Causes **Effects** Civil War · Oil, kerosene, and gasoline industries were created. · Vast amount of . Size of the workforce natural resources increased. · Factories, railroads · Large number of and mines created immigrants new jobs and attracted foreign investors. American-made • Entrepreneurs goods became cheaper than imported goods. · Government gave · Protective tariffs Event railroads millions of acres of free land. Industrialization · Businesses operated · Laissez-faire policies with minimal government supervision. · Electricity, the · New inventions telephone, steel construction, and railroads were developed. Mass production · Expanding railroads American goods dominated the world market. Environmental damage. @ Pagreon Education Inc. nublishing as Pagreon Prentice Hall. All rights reserved

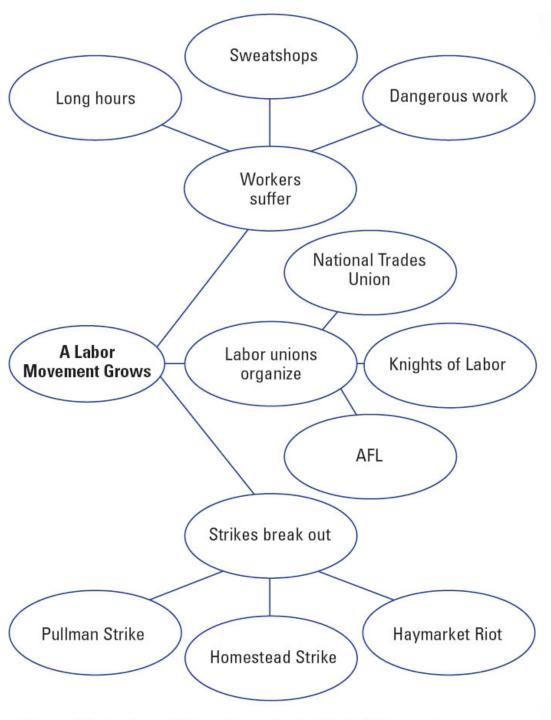
Rise of Big Business

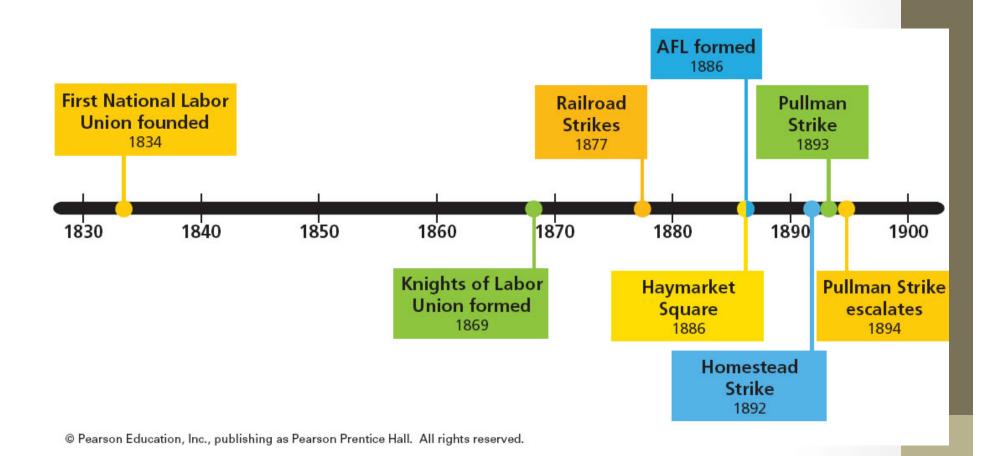
Corporations

- 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
 - 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
 - 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	Technology	Problems
 Manufacturing and transportation centers in Northeast, Pacific Coast, and along waterways of Midwest 	Electric trolleys	 Demands for water, sewers, schools, and safety in cities increased.
Immigrants and rural Americans attracted to cities	• Subways	Housing became overcrowded in urban areas
 Provided excitement and variety 	• Skyscrapers	• Fires
Attracted by land and economic opportunities	Safety elevator	Crime
 Provided a higher standard of living for most 	• Electric cable cars	Ethnic and racial strife
		• Gangs

Social and Cultural Trends

Consumerism	Mass Culture	Entertainment
 More people worked for wages. More products were 	Transportation, advertising, and communication made Americans more alike in consumption patterns. Newspapers both	Urban areas became entertainment centers. Clubs, music halls,
available and at lower prices.	reflected and helped create mass culture.	and sports venues attracted crowds.
Department stores opened.	Literature and the arts flourished.	Amusement parks were built close to cities.
Mail-order businesses boomed.	Public education expanded rapidly, and more people could read.	Touring outdoor shows drew crowds.
Customers bought brand-name goods.		Religious-inspired entertainment became popular.
		Vaudeville shows attracted audiences.
		Movie theaters introduced motion pictures.
	shing as Passan Prentice Hall	Spectator sports became popular.