

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

Homework #7 – Textbook pages 621-622:

Define Tenement

Page 625 Question #2

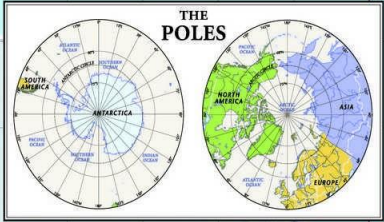
Populism & Immigration Quiz: Friday

Ellis Island

- Most European immigrants came through here. (NYC)
- 1st and 2nd class passengers were inspected on the ship then released.
- 3rd class had to go in to be inspected.
- A series of medical and legal inspections would take place before you were allowed to take a ferry in to the city.
- Ellis Island was the more welcoming of the two ports.

Angel Island

- Most Chinese and Asian immigrants came through here (San Francisco Bay)
- Opened in 1910.
- Made it very hard for Chinese immigrants to come into the U.S.
- Most had to prove they were American citizens to be let in.
- Immigrants were sometimes left here for days or weeks in poor conditions.



MAPS.COM

WORLD POLITICAL

LEGEND

	International boundaries		Aus	Australia
	Disputed international boundaries		B.H.	Burma and Hong Kong
	Undefined international boundaries		Can	Canada
	Internal boundaries		Chn	China
	Disputed territories		Den	Denmark
	London: National capitals		Fin	Finland
	Oran: Primary cities		Fr	France
	GHANA: Independent states		Ger	Germany
	Bermuda Dependencies or areas of special sovereignty		Gr	Greece
			Ind	India
			Ita	Italy
			Jpn	Japan
			Mal	Malaysia
			Mex	Mexico
			Nld	Netherlands
			Nz	New Zealand
			Pap	Papua New Guinea
			Pol	Poland
			Por	Portugal
			Rus	Russia
			Sad	Saudi Arabia
			Spa	Spain
			Uk	United Kingdom
			Usa	United States

Main map - scale 1:44,000,000 at Equator.
 Major City National projection, 8° N, 8° E U.S. coverage extent.
 0 1000 miles
 0 1000 kilometers

Polar maps - scale 1:100,000,000 at center, Alky projection
 0 2000 miles
 0 3000 kilometers

UNITED STATES Abbreviations Map



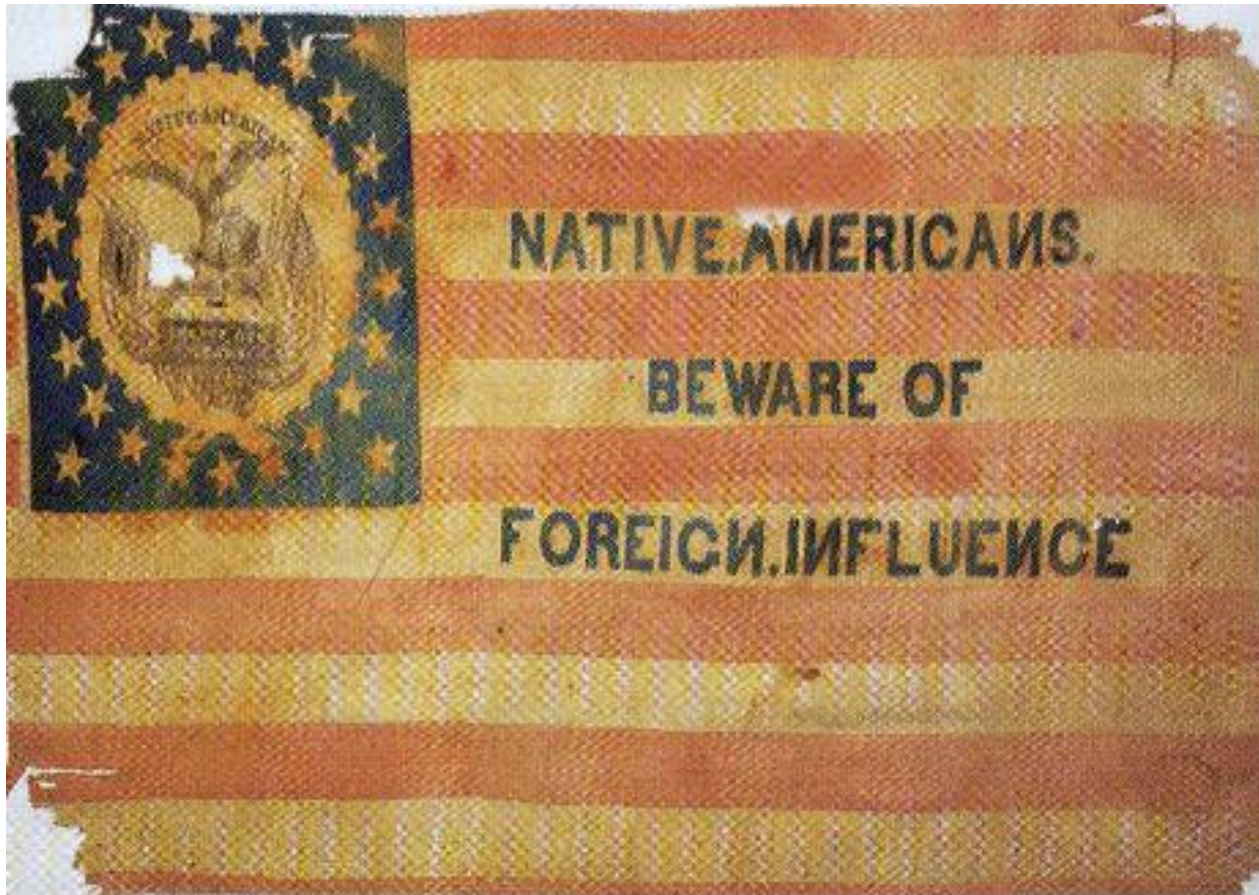
Nativism

belief that native born white Americans were superior to immigrants.

- opposed to immigration

Early Nativism

The Know Nothings (American Party) - 1854



AMERICAN CITIZENS!

We appeal to you in all calmness. Is it not time to pause? Already the enemies of our dearest institutions, like the foreign spies in the Trojan horse of old, are within our gates. They are disgorging themselves upon us, at the rate of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS EVERY YEAR! They aim at nothing short of conquest and supremacy over us.

A PAPER ENTITLED THE



IN FAVOR OF

The protection of American Mechanics against Foreign Pauper Labor.
 Foreigners having a residence in the country of 21 years before voting.
 Our present Free School System.
 Carrying out the laws of the State, as regards sending back Foreign Paupers and Criminals.

OPPOSED TO

Papal Aggression & Roman Catholicism.
 Foreigners holding office.
 Raising Foreign Military Companies in the United States.
 Nunneries and the Jesuits.
 To being taxed for the support of Foreign paupers millions of dollars yearly.
 To secret Foreign Orders in the U. S.

We are burdened with enormous taxes by foreigners. We are corrupted in the morals of our youth. We are interfered with in our government. We are forced into collisions with other nations. We are tampered with in our religion. We are injured in our labor. We are assailed in our freedom of speech.

The PATRIOT is Published by J. E. Farwell & Co., 32 Congress St., Boston, And for Sale at the Periodical Depots in this place. Single copies 4 Cents.

Mid- 19th century Nativism

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

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 London
manufacture; been used about nine months. Also,
furniture of a Bar-room. Inquire on the premises. No.



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 – become part of American culture
- Political
 - Fear of radicalism (socialism/communism/anarchism)
 - Continued Anti-Catholicism
 - Anti-Semitism

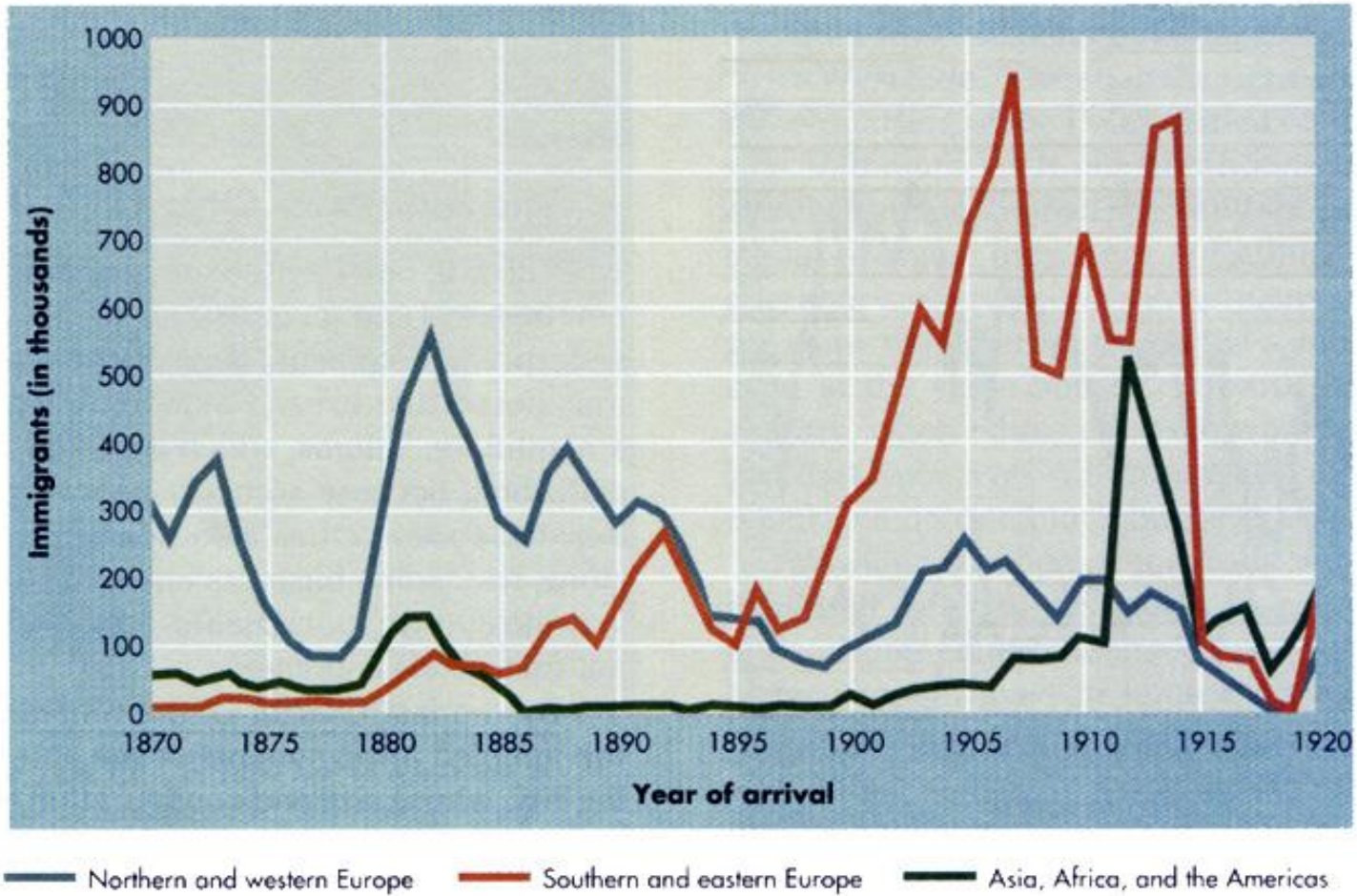
Manifestation of Nativism – late 19th, Early 20th century

- Anti-East Asian Immigration
 - Chinese Exclusion Act (1881) – began prohibition
 - Gentleman’s Agreement (1907) –denial of Passport to Japanese laborers
- Anti-Southern and East European
 - Literacy Test Act (first proposed – 1896, passed 1917) – required ability to read
- Rise of New Ku Klux Klan (1915)

Immigration Restrictions before 1920

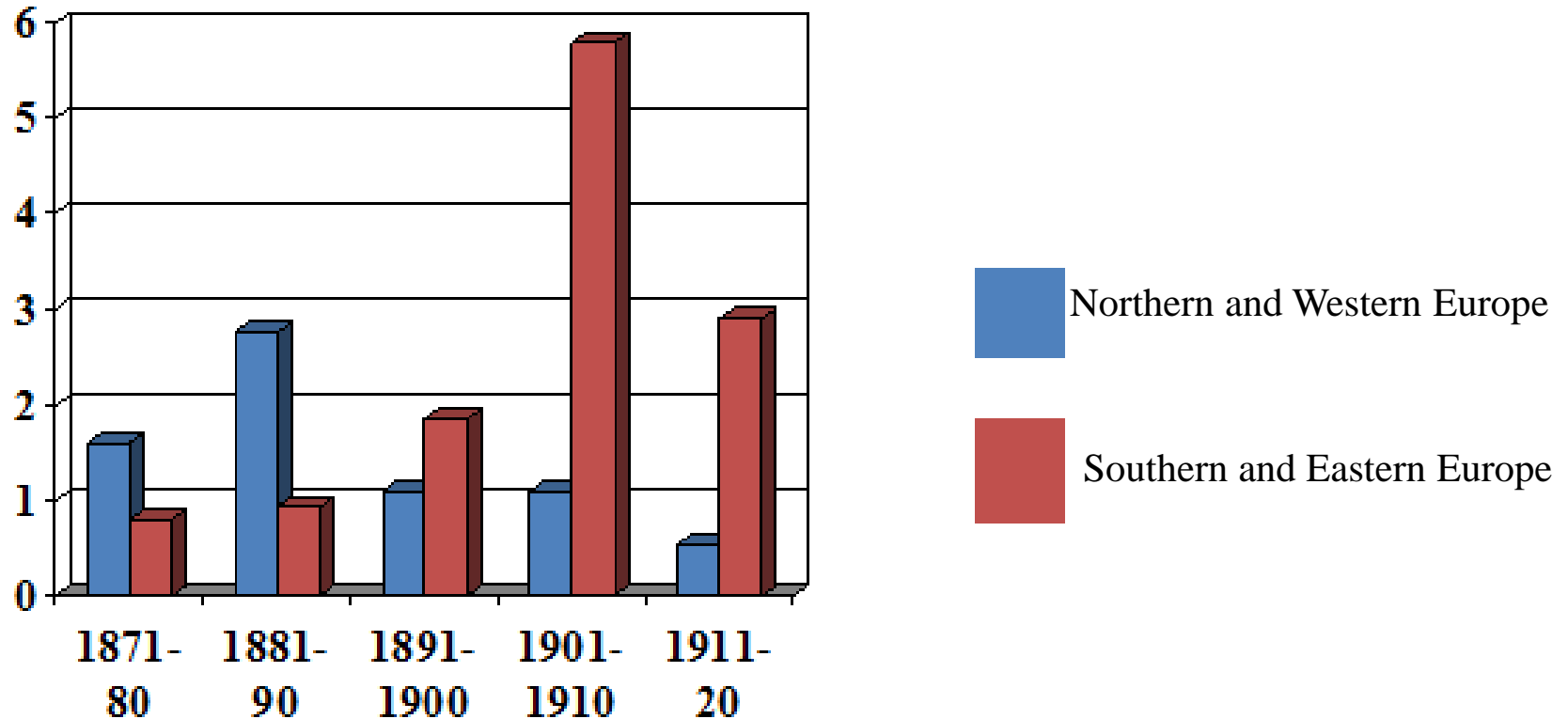
- 1881 – Chinese Exclusion Act
- 1907 – Gentleman's Agreement
- 1917 – Literacy Test Act

Immigration to the United States, 1870-1920



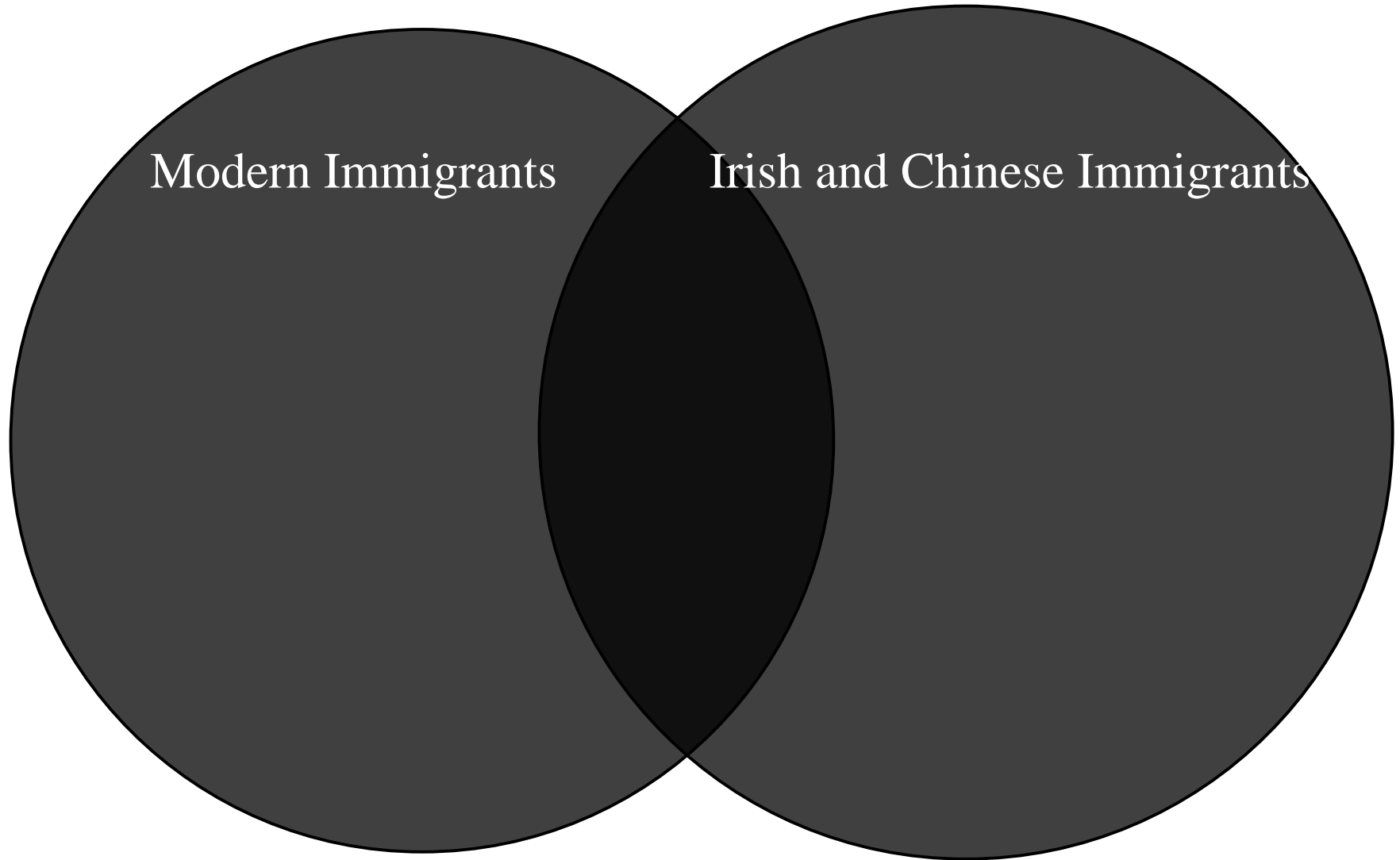
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Immigration, “Old and New”



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

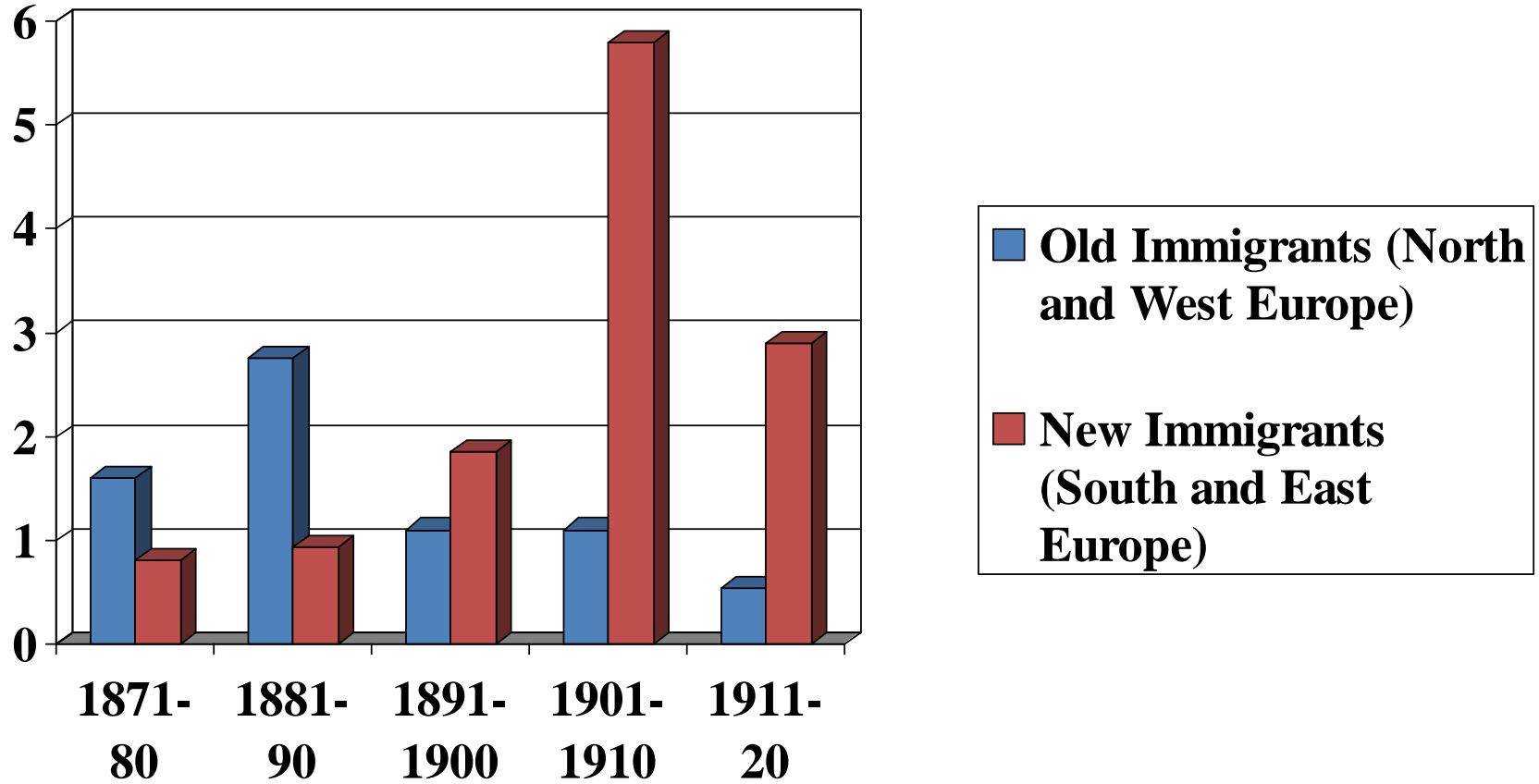
New Immigration – Primarily from Southern and Eastern Europe (1890s to early 1920s)

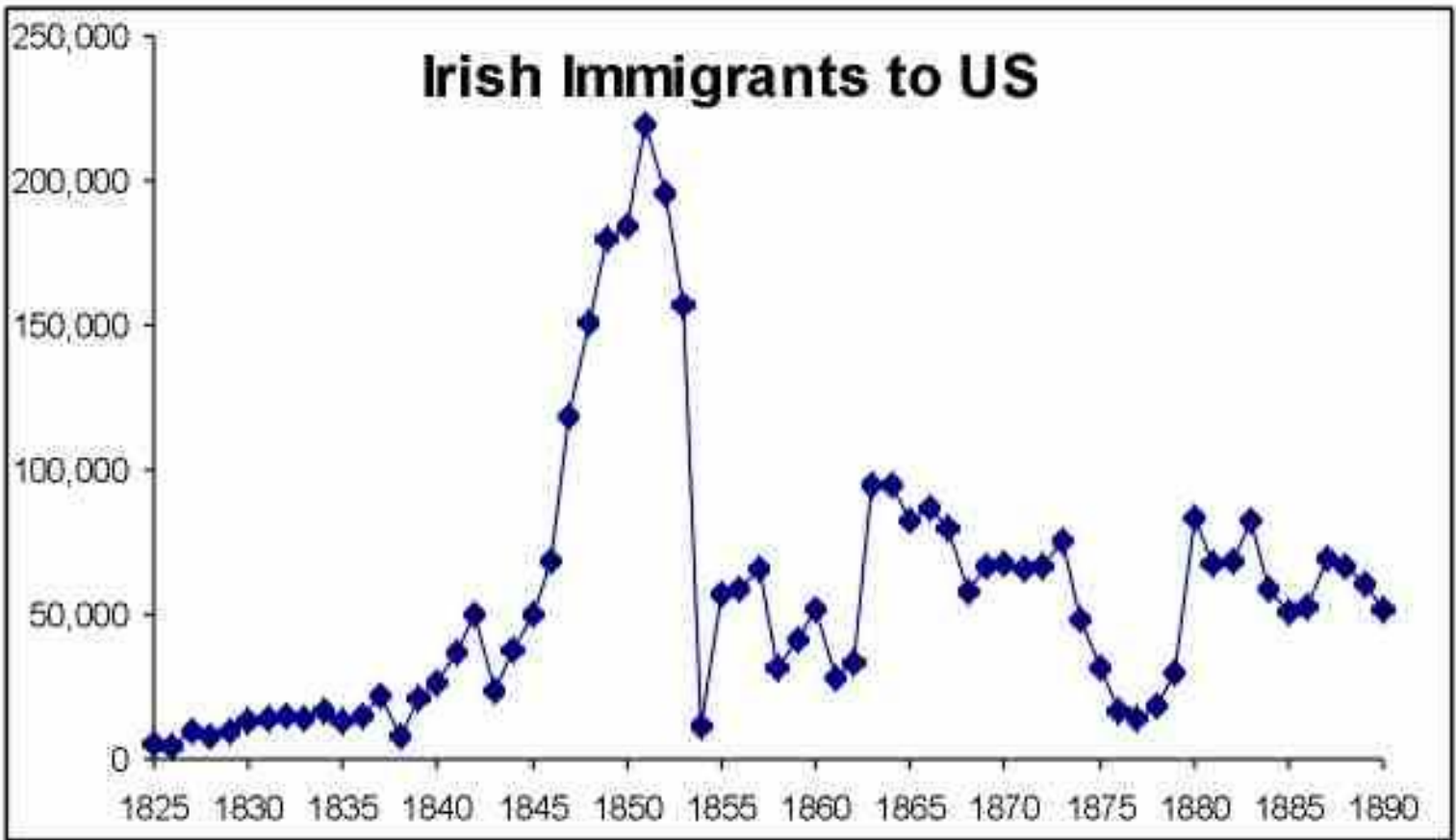


Modern Immigrants

Irish and Chinese Immigrants

Immigration, “Old and New”



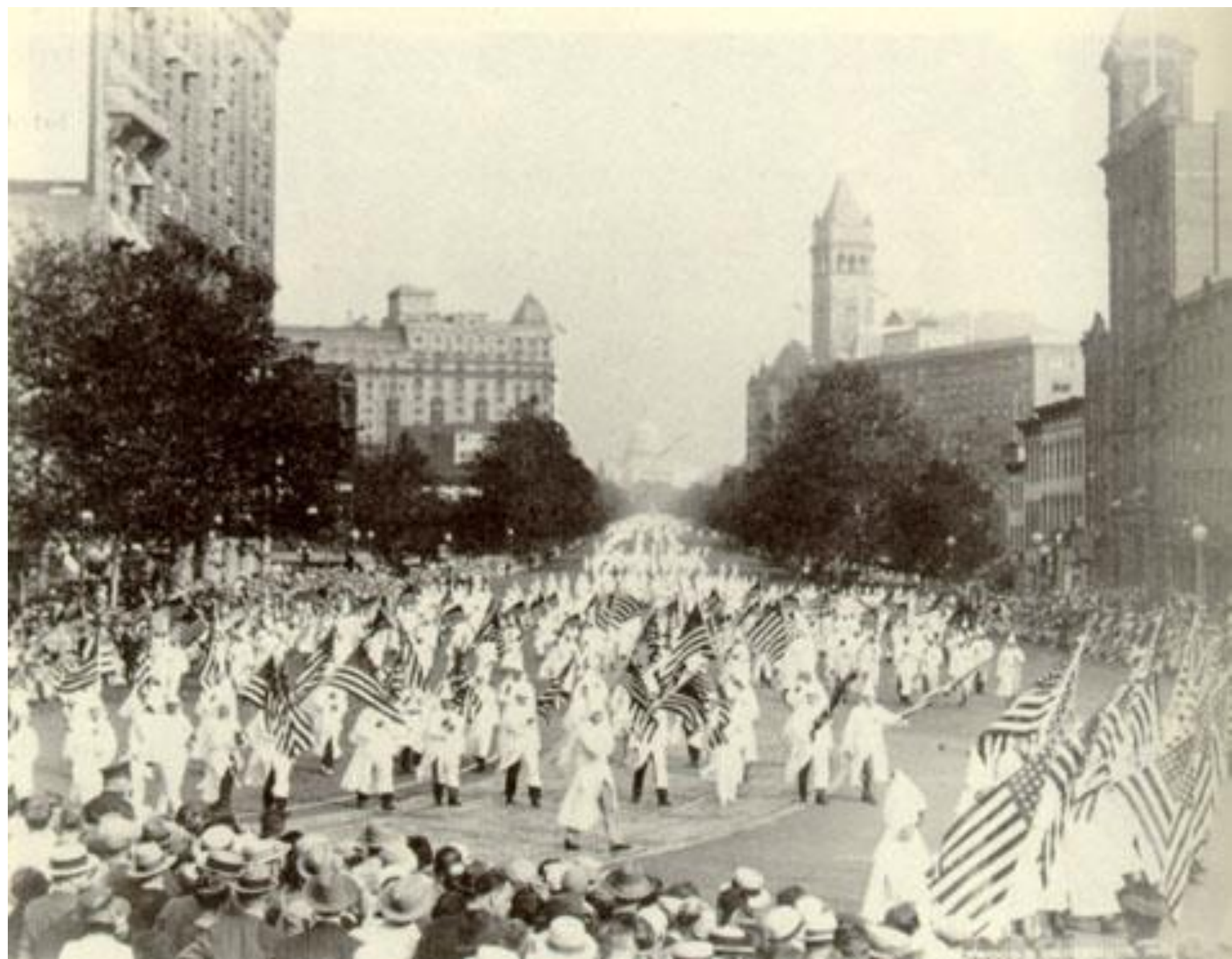




D.W.
GRIFFITH'S
— AMERICAN HISTORY —
THE BIRTH OF A NATION

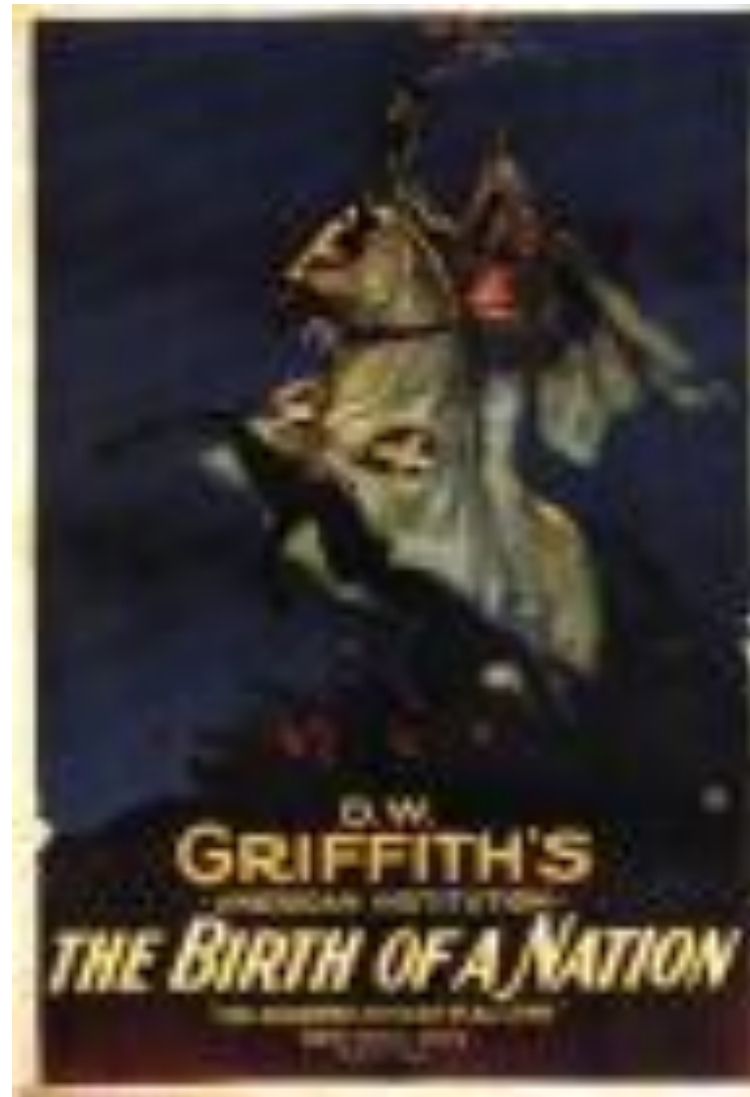
THE ORIGINAL VERSION OF A NATION

1915-1916



Manifestation of Nativism 1920s

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



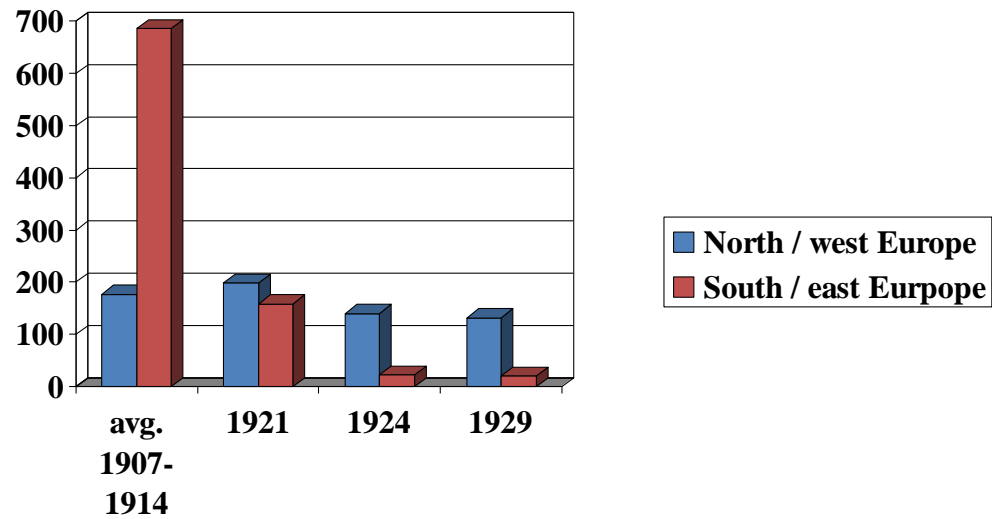
Sacco and Venzetti



Immigration Restrictions – 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.