The Transformation of American Society

 GUIDED READING STRATEGIES 16.1

 READING THE SECTION  As you read the section, match each of the following terms with the correct description by writing the letter of the description in the space provided.

____ 1. steerage  
____ 2. benevolent societies  
____ 3. Chinese Exclusion Act  
____ 4. Immigration Restriction League  
____ 5. Ellis Island  
____ 6. Angel Island  
____ 7. nativists  
____ 8. new immigrants

 a. people who came to the United States from southern or eastern Europe  
 b. cheapest but also poorest accommodations on a ship crossing the ocean  
 c. opened in 1892 to receive European immigrants  
 d. located in San Francisco Bay, where Asian immigrants were received  
 e. charitable organizations formed to help immigrants  
 f. opposed immigration because they believed that immigrants took jobs from native-born Americans  
 g. law that denied citizenship to Chinese Americans and prohibited Chinese laborers from immigrating to the United States  
 h. group that wanted to impose a literacy test on all immigrants

 POST-READING QUICK CHECK  After you have finished reading the section, answer the following questions.

1. Were most of the immigrants well-educated, skilled workers?

______________________________________________________________________________

2. Why do you think an immigrant would suffer a difficult journey to come to the United States in the late 1890s?

______________________________________________________________________________

3. How did immigrants and their children react to efforts to Americanize them?

______________________________________________________________________________
George Westinghouse: inventor of the compressed air brake, which was a safety feature that allowed trains to pull more cars and go faster

George M. Pullman: designed and manufactured rail cars that made travel more comfortable

STRATEGIES 15.3
READING THE SECTION
1. c
2. g
3. a
4. h
5. f
6. b
7. d
8. j
9. i
10. e

POST-READING QUICK CHECK
Knights of Labor: skilled, unskilled, female workers
American Federation of Labor: skilled craftsmen
American Railway Union: railroad workers

CHAPTER 16

STRATEGIES 16.1
READING THE SECTION
1. b
2. e
3. g
4. h
5. c
6. d
7. f
8. a

POST-READING QUICK CHECK
1. No, most were unskilled.
2. They hoped to escape religious persecution and gain a better life for themselves and their children.
3. Older immigrants tended to keep strong ties to the old country by retaining customs and language. The children of the immigrants tended to embrace America and American ways and viewed their parents as old-fashioned.

STRATEGIES 16.2
READING THE SECTION
1. developed the mechanized elevator, which made large skyscrapers a realistic possibility
2. mass transit
3. residential neighborhoods on the outskirts of a city
4. term used to describe those who had recently become very wealthy, usually through success in new industries like steel, oil, or transportation
5. a person spending money to let everyone see the extent of that person's success
6. settlement houses
7. founder of Hull House in Chicago, winner of the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize, largely for her efforts to improve educational and cultural opportunities for the poor
8. Janie Porter Barrett
9. philosophy of applying Christian principles to address social problems
10. Unitarian minister who tried to implement the Social Gospel in her People's Church by establishing a variety of services for African Americans

POST-READING QUICK CHECK
Education: Middle-class women were well educated, working-class women were not.

Types of jobs for women: Middle-class women were largely professional—stenographers and secretaries. Middle-class women also did a great deal of volunteer work. Working-class women worked in factories and as domestics.

Living conditions: The middle-class were beginning to form communities in the suburbs. New appliances reduced the amount of housework a woman would have to do. Some families were able to hire servants. Working-class families often lived in tenements in tiny, crowded conditions. Raw sewage and garbage were common, as were the diseases they harbored.