

Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter Twenty Immigrants and Urban Life

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- a. Jacob Riis
- b. tenements
- c. Joseph Pulitzer
- d. settlement houses
- e. mass transit
- f. Chinese Exclusion Act
- g. Florence Kelley
- h. benevolent societies
- i. Frederick Law Olmstead
- j. Hull House
- k. Ellis Island
- l. suburbs

- ____ 1. violated treaties with another country, but was renewed many times
- ____ 2. publisher and founder of the *New York World* newspaper
- ____ 3. focused on the needs of Chicago's immigrant families, and served 2,000 adults and children a week
- ____ 4. system of public transportation for large numbers of passengers
- ____ 5. allowed European immigrants into the country if they passed certain requirements
- ____ 6. wrote about the living conditions of many New York residents in *How the Other Half Lives*
- ____ 7. overcrowded, low-standard apartment buildings
- ____ 8. neighborhood institutions supplying education and recreation for the poor
- ____ 9. visited sweatshops and wrote about the problems there
- ____ 10. immigrant organizations providing aid that few government agencies offered

Multiple Choice

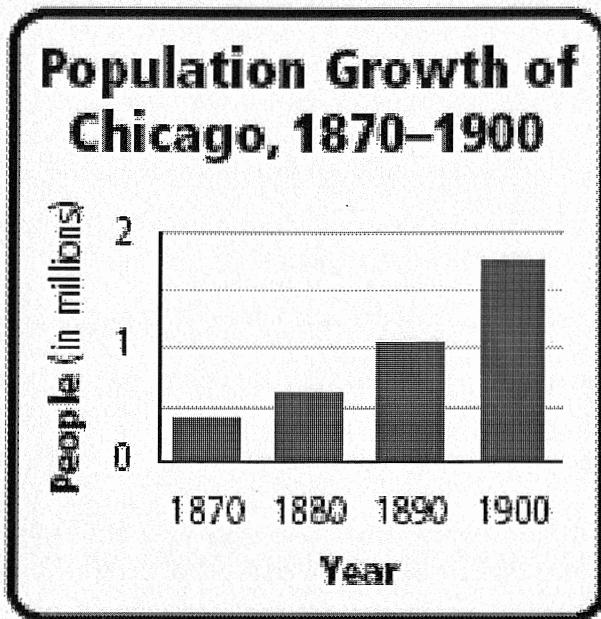
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ____ 11. The “old immigrants” who arrived in America during the 1800s were from
a. eastern Europe.
b. northern Europe.
c. central Australia.
d. central Asia.
- ____ 12. What can you infer from the fact that many immigrants traveled to America in steerage?
a. Most of them did not have much money.
b. They were unaccustomed to first class.
c. Most of them were frightened of the open sea.
d. They wanted to avoid motion sickness.
- ____ 13. How frequently did immigration officials at Ellis Island reject new arrivals?
a. Never, as the government left it to nativists and social Darwinism to weed-out weak families.
b. Often, because many immigrants contracted deadly diseases while traveling in steerage.
c. Seldom, as records show less than two percent of arrivals were not allowed into the country.
d. It is impossible to say because no data was saved.
- ____ 14. Which of the following is true about Chinese immigrants in the 1880s?
a. They were allowed to enter the country only if their fathers were U.S. citizens.
b. Most of them were processed in a matter of hours in El Paso, Texas.
c. They were members of the last immigrant group to enter the United States.
d. Besides the Swedes, they made up the smallest population of “old immigrants.”
- ____ 15. Why were immigrants often forced to take low-paying industrial jobs in cities in the late 1880s?
a. Immigrants lacked the skills needed to obtain higher-paying jobs.
b. Americans refused to allow immigrants to farm on rural lands.
c. It was illegal to hire immigrants for any other type of labor.
d. Immigrants did not have the equipment to work in another field.
- ____ 16. In which industry were workplaces called “sweatshops”?
a. construction
b. textiles
c. steel
d. transportation

- _____ 17. Because the transition into American culture was difficult, many immigrant families
- a. chose to live in areas populated mostly by American families.
 - b. returned to their native countries after a few years.
 - c. moved into neighborhoods with people from the same country.
 - d. kept their native customs secret.
- _____ 18. The benevolent societies of the late 1800s were associations set up by
- a. immigrant groups to help one another.
 - b. the government to assist new immigrants.
 - c. charity groups to educate minorities.
 - d. labor unions to protect minority workers.
- _____ 19. Who were nativists?
- a. transcendentalists who wanted to live in nature, away from urban centers
 - b. Americans who wanted to revive the cultures of the nation's original inhabitants
 - c. children who were born in the United States to immigrant parents
 - d. Americans who believed that too many immigrants were coming into the country
- _____ 20. What did the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act prevent the Chinese from doing?
- a. working for the U.S. government
 - b. immigrating to the United States
 - c. obtaining jobs in the United States
 - d. gaining U.S. citizenship
- _____ 21. Employers often welcomed immigrant workers because the workers
- a. had more skills than native-born Americans.
 - b. created better products than native-born Americans.
 - c. were willing to work for lower pay than native-born Americans.
 - d. had basic health insurance provided by immigrants' unions.
- _____ 22. Labor unions tended to oppose immigration because they feared immigrants would
- a. build successful businesses just for themselves.
 - b. take all the jobs from native-born Americans.
 - c. slow down production because they could not speak English.
 - d. lower the quality of the product because of their inexperience.
- _____ 23. Which of the following was a major factor in Chicago's rapid growth?
- a. Many railroad lines connecting the east and west coasts ran through Chicago.
 - b. Chicago's location on Lake Michigan made the city an international port.
 - c. The city's large number of bakeries provided many jobs for new residents.
 - d. Most employers in Chicago paid their workers high salaries.

- _____ 24. In the 1890s, African Americans moved from the rural South to northern cities in order to
- change their identities.
 - live in a place with many different cultures and races.
 - escape discrimination and find better economic opportunities.
 - escape religious persecution.

Study the chart below and answer the question that follows.



- _____ 25. According to the chart, which of the following is true of Chicago's population?
- The population tripled between 1870 and 1900.
 - The population decreased slowly between 1870 and 1880.
 - After 1890 the population stopped increasing.
 - The largest increase occurred between 1890 and 1900.
- _____ 26. To what does the term mass transit refer?
- the problem of traffic in big cities in the late 1800s
 - a system of public transportation created to move a large number of passengers
 - migration of middle-class families from the suburbs into big cities
 - construction of electric trolleys in the major American cities of the late 1800s
- _____ 27. New technologies in the steel industry in the late 1800s led to increased activity in which industry in particular?
- textiles
 - building
 - oil
 - electricity

- _____ 28. What was the main change brought by the steel industry to American architecture of the late 1800s?
- a. Steel was used to build skyscrapers that needed limited city space.
 - b. Every building was built with steel fire escapes.
 - c. Residential neighborhoods called suburbs could be built cheaply.
 - d. Steel could be combined with brick to create new buildings.
- _____ 29. Which of these contributed to the formation of mass culture in the United States in the late 1800s?
- a. improvements made in the steel industry
 - b. widespread growth of publishing
 - c. increased number of immigrants entering the country
 - d. increased use of public transportation systems
- _____ 30. Which of these was a problem that resulted from the huge growth of cities?
- a. Residential neighborhoods had to be demolished to make way for businesses.
 - b. The larger populations meant that mass transit had to be provided.
 - c. Newspapers had to be made available for the increased readerships in cities.
 - d. Densely packed cities allowed no space for the placement of cable cars.
- _____ 31. What was one effect of mass transit on American cities?
- a. Most businesses moved to the suburbs.
 - b. The middle-class could move downtown.
 - c. City transportation became more expensive.
 - d. Suburban areas became connected with the city.
- _____ 32. How did the population boom affect mass culture?
- a. Businesses such as newspapers were in constant competition for patrons.
 - b. Stores hired more workers to help deal with the massive amount of people.
 - c. Publishers were not able to produce newspapers quickly enough.
 - d. World fairs were forced to close due to overcrowding.
- _____ 33. Joseph Pulitzer added a comic strip to his *New York World* newspaper in 1896 in order to
- a. make fun of the mass culture of the time.
 - b. compete with other newspapers for readers.
 - c. fight the bad conditions in the publishing industry.
 - d. transform his newspaper into a children's magazine.

_____ 34. Study the quotation below and answer the question that follows.

“A child living its early years in dark rooms, without sunlight or fresh air, does not grow up to be a normal healthy person . . . It is not of such material that strong nations are made.”

—Lawrence Veiller

Of what was Lawrence Veiller warning the nation?

- a. a growing number of children in orphanages
- b. the raising of urban children in tenements
- c. conditions for children in settlement houses
- d. treatment of children in nursery schools

_____ 35. The poorly built, overcrowded apartment buildings often occupied by immigrants were called

- a. skyscrapers.
- b. tenements.
- c. settlement houses.
- d. benevolent societies.

_____ 36. Which of the following statements about tenements is true?

- a. The windows would not open.
- b. Fire escapes were often blocked or broken.
- c. The tenements had indoor plumbing.
- d. Clean water was available.

_____ 37. Jacob Riis became famous for exposing the horrible conditions in New York City

- a. sweatshops.
- b. schools.
- c. tenements.
- d. factories.

_____ 38. What was the main cause of pollution in Pittsburgh in the late 1800s?

- a. overcrowded tenements
- b. smoke from the steelmaking district
- c. garbage disposed of in the river
- d. use of electricity for daytime lighting

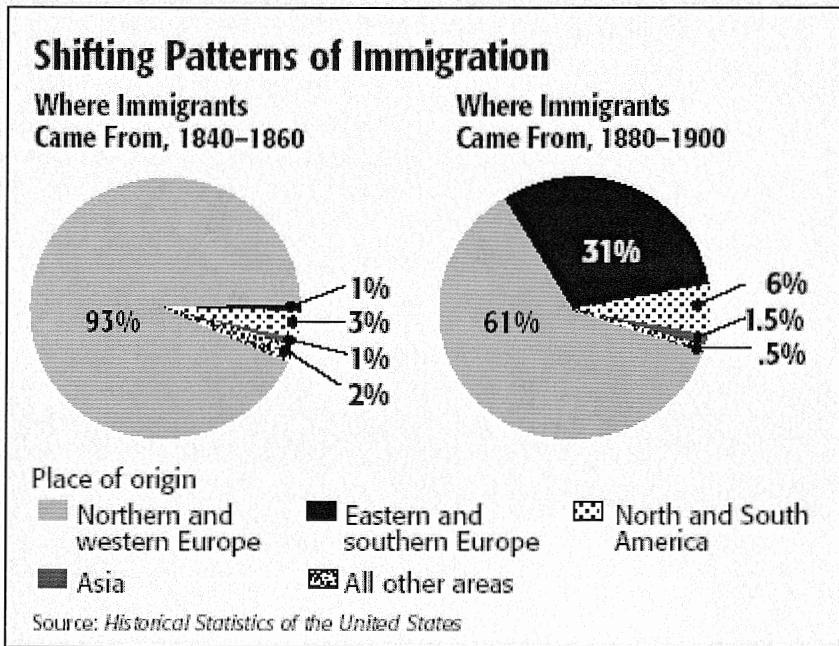
_____ 39. What did city governments do to try to improve city sanitation in the late 1800s?

- a. built public hospitals
- b. hired full-time firefighters
- c. built water purification systems
- d. forced steel factories to limit pollution

- _____ 40. Which of the following describes a settlement house?
- center offering education and recreation in a poor area
 - groups of houses with poor sanitary and safety conditions
 - recreational center for the upper class
 - federal office for the economic support of the poor
- _____ 41. Jane Addams' Hull House provided for immigrants in the late 19th century by
- contributing to the survival of the immigrant population in Chicago and the nation as a whole by inspiring reform movements in the United States
 - supplying monetary assistance to immigrants and helping them overcome discrimination by American citizens
 - helping immigrants maintain their own cultures and teaching Americans to embrace the variety of cultures that immigrants brought to the United States
 - providing homes for immigrants and ending the problem of homelessness among immigrants to America
- _____ 42. Illinois passed a factory law in 1893 that required child workers to
- receive complete medical insurance.
 - receive an increase in wages.
 - work only eight-hour days.
 - work only five-days week.
- _____ 43. What was the main accomplishment of Florence Kelley in the field of social reforms?
- free day care for immigrants' children
 - improved sanitation systems in the cities
 - better working conditions for immigrants
 - healthier working conditions for women and children
- _____ 44. Which problem caused by rapid urbanization in America led to the development of settlement houses?
- overcrowding and poverty in cities
 - the mistreatment of laborers in industries
 - the lack of opportunities for African Americans
 - growing numbers of child laborers in industries

Short Answer

45. Study the charts below and answer the question that follows.



Between 1860 and 1900, the percentage of immigrants from northern and western Europe dropped by about a third. Which immigrant group grew the most?