Lesson 1: The New Immigrants (188 – 195)

A. The Big Idea: Immigration from Europe, Asia, the Caribbean, and Mexico reached a new high in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

B. Why It Matters Now: This wave of immigration helped make the United States the diverse society it is today.

C. Key Terms and People:
   a. Ellis Island
   b. Angel Island
   c. Melting pot
   d. nativism
   e. Chinese Exclusion Act
   f. Gentlemen’s Agreement

D. Study Questions:
   a. What pull and push factors prompted people to move to the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
   b. After 1890 from where did most of the European immigrants come?
   c. How did immigrants deal with challenges they faced?
   d. Why did nativists want the government to bar entry to Chinese immigrants?
   e. What compromise did the governments of the United States and Japan reach on immigration?

Lesson 2: The Challenges of Urbanization (196 – 203)

A. The Big Idea: The rapid growth of the cities forced people to deal with problems of housing, transportation, water, and sanitation.

B. Why It Matters Now: Consequently, residents of US cities today enjoy greatly improved living conditions.

C. Key Terms and People:
   a. Urbanization
   b. Americanization Movement
   c. Tenement
   d. Social stratification
   e. Mass transit
   f. Social Gospel Movement
   g. settlement house
   h. Jane Addams
   i. social mobility

D. Study Questions:
   a. How did mass immigration and migration help accelerate urbanization?
   b. Why did many immigrants choose to settle in cities?
   c. How did many farm workers in the South react to technological and economic changes in the late 1800s?
   d. What problems did rapid growth pose for cities?
   e. What solutions to urban problems did the settlement house movement propose?
Lesson 3: Politics in the Gilded Age (204 – 209)

A. The Big Idea: Local and national political corruption in the 19\textsuperscript{th} century led to calls for reform.

B. Why It Matters Now: Political reforms paved the way for a more honest and efficient government in the 20\textsuperscript{th} century and beyond.

C. Key Terms and People:
   a. Political machine  
   b. Graft  
   c. Boss Tweed  
   d. Patronage  
   e. Civil service  
   f. Rutherford B. Hayes  
   g. James A. Garfield  
   h. Chester A. Arthur  
   i. Pendleton Civil Service Act  
   j. Grover Cleveland  
   k. Benjamin Harrison

D. Study Questions:
   a. Why did machine politics become common in big cities in the late 19\textsuperscript{th} century?  
   b. Why did immigrants support political machines?  
   c. What government problems arose as a result of patronage?  
   d. Summarize the views of Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison on tariffs.


A. The Big Idea: Advances in science and technology helped solve urban problems, including overcrowding.

B. Why It Matters Now: American cities continue to depend on the results of scientific and technological research.

C. Key Terms and People:
   a. Louis Sullivan  
   b. Daniel Burnham  
   c. Frederick Law Olmsted  
   d. Orville and Wilbur Wright  
   e. George Eastman

D. Study Questions:
   a. How did new technologies make the building of skyscrapers practical?  
   b. How did the new technologies promote urban growth around the turn of the century?  
   c. How did the ideas of George Washington Carver improve farming in the South?
Lesson 5: The Dawn of Mass Culture (216 – 223)

A. The Big Idea: As Americans had more time for leisure activities, a modern mass culture emerged.

B. Why It Matters Now: Today, the US has a worldwide impact on mass culture.

C. Key Terms and People:
   a. Ashcan school
d. William Randolph Hearst
   b. Pragmatism
e. rural free delivery (RFD)
c. Joseph Pulitzer

D. Study Questions:
   a. How did the mass production of bicycles change women’s lives?
   b. What factors contributed to the popularity of dime novels?
   c. Ragtime was a blend of what two musical styles?