

6 Migration, reform, and the Gilded Age argument – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English

Write it 3 times (English)

religious persecu-
tion

Gospel of Wealth

political machines

Recall

- You know a city grows when there is work in it.
- You have seen an organisation that is corrupt and useful.
- You know a theory can be used to argue against changing anything.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Who came and why

Cities attracted immigrants from Asia and southern and eastern Europe and African American migrants within and out of the South, moving to escape poverty, **religious persecution** and limited opportunities.

Worked example. The industrial workforce of 6.7 and the migrant population of 6.8 are the same people.

■ 2 Two responses to inequality

The **Gospel of Wealth** held that the wealthy had a moral obligation to help the less fortunate; agrarians, utopians, socialists and Social Gospel advocates championed **alternative visions** for the economy and society.

Worked example. One accepts the distribution and asks the rich to give; the other questions the distribution itself.

■ 3 Machines and services

Where access to power was unequally distributed, **political machines** thrived, in part by providing immigrants and the poor with social services.

Worked example. Removing the machine removes the services with it, which is the reformers' difficulty.

Watch out: Social Darwinism justified existing success as “appropriate and inevitable”. A theory that makes an arrangement natural is an argument against reform, whatever its author intended.

Practice

2.1 Name the three reasons migrants moved. [3]

2.2 State the Gospel of Wealth. [2]

2.3 Name the four groups championing alternative visions. [2]

2.4 Explain how political machines thrived. [2]

2.5 State what Social Darwinism justified and in what terms. [2]
