***\*\*\* CHAPTER 14 VOCABULARY\*\*\****

**“new” immigrant –** Southern and Eastern European immigrant who arrived in the United States in a great wave between 1880 and 1920

**steerage –** third-class accommodations on a steamship, which were usually overcrowded and dirty

**Ellis Island –** island in New York Harbor that served as an immigration station for millions of immigrants arriving to the United States

**Angel Island –** immigrant processing station that opened in San Francisco Bay in 1910

**Americanization –** belief that assimilating immigrants into American society would make them more loyal citizens

**“melting pot” –** society in which people of different nationalities assimilate to form one culture

**nativism –** belief that native-born white Americans are superior to newcomers

**Chinese Exclusion Act –** 1882 law that prohibited immigration by Chinese laborers

**urbanization –** expansion of cities accompanied by an increase in the number of people living in them

**rural-to-urban migrant –** a person who moves from an agricultural area to a city

**suburb –** residential area surrounding a city

**tenement –** multistory building divided into apartments to squeeze in as many families as possible

**Gilded Age –** term coined by Mark Twain to describe the post-Reconstruction era which was characterized by a façade of prosperity

**conspicuous consumerism –** purchasing of goods and services to impress others

**mass culture –** similar consumption patterns as a result of the spread of transportation, communication, and advertising

**vaudeville –** type of show, including dancing, singing, and comedy sketches, that became popular in the late 19th century

**Joseph Pulitzer-** Newspaper publisher who crusaded against big business and corruption

**Horatio Alger-** Writer known for his “rags to riches” novels

**Mark Twain-** Famous writer who coined the term “The Gilded Age”

**Irving Berlin-** Immigrant who composed the song “God Bless America”