**Immigration Emigration Second Industrial Revolution**

 **Typewriter Steel and the Bessemer Process Telegraph**

 **Telephone Oil Electricity Laissez-Faire Capitalism**

 **Corporation Trust Monopoly**

**Sherman Anti-Trust Act Old Immigrants New Immigrants**

**Push factors Pull factors Angel Island Ellis Island**

 **Nativism Panic of 1873 Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882**

**Tenement Housing Urban sanitation Political machine and bosses**

The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

The action of leaving your native country to live in another permanently.

A surge of industrial growth from 1865-1910 that involved the mass production of goods using large factories and the assembly line process.

 The process of creating this material which was used to make heavy machinery in factories, railways, bridges, skyscrapers to build America.

A communication device invented and used in the Gilded Age that was used to type documents.

A communication device that was used to speed communication through short messages in Morse code.

A communication device invented and used in the Gilded Age that was used to transmit audio communication between two people through electrical wires.

A new source of liquid energy that fueled America’s transportation and communication developments

A new source of powering America’s transportation and communication developments, aided by the work of Thomas Edison.

An economic theory that calls for no government regulation of economic matters.

A new business form in which organizers raise capital by selling shares of stock, or certificates of ownership, in the company. Stockholders then get a percentage of profits (dividends).

A new business form in which a group of companies turn control of their stock over to a board of directors, who then run the companies as a single enterprise.

A new business form in which a single an organization that has complete control of an industry.

A law that declared all monopolies and trusts restraining trade illegal

Immigrant to the USA who came from Northwestern Europe (Great Britain, France, Germany, Scandinavia) in the early 1800s

Immigrant to the USA came from Southern and Eastern Europe, as well as Asia (Italy, Russia, Greece, Poland, China…) in the late 1800s

Something that causes a person to leave their native country.

something that attracts someone to move to a new country

An immigration center in San Francisco Bay that processed immigrants coming mostly from Asian countries

An immigration center in New York Harbor that processed immigrants coming into the country mostly from Europe

The policy of keeping a society ethnically homogenous, Nativists were prejudiced against foreigners.

An economic recession that in part prompted the creation of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882

A law that denied citizenship to Chinese immigrants and cancelled the immigration of any new Chinese workers.

Large apartment buildings with very poor living conditions, where many new immigrants lived in large cities in the USA in the early 1900s.

The hygienic conditions of a city, if conditions are poor it causes health problems for the citizens.

a system where a boss/leader helped immigrants in exchange for their votes to gain political power