Key Concepts: As you take notes on this chapter be familiar with the following key concepts from US History that relate to your reading.

- The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.
- International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.
- 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.
- Urban neighborhoods based on particular ethnicities, races, and classes provided new cultural opportunities for city dwellers.
- 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.
- 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.
- Corporations’ need for managers and for male and female clerical workers as well as increased access to educational institutions, fostered the growth of a distinctive middle class.
- A growing amount of leisure time also helped expand consumer culture.
- The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.
- New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age.
- A number of artists and critics, including agrarians, utopians, socialists, and advocates of the Social Gospel, championed alternative visions for the economy and U.S. society.
- Many women sought greater equality with men, often joining voluntary organizations, going to college, promoting social and political reform, and, like Jane Addams, working in settlement houses to help immigrants adapt to U.S. language and customs.

Main Ideas: Be able to answer the following key questions or know the following key ideas

- Factors that caused the growth of American cities; Impact the growth of cities had on US society
- The reason for an influx of “new immigrants”
- Effect of immigration on US society & American attitudes towards immigration
- The “Social Gospel” and religious attitudes towards helping immigrants & the poor
- The role of African American leaders Booker T. Washington & W.E.B. Du Bois
- The growth of education in US society
- The impact of increased literacy and newspapers, novels, etc... on American society
- Calls for reform & change to the perceived ills in American society
- Changing role of women in society and the women’s rights movement
- Cultural changes in art and entertainment impacting US society
- The growth of leisure time and amusements in American society
Chapter #25 Guided Reading Questions

1. The Urban Frontier
What factors led to the growth of cities in the second half of the 1800's? How did this growth affect American life?

2. The New Immigration
Who were the “new immigrants”? What was their effect on American society? Why did they come to America in such large numbers during this time period?

3. Parties and Social Reformers Reach Out
Know: Social Gospel, Jane Addams, Hull House, Settlement Houses, Lillian Wald, Florence Kelley
How did local governments and political parties attempt to help immigrants? Explain the role that women played in helping immigrant groups during this time period?
4. Narrowing the Welcome Mat
Know: Nativists, American Protective Association (APA)
Describe the reasons behind Nativist sentiment. How did this sentiment affect laws regarding immigration?

5. Churches Confront the Urban Challenge
Know: Liberal Protestants, Church of Christ, Salvation Army, YMCA
What role did religion play in helping the urban poor?

6. Darwin Disrupts the Churches
Know: Charles Darwin, Origin of the Species
What effect did the theory of evolution have on Christian churches and US society?
7 & 9. The Lust for Learning & The Hallowed Halls of Ivy
Know: Howard University, Morrill Act, Land-grant colleges, William James, Pragmatism
What advances took place in education in the years following the Civil War? What factors allowed the number of college students to dramatically increase? How did colleges change in the years after the Civil War?

8. Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People

10 & 11. The Appeal of the Press & Apostles of Reform
Know: Joseph Pulitzer, William Randolph Hearst, Yellow Journalism, Harper’s, Atlantic Monthly, Henry George
What type of literature and journalism captured the public’s attention during this time period? How did writers in the 1870's and 1880's try to address the problems of their time?
12. **The New Morality**  
Know: Victoria Woodhull, Anthony Comstock  
Explain the battle occurring in the late 19th century over sexual attitudes and the place of women in society?

13. **Families and Women in the City**  
Know: Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Carrie Chapman Catt, National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), Ida B. Wells  
What factors were creating a change on family life in America? What changes were occurring for women's rights?

**Makes of America: Pioneering Pragmatists**  
Know: William James, John Dewey, Oliver Wendell Holmes  
Describe the philosophical school of pragmatism and the influence of famous pragmatic thinkers of the late 1800s?

14. **Prohibiting Alcohol and Promoting Reform**  
Know: Women's Christian Temperance Union, Frances Willard, Carrie Nation, Anti-Saloon League, Clara Barton  
Why did women champion the prohibition of alcohol? What tactics did they use to accomplish their goals?
15. **Postwar Fiction, Lowbrow and High**
Know: Dime novels, Horatio Alger, **Realism**, Mark Twain, Henry James, **Naturalism**, Stephen Crane, **Regionalism**, Henry Adams
Describe the common themes and popular writers in American literature during this period of US History?

16. **Artistic Triumphs**
Know: James Whistler, Winslow Homer, City Beautiful Movement, World’s Columbian Exposition, Olmsted
What artistic triumphs of this era affected and defined American society?

17. **The Business of Amusement**
Know: Vaudeville, P.T. Barnum, “Wild West Shows” Buffalo Bill Cody, Annie Oakley
What forms of recreation became popular from 1870 to 1900?