

Immigration 1880-1921

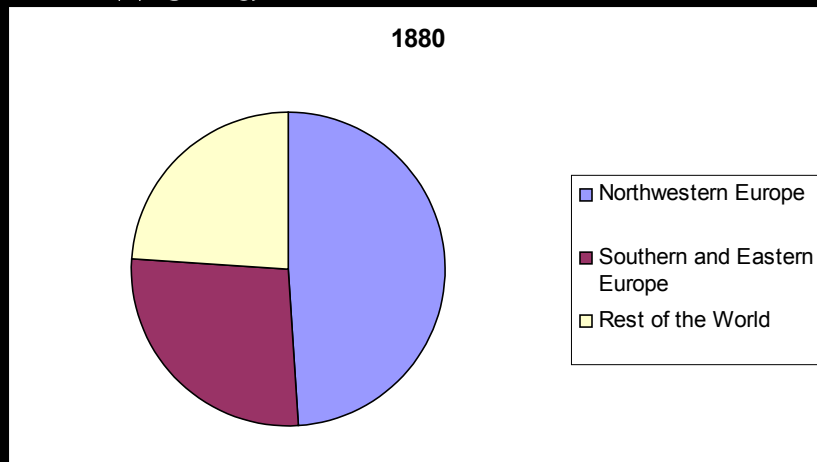


Turn of the Century Immigration to the U.S.



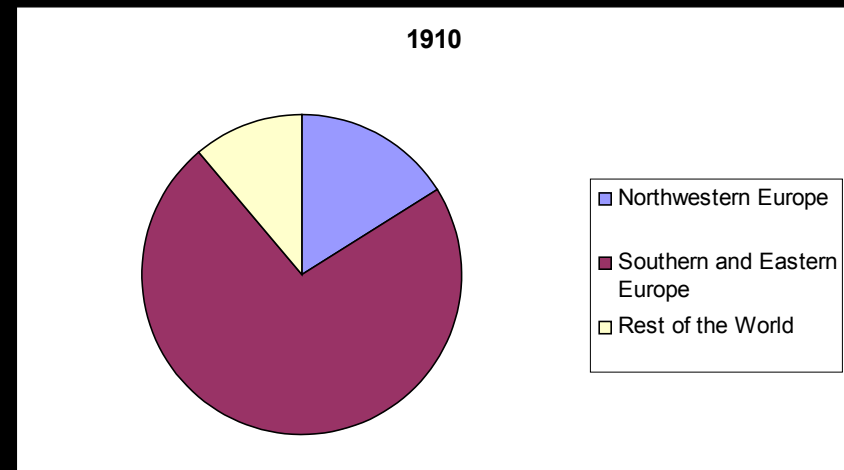
1880

- 49% from NW Europe
- 27% from Eastern and Southern Europe
- 24% from the Rest of the World



1910

- 16% from NW Europe
- 73% from Eastern and Southern Europe
- 11% from Rest of the World



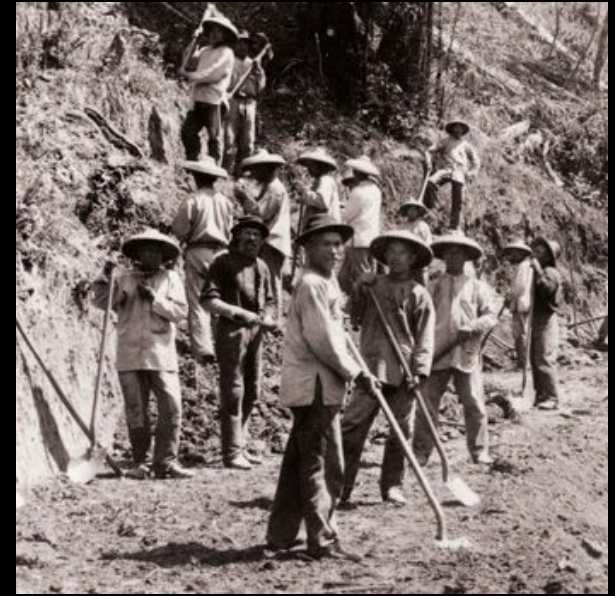
What change is evident?



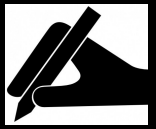
Characteristics of the “New Immigrant”

- *From Southern and Eastern Europe*
- *Many young males*
- *Many Catholics and Jews*
- *Mostly unskilled agricultural laborers*
- *Little money or education*

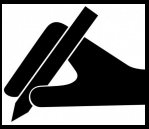
Push and Pull Factors



Push Factors (Get OUT!)



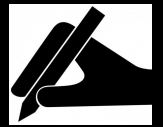
- Economic Problems in Europe and Asia
 1. Poverty
 2. Drought and famine
 3. Rising populations
- Political and Religious Persecution in Eastern Europe
 1. Religious persecution
 - a. Pogroms=violent mob attacks directed towards Jews in Russia and Eastern Europe
 2. Wars and forced military service



Pull Factors (Come HERE!)

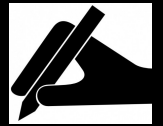
- Economic Advantages in America
 1. Available and affordable land to farm
 2. Increasing number of factory jobs
- Political and Religious Freedom in America
 1. Religious toleration
 2. No forced military service
 3. Democratic government

Journey Across the Atlantic



- 10-15 day voyage by steamship
- Steerage Class Ticket \$10-\$35 per person
- Could enter through any port city, but most ships traveled to New York City
- 1st and 2nd class passengers did not have to be processed at an immigration station

Steerage Conditions



- Crowded, unsanitary, little food, enclosed!

Ellis Island



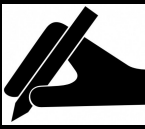
75% of immigrant to America go through Ellis Island (1892-1920)



--"Give me your tired,
your poor, your
huddled masses
yearning to breathe
free, the wretched
refuse of your
teeming shore...I lift
my lamp beside the
golden door."

--Statue of Liberty
Emma Lazarus

Immigrants Assimilate Into Society



- Assimilate = to fit in.
- Most immigrants stayed in cities and lived in ethnic neighborhoods.
- These neighborhoods would share the same language, religion, food, newspapers, clothing, and culture.
- By 1890 many cities had a huge immigrant population. 4/5 people in NYC were immigrants.

Ethnic Neighborhoods



Americanization



- Americanization = helping newcomers learn American ways (**language, customs, dress, and diet**)

-In many cities institutions arose to help immigrants fit in (English classes, day care for working mothers, temporary housing)

- Settlement houses
- YMCA
- Salvation Army



-Immigrants usually stuck with their native cultures but children of immigrants were more likely to adopt American ways.

Hardships



- Poor living conditions - tenements
- Low paying factory jobs (competition for jobs)
- Discrimination from “native-born” Americans



Americans' Treatment of Immigrants/Nativism



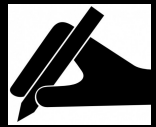
Motivation For Nativism

- Fear, hostility, and suspicion
- Prejudices based on race, ethnicity, religion
- Old Immigrants vs. New Immigrants

“The immigrants are an invasion of venomous reptiles...long-haired, wild-eyed bad-smelling, atheistic, reckless foreign wretches, who never did a day’s work in their lives.” -from a newspaper editorial

- Some similarities to today (i.e. jobs)

Restrictions on Immigration



- 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act excluded Chinese immigrants
- 1907 Gentlemen's Agreement restricted Japanese immigrants
- 1917 Literacy tests required immigrants to prove they could read and write in their native language
- 1921 Quotas restrict immigration from eastern and southern Europe