

Aim: Why did people immigrate to the United States during the 19th century?

Do Now: Why do people (families) move from one place to another?

- Immigrate: come to live permanently in a foreign country.
- Emigrate -leave one's own country in order to settle permanently in another.
- Migration - the movement of individuals from one place to another



NORTH AMERICA

USA

Juarez

Chihuahua

MEXICO

Guadalajara

Leon

Mexico City

Merida

Morelia

Veracruz

Puebla

Acapulco

GUATEMALA

Guatemala

BRITISH HONDURAS

HONDURAS

Tegucigulpa

San Salvador

EL SALVADOR

Managua

NICARAGUA

(USA)

San Jose

COSTA RICA

Panama

PANAMA

(USA)

CUBA

OCEANIA

SOUTH AMERICA



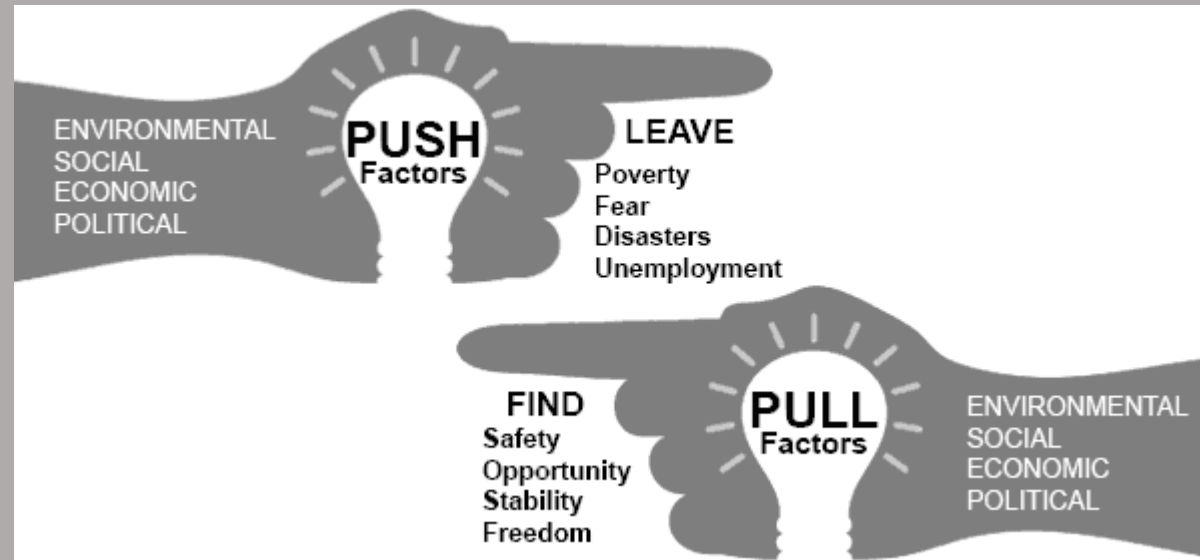
IMMIGRATION

PUSH FACTORS

- Conditions which force people to leave their homes

PULL FACTORS

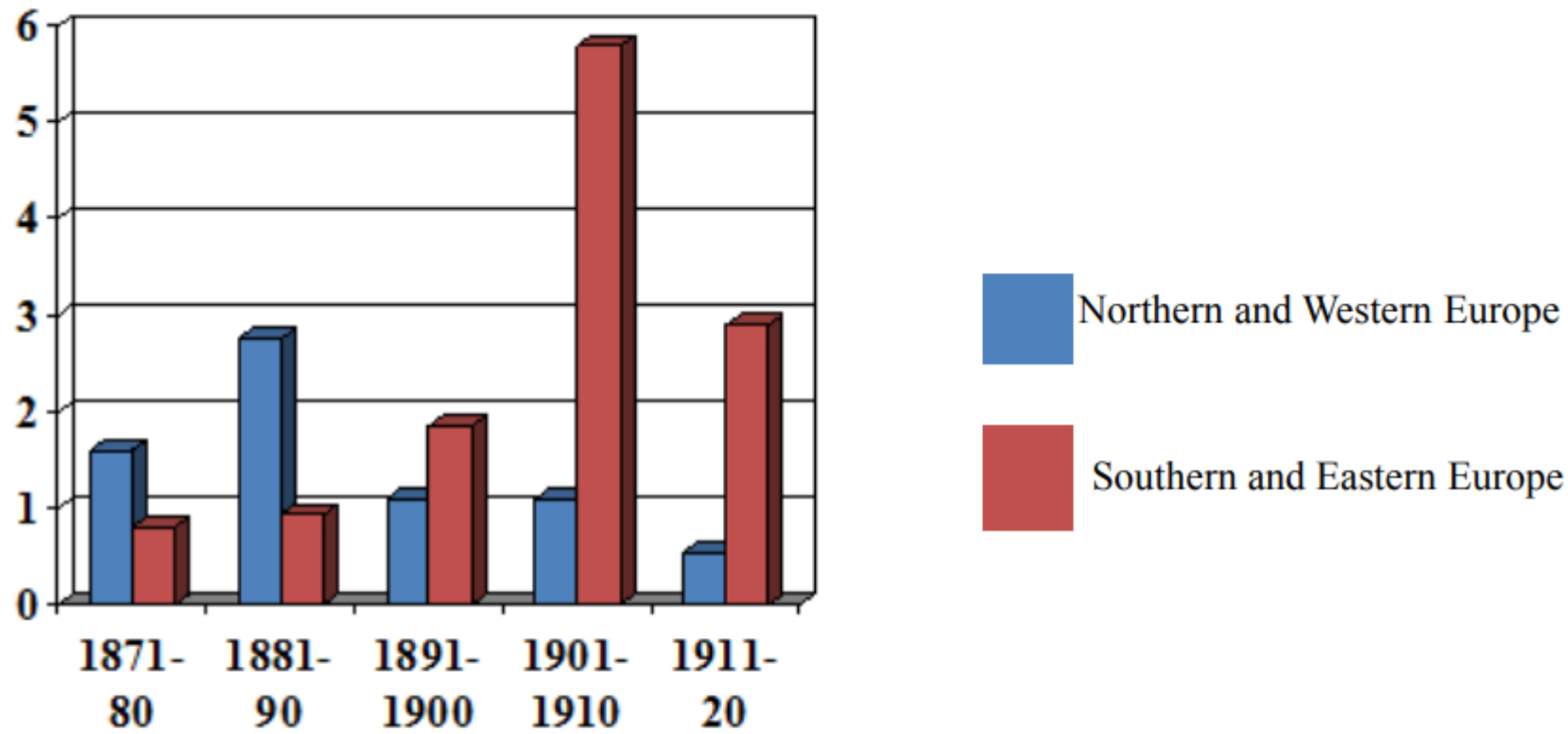
- Something that attracts people to go and live in a particular place



Aim: Why did people immigrate to the United States during the 19th century?

- Millions of immigrants moved to the United States in the late 1800's & early 1900's.

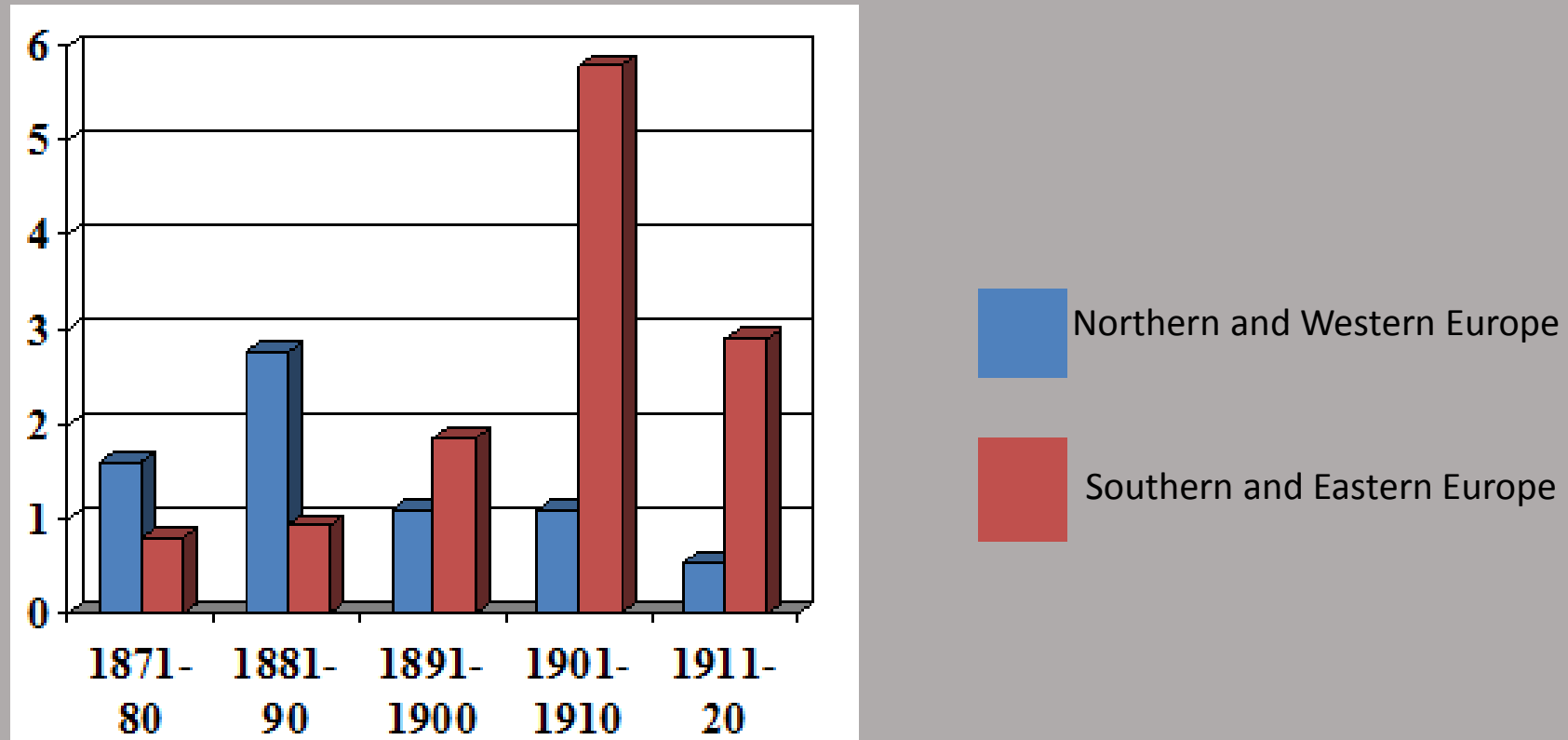
Immigration, “Old and New”



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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- OLD IMMIGRATION
- (before 1890s)

- NEW IMMIGRATION
- (1890s-1920s)

- Northern and Western Europe
- Irish and Germans

- Eastern and Southern Europe
- Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Hungarians, Italians, Greeks, Turks





Immigration

Old Immigrants

- Northern Europe
- Protestant
- Skilled
- U.S. culture at that time reflected the traditions and beliefs of northern Europe.



New Immigrants

- Southern and Eastern Europeans
- Jewish
- Catholic
- Unskilled
- Settled in cities

Push & Pull Factors of the 1800s

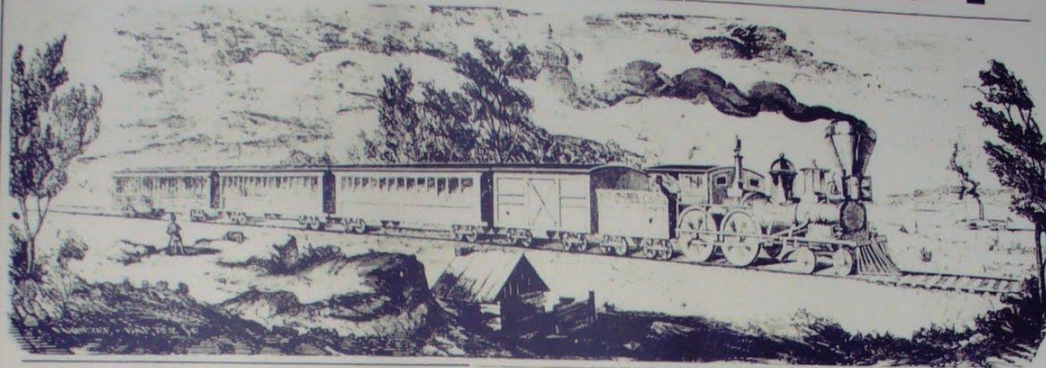
Push Factors

- 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

WESTWARD HO!



THE GREAT LAND GRANT

OF
THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY,

NOW INCORPORATED WITH

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

NOW OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT.

1,500,000 ACRES

OF THE MOST PRODUCTIVE LAND IN THE WORLD IN THE PARK REGION OF

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA HAS NEVER HAD A CROP FAILURE!
HAS NEVER HAD ANY FROZEN GRAIN!!
HAS THE GREATEST YIELD PER ACRE!!!
HAS THE GREATEST AGGREGATE YIELD OF WHEAT!!!!