believers showed that this baptism had occurred by glossolalia.

The movement began with an outbreak of glossolalia on New Year's Day, 1901, in a Bible school in Topeka, Kansas. Between 1906 and 1909, a three-year-long revival followed at the Azusa Street Mission in Los Angeles. Scores of Pentecostal sects then sprang up, many of them especially strong in the South and among working-class populations to whom they offered a message of hope and strong community support. Some Pentecostal sects ordained women and formed racially mixed congregations. Services were noted for ecstatic prayer, personal testimony, and healing of illness or disability. During World War I, African Americans flocked to Pentecostal churches, most of them in storefront locations in the urban North. Today Pentecostal churches and missions exist throughout the United States and abroad.

SEE ALSO
Protestantism; Religion

FURTHER READING

Riis, Jacob
- Born: May 3, 1849, Ribe, Denmark
- Education: secondary school
- Accomplishments: author and photographer, How the Other Half Lives (1890), Children of the Poor (1892), The Battle with the Slum (1902), Children of the Tenement (1903); author, The Making of An American (1901)
- Died Mar. 26, 1914, Barre, Mass.

DANISH IMMIGRANT Jacob Riis (pronounced “Reese”) became a writer and photographer in New York City. He was an influential muckraker, or investigative journalist, who promoted social reform by calling public attention to the dismal living conditions of the poor.

Riis worked as a carpenter in his native Denmark before moving to the United States in 1870. He struggled initially with poverty and homelessness in his new country, but by 1873 he had found his first employment as a journalist. He worked for a number of newspapers in the following years and by 1888 was a reporter on the staff of the New York Evening Sun. In that position, he made it his mission to open the city’s eyes to the desperate lives of the least fortunate. The poor, Riis said, were “the victims rather than the makers of their fate.”

Prowling slum neighborhoods by night, he used the new technology of flash photography (employing quick-burning powder, not electric flashbulbs) to document the suffering and degradation he found in the dark streets and tenement buildings. He photographed large families crammed into small rooms, homeless boys sleeping on grates in the sidewalk, the grimy, dispirited residents of flophouses in skid row, and the facial expressions of weary prostitutes.
In the Sun, and later in Scribner’s Magazine, Riis published accounts of slum life illustrated with his stark photographs (and sometimes, because of the limited photo reproduction techniques of the day, with drawings based on the photographs). Compiling his previous work, he brought out his book How the Other Half Lives in 1890. His work caught the attention of the president of New York City’s police board, future President Theodore Roosevelt, who called Riis “the most useful citizen of New York” and began accompanying the pioneer photojournalist on some of his nighttime visits to the city’s poorest neighborhoods.

Riis toured the country lecturing on urban poverty and displaying his photographs in magic-lantern presentations, an early type of slide show. Due in part to his efforts, New York began to enforce new sanitation and building codes that required landlords to improve living conditions for their impoverished tenants. One such code in 1901 forced owners and contractors to add airshafts and windows to the city’s dark, claustrophobic tenement buildings.

SEE ALSO
Cities; Muckrakers; Photography; Reform movements; Roosevelt, Theodore

FURTHER READING

Robber barons

IN 1934, AMERICAN historian Matthew Josephson chose The Robber Barons as the title for a book that looked critically at multimillionaire industrialists of the late 19th century. The term originated in medieval Europe, when “robber barons,” or warlords, used their military might to prey upon merchants and travelers passing through their territories.

In the 19th century, journalists Henry Demarest Lloyd and E. L. Godkin resurrected the unflattering term to describe wealthy Gilded Age business leaders. According to Josephson and these journalist predecessors, America’s richest industrialists relied on ruthless and even illegal methods to amass enormous fortunes, mistreating their workers, bribing corrupt politicians, and manipulating the stock market.

Not all historians agree with this assessment. Some call these men “captains of industry” or “industrial statesmen,” skillful entrepreneurs whose pursuit of personal wealth helped to fuel prosperity throughout the United States.

Among the prominent Gilded Age businessmen who became known as robber barons, two of the most brazen were Jay Gould and James Fisk. These men caused a national financial crisis in 1869 by conspiring to seize control of the country’s gold industry and manipulate the price of gold for their own benefit. A few years after that scandal, Fisk’s romantic involvement with a New York City actress led to his murder by a rival suitor. Gould lived on for another two decades, increasing his wealth with investments in railroads and earning a reputation as an enemy of ordinary Americans when he