Lesson 3 Immigration

1. Ellis Island
2. New Immigration
3. Old Immigration
4. Ethnic Clusters/Enclaves
5. Taiping Rebellion
6. Angel Island
7. Nativism
8. American Protective Association
9. Workingman’s Party of America
10. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
11. Immigration Act of 1882

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Oppressed Group | Reasons Behind Prejudice | Legislature/ Association Created | Consequences/Outcomes |
| All Immigrants |  |  |  |
| Catholic Immigrants |  |  |  |
| Chinese Immigrants |  |  |  |
| German Immigrants |  |  |  |

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Lesson 4 Urbanization & Social Reform

1. Tenements
2. Political machine
3. Party boss
4. Graft
5. William “Boss” Tweed
6. Individualism
7. Social Darwinism
8. Evolution
9. Philanthropy
10. Lester Frank Ward- Reform Darwinism
11. Social Gospel
12. Settlement House
13. Jane Addams
14. Americanization
15. Mark Twain

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1. How did immigrants in the late 1800s change American society?
2. How did European immigration change Americans overwhelmingly protestant perspective by the early 1900s?
3. What were some push & pull factors that prompted European and Asian immigration to the US?

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1. Why did nativists oppose immigration?
2. How did the Workingman’s party affect immigration?
3. Where did violence break out against Chinese immigration?

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1. Why did most immigrants to the US in the late 1800s settle in cities and take jobs at factories?
2. What was life like in the late 1800s for middle class families?
3. Who generally took jobs as domestic servants in the North and South at this time?

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1. What types of problems developed due to the rapid growth of urban areas?
2. What triggered typhoid and cholera epidemics in American cities in the late 1800s?

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1. How did settlement houses support the goals of the Social Gospel movement?
2. What methods and philosophies were developed for helping the urban poor?

Pg. 68

1. Why do you think artists and writers started portraying American life more realistically?
2. How was Mark Twain’s *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* an examples of a new realism in American literature?
3. What made attractions like amusement parks and sports events accessible to a large number of people?