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**The Impact of Urbanization in the United States of America
From 1865 to 1900: Socially and Economically**

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Dedication

In the name of God, Most Merciful, Most Compassionate

We dedicate this dissertation

To my beloved mother, in memory of my dear father

To my wonderful family thanks can never be enough to express my deep appreciation to my sisters Messaouda, Malika, Saliha, Selwa for their endless love and my brothers Khaled, Rabeih for their sacrifice and support in order to finish my study.

To all my relatives and friends

Our teachers from primary school to university

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- I wish to record my deep sense of appreciation to lamia, Leila, Alaa who always helped me and give me their supports.

Abstract

This thesis is intended to investigate the impact of urbanization on the United States of America socially and economically during nineteenth century. The method that is followed in this study is descriptive and analytical. It aims at providing the necessary information to understand the indirect infiltration of the American development from rural into urban in many ways. The findings that had been conducted in this work consider major reasons are contributed to these changes for example, waves of immigration both domestic and broad thus; demographic grew up. It attempts to show results of the interaction from various nationalities, cultures, and diversity religions. Then, this study explains fundamentals basics of the development of American economy during the Gilded Age (1865-1900). Appear new forms of entertainment as reaction of urbanization improvements such as: recreation sports, arts, and architect are consequences to the different effects of urbanization on America country.

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General Introduction

1. Background to Study

The process of Urbanization in the United States of America took place during the nineteenth century. The closing decades of the 19th century were a period of dramatic change in the American social stratification, central of this change was the rise of a new breed of giant Industrial Corporation and, social structures. It has been associated with important economic and social transformations especially when we return back to the history of the United States of America; we find that the turning point of the American history was the civil war (1861-1865); the most bloody war in the nation's history. The core problem in that war concerned slavery; the north won and the confederacy lost. After the emancipation overcoming slavery's legacy remained a crucial issue from reconstruction following the war to the civil rights movement a century later.

Furthermore, the election of *Abraham Lincon* in 1860 signaled the end of southern planter's hopes for the security of their slaves in the territories, because he granted freedom to more than three million United States slaves. Lincoln's decree was later made a law by passage of the 13th Amendment to the United States constitution in 1865. All these events took part in building a new face for the American land. Moreover, the shift from agrarian society to an urban one created an industrial society .It brought changes that altered all aspects of the American life socially and economically.

The origin of American urbanization the « Urban threshold » pushed back in time high levels of residential and physical mobility that defined much of the American urbanization for most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

2. Statement of the Problem

The core of the investigation to be carried in this research is to lay emphasis on the problem that lies on the impact of urbanization on the United States of America i.e. the process by which a socioeconomic order is transformed to become dominated by industry. Because 19th century Americans, the process meant new ways of capital investment: instead of investing in land acquisition they transferred money to the building of railways, factories, mines, and agriculture-related industries, also the growth of urban society means population increased as a reaction of industrialization then, there are many aspects on the American urban societies. For these we are going to explain how urbanization effected society and economy of the United States of America.

3. Research Questions

The major research question addressed in this study is what are the effects of urbanization in the United States of America from 1865 to 1900? This principal question leads us to ask other specific research questions:

- What are the effects of urbanization on the American society?
- How did urbanization affect the American economy?
- Did Immigration contribute to United States development?
- What are the characteristics of nineteenth- century in American urban development?

4. Aims of the study

This study attempts to explore how this urbanization affected the America society and economy from 1865 to 1900, amid the time that consolidated the president Andrew Johnson (1861-1865) and the president Theodore Roosevelt (1900-1922) show up, the most critical

changes with the quick advancement in diverse fields of life in particular, in economy and social structure.

5. Significance of the study

Significance of the study urbanization in the 19th century leads to better understanding of the Contemporary America. Also, the study can be beneficial in providing the learners and researchers insights on what really happened in the United States of America in this period and the impact of these events on the later development.

6. Methodology

Methodology we base our study on a number of books concerning the research problem, the methods used in this Study is descriptive and analytical to fit the present study since our issue concerns urbanization which is more concerned with description and analysis of data gathering that treated the subject; we will use the first one because we have real events and facts we should mention as it is and, the second to explore new outcomes.

Chapter one

Social Aspects in 19th Century

Introduction

Urbanization basically refers to the social process whereby cities become bigger and more concentrated with the migrant people; or in other words, a process in which a suburb area becomes as ‘city’. (Abercrombie, Hill, and Turner, 2005) From these definitions, we can obvious see the close relationship between urbanization and social change; in which social change of America when urbanization took place.

We will have seen in this chapter some of the ways in which societies change over time another way of saying that we are going to see how societies that become more modern, and the contribution of immigration. To understand causes of social change then, we will display the most important characteristics and aspects of urban American society.

1.1 Immigration’s contribution to population (1860-1900)

Pauwels (2002:43-44) regarded that America is a land of immigration, populated by successive waves of immigration they coming more than six million newcomers, with a set of dreams to find political, religious, and economic freedom also, to get a better condition

of life; that means America seen as a land of opportunities there are pursuit of happiness, rights, liberty for this case people immigrate to it, where the development of Urbanization is closely linked to modernization industrialization, and the sociological process of ration.

Immigration wave creates Social integration which means people of many social classes and religions live and work together in cities, also it created better understanding the harmony and helps breakdown social and cultural barriers. All of this caused by many reasons but the major cause is immigration to United States of America from abroad like Canada, Mexico, Latin America, China, Japan but the greatest number came from eastern and southern Europe; as it were from different places of the world. The greatest migration waves started between (1840-1860) first wave to the new world about 10 million immigrants from north of Europe, Netherland, Scandinavia and British Isles the second wave (1870-1920) Italian, Australian clearly, the two waves formed typical American society.

By Carrol (2008:3) and, ward (1971: 2-5) affirmed that the social changes force completely distorted the face of the American nation from the mid 1880s until the First World War began 1914, the number of newcomers from southern , and central Europe were Slavs-poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Croatians, and other including Jews from the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires.

Then, Klepp (2008) said that records numbers of immigration arrived to U.S some nine million from 1880 to 1900; the huge number of comers contributed to population most come through Ellis Island in New York harbor in 1882, and other come through Boston Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston, mobile, New Orleans, and West coast ports within this lines. We discovered that most immigrates from Eastern and southern Europe this can

explained by over population in Europe and rapid industrialization left many things with either nowhere to go or forced many to change their customary occupation.

1.1.1 The Immigrants to the United States

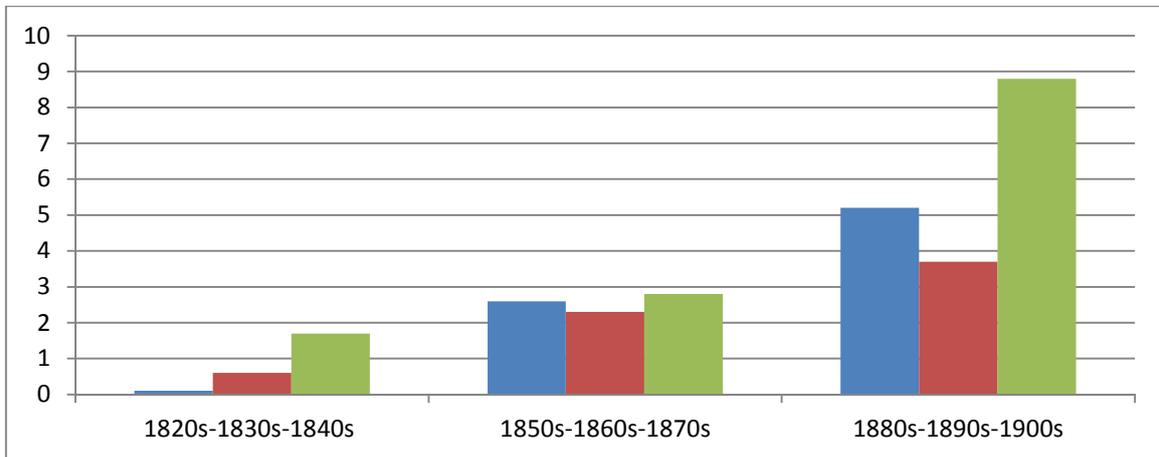


Figure1: Pauwels (2002: 49) Immigration and Naturalization Service.

This graph demonstrates the drastic fluctuations in the number of immigrants to US since 1820s to 1900s: the strict line represent years before and after the civil war and the opposite line for number of immigrants” million”.

1.1.2 Causes of Immigration

Dinnerstein, et al (2010:109-112) all of them examine the causes of immigration they thought the most important things in the history of America is general around the urbanization of U.S population. This shift is due to the rise of European immigration especially from Italy, German, and France, Ireland, Britain reasons for these countries to immigrate to U.S.A: Illiterate, poor peasants who escape from autocratic countries also, unaccustomed to democratic practices, largely Roman Catholic, Greek orthodox and Jewish.

Moreover, they saw increasing industrialization in Europe or we can say the transformation from agriculture and hand products to manufacturing and machines goods.

Furthermore, industrial revolution starting in England in the late of the eighteenth century but after short time it spread in all parts of Europe additional, famine in the 1830 and 1840 as cause also, change small farms to larger estates this makes people thinking to migrate. In 1870s Scandinavia like other nations for industrial reason sending groups from Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish to move toward U.S.A. In the same way and same reason Southern and Eastern Europe supported people to migrate to America in (1880-1890).

1.2 Urban demographic

Urban population of America increased seven fold after the civil war, natural increase accounted for a small part of demographic rise, high infant humanity, declining fruitfulness rate, high death rate. Most considerable form of urban population growth is immigration.

Bert (2000:54) accepted that the population of the United States of America creased about 17 million to more than 105 million, the internal immigration from the rural to the city in which cities are urban areas, it means that are developed and heavily populated opposed rural areas, it are thinly populated countryside. Also, the word “urban” is derived from the Latin “urbs” meaning “city”. Therefore, the words urbanize and urbanization refers to populations becoming concentrated in cities. Sometimes issues such as Metropolitan and Urban are used synonyms but metropolitan is larger than urban areas.

Technically, he thinks that a metropolitan area is a large area bound to a city by economics politics, other functions. If many residents of a smaller city commute to work (by car or train, for example) in a large city the two cities (or two urban areas) might be considered part of the same metropolitan area. For instance, metropolitan Miami also

called Greater Miami includes North Miami, Fort Lauderdale, and several other cities in Southern Florida.

1.3 Growth of Cities

Garvin (2002:347) proved between 1880 until 1900 the improvement of physical change of the city it means becoming more attractive destination, cities in the United States grew at great level. Most of their population growth referred to the expansion of industry, U.S. cities grew about 15 million people in the two decades before 1900. Many of those who helped the population growth of cities are immigrants arriving from different part from the world. Many people carry out internal immigration from rural America migrated to the cities during this period. Between 1880 and 1890 around 40 percent of the townships in the United States lost population because of migration.

Garvin (2002:3-8) saw Furthermore, in the 19th century the center of the city is most fashionable place to live Merchants and manufacturers built substantial townhouses offices, courts, and shops where they worked. So, peoples divided into classes according to their situation as middle class lived a little farther from the center, where other poor people lived in suburbs. Also, they left the bustle with smoke of cities, newcomers from the countryside and immigrants from the broad moved into the old housing stock, but the rich lived in the center of city.

In the 50 years (1860-1900) he observed, the number of the American cities grew from 10 million to 54 million, cities grew in population and expanded geographically by absorbing nearby communities; this shift in population make cities change from small to big cities.

1.3.1 New York City

Jackson (2008: NP) viewed that New York as a sample of the present day city; New York is one of greatest city in the United States. The habitants around 8.2 million individuals live in New York City and 18.3 million live in the city and its surrounding urban series. New York City is before the biggest city on the world today, it is the fourth biggest. After, the change and development show up in distinctive shapes, for example, the enormous buildings of the city, railroads; New York is advanced American city spot portrayed by riche different administrations.

New York City is situated in southeastern New York State. That is the place the wide Hudson Waterway discharges into the Atlantic Sea. New York is the world's most ethnically different city. Around 33% of New York's occupants, more than 2.6 million individuals are conceived in different nations, it is combining of distinctive nationalities and societies. For instance, School kids in New York talk more than 120 dialects riche information. At that point, a city of historic points is loaded with acclaimed structures that you might regularly see on TV, they incorporate numerous vital structures for example: the Realm State Building, United Countries base camp, Chrysler constructing, and Rockefeller Center.

The principle images of the city the " Statue of liberty" stands in New York Harbor. It has invited a large number of outsiders to America. Two of the tallest buildings in the world once taken off above New York's horizon. Additionally, they are the twin towers of the World Exchange Center. Yet terrorists flew planes into the towers and devastated them on September 11, 2001. Focal Park is a desert spring of greenery amidst New York's tall structures. It offers a zoo, a nature focus, and play areas, ways for running and bicycling, and spots for ice skating, and doing games.

Also, Oatman (1991) in “Urban culture: the American city” stated that the development of the city, five districts yet the city has five areas. These areas are called districts; it is like an area. The five districts are Manhattan, Rulers, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Staten Island., A city of islands; the Bronx is the main precinct of New York City on the United States territory. Alternate precincts are on islands; Brooklyn and Rulers possess the western end of Long Island also, Water encompasses Staten Island and Manhattan, these two wards confront one another crosswise over New York Harbor.

One of America's most experienced urban communities; at the first the English pioneer Henry Hudson in 1609 cruised up the stream that now bears his name. He was working for a Dutch organization. The organization began a settlement at the mouth of the Hudson in 1624. They named it New Amsterdam. The English caught the settlement in 1664 and renamed it New York. Since frontier days New York has been a vital city. It was the U.S. capital from 1785 to 1790. New York moved forward Philadelphia in 1810 to turn into America's biggest city. New York developed as a result of its amazing harbor. Besides, the port made it a focal point of exchange with different areas migrants used to pour through the port.

A core of business and fund Today, Divider Road, New York's money related focus, is the main financial home for the world. Divider Road is home to numerous banks, securities exchanges, stockbrokers, and other money related organizations. New York is the most vital correspondences and distributed focus in the United States .three noteworthy TV stations have their home office in New York City: ABC, CBC, and NBC. A significant number of the nation's real promoting offices and book and magazine distributors likewise are headquartered in New York City.

Moreover, New York is a real community for human expressions. They are numerous spots to hear music, see plays, watch movie, or take a gander at workmanship. The city's exceptional craftsmanship historical centers incorporate the Metropolitan Gallery, Guggenheim display hall, show hall of Current Workmanship, and Whitney Exhibition hall of American Workmanship. Exhibitions on Madison Road demonstrate new fine arts. Times Square and Broadway agreement the primary theater locale. Lincoln Community for the Performing Expressions has show passages, theaters for movie and plays, and the Metropolitan Musical drama House. New York City's presentation halls, theaters, and shows make the city a well known destination for a huge number of visitors every year; these things make individuals need to visit every year (ibid).

So, Thomas Wolfe (1900-1938) U.S writer said:" One fits in with New York immediately. One fits in with it as much in five minutes as in five years".

1.3.2 Chicago City

This article about Chicago city by Conzen (2009: NP), Chicago (city, Illinois), city and seat of Cook Area, position in northeastern Illinois, located the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan, toward the start of the Chicago Stream. Chicago is the third larger city in the United States and one of mechanical nation, business, transportation, and money related central city.

Chicago covers an area zone of 588.2 sq km (227.1 sq mi) and broadens 47 km (29 mi) along Lake Michigan. It has flatland crossed by two short waterways: the Chicago Stream, which streams west from the lake through the downtown zone, where it forks into a North Branch and a South Branch; and the Calumet Waterway, in the south, which associate with the little Lake Calumet. Both streams are connected by waterways with the Illinois and Mississippi canals, securing Chicago as the interfacing point in the medium between the

Mississippi Valley and the Incomparable Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway. The city's fast development because of the enormous part to its area, with prepared access to businesses and basic materials.

Chicago like other American nations comprised varied races: whites constituted 42 percent of the city's populace; blacks, 36.8 percent; Asians, 4.3 percent; Local Americans, 0.4 percent; and Local Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, 0.1 percent. Individuals of blended legacy or not coverage race were 16.5 percent of tenants. Hispanics, who may be of any race, spoke to 26 percent of the city's populace. In 2006, Chicago's populace was evaluated at 2,833,321.

Chicago is the core of a huge urbanization zone inside three states, from Kenosha, Wisconsin, to Gary, Indiana, in the southeast. The number of populace in city zone expanded and, the rate of minorities is less in the metropolitan region than in the city. Blacks represent just around one in five in the metropolitan area overall, and Hispanics speak to more or less one in nine occupants. While the extent of Hispanics is developing in the metropolitan territory, dark vicinity has remained basically unchanged.

The Urban scene The Chicago Stream separates the city into three wide segments, referred to customarily like the North, West, and South sides. The North Side is to a great extent private, sprinkled with industry. The West Side for the most part is a lower-wage neighborhood and contains various modern, railroad, and wholesale-deliver offices. The South Side possesses a large piece of the city and contains various private neighborhoods, extending from rotted houses regions to zones of modest segregated houses. The South Side additionally fuses the dynamically industrialized Calumet area, which incorporates a far reaching port territory.

Lakefronts made beautiful image of the city except for a couple of miles of industry on its southern furthest point, basically the whole lakefront is utilizations to recreational, with shorelines, galleries, harbors, and parks. The lakefront parks incorporate the most critical urban areas: Stipend Park, close downtown; Lincoln Park, toward the north; and Jackson Park toward the south.

The downtown zone, referred to mainly as the Circle, has been experiencing fast change and extension. It is an essential retail and amusement area, despite the fact that these commercial ventures are spreading, particularly to the Michigan Boulevard territory north of downtown and to the developing rural areas. The decrease in assembling in the downtown range is balanced by the proceeding with development of tall office structures and, to smaller degree, of private structures.

The primary skyscraper was developed in Chicago in 1885, the Chicago School of construction modeling are designers whose structures have molded the city's horizon are Louis Sullivan, William Le Nobleman Jenney, Daniel H. Burnham, Straightforward Lloyd Wright, Ludwig Miesvander Rohe, and Helmut John. In the central piece of the city described by the tallest building, counting the Singes Tower, 110 stories high. A considerable lot of these buildings, including the Sears Tower, have perception decks that are interested in people in general (ibid).

1.4 Social Mobility

Dinnerstein, et al (2009: 286-296) argued that the immigration did not from poor to riches, the real cause to be coming skilled workers with high wages and reduced the working hours in the late nineteenth century 1880 to 1914 are the success in American society, sometimes because of the English language was mastered and spoken and the American customs and tradition followed by immigrants.

For some of them cultural needs and values according to American goal for this case their children developed quickly. For example, they take from Greeks profession law, medicine they stimulated them. The Jewish immigrants in the U.S.A they continued their education, also supported their sons to achieve intellectually a great number of Eastern Europe Jewish get opportunity to educate at high school and college.

Jews embodied 16 percent of them got diploma of high school among immigrant groups, compare with Italians no one. They dominate most schools and colleges in the late of 19th century and early 20th there are:

- 13 percent of the student body of the Columbian University.
- 44 percent of that of Haunter College.
- 73 percent of that of City College.
- 21 percent of that of Fordham University.

All these schools are just for men; within his studies on social mobility. In Boston, Stephan Thernstrom, found around 75 percent was children of Eastern Europeans Jewish from working class enter to the middle class is higher percentage than other immigrant group. Also, to find the exact position of cultural did exist stimulate mobility, on the other hand, education family values, and religious showing to make difference. The minorities of Protestant and Jewish in American society developed better than other Europeans. As well as, the groups with few economic achievements those whose connect to the Catholic Church, Thernstrom's study finds that the small mobility in Boston, Irish, and Italians.

Robert cross's study of the catholic church at the end of 19th century and earliest 20th century showing the reason for lack of mobility, He observe that "the catholic

conservatives the only react toward social difficulties was pure negatives, next he see that the Poles and Irish explore their resources in their priests on the majority of affairs.

The descendants of catholic immigrants accept the value of social mobility, but church immigrants did not as the protestant and Jews.

Another factor in mobility is family attitudes toward individual's works Mexicans, French, Canadians, and Italians. Mobility threatens their tradition and cultures, none of these groups interests benefits of learning English.

For example Hungarian women in Detroit could be stray 15or20 years without speaking English. Finally, those individuals of those groups who migrate to American society regarding negatively: "As one polish American historian we writes, members of Polonia fell better toward their educated class, resent its attitude, and consider it ungrateful". The impact of these various groups with their cultures influence in the public school, they shared the ideas about life in America. Become, homogenous society their goals, their heroes, and their attitude toward success showing great resemblance.

1.5 The Religious Diversity

The US is exceptional country when they welcome and respect different religious, than industrial countries which have relations with church. American world represent various religion; but each country alone separation church and state the government doesn't interfered on religion affairs.

Pauwels (2002:147-152) stated that the religious diversity means no official religion in USA because the first amendment prohibits to establish a national religion but give the right to choose which religion want to follow; thus different religions embodied the issue freedom.

Also, the American churches characterized with decentralization structure as the Roman Catholic Church and Episcopalian Church, and church members meeting to choose their own minister. Next, the American religious diversity due to the size of the country, for example one group disagreement and persecution they move elsewhere for search to new place to form their own church, Pauwels (2002:148) said about that:

As result, Pennsylvania was created by Quakers, Maryland by Catholic, Rhode Island and Connecticut were founded by Puritan dissenters (Roger Williams and Thomas Hooker) who rejected the theocracy of Massachusetts... etc.

During 19th century Utah become a head of” Mormon community” Cambridge dictionary 3ed defined this term as (a member of a religious group called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which began in USA in 1830), from Pauwels pages we understood that religious freedom is reason for many religious exist in America society such as: Protestant, Catholic, Judaism, Islam furthermore there were Sects and Cults of diverse kinds.

1.5.1 One Nation under God

The most important paradoxes in USA Religion, the Americans are chosen people by God to form a model society on world, these is their thoughts about themselves.

The phrase “One Nation under God” and” In God We Trust “printed in the American currency. As well as Religion effect on personal life such as values and ethics, also political affairs due to many preachers leaders as: Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Jesse Jackson, Andrew Young, for these always church connect with social and political Activism, for example of Martin Luther King interested with social changes and, political movements he was head of many organizations as Baptist pastor, and the southern

Christian Conference, who supported and argued essential of the civil rights movement 1960s (ibid).

1.5.2 Religion Class and Race

In fact, Mauk and Oakland (2009:327-334) said that the Diversity of religion and social racial differences, both believed about them that should be independent and have their own government. Moreover, white race and black race each one attend church, in one hand the elites of religions are the protestants and Episcopalians in the other, hand Baptists and Methodists from less wealthy section .Than, the Roman Catholic associate to working class; generally the religions in US reflect the social image issues like race and class.

1.6 The Leader Religions

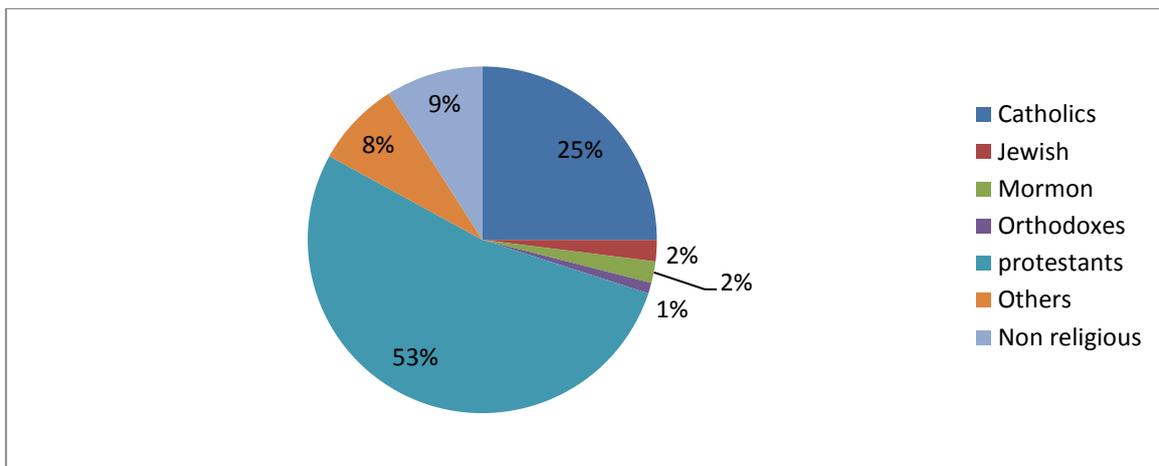


Figure 2: U.S.A Religious Preferences by US Census Bureau (2002)

1.6.1 The Protestant Denominations

In the Cambridge dictionary the term “Protestant” is defined as members of the Christian church separated from Roman Catholic Church (16th century) in the America about fifty three percent (53%) with blue color in the circle there were different branches of it. A member of protestant church called “Baptist” groups compose from 32.5 million

members, and the Methodist Church (Lutheran synods, the Presbyterians...) also, we find other groups exist like Pentecostal Church.

1.6.2 The Roman Catholic Church

(ibid) It is branch from Christian religion ruled by Pope (is a head of Roman Catholic church) the color dark blue represent Twenty five (25%) were Roman Catholic, Catholicism spread in the southern and western states of America during the colonial period by the influence Spanish, Portuguese, French. Catholicism is growing due to the increase of Hispanic population, the American Catholics less strict in doing their prayers than Europeans.

1.6.3 Judaism

Firstly, Judaism is Jewish religion based on one God under rules of “Torah” and “Talmud” the first one is the holy book of Jews, the second ancient Jewish laws and tradition (ibid). The immigration waves of the nineteenth and twentieths brought “Jews”, they escape from cruel behavior and persecution in Europe the Jewish embodied 6 million Jews; two percent (2%) of the population in brown color. The Jewish community divided into three main groups: Orthodox Jews who are against reform around one percent, Reform Jews, and Conservative Jews between tradition and modernity. Also, most of them concentrate in the big cities in USA.

1.6.4 Others

In the circle orange color ten percent (10%) showing the percentage of other religions which one of them Islam religion coming by the immigrants from Africa, Asia, and the Middle East brought the Islam religion to USA.

1.6.4 Sects and Cults

Sects are religious group from larger religion are extremes also, cults are religion group differ and strange in their beliefs from common behavior (ibid).

1.6.4.1 Mormons: green color symbolizes to Mormons three percent (3%); the church of Mormon is result of the development of protestant which began in US in 1830 there are about 4.8 million Mormons (ibid).

1.6.4.2 Quakers: the origin of the name from the quaking movement by worshippers and, they are Christian group named the “Society of Friends”, no strict laws for them but they are opposed violence and war, they find in Pennsylvania (ibid).

1.6.4.2.1 Other Sects: few members in American society. As result, there are some American people without religions tendency.

- As we notice in the circle that they were ten percent (10%) non religious fallowed.

1.7 Features of urban life

Jennings (2000:286-296) explain how the Americans hold special characteristic since the past, the main aspect of life in the 19th century is the power of the perfect family and concentrate on family, life at home looking for needs, children somehow live with limits. Men and women developed within go out the home; that means interests with other things as interaction with surface world. The 19th century well developed and, this great age especially for men characterized by fraternal groups also, the phenomenon of spread the taverns and barrooms provided a space for men affairs in political side, secure jobs and enjoy entertained, men hold great role formed literary and scientific societies, labor organization, reform groups and sport leagues.

Historical studies have shown that family structure is changed by urbanization and industrialization. Also, 19th century period of women change, women shared in foundation different organizations as: reform groups, debating societies, and literary societies, then they involved themselves by women's rights, temperance, child labor, health issues, and other public issues.

In the first half of the century, Dinnerstien, Nichols and Reimers (2009:130-139) stated that public education is the chance of poorer American people to learn; the read and write skill. In the second half, achieved of the high schools and colleges, next coeducation means mixture in the education girls and boys in the Midwest and West. Women began new kind of opening in work; nursing, secretarial work, department store clerking. There is condition for work is forgoing marriage just to get a job.

In the Middle of the 19th century, the government giving women some rights like own property and wages on many states. Another benefit is permission divorce for the ground of physical wrong use. Woman was the first responsible of her children because she take care, rather than father. This practice continued to the late 20th century, when take care of children by both parents become common.

The rises of labor unions during the 19th century have an effective role in changing the shape of families and nature of work. At the end of century workers demanding for high wages because all needs of their families in hands of fathers (the breadwinner). Groups unions believed that should stop the pay of children and women. Within these demands become the only husband who earned money and domestic wife, unions gives holidays for workers to spend a long time with their families.

It was also common in middle and working class families for sons to be sent to school, while their teenage sisters supported this schooling by working in a factory, teaching in elementary schools, or taking in sewing. Such work is considered acceptable as long as it was either done in the house or by unmarried young women. The nuclear family is prevalent preindustrial unit and is still the basic unit of social organization (ibid). The modern family differs from earliest traditional forms, however, in its functions, composition and life cycle and in the roles of husbands and wives, we will go to explain more in the following essay.

1.7.1 Families

Simpson (2009: NP) accepted that the advanced family the main capacity of the family that kept on surviving all change is giving of fondness and affection backing by and to every one of its individuals, especially newborn children and youthful kids. Particular foundations now perform a large portion of alternate capacities that were once playing by the agrarian family: financial generation, instruction, religion, and entertainment. Case in point: Jobs are normally separate from the family gather; relatives frequently work in diverse occupations then, Education is given by the state or by private gatherings. Likewise, religious preparing and recreational exercises are accessible outside the home, albeit both still have a spot in family life. The family is still in charge of the socialization of youngsters; means the first in charge of their conduct and response. Indeed, even in this limit, be that as it may, the impact of the broad communications has expected a bigger part.

Family organization in modern social orders has changed significantly, the normal number of youngsters destined to a lady in the United States; for instance, tumbled from 7.0 in 1800 to 2.0 by the mid 1990s. Subsequently, the quantity of years dividing the births of the most youthful and most seasoned youngsters has declined. This has happened in

conjunction with expanded life span. In prior times, marriage typically falls apart through the end of a companion before the most youthful youngster left home. Today wives possibly have about the same number of years together after the youngsters leave home as some time recently.

Some of these improvements are identified with progressing changes in ladies' parts. Ladies in all phases of family life have joined the work power. Rising desires of individual satisfaction through marriage and family, together with facilitated lawful reason for separation and expanding business open doors for ladies, have added to an ascent in the separation rate in the United States and somewhere else (ibid).

1.7.2 Fashions of the 19th Century

On the world there are numerous styles of dresses, every nation have their kind. Which these clothes or dresses demonstrating the improvement of fabric (material), machines or technical uses.

Additionally, the recorded occasions and the time assuming a vital part, on the grounds that any time of time the styles change as indicated by their needs and work environments. The U.S.A dress is originating from European nations in light of the fact that the first colonization of America in the 17th Century. In any case, by and large the Americans embrace and adjusted Europeans style.

1.7.2.1 Women's fashion

Valerie (2008: NP) saw that the industrial movement and technological development contribute to progressive of Style in the 19th century; the sewing machine invention 1846s and the American "Isaac Singer" improve it such as the improvement over the hand-

sewing rate of 30 or 40 stickers a minute; that means products of clothes increased it made nice clothes at affordable prices. As result, the middle class could wear the same style as the wealthy class.

The size of women skirts grew until 1860 the shape of it were steel-hooped circular petticoats called “crinolines” supported them, it was not comfortable. In 1867 the form of skirts began to flatten in front, and its fullness was pushed to the back.

Through the 19th century (1840-1880) the women’s dresses becoming more practical and comfortable. They want to put an end to the corset, shorten skirts, and starting made trousers for women for health reasons, more modest. Also, to gain equality with men there were group of women followed this reform and other disagree.

Another reject fashion from the Aesthetic movement (1870-1880) effected at reforms because concentrate on art and beauty more than the shape of women. Moreover, aesthetes think that corset and bustle made women ugly appearance. For sport reason regulates and modified their dresses, the office wearing tailored suits over corsets. For example, when they want to play tennis they wearing Ankle-length skirts (ibid).

1.7.2.2 Men’s fashion

In the 19th century men clothes characterize by different part, and color become sober (not noticeable) opposite men ,women fashion dark sober clothing men was characterized simplicity during 1800 also, vests and cravats with colors and an arrangement and men wear top hats a long with jackets that compose a broad shoulders. Another part of men clothes narrow trousers end at ankle or strap under the boot.

Amen especially in the past who wears in expensive, modern clothes and was very interested in his own appearance. Wear tight-fitting trousers, named pantaloons, and elaborate. Furthermore, men dresses showing the position in the class structure, for example, gentlemen wore a top hat whereas a worker wore a soft cap. Also, men clothes small degree changed then women; one cause of this because the wardrobe based on suit.

During this century a knee-length called a frock coat gradually replaced the short jacket with trail at the back, men wear trail coat for formal occasion also, cravat role grew and become bigger on entire shirt this kind of cravat called ascot hand necktie began to take a form in 1880to 1890 (ibid).

1.7.3 Rose Awareness of Women in Urban Society

Mauk and Oakland (2009:78-84) also, Holland (2008:NP) tried to explain the role of women since many changes happened in this short essay .Women in urban society shared with men in the changing social structure, also bringing new rules and policies to the government. Then, the awareness of women developed toward their rights and they want to participate in the political affairs of the nation.

One of them called Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) outstanding American reformer, she defends for abolition slavery in the years before the civil war .After that, she led the struggle to gain the vote for women, she devoted 50 years to overcoming the nation's resistance to "woman suffrage" means the right to vote in an election especially for representative in parliament or similar organization, Anthony's work for women's right began1851, she work with Elizabeth Cady Stanton. From 1854 to 1860 the two focuses on reforming laws and, she organized a campaign for legal reforms with women in the state (New York).

Anthony and Stanton decided to gain their rights and continued fighting until they had the vote. After civil war their goal become suffrage over the whole of a country in 1869 organized the National Woman Suffrage Association for constitutional amendment giving woman that right. Also, from 1886 to 1870 both Anthony and Stanton published newspaper, revolution concentrate on the suffering of women .Anthony refusal registered in a ballot 1872 “Presidential election” and she arrested, and then she went to Europe in 1883, where find supposed by women’s rights activists and 1888 the international council of women, from 48 countries. She becomes a president of” the National American Woman Suffrage Association” (NAWSA).She said about equality: the true republic: men their rights and nothing more, women their rights and nothing less; means she believed without the right to vote could not gain equality with men and, This motto printed on the front of her newspaper” the revolution” on 1886-1870. By 1900 some states allowed women to vote in local election and most women to control and own property after marriage already.

Finally, she died (1906) before see her dream achieved 19th Amendment on Augusts, 1920 which the government gives official agreement to vote for women. On July 2, 1979 the U.S honored her work become first woman to be picture on circulating US currency, the one-dollar coin (ibid).

Conclusion

As a conclusion of this chapter that deals with social aspects in the United States, we conclude the following statements: In one hand, America is the country where different nation’s cultures and religious live together melting pot area as result of the great waves of immigration during nineteenth century, especially from Europe countries because they faced various problems since 1865 concise ” the industrial revolution” in Europe continent, it change their manner of works by entering modern machine replace hand working. Thus,

were made new form of American society by increasing population, cities growth, social mobility and, diversity religious.

In other hand, those new comers brought with them modern issues about life and freedom, for example the shift from rural places to urban places due to migration, also the appearance of the city change and become fashionable. Then, Americans lives changed and families showing their interests around developing and g progressing their educational levels after they mixed with them. Moreover, their styles of clothes changes, because the influence of immigration groups and awareness of women grew in nineteenth century; they fight for their rights and equality with men.

Finally, the nineteenth century ideas of growth, progress and development altogether, due to urbanization movement. Also, appear as social aspects of America nation. Further that, in the next chapter we are going to understand how USA built the strength economic basics.

Chapter Two

Economic Aspects during the Second Industrial Revolution

Introduction

After the civil war until the late of nineteenth century the US became a much more industrialized society because Industrial improvements touched the American life in many ways (westward expansion, technological innovation and immigration). Also, the Economic and Urbanization has strong relation; the economic growth changed from rural land to urban Uses residential, commercial and industrial means transformation from agrarian to urban economy. This development occurred in most urban states, undergoing structural economic change as in production and transportation, technologies effects in urbanization, thus shift what we are going to examine in these chapter.

2.1 Second Industrial Revolution during 19th century

In his articles Porter (2008) and Cameron (2003:463) explained the main economic changes that happened in American. We found that economic growth pushed toward urbanization with industrialization which means the worker and immigrants from other

countries moved into urban areas (cities) and, began to work in the factories, this appeared in USA in the 1870s as phenomenon. And, natural sources, new technologies, cheap energy, fast transport, all of these paved the way to Americans especially manufacturers to obtain raw materials from the west such as iron in Ohio and oil in Pennsylvania. Moreover, in the mid of nineteenth century American manufacturers founded a set of techniques known as “*the American system of production*”. The goal of this system is to add some characteristics in machines to produce similar quantities of goods.

Also, Mauk and Oakland (2009:226-238) mentioned that system fastened the idea of labor from simple work to specialized in machines, thus the role of labors in producing products became smaller than machines need which have many aspects like speed and quantities. One of the inventors in the industrial field is “Cyrus Hall Mc Cormick” invented the first successful reaping machine, the technological invention in this machine contributed greatly to the development of modern agriculture. Another inventor is “Samuel Colt” (1814-1862) who developed the first practical single-barreled pistol with revolting cylinder. Known as revolver this weapon became famous US pistol and revolutionized military tactics,” Isaac Merrit Singer” used the American system of production in his inventor “progressing swing machines” as we mentioned these technological inventors took place during in the mid of 19th century in America.

2.1.1 Aspects of Industrial Revolution

By Chafe (2009: 2-16) saw that the economic growth due to different kinds of natural wealth:

- a. Raw material** the USA is one of the richest countries, so industrialization was based on coal, iron, oil and electric power all of them find in America with great

quantities such as: coal in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Texas, Kansas, and Colorado. Then, Iron available in great lakes mainly Superior & Michigan.

b. Energy oil is sourcing of energy find it in Pennsylvania in 1856 and Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, California. In addition, water resources in lakes and rivers (ibid).

Table.1

| | 1880 | 1899 | 1909 | 1919 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| Agriculture | 2.4 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 23.7 |
| Industrial | 9.3 | 11.4 | 20.6 | 60.4 |

Braudel (1995:474) Value of Agriculture and Industrial Production (in billions of dollars).

When we want to explain this table of Agriculture and Industrial production according to Temperley and, Bigsby (2006: 198-205) we should know that the iron, steel and coal were the central of important technologies that would prove to be the foundation of American Industrialization. For example, in years 1880 and 1899 steel used with great quantities especially in building rails, bridges and trains for the fast railroad system and, other constructions and manufacturing uses. Moreover, in 1880s steel frame the process happened in building techniques produced the first urban “skyscraper” the main and attractive symbol of modern America.

Iron industry was the key of industrial economy of USA, because the production of iron increased from 0.9 million tons in 1860 to more than 26.8 million tons in 1900 for this dynamic of iron production and other industries America become dominance Industrial country in the world. Those, technological process contributed to urban development in the practice of electricity to urban transportation, street light.

2.2 Inventions during the nineteenth century

One of the most important of Industrial expansion the spread of inventions especially those who have relation with machine. In 1860 to 1900 about 676,000 inventions in USA, different domains. The development of Europe continent reflects this change and gave an addition to American economy (ibid).

1. Incandescent light bulb

- a. Perfected by Thomas Alva Edison in 1878

2. Electrical power distribution system in 1882

- a. Led to electric power to run machines in industry, community, and homes

- i. Electric street car

- ii. Fans

- iii. Printing press

3. Telephone

- a. Invented by Alexander Graham Bell

- i. Opened a new and more efficient form of communication

- ii. Affected businesses and office work

- iii. Created new jobs for women

4. Typewriter

- a. Developed by Christopher Sholes

- i. Eliminated all materials being had written or sent to printers

- ii. Created new jobs for women in the workplace

5. The Telegraph by Samuel F.B. Morse (1791-1872) this invention using to communicate to each other also, invented cables in land and undersea to make easy transmitted information. For example, trans-Atlantic invented in 1866.

6. Photographic paper

Leo Hendrik Baekeland (1863-1944) from Belgian origin American chemist who invented Velox “photographic paper” in 1893 and, Bakelite 1907 an inexpensive nonflammable, versatile and very popular plastic.

7. Battery

Alessandro Volta an Italian physicist invented the first chemical battery in 1800. Also, “storage batteries” the French physicist “Gaston” 1834-1889 invented a battery made from two lead plates joined by a wire and immersed in a sulfuric acid electrolyte; this was the first storage battery.

9. Coca Ca-Cola

By John Peniberton (1830-1888) on 8th May 1886 in Georgia, USA made this drink which consists from cocaine, coca nut; its popular drink in most parts of the world (ibid).

2.3 Development of Mass Transportation

As the president Thomas Jefferson decide that a different transportation system would best connect American communities. This system involved roads, rivers, and railroads, it included the water ways.

2.3.1 Transportation System

Donaldson and Hornbeck (2012:5-7) stated that making of the system database starts with digitized maps of built railroads in 1870 also, 1890. We are thankful to Jeremy Atack and co-authors for giving these beginning GIS railroads files. These railroads were initially made to mileage of railroad track by region and year; by difference, for our reasons, railroad lines were modified to guarantee that GIS programming perceives travel was conceivable through the railroad network.

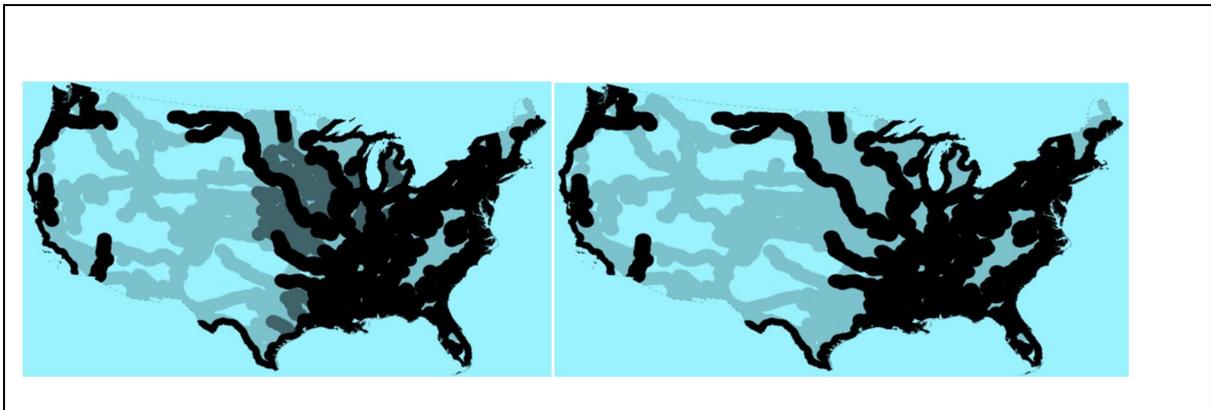
The second step includes the time-invariant areas of waterways, safe streams, and other characteristic conduits. We utilize Fogel's (1964:10-15) definition of safe streams, which are upgraded to take after characteristic waterway curves. For lakes and seas, we immerse their region with rivers" that consider an expansive number of conceivable courses. Transshipment expenses are acquired at whatever point cargo is exchanged between the four transportation strategies: railroad, channel, stream, and lake or ocean.

The third step unites singular provinces to the system of railroads and network. We measure normal travel costs between regions by ascertaining the travel cost between district centroids. Area centroids must be associated with the system of railroads and networks; overall, most minimal expense travel figurings accept that cargo goes openly to the nearest railroad or network. We make wagon courses between every district centroid and every adjacent kind of transportation course in every applicable bearing. Since the system database just perceives lines, we additionally make direct wagon courses from each area centroid to each other province centroid inside 300km.

The fourth step refines centroid-to-system associations because of the significance of wagon separations to general cargo costs. For instance, when a railroad goes through a district, the centroid's closest separation to a railroad does not reflect the normal separation from area focuses to a railroad. We make 200 irregular focuses inside every area, ascertain the separation from every point to the closest railroad, and take the normal of these closest separations. We at that point conform the expense of go along every centroid association with inside district railroads to reflect that province's normal travel expense to a railroad. We then rehash this technique for centroid associations with safe streams and waterways. This refinement to the system database permits the experimental examination to endeavor more-exact variety on the escalated edge of district access to railroads and conduits as the thickness of the railroad system increments from 1870 to 1890 (ibid).

A. 40-Mile Buffers: Waterways
(Black and Railroads Gray)

B. 40-Mile Buffers: Including
proposed Canals (Dark Gray)



C. 10-Mile Buffers: Waterways (Black)
And Railroads (Gray)

D. 10-Mile Buffers:
proposed Canals Dark Gray

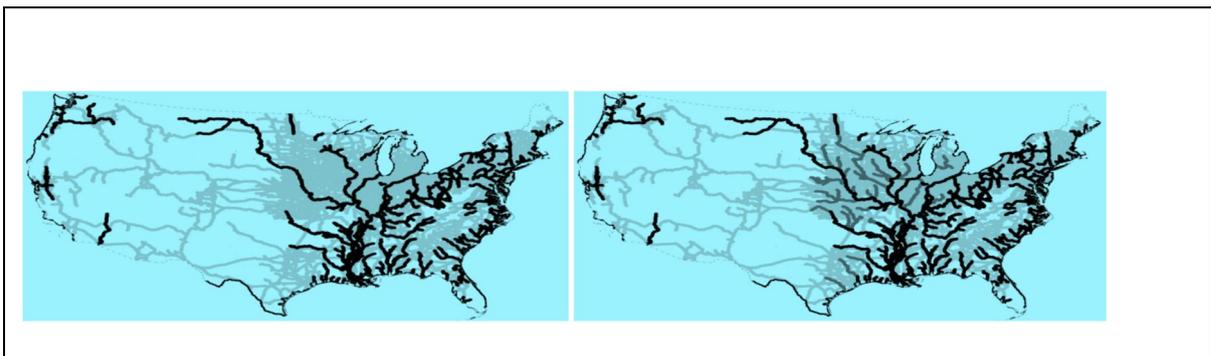


Figure3: By Donaldson and Hornbeck (2012:22) Distance Buffers in 1890round Waterways, Railroads, and Proposed Canals.

Notes: In Panel A, areas shaded light gray are within 40 miles of a railroad in 1890 but not within 40 miles of a waterway (shaded black). In Panel B, areas shaded dark gray are further than 40 miles from a waterway but within 40 miles of Fogel's proposed canals. Panels C and D are equivalent for 10-mile buffers.

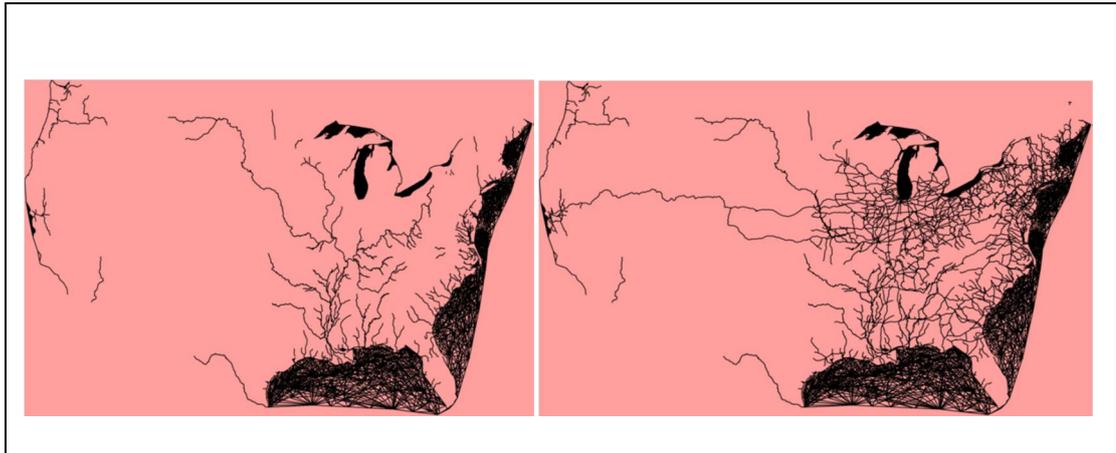
Figure 1 represents the potential in influence of extra Midwestern waterways by Donaldson and Hornbeck (2012:4). For example, in Panel A, regions shaded light dark are inside 40 miles of a railroad in 1890 however not inside 40 miles of a canal (shaded dark).

In Panel B, regions shaded dim darks are more distant than 40 miles from a conduit yet inside 40 miles of Fogel's proposed trenches. Almost all Midwestern zones inside 40 miles of railroads and not conduits are inside 40 miles of the proposed waterways; broadly, the same is valid for most rural land by quality. Panels C and D supplant the 40-mile buffers with 10-mile buffers, which reflect the normal wagon pull from a ranch to a rail transportation point in 1890. As opposed to Panels an and B, significantly more land is close railroads and not close conduits (panel C) and the proposed waterways are less effective in bringing farmland inside 10 miles (panel D). The high thickness of rail- street development is especially effective in substituting for extravagant wagon transportation.

Railroads additionally give more straightforward courses to more destinations, contrasted with canals and proposed trenches.

A. Natural Waterways

B. Natural Waterways, Canals, and 1870 Railroads



C. Natural Waterways, Canals, and 1870 Railroads

D. Natural Waterways, Canals,
and 1890 Railroads.

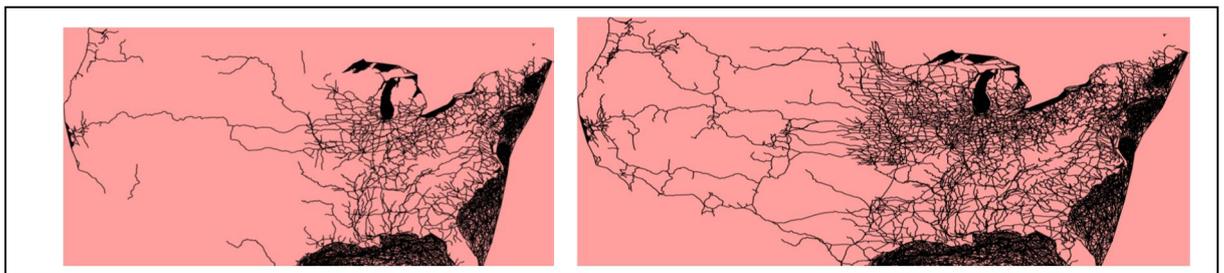


Figure 4: Constructed Network Database (Partial) by Donaldson and Hornbeck (2012:23).

Notes: Panel A shows all natural waterways, including navigable rivers and routes across lakes and oceans. Panel B adds the canal network (as actually constructed in 1890). Panel C adds railroads constructed in 1870, and then Panel D adds railroads constructed between 1870 and 1890.

Figure 2 shows some piece of the made system database according to Donaldson and Hornbeck (2012:7) saw that Panel A demonstrates all characteristic waterways, including the traversable streams and courses crosswise over lakes and seas. Panel B includes the trench system, which is very corresponding with regular conduits. Panel C includes railroads built in 1870, and afterward Panel D includes railroads developed between 1870

also, 1890. Early railroads were corresponding with the conduit system; by 1870 and particularly by 1890, the railroad system is to a greater extent a substitute for the canal system.

2.3.2 The Area Gift Framework

Mauk and Oakland (2009:235-238) explained the begging of building and working railroad lines, particularly over the immeasurable unsettled districts of the West, frequently obliged more cash than most private speculators could raise all alone. To empower railroad development, the government gave area gifts to numerous railroad organizations. Railroads would offer the area to pilgrims, land organizations, and different organizations to raise the cash they expected to manufacture the railroad. In the 1850s, the government allowed single person states more than 28 million sections of land of open terrains to provide for the railroads. After the Pacific Route Demonstrations of 1862 and 1864, the administration gave the area straightforwardly to the railroad organizations. Amid the 1850s and 1860s, the government area gift framework granted railroad organizations more than 120 million sections of land of area, a region bigger than New Britain, New York, and Pennsylvania joined. A few railroad organizations, including the Union Pacific and the Focal Pacific, sufficiently earned cash from the legislature's liberal area awards to cover a significant part of the expense of building their lines. Taxpayers, influencing government authorities, and deceiving on their agreement and obligations.

Also, Tims (2002:107-116) observed that the individual with most likely the most exceedingly terrible notoriety for this sort of movement is Jay Gould, who regularly rehearsed "insider exchanging." He utilized data he got as a railroad manager to control stock costs to his advantage. Remuneration happened much of the time in this period, mostly since the state and central governments were so profoundly caught in financing the

railroads. Railroad financial specialists immediately found that they could make more cash by securing government area awards than by working the railroad. Subsequently, numerous financial specialists remunerated individuals from Congress and the state councils to vote in favor of more allows. The Credit Mobilize Embarrassment The defilement in the railroad industry got to be open in 1872 when the Credit Mobilize embarrassment emitted. Credit Mobilize was a development organization situated up by a few stockholders of the Union Pacific, including Oakes Ames, an individual from Congress. Representing both the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilize, the financial specialists marked contracts with themselves. Credit Mobilize extraordinarily cheated Union Pacific for the work it did, and since the same speculators controlled both organizations, the railroad consented to pay the expanded bills. When the Union Pacific railroad was finished, the speculators had made a few million dollars, however the railroad itself had spent its government gives and was just about bankrupt.

To persuade Congress to give the railroad more gives, Ames gave different individuals from Congress partakes in the Union Pacific at a value well underneath their reasonable worth. Amid the race battle of 1872, a disappointed partner of Ames sent a letter to the New York Sun posting the individuals from Congress who had acknowledged shares. The outrage prompted an examination that ensnared a few individuals from Congress, including Speaker of the House James G. Blaine and James Garfield, who later got to be president. It additionally uncovered that VP Schuyler Colfax had acknowledged stock from the railroad. The Incomparable Northern the Credit Mobilize outrage given astounding daily paper features. It made the feeling that all railroad business people were looter aristocrat's individual (ibid).

2.4 Achievements of Tariffs on the U.S

In Yoon (2013:20-21) described that Furnished with the model those records for the key qualities of the economy, he was prepared to attempt a counterfactual activity that unravels the effects of U.S. tariffs on its assembling imports. This activity comes in two sections.

Initially he investigated the static ramifications of the tariffs. The fundamental method for this was basic. The balanced changes in exchange expensed were communicated in tariffs-equal terms. These reflected changes in transportation expenses; exchange approaches, for example, tariffs and share; and other discernible and undetectable changes. From these, he ascertained counterfactual changes in exchange costs when the assembling tariffs were killed in 1913. At that point he nourishes in postulations counterfactual changes in exchange expensed while keeping others unaltered to isolate the effects of the tariffs. Besides, he took a gander at the element ramifications of the tariffs, accepting that adapting by-doing effects exist in assembling.

2.4.1 Overage Rates of Tariff

In this segment he ascertained the normal tariffs rates for U.S. imports. The normal tariff rate was defined as the measure of obligations gathered separated by the measure of aggregate imports. All the applicable sources were gotten from The Measurable Unique of the United States also, The Yearly Reports of the Trade and Route of the United States.

The normal tariff rates of the U.S. from 1870 to 1913. The normal tariff rate diminished significantly from 1870 to 1913. However all through the period the level of the assembling tariff rate was higher than the general rate with the hole being decreased as it

gets toward the end. Despite the fact that not showed here, the tariff rates on dutiable imports did not change much amid this period, accordingly the decrease of the normal tariffs rates was principally because of diminishment in the substance of dutiable imports (ibid).

2.5 Bridges in United States of America

According to Parsons, et al(2005:11-19) from Civil War to 1899 Influences on Bridges innovation and design amid the most recent forty years of the nineteenth century that are examined in this area are:

- * The Civil War
- * The Engineering Profession
- * Advances in Bridge Technology
- * Bridge Companies

2.5.1 The Civil War

By 1860, the nation's yearly iron produce had moved to just about one million tons. That tonnage, nonetheless, couldn't give the requests of railroads, producers, the development business, or extension manufacturers. After its flare-up in 1861, the Civil War escalated the requirement for speedier and better approaches to work iron, and timber was still generally utilized. The timber trestle, no sweat of erection and plentiful materials made it imperative "amid the American Civil War, when shockingly, lines assumed a critical strategic part. Line spans got to be focuses for cannons or harm and, in a few spots, required successive modifying".

The United States Corps of Engineers assumed a significant part in the development of wartime framework. For instance, amid the winter of 1861-1862, military specialists directed the building of a progression of 77 different fortifications or redoubts for the safeguards of Washington, DC. In 1863, military designers embraced addressing roadblocks and the development of streets, scaffolds, palisades, stockades, waterways, strong houses, and sign towers. In the range of extension development, the Corps set down many boat connects and constructed or repaired extensions and railroad trestles.

Private ventures likewise supported transportation extends in the Civil War period. Begun amid the war in 1863 and finished in 1869, the Transcontinental Railroad associated the Union and Pacific Railroads and extended more than 2,000 miles between the Missouri River and California. Various extensions were assembled along this course, which served the North in its Civil War endeavors and made ready for westbound development. The railroad's enthusiasm for stronger rails and scaffolds incited considerable advance in scaffold building innovation and in American iron (and later steel) creation.

The main remarkable sample of the swing extension, the main mobile bridge sort fabricated until the end of the nineteenth century, was finished in 1863. Planned by architect Wendel Bollman, the structure crossed the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa (ibid).

2.5.2 The Profession of Bridge Engineering

Building Education a more prominent number of pro structural specialists with specific aptitudes in scaffold outline, examination, and development started to develop taking after the Civil War. Hayden composed that "the rise was a progressive process inside the designing calling, and from the late 1800s, a few specialists showed up who were recalled particularly as extension architects instead of the all-rounder of the calling's initial days".

After the end of the Civil War, there was a progressive movement from designers who adapted through an apprenticeship framework by dealing with waterways and railroads to a college based arrangement of instruction. By the 1860s, advanced education was getting to be more available, and numerous government officials and teachers needed to make it workable for all youthful Americans to get a propelled training. The Morrill Act of 1862 conceded area to every state that had stayed in the Union to offer and utilize the returns for the foundation of schools in designing, farming, and military science.

The area award schools that originated from the Morrill Act were essential to the field of building; the same number of recently made schools immediately settled designing schools. More than seventy area award universities were made under this Act, and inside ten years of its entry, the quantity of American building schools had expanded from six to seventy and the quantity of graduates rose quickly. (In 1890, a second Act extended the procurements to the sixteen southern states.) Through this fast improvement of building training, more honing designers developed with broad scholarly foundations. Be that as it may, John Rae and Rudi Volti, creators of *The Engineer* ever, composed that "Amount was not generally coordinated by quality . . . a large portion of the new building schools were defaced by inept personnel, inadequate instructing, and absence of backing by college organization". Private universities likewise increased as of now.

In 1866, four years after the section of the Morrill Act, there were around 300 graduates in building, by the turn of the century, 10,000 understudies were considering designing in universities and colleges. In 1890, the United States had 110 schools of building. This surge in expert architects denoted a defining moment for the calling, yet the change was slow. "The effect of transforming designing into an occupation to be adapted in the college was not completely felt until well into the twentieth century".

American Society of Civil Engineering (ASCE): While the ASCE had been sorted out in 1852; it took a rest amid the Civil War and encountered resurgence in 1867. Somewhere around 1870 and 1892, an audit of the ASCE part records demonstrated that a generous number of part specialists had no formal building degree; for instance, somewhere around 1870 and 1874, 40 percent of the individuals had no degree (ibid).

2.5.3 Advances in Bridge Technology

Amid this period, the railroad organizations kept on being in the bleeding edge of extension outline. The time's driving railroad designers and scholars started upholding reckoning of scaffold burdens through routines, for example, diagnostic and graphical examinations, testing of full-scale span individuals, and metallurgical investigation.

Metal truss extensions encountered a huge wave of fame, as they spoke to a noteworthy change over stream fording, shipping and timber spans. The versatility of the structures was likewise an offering point. Creator Martin Hayden called the 100-year period somewhere around 1780 and 1880, the "time of iron". After 1880, steel, which had been around for a considerable length of time, however was restricted being used because of its high cost, supplanted iron as the metal of decision for extension manufacturers.

As they had in the prewar and Civil War periods, railroad organizations kept on presenting new outline ideas. One of these was the viaduct, a structure expected to convey railroads over streets and land highlights or over different railroads. The outline of these structures was initially in view of timber trestles. Prior to the end of the 1860s, the nature of iron had enhanced and the interest for it had expanded. An extraordinarily American scaffold structure then developed the metal, track viaduct. As per David Plowden, a viaduct can be manufactured utilizing any scaffold sort, instead of a trestle, which was a certain kind of structure executed in wood or metal just. The main genuine metal viaduct in

the United States was constructed in 1858 by the B and O Railroad in Virginia (West Virginia today) the Tray Run Viaduct.

Preceding the Civil War, 300-foot long compasses had been considered amazingly long and difficult to erect. "Longer compasses with their expanded burdens required the most correct computations and exhibited issues not leading up to now completely comprehended, not to mention illuminated". An assortment of answers for the long compass was advanced. Jacob H. Linville, an eminent scaffold manufacturer and representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad raised a 320-foot long iron railroad connect over the Ohio River at Steubenville, Ohio. This 1865 scaffold was for the most part considered the first long compass truss connect in the United States. Throughout the entire early compass trusses were of the Whipple-Murphy truss.

Interest for metal that was stronger and more solid than fashioned iron realized a developing enthusiasm for steel generation after the end of the Civil War. Steel is exceptionally refined iron, with painstakingly controlled low carbon content. The principal handy generation of Bessemer Steel in the United States happened in February 1865 by Winslow, Griswold and Holley. This procedure involved blowing air through liquid cast iron to evacuate the polluting influences that made it fragile. The resultant steel was milder than iron and less costly than prior steel.

Another strategy for steel generation was produced by a German, William Siemens. In spite of the fact that Siemens protected the Siemens Process in 1844, steel was not created utilizing that process until around 1864, when Frenchman Pierre-Emile Martin utilized the procedure. The premise for current steel generation, the Siemens Process, was embraced in an open hearth, in which iron was purged by utilizing ignition gasses to warmth the air impact. This strategy used scrap and pig press, and made a higher quality and lower

expense item than Bessemer steel. In this same period, new iron stores were found and inventive strategies to concentrate the metal and transport it to the plants were actualized.

Amid the 1870s and 1880s, the “Bessemer converter” and open-hearth courses of action were culminated, making conceivable the generation of a lot of steel requiring little to no effort. United States generation ascended from 16,000 tons in 1865 to about five million tons in 1892 to 11.4 million tons in 1900. The United States accepted world authority in steel generation in 1889. These advances basically finished the "iron age," and conveyed the United States to the front line of the steel business (ibid).

2.5.4 Bridge companies

In the history of America industrialization the period between 1860 and the end of 19th century was the first country produced iron truss bridges, Buonopane (NY: 441-457) stated that Truss Bridges used solid, inflexible structures that bolster these bridges over a compass. Trusses were made by securing bars together in a triangular arrangement. The truss structure disperses the heap of the bridge so that every pillar imparts a part of the heap. Pillar, cantilever, and curve bridges may be developed of trusses. Truss extensions can convey substantial loads and were generally lightweight. They were likewise reasonable to manufacture. The Astoria Connect over the Columbia Stream in Oregon had a compass of 376 m (1,232 ft).

Suspension Bridges comprise of two extensive, or principle, Cables that were hung (suspended) from towers. The primary cables of a suspension bridge wrap more than two towers, with the cable finishes covered in huge solid squares known as anchorages. The roadway was suspended from littler vertical links that hang down from the principle links. Sometimes, corner to corner links run from the towers to the roadway and add inflexibility

to the structure. The principle cables bolster the heaviness of the extension and exchange the heap to the ports and the towers.

Suspension bridges were utilized for the longest spans. The Brooklyn Span, which was the world's longest suspension span at the time of its finish in 1883, crosses the East Waterway in New York City and had a principle compass of 486 m 31 cm (1,595 ft 6 in). While suspension bridges can compass long separations, this configuration had a genuine downside: It was exceptionally adaptable, and activity stacking may bring about expansive avoidances, or twisting, in the extension roadway. Suspension configuration is infrequently utilized for railroad bridges, on the grounds that prepares were heavier and can travel speedier than parkway activity (ibid).

2.6 Connecting the Country

Maameri (2010:18-26) saw that In 1865 the United States had around 35,000 miles of railroad track, every last bit of it east of the Mississippi Stream. After the Civil War, railroad development extended significantly, connecting the removed locales of the country in a transportation system. By 1900 the United States, now a blasting mechanical force, gloated more than 200,000 miles of track. The railroad blast started in 1862 when President *Abraham Lincoln* marked the Pacific Route Act. This demonstration accommodated the development of a cross-country railroad by two partnerships, the Union Pacific and the Focal Pacific railroad organizations. To support quick development, the administration offered every organization arrives along its privilege of-way. Hot competition between the two organizations grown, as every tried to get as much open land and cash as could reasonably be expected. The Union Pacific and Grenville Avoid Under the heading of architect Grenville Evade, a previous Union general, the Union Pacific started pushing westbound from Omaha, Nebraska, in 1865.

The workers confronted tempests in the mountains, searing warmth in the desert, and now and again furious Local Americans. Work, cash, and building issues tormented the chiefs of the task. As Evade watched: "At one time we were utilizing no less than ten thousand creatures, and more often than not from eight to ten thousand workers. To supply one mile of track with material and supplies needed around forty autos. Everything-rails, ties, spanning, fastenings, all track supplies, fuel for trains and trains, and supplies for men and creatures on the whole work must be transported from the Missouri Waterway."Cited in *The Development of the American Republic* The railroad laborers included Civil War veterans, new workers from Ireland selected particularly for the assignment, baffled mineworkers and agriculturists, cooks, swashbucklers, also, ex-convicts. At the stature of the venture, the Union Pacific utilized around 10,000 specialists. While a large portion of the workers stayed outdoors along the line, about one fourth of them rested three-somewhere down in cots on rolling boarding autos. Camp life was unpleasant, filthy, and unsafe, with loads of betting, hard drinking, and battling.

The Huge Four and the Focal Pacific the Focal Pacific Railroad started as the fantasy of architect Theodore Dehone Judah, who persuaded the California council to arrange a state railroad tradition to bolster his thought. He sold stock in his juvenile Focal Pacific Railroad Organization to four Sacramento vendors: food merchant Leland Stanford, shop manager Charley Crocker, and handyman shop managers Mark Hopkins and Collis P. Huntington. These purported "Enormous Four" in the end made gigantic fortunes from their speculation. Leland Stanford got to be legislative head of California and later served as a United States representative in the wake of establishing Stanford College in 1885. Due to a deficiency of work in California, the Focal Pacific Railroad employed around 10,000 laborers from China.

All the gear rails, autos, trains, also, apparatus was delivered from the East, either around Cape Horn at the tip of South America or over the Isthmus of Panama in Focal America. Railroads Goad Development The cross-country railroad was the first of numerous lines that started to confuse the country after the Civil War, this extension impelled American modern development. By connecting the country, railroads made a difference expand the extent of business sectors for some items. Colossal purchasers themselves, the railroads additionally animated the economy by spending exceptional measures of cash on steel, coal, timber, and different necessities. Connecting Different Lines In the mid 1800s, most railroads had been assembled to elevate particular urban areas or to serve neighborhood needs. By 1865 several little detached lines existed. The test for eastern business people was to make a single rail transportation framework from this labyrinth of little organizations. Railroad union continued quickly from 1865 to 1900.

Expansive rail lines assumed control around 400 little railroads, and by 1890 the Pennsylvania Railroad was a union of 73 littler organizations. In the long run seven monster frameworks with terminals in significant urban areas and scores of limbs venturing into the farmland controlled most rail movement. A standout amongst the most acclaimed and fruitful railroad consolidators was Cornelius Vanderbilt, a previous pontoon commander who had manufactured the biggest steamboat armada in America.

By 1869 Vanderbilt had acquired and consolidated three short New York railroads to structure the New York Focal, running from New York City to Wild ox. Inside four years he had augmented his control over lines the distance to Chicago, which empowered him to offer the first direct rail benefit between New York City and Chicago. In 1871 Vanderbilt started development of New York's Fantastic Focal terminal. The Profits of a National Framework before the 1880s every group set its tickers by the sun's position in the sky at high twelve. At twelve in Chicago, case in point, it was 12:50 P.M. in Washington, D.C.,

12:09 P.M. in Louisville, Kentucky, and 11:41 A.M. in St. Paul, Minnesota. Nearby time meddled with train booking and now and again even debilitated traveler security.

At the point when two trains went on the same track, impacts could come about because of booking mistakes brought on by varieties in time. To make rail administration more secure and more dependable, in 1883 the American Line Affiliation isolated the nation into four time zones in areas where the same time was kept. The central government sanctioned this change in 1918. Substantial incorporated railroad frameworks profited the country. They found themselves able to move autos from one segment of the nation to another as per occasional needs what's more, so as to speed long-remove transportation. In the meantime, new train innovation and the presentation of compressed air brakes empowered railroads to put longer and heavier prepares on their lines. The new rail frameworks, alongside all the more intense locomotives, made railroad operation so productive that the normal rate every mile for a huge amount of cargo dropped from two pennies in 1860 to three-fourths of a penny in 1900. The across the country rail arrange additionally helped unite Americans in distinctive areas.

Glancing back at a quarter century of railroad travel, the Omaha Every day Republican saw in 1883 that railroads had "made the populace of the nation homogeneous, getting through the eccentricities and provincialisms which stamped separate and immingling segments." This was, maybe, an exaggeration, however it perceived a noteworthy commitment that railroads made to the country (ibid).

2.7 American Skyscrapers

Skyscraper, extremely tall building that normally overwhelms a city horizon, either independently or in gatherings. The high rise grew in the United States amid the late 1800s. Despite the fact that Chicago is by and large viewed as the origin of the skyscraper,

New York engineers contended to build the tallest buildings. American business made the high rise attractive. A booming economy amid the 1880s, the development of urban populaces, and restricted space in downtown business locale joined to drive structures upward by new innovation made tall buildings possible.

2.7.1 Skyscraper Technology

“Skyscraper” (2008) required two innovative developments. One was a metal casing that could support the heaviness of floors, on the grounds that a high mass of workmanship (block or stone) would need to be incomprehensibly thick at its base, regardless of the possibility that it bolstered just its own weight. The other was a method for transporting individuals to upper floors.

“Otis” presented the wellbeing elevator, which was prepared with a security gadget to stop the fall of the elevator if the exciting ropes broke. Steam motors fueled early elevators. The electric motor was initially presented in an elevator in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1889.

Different developments that added to the tall building came in warming, lighting, ventilation, and office hardware. Steam heat, which gave focal warming, got to be accessible in the second half of the 1800s. The insides of tall buildings, far from the windows, required artificial lighting. Brilliant lighting was utilized at first however was supplanted in the mid 1900s by fluorescent lighting, which creates far less warmth. Early aerating and cooling by and large depended on disappearance from enormous pieces of ice housed underground; fans flowed the cool air. Recently developed gadgets propelled business productivity. They incorporated the phone and the typewriter (ibid).

2.7.2 Chicago Beginnings

In Chicago, the great fire of 1871 passed the ground for a radical reconstructing. With work accessible, architects from the East Coast ran to the city. Engineer William Le Baron Jenney has generally been given acknowledgment for the first skyscraper: His Home Insurance Building in Chicago was finished in 1885 (and pulverized in 1931). With this building Jenney spearheaded the utilization of metal-casing development. He encased cast-iron supporting sections in brick work to flame resistant them, and utilized steel shafts to booster the floors. He encased this interior structure in block and earthenware. The Home Insurance Building raised ten stories high.

Indeed, even before they received the new innovation that made the real high rise imaginable, Chicago architects were designing buildings that were particularly high for their time. Case in point, the Monadnock Building (1889-1892) of Daniel Burnham and John Wellborn Root came to 16 stories with an ordinary burden bearing structure.

Its dividers were 2 m (6 ft) thick at ground level. Despite the fact that the engineers had needed to utilize a metal casing, the building owner had demanded stone work. The greater part of the early Chicago high rises were close to 12 stories high, in any case.

Planner Louis Sullivan of the Chicago firm of Adler and Sullivan was the first to admire the stylish potential outcomes of the high rise. At the point when Sullivan made his first high rise in 1890, composed 10-story, steel-surrounded Wainwright Building in St. Louis, Missouri, he made it a "glad and taking off thing." The corner wharfs rise continuous from the asphalt to the rooftop, accentuating the building's verticality. Then, Sullivan had cursed the mixture of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, for which architects had drawn motivation from structures of the past. In his 1896 paper "The Tall Building Artistically Considered," Sullivan contended that "structure takes after capacity." He implied by this that engineers

have to start their design by considering the reason for the building. A pared-down, objective style for the high rise grew in Chicago (ibid).

2.7.3 New York Skyscrapers

Somewhere else, architects did not take after Sullivan's way. In New York a more decorative methodology won, represented by in front of skyscrapers, for example, Burnham's somewhat luxurious Flatiron Building (1903) and Ernest Flagg's Singer Building (1908). Another New York skyscraper, the 60-story Woolworth Building (1913), composed by Cass Gilbert, was clad in complicated Gothic specifying and bested by a pointed Gothic crown. Indeed, even in Chicago the pattern for enriching tall structures developed in the successful outline for the 1922 Tribune Tower competition: A Gothic plan by Howells and Hood was picked over more utilitarian entrances.

Gertrude Stein (1874-1946) US writer said that: "Oklahoma City with its towers that is its skyscrapers coming right up out of the oil country was as exciting as when... we first saw the Strasbourg Cathedral. They do come up wonderfully out of that flat country". That means Skyscrapers not only in Chicago and New York but in most American towns in addition it designed the beautiful image of the city (ibid).

Conclusion

To sum up this chapter there are four main points as major aspects of the influence of urbanization on American economic during nineteenth century are:

- The achievements of second Industrial Revolution (1865-1900) bring many new industries and innovations in different fields also, the development of technologies and techniques those helped to transformation from agriculture to industrial domain.

- Transportation changes throughout, railroads which helped to discover to raw material in west territories of America since the government decide to support private companies to built network connect all cities.
- As Result, Bridges to transit goods and people with various types of it.
- Skyscrapers in USA means new ways of building and these skyscrapers give another face of towns.

Chapter Three

American Culture in the Gilded Age

Introduction

In this chapter we are going to discuss many achievements on the American culture appears in 19th century as react of urbanization. American people need to entertain themselves; they invented new ways as arts also, literature by writers those showing their interested with modern life on literatures woks; created games and, places that helped them to get better life with competition. We are going to analyze how these ways started and main benefits of it.

3.1 Leisure in the Gilded Age

In the late 1800's, American society started to explosion with cultural movement. After the Civil War and the Reconstruction, Americans were excited to come back to their ordinary ways of life. The period that took after, in any case, was truly not quite the same as what the nation was utilized to.

Amid the war Leitner (2012:51) regarded that numerous pushed hard for a climb in industry, prompting an unstable mechanical upset a long ways past what individuals had predictable. America's business and economy had blasted, and, as the new century approached, numerous had another point of view. They were avid to escape the boring regiments of both the past Victorian period and the new urban way of life. This was simple for the upper and middle classes, both of which were developing because of the quick increment in industry. It was extraordinary news for business people and specialists of the time, on the grounds that there was cash to be made in this desire for entertainment. Obviously, this was not the entire story of the new Gilded Age; however it was indisputably a time of developing recreation time and the business that joined it.

Also Leitner (2012:283) observed that show up amongst the most common forms of entertainment amid the Gilded Age was theater, especially Vaudeville, which was a kind of mixed bag theater noticeable in late 19th century America. Obviously, similar sorts of theatrical presentations had existed much before, before the 1830's, yet they encountered a development because of Benjamin Franklin Keith, "the father" of American Vaudeville. He spent his before years working in voyaging shows and carnivals, before securing his own historical center of peculiarities in 1883. His prosperity permitted him to back the building he could call his own theater, and he turned into the subject he could call his own "clothes to newfound wealth" story, one of numerous that were so normal in the Gilded Age. Keith was a sharp representative who knew how to attract new urban gatherings of people. He supported the thought of the "authentic" stage, free of foulness, and built up the strategy of continuous exhibitions that made the dream of flourishing business to guarantee supporters, which made Vaudeville what it was. It included an expansive mixed bag of different acts, and was awesome stimulation to those originating from urban communities

who were guaranteed of value by extensive quantities of individuals and were utilized to steady buzz.

Traveling entertainment was additionally popular amid this period. One such show was the carnival, particularly the Barnum and Bailey Circus, which was promoted as “The Greatest Show on Earth”. Much like those of today, it included a cluster of creatures and entertainers assembled under a huge tent. P.T. Barnum, one of its organizers, began as the owner of an oddity show. He was inspired about promoting furthermore knew how to draw in crowds, abilities he required with a specific end goal to rival The Ringling Brothers' Circus, his principle rival. That show was as well truly an exhibition, highlighting extravagant landscape and a great many entertainers. The two every endeavored to be perceived as the best on the world, which served to make the bazaar the "show to see" when it came to town.

One more common traveling show was the Chautauqua, which mixed training with amusement. When its authors acknowledged how prominent their presentation had gotten to be, they knew they had something great, and the one show extended to areas all through the nation. Substantial tents were situated up for marvelous crowds who came to hear speakers, comics, and musical performers. In the end, the shows were controlled by a couple of offices that booked tickets far in cutting edge, which gave those organizations an enormous result as well.

Another type of theater that had its beginnings in the Gilded Age was the movies. According to Grant (2005:43-60) showed they rose because of Thomas Edison's motion picture, another sort of cam that could photo movies. At to begin with, movies were short and contained no plot structure. Because of their developing prevalence, then again, nickelodeons, the first lasting film theaters, started to spring up. Before long, fabulous film

castles, for example, The Roxy in Los Angeles, were fabricated to copy the fantastic style of real theaters. Producers started making films longer and more complex keeping in mind the end goal to satisfy their groups of onlookers. By the mid 1900's, there were at that point 10,000 film theaters all through the nation. Edison then served to make a short syndication in America with the Motion Picture Patents Company. The film business flourished due to its proficiency of individuals paid low costs to watch films; however they brought huge business on account of their sheer number.

As Americans viewed silent motion pictures also, Mauk and Oakland (2009:347-357) saw sound-based stimulation additionally developed. New forms of music, for example, jazz and the cakewalk were extremely popular, and a few individuals, for example, Rudolph Wulitzer, knew how to exploit America's new taste for music. Wulitzer was a German outsider who discovered moderate accomplishment in importing musical instruments from his nation of origin. In the 1890's, on the other hand, he changed his center to musical machines. He created the first coin-worked electric organ, and before long, playing toward oneself harps and pianos. He sold them to inns and restaurants that couldn't manage the cost of live musical performers and he made a considerable amount of cash. When he turned his organization over to his children, they built up a channel organ that filled motion picture theaters with sound. They would later build up the jukebox and make a fortune in the 1930's, after the Gilded Age was over. Anyway it was amid this period that the Wurlitzer Company got its start.

Although music, films and shows were extremely conspicuous and truly attractive, some Americans had a preference for more bold amusement. With the higher salaries and moderate transportation of the Gilded Age, men and women rushed to entertainment amusement parks everywhere throughout the nation. The main roller coaster, grew in the 1870's, was truly just changed over from coal mining trains, yet the ambitious agents who

made it got to be very effective. Their languid exciting ride later formed into the tall, quick moving liners in parks, for example, the three on Coney Island. There, nickel passages on rides amassed to up to \$700 a day. Lake Erie, New Jersey and Chicago additionally got to be mainstream locales for entertainment amusement parks. The populace of America needed rushes, and they were prepared to pay well for them.

Amid the Gilded Age, Americans additionally started to build up a fever for physical movement. One mainstream structure was bicycling, and it turned into an energy that grabbed the nation. In the late 1800's, the bike was continually being enhanced up until the development of the wellbeing bike, which significantly expanded its notoriety. Both men and women were a piece of the bike craziness. Women were extraordinary focuses for this business in light of the fact that bicycling issued them an essence of flexibility they had not already experienced. More casual, baggy clothes were created for ladies to ride in, and fabricates benefitted from bike deals as well as apparel deals as well.

While physical action was turning into extremely popular in the Gilded Age, observer wears additionally got to be hugely famous. Unquestionably, the most loved was baseball, which turned into an expert game amidst the 1800's. Similar to on account of carnivals, better transportation and all the more spare time permitted American's to go to numerous recreations and get to be a piece of the baseball rage. Railroads additionally permitted baseball groups to travel, so they could rival each other effortlessly. Mass gatherings of people got to be fixated on baseball, and it produced an enormous business. Ticket deals produced mass measures of cash, and the same tried for supplies, for example, bats and gloves, and baseball cards, which were a favored collectible for American children.

Despite the fact that the games and leisure culture of the Gilded Age was reprimanded by some, it cleared the nation and made enormous open doors for business. Amid the

period, individuals had all the more free time and an expanded access to reasonable transportation. Americans were likewise energetic to escape the boring schedules of daily life, and organizations and business visionaries exploited this. The Gilded Age was not all fun and games, obviously, with degenerate political machines and criminal aristocrats, however the developing upper and middle classes longed to break free from their urban limits. America needed to be interested, and it was more than prepared to pay for some entertainment (ibid).

3.2 American Literature (writers in the Nineteenth Century)

In the nineteenth century, social changes and the ascent of new media upset the way individuals found and read writing. Thus, the group of onlookers for American writing developed massively, and numerous writers got to be big names.

This data from Library of Congress “American author in the 19th century” (p:1-2) Daily papers got to be more popular, and included sonnets and stories, as well as articles and photograph articles about their writers. As new innovations made it simpler to replicate pictures in print, representations of creators and outlines of scenes from their works showed up in more leaflets, sheet music, and magazines. Nineteenth-century authors were more inclined to have their works perused by the overall population and peruses were more probable to be familiar with a creator's appearance.

This essential source set showcases five noticeable American creators and incorporates illustrations of the diverse media that advanced, and infrequently fundamentally adjusted, their open pictures and scholarly meets expectations. Taking a gander at these essential sources gives a chance to investigate both the creators' scholarly writings and the routes in which those works, and the creators themselves, were depicted in the media at the time of their eminence.

3.2.1 Author overviews

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-82) was an Englishman who examined dialects in Europe in the wake of moving on from Bowdoin School. He returned to the United States and taught first at Bowdoin and at that point Harvard, while distributing verse and fiction furthermore, genuine writing. European impacts were clear in his written work, however so was an enthusiasm for American history. He utilized the recent to make a national mythology. Some of his more eminent works were "The song of Hiawatha," "The Village Blacksmith," *Evangeline: A Story of Acadie*, and "Paul Rever's Ride." Longfellow's verse was famous; without a doubt, a few faultfinders have said that Longfellow composed with "the masses" too immovably as a primary concern (ibid).

Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-96) little girl of one instantly recognizable minister and the wife of another. She moved from New Britain to Cincinnati. Cincinnati when she was 21. Stowe watched bondage firsthand while living in Cincinnati. About 20 years later, she composed an obvious amongst the most persuasive books in U.S. history: *Uncle Tom's Lodge*. Initially distributed as a serial in the abolitionist daily paper *The National Time*, the novel turned out as a two-volume book in 1852. A worldwide smash hit the book driven peruses to examine the disasters of subjugation and excited the abolitionist development. It additionally propelled various different creators of the time to address social issues through their works (ibid).

Walt Whitman (1819-92) experienced childhood in a substantial New York family that had genuine money related issues. He left school at age 11. By the age of 20, Whitman as of now had established and sold a daily paper, the *Long Islander*. He worked at different daily papers for one more decade. He additionally composed verse and in 1855 independently published the first release of his fantastic work "Leaves of Grass". While

some rejected the book as foul, Ralph Waldo Emerson saw justify in the book, underwriting it in a protracted letter. Amended ordinarily for the duration of Whitman's life, *Leaves of Grass* stays a standout amongst the most powerful works of American verse. Despite the fact that Whitman did not utilize customary rhyme and meter in the greater part of his verse, there were exemptions, including "O Captain, My Captain," a famous poem composed on the death of President Lincoln (ibid).

Emily Dickinson (1830-86) spent the vast majority of her life segregated in the family home in Amherst, Massachusetts. Dickinson's verse, regularly short and misleadingly basic, was portrayed by capricious employments of rhyme and accentuation and additionally rich analogy. Be that as it may, she accomplished recognition for her verse strictly when her passing. And, after it's all said and done, the initially distributed volumes were vigorously altered to comply with traditions of language structure, accentuation, rhyme, and beat. Dickinson's isolated life, joined with the post mortem distribution of her verse, has started some civil argument about where she inspiration of her poetry (ibid).

Edgar Allan Poe (1809-49) was orphaned at a youthful age and turned into the ward of John and Frances Allan. He and Allan conflicted over cash and different matters. As a young man, Poe had short, vexed stretches at the College of Virginia and in the U.S. Armed force. Poe had some accomplishment as an essayist of sonnets and short stories; however he additionally proceeded to be tormented by liquor and cash issues. Both his mom and Frances Allan kicked the bucket youthful, as did his wife, Virginia Clemm, a much-more youthful cousin. These tragedies influenced his written work. Poe kicked the bucket at the age of 40, clearly of liquor harming. Regardless of the issues in his own and money related life, Poe's analyst stories and shocking verse stay well known into the 21st century (ibid).

3.3 American arts through the mid-19th century

This article illustrated by Barter, et al (2008:5-10) After the Civil War, the United States entered a period known as Reconstruction or Recreation (1865–1877). Recreation endeavored to reconstruct the Southern economy and make citizenship for the recently liberated slaves. Not everybody upheld these changes, especially in the South, also, the push to remake presented a time of battle and verbal confrontation.

Moreover, Northern speculators were detested for their control over the Southern ranch economy. Inevitably, the national government illustrated strategies that included advances to manufacture railroads connecting the South with the West. The advancement of railroads significantly changed the American economy through the late 1800s by permitting trade and exchange to grow between the West and urban areas in the South and East. Starting with the California dash for unheard of wealth in 1849 and proceeding into the late 1880s, pilgrims moved toward the West to take part in the prospering mining and dairy cattle commercial enterprises. The American West was seen as other boondocks in which to fabricate the nation's riches and give space for the blasting populace. Show Destiny, a term instituted in the 1840s, supported the common thought that the clear future for the United States was to grow its populace the distance over the West to the Pacific Ocean. Such ideas propelled pictures in painting and sculpture.

After Reconstruction also, through the end of the 19th century, the building of railroads, the advancement of trade, and the proceeded with development of industry changed life all through the United States (ibid).

3.3.1 Advancement of US 1865 -1914

(ibid) All through the 19th century and into the start of the 20th, industrial facility generation and assembling extended in the United States. A few variables energized this

development. America's regular assets, including unimaginable timberlands and minerals, for example, copper, silver, and gold, were utilized as a part of assembling. A developing populace, which incorporated various European settlers, expanded the interest for merchandise, while new transportation routines, (for example, steamboats, waterways, and railroads) made delivery basic materials and finished merchandise less demanding and speedier. Innovations additionally changed industry all through America. These advancements changed American life.

American arts, architecture, and design now displayed the expanding influence of European styles and developments. The Aesthetic development and the Arts and architects development, both beginning in England, were in view of thoughts regarding visual change in contemporary society. The Aesthetic Movement rose in the 1860s, portrayed to a limited extent by an interest for Japan and Japanese prints, which were known in Europe after the opening of Japan to exchange by Commodore Matthew Perry in 1854 after a long stretch of disengagement. In painting, "Japanism" was described by a hobby in unadulterated visual friendliness and accentuation on the flattened picture surface rather than account substance or illusionism. James McNeill Whistler, an American painter who spent a lot of his grown-up life in Europe, grasped this idea in his painted creation *Nocturne: Blue and Gold-Southampton Water* game plan of shading and structure takes point of reference over an exacting description of the subject (pontoons and far off shoreline at nightfall). At the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial, a Japanese structure represented customary Japanese life and presented American artists and authorities to Japanese society. European and American authorities started to gather Japanese workmanship, and numerous craftsmen were influenced by its realistic quality and adjusted outlines.

In the years taking after the Philadelphia Centennial, the Japanese-propelled Cabinet Highlights of the Cabinet, for example, its unpredictable boards finished with pictures of

flowers against a dark foundation (looking like flat examples on Japanese materials) make it a striking sample of Japanism in American furniture outline. Tiffany and Company, established in 1873, likewise grasped the Japanese stylish amid the decades taking after the Centennial. Tiffany turned into one of the biggest and most achieved silver makers on the planet by the late 19th century. The organization delivered objects that made an interpretation of Japanese enrichment into Western structures and tested in connected enrichment procedures.

Also, American architecture was particularly transformed by the technological advances of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Due to the cheaper cost of steel and invention of the elevator made the construction of skyscrapers possible. Skyscrapers helped to growing urban populations and became symbols of both modern American life and the positive potential.

3.4 Painting in Late 19th-Century

Vishny (2008: NP) also, Mauk and Oakland (2009:350-356) agreed that Three overwhelming American prodigies *Winslow Homer*, *Thomas Eakins*, and *Albert Pinkham Ryder* worked in the late 19th century of the significant workmanship developments on the mainland. Homer investigated mankind's battle against the powers of nature in various oils and watercolors of the ocean and shore. Like the laminate before him and the impressionists he could call his own day—with whom he was overall not adjusted Homer demonstrated an unmistakable fascination in light and air impacts. Eakins additionally utilized light with extraordinary feasibility as a part of his capable practical artistic creations of specialists for instance *The Gross Clinic* (1875, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia) and a progression of depictions of rowers on the Schuylkill River, carefully arranged and executed in every subtle element. Ryder, then again, turned from outside reality to investigations of the inside self; his lessening of articles to examples and outlines

has affinities with the symbolists. Most loved themes were pontoons, ocean, and night sky, which Ryder mixed with sentimental and supernatural emotions (ibid).

3.5 Development of Impressionism

He saw that in turning to regular topic, the mid-19th-century realist artists set a point of reference for the up and coming era of the French cutting edge. *Édouard* Manet was the real pioneer of the 1860s, and his style was a precursor of impressionism. Such as Courbet, Manet discovered a large number of his subjects in the life around him: Parisians quiet in restaurants, in parks, or sculling. Manet additionally acquired subjects and pieces from prior experts Velázquez and Goya, adjusted them as per contemporary life, in his own style, leveling the figures and killing the passionate articulations. For these and different developments, for example, his free, crude brushwork and wide fixes of shading compared without move, he was frequently alluded to as the first advanced painter.

The most splendid expert of line in the late 19th century was *Edgar Degas*, who favored subjects in development, as if got by a genuine cam. While the quickness of his methodology and his enthusiasm for painting contemporary life associates Degas with the impressionists, he contrasted from them in a few ways. He didn't break up structure as drastically as they did and he was more concerned with painting figures in insides than scenes. Degas' style of arrangement was affected by photography and by Japanese prints, which were then being broadly circled in Paris and were exceptionally mainstream with numerous craftsmen of the day. In spite of the fact that his canvases of artists, performers, laundresses, and showering ladies seem easygoing and unstudied, the creations, with their sideways perspectives and hilter kilter equalization, were truth be told precisely ascertained. Degas' representation is additionally novel in its joining of figures with their settings and in its disclosure of identity. An expert of numerous systems, Degas is

especially noted for his utilization of pastels (powdered colors blended with gum; see Crayon), with which he attained to uncommonly rich impacts by generally bring forth one layer of serious shading over another.

The impressionist style was developed by painters who were progressively inspired by contemplating the impacts of light on items how light hues shadows and breaks up articles and in exchanging their perceptions specifically to the Scandinavia (ibid).

3.6 Music in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries

In the decades after the Civil War, established music became an adult in the United States that what Starr, et al(2006:12-19) also, Root(2008:NP) observed that, Centers were established (Peabody Institute, 1860; Oberlin College Conservatory of Music, 1865; New England Conservatory, 1867); musical drama houses and show lobbies were assembled (Metropolitan Opera, 1882; Carnegie Hall, 1891); and symphonies were built in more urban communities, including the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (1891), drove by the first American virtuoso director, Theodore Thomas. In numerous urban communities, ladies structured music clubs to further the educating, piece, and execution of traditional music. Towns incredible and little all through the nation manufactured 'musical show houses' for visiting artists, and for preparations of plays and musical theater.

The music of the German sentimental people Robert Schumann and Johannes Brahms framed the model for most American writers of the late 19th century, of whom the biggest number fit in with a New England-based circle known as the Boston Group. Individuals from the gathering included John Knowles Paine; Arthur Foote; George Chadwick, known for his Symphonic Sketches (1907) and his musical drama Judith (1901); Horatio Parker, whose cantata Hora Novissima (1893) was generally performed; and Amy Cheney Beach,

by and large alluded to as Mrs. H. H. A. Shoreline, whose *Gaelic* (1896) was the first ensemble composed by an American woman.

The most noticeable author of American established music amid this period, nonetheless, was not piece of this New England school. Edward MacDowell looked for his own particular motivation in the "new German school" spoke to by the Hungarian author Franz Liszt and the German writer Richard Wagner. MacDowell's works, composed somewhere around 1880 and 1902, are chiefly for piano. They incorporate 2 piano concertos and 16 accumulations of character pieces. His single most celebrated work is "To a Wild Rose," from *Woodland Sketches* (1896).

The next generation reacted against the Germanic cast of MacDowell and of the New England school. A few arrangers utilized indigenous society music; among them, Arthur Farwell drew on Indian music, and Henry F. Gilbert used African American music. Impacts of the French impressionists and of the writers of the Russian School, especially Aleksandr Scriabin, seemed first in the music of Charles Tomlinson Griffes, in such arrangements as *Tone-Images* (1912-1915) and *Four Impressions* (1912-1915, distributed 1970).

The most unique American established arranger, and the one whose music is frequently heard just about after a century, was Charles Ives, whose utilization of polytonality and disharmony made him an innovator prophet. In such acts as *Three Places in New England* (1903-1914) for symphony; the *Second Piano Sonata, Concord, Massachusetts, 1840-1860* (1909-1915); and the choral work *General Booth Enters into Heaven* (1914), Ives joined citations of gospel, jazz, and parlor music with complex symphonic and chamber structures.

The most noticeable American musical artist toward the end of the century was John Philip Sousa, the pioneer of a substantial show band and a world-acclaimed figure. Known as the March King, Sousa formed around 140 bands, including "Semper Fidelis" (1888) and "The Stars and Stripes Forever" (1897). Bands got to be prominent at universities as a subordinate to donning occasions and competed with joy clubs and mandolin social orders as most loved grounds interests.

additionally Band Prevalent music-filled by an inundation of Jewish musical performers from Eastern Europe-got to be enormous business in the 1890s, particularly after the sheet music to Charles K. Harris' "After the Ball" (1892) sold a great many duplicates. Music distributors grouped their workplaces around Union Square in New York City, nicknaming it Tin Pan Alley. In the accompanying ten years two African American styles, jazz and soul, showed their business potential. Jazz, which developed from minstrel tunes, was an intensely syncopated music; its most noteworthy author was Scott Joplin, one of whose piano pieces, "Maple Leaf Rag" (1899), began a national craze.

In the theater, echoes of the Viennese style could be heard on Broadway in the operettas of Victor Herbert. Together with the vaudeville spectacles of Florenz Ziegfeld, Herbert's operettas were the precursors of the musical or musical parody. The music of the theater and of Tin Pan Alley came to a home gathering of people through sheet music, and starting in the late 1890s through new mechanical gadgets: the player piano and the phonograph (ibid).

3.7 The History of Main Sports in USA

3.7.1 Major League Baseball Records since 1900

Grant (2005:43-60) stated that in spite of the fact that it is pass that advanced baseball grew in North America, the precise root of the diversion is hard to focus. Most researchers

accept that baseball advanced from a mixture of comparative recreations that have been played for a considerable length of time. A famous legend asserts that Abner Doubleday, who was a Union officer amid the American Civil War (1861-1865), designed baseball in Cooperstown, New York, in 1839. In any case there was little backing for this story.

3.7.2 Origins

Garvin (2002:98-102) stated that there was confirmation that individuals played recreations including a stick and a ball subsequent to the beginning of human advancement. Antiquated societies in Persia, Egypt, and Greece played stick and ball games for entertainment and as a feature of specific services. Diversions of this sort had spread all through Europe by the medieval times (5th century to 15th century) and got to be prevalent in a mixture of structures. Europeans brought stick-and-ball games to the American states as right on time as the 1600s. Until the late 1700s, despite, they were generally viewed as kids' diversions.

By the mid 1800s, an assortment of stick-and-ball games had ended up well known in North America. The majority of these amusements began in Britain. Numerous individuals in northeastern urban communities, for example, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia played cricket, a customary round of English blue-bloods. Be that as it may an English amusement called rounder, which was in the end played in rural and urban groups all through North America, most nearly took after present baseball.

Rounder's required a player to strike a ball and circled bases without being put out, Balls that were gotten on the fly, or at times after one ricochet, were normally outs. Rounder likewise included the act of stopping, splashing, or stinging, in which fielders could put runners out by tossing the ball at them as they ran between bases. The principles of rounder differed generally from spot to place, and individuals utilized different names to

portray it, including town ball, one feline and base ball (which was inevitably abbreviated to baseball).

As baseball's popularity developed, numerous individuals started to see its potential for budgetary benefit. By the 1850s landowners were frequently keeping up baseball parks to rent to baseball clubs. Baseball groups usually gathered gifts from fans to take care of expenses. The principal completely encased baseball stop, the Union Grounds in Brooklyn, was finished in 1862. This style of park soon got to be common in light of the fact that owners could offer nourishment and beverage to observers without competition from road merchants.

The National Association of Baseball Players (NABBP), an association structured in 1858, precluded members from taking installment for playing baseball. Amid the mid 1860s ballpark proprietors earned vast benefits while the beginner competitors gave free excitement. Weight from players in the long run constrained the NABBP to change its approach in 1868 and permit players to acknowledge cash. This decision denoted the conception of expert baseball.

The main expert baseball group, the Cincinnati Red Leggings, started play in 1869. They ventured to every part of the nation that year, playing before a great many fans and winning 60 diversions without a misfortune. Before long baseball's promoters started structuring proficient baseball clubs in urban communities over the Northeastern and Midwestern of the United States. By 1870 expert players dwarfed beginners in the NABBP and the remaining novices withdrew. In 1871 the association turned into the National Relationship of specialist Base Athletes.

The new National association spoke to players from ten clubs. Basically, these clubs made up the first expert baseball class. They presented the act of association rivalry and

closed their customary season with a flag race and title. Notwithstanding, the National Affiliation experienced poor administration and by 1876 it had collapsed totally.

In 1876 agents of eight baseball clubs, drove by Chicago White Tights authorities William Hulbert and Albert Spalding, looked to supplant the National Relationship with a more organized association. They made the National Alliance of Expert Base Ball Clubs, known as the National Class, which comprised of groups from Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Hartford, Connecticut; Louisville, Kentucky; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New York City; and St. Louis, Missouri. They received a constitution that controlled club exercises, obliged players to respect their agreement, and banned betting totally.

An adversary alliance, the American Association, was established in 1882. American Affiliation clubs charged lower confirmation costs and, dissimilar to National Class groups, played on Sundays and permitted the offer of alcohol. Strain between the two classes expanded as they sought the best players. In 1883 the classes framed an understanding that made display amusements between the groups' best groups taking after the customary season. What's more, the American Affiliation consented to embrace the National Group's store provision, which obliged players to get consent from their club's proprietor before joining another club.

Participation at ball games developed amid the late 1880s, as clubs assembled bigger ballparks and the nature of play moved forward. The classes included new tenets, which included allowing the overhand pitch. Beforehand, pitchers were obliged to utilize an underhand or sidearm conveyance. The utilization of mitts increased general acknowledgement and new benchmarks for the outline of balls and bats were received.

John Montgomery Ward, chief of the New York Monsters, established the first players' union, the Fellowship of Expert Base Athletes, in 1885.

The American Association collapsed after the 1891 season and its four best groups joined the National Class, which remained the main significant association through the end of the 1800s. Open enthusiasm for baseball diminished amid this period, and numerous clubs experienced money related trouble.

Baseball entered another time in 1901, then again, when the American Class opened its first season. It was established by Boycott Johnson, president of the Western Association, an effective small time association that he renamed the American Alliance. In 1903 the National Group consented to perceive the American Alliance, and title groups from every association met in the first World Arrangement (ibid).

3.7.3 Growth and Prosperity

Major League baseball pleased in across the board fame amid the mid 1900s. Participation at recreations swelled, and the World Arrangement turned into one of the main yearly occasions in games. Remarkable players, for example, Cy Youthful, Christy Mathewson, and Ty Cobb developed as national stars. Proprietors reacted to the flourishing by building bigger, more cutting edge ballparks.

Baseball's prosperity additionally brought challenges. Numerous players contended that their pay rates were too low, and the players' union attempted unsuccessfully to change the store provision and other significant class strategies. From the mid-1880s until the mid-1940s, black players were not permitted to compete in the real groups. Rather, they joined groups made up totally of black players, and a large number of these groups structured associations that were referred to all things considered as the Negro Classes (ibid).

3.7.4 Basketball Team

Patterson (2008:NP) observed that in early time 1891, Luther Gulick, director of the physical training office at the School for Christian Laborers (now Springfield School) in Springfield, Massachusetts, taught physical instruction educator James Naismith to develop another diversion to amuse the school's competitors amid the winter season. With a conventional soccer ball, Naismith gathered his class of 18 youthful men, selected skippers of two nine-player groups, and acquainted them.

3.7.4.1 Early Developments

The soccer ball and the peach wicker container soon offered approach to concentrated gear. Case in point, in the good days the peach wicker bin were shut at the base, implying that somebody needed to get on a stepping stool to recover the ball after a made bushel. The peach wicker container was later supplanted by a metal edge with a net hanging underneath, and in 1906 individuals started opening the mesh to let the ball fall to work out. The primary b-balls were produced using boards of cowhide sewed together with an elastic bladder inside. A material coating was added to the calfskin for backing and consistency. The formed ball, presented in around 1942, was a critical progression for the game. The formed ball, a plant made ball that had a consistent size and shape, offered better response and toughness, making play more predictable and the advancement of individual aptitudes simpler. In Naismith's unique 13 tenets, the ball could be batted in any heading with one or both hands, yet it couldn't be spilled in light of the fact that players couldn't move with the ball. Starting in 1910 a player could spill the ball, yet couldn't shoot in the wake of spilling. It was not until 1916, after warmed verbal confrontation, that players were permitted to shoot in the wake of spilling.

All through b-ball's history, no a piece of the amusement has been more checked than the demonstration of fouling a rival. In b-ball's initial days, a player's second foul would mean expulsion from the amusement until the following field objective was made. In the event that a group conferred three sequential fouls, the resistance would be honored a field objective. Starting in 1894 players was given a free toss when fouled. Starting in 1908 players who conferred five fouls were excluded from the amusement. In view of the seriousness of the foul, the standards were soon revised with the goal that players were recompensed either two shots or one gave in addition to a reward shot, which was endeavored just if the first shot was made. The principles additionally discovered that a hostile player could confer a foul by playing too forcefully.

In 1892 Lithuanian-conceived physical training educator Senda Berenson Abbott acquainted b-ball with ladies, at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts. Since it was accepted that Naismith's variant of the diversion could be too physically requesting for ladies, Berenson Abbott rolled out the accompanying improvements to the amusement: The court was separated into three equivalent segments, with players needed to stay in a relegated region; players were precluded from grabbing or batting the ball from the hands of another player; and players were denied from holding the ball for more than three seconds and from spilling the ball more than three times(ibid).

3.8 American Museum

By Barter (2008:5-10) agreed American Museum of Natural History, the biggest common history gallery on the world, situated in New York City. Covering a few city obstructs, the exhibition hall's interconnected structures house many presentation lobbies, different examination labs, showing offices, and a characteristic history research library containing 485,000 volumes.

Since 1871 the historical center has supported more than 1,000 exploratory endeavors around the world, gathering an accumulation of 32 million examples and curios. The exhibition hall's presentations investigate humanities, paleontology, stargazing, topography, mineralogy, fossil science, and science. Eminent anthropological lobbies incorporate the Hall of South American Peoples, Hall of Asian Peoples, Hall of African Peoples, Peoples of the Pacific, the Hall of Mexico and Central America, and three corridors committed to the indigenous people groups of North America. The Hall of Human Biology and Evolution inspects the legacy individuals offer with other living things, follows the complex example of human development, and investigates the qualities that make people interesting.

Various displays delineating species in their characteristic territories show up in the Akeley Hall of African Mammals, the Hall of Oceanic Birds, the Hall of North American Mammals, and the Hall of Ocean Life and Biology of Fishes, which contains a 28.7-m (94-ft) reproduction of a blue whale. This model was the biggest of its write on the world. The Hall of Biodiversity highlights a stroll through, life-size diarama that reproduces the sights, sounds, and odors of the Dzanga-Sangha tropical rainforest of the Central African Republic.

The American Museum of Natural History was established in 1869 by a gathering of open lively Americans drove by Albert S. Bickmore, the establishing president. The gathering likewise included specialist Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., the lender John Pierpont Morgan, and the essayist and supervisor Charles Anderson Dana. The historical center was initially housed in a Central Park building known as the Arsenal. It was moved to its available site in 1877. The first American Museum-Hayden Planetarium was finished in 1935, and another outstanding expansion, the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Building, was

finished in 1936. The historical center gets monetary backing from the city of New York (ibid).

3.9 National Parks

National Parks and Preserves, exceptional open grounds or waterways inside a nation, put aside by the legislature to secure environments, plant and creature species, beautiful scenes, geologic developments, or authentic or archeological locales.

National parks by Sherer (2003:10-11) were overseen basically for open entertainment, giving outstanding areas where guests can see untamed life and appreciate the outside. For the most part, these secured open terrains are untouchable to chasing, domesticated animals touching, logging, mining, and different exercises that adventure common assets. A few parks honor critical authentic occasions. For instance, Gettysburg National Military Park (1895) in Pennsylvania monitors the 13 sq km (5 sq mi) site of the vital fight in the American Civil War (1861-1865). National preserves, at times called nature or natural life holds, regularly are situated inside or close country.

3.9.1 Early Park

Birnbaum (1993:10-13) and, Broukal (1993:79) declared that the fact that Yellowstone National Park is perceived as the world's first authoritatively made national park, it was not the first open area saved by government law in the United States. President Abraham Lincoln marked a gift in 1864 deeding 3079 sq km (1189 sq mi) of area in the Yosemite Valley to California. The stipend determined that this territory, now Yosemite National Park, be safeguarded for open entertainment. Resulting undertakings to the focal Rough Mountain area provoked naturalists to inclination comparative insurance for the Yellowstone zone in northwest Wyoming and bordering grounds in Montana and Idaho.

Straddling the Yellowstone Waterway and extending over three states, Yellowstone National Park is, at 898,714 hectares (2.2 million sections of land), bigger than the conditions of Delaware and Rhode Island consolidated. In spite of the fact that the United States National Park Benefit now manages more than 350 national parks, Yellowstone was the country's and the world's first national park. Built in 1872, the recreation center draws a huge number of visitors a year to its mountain ranges, gulleys, timberlands, and acclaimed springs. Through the years, human movement has effected change in the once unblemished asylum. In this article from Encarta Yearbook, previous Yellowstone Park student of history Paul Scullery gives a manual for Yellowstone's past with a perspective toward its indeterminate future.

In December 1871 Congress got a proposition, displayed after Lincoln's Yosemite Valley area award, to assign the Yellowstone range as a national park. President Ulysses S. Grant marked the Yellowstone Follow up on Walk 1, 1872, which preserved the first broadly claimed terrains anyplace on the planet particularly for open diversion. The demonstration set a worldwide point of reference for the safeguarding of open grounds and their regular assets.

Three more national parks were made in the United States amid the 1890s: Yosemite National Stop (1890) in the Sierra Nevada range; Sequoia National Stop (1890), additionally in California, which ensures 1629 sq km (629 sq mi) of goliath sequoia trees exceptional toward the western incline of the Sierra Nevada range; and 953 sq km (368 sq mi) Mount Rainier National Stop (1899) with 26 noteworthy glacial masses and old-development Douglas fir timberlands in Washington's Course go. In 1916 Congress made the National Park Administration (NPS), a department of the Bureau of the Inside, to deal with the developing number of national parks.

By the late 19th century the Canadian government had long been focused on protection, having made broad timberland saves after England created the Domain of Canada in 1867. In any case the Yellowstone Demonstration prodded the youthful country to secure its own park framework. In 1885 Rough Mountain Park (now Banff National Park) was situated aside on 6641 sq km (2564 sq mi) of perfect wild in western Alberta, where three Canadian Pacific Railroad laborers had found regular hot springs(ibid).

3.9.2 Central Park an American Masterpiece

Garvin (2002:31-59) interested with Central Park, built from 1857 to 1873, is a special and since quite a while ago perceived gem of scene construction modeling and the most important work of American art of the 19th century. Central Park's co-fashioners, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, attempted to build themselves as artists and to liken their work with the revered convention of scene painting. At the point when the Park was close consummation, Olmsted confirmed its status as a "single unified work of art."

Like each other masterpiece, Central Park is altogether man-made. The main common highlight on the Park site is the changeable rock called Manhattan schist, which is roughly 450 million years of age. To make the Park's naturalistic lakes and streams, low-lying marshes were depleted, a naturalistic shoreline was secured, and city water funnels were introduced; to make the Park's endless, undulating glades, swampland was loaded with soil, and rock outcrops were leveled with black powder; to make the Park's three forest ranges, fruitless rock-strewn slants were planted with a huge number of trees, bushes, and vines.

Olmsted and Vaux assessed that if each of the ten million cartloads of soil and materials used to manufacture the Park were to be set end to end, they would have extended for 30,000 miles (48,280 kilometers). A stroll through Central Park was intended

to be a moving knowledge. Olmsted utilized the expression "entries of view" to clarify the steadily changing perspectives experienced while strolling through the different scenes: wide knolls, natural forests, tree-lined allées, and differences of building structures. As you stroll along the Park's pathways, recognize how the Park's view changes with the climate conditions what's more, times of day. Returned to the Park during the time and wonder about the distinction that occasional foliage and vegetation convey to every deliberately formed scene (ibid).

Conclusion

In conclusion, culture is considered as an important term which involves many issues that are still form the American culture. For instance, arts and literature each one showed how urban life affected them in terms of modernity and fashion. Also, this chapter described new forms and ways that gave better life thus, the sense of leisure during 19th century and, rising recreation sports. Moreover, parks and museums as places of cultivate and entertainment people.

General Conclusion

The present study has covered the problem of the impact of Urbanization on the United States of America (1865-1900). It was mainly interested in evaluating the process of urbanization, become visible after the civil war until the years before First World War within a number of changes and transformations were touched the country. The main point was to check whether or not urbanization effect on the American society and economic. This area of research, actually, has gained a wide interest from educators and researchers.

As a result of immigration waves movement there were different races, cultures wealth and, diversity of religions they lived in the urban area (cities) where, modernity and fashion. Also, the face of the cities changed and they become metropolis; throughout the expansion to the new territories as reaction for demographic growth.

Newcomers brought many things affected on social life in different corners especially; families become more interested with education and health care toward their children, as result of the interaction with immigrants who's have new ideas and values. Obviously urban developments were appearing in their appearance within clothes; which become more practical for both men and women then, can know which class persons they belong. Moreover, awareness of women during nineteenth century raised for instance, Anthony Susan we followed her biography and achievements.

The important impacts of urbanization on economy the addition of new systems and, appeared innovations. Then, transformation from agriculture toward industrialization. Further, the process of capital investments on the development of mass transportation such as: railroads, bridges. Skyscrapers were urban buildings in the United States of America. Altogether, attained the historical significance of Gilded Age innovations in terms of the impact of urbanization on America.

Findings of features influences of urbanization on the American culture by new ways of entertainment (leisure). Americans discovered sports. Ultimately, Literature works in 19th century described urban life and flourished in Drama (theaters). It evolved in Arts, architecture and other domains. American museums and parks embodied the development of USA.

Since this work displays the extent to which these essential aspects are playing important roles in advanced and reshaped America.

Our recommendations are that the result of this study could be used as the data for future studies on a larger research on the same topic. Since this research has not tackled all the aspects in both social and economy, a further research is acquired to deal with all the aspects. Moreover, the two sides seem to have an implication of urbanization that may need more investigation. Also, the analysis of the impact of urbanization would be more comprehensible for students if lecturers throw more light on both aspects: the social and economy.

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ملخص

يهدف هذا البحث إلى معرفة أثر مدينيّ على الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية اجتماعيا واقتصاديا خلال القرن التاسع عشر. المنهجية التي أتبعته في هذه الدراسة وصفية وتحليلية. حيث تهدف إلى توفير المعلومات اللازمة لفهم التسلسل غير المباشر للتنمية الأمريكية من المناطق الريفية إلى المناطق الحضرية في نواح كثيرة. ويظهر التحليل الذي أجري في هذا العمل أهم الأسباب الرئيسية لهذه التغيرات على سبيل المثال، موجات من الهجرة على المستويين الداخلي والخارجي وبالتالي، نمت الديموغرافية مع نتائج مختلفة. وبذلك ظهرت نتائج التفاعل من مختلف الجنسيات والثقافات وتنوع الأديان، ثم توضح هذه الدراسة أساسيات تطوير الاقتصاد الأمريكي خلال العصر الذهبي (1865-1900). بعد ذلك، تظهر أشكال جديدة من وسائل الترفيه كرد فعل من تحسينات التحضر مثل: الرياضة والترفيه، والفنون، والهندسة المعمارية كما استنتجنا أن لهذا التحضر عواقب مختلفة على أمريكا.