

Chapter 7 Vocabulary

Terms in this set (20)

Ellis Island	an immigration station in the New York Harbor where immigrants were inspected and admitted into the United States.
Angel Island	an immigration station located in San Francisco where Chinese immigrants were inspected and admitted to the United States.
Melting Pot	a mixture of people who blend together by abandoning their native languages and cultures.
Nativism	favoring the interests of native-born people over foreign-born people.
Chinese Exclusion Act	a law enacted in 1882 that prohibited all Chinese except students, teachers, merchants, tourists, and government officials from entering the United States.
Gentlemens Agreement	a 1907-1908 agreement by the government of Japan to limit Japanese emigration to the United States.
Urbanization	The growth of cities as result of the technological boom in the 19th century in the U.S.
	An education program designed to help immigrants

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Tenement	A multifamily urban dwelling, usually overcrowded and unsanitary.
Mass Transit	transportation systems designed to move large numbers of people along fixed routes.
Social Gospel movement	A 19th century reform movement based on the belief that Christians have a responsibility to help improve working conditions and alleviate poverty.
Settlement house	A community center providing assistance to residents-particularly immigrants-in a slum neighborhood.

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Jane Addams	One of influential members of the Social Gospel movement, who founded the Hull House in Chicago in 1889.
Political Machine	An organized group that controls a political party in a city and offers services to voters and businesses in exchange for political and financial support.
Graft	The illegal use of political influence for personal gain.

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Boss Tweed	William M. Tweed, (Boss Tweed) became head of Tammany Hall, New York City's powerful Democratic political machine, in 1868.
Patronage	An officeholder's power to appoint people—usually those who have helped him or her get elected—to positions in government. Also known as spoils system.
Civil Service	The nonmilitary branches of government administration.
Rutherford B. Hayes	A republican president, elected in 1876. He tried to get rid of the spoils system (patronage) by naming independents to his cabinet.
Pendleton Civil Service Act	A law, enacted in 1883 that made appointment to government jobs by means of merit rather than patronage.