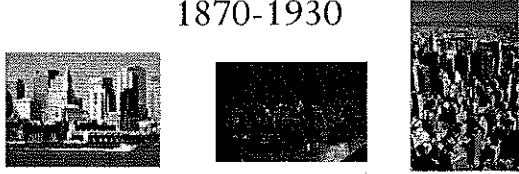


The Rise of Cities

1870-1930

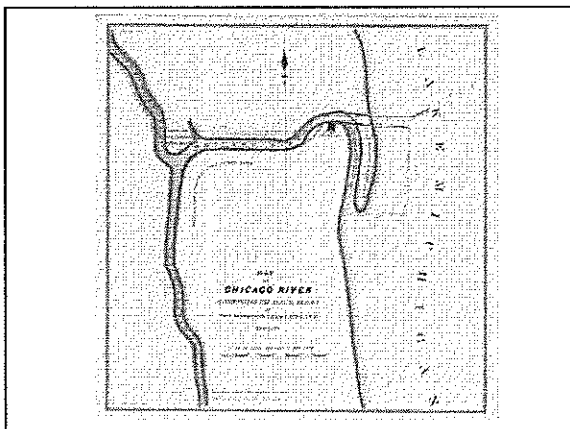


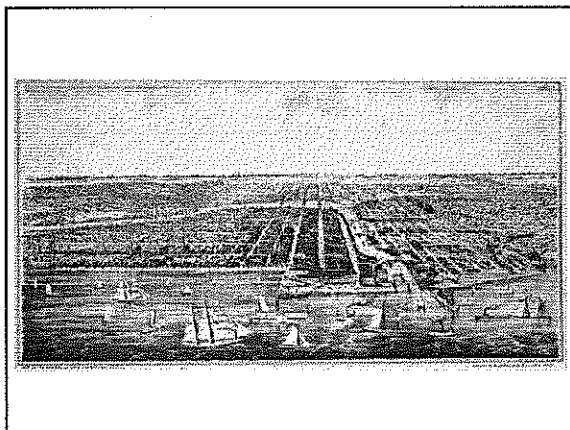
Case Study:

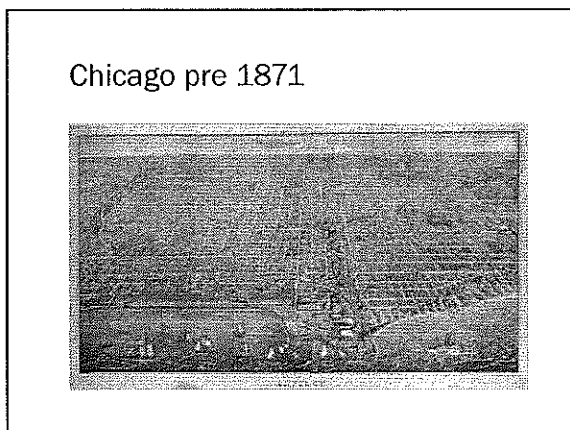
Chicago & New York 1890-Present

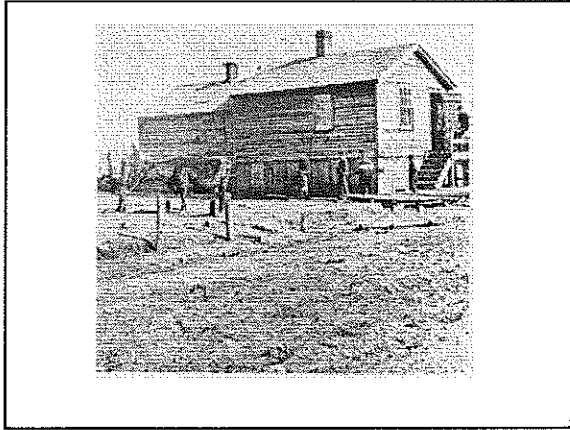
Essential Questions:

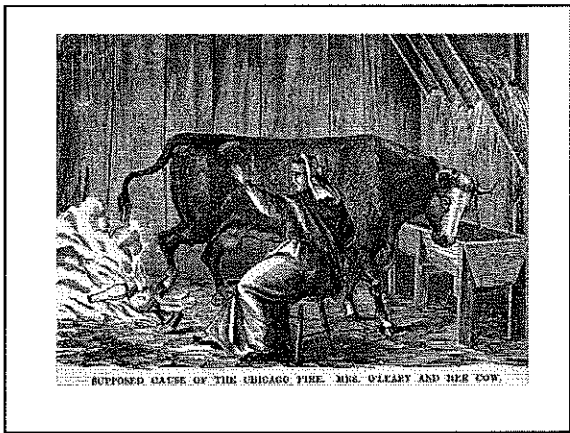
- Why did people move to cities?
- What is a skyscraper?
- How were these buildings constructed and who constructed them?
- What was the social and environmental impact?
- Why did Chicago and New York become the largest cities in America?





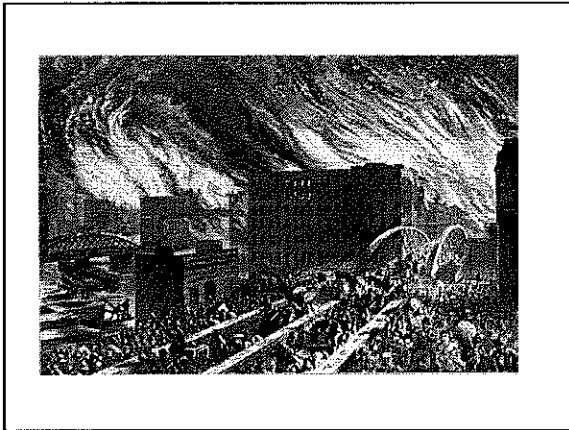


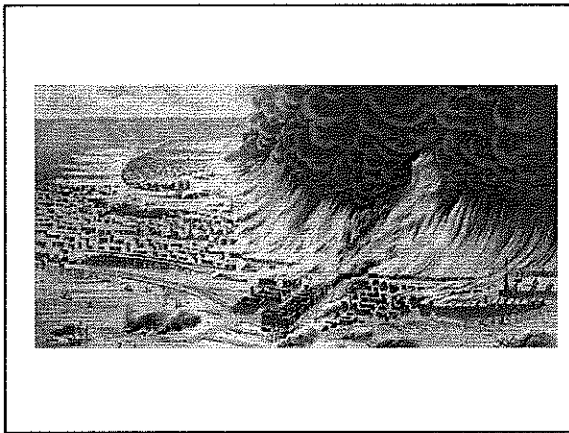


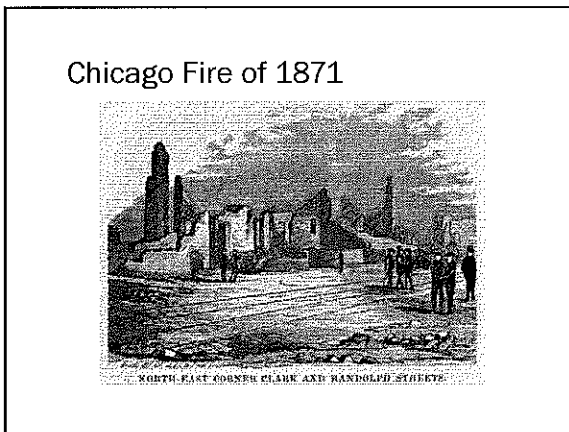


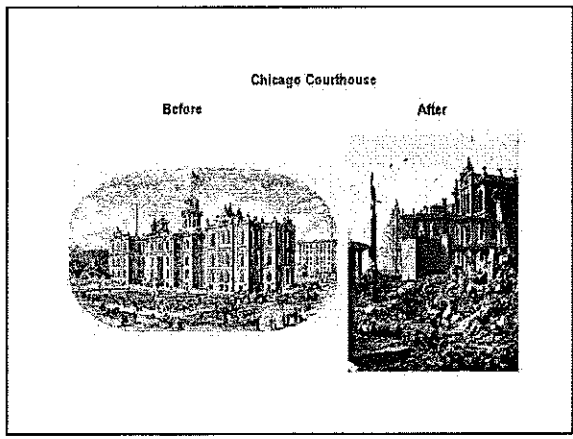
SUPPOSED CAUSE OF THE CHICAGO FIRE. MRS. O'LEARY AND HER COW.



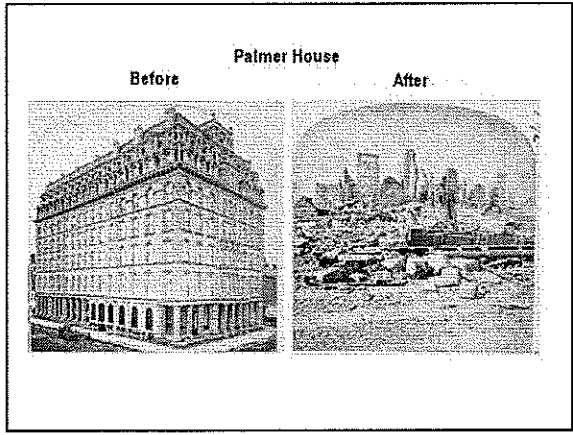




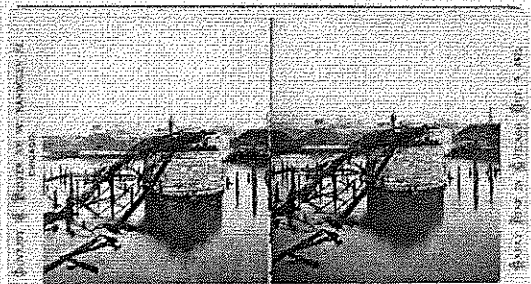




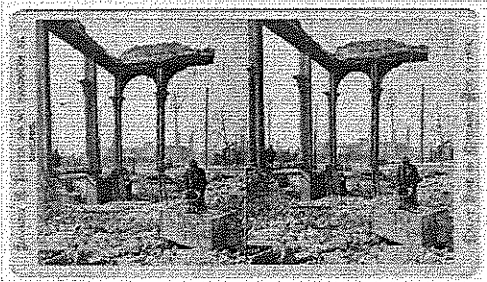




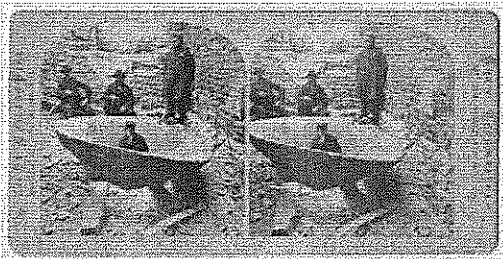
Van Buren Street Bridge

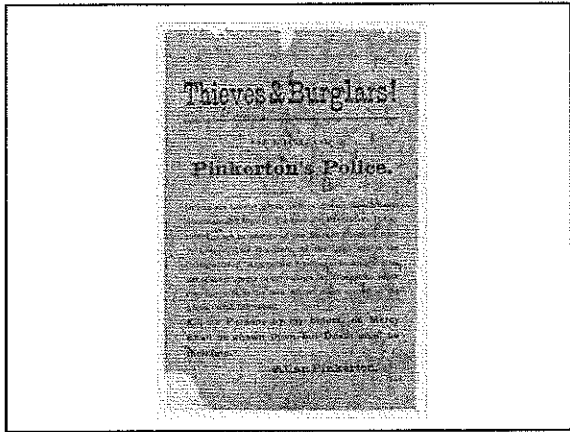


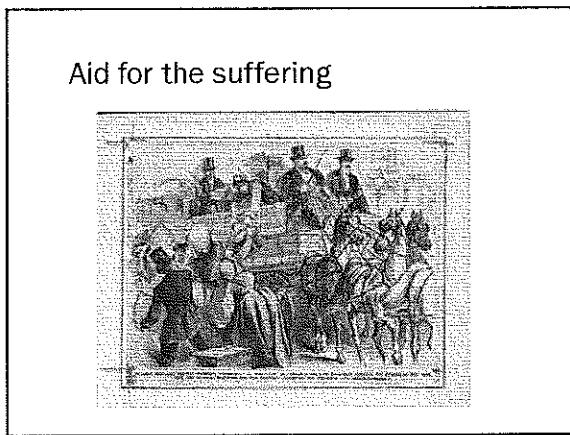
Cooling a Safe Lovejoy & Foster street

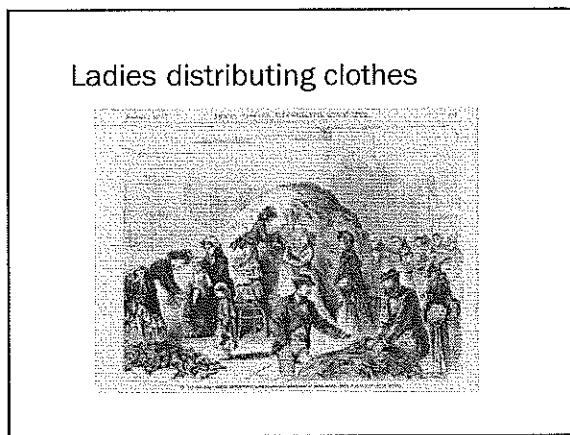


View of the Court House Bell

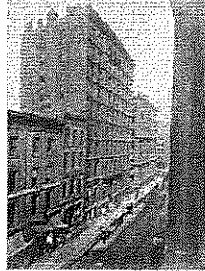








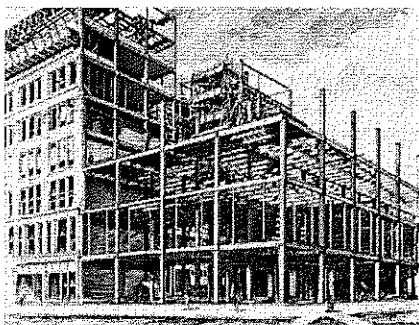
Burnham and Root Montauk Block,
Monroe Street Between Dearborn
and Clark

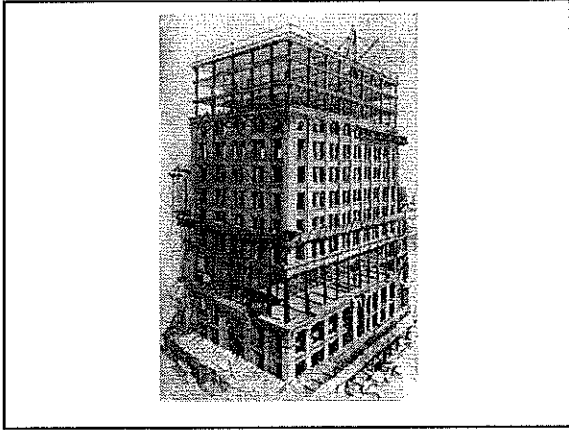


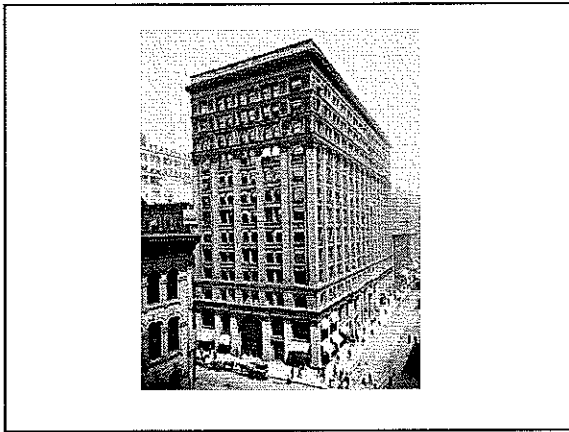
William LeBaron Jenney, Home
Insurance Building 1884 LaSalle Street

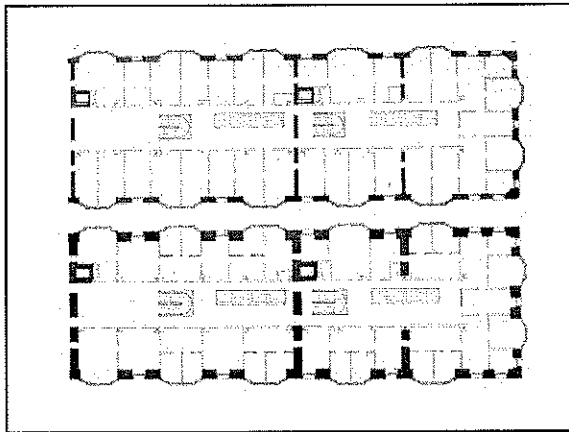
- First building in the world with a steel frame structure.
- Considered to be the first skyscraper in the world.



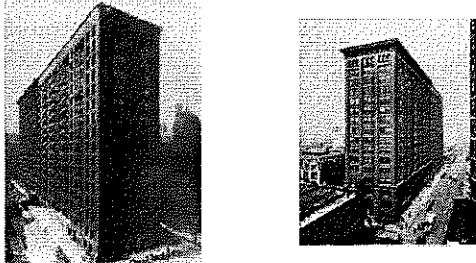








Monadnock Building-1891



Tallest Load-Bearing Building in the world

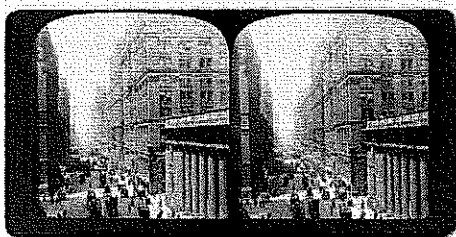


Chicago Board of Trade, LaSalle and Jackson Street 1885

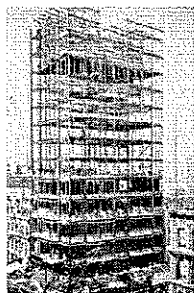
This was the first commercial building in Chicago to have electric lighting and the first building in the city to exceed 300 feet (the tower was 320 feet), making it the tallest building in Chicago at the time.



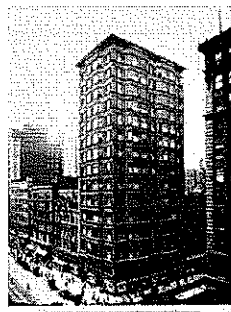
LaSalle Street, the Heart of the Financial District, North from Board of Trade 1906



Reliance Building Under Construction Burnham, Root & Atwood State and Washington Street November, 1894



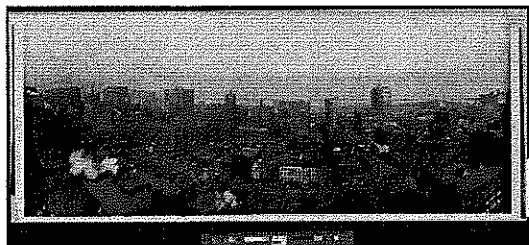
Reliance Building Completed in March, 1895



South Water Street- "The Busiest Street in the World" 1899



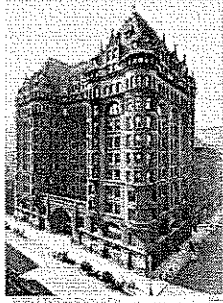
Bird's Eye View of Chicago, 1912



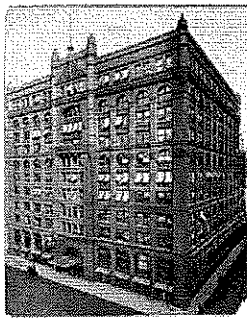
The Masonic Temple Chicago's Great Skyscraper (265ft) Randolph and State Street 1900



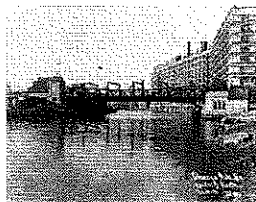
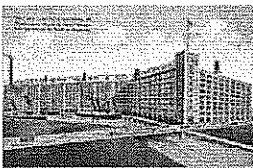
Women's Temperance Building

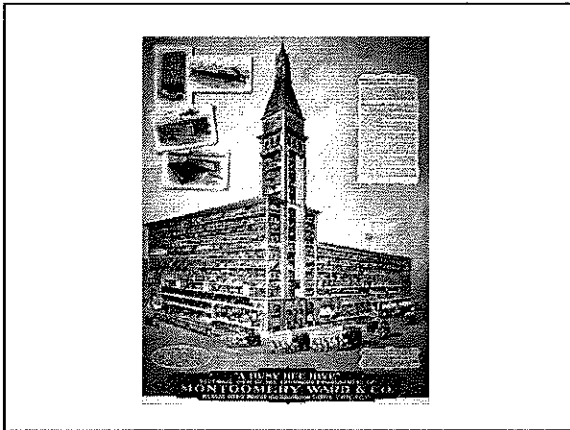


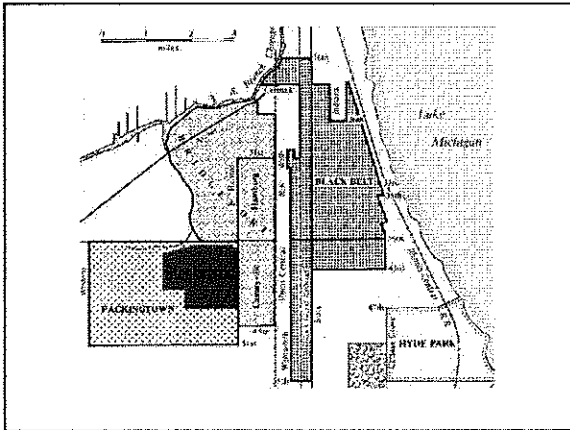
The Rookery Building Burnham & Root, 1890

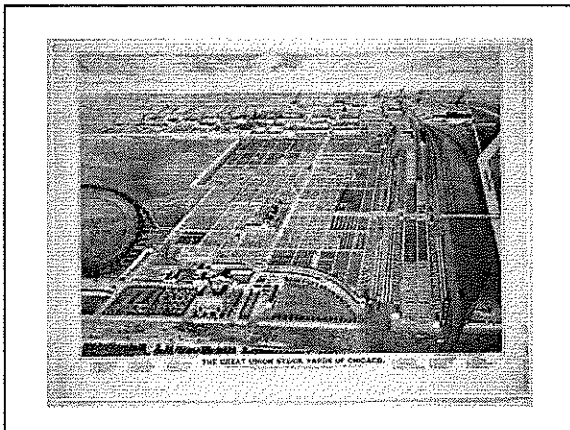


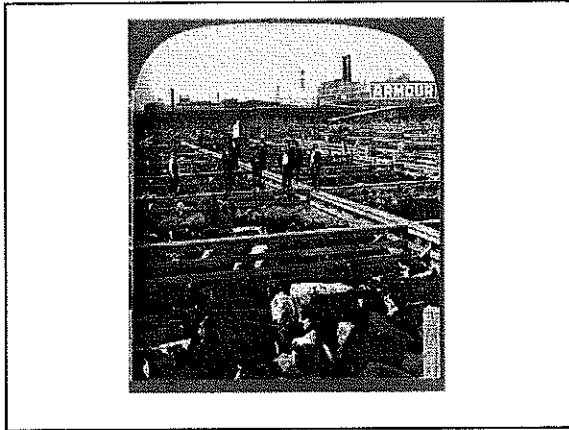
Montgomery Ward-1907

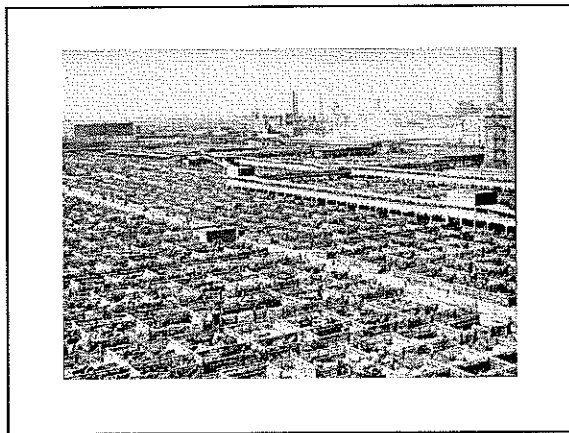


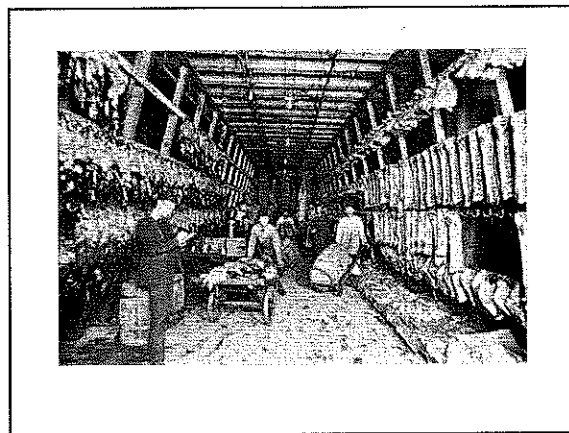




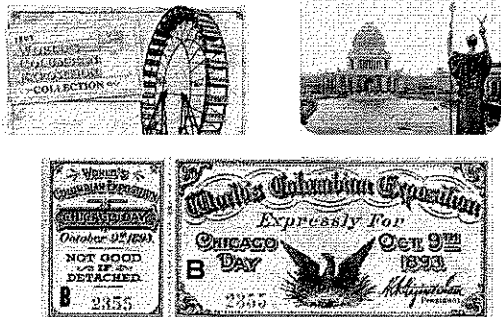




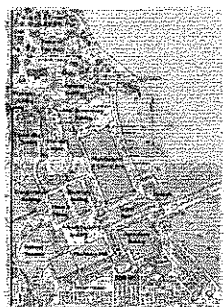




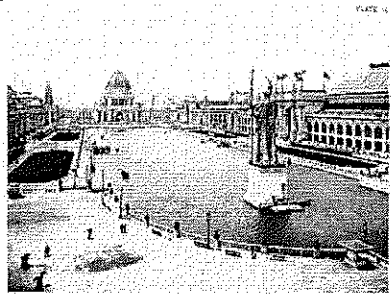
World's Columbian Exposition, 1893



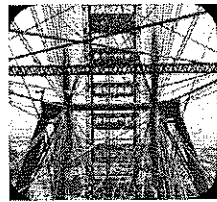
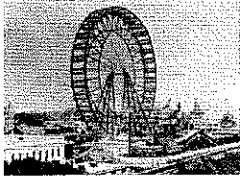
Map of the Exposition, 1893



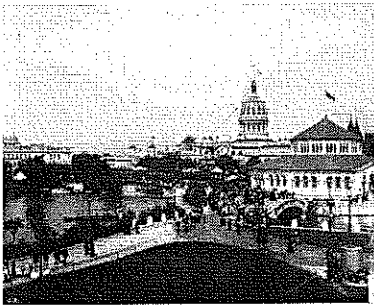
Court of Honor, World's Columbian Exposition



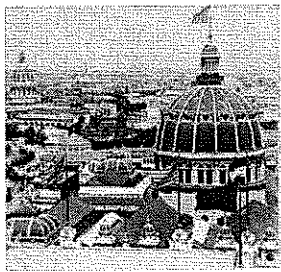
Ferris Wheel



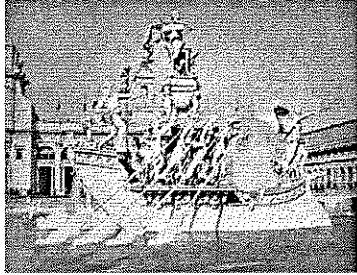
Jackson Park



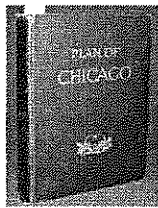
The White City



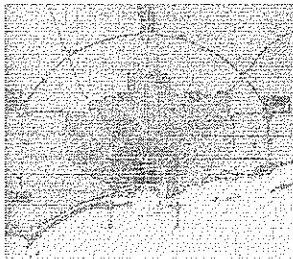
Columbian Fountain



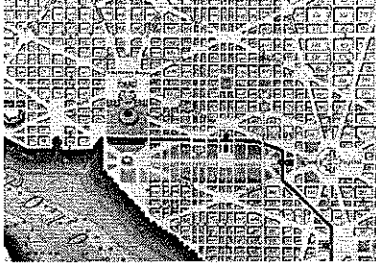
Edward Bennett & Daniel Burnham The Plan for Chicago, 1909



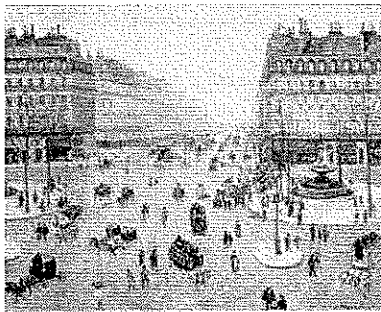
"Chicago's Bird's Eye View" Burnham and Edward Bennett: The Plan of Chicago, 1909



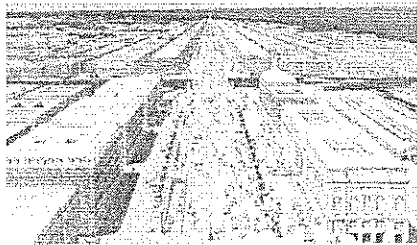
Pierre L'Enfant *Plan for Washington*
1792



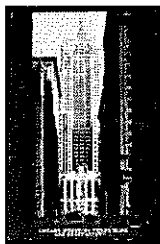
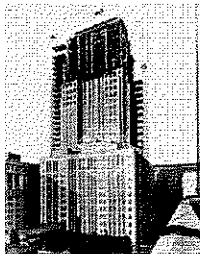
Avenue de L' Oprea, Paris 1898



"Michigan Avenue."
Proposed boulevard to connect North and South
Side of the River



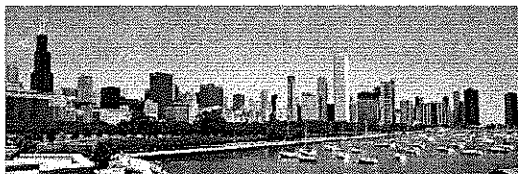
Chicago Board of Trade, 1920s

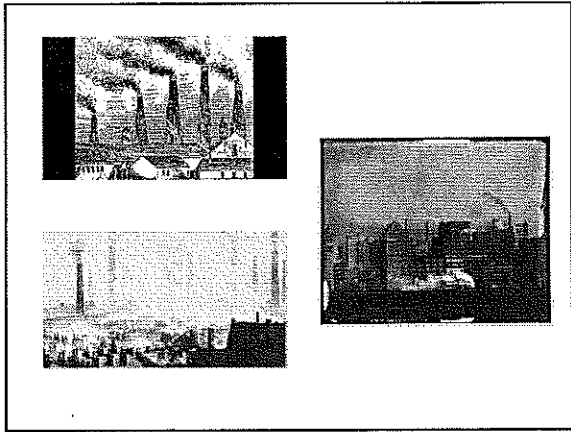


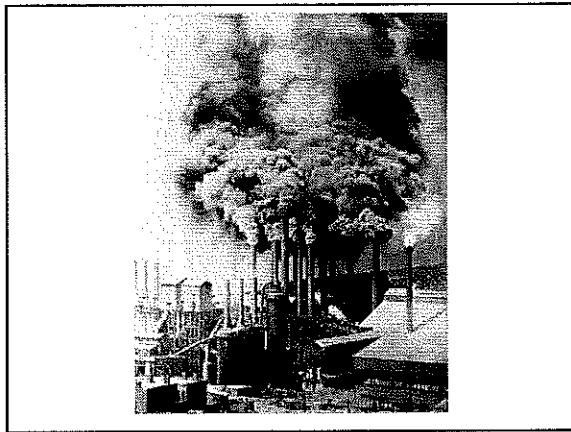
Chicago Skyline, 1926

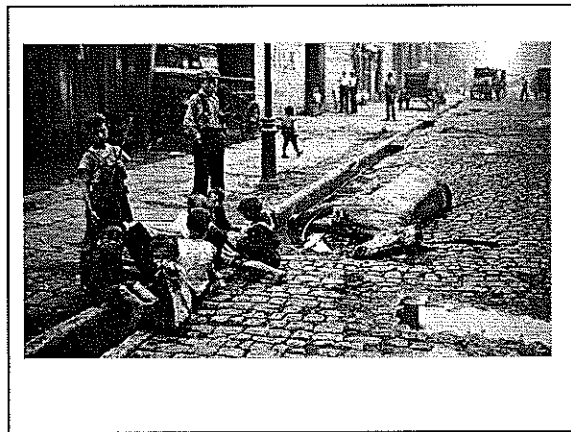


Chicago Skyline Today



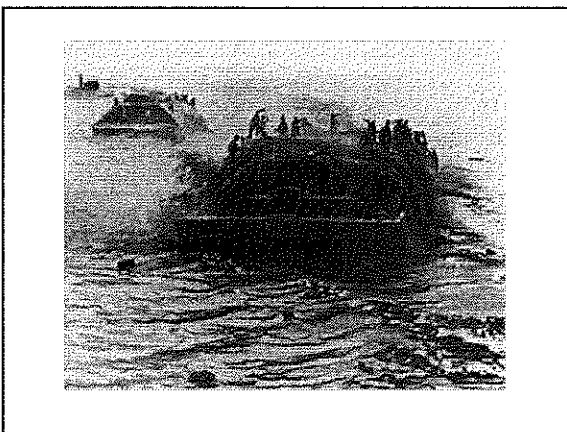


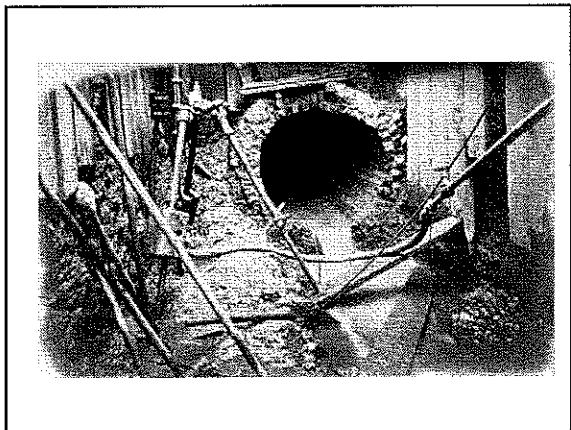


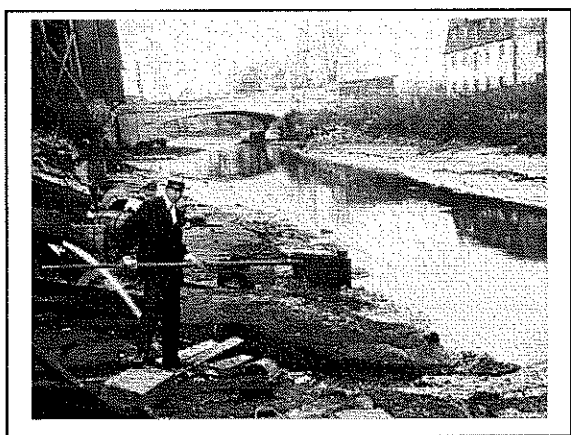






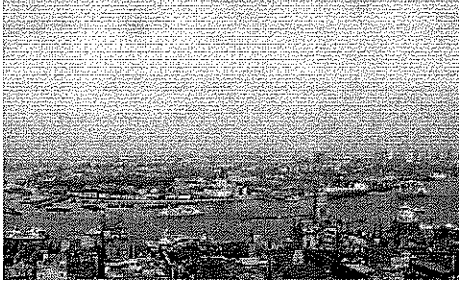


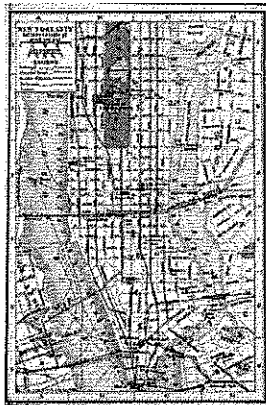


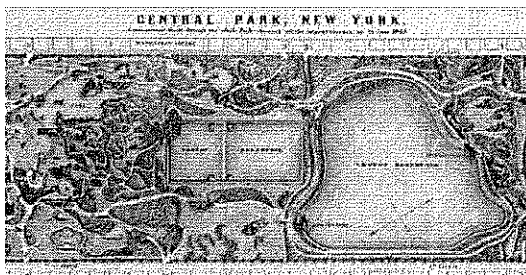




Shanghai 1987 & Today



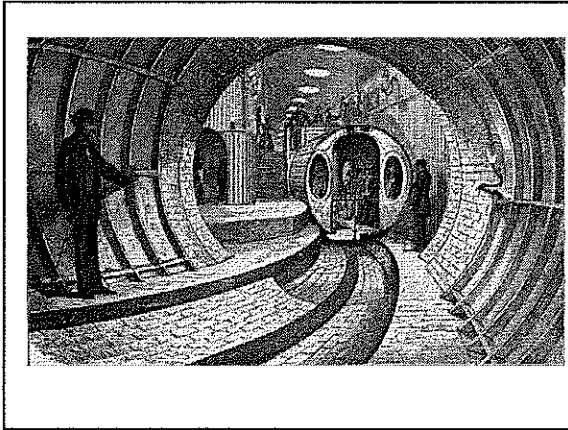


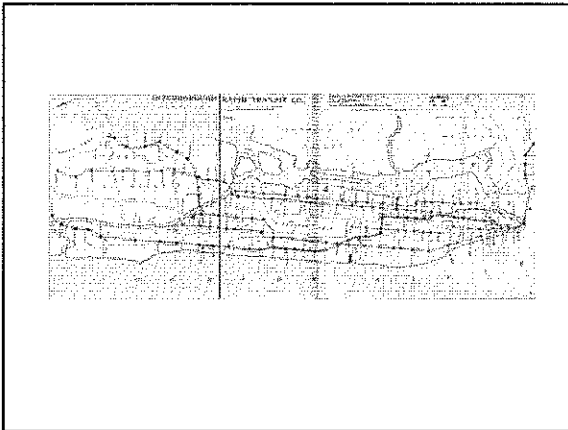


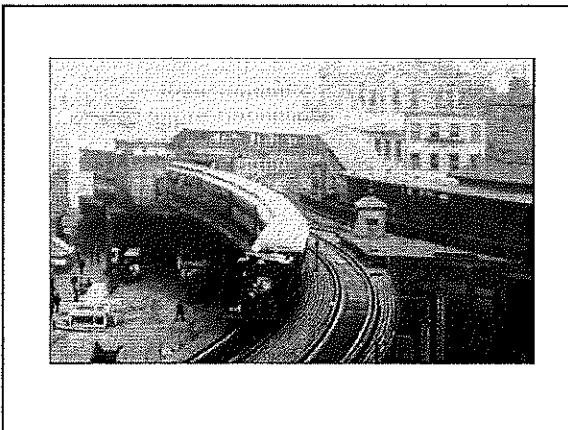








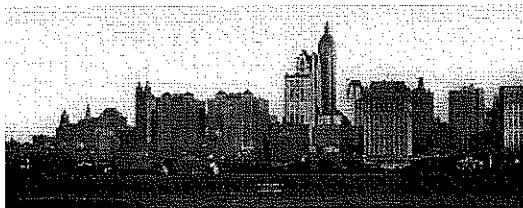




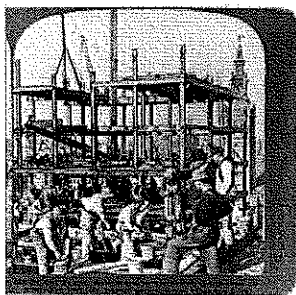
Union Square, 1910



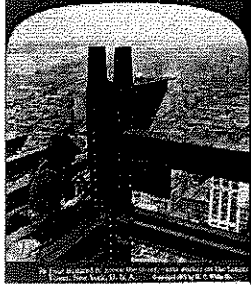
NYC, 1910 Singer Building



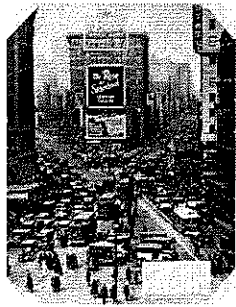
"Building the great steel framed skyscrapers-
working high above the street"-New York City 1906



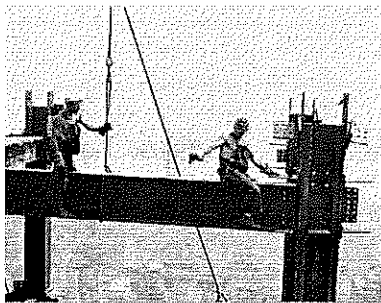
Iron Worker New York City 1908



Times Square, 1922



New York City, 1930

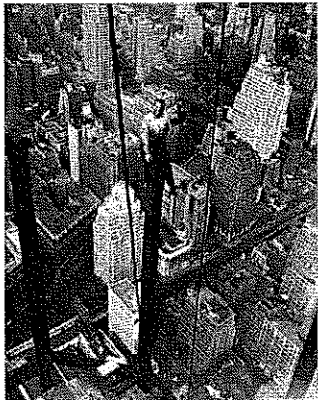


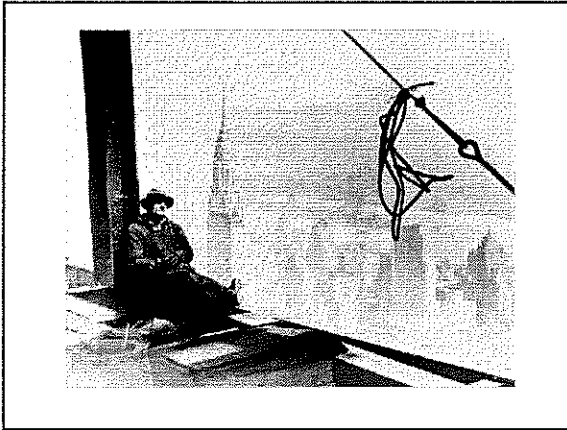
Empire State building, 1930



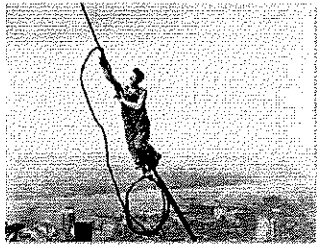
Empire State Building







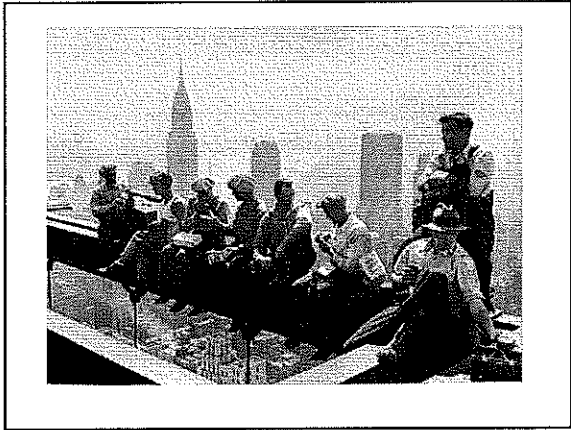
Lewis Hine, NYC 1930

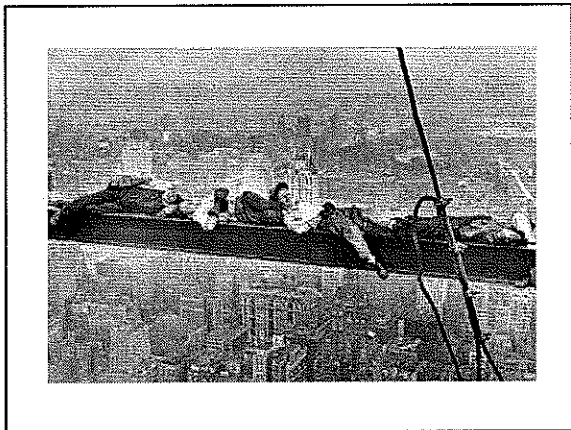


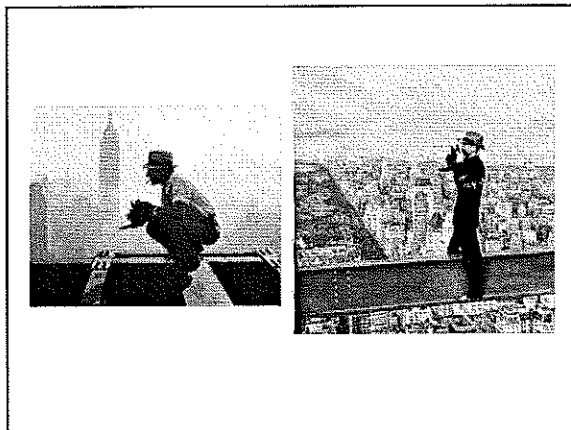
"Worker atop the Empire State Building," by Lewis Hine, circa 1930. A worker fastening steel cables to hold a derrick in place prior to fitting steel girders and other steel parts at the top of the skyscraper. (Underwood & Underwood)

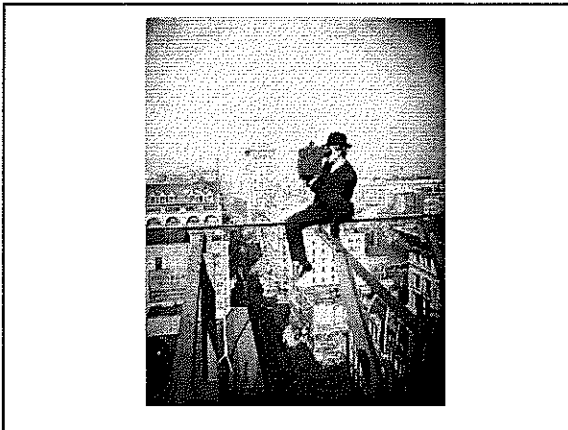
Rockefeller Center, 1932

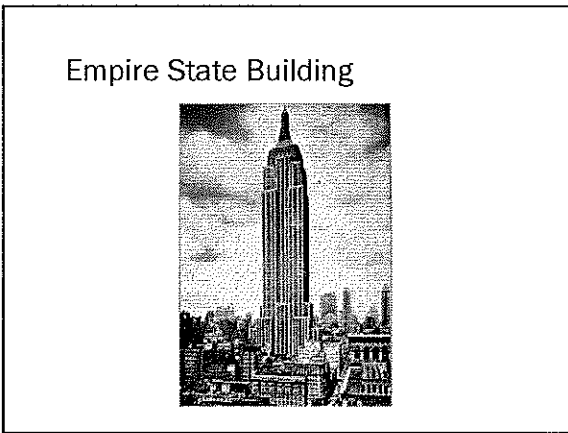


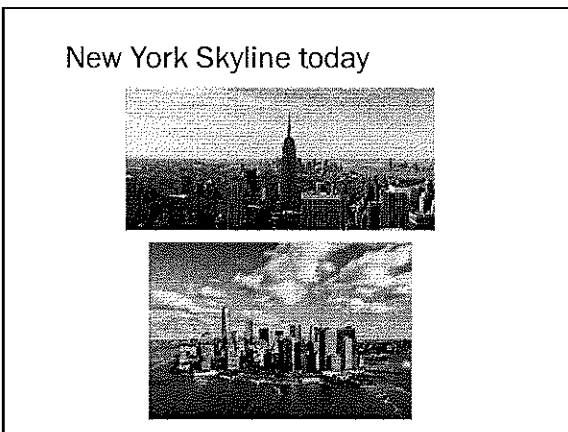












Actual Notes...

I. Cities Grow

- Immigration leads to the growth of cities in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
- While immigrants were coming to cities, Americans are coming to cities as well.
 - African Americans → The Great Migration
- In the 19th Century, cities were only 3 or 4 square miles.
- By the start of the 20th century, cities were spreading up and out

II. Who made up cities?

- Between 1870-1920... cities population grew from 9.9 million to 54.3 million.
 - Number with population over 500,000 went from 2 to 12.
- Ways population grew:
 1. Extension of borders
 - NYC merges with Brooklyn, Staten Island and Queens in 1898
 2. Natural Increase
 - High birth rate/Low death rate
 3. Immigration/Migration
 - Greatest increase in growth in urban population

III. Factors in Growth

- Factories are built in and around cities
- Electricity
 - Work later & enjoy private life after work
 - Skyscrapers (electric elevators)
- Mass Transit
 - Railroads
 - Subways
 - Trolleys
 - Bridges
- New Technologies
 - "Skyscrapers" 1885
 - Elevators and Central Heating
 - Bridge Construction



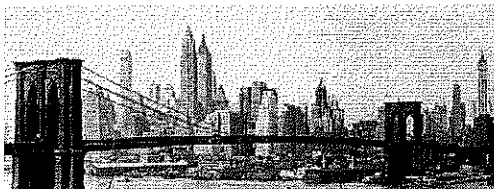
III. Transportation

- Before the 1870s, major transportation was horse & carriage
 - 1870s: saw the rise of mass transit: Cable Car
 - 1880: steel suspension bridges (Brooklyn Bridge)
 - 1890: saw the development of electric cable car
 - Elevated RR & Subways
 - 1897: America's first Subway → Boston (Green Line)

Tremont Street to Boylston Street

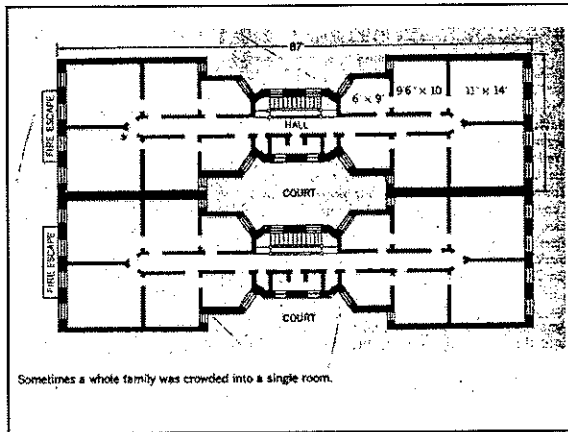


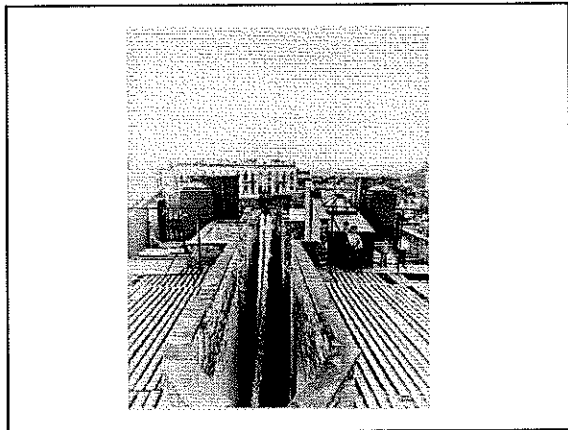
Brooklyn Bridge, 1935

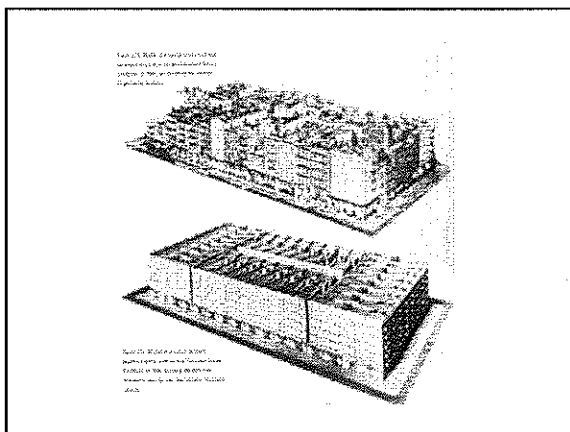


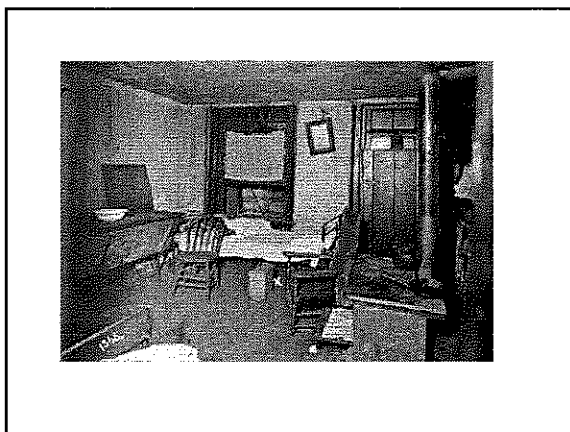
IV. Rapid Urbanization...

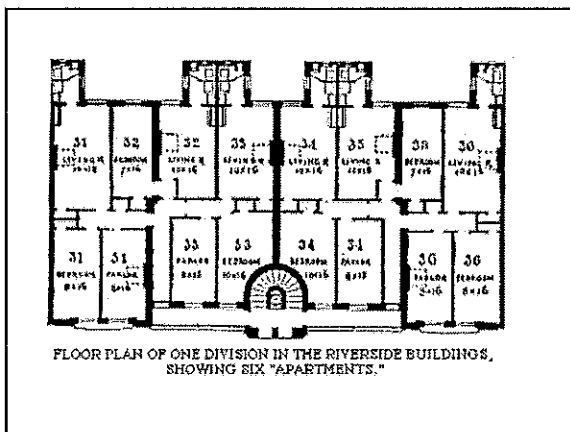
- Rapid Urbanization produces poor living conditions
- Tenements-"Dumbbell Tenements"
- Political Divisions
 - Political Divisions stem from social divisions
 - As cities expanded, city officials had major difficulties providing vital services.
 - Police and Fire protection
 - Sewage Disposal
 - Electric and Water Service













NEW YORK TENEMENTS IN 1890S - A TENEMENT HALLWAY IN BROOKLYN

V. Living Conditions

- Population growth outpaces development and construction
- Landlords raised prices, divided up tenements.
- Many families have 2 or 3 families living in a 1 family apartment.
- 1890: 702 people per acre in New York City
- Largest apartments were only 10 feet wide
- Interior apartments had no windows
- Threw trash inside shafts, then emptied into alleys
- NO INDOOR PLUMBING OR HEATING

VI. Poor Conditions Lead to Reform

- New York sets the precedent for reforms
- 1880s
 - Light, ventilation & safety codes
 - Sewage and water disposal regulations
 - Public health codes
 - Cities were plagued by TB & respiratory ills



VII. Political Machines

- Political Machines were unofficial organizations designed to keep political parties or groups in power
 - Favors
 - Services
 - Bribes
 - Intimidation
- Political bosses
 - A political boss was a powerful figure that controlled the political machine.

VIII. Boss Tweed

- Most powerful Democrat in New York in the late 19th century.
- Stole millions of dollars from the city of New York.
- Democrats control New York city for decades after.
 - Until the 1960s
- Tammany Hall
 - Becomes the symbol of political corruption in the late 1800s.

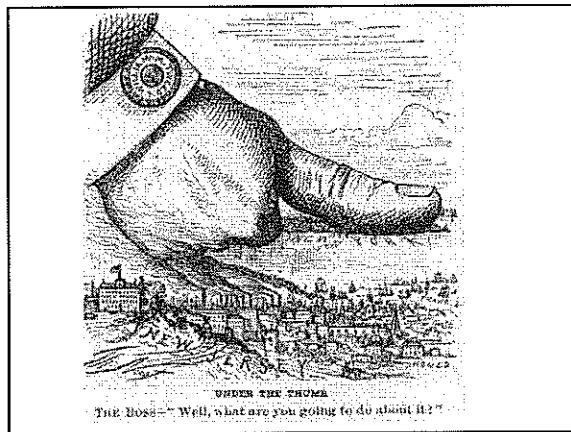


George Washington Plunkett

"There's an honest graft, and I'm an example of how it works. I might sum up the whole thing by sayin': 'I seen my opportunities and I took 'em...'"








Darwinism **CHURCHES**

□ Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* published in 1859

- Introduced idea of evolution, cast doubt on religious doctrines
- Conservative religious minority condemned Darwin - became religious fundamentalists



THE LUST FOR LEARNING



- More taxpayer-supported schools and compulsory education in many states
 - 1880s-90s: massive spread of high schools
- Expansion of "normal schools" for teacher training
- Kindergartens gaining support
- Parochial schools gained support from new immigrants
- Chautauqua movement
 - Continued education with public lectures and home-study courses
- Illiteracy rates fallen to 10.7% by 1900

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND EDUCATION FOR BLACKS

□ Blacks suffered most from educational shortfalls in the South:

- 44% of nonwhites illiterate in 1900

□ Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute in 1881

- Taught useful trades to build self-respect
- Avoided issue of social equality, accepted segregation to fight for educational and economic opportunities
- George Washington Carver taught/researched at Tuskegee
 - Revived Southern agriculture by repurposing peanut, sweet potato and soybean



□ WEB DuBois

- Criticized Booker T. Washington as an "Uncle Tom" who enabled segregation
 - Wanted complete equality
 - Helped found NAACP in 1910