Immigration at the Turn of the 20th Century

Guided Notes

Old v. New Immigrants:

 Old:

\_\_\_\_\_ and before

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (England, Ireland, and Germany)

Mostly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Settled as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Spoke mostly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Looked like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 New:

1890-\_\_\_\_\_\_

Southern and Eastern Europe, Asia
 (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Jewish

Settled as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers

Spoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not English)

Had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Americans

Push v. Pull Factors:

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Reasons why people want to leave one country for another.
* Pull Factor: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Push Factors:

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Immigrants wanted to escape poverty in their native countries. In Europe, there was scarce land for farmers and new farm machines were replacing workers.
* Wars, Political Problems – Immigrants escaped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their native countries like wars or oppressive governments.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Jews from Russia and Europe faced discrimination in their native countries.

Pull Factors:

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - The Constitution guaranteed this right to all immigrants coming into America.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - “The streets are paved with Gold.” Immigrants heard stories from relatives about how the standard of living was better, with higher paying jobs.

Step One: Get into the Country

* Immigrants had to pass through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as Ellis Island in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in San Francisco.
* There they had to answer questions about their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and whether they had relatives in the US.
* They also had to undergo a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.Those who were found contagious were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their country.

Step Two: Find a Place to Live

* Immigrants had little money so they were forced to live together in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ called tenements.
* This housing soon became really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and run-down. These were called Slums.
* Some people tried to help out immigrants and their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In Chicago, Jane Addams setup \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to help immigrants adjust to America and offer them sanitary living conditions.
* The poor living conditions of immigrants were brought to light by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Step Three: Find Work

* Most immigrants settled in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , because they were able to find jobs easier and had little money to travel
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- growth of cities as a result of industrialization.
* Cities grew at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rate.
* Farmers also came from rural areas into cities.Because of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, farming could be done with less people which left some without jobs.

Step Four: Adjust to Life in America

* With new jobs and housing, immigrants now had to deal with a completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* While holding onto some aspects of their culture, they tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or become part of American life.

Step Five: Find Comfort in Numbers

* Most immigrants sought out other immigrants that came from the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or even the same towns.
* In cities, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon developed.
* Immigrants created Ethnic Clusters:
	+ To preserve their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ To understand and be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ To ease the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into American culture.

Step Six: Overcome Racism and Discrimination

* American-born workers did not like immigrants who took jobs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This group of people were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and they wanted to limit immigration into the United States.
* These people also did not like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the different way the new immigrants looked.
* New legislation was passed to limit immigration. The first of which was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Still other acts set limits on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants could come from each country.
	+ This practice was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Chinese Exclusion Act:

* Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and prevented Chinese immigrants in the U.S. from becoming citizens.

The Gentleman’s Agreement

* In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the San Francisco Board of Education mandated that all children of Asian backgrounds attend the segregated “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in response to the rising Japanese immigration
	+ The nation of Japan took this as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In order to keep the peace, President Theodore Roosevelt brokered the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ” where Japanese immigration would be limited if the Board of Education would lift its segregation order.
* This was successful, but was called the “Gentleman’s Agreement” because it was not a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and depended on the leaders of both countries to uphold the agreement.

Step Seven: Become a Citizen

* If you are born in America, you are automatically a United States \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and are guaranteed all the freedoms and rights in the Constitution.
* Immigrants in history (and today) must become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , or become citizens.
* The general requirement for naturalization include:
	+ a period of continuous residence in the US of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ An ability to read, write and speak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ A knowledge and understanding of US \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; demonstrated by passing a test
	+ Good \_\_\_\_\_\_ character
	+ Attachment to the principles of the US \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ toward the US