

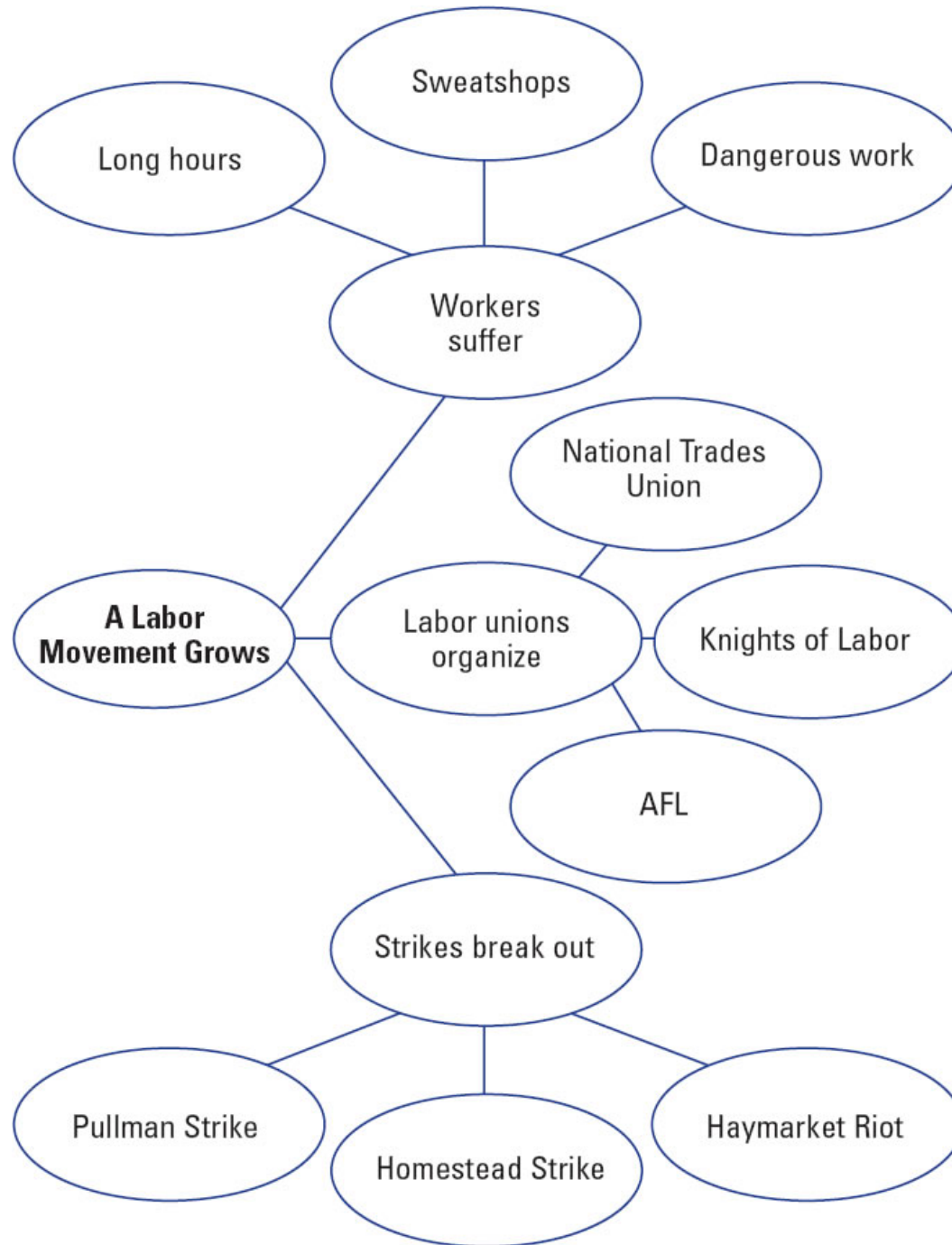
Rise of Big Business

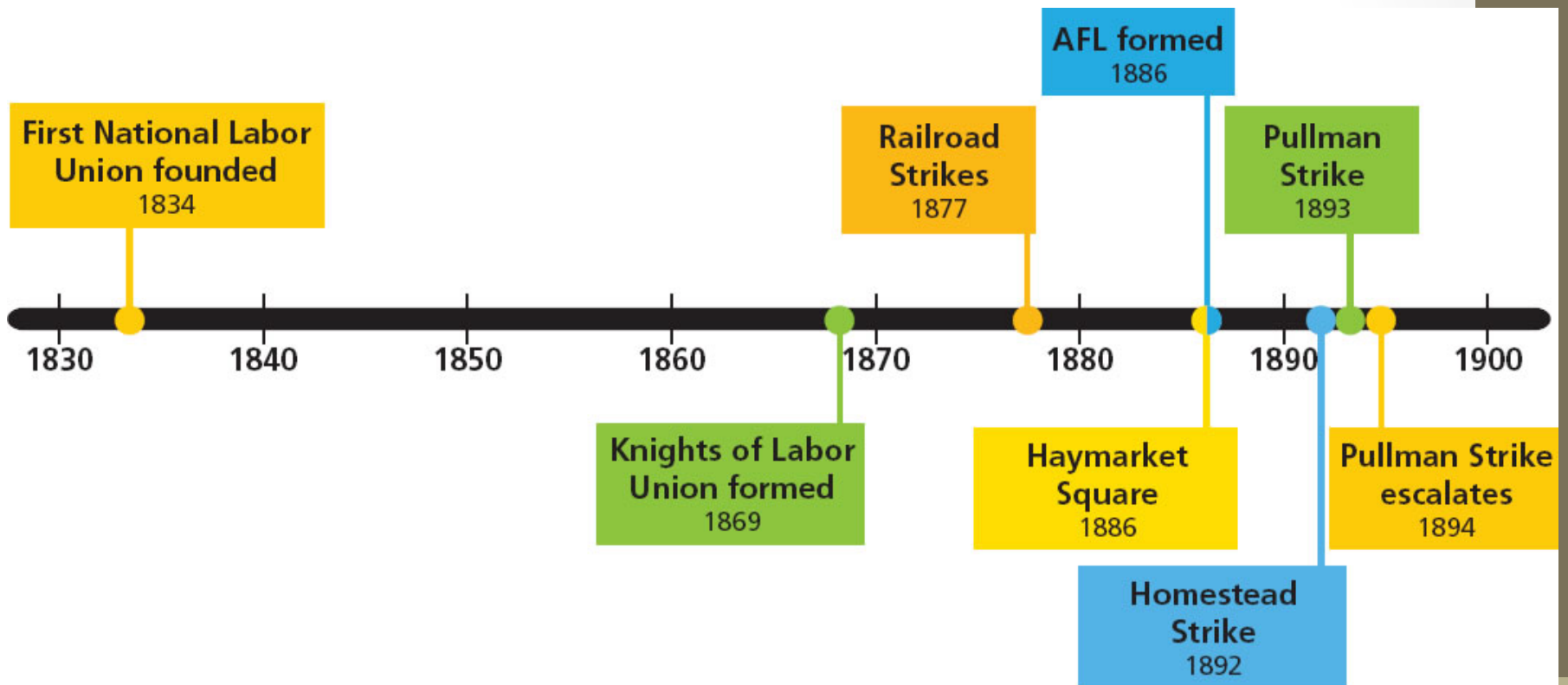
Corporations

- Monopolies
- Cartels
- Horizontal integration
- Trusts
- Vertical integration

Debates

- Small businesses bought up or squeezed out of competition
- Consumers paid high prices
- Provided jobs
- Benefited the nation's economy
- Business leaders were philanthropists.





The New Immigrants

I. New Immigrants Come to America

- A. Many were from southern and eastern Europe
- B. Often unskilled, poor, Catholic or Jewish
- C. Settled in cities

II. Immigrants Decide to Leave Home

- A. Push Factors
 - 1. Famine
 - 2. Wars
- B. Pull Factors
 - 1. Inexpensive land
 - 2. Employment opportunities

III. The Immigrant Experience

- A. The Long Journey
 - 1. Traveled in steerage
 - 2. Often fell ill
- B. Immigrants Arrive at American Ports
 - 1. Arrived at Ellis Island or Angel Island
 - 2. To stay, immigrants had to be healthy and prove they had money, a skill, or a sponsor

IV. Opportunities and Challenges in America

- A. Immigrants Assimilate Into Society
 - 1. Settled into ethnic neighborhoods
 - 2. Were encouraged to blend into society
- B. New Immigrants Face Hostility
 - 1. Nativism
 - 2. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 passed
- C. Immigrants Change America
 - 1. Fueled industrial growth
 - 2. Elected politicians

Cities Expand and Change

Urbanization

- Manufacturing and transportation centers in Northeast, Pacific Coast, and along waterways of Midwest
- Immigrants and rural Americans attracted to cities
- Provided excitement and variety
- Attracted by land and economic opportunities
- Provided a higher standard of living for most

Technology

- Electric trolleys
- Subways
- Skyscrapers
- Safety elevator
- Electric cable cars

Problems

- Demands for water, sewers, schools, and safety in cities increased.
- Housing became overcrowded in urban areas
- Fires
- Crime
- Ethnic and racial strife
- Gangs

Social and Cultural Trends

| Consumerism | Mass Culture | Entertainment |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people worked for wages. • More products were available and at lower prices. • Department stores opened. • Mail-order businesses boomed. • Customers bought brand-name goods. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation, advertising, and communication made Americans more alike in consumption patterns. • Newspapers both reflected and helped create mass culture. • Literature and the arts flourished. • Public education expanded rapidly, and more people could read. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban areas became entertainment centers. • Clubs, music halls, and sports venues attracted crowds. • Amusement parks were built close to cities. • Touring outdoor shows drew crowds. • Religious-inspired entertainment became popular. • Vaudeville shows attracted audiences. • Movie theaters introduced motion pictures. • Spectator sports became popular. |