



Immigration in America 1860--1920

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Big Questions

Why did people leave their homelands to settle in the United States during the late 19th century?

How was the culture and economics of the United States changed by the high influx of immigrants in the late 19th Century?

- **Strand 1: Concept 7: Emergence of the Modern United States**
 - **PO 1:** Examine the reasons why people emigrated from their homelands to settle in the United States during the late 19th Century: Push and Pull factors
 - **PO 2:** Describe how the United States was positively and negatively affected by factors and events resulting from the arrival of a large numbers of immigrants.
 - **PO 4:** Discuss the relationship between immigration and industrialization

Important Vocabulary for Immigration Unit

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- Immigrant
- Steerage
- Push Factors
- Pull Factors
- Ellis Island
- Angel Island
- ~~Tenements~~
- Chinese Exclusion Act
- Melting pot
- Assimilation
- Nativist
- Prejudice



Immigrants

Vocab.

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- People who leave their country to settle in a new country:



– Push factor-reasons why immigrants LEAVE their old country



- War, famine, persecution, poverty

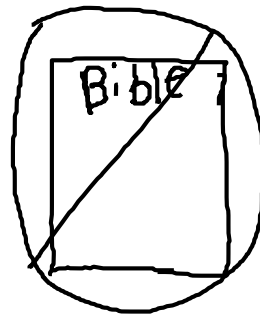


– Pull factor-reasons why immigrants COME to new country

- Freedoms, job opportunity, land



HELP
Wanted



Partner Work/ Steerage

66

- View the pictures of steerage
 - What do you see?
- Write a fact or descriptive word about it
- Look at the White Star line poster
 - What do you notice about steerage fare? £
 - What do you notice about the second cabin?
 - What do you notice about the saloon
 - What is “remittance”?

SPECIAL

WHITE STAR LINE.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

LIVERPOOL, 13th April, 1892

TO OUR AGENTS.

Please note the following:—

STEERAGE.

Please **STOP BOOKING** Steerage Passengers for the Germanic, 20th April, as she is **FULL**. The next Steamers for which you can book Steerage Passengers are the Teutonic, 27th April, Rate, **£5**. Britannic, 4th May, ;

SECOND CABIN.

Teutonic, 27th April.—All the Four-berth Inside Rooms are now engaged, and there is only vacant accommodation in Two-berth and Four-berth Outside Rooms. Rate, **£10**.

Majestic, 11th May—You may continue **Book-**ing for this Sailing at both **£9** and **£10**.

SALOON.

There is accommodation vacant per Germanic, 20th inst., from **£10 10s**, and per Teutonic, 27th inst., at the several Rates, from **£12**.

When communicating regarding Passengers, do not omit to name the Class "Saloon, Second Cabin, or Steerage," and make all remittances payable to

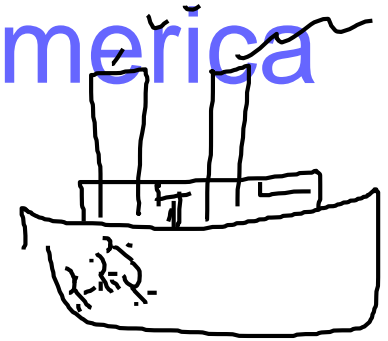
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Steerage: passage most Immigrants used to get to America

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- Cheapest fare on a ship
 - Crowded
 - Bottom of ship
 - Not private



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Push/Pull Factors p. 67

Click on the tab Why Did They Come? Write the 5 "Freedoms" (10 points)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Choose one of the "freedoms" listed above and summarize it in 3-5 sentences. Freedom _____ (5 points)

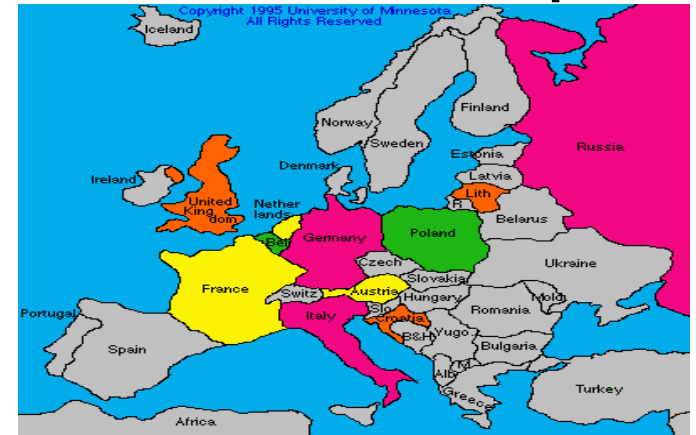
Click on "When Did They Come" tab

Click on the different years on the left hand side and complete the chart: The first one has been done for you. (20 points)

Years	Country or Countries with highest number of people leaving	Push Factor
1851-1860	Ireland-2,000,000	Potato Famine
1861-1870		lack of land
1871-1880		religious persecution
1881-1890		Crop failures
1891-1900		— poverty-violence
1901-1910		pogroms

Ellis Island, New York Harbor

- First stop for most immigrants from Europe
 - *Italy, Germany, Hungary*
 - *Great Britain, Poland,*
 - *Russia, Ireland, Norway...*
- Immigrants had to go



through a “Process” to enter
America



FLOW MAP

Angel Island

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San Francisco Bay, California

- Asian Immigrants landed in the United States through Angel Island.
 - China
 - Japan
 - Vietnam
 - Korea
 - Philippines
-



Japanese women waiting to leave the ship for Angel Island.



Angel Island

**Chinese women
walking
at Angel Island
with umbrellas**



Settling in America p 69

- Immigrants settled where they could find jobs.
- Many found work in factories, railroads, shipyards, and mines
- Most settled in NYC, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago.
- Often they settled in neighborhoods with similar ethnic history: “Little Italy”, “Chinatown”.



Becoming “American”

- “Melting Pot”: America is often described as a place where cultures blend.



- “Assimilation”: The process of blending into society.
 - Most Immigrants were eager to “assimilate”, by learning English.

Restrictions on Immigration

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- **Chinese Exclusion Act:** In 1882, Congress passed a **ban** on Chinese Immigration for 10 years.
- **Nativist:** a native-born American who wanted to eliminate foreign influence.
- **Prejudice:** a negative opinion not based on facts
- **Fear** for job security and **prejudice** led to an upsurge in “nativist” thinking.