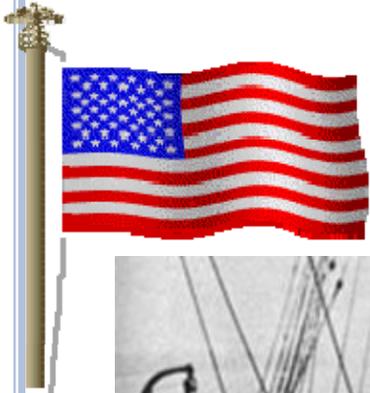


Immigration 1880-1930



AMERICA - NEIL DIAMOND

Far
We've been traveling far
Without a home
But not without a star
Free
Only want to be free
We huddle close
Hang on to a dream
On the boats and on the planes
They're coming to America
Never looking back again
They're coming to America
Home, don't it seem so far away
Oh, we're traveling light today
In the eye of the storm
In the eye of the storm
Home, to a new and a shiny place
Make our bed, and we'll say our
grace
Freedom's light burning warm
Freedom's light burning warm

Everywhere around the world
They're coming to America
Every time that flag's unfurled
They're coming to America
Got a dream to take them there
They're coming to America
Got a dream they've come to
share
They're coming to America
Today, today, today, today, today
My country 'tis of thee
Today
Sweet land of liberty
Today
Of thee I sing
Today
Of thee I sing
Today



AIM
EXPLAIN AND GIVE
EXAMPLES
OF PUSH AND PULL
FACTORS



Immigrants

Immigrant/Emigrant

A person who leaves one country to move permanently to another.

Visa: Government documents that allow people from other nations to enter the country for a limited period of time.

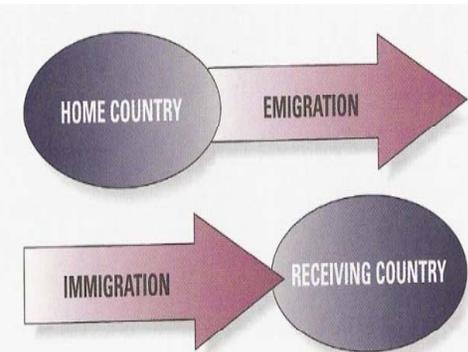
There are two basic kinds:

- 1- Temporary (for tourists/students)
- 2 Permanent (for those that are applying for citizenship)

Passport – Document issued by a citizen's home government that identifies a person and permits him or her to travel to other countries

Alien - people who have left (emigrated) a foreign country to the United States.

This includes temporary visitors and permanent residents. Aliens have some of the same freedoms and legal rights as U.S. citizens, but they cannot vote in elections until they become full citizens.



Alien Registration No. 1274225
Name Gloria Pallares Salinas
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)
RIGHT INDEX FINGERPRINT


Michael L.

Immigration

OLD IMMIGRANTS

Came from Northern and Western Europe and were mostly Protestant

Ireland · Germany · Norway · Sweden · Denmark

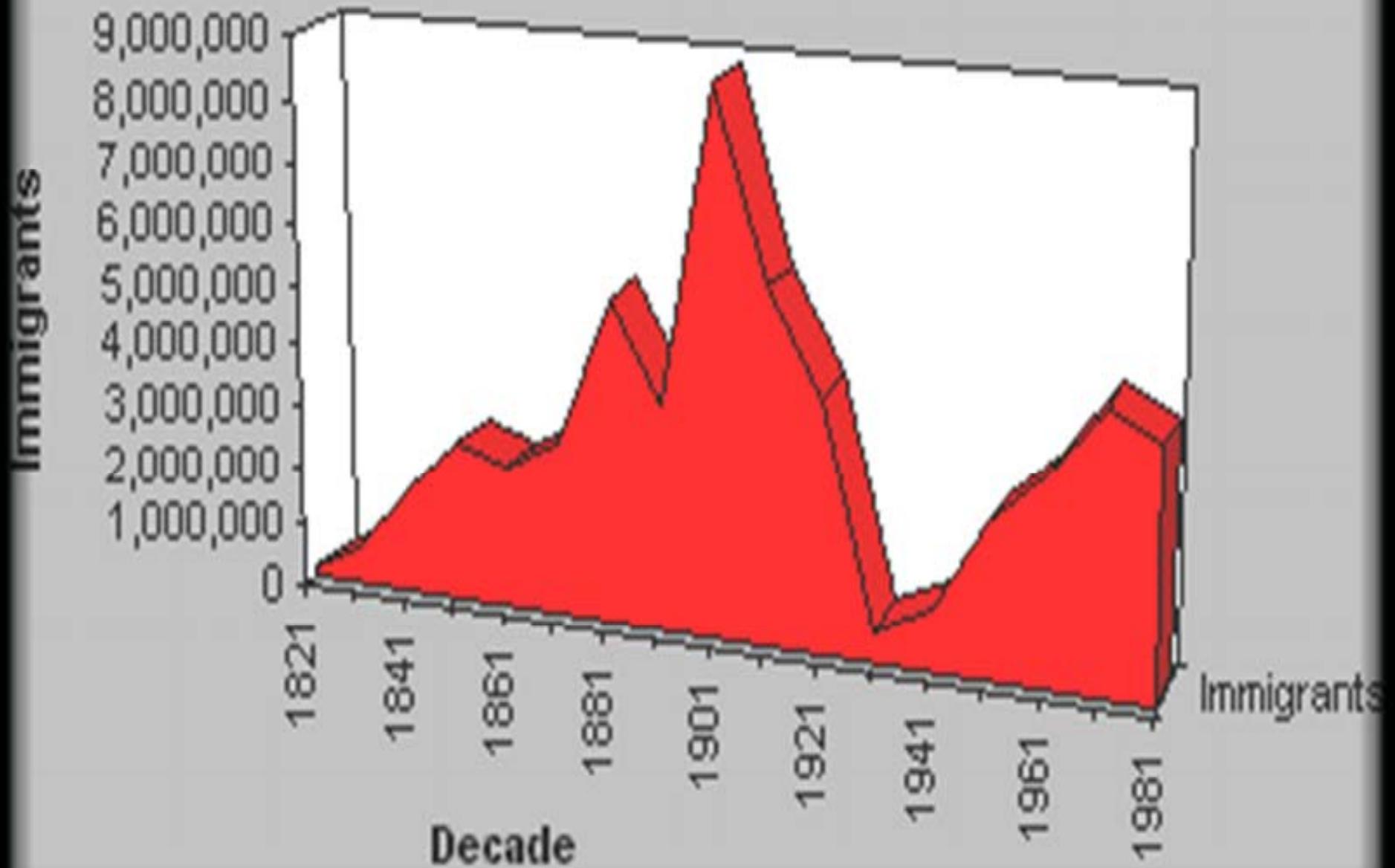
New Immigrants:

-Came from Southern and Eastern Europe and were mostly Catholic or Jewish

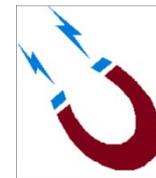
· Poland · Russia · Austria · Czech Republic · Hungary · Slovak Republic · Italy · Greece



Immigrants Per Decade (1821-1981)



Push and Pull Factors



Push Factors - Conditions that drive people to leave their homes

Examples: Scarcity of Land, Political persecution, Religious persecution, Pogroms, Revolutions, Poverty

Russians : Came to escape persecution/pogroms

Pogrom - Organized and often violent persecutions of minority groups

Persecution - is harsh treatment of people because of their religion, ethnic group, or political ideas.

Pull Factors - Conditions that attract people to a new area

Examples – Religious and political Freedom, hope for a new life, jobs, free or cheap land, free education, the myth that “Streets were paved with gold”

“There is no **gold** in the streets. The **gold** is in your head. When you are educated, you obtain **gold**.”



ELLIS AND ANGEL ISLAND



Ellis Island:

- Gateway for millions of European Immigrant from 1892 – 1954
- Today it serves as a museum

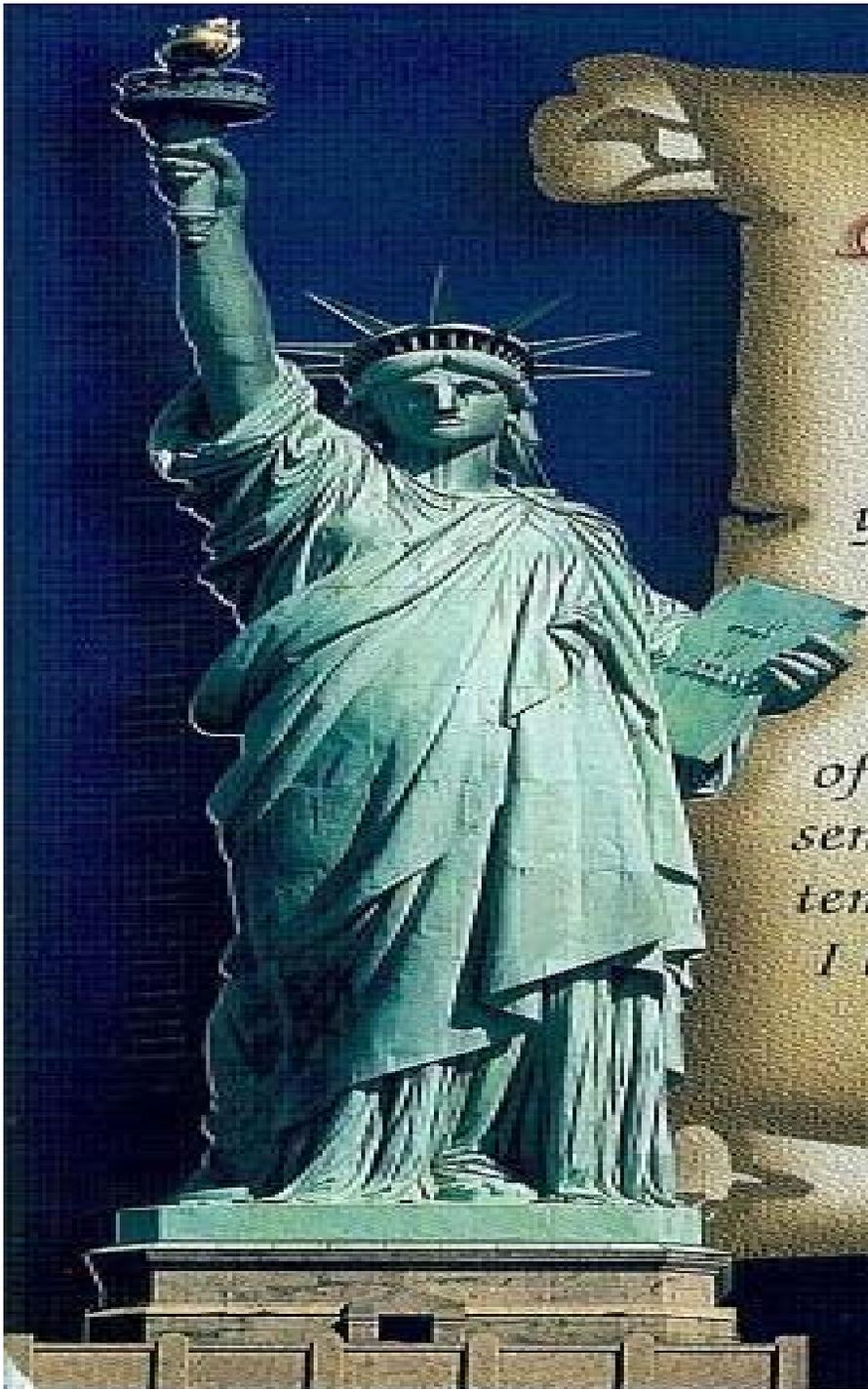
Annie Moore and her two younger brothers, Philip and Anthony, set sail from Queenstown, on the Nevada, in December of 1891 bound for America.
(From Cork Ireland)

They landed on Ellis Island on New Years Day 1892, on Annie's fifteenth birthday and received \$10 for being the first to arrive at Ellis Island



Angel Island – Processed immigrants on the West coast





Statue of Liberty

*Give me your tired,
your poor, your huddled
masses yearning
to breath free.*

*The wretched refuse
of your teaming shore,
send these the homeless,
tempest-tost, to me.*

*I lift my lamp beside
the golden door.*

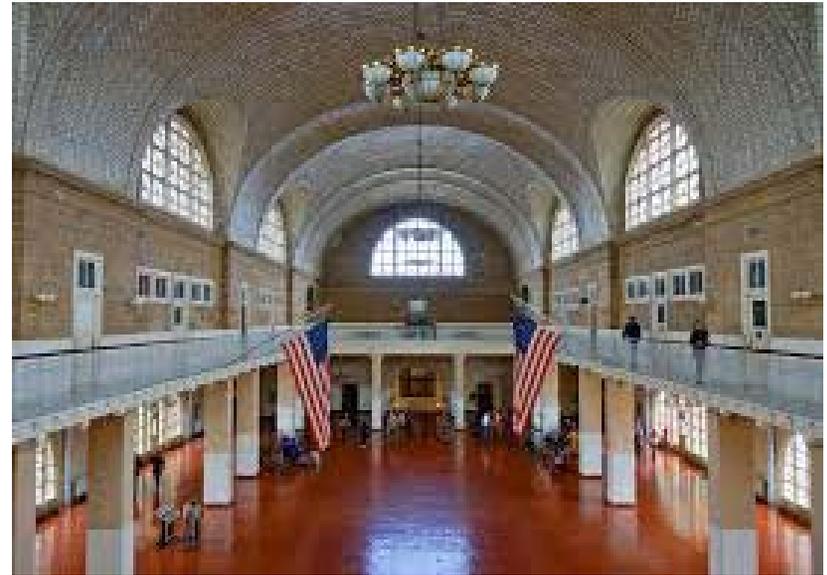
– EMMA LAZURUS

AIM
EXPLAIN AND GIVE
EXAMPLES
OF PUSH AND PULL
FACTORS



AIM
WHAT WERE SOME
STOPS IMMIGRANTS
FACED WHEN GOING
THROUGH ELLIS ISLAND





Immigration Webquest



Do Now

Document 2

This is part of an interview with Catherine Moran McNamara, an Irish immigrant, who arrived in the United States around 1900.

. . . There was twelve in our family. The oldest died and the other one went to Australia with my uncle. I was about five when she went. So there was ten of us, you might say, in our family. We had to pay every cent we possibly could produce to taxes. Every war England had she had you pay her part, even though you just had nothing, and you had to pay on your land some expenses of it. . . .My mother kept house and my father had no work but just the bit of land we had, to work it, and give the cream of the milk to England for everything. They had to get the big rent, and then if the year was bad and the stuff didn't grow, we suffered on that. The Irish lived under awful stress. I've seen the family thrown out. I recall that distinctly because we took them in our barn. They had no place for their bed, for anything. I seen the little child, this is God's truth, I'll never forget this, it was just about a year and a half, put out in the little cradle. I see the pots put out and the coals of fire put into the iron oven they used to bake with. Everything they had, put into the yard. If they were caught in that yard that night they'd be shot or somethin'.

England did this, of course, and her regime. She had certain ones to do it. The landlord, he was English, and the English owned Ireland then. . . .

Source: June Namias, First Generation: In the Words of Twentieth-Century

American Immigrants,
Beacon Press, 1978



AIM:
**WHAT DID PROBLEMS
DID IMMIGRANTS
FACE ONCE IN
AMERICA?**

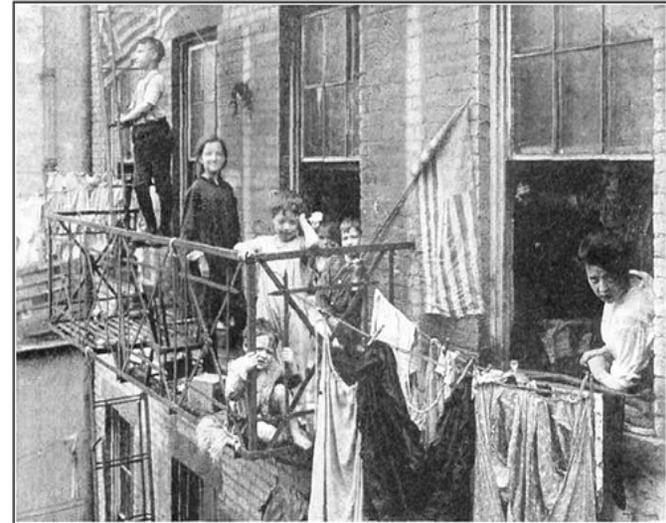


Adjusting to A New Life

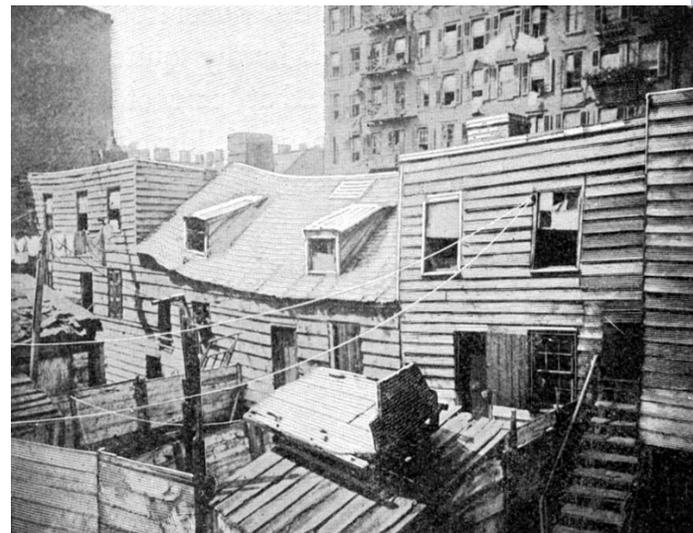


Many lived in ghettos (community of one culture of ethnic group) or slums

Ethnic Neighborhoods - spoke native language, celebrated holidays from the old country, and ate and drank traditional foods
Tenements – Crowded, unsanitary, and usually run-down buildings with many small cheap apartments.



Disease such as tuberculosis and cholera spread and 90% of child deaths took place in slums





EMPLOYMENT

Immigrants took low paying jobs such as Dry Cleaners, News Stands, Grocery Stores, Machine Shops, and Garment factories

LOW INCOME:

Earned about \$5-\$10 a month in 90 hour work weeks

Green Card

(Alien Registration Receipt Card)

Official document that proves an immigrant can reside and work in the US legally

-Every year, the United States government grants 50,000 visas to individuals from eligible countries to work, study and live in the U.S. as part of the Diversity Visa Program (DVP). Selected at random from a computerized lottery system, Green Card Lottery winners that get their green card may travel freely to and from the United States as they are considered permanent residents.





Melting Pot v Salad Bowl



Differences:

-Language, religion, and customs, Some Americans felt that immigrants were taking away jobs from them, Americans feared immigrants would not assimilate

Assimilation:

Process of becoming part of another culture.

Nativists: People who wanted to limit immigration

- Nativists wanted to preserve the country for native-born white protestants.
- Blamed immigrants for poverty and joblessness
- Accused immigrants of crime, drunkenness, and brutality

Melting Pot

Assimilation

Melting together of many cultures
to become one culture

AMERICAN



Salad Bowl

Multi-culturalism

- American but still celebrate your traditions, customs, and holidays from your native country

“The Poles, Slavs, Huns, and Italians come over without any ambition to live as Americans live and....accept work at any wages at all, thereby lowering the tone of American labor as a whole.” Today...an enormous alien population...is breeding crime and disease....Unless something is done...it is my fear and belief that within five years the alien population (of the cities)...will constitute a downright peril.

How did this quote reflect the attitude of many native New Yorkers?





Chinese



- People on the West Coast worked to end immigration from China
- Chinese immigrants worked on the RR--
Looked for other jobs after RR completed
- Many people did not want to hire them--did not understand the Chinese culture

Chinese Exclusion Act: (1882)

-No Chinese laborer could enter the United States. Chinese workers were barred for 10 years

Quotas – Limits the amount of people coming into the United States.

Quota of 1924 – 150,000 Europeans were allowed to enter the United States each year.



THROWING DOWN THE LADDER BY WHICH THEY

ROSE

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AIM:
**WHAT DID PROBLEMS
DID IMMIGRANTS
FACE ONCE IN
AMERICA?**



Do Now

Document 3

This is part of an interview with George Kokkas, a Greek immigrant, who arrived in the United States in 1969.

. . . Work over there was very bad. In those days [1967], a worker in Greece made about five dollars a day, when a worker's pay in the United States was about thirty dollars a day. But the reason I came to the United States was because the situation in Greece was bad. And I was concerned about the education of my kids. Greece in those days had only one university, and if you had kids who wanted to go to the university it was very hard to get the chance.

Source: Gladys Nadler Rips, *Coming to America: Immigrants from Southern Europe*, Delacorte Press



Title of Article: _____

Author: _____

Date of publication: _____

Directions: Read the article and fill in the timeline

DATE	Explanation of New Law
1917	
1921	
1924	
1943	
1965	
1978	

