

**American History**  
**Unit 1: Industrialization and Progressivism**  
**Standard AH.HI.C12 Guided Notes**

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**Standard AH.HI.C12:** Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.

IMPACTS OF IMMIGRATION

- The United States became more \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ was filled
- \_\_\_\_\_ – the process of \_\_\_\_\_  
cultural items from group to group or society to society
- Cities expanded

THE GREAT MIGRATION

- Many people left their farms for the cities seeking better job opportunities
- \_\_\_\_\_ – the mass movement of African Americans who fled the rural \_\_\_\_\_ for the urban \_\_\_\_\_
- Wanted to escape \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for better paying \_\_\_\_\_ in the north

IMPACT OF GREAT MIGRATION

- Cities became more \_\_\_\_\_
- African Americans changed cities \_\_\_\_\_ as consumers and workers
- Cultural impact through \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION

- The physical nature of cities was changed (ex. \_\_\_\_\_)
- Central cities focused on industry and \_\_\_\_\_
- Tenement buildings (\_\_\_\_\_) provided housing for working families
- Cities acquired additional \_\_\_\_\_ as they expanded \_\_\_\_\_

SOCIETAL EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION

- Overcrowding led to increased crime with the development of \_\_\_\_\_
- Increased automobile ownership led to the development of \_\_\_\_\_
- Growing middle class could easily commute between \_\_\_\_\_ areas and the central cities for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_