

Push & Pull Factors of the 1800s

Push Factors

- Irish: Failed potato crop & famine, cultural persecution by the English (1840s-1850s)
- Germans: Economic depression & political unrest (1840s-1850s)
- Scandinavians: Poverty, shortage of farmland (1870s-1900s)
- Italians: Poverty & shortage of farmland (1880s-1920s)
- Jews from E. Europe: Political oppression & religious persecution; poverty (1880s-1920s)

Pull Factors

- Chance to have a better life
- Religious & political freedom
- More jobs with good pay
- Streets are paved with gold
- Everyone's dreams come true in America
- Land
- Education
- Free from fear of violence

Were immigrants to the U.S.
welcomed or met with scorn during
the late 19th century?

DO NOW

- From what areas of the world do most immigrants to the United States come from today?
- Are immigrants generally welcomed to the U.S. or do they face hostility? Explain.

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes
command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

The New Colossus

- By Emma Lazarus





Sallymoor's
Antiquities



Immigration

OLD IMMIGRATION

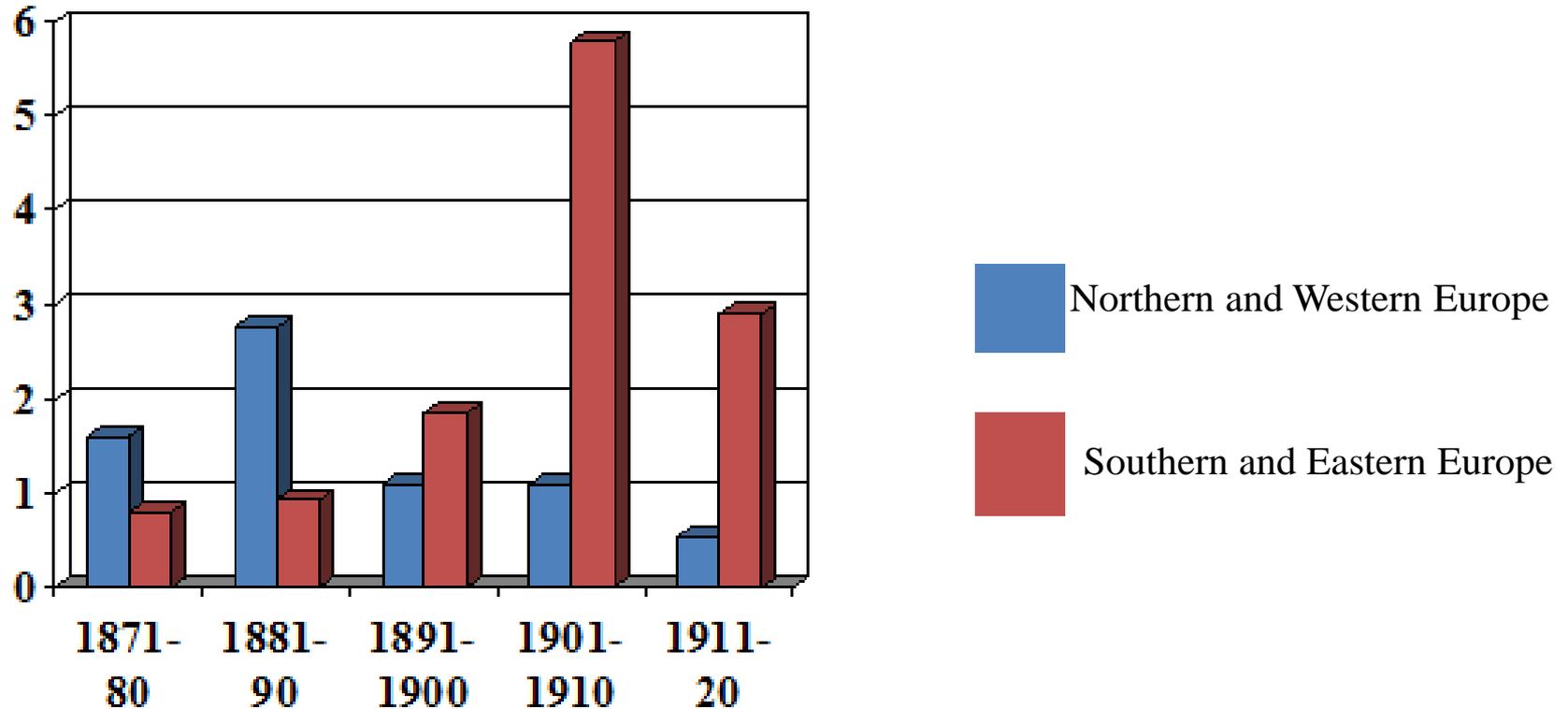
- Northern and Western Europe (before 1890)
- Irish and Germans

NEW IMMIGRATION

- Eastern and Southern Europe (1890s-1920s)
- Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Hungarians, Italians, Greeks, Turks



Immigration, “Old and New”



Old Immigration – Primarily from Northern and Western Europe (before 1890s)

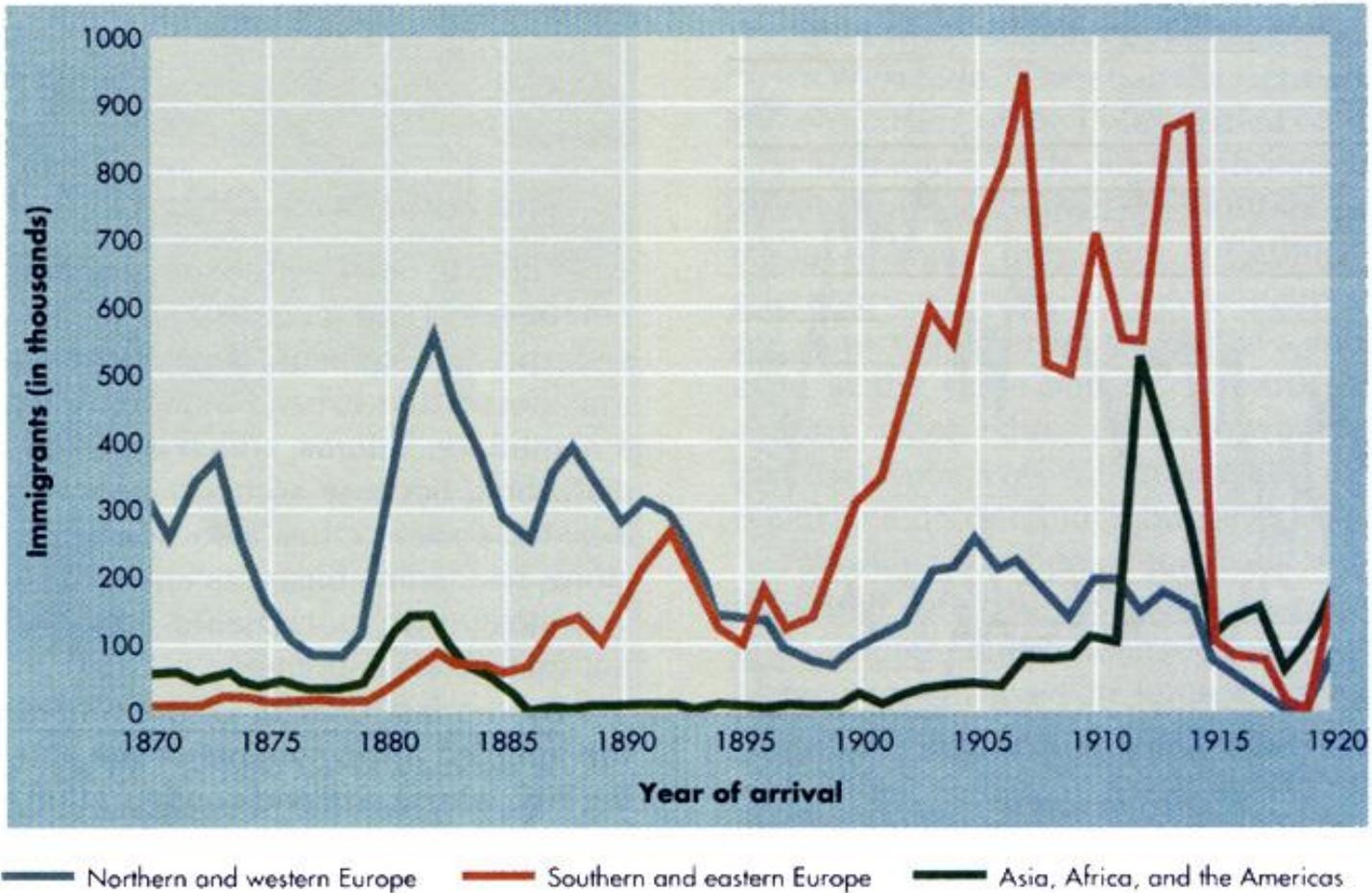
New Immigration – Primarily from Southern and Eastern Europe (1890s to early 1920s)



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Immigration to the United States, 1870-1920

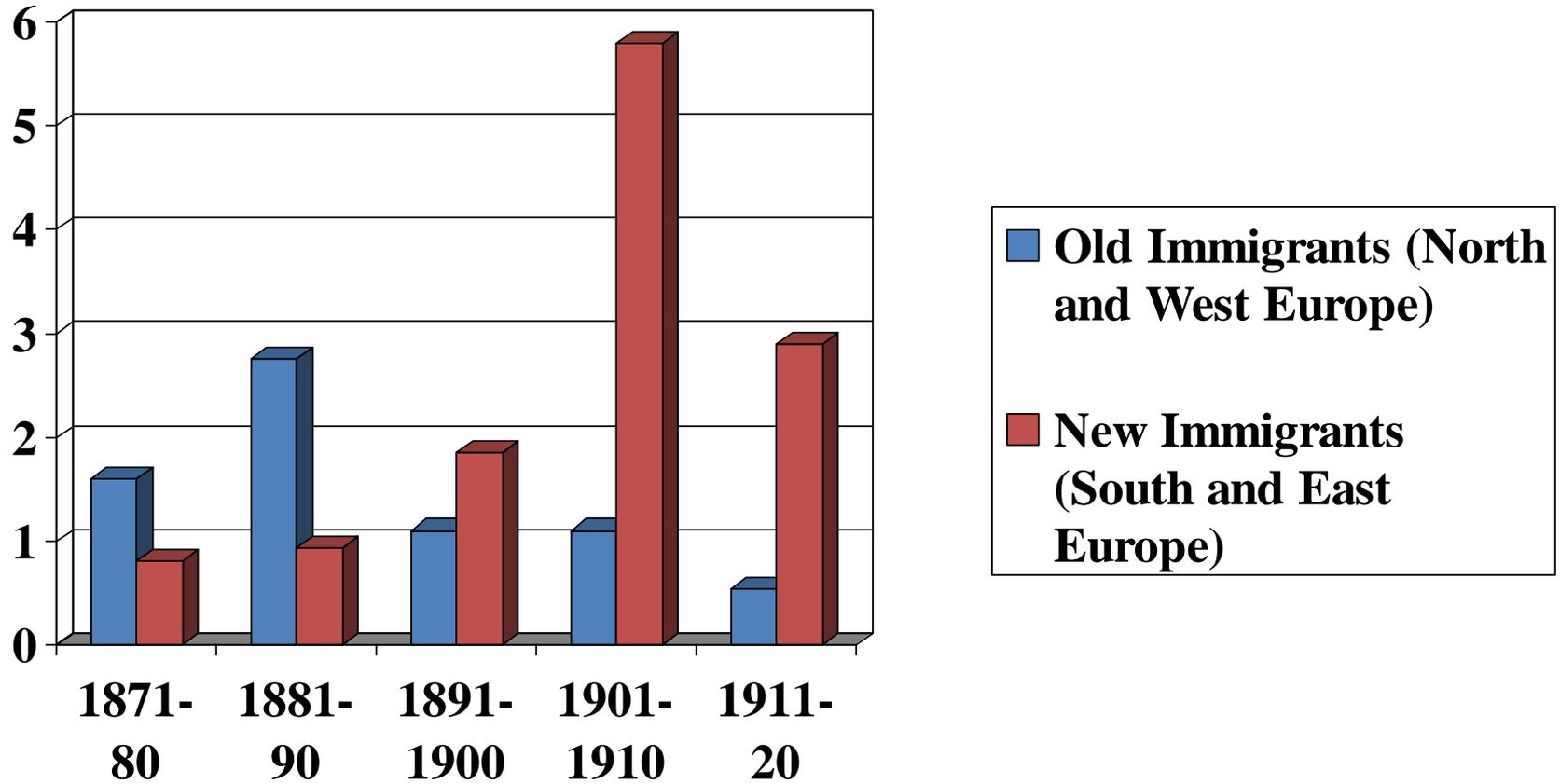


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Nativism

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pDRqzKO>
[PSOM](#) (1:50)

Immigration, “Old and New”







Early Nativism

- The Know Nothings (American Party) - 1854



W. COLE, No. 8 Ann-st.

GROCERY CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE
G—In good order, and one chestnut horse, 8 years old
excellent saddle horse; can be ridden by a lady. Also,
young man wanted, from 16 to 18 years of age, able to work.
No Irish need apply. CLUFF & TUNIS, No. 270 W.
Washington-st., corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE—Of Loomis
manufacture; been used about nine months. Also,
furniture of a Bar-room. Inquire on the premises. No.



THE AMERICAN RIVER GANGES.

THE FISHES AND THE CHILDREN.—(See Page No.)

Mid- 19th century Nativism

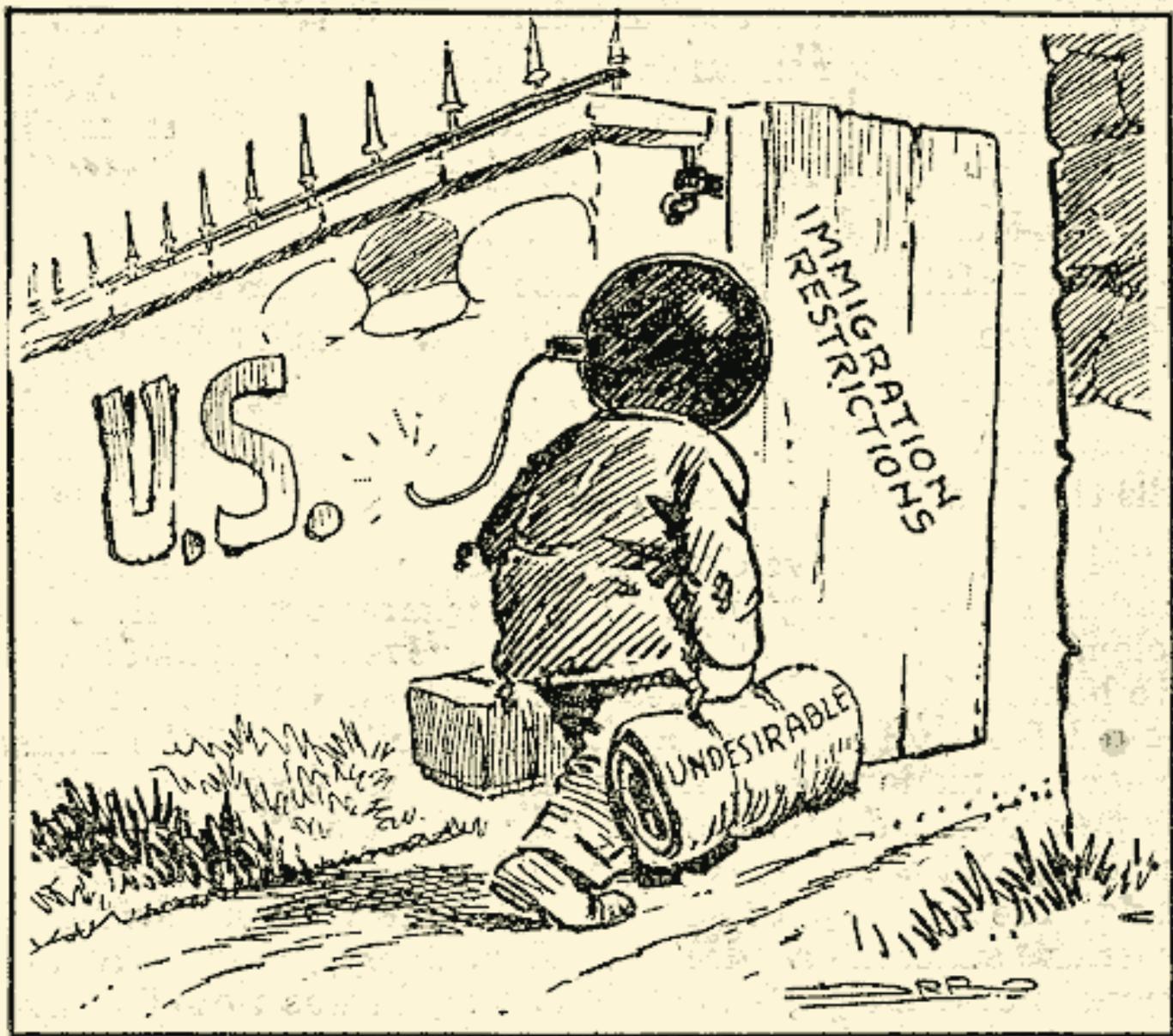
- Largely anti-Catholic, anti-Irish. Response to large wave of immigration 1840s and 50s

Reasons for Late 19th, early 20th c. Nativism

- Economic
 - Competition for Jobs
- New Social Theories
 - Influence of Social Darwinism, Eugenics, racism – maintain racial purity and social stability (prevent crime, poverty, etc.)
 - Concerns about assimilation
- Political
 - Fear of radicalism (socialism/communism/anarchism)
 - Continued Anti-Catholicism

Manifestation of Nativism – late 19th, Early 20th century

- Anti-East Asian Immigration
 - Miner's Tax
 - Denis Kearney and Workingman's Party
 - Chinese Exclusion Act (1881)
 - Gentleman's Agreement (1907)
- Anti-Southern and East European
 - American Protective Association
 - Literacy Test Act (first proposed – 1896, passed 1917)
- Rise of New Ku Klux Klan (1915)



CLOSE THE GATE.

—Orr in the *Chicago Tribune*.

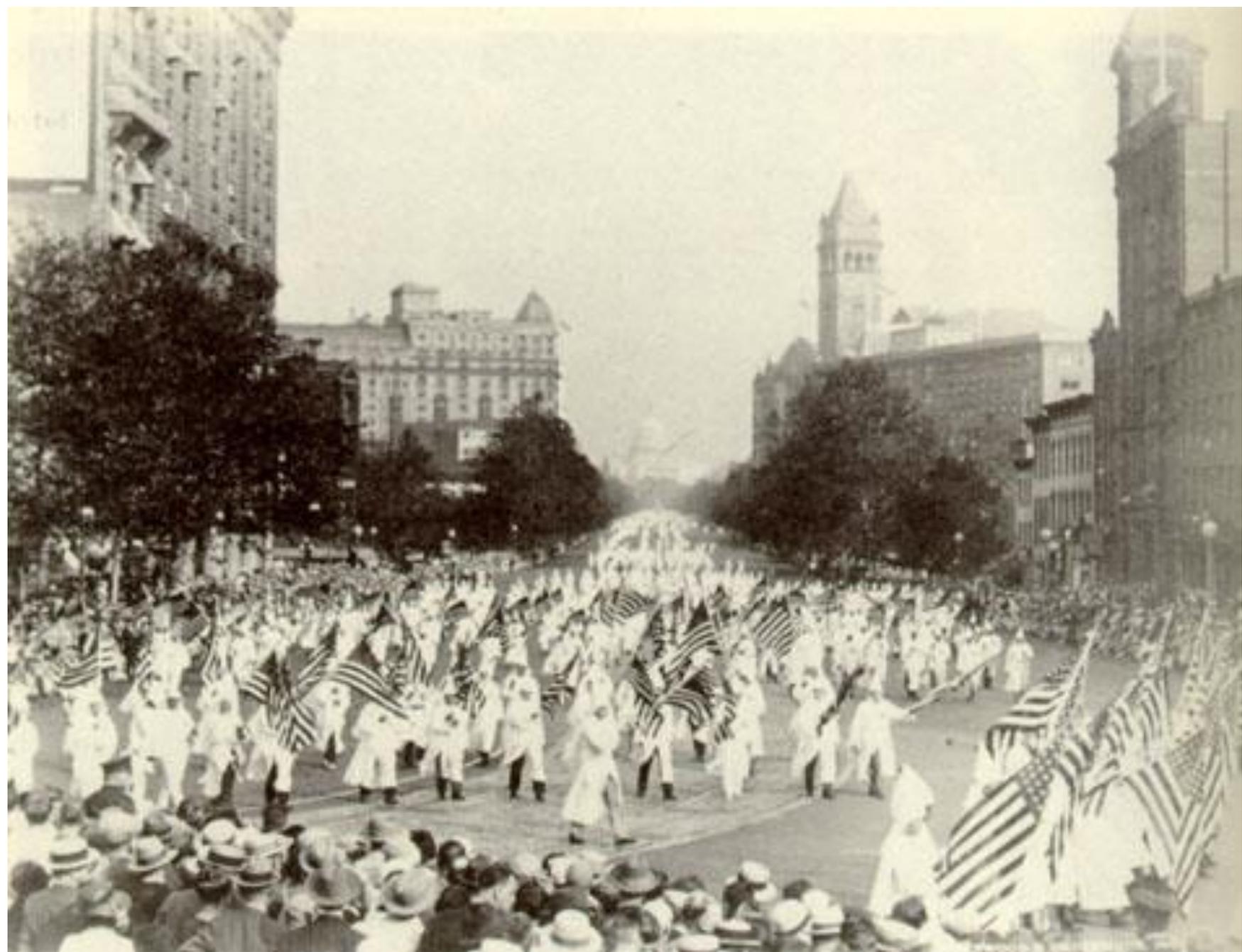
Analyze the extent to which there were
continuities and changes in the nativist
response to immigration during the period
1840 to 1920
Thesis?



D.W.
GRIFFITH'S
— AMERICAN HISTORY —
THE BIRTH OF A NATION

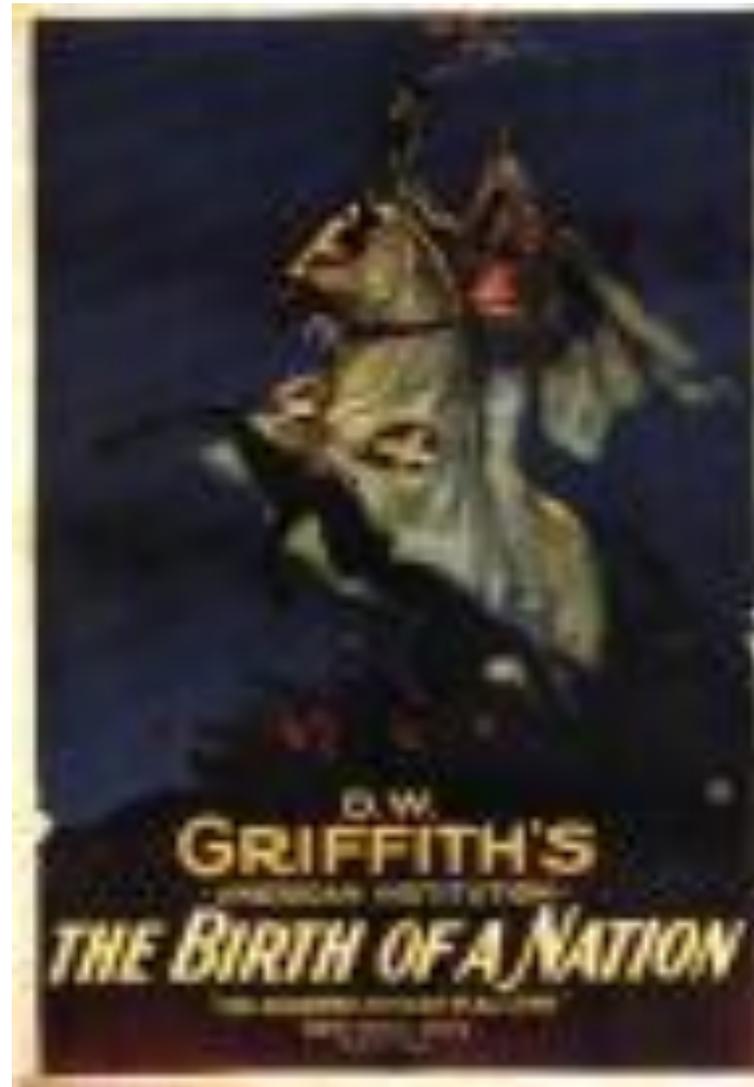
THE ORIGINAL VERSION OF A NATION

1915-1916



Manifestation of Nativism 1920s

- Re-emergence of the Ku Klux Klan
- Red Scare (1919-21)



Sacco and Venzetti



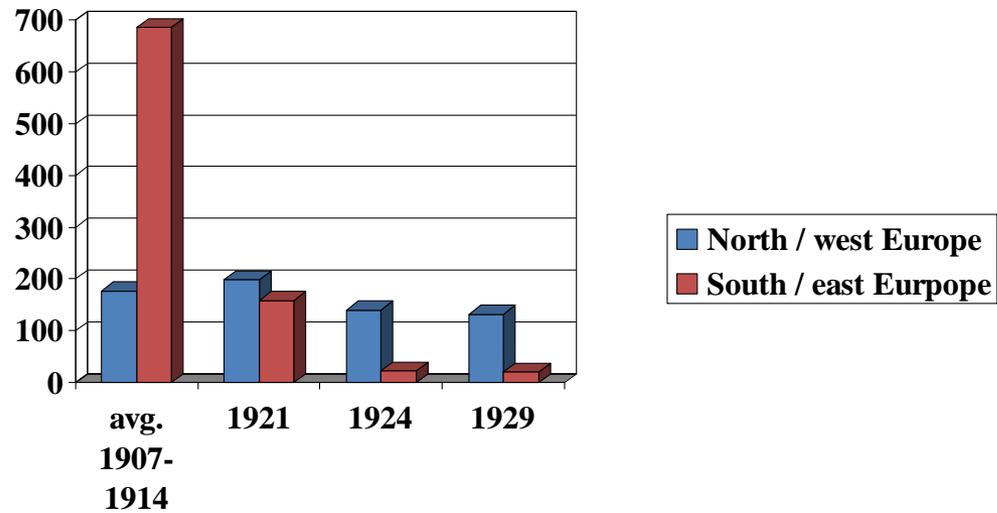
Immigration Restrictions before 1920

- 1881 – Chinese Exclusion Act
- 1907 – Gentleman's Agreement
- 1917 – Literacy Test Act

Immigration Restrictions – 1920s

- 1921 – 3% of total of that nationality according to 1910 census
- 1924 – 2% of total of that nationality according to 1890 census

Impact of Immigration restrictions (in thousands)



Essay Writing

Thesis – Too Vague

- There were many reasons why people supported immigration and many reasons why people opposed it. By the 1920's, Congress passed many laws restricting immigration

Good Thesis

- While many Americans believed that American culture and the economy benefitted from open immigration, others believed that immigration posed a threat to the American way of life and to jobs. By the 1920s opponents of immigration had persuaded Congress to impose harsh restrictions on those arriving from areas outside of Western Europe.

A good topic sentence

Business leaders and those who wanted the U.S. to remain a land of opportunity were often the biggest supporters of open immigration.