

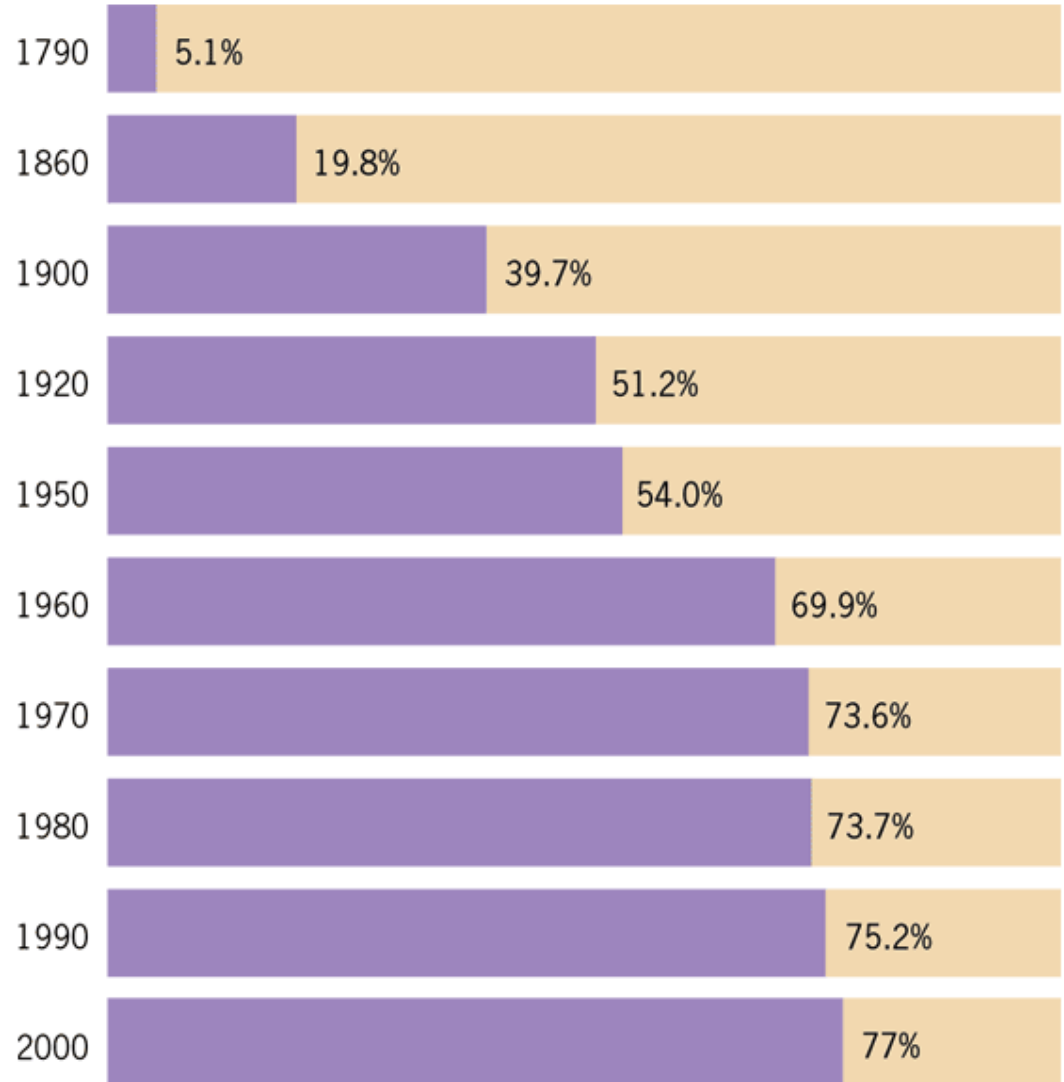
# **America Moves to the City**

**1865 - 1900**

# The Move to the Cities

- After Civil War, Americans moved to the city in huge numbers
  - New industrial jobs
  - Immigration from Europe
  - New agricultural technology that pushed people off farms

# The Shift to the City



# The Urban Frontier

- Huge cities grew up in US
  - New York, Chicago, Philadelphia with over 1 million people
  - New York 2<sup>nd</sup> largest city in world (behind London)

# Urban Growth, 1870 - 1900

**TABLE. 19-1 Urban Growth: 1870-1900**

<i>City</i>	<i>1870 Population</i>	<i>1900 Population</i>	<i>Percent Increase</i>
Boston	250,525	560,892	123.88
Chicago	298,977	1,698,575	468.12
Cincinnati	216,239	325,902	50.71
Los Angeles	5,728	102,479	1,689.08
Milwaukee	74,440	285,315	299.37
New Orleans	191,418	287,104	49.98
New York	1,478,103	3,437,202	132.54
Philadelphia	1,293,697	647,022	99.94
Pittsburgh	321,616	86,075	273.64
Portland	90,426	8,293	990.38
Richmond	51,038	85,050	66.64
San Francisco	149,473	342,782	129.32
Seattle	1,107	237,194	21,326.73

Source: *Thirteenth Census of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1913).

# The Urban Frontier

- Skyscrapers allowed more people to pack into cities
  - Perfected by architect Louis Sullivan, using steel-framed construction
  - Invention of elevators allowed skyscrapers to become practical



**A  
Skyscraper  
in New  
York Built  
by Louis  
Sullivan**

# The Urban Frontier

- City was broken into radiating circles
  - Center of city – business district
  - Next ring – workers housing around factories and warehouses
  - Outer ring – suburban housing for wealthy
  - Rings connected by mass-transit streetcars and railroads
  - Large cities replaced “walking city” where boundaries set by how far commuter could walk



# The Urban Frontier

- Many people from rural America drawn into cities
  - Not only for jobs, but for the more glamorous and technological city lifestyle
  - Huge department stores (Macy's, Marshall Field's) attracted middle-class shoppers and gave lower-class jobs (mainly to women)
  - Sister Carrie (1900) by Theodore Dreiser
    - Young girl (Carrie Meeber) escapes from rural America to glamorous Chicago, dreaming of one day sharing the middle-class lifestyle

# The Urban Frontier

- New problem of waste disposal
  - Rural Americans threw little away
    - Reused products; animals (like hogs) ate what little waste there was on the farm
  - Urban Americans generated huge amounts of waste
    - Products came in throw-away containers
    - Clothing went out of fashion quickly, necessitating new clothes

# The Urban Frontier

- The dark side of cities
  - Criminals flourished
  - Sanitary facilities did not keep pace with need
  - Dirty water, uncollected garbage, dirty people, waste from animals led to horrible stench

# The Urban Slum



# The Urban Frontier

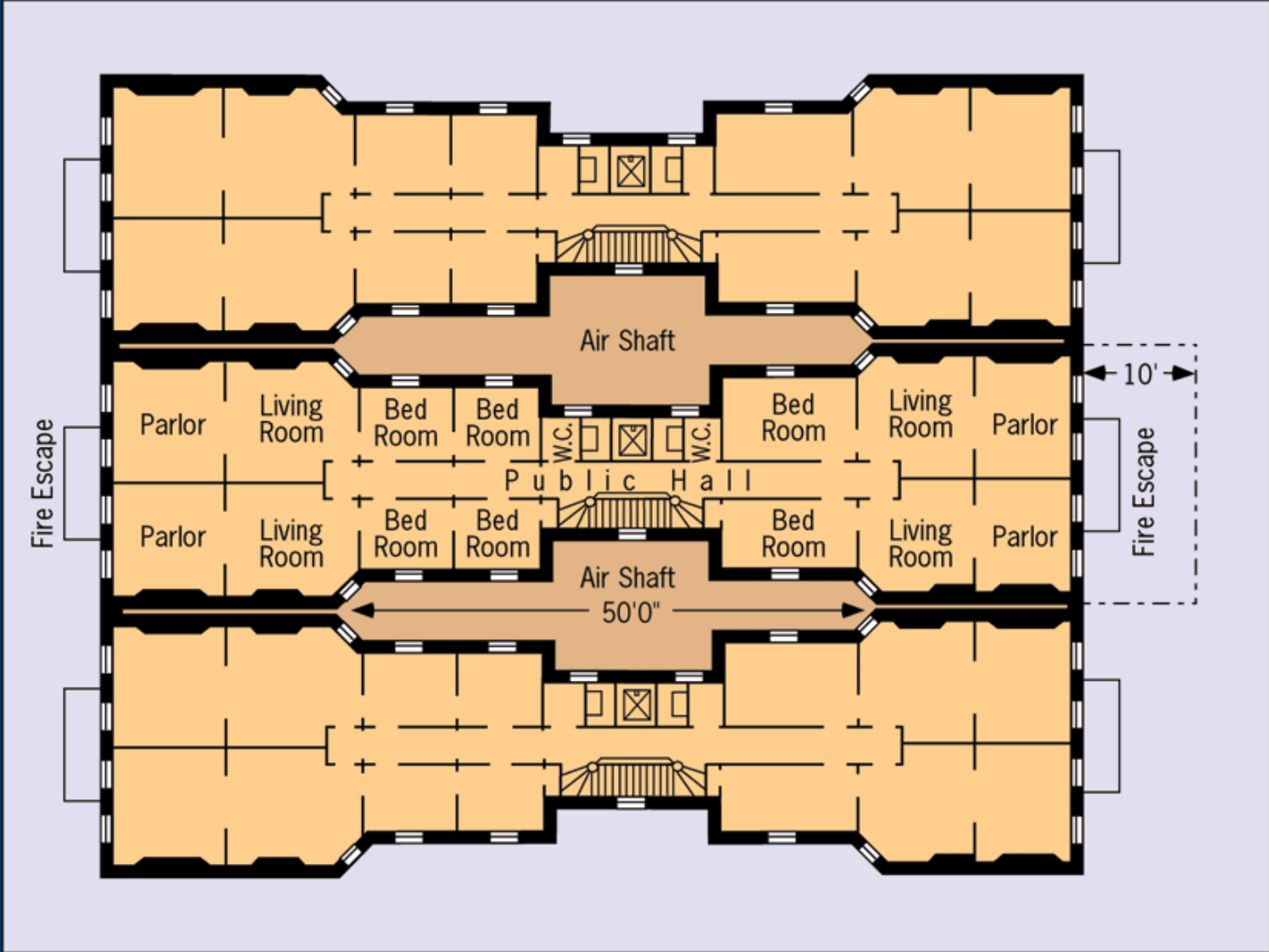
- City slums
  - Crowded, filthy, rat-infested section of cities where poorest people lived
  - Dumbbell tenements
    - 7 – 8 stories high, with air shaft in middle providing ventilation of filthy air
    - Families crammed into each floor
    - Many died of contagious diseases from the cramped, unhealthy conditions
  - “Flophouses”
    - Unemployed could sleep for a few cents on filthy mattresses



# Overcrowding in New York City



# Dumbbell Tenement



# The Evolution of the Tenement

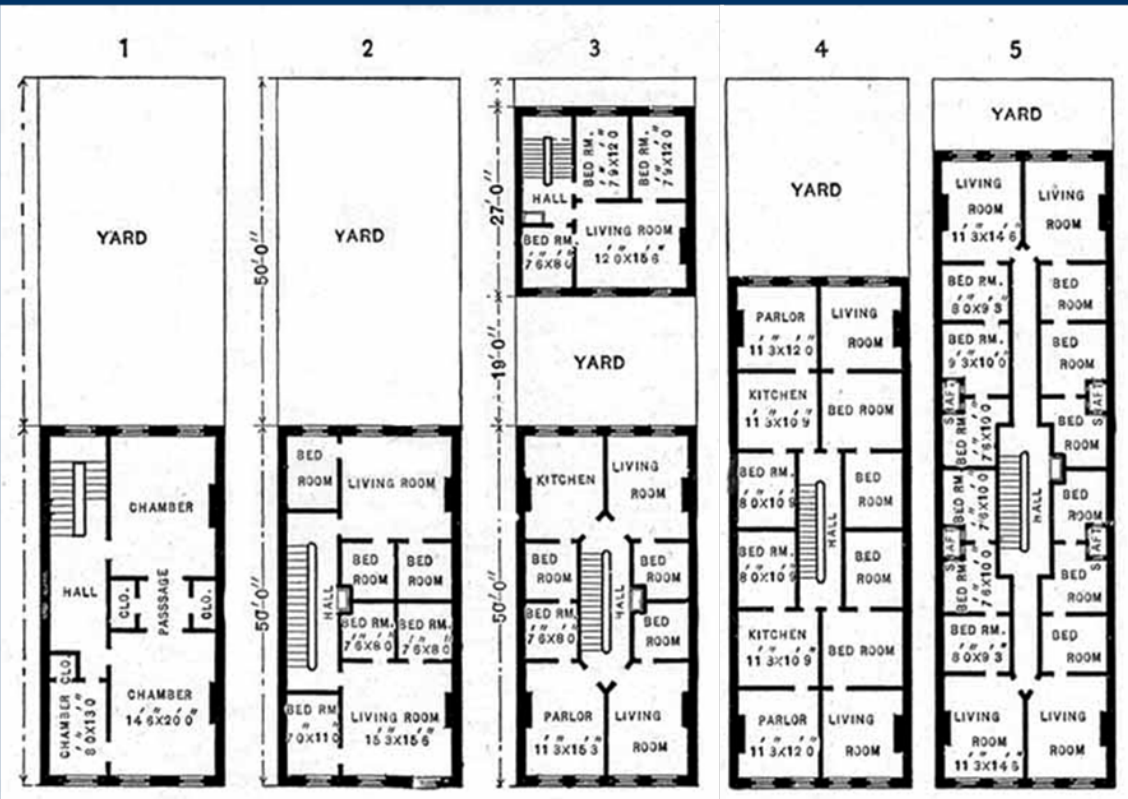
From Jacob A. Riis, *The Battle With the Slum*  
1. Old Knickerbocker dwelling.

2. The same made over into a tenement.

3. The rear tenement caves.

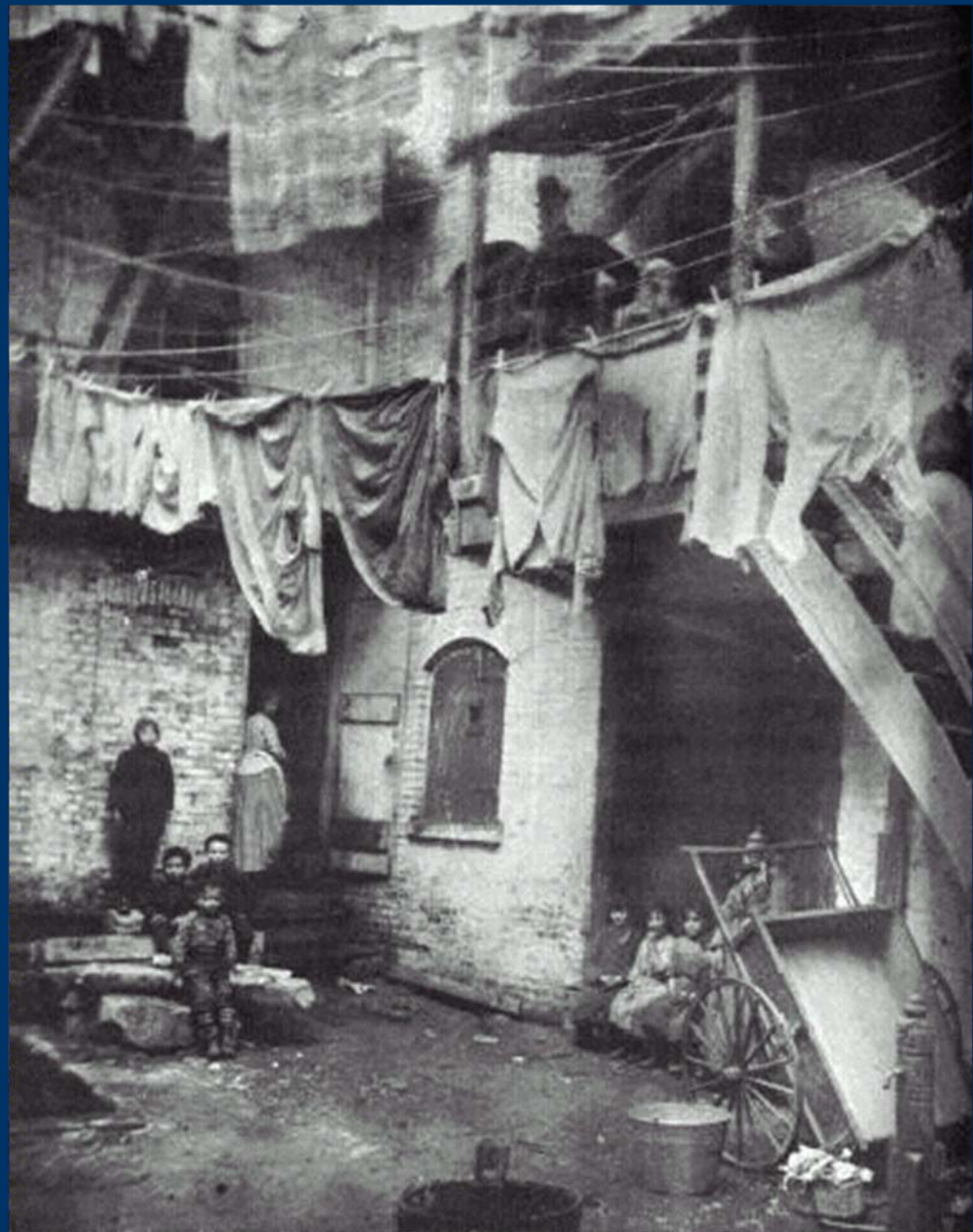
4. Packing-box tenement built for revenue only.

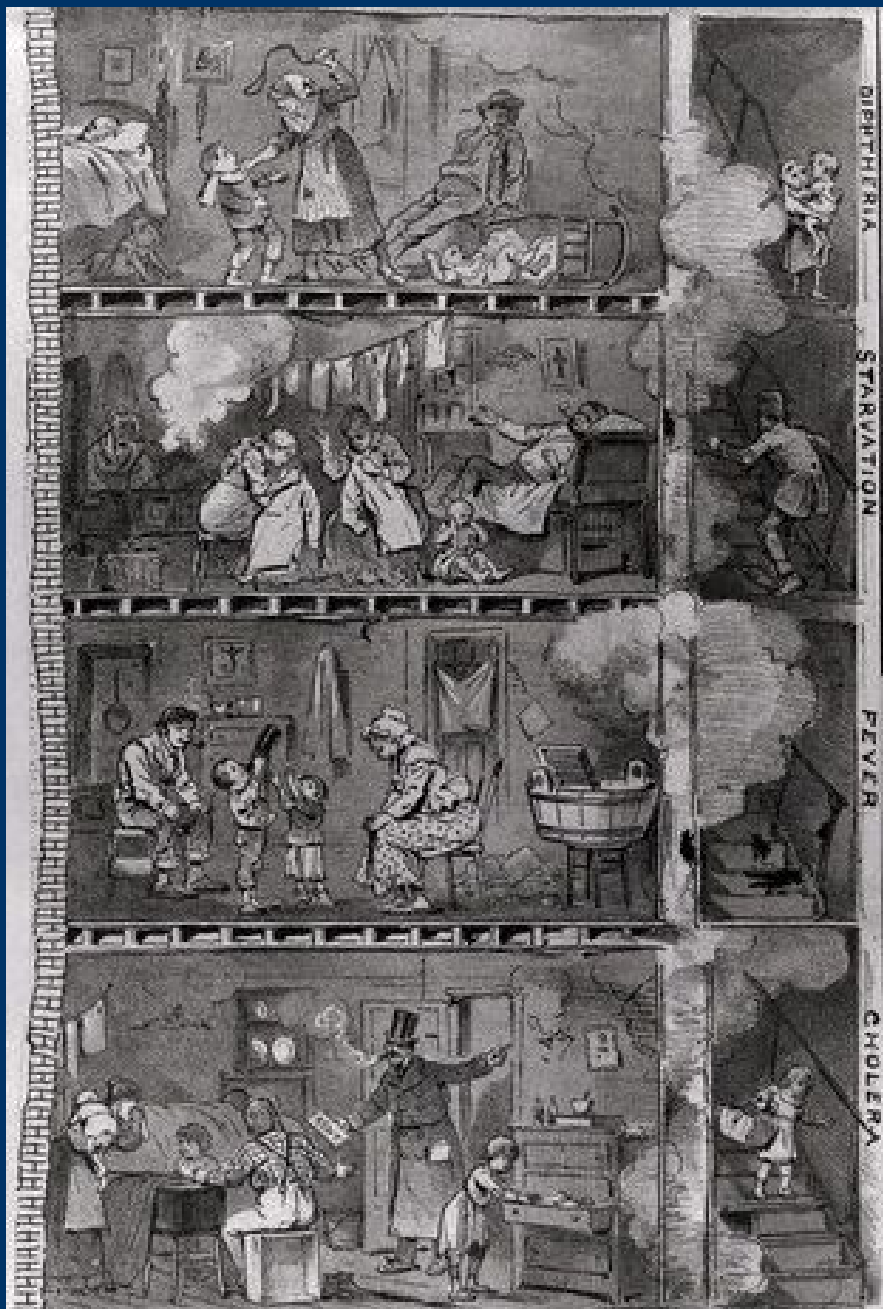
5. The limit; the air-shaft--first concession to tenant.





# A Typical Tenement





# A Cross-Section of a Typical Slum Dwelling

P.1004] Cross-Section Through Slum Dwelling in Lower New York Showing Poverty and Disease. Lithograph, 1850.

# A Poverty Stricken Family in the New York Slums



# The Urban Frontier

- Escaping the slums
  - Slums were reserved for newcomers (immigrants) to US
  - Most hard-working people were able to escape slums
    - Immigrants moved into neighborhoods with people of their ethnicity or religion
  - Wealthy people left the cities and moved to suburbs



# Hester Street, a Jewish Street in New York City

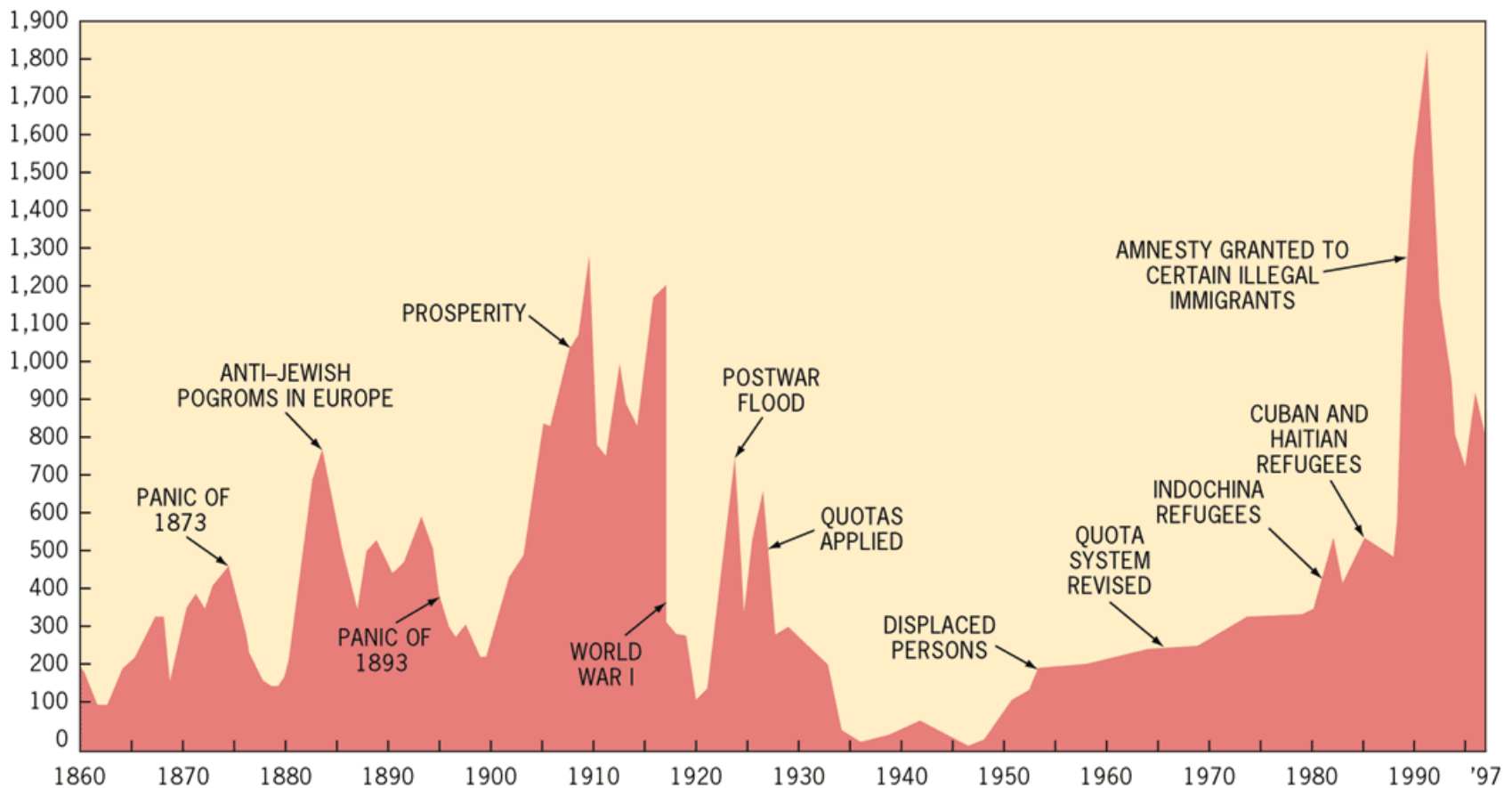


# The New Immigration

- Immigrants from Europe poured into US
  - 1850s – 1870s – about 2 million per decade
  - By 1880s – about 5 million per decade entered US

# Annual Immigration, 1860–1997

In thousands



# The New Immigration

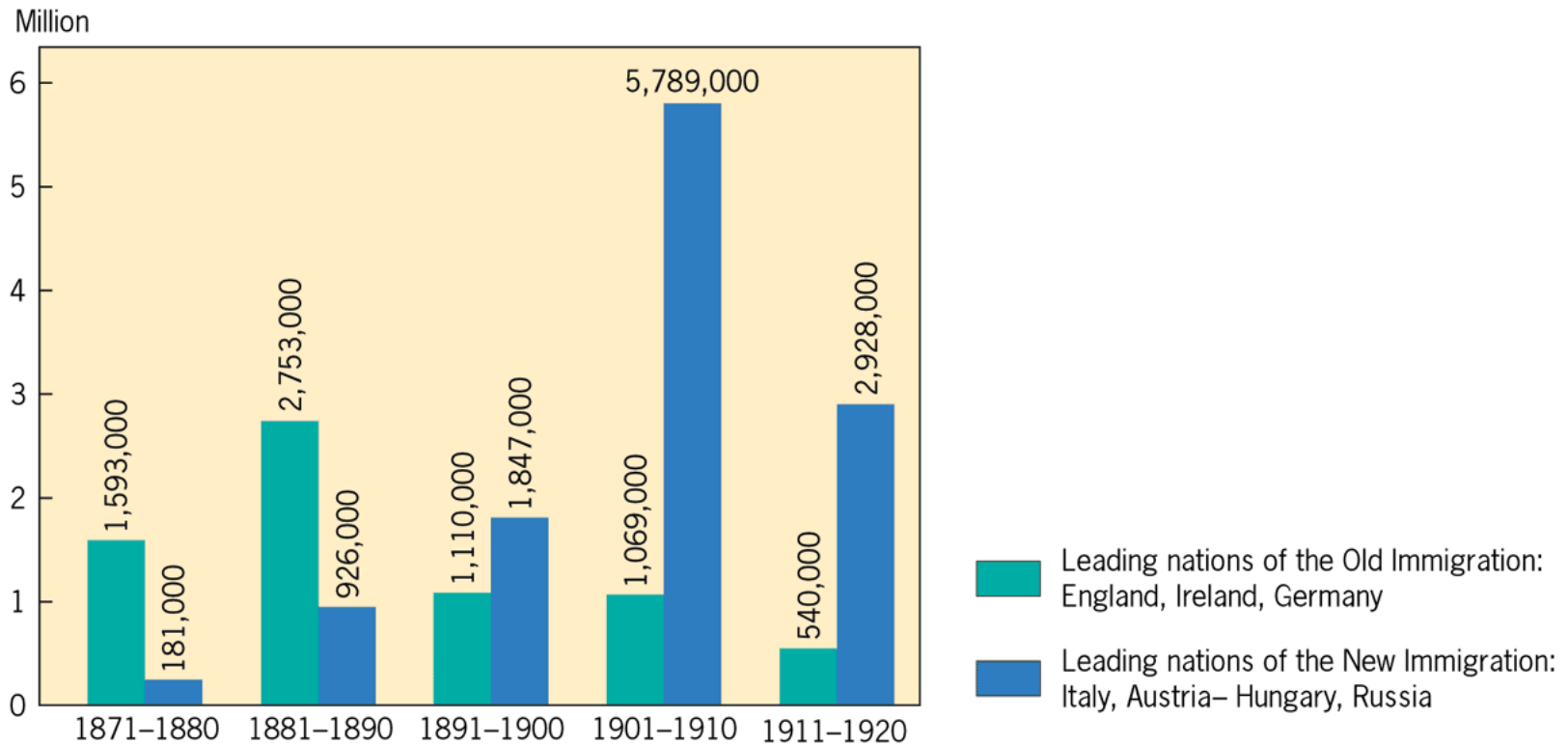
- Through 1870s – most immigrants came from Britain and Western Europe (mainly Germany and Scandinavia)
  - Usually white Anglo-Saxons, Protestant (except for Catholic Irish and some Catholic Germans)
  - Generally had high literacy rates and experience with democratic government
  - Fit well into American society as farmers



# The New Immigration

- After 1880s – New Immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe
  - Italians, Croats, Slovaks, Greeks, Poles
  - Mainly Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Jewish
  - Came from autocratic countries, so they were unused to democracy
  - Poor and illiterate peasants who worked in low-skill, low-wage industrial jobs
  - Crowded into poor, ethnic neighborhoods in major eastern cities like New York and Chicago
  - Had much more difficult time assimilating into US

# Old and New Immigration (by Decade)



# Southern Europe Uprooted

- Pushes
  - Rapid population growth in Europe because of food imports from US and cultivation of potato
  - Poverty of displaced farm workers driven from the land by mechanization and food imports from US
  - Overcrowding and joblessness in European cities because of population boom
  - Religious persecution, especially in Russia against the Jews

# Southern Europe Uprooted

- Pulls
  - “America letters” sent by immigrants already in US back home, telling of the abundant opportunity
  - US had reputation for political and religious freedom, including freedom from military conscription (forced service)
  - Economic opportunities advertised by American interests
    - Industrialist wanted low-wage labor, railroads wanted buyers for their land grants, states wanted more population, steamship lines wanted people to carry
  - Large steamships and relatively inexpensive one-way passage

# Southern Europe Uprooted

- Birds of passage
  - 25% of the immigrants came to work for a few years, save money, and return to Europe

# Southern Europe Uprooted

- Europeans who stayed struggled to keep their culture alive
  - Some established separate schools for their children (Catholics and Jews)
  - Foreign-language newspapers
  - Theaters, stores, churches, restaurants serving specific ethnicities
  - Most children eventually rejected their parents' traditions and cultures, becoming part of mainstream America

# Reactions to the New Immigration

- Government did little to help new immigrants
  - Federal government weeded out criminals and insane
  - State governments (dominated by rural interests) did even less
  - City governments overwhelmed by job of assimilating huge number of immigrants

# Reactions to the New Immigration

- Job of taking care of immigrants went to bosses and political machines
  - In return for immigrants' votes, boss provided jobs on city payroll, housing for newly arrived, gave food and clothes to poor, helped fix small problems with law, and got parks and schools built in immigrant neighborhoods
  - In spite of corruption, bosses gave immigrants needed assistance that no one else did



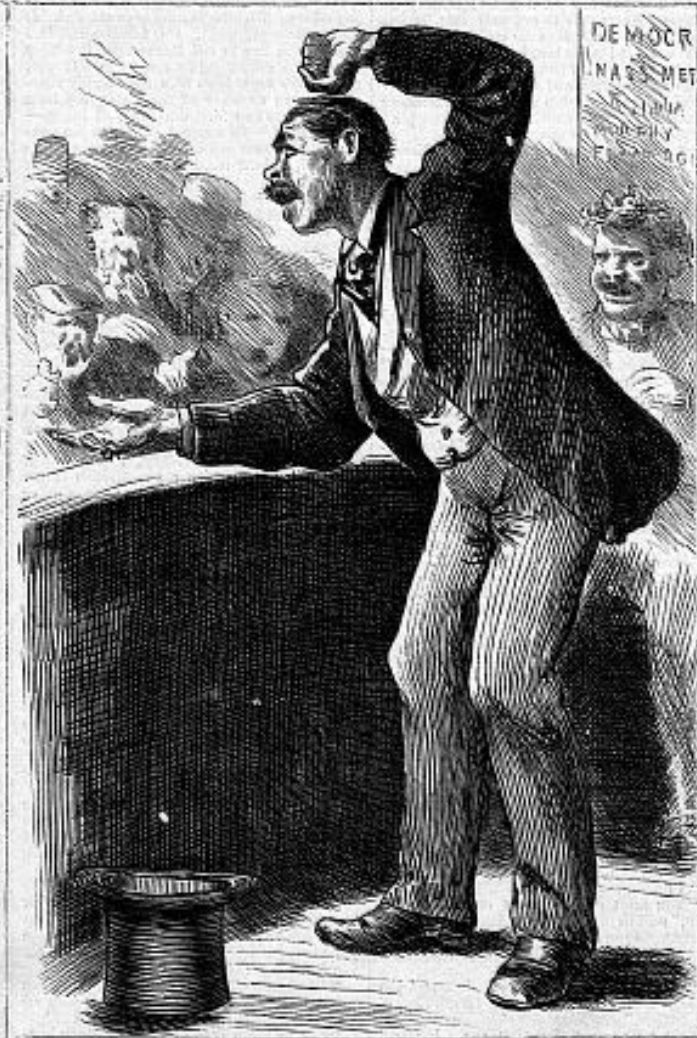
# The City Boss



# Afloat and Ashore – an Immigrant is Transformed into a Tammany Hall Supporter



AFLOAT—ON DECK.



ASHORE—IN A SNUG BERTH, AS A TAMMANY OFFICE-HOLDER.

AFLOAT AND ASHORE.—[See Page 1019.]

# Reactions to the New Immigration

- Social reformers gradually worked to help fix urban problems, including those of immigrants

# Reactions to the New Immigration

- “social gospel” movement
  - Protestant ministers who tried to apply the lessons of Christianity to the urban slums
    - Walter Rauschenbusch (New York) and Washington Gladden (Columbus, Ohio) were prominent leaders
  - Called on churches to use the lessons of the Sermon on the Mount to fix problems in society
    - Socialism was the logical outcome of Christianity
  - Made middle class aware of problems of poor, leading to progressive reforms in early 1900s



# Walter Rauschenbusch



# Reactions to the New Immigration

- Background on Jane Addams
  - Born in wealthy Illinois family
  - One of first women to get college education
  - Obtained Hull mansion in Chicago in 1889
  - Established Hull House, most famous of the settlement houses
  - Condemned war, making many Americans hate her

# Jane Addams



# Hull House in Chicago





# Reactions to the New Immigration

- The settlement house movement
  - Located in poor, ethnic neighborhoods in big cities
  - Provided instruction in English
  - Taught immigrants how to survive in US
  - Provided child care for working mothers
  - Hosted cultural activities

# Reactions to the New Immigration

- Other women followed Addams' lead, forming settlement houses in big cities
- Settlement houses became centers of women's activism for social reform
  - For instance, women lobbied for laws protecting women and children workers
- Some women entered into careers in social work after working in settlement houses

# Reactions to the New Immigration

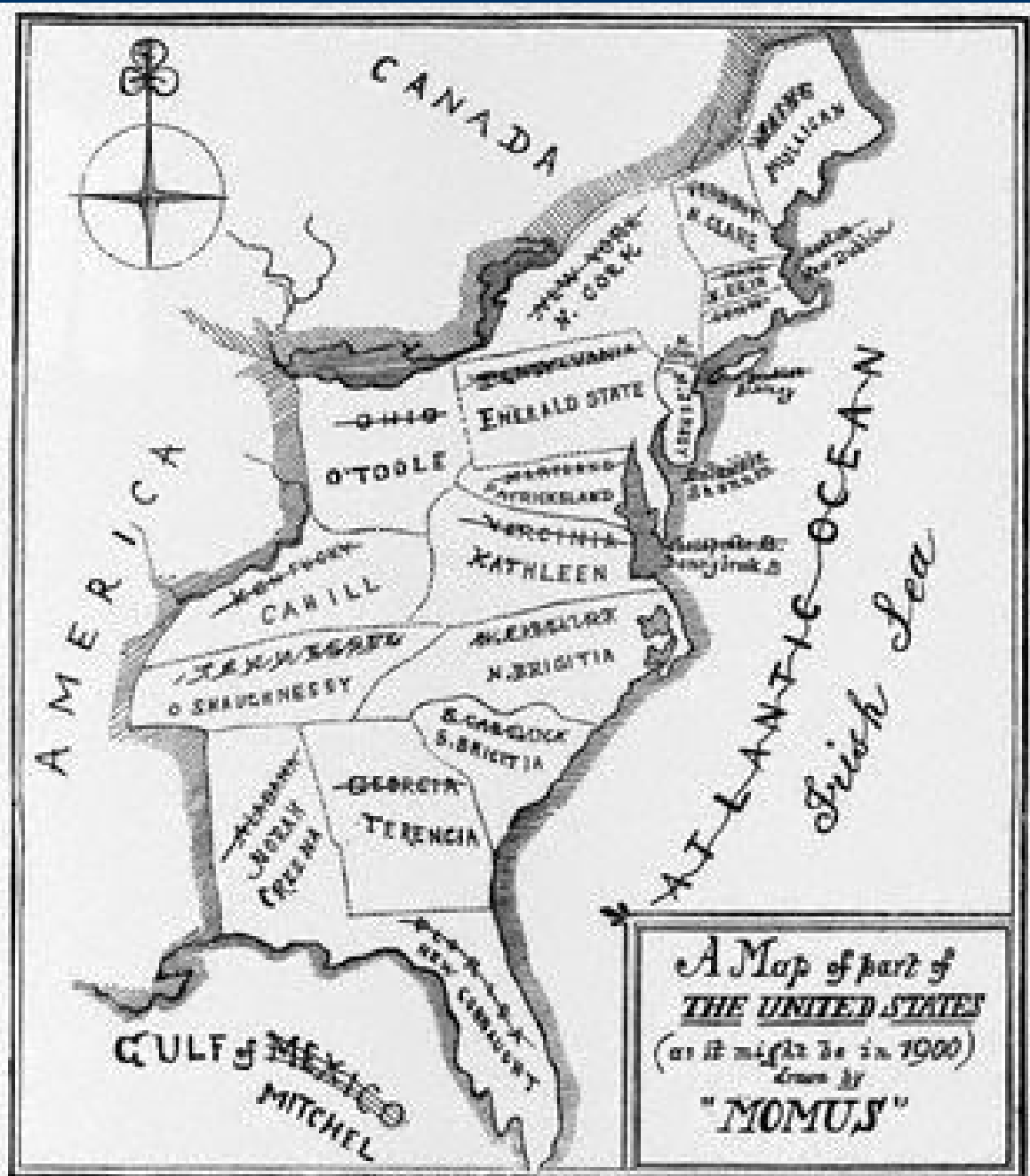
- Opportunities for women in the cities
  - 1 million women joined workforce
  - Mostly single women because of taboo against married women working
  - Women's jobs depended on race, ethnicity, class
    - Black women worked as domestic servants
    - Native-born women worked as social workers, secretaries, department store clerks, telephone operators
    - Immigrant women worked in particular industries (depending on ethnicity of women)
  - Long hours, low pay, limited advancement
  - Most women gave most of their earnings to help support their family
  - Kept some spending money that gave them some independence

# Narrowing the Welcome Mat

- Nativism had been aroused in 1840s and 1850s against Irish and German
- 1880s – stronger anti-foreignism against New Immigrants aroused
  - Feared foreigners (with a higher birthrate than native-born Americans) would outbreed them
  - Feared mixture of foreigners with Anglos, “mongrelizing” American race
  - Blamed immigrants for corruption of city governments
  - Workers in unions attacked immigrants’ willingness to work for “starvation” wages
  - Immigrants blamed for radical ideas (socialism, communism, anarchism)



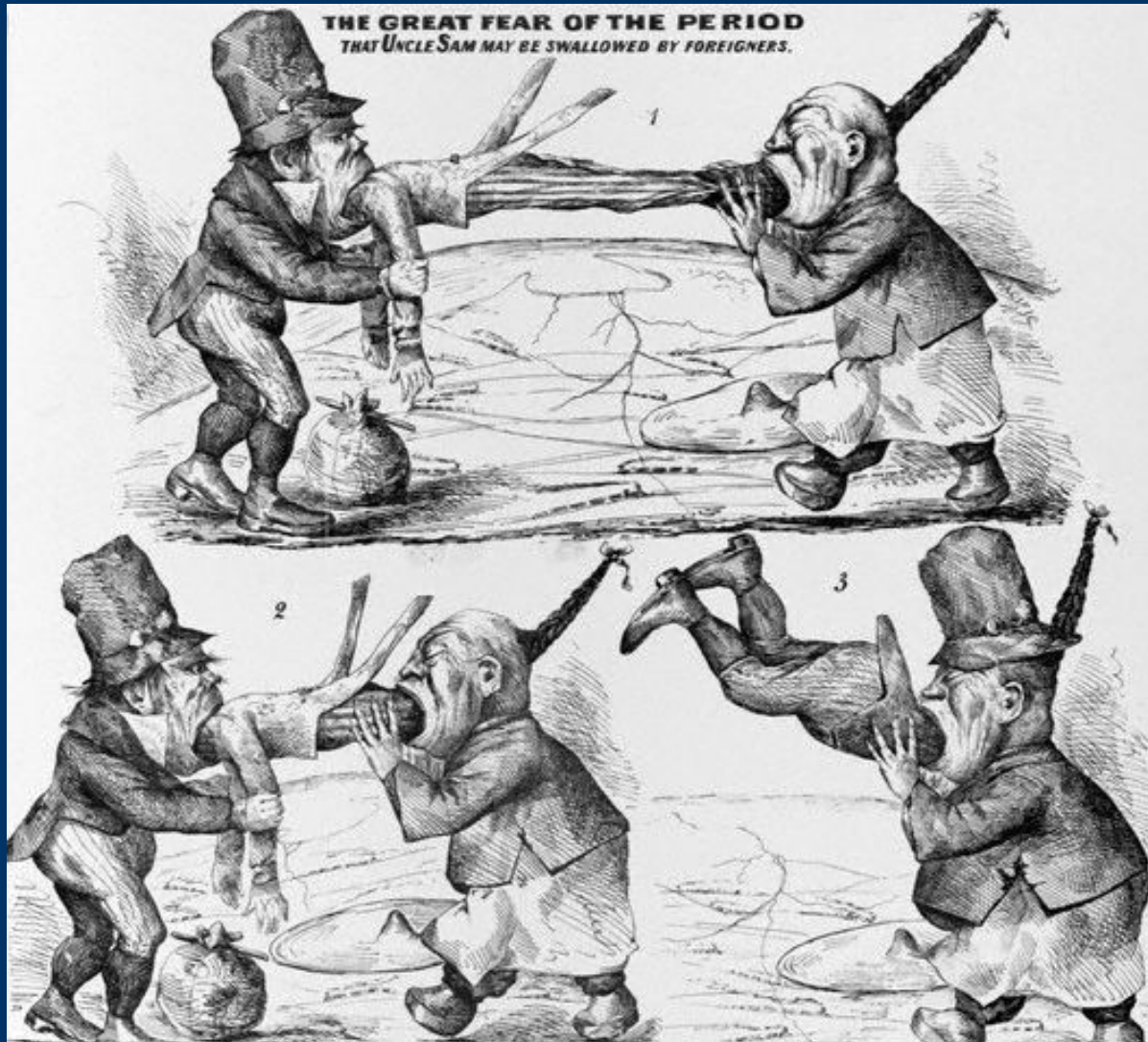
**Uncle Sam  
Refuses  
Entrance  
to a  
Foreign  
“Radical”**



**A Map of Part  
of the United  
States  
(as it Might  
Be in 1900)**



# The Great Fear of the Period That Uncle Sam May be Swallowed by Foreigners





# The Last Yankee



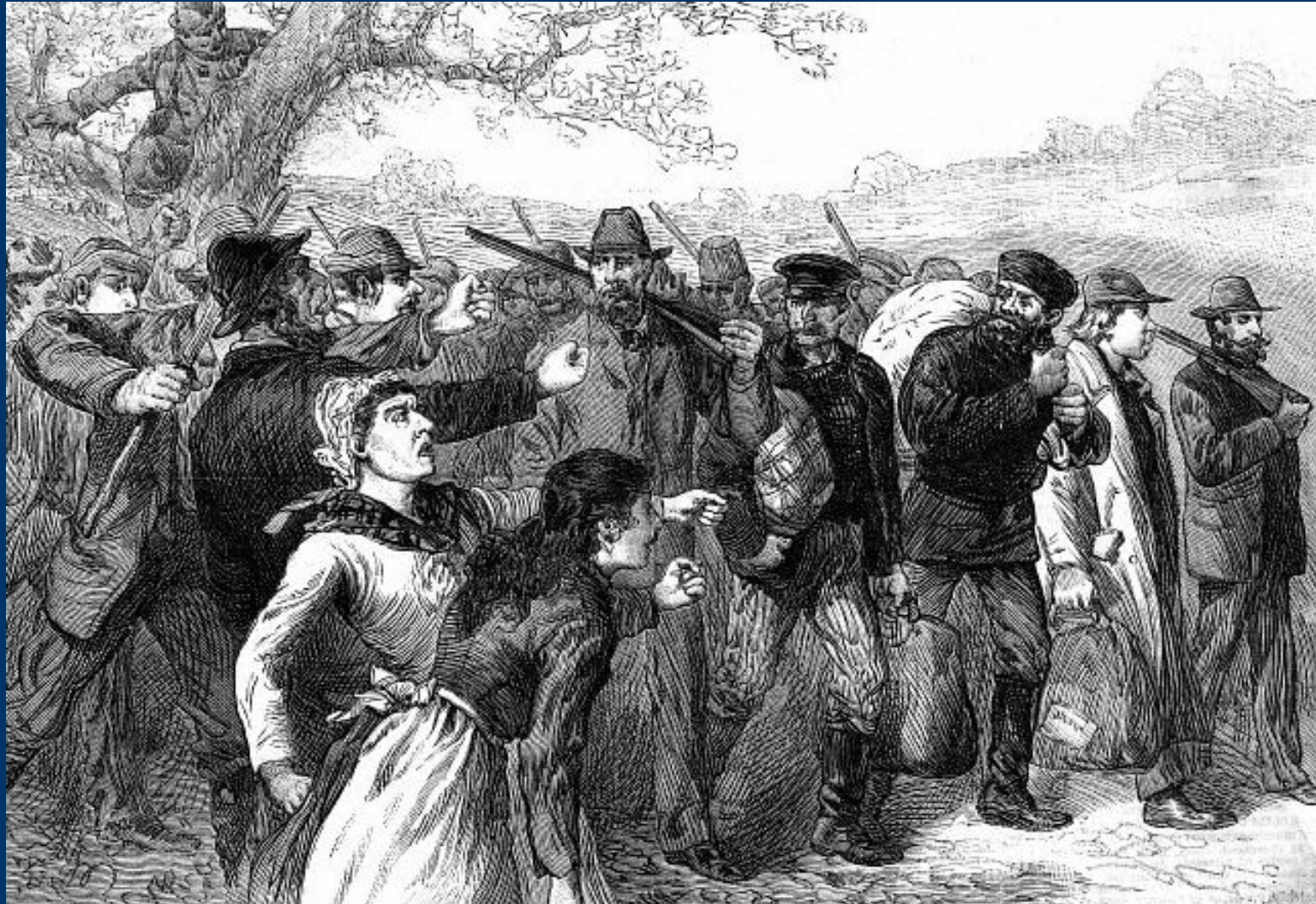
# Narrowing the Welcome Mat

- New anti-foreign organizations formed
  - American Protective Association (APA)
    - Formed in 1887; over 1 million members
    - Urged voting against Catholic candidates
    - Published false stories about runaway nuns from sexual exploitation by priests

# Narrowing the Welcome Mat

- Unions supported anti-immigrant causes
  - Immigrants used as strikebreakers
  - Immigrants pushed wages down
  - Immigrants difficult to unionize because of language barrier
  - If American business got protection (through tariffs), American workers should get protection (through immigration restrictions)

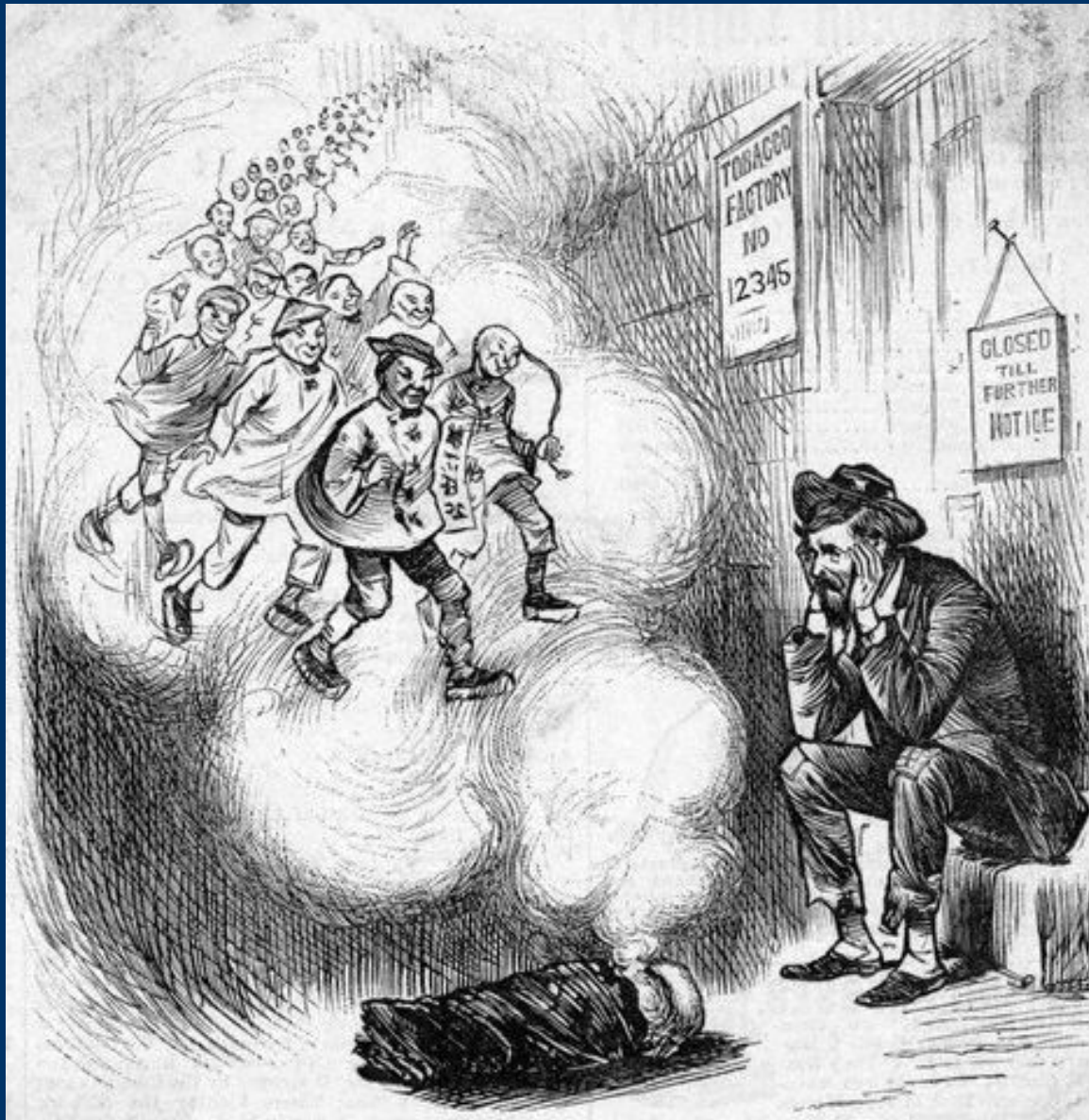
# Striking Miners Threaten Immigrant “Scab” Strikebreakers



# Narrowing the Welcome Mat

- 1882 – poor, criminals, convicts banned
  - Would have to be shipped back at expense of shipper
- 1882 – Chinese (as a race) completely banned by Congress
- 1885 – importation of foreign workers under contract (with US businesses who would pay them much less than American workers) banned





**Workers  
Feared that  
Chinese  
Immigrants  
Would Steal  
Their Jobs**

# Narrowing the Welcome Mat

- Further laws in late 1880s banned insane, polygamists, prostitutes, alcoholics, anarchists, those carrying contagious diseases
- Literacy test passed in 1917
  - Supported by nativists because it favored Old Immigrants over New
  - Had been vetoed by 3 previous presidents because literacy was test of opportunity, not intelligence

# Narrowing the Welcome Mat

- 1886 – Statue of Liberty erected in New York Harbor
  - Poem by Emma Lazarus on base:
    - “Give me your tired, your poor  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.”
  - Nativists wanted to ban the kinds of people described in the poem
  - These immigrants brought muscle and brain; worked in US factories and made US industrial giant



# Looking Backward





# The Statue of Liberty

# The New Colossus, by Emma Lazarus

## THE NEW COLOSSUS

### THE NEW COLOSSUS

NOT LIKE THE BRAZEN GIANT OF GREEK FAME,  
WITH CONQUERING LIMBS, ARISING FROM LAND TO LAND,  
HERE AT OUR SEA-WASHED SUNSET CAVE, SHADE-BAND,  
A MIGHTY WOMAN WITH A TORCH, WHOSE FLAME  
IS THE IMPRISONED LIGHTNING, AND HER NAME  
MOTHER OF EXILES, FROM HER BEACON-HAND,  
GROWS WORLD-WIDE WELCOME, HER MILD EYES COMMAND  
THE AIR-BRIDGED HARBOR THAT TWIN CITIES FEARE,  
"KEEP ANCIENT LANDS, YOUR STORIES, POWERS!"  
CRIES SHE  
WITH SILENT LIPS, "GIVE ME YOUR TIRED, YOUR  
POOR,  
YOUR HUDDLED MASSES YEARNING TO BREATHE FREE,  
THE WRETCHED REFUGES OF YOUR YEARNING SHORE,  
SEND THESE, THE HOMELESS, TEMPEST-TORN TO ME,  
I LEFT MY LAMP BESIDE THE GOLDEN DOOR!"

THIS TABLET, WITH HER EGGED BY THE BARTHOLOMEW STATUE  
OF LIBERTY ENGRAVED UPON IT, IS PLACED UPON THE WALL  
IN LOVING MEMORY OF  
EMMA LAZARUS  
BORN IN NEW YORK CITY, JULY 22, 1847  
DIED NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

# Churches Confront the Urban Challenge

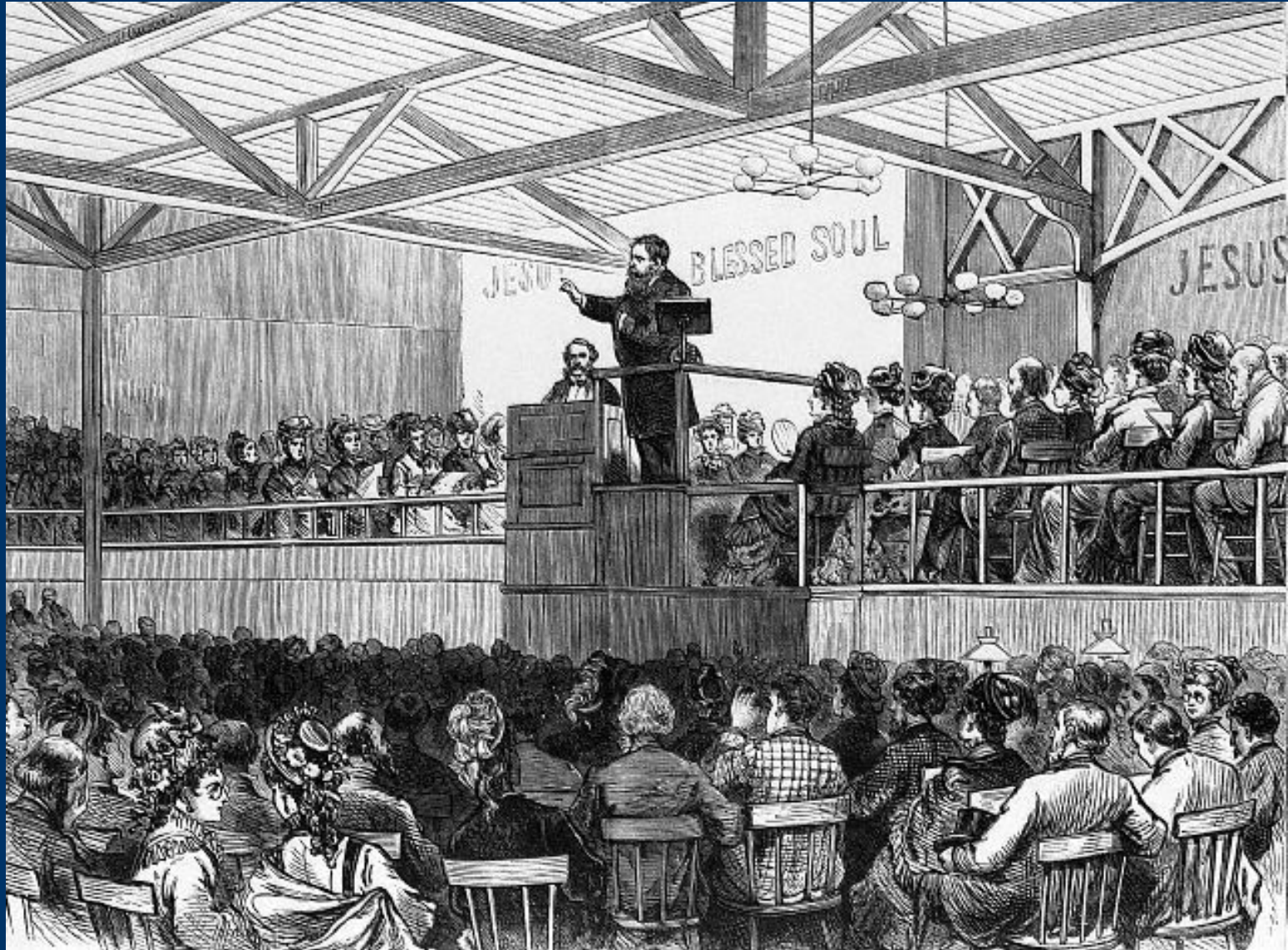
- Older Protestant churches (and leaders) responded slowly (or not at all) to new challenges in cities
  - Churches did not have answers for rampant corruption, greed, and economic injustice
  - Cynicism among poor caused by fact that the big industrialists (Rockefeller, Morgan) were religious, while they abused the poor
  - Gospel of wealth and belief that wealth equaled righteousness lead many to reject old churches

# Churches Confront the Urban Challenge

- 1875 – 1925 – liberal Protestant ministers came to dominate American Protestant churches
  - Adapted Protestant Christianity to modern culture and problems
  - Rejected biblical literalism
  - Questioned idea of original sin
  - Focused on forgiveness, earthy salvation, personal growth
  - Dwight Lyman Moody, revivalist in Chicago, was a good example



# Dwight Moody Preaching at a Revival



# Churches Confront the Urban Challenge

- Roman Catholicism and Jewish faiths gained strength from New Immigration
  - 1900 – Roman Catholic became largest single denomination
  - Cardinal James Gibbons, friend to many presidents, used influence for workers



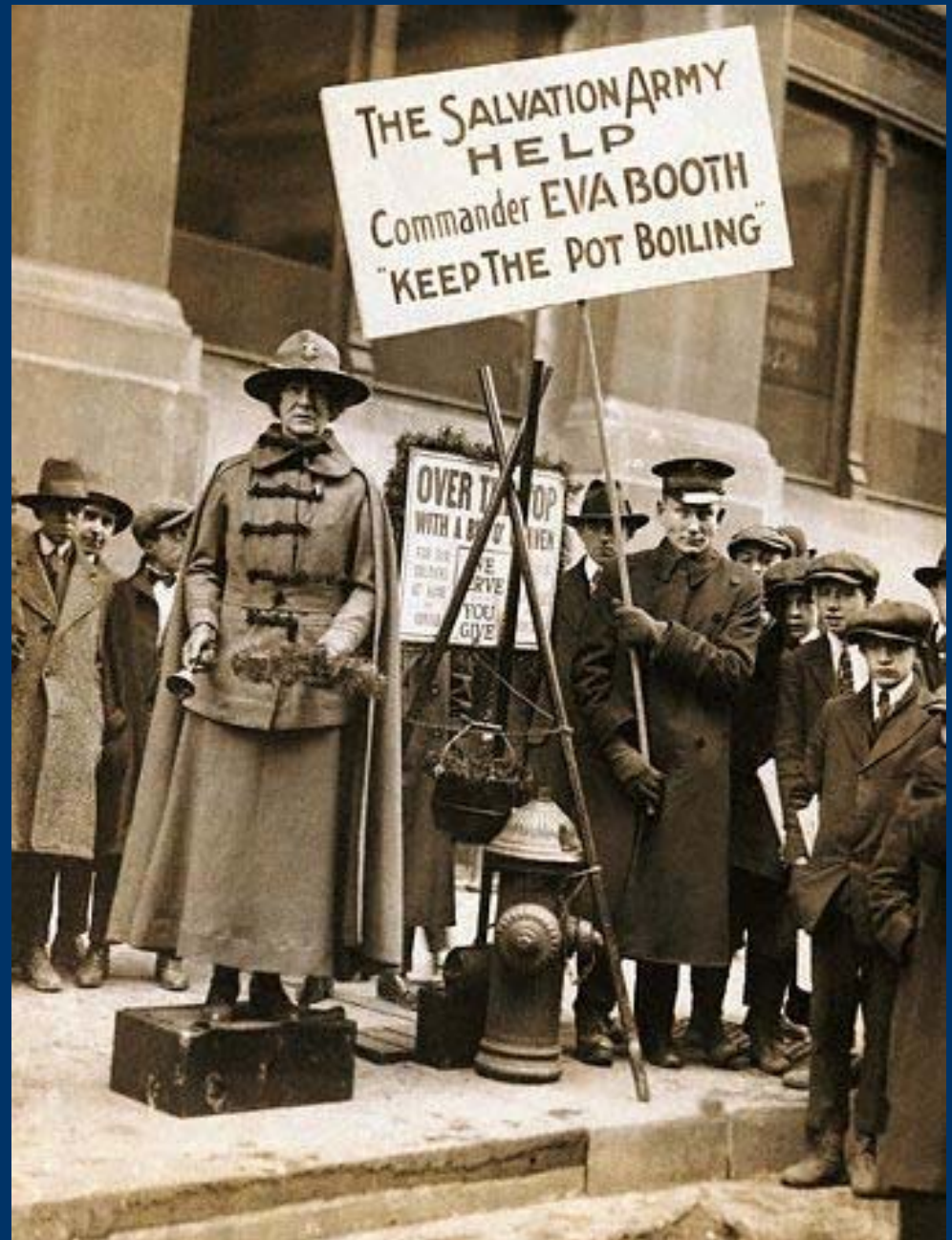
# Churches Confront the Urban Challenge

- 2 new faiths emerged in late 1800s
  - Salvation Army
  - Church of Christ, Scientist (Christian Science)

# Churches Confront the Urban Challenge

- Salvation Army
  - Came to US in 1879 from England
  - Practical religion that gave much to poor

# A Salvation Army Army Volunteer



# Churches Confront the Urban Challenge

- Church of Christ, Scientist (Christian Science)
  - 1879 – founded by Mary Baker Eddy
  - Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures
    - Book in which Eddy (after her own sickness) preached practice of true Christianity would cure illness

# Churches Confront the Urban Challenge

- Young Men's (Women's) Christian Associations (YMCA / YWCA)
  - Combination of physical education with religious instruction

# Darwin Disrupts the Churches

- Late 1800s – many blows to traditional Christianity
  - Books on comparative religion and historical criticism of Bible
  - On the Origin of Species (1859) by Charles Darwin



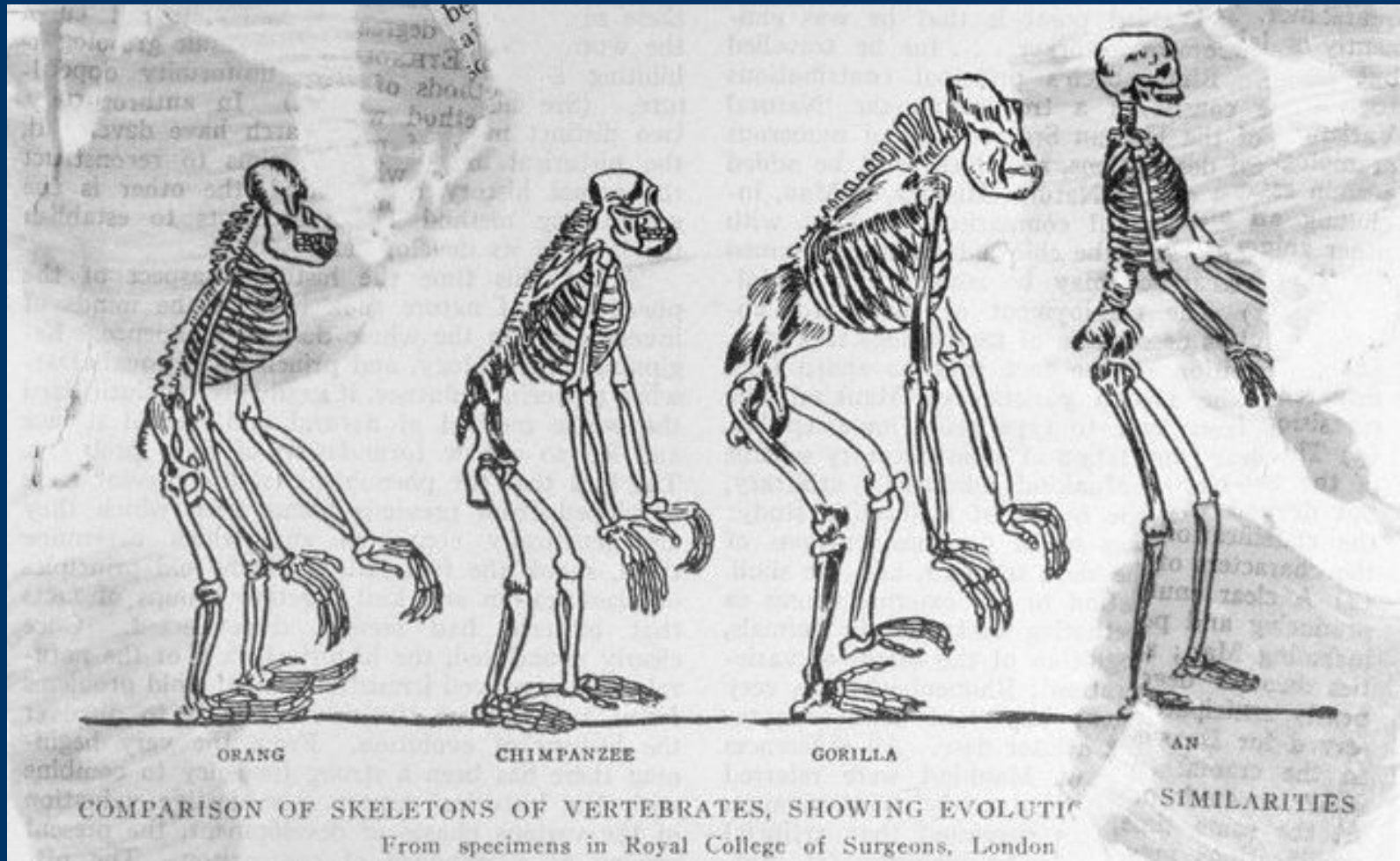
# Darwin Disrupts the Churches

- Darwinism
  - Idea that higher forms of life had evolved from lower forms, through random biological mutation and adaptation
  - “natural selection”
    - Nature selected organisms for survival or death based on inheritable traits
    - Some traits gave advantages in struggle for life, and therefore better chance to pass those traits on to offspring
  - Explicit rejection of “special creations”, design of each fixed species by divine (supernatural) agency

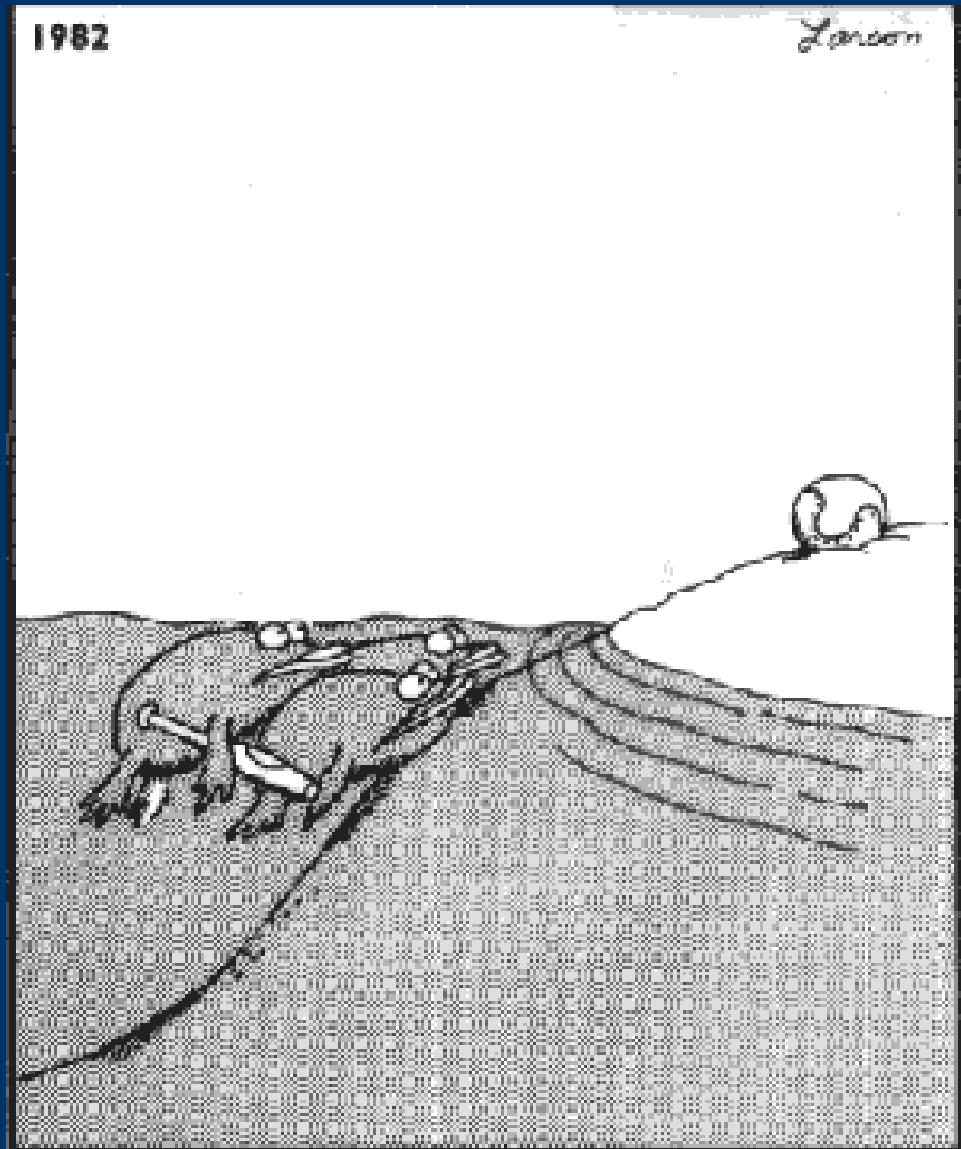
# Darwin Disrupts the Churches

- Scientists' reaction to Darwinism
  - Some scientists continued to believe in special creation (by God)
  - By 1875, most scientists came to believe in evolution, although there was disagreement over Darwinism
    - Some believed in Lamarckian evolution (traits developed during life could influence the development of a species)
  - By the 1920s – most scientists had come to accept Darwinism

# Comparison of Skeletons of Vertebrates, Showing Evolutionary Similarities



# Great Moments in Evolution



Great moments in evolution

# Darwin Disrupts the Churches

- Religion's reaction to Darwinism
  - At first, many scientists and religionists united in opposing Darwinism
  - After 1875 (when most scientists accepted evolution) churches split into 2 groups
    - Conservative minority firmly behind literal interpretation of Bible (leading to fundamentalism)
    - “Accommodationists” did not want to alienate educated believers; reconciled Darwinism with Christianity; did not accept Bible (in its entirety) as history or science

# The Anti-Evolution League





# Darwin Disrupts the Churches

- Impact of Darwinism
  - Religious foundations of Americans shaken
  - Efforts of accommodationists kept many Americans in churches
  - Religious teaching kept to personal faith and private conduct
  - Science explained external world instead of religion

# The Lust for Learning

- Elementary schools
  - After Civil War, more states made grade school education compulsory
  - Helped also stop some of the worst abuses of child labor, since small children (by law) were to be in school, not factories
  - Kindergartens (borrowed from Germany) became more prevalent

# A School in New York, 1886



# The Lust for Learning

- High schools
  - Before 1880s – public high schools rare; most were private college-prep schools for upper class
  - 1880s – 1900s – free public high schools established, along with free books

# The Lust for Learning

- Teacher-training schools (“normal schools”)
  - Large expansion after Civil War in teacher-training schools
  - Made teaching more professional

# The Lust for Learning

- Catholic and parochial (religious) schools
  - Supported by New Immigrants who did not want their children indoctrinated by Protestantism and wanted to preserve their native culture and language



# The Lust for Learning

- Adult education
  - Chautauqua movement
    - 1874 – launched on Lake Chautauqua, New York
    - Public lectures and home courses of study for adults

# The Lust for Learning

- Success of education
  - Public education in cities much higher quality than 1-room schoolhouse in rural areas
  - Literacy rates fell by 1/2 (20% to 10%)

# **Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People**

- The problem of education in the South
  - South was far behind rest of US in education
  - Blacks were worst off of all in education
    - 44% illiterate (1900)

# Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People

- Booker T. Washington
  - 1881 – took lead at industrial and normal school in Tuskegee, Alabama
  - Taught blacks useful trades so that they could gain economic security and self-respect
  - “accommodationist” because he did not challenge white supremacy or racism; accepted lack of social equality with whites
  - Believed social equality (with political and civil rights) would come after achieving economic security



**Booker T.  
Washington**

# Students Learning Trades at Tuskegee Institute





# Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People

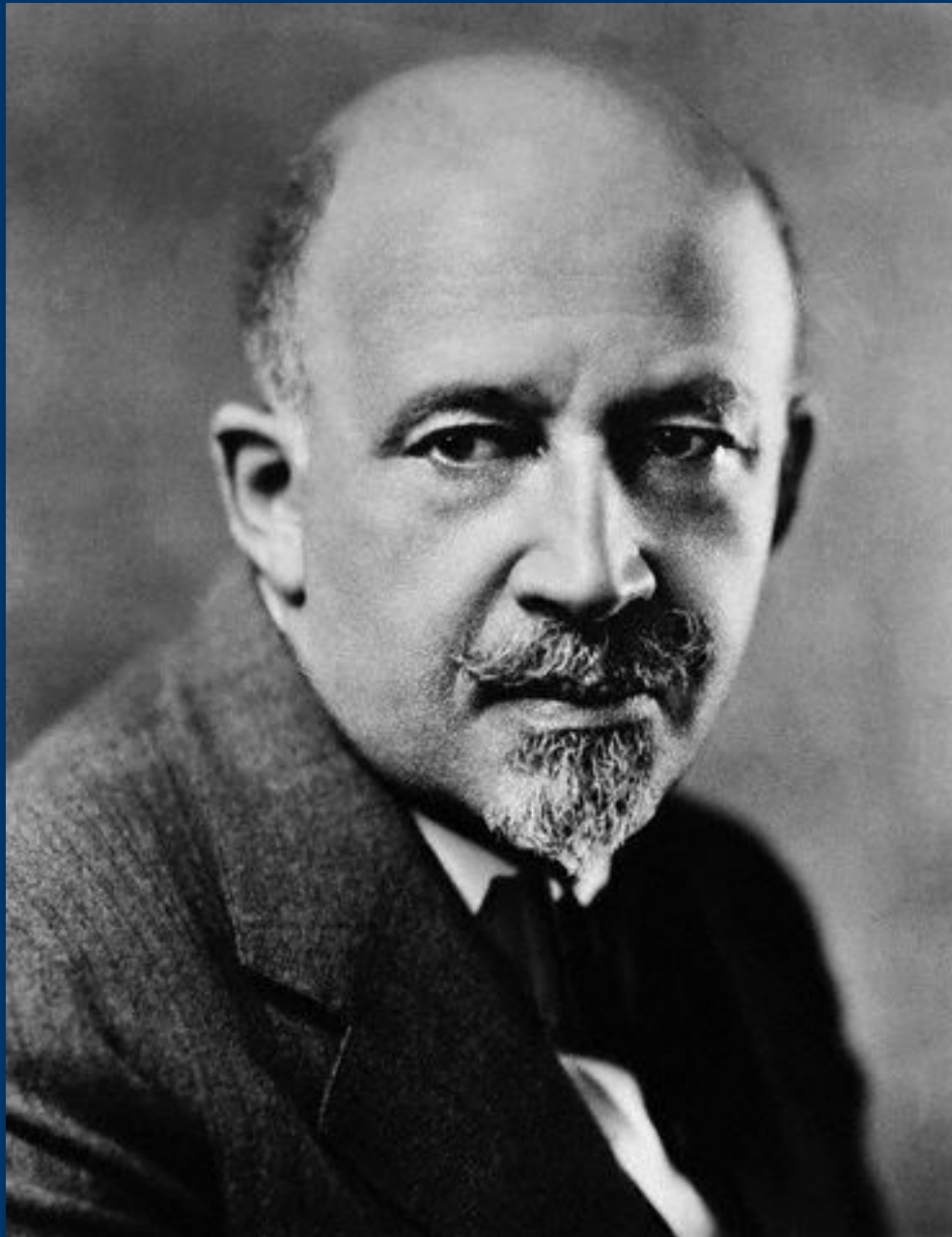
- George Washington Carver
  - Important teacher and researcher at Tuskegee Institute
  - Important agricultural chemist who discovered new uses for peanut (shampoo, axle grease), sweet potato (vinegar), and soybean (paint)

# George Washington Carver at Work



# Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People

- W. E. B. DuBois
  - Northern black who earned Ph.D. from Harvard (first black to do so)
  - Helped found NAACP in 1910
  - Demanded complete equality for blacks (social and economic), rejecting Washington's gradualism
  - Called for “talented tenth” of blacks to lead



**W. E. B.  
DuBois**

# Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People

- Differences between DuBois and Washington can be found in different experiences as Northerner and Southerner
  - Washington saw firsthand the depths and violence of Southern racism
  - DuBois, as Northerner, had experience with racism, but not the bitter hatred and violence of South

# The Hallowed Halls of Ivy

- Numbers of colleges and college education increased after Civil War
- Women's education
  - Women's colleges built
  - Some colleges open to both genders, especially in Midwest
  - By 1880, every 3<sup>rd</sup> graduate was a woman
- Black education
  - Black colleges built, especially in South
  - Barred from most white schools until 1960s



# Degrees Earned by Women, 1890 - 1920

Degrees Earned by Women			
Year	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
1890	2,682	0	2
1900	5,237	303	23
1910	8,437	558	44
1920	16,642	1,294	93

# The Hallowed Halls of Ivy

- Morrill Act of 1862
  - Gave large grants of public land to states for public education
  - Land-grant colleges committed to provide some services to federal government, including military training
- Hatch Act of 1887
  - Extended Morrill Act to provide federal funds for agricultural experiment stations at land-grant colleges
- Morrill and Hatch Acts helped create over 100 colleges and universities in US

# The Hallowed Halls of Ivy

- Private philanthropy (charity) helped build many colleges
  - Many new industrial millionaires gave money to build colleges
    - Cornell, Stanford, University of Chicago

# The Hallowed Halls of Ivy

- New professional and technical schools built
  - Modern laboratories replaced experiments by solitary scientists
  - Important was Johns Hopkins University (1876) with first high-quality graduate school
  - New graduate schools meant that US scholars did not have to travel to Europe for quality education

# The March of the Mind

- Before the Civil War, colleges stressed unity between rational knowledge and (religious) morality
- After the challenge of Darwinism, colleges were forced to separate rational truth (“facts”) from morality (“values”)
  - Colleges only taught knowledge; left morality to religions

# The March of the Mind

- Needs of industrialism changed college education
  - Brought out need for practical education
  - Elective system allowed students to choose courses they took

# The March of the Mind

- Medical education
  - Scientific improvements made public health better and increased life expectancy



# The March of the Mind

- William James
  - Important intellectual; served as professor at Harvard
  - Principles of Psychology (1890)
    - Established field of behavioral psychology
  - The Will to Believe (1897); Varieties of Religious Experience (1902)
    - Explored philosophy and psychology of religion
  - Pragmatism (1907)
    - Described American philosophy of pragmatism
    - Truth was to be tested by its practical consequences

# The Appeal of the Press

- Libraries
  - Public libraries provided poor with entertainment and education
  - Most popular books were classics
  - Space and books increased by donations of Andrew Carnegie and construction of Library of Congress

# The Appeal of the Press

- Changes in journalism
  - Linotype (invented 1885)
    - Machine that replaced labor-intensive typesetting by hand
    - Led to more newspapers being printed, but at higher costs (to buy the Linotype machines)
    - Newspapers have to rely on advertising, making them write tamer articles to not offend advertisers
  - Appeal to immigrants and masses (both semiliterate, less educated)
    - Stories about sex, scandal to catch and keep their attention

# The Appeal of the Press

- 2 news tycoons compete to provide sensationalistic news to gain more subscribers to their chains of papers
  - Joseph Pulitzer
    - Used “Yellow Kid” comics in newspaper, giving the name “yellow journalism” to his sensationalistic reporting
  - William Randolph Hearst

# A Yellow Kid Comic

## THE YELLOW KID AND HIS NEW PHONOGRAPH.

A Farce, a Comedy and a Tragedy, All In One, Showing How, In Every Case, Murder Will Out, and Virtue Is Its Own Reward.



It Showed Every Perfection.

DON'T you think, Mr. Meantall, that— And dainty little Miss De Koltay tried to look her prettiest.

—“my new evening gown”—

She turned herself about to show its various points of beauty.

—“is the loveliest you ever saw?”

Mr. Meantall was justly celebrated for ever-ready, well-turned compliment.

“Not only, my dear Miss De Koltay, is it the handsomest I have ever seen,” he said, “but—”

Her eyes rounded big and bright with anticipation.

—“It leaves absolutely nothing”—

His eyes roved here and there in eager ecstasy.

—“to be desired.”



It Was Enough to Kill Her.

THE Summer had not only waned, but had gone for good.

The man's wife went to the trunk to get out her Winter underclothes.

Her mien was calm and undisturbed. She was not of what was before her.

The key turned harshly in the lock, emitting a grating sound.

It might have been a prelude of the coming blow, but all unknowing, with a careless gesture, she lifted the lid.

And then a strange thing happened.

With a loud cry, the man's wife started back and sank fainting on the floor.

The shock had been too much for her.

The things she wanted were all on the top, within easy reach!!!

R.F. Outauff

# Apostles of Reform

- Important magazines read by public
  - Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, Harper's
  - Most influential was the Nation
    - Liberal magazine began in New York in 1865 by Edwin L. Godkin
    - Only reached 10,000 readers, but was influential with some opinion-makers and US leaders



# Apostles of Reform

- Henry George, Progress and Poverty (1879)
  - Inequality caused because there was a fixed amount of land, but an increasing population
  - Called for single tax of 100% on profits from land sales to eliminate inequality
  - Rejected by elites, but had following among landless poor (although his ideas were never tried)



# Apostles of Reform

- Edward Bellamy, Looking Backward (1888)
  - About a man who falls asleep in 1887, wakes up in 2000
  - Finds that social and economic injustices have been ended by government nationalizing big business to operate in public's interest
  - Influenced future reform movements, although his ideas were not put into practice

# Postwar Writing

- “dime novels”
  - Cheap books read by millions of Americans
  - Stories about cowboys (“Deadwood Dick”) fighting Indians

# Postwar Writing

- Ben Hur: A Tale of the Christ
  - By General Lewis Wallace, veteran of Civil War
  - Religious reaction against Darwinism and religious skepticism

# Postwar Writing

- Horatio Alger
  - Sold millions of books with stock formula of the hero triumphantly overcoming obstacles with honesty, virtue, work

# Postwar Writing

- Walt Whitman
  - Had been important before Civil War as poet
  - Served as nurse during Civil War
  - Continued revising Leaves of Grass after Civil War, along with other poetry
- Emily Dickinson
  - Had written poetry before and after Civil War
  - Poetry published after her death (in 1886)

# Literary Landmarks

- Novels changing from romanticism to realism
  - Influenced by industrialism and materialism

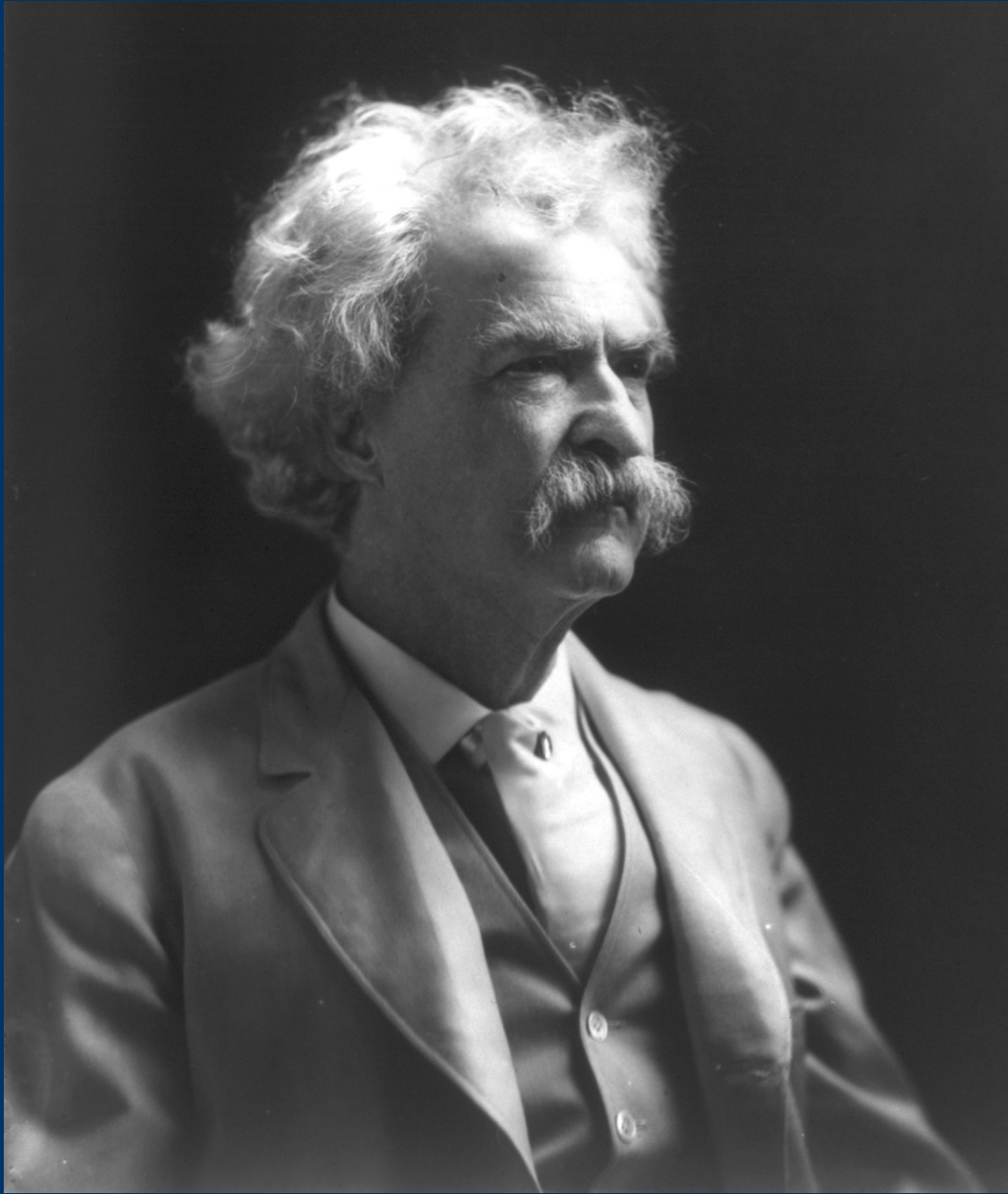
# Literary Landmarks

- Kate Chopin
  - The Awakening (1899)
    - Wrote openly about adultery, suicide, women's ambitions



# Literary Landmarks

- Mark Twain
  - Wrote in rough vernacular; revolt against refined New England school of writing
  - The Gilded Age (1873)
    - Satire of postwar politicians and speculators
  - Top Sawyer (1876); Huckleberry Finn (1884)
    - Two very important books about realities of life and racism in the South



**Mark  
Twain**

# Literary Landmarks

- Bret Harte
  - New Yorker who wrote gold-rush stories
- William Dean Howells
  - A Modern Instance (1882) about divorce
  - The Rise of Silas Lapham (1885) about new rich manufacturer encountering elite social system in Boston

# Literary Landmarks

- Stephen Crane
  - Maggie: A Girl of the Streets (1893) about a poor prostitute driven to suicide
  - The Red Badge of Courage (1895) about a young, wounded Civil War recruit
  - Died in 1900 of tuberculosis, at age 29

# Literary Landmarks

- Henry Adams
  - Grandson of John Quincy Adams; became historian, novelist, critic
  - Wrote about early US presidents and the Middle Ages
  - The Education of Henry Adams (1907), autobiography

# Literary Landmarks

- Henry James
  - Dominant theme of novels was encounters of innocent Americans with clever and subtle Europeans
  - Made women central characters; early explorer of feminism

# Literary Landmarks

- Jack London
  - The Call of the Wild (1903) about the confrontation between man and nature
  - The Iron Heel (1907) about a possible fascistic revolution in US



# Literary Landmarks

- Frank Norris
  - The Octopus (1901) about the corrupt control that railroads and politicians held over Western farmers

# Literary Landmarks

- Paul Lawrence Dunbar (in poetry) and Charles W. Chesnutt (in short stories)
  - Used black dialect and folklore to show the richness of southern black culture

# Literary Landmarks

- Theodore Dreiser
  - *Sister Carrie* (1900), a graphically realistic novel about a poor working girl in Chicago; the girl rejected traditional moral standards

# The New Morality

- Late 1800s – culture battle over sexual freedom and role of women in society
  - “new morality” – greater freedom in sexuality (brought about in part by women’s greater economic freedom)
  - Signs of the new morality: divorce, birth control, open discussion of sexual topics
  - Battle exemplified by clashes between Victoria Woodhull and Anthony Comstock

# The New Morality

- Victoria Woodhull
  - Proclaimed belief in free love; worked for feminism
  - Published radical weekly magazine, Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly

# The New Morality

- Anthony Comstock
  - Campaigned against “immorality”
  - Used 1873 Comstock Law to confiscate and destroy sexuality explicit pictures, books, and magazines, including information about birth control

# Families and Women in the City

- New urban environment was hard on families
  - Divorce rate increased
    - Families became only area where members could go for psychological and emotional satisfaction; some families cracked
  - Birth rate decreased
    - Having many children on farms was good (for more helpers); having many children in cities was bad (too many people to feed, not enough space in tenements)
    - Marriage delayed; birth control practiced
    - Also affected rural Americans and all ethnic groups

# Families and Women in the City

- Charlotte Perkins Gilman's call for feminism
  - Women and Economics (1898)
  - Called for women to work, with children put in cooperative nurseries and food made in cooperative kitchens



# Families and Women in the City

- Women and the vote
  - Older generation of feminists had stopped calling for vote while working for black rights
    - 1890 – began work for female suffrage with formation of National American Woman Suffrage Association

# Families and Women in the City

- 1900 – new generation of feminists took lead
  - Carrie Chapman Catt
    - De-emphasized argument that women deserved vote as a right
    - Instead, argued that vote was important to allow women to perform duties as mothers and homemakers
    - Women needed public officials in city (police, schools, etc.) for support; only vote could get them that support

# GIVE MOTHER THE VOTE WE NEED IT



OUR FOOD    OUR HEALTH    OUR PLAY  
OUR HOMES    OUR SCHOOLS    OUR WORK  
ARE RULED BY MEN'S VOTES

Isn't it a funny thing  
That Father cannot see  
Why Mother ought to have a vote  
On how these things should be?

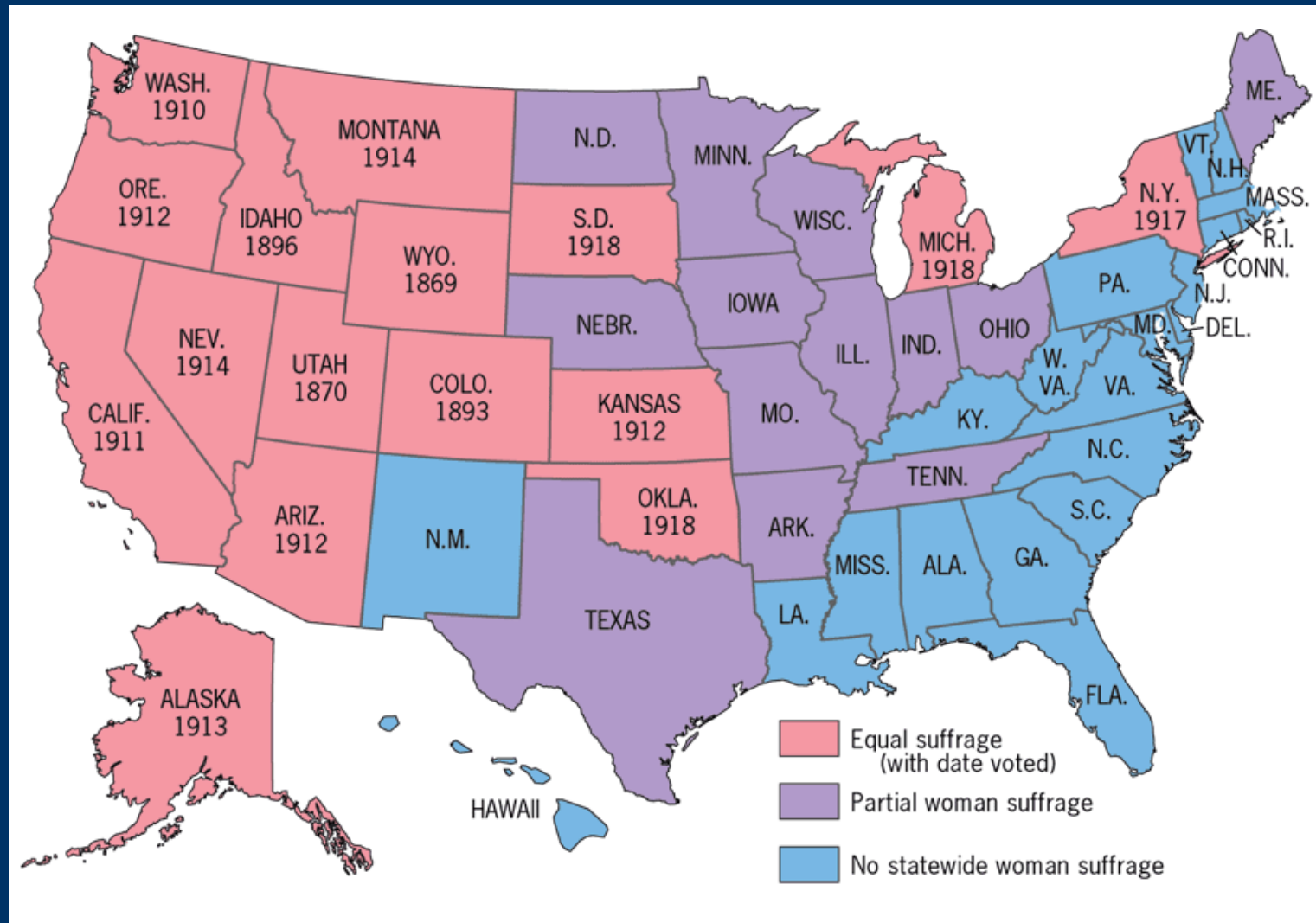
## THINK IT OVER

**Give Mother  
the Vote –  
We Need It**

# Families and Women in the City

- Women's gains toward suffrage
  - States began allowing women to vote in local and sometimes state elections
  - 1869 – Wyoming granted women first unrestricted suffrage right
    - Other states followed
  - Women also gained right to own property and formed women's organizations at the same time

# Woman Suffrage Before the Nineteenth Amendment



# Families and Women in the City

- White women restricted black women's membership in their suffrage and social groups
  - Feared issue of suffrage would get muddled with issue of white-black equality
  - Ida B. Wells
    - Began nationwide anti-lynching campaign
    - Helped black women form their own organizations for suffrage and equality

# Prohibition of Alcohol and Social Progress

- Alcohol consumption increased after Civil War
  - Immigrant groups and working class accustomed to drinking
  - Anti-prohibitionists charged that prohibition was attack by middle class on the lifestyle of the working class
- Alcohol caused many social problems
  - Families kept poor as father drank away his paycheck

# Prohibition of Alcohol and Social Progress

- 1869 – National Prohibition Party formed
  - Won a few votes in some presidential elections



# Prohibition of Alcohol and Social Progress

- 1874 – radical Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) formed
  - Led by Frances E. Willard and Carrie A. Nation
    - Nation’s 1<sup>st</sup> husband had died of alcoholism; used hatchet to smash bottles in saloons
    - Nation’s violent tactics brought prohibition into disrepute



**WOMAN'S HOLY WAR.**

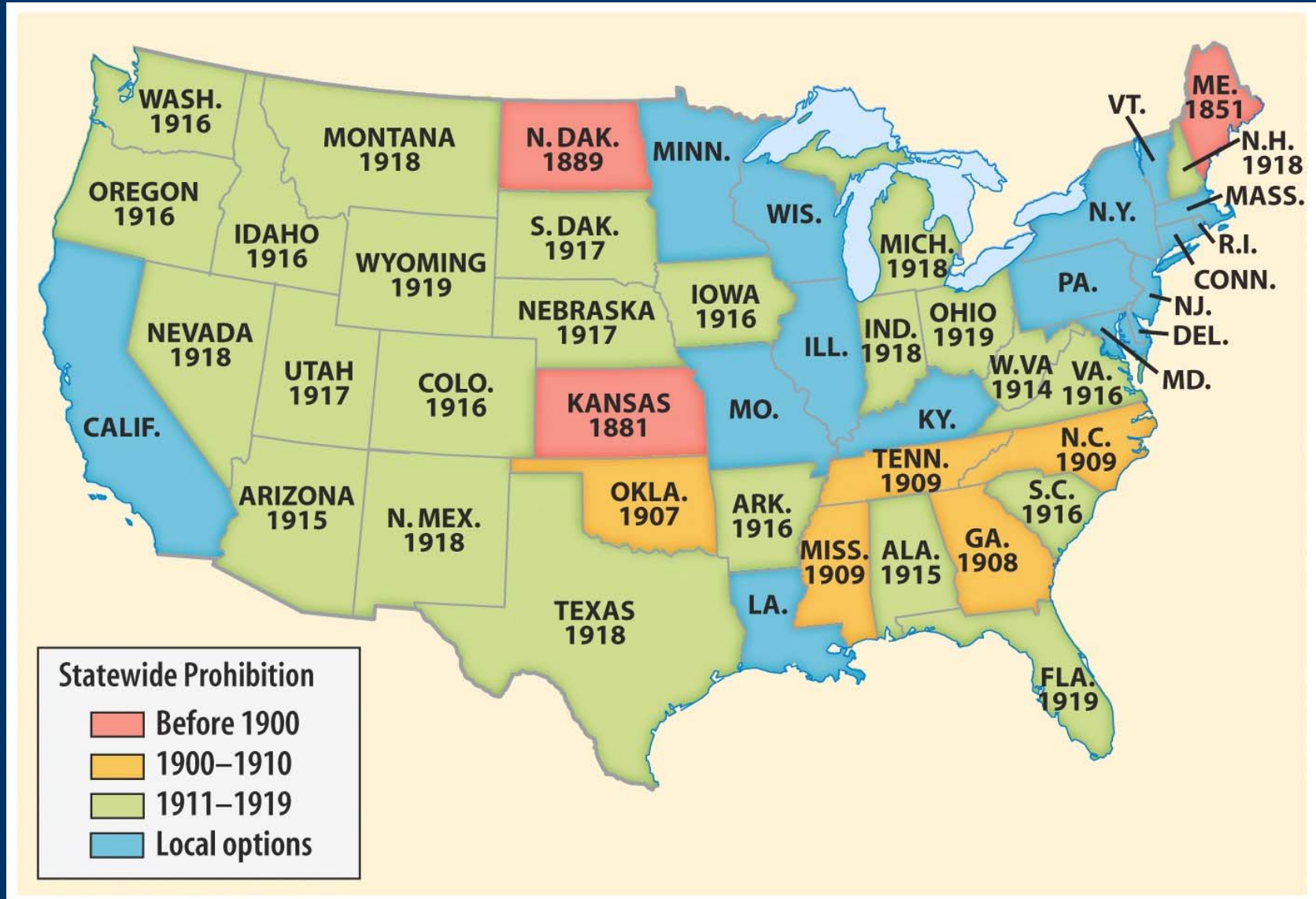
Grand Charge on the Enemy's Works.

# Woman's Holy War

# Prohibition of Alcohol and Social Progress

- 1893 – Anti-Saloon League formed
  - Made important gains in states, banning alcohol
- 1919 – 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment banned alcohol nationally
  - Repealed in 1933 after it proved unenforceable

# Statewide Prohibition Before 1919



# Prohibition of Alcohol and Social Progress

- Other reform societies
  - 1866 – American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
  - 1881 – American Red Cross
    - Led by Clara Barton, nurse from Civil War

# Artistic Triumphs

- Most painters worked in Europe instead of US
- Important portrait painters
  - James Whistler
  - John Singer Sargent
  - Mary Cassatt

# Artistic Triumphs

- Important landscape painters
  - Thomas Eakins
  - Winslow Homer
- Important sculptors
  - Augustus Saint-Gaudens

# Artistic Triumphs

- American music
  - Symphonies and orchestra houses brought European music to America
  - Black spirituals and “ragged music” evolved into jazz, ragtime, and blues
  - Phonograph (invented by Edison) allowed music to be brought into homes



# Artistic Triumphs

- American architects
  - Louis Sullivan (skyscrapers)
  - Henry H. Richardson
    - Richardsonian style: high-vaulted arches
  - 1893 Columbian Exposition
    - Celebrated classical architecture
    - Helped promote city planning in US

# The Business of Amusement

- Post Civil War – Americans had more free time with which to pursue recreation

# The Business of Amusement

- Amusement in America
  - Stage productions
  - Vaudeville
  - Minstrel shows (now performed by blacks, not whites)
  - Circus (Barnum & Bailey formed in 1881)
  - Wild West shows (headed by “Buffalo Bill” Cody, with Indians, buffalo, cowboys)

# The Business of Amusement

- Sports in America
  - Baseball became national pastime, with professional leagues
  - Basketball (invented in 1891 by a YMCA instructor)
  - Football became first big spectator sport
  - Boxing (pugilism) gained some respectability
  - America went through crazes of croquet and the “safety” bicycle in 1890s