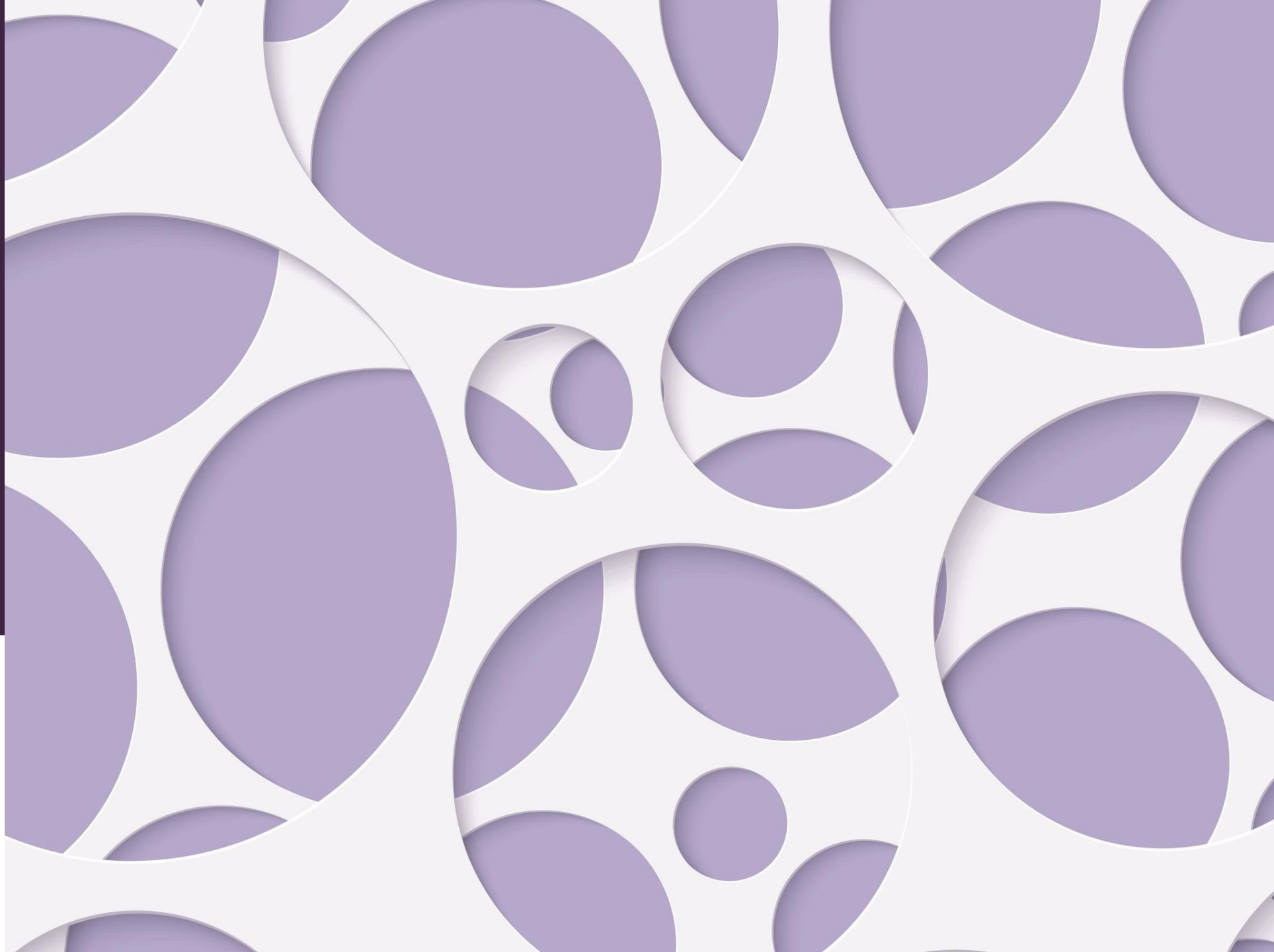


# Immigration

Chapter 4 Section 1  
US History Honors



# Progression of Learning

**Directions:** Throughout this lesson, you should consider the experiences of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the West.

Scale Score:	I can...
4	Discuss the effects of the immigration experience on future generations.
3	<b>Compare the experiences of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the West.</b>
2	<b>identify</b> the immigration process for arrival at Ellis Island. <b>explain</b> the social implications of immigration (east and west). <b>describe</b> the difficulties faced by immigrants upon arrival in America.
1	with help from Ms. Ford or a peer, I can partially meet a level 2.
0	Even with help from Ms. Ford or a peer, I am still struggling to understand immigration in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.

# Immigrants Flood America

Why would someone **CHOOSE** to leave their country?

## Push Factors:

Economic Reasons  
Forced Military Service  
Religious Persecution  
Political Persecution  
Famine  
Land shortages

## Pull Factors:

Few Restrictions  
No class system  
**Democracy**



## **From 1865-1914: 25 million immigrants arrived in America**

- From where are these immigrants arriving?
- From Europe (24 million), Asia, Mexico, and the Caribbean.

## **Why America?**

- Work, money, and escaping hardships

## **Did some immigrants come to America just to earn money?**

- Yes! These immigrants were known as 'birds of passage'
- After earning additional money, these immigrants would return to their homelands.



# European Immigration:

## Why did Europeans specifically come to America?

- **WORK!** American industries had PLENTY of jobs available.
- **Escaping restrictions:** social class structures prevented upward mobility in society.
  - Italy: High rent and cholera forced people to migrate.
  - Poland and Russia: land shortages, unemployment, high taxes, and prolonged draft.
  - Religious Persecution: Jewish peoples fled eastern Europe (Austro-Hungarian Empire) and Russia because of persecution.



# Ellis Island:



# Arrival at Ellis Island:

**Almost all immigrants travel by steamship in steerage**

**When they arrived, they faced:**

- a physical
- a literacy test in their native language
- they had to prove they could work
- Showing proof of at least \$25

**Immigrants settled in the nation's cities:**

- New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit
- Ethnic areas rose: Little Italy, Lower East Side (Jewish), Chinatown

**Ellis Island**

- Ellis Island—chief U.S. immigration station, in New York Harbor
- Immigrants given physical exam by doctor; seriously ill not admitted
- Inspector checks documents to see if meets legal requirements
- 1892-1924, about 17 million immigrants processed at Ellis Island





# Changing Demographics & Culture:

## **Where did most immigrants come from by the late 1890s?**

- Eastern and Southern Europe.
- Greece, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Serbia.

## **New Immigration v. Old Immigration**

- This period from 1890 to 1910 was a period of "new" immigration.
- Immigrants were arriving in larger numbers from eastern and southern Europe.
- This immigration movement changed American culture.

## **How did our culture change?**

- Skilled Italian bricklayers and stone masons arrived.
- Polish immigrants brought strong skills in coal mining, meatpacking, and steel working.
- Jewish immigrants were skilled in the garment industry.
- Irish immigrants worked as railroad workers, miners, dockworkers, ditch-diggers, and factory workers.