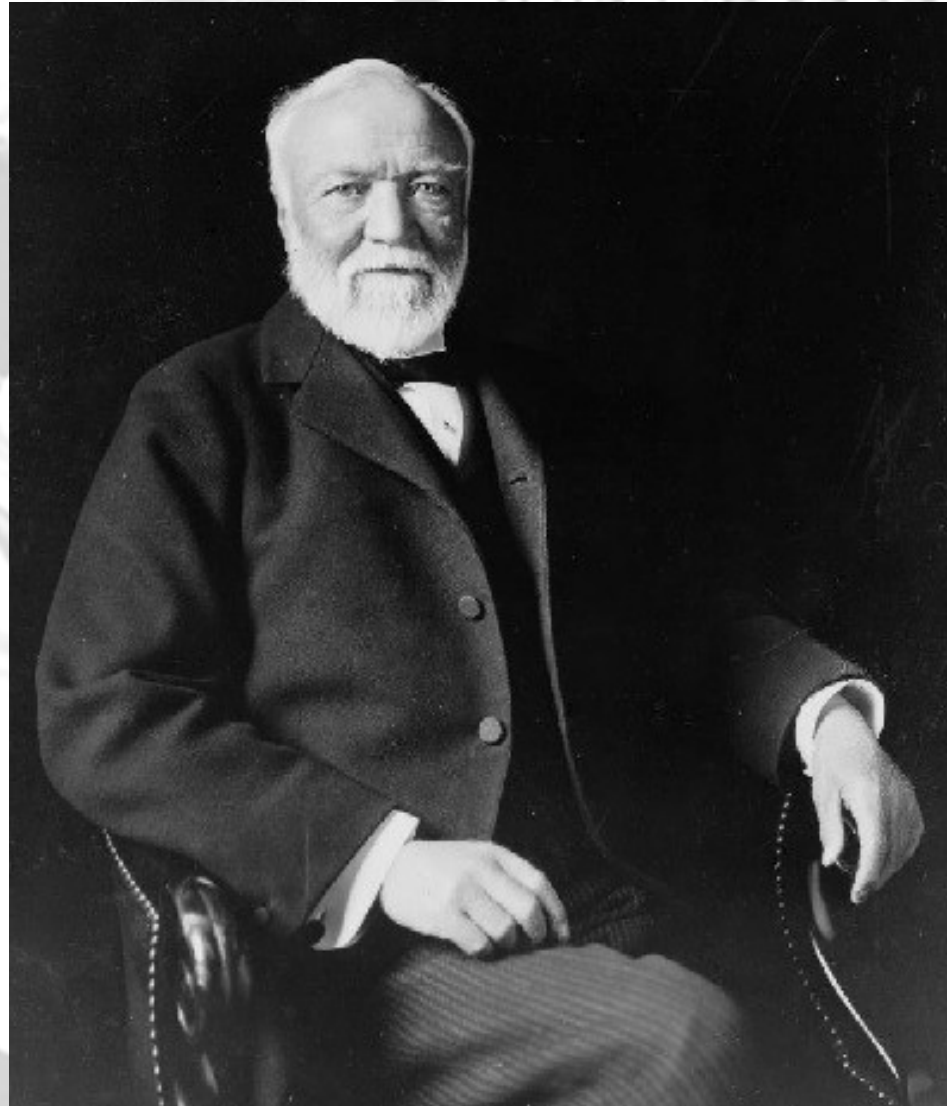


- National Markets meant that companies could sell their goods across the country.
- This is the beginning of modern advertising and marketing.
- The result is that people begin to identify “brand names.”
- This + lower prices = people buying (consuming) more goods.

# Vertical Integration

- A company that owns all of the different business that it depends on to operate.
- Own everything you need to make your product.
- For Example: if you owned a a meat company
- You would own: a ranch to raise cattle
- A slaughterhouse
- Cooled warehouses
- Meat packing plants
- Delivery wagons
- Why would a company want to do this?

# The Rise of Big Business Continued





# Review

- How did the completion of the transcontinental railroad impact American business?
- Who came up with the term “Gilded Age” and what does it mean?
- What factors led to increased American industrialization after the Civil War?
- Explain “scientific management.” Who came up with it and what is it?
- How did Henry Ford revolutionize auto manufacturing?
- Explain what a corporation is and its benefits.
- What were some of the first businesses to go national?

# Horizontal Integration

- When a company combines with many other companies to create one large one.
- Big companies would buy out small companies and then raise their prices
- The practice of controlling multiple companies in the same business is called a **trust**.

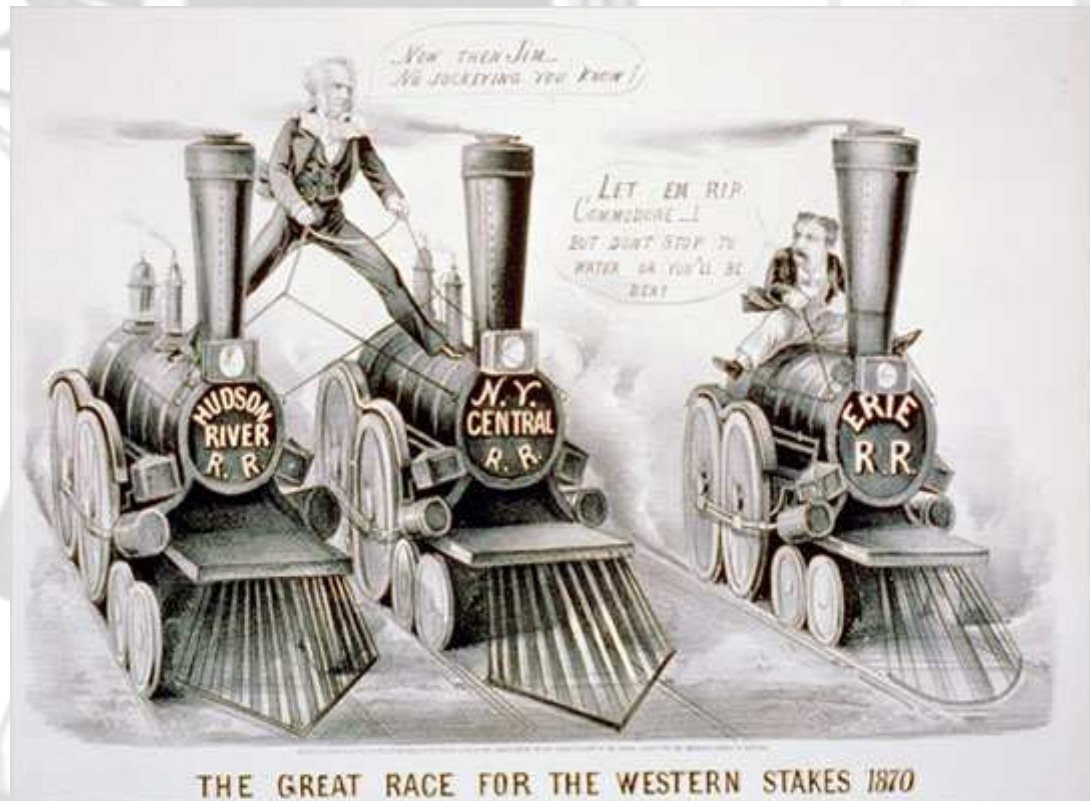
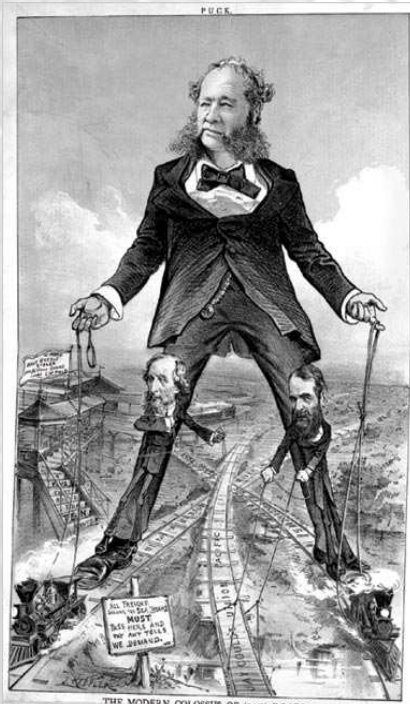
# The Robber Barons

- Term refers to big business men of the Gilded Age who used cut-throat practices to get to the top.
- Jay Gould—Speculated in railroads. When he died in 1892, he was the world's richest man with over \$100-million.
- Known as the most unscrupulous businessman of the era.



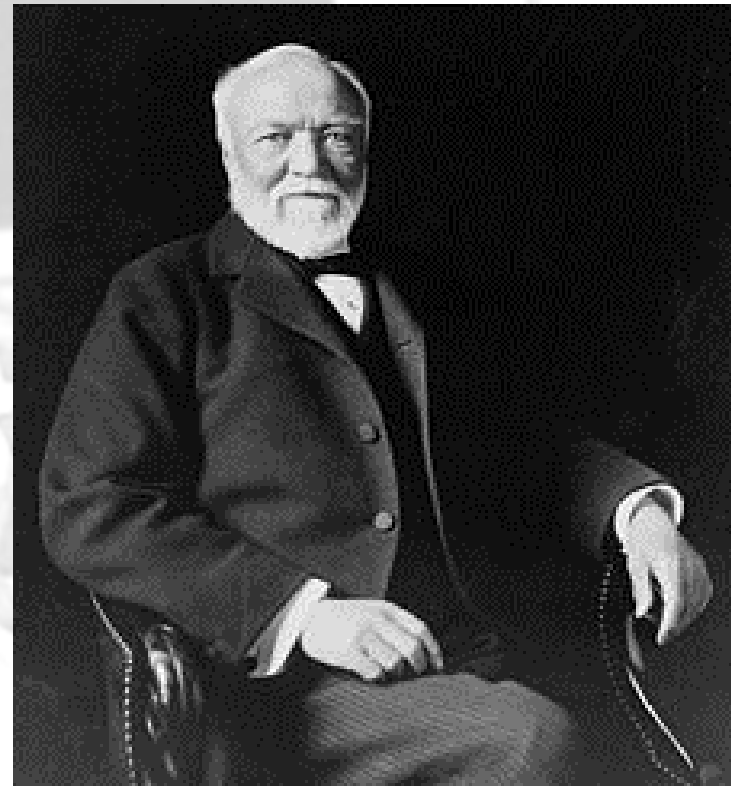
# Other Railroad Tycoons

- Cornelius Vanderbilt
- Leland Stanford



# Andrew Carnegie

- Came to America from Scotland at the age of 12 in 1848.
- 1<sup>st</sup> job was for \$1.20 a week in a textile mill.
- Found a new faster way to make steel
- Steel was in huge demand





# Carnegie's Steel Empire

- Increased production and cut costs.
- How— Vertical integration.



# John D. Rockefeller



- Made his fortune in oil. His Standard Oil Co. is today Exxon.
- Started out small
- Uses horizontal Integration (bought out competitors)
- Becomes a billionaire

# The Rise of Giant Corporations

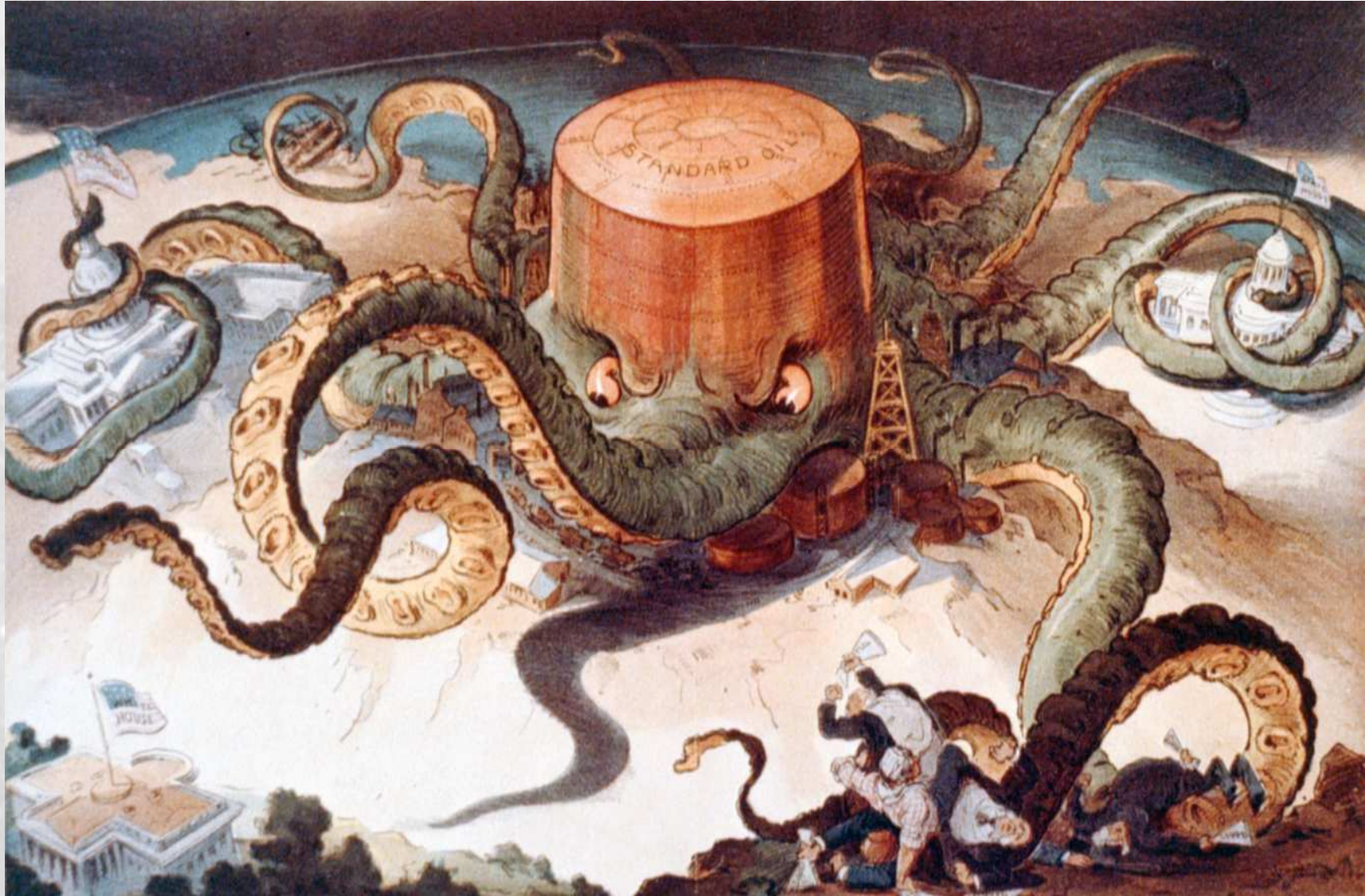
- Vertical and horizontal integration led to many companies dominating their fields.
- Drove many small business out.
- This created great wealth for those at the top of the corporations like Carnegie, Rockefeller, etc.
- But workers were usually paid as little as possible with no benefits because of the lack of competition.

# Trusts

- Trusts give control of multiple businesses to a small group of individuals.
- Helps consolidate power & eliminate competition.
- Led to gigantic trusts dominating most industries (the little guys can't compete). **MONOPOLY**
- By 1900. 1% of US corporations controlled 1/3 of the nation's manufacturing.



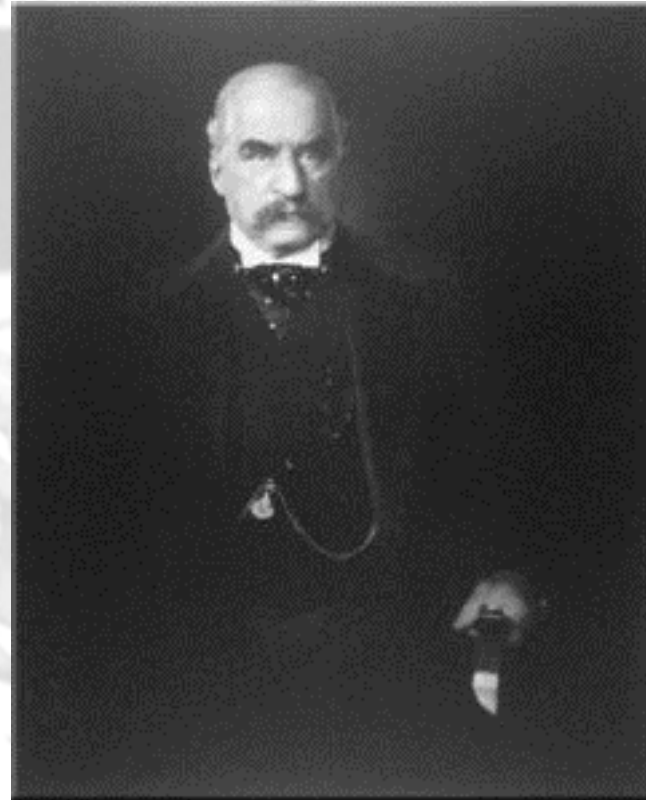
# Trusts





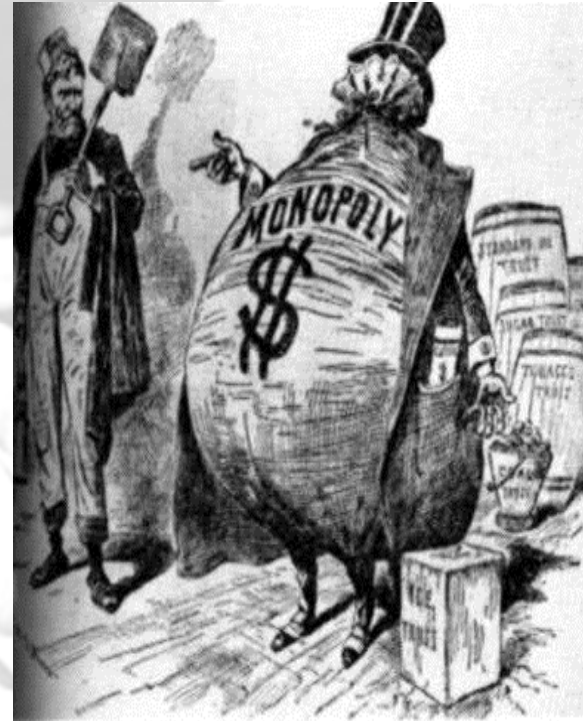
# J.P. Morgan

- Biggest banker of the era.
- Bought US Steel from Carnegie.
- Used horizontal integration.
- Eventually worth \$22 billion.



# Impact of Industrialization

- Industrialization during the Gilded Age led to a widening in the gap between rich and poor.
- Saw the rise of giant corporations that came to dominate industries and have great influence over society and politics.
- Led to a lot of resentment from average people.







# The Little Guy's View

- The rise of giant corporations was bad for the common people.
- Why?
- Small business men can't compete & workers won't ever be able to become independent business owners.



# Laissez Faire

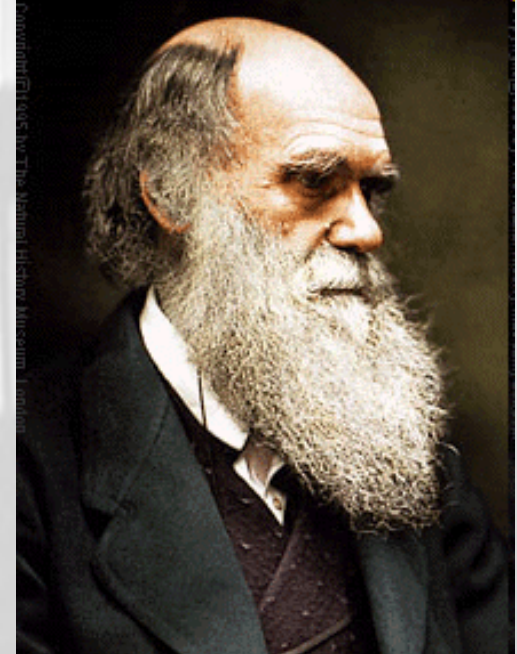
- Economic Theory
- States that the government should stay out of economic affairs (leave businesses alone)
- No regulations (rules).

# Social Darwinism

- Based on Charles Darwin's theories but applied to human society and business.

“survival of the fittest.”

- Why would the Robber Barons like this philosophy?





# Social Darwinism

- Justifies big business having more money and power, and poor people having less.
- Government should not help poor people because it weakens society.
- Push “laissez faire” economics

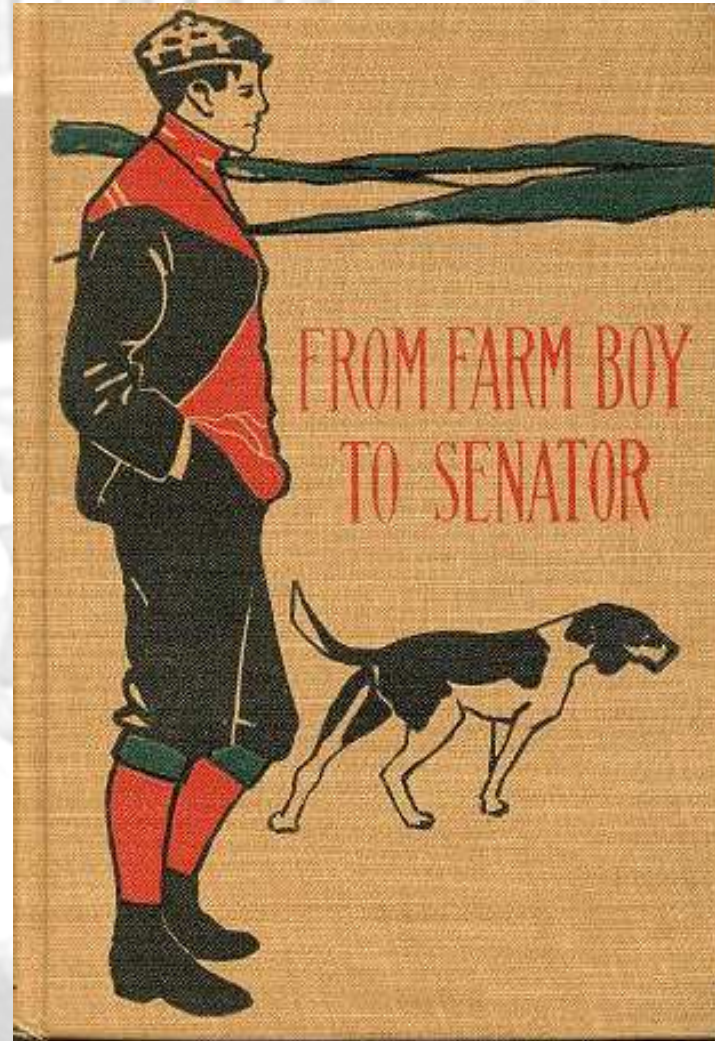


# Philanthropy

- Robber Barons like Carnegie and Rockefeller donated millions to such causes as: the arts, education, public works, and created foundations.
- Gospel of Wealth: Carnegie believed that the rich had an obligation to use their wealth to better society.
- But don't give directly.

# Horatio Alger

- Popular Gilded Age author
- Wrote tales about young men overcoming humble beginnings to achieve success.
- Glorified self-making.





# Review

- Who were the “Robber Barons”?
- Who was the immigrant from Scotland that dominated the steel industry?
- A = Andrew Carnegie
- Who was the Robber Baron who dominated the oil industry?
- A = John Rockefeller
- Explain the difference between horizontal and vertical integration.
- What is a trust?

# Attitudes of the Gilded Age



- Most Americans believed in the idea of “self-making”—that is through hard work and clean-living, an individual could achieve success
- While individuals that succeeded were sure to make money, they were supposed to be thrifty and save money rather than buy things to show off.
- During the rise of industrialization though, many of the leading business tycoons made so much money that they began to live in lavish mansions.
- This is what led people like Mark Twain to criticize this lifestyle.