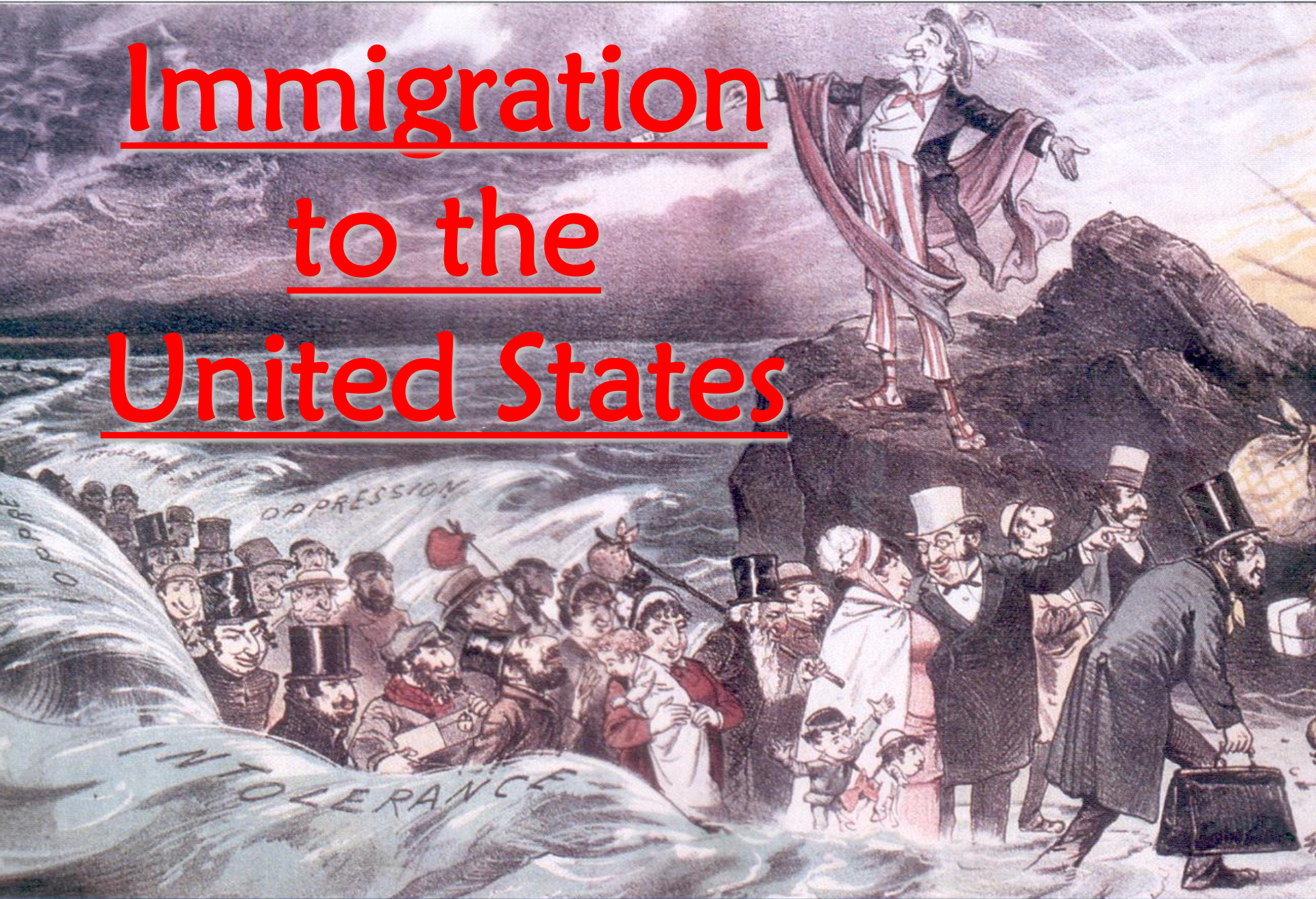
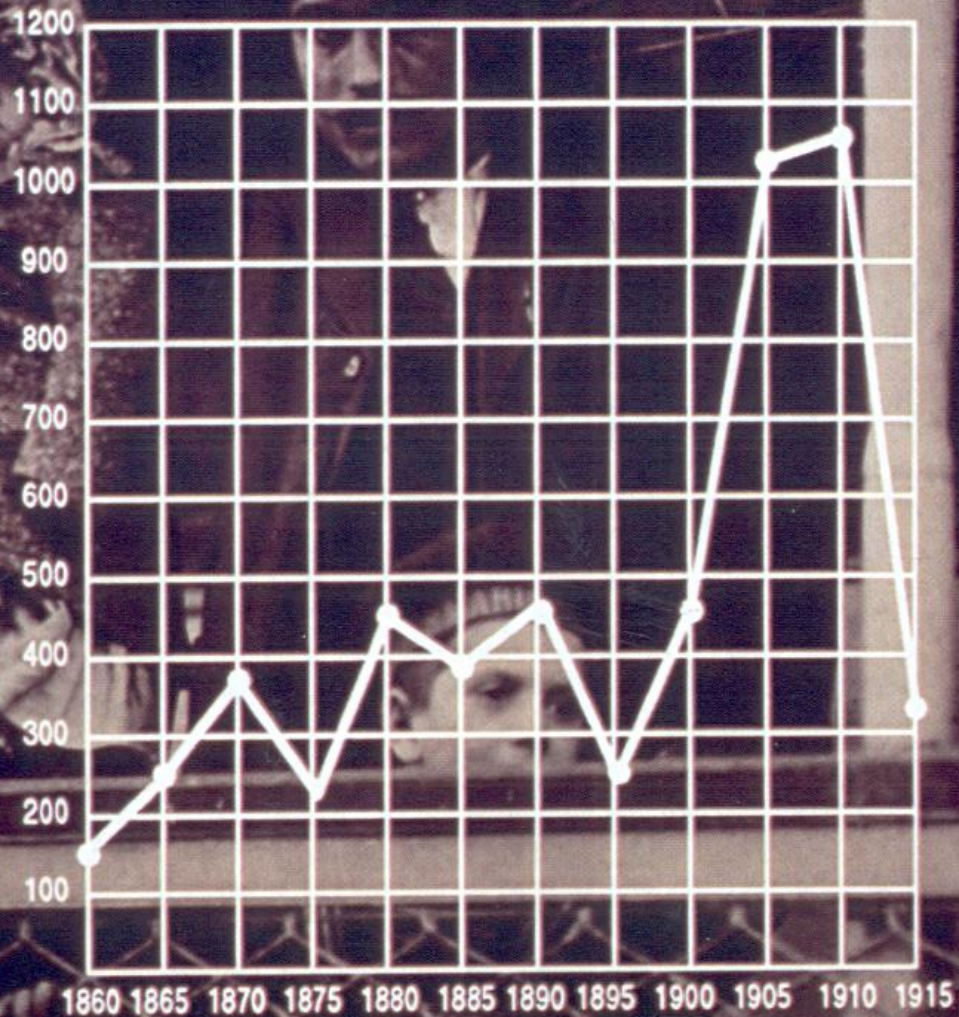


Immigration to the United States



Immigration to the United States, 1860-1915

Number of Immigrants in Thousands



From 1866 to 1915, more than 25 million immigrants migrated to the U.S.





**Immigrants
are people that
go to a new country
to make it
their home**

America is a nation of immigrants. All Americans are related to immigrants or are immigrants themselves.



Reasons For
Increased
Immigration





1. Hope for better opportunities

2. Religious freedom



3. Escape from oppressive governments and political persecution





4. War or
fighting in
their country

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

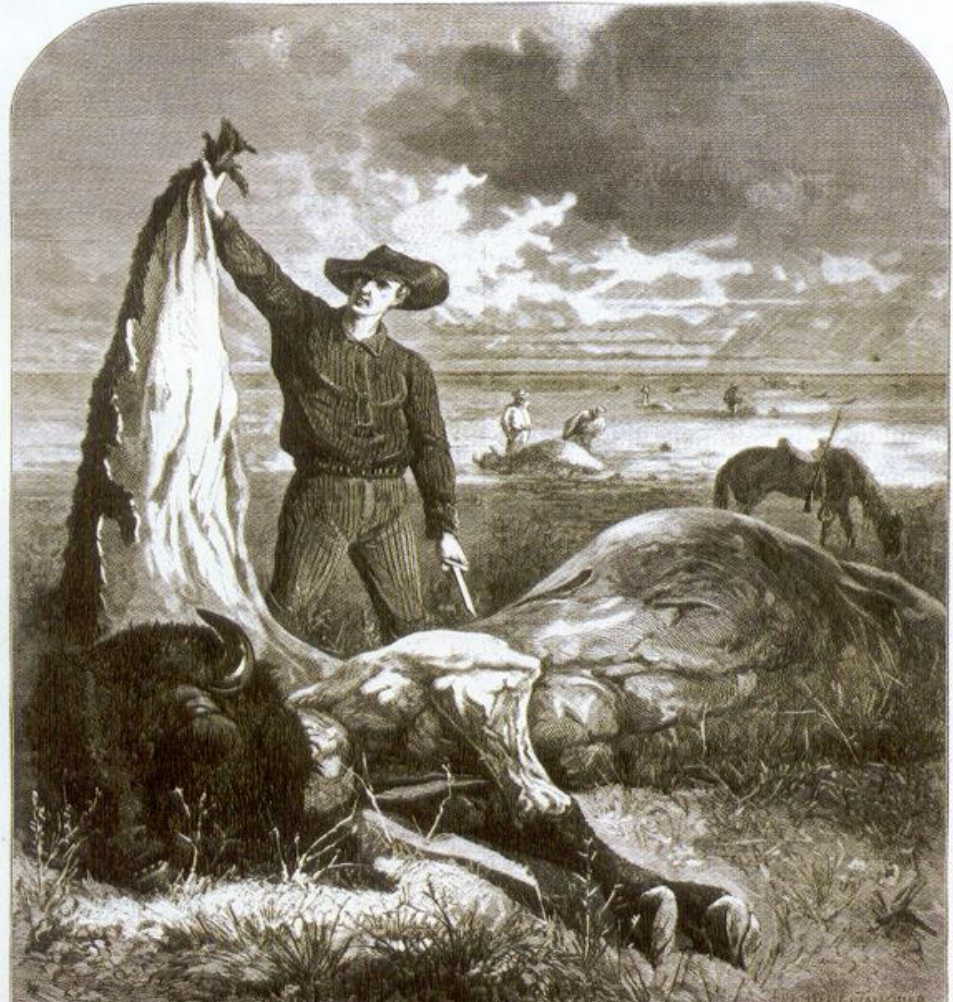
Vol. XVIII.—No. 937.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT—
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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1874, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

5. Adventure



6. Letters from family and friends



They're called Push...

What pushed
Immigrants from
their **homeland**?

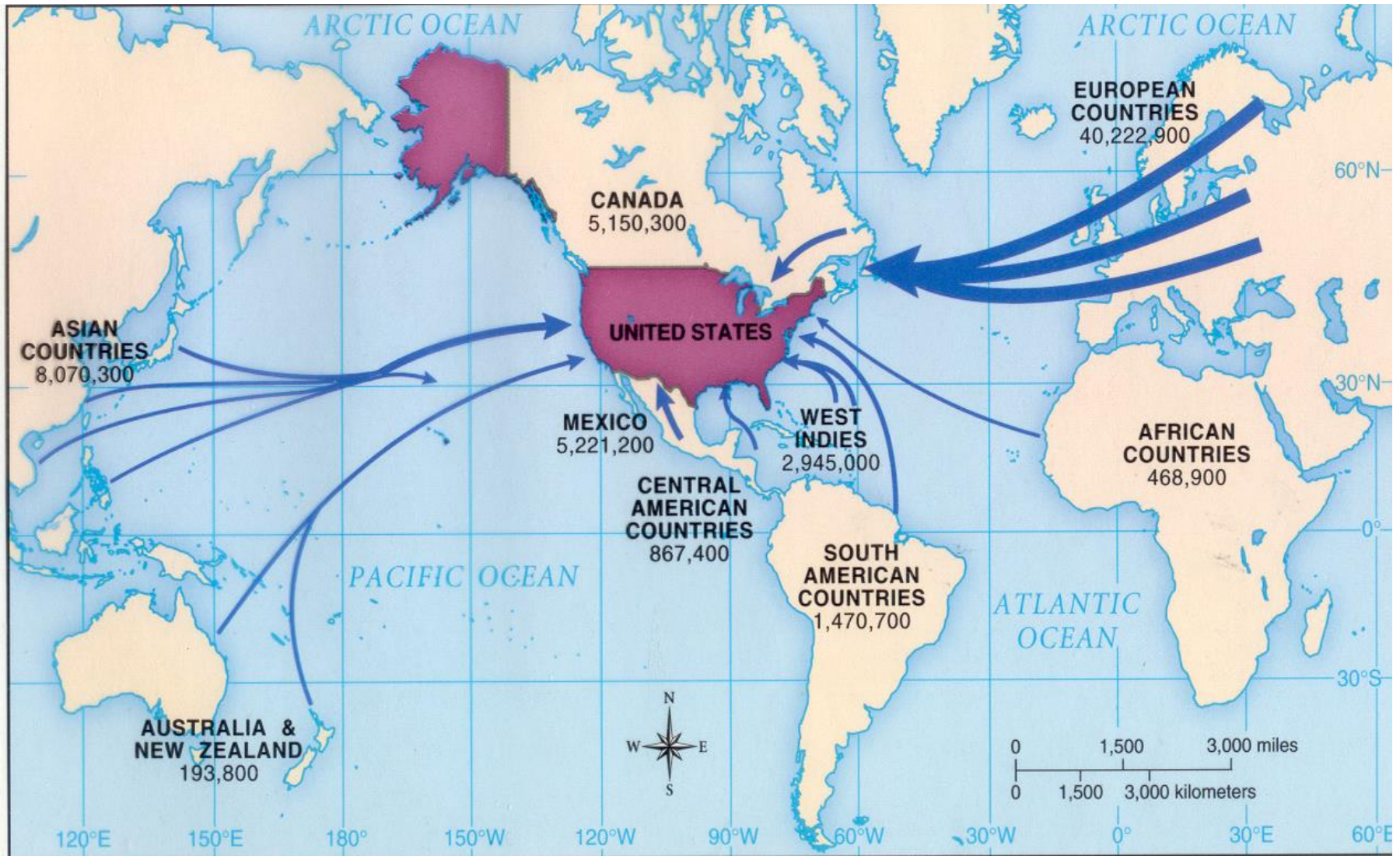
- Poverty
- Shortage of farmland
- Lack of opportunity
- Political & religious persecution
- Wars & threats of war

...and Pull Factors

What pulled
immigrants to
the United
States?

- Jobs
- Opportunity
- Political & religious freedom
- Letters from family & friends
- Adventure

Where Did They Come From?



Old Immigration / 1830 - 1890





**From
Germany**

Why did the Germans come to America?

- By 1848 more than a million Germans flocked to the US to escape economic hardships and political strife in their homeland
- They came to settle in the Midwest looking for farmland and work
- Arrived at Ellis Island

From Ireland

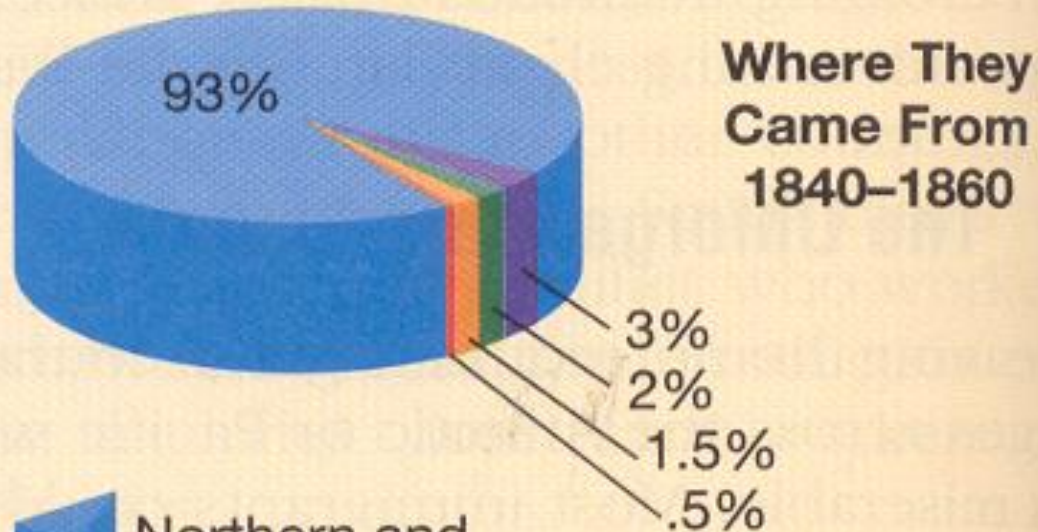


Why did the Irish come to America?

- Almost half of the Irish population lived on farms in poverty and depended on potatoes as their food source.
- The great potato famine-A period of 3 years the crop failed and 750,000 people starved to death
- Came to America to seek relief from their impoverished homeland in hopes of becoming farmers or laborers
- Arrived at Ellis Island

And the Scandinavians from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark





Northern and Western Europe

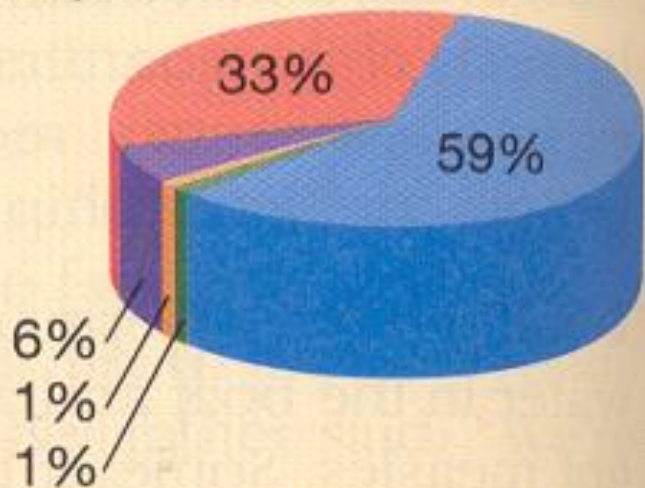
Eastern and Southern Europe

Americas

Asia

All others

Where They Came From 1880-1900



How did immigration change?

New Immigration / 1890 - 1920



From Italy



Why did the Italians come to America?

- Came to America to escape violence, social chaos, and poverty
- The new and weak Italian government could not bring aid to the people suffering from widespread diseases and natural disasters
- Got jobs as farmers or laborers
- Arrived at Ellis Island



**From Russia
and Poland**

From China



Why did the Chinese come to America?

- Intrigued Chinese came to America for jobs, opportunities, and gold
- Needed to escape poverty, deteriorating economy, food shortages, natural disasters, political unrest, and violence
- Filled jobs in America as laborers on the railroad, farmland, fishing industry, opened restaurants and laundries
- Arrived at Angel Island

From Japan



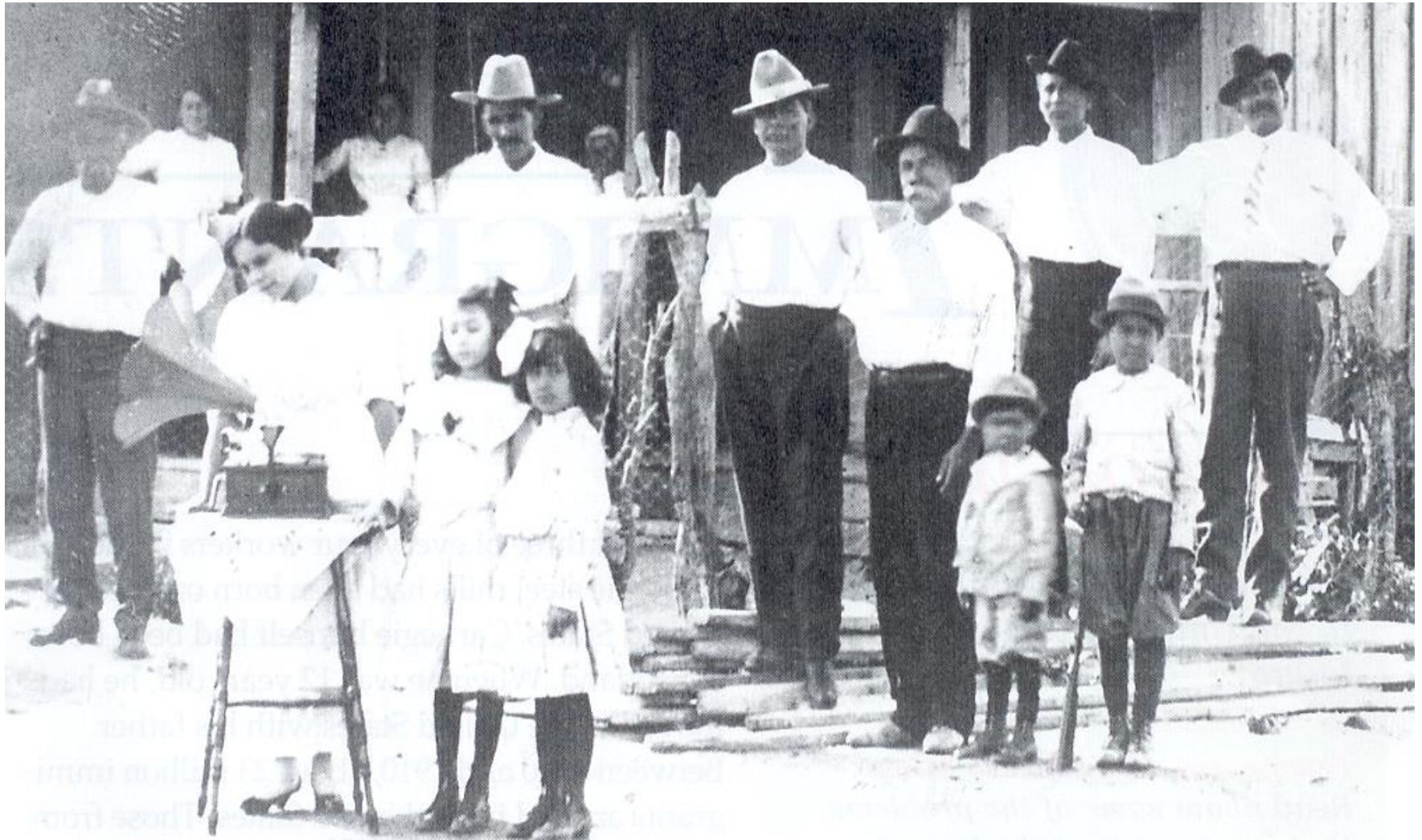
Why did the Japanese come to America?

- Escape economic depression and political instability
- Sought to find more work opportunities in America
- Found employment in farming, railways, plantations, factories, plant nurseries, and fisheries, industries that needed cheap labor when the Chinese labor was excluded
- Arrived at Angel Island

Why did the South Asians come to America?

- Left to escape a deteriorating economy, droughts, famine, and epidemics
- Sought to find more work opportunities in America
- Found work in lumber mills, railroad constructions, orchards, vineyards, and citrus groves
- Arrived at Angel Island

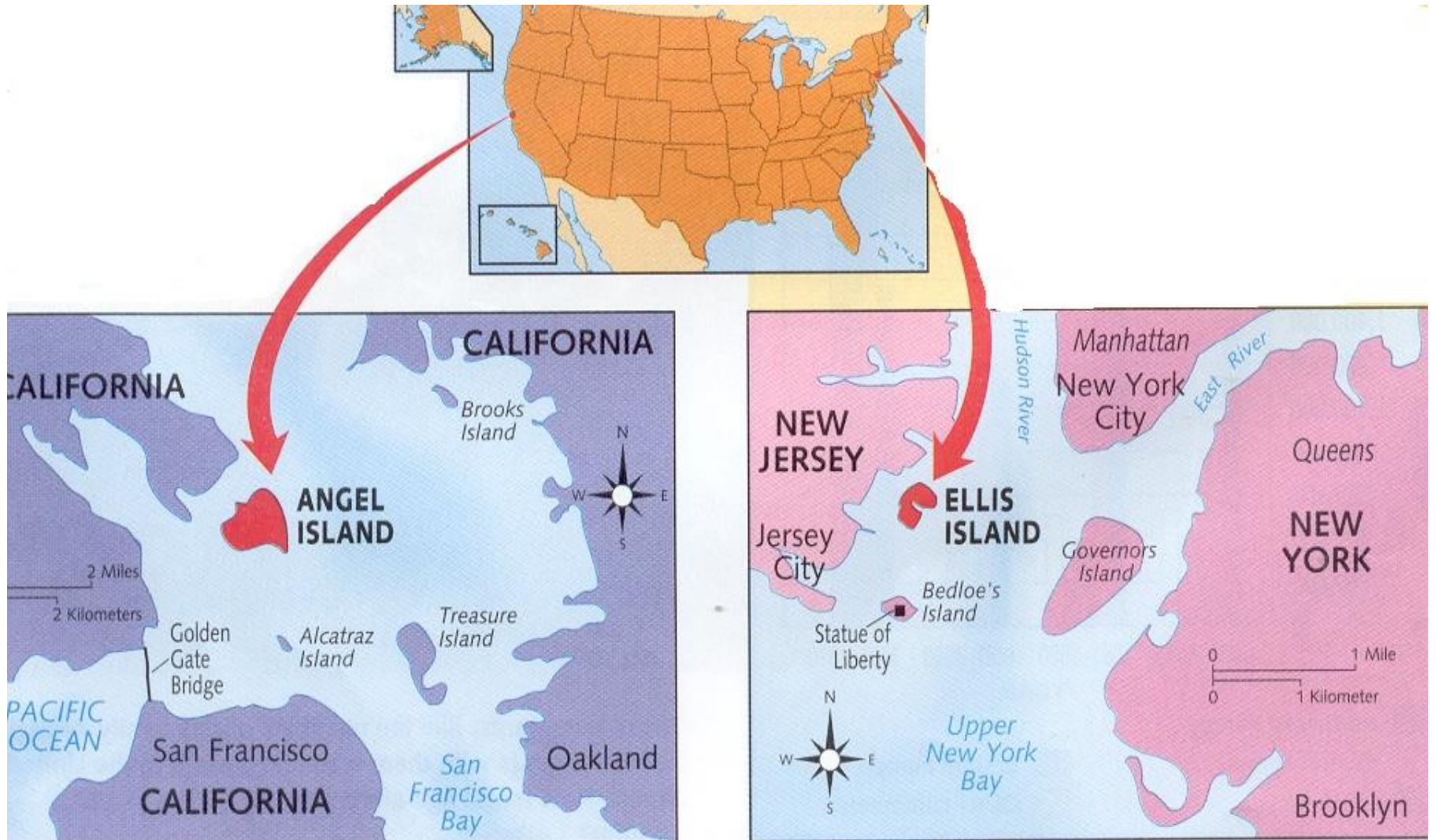
And from Mexico



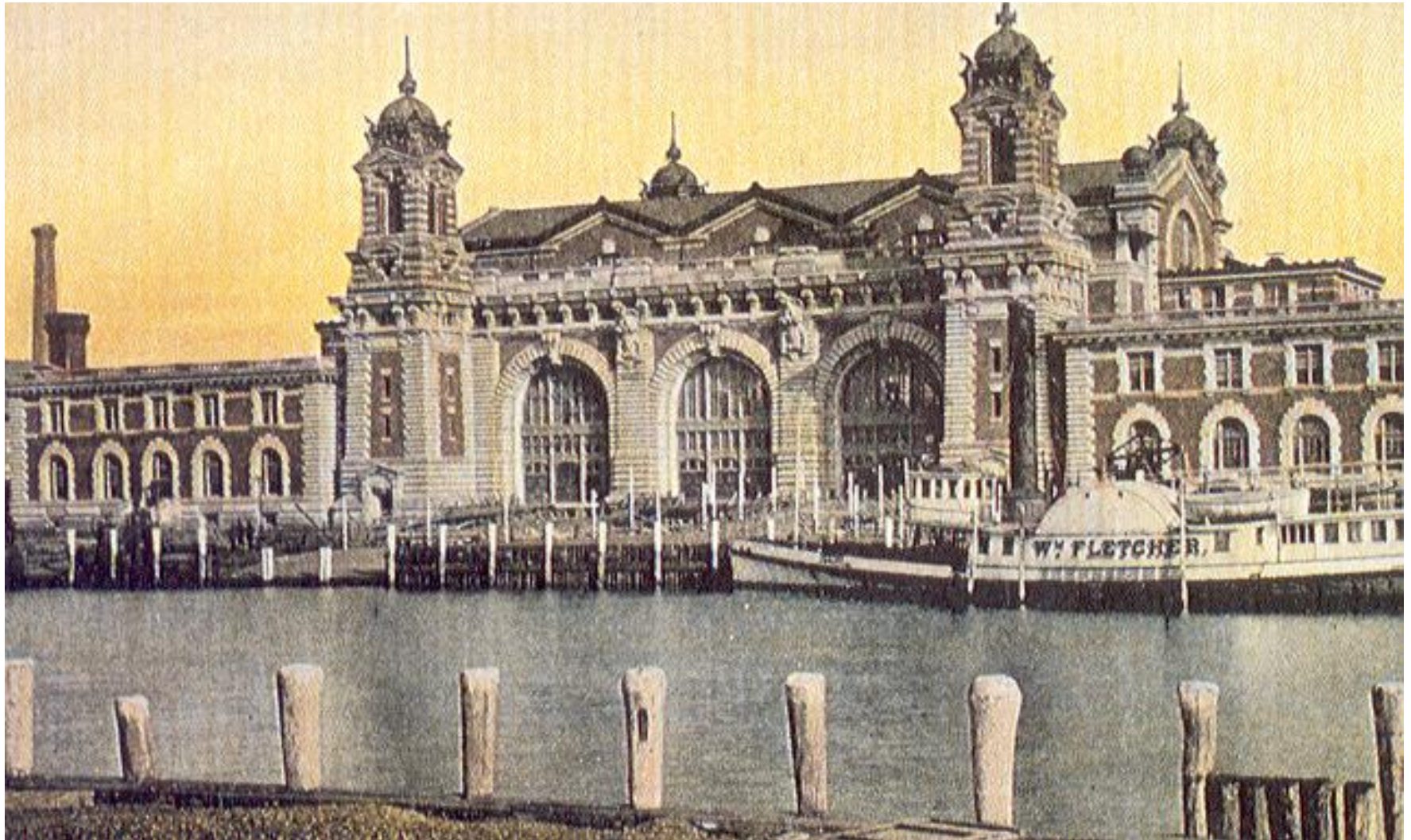
Arrival In America



The two “ports” of immigration entry



They first had to go to the immigration center
on **Ellis Island** in New York

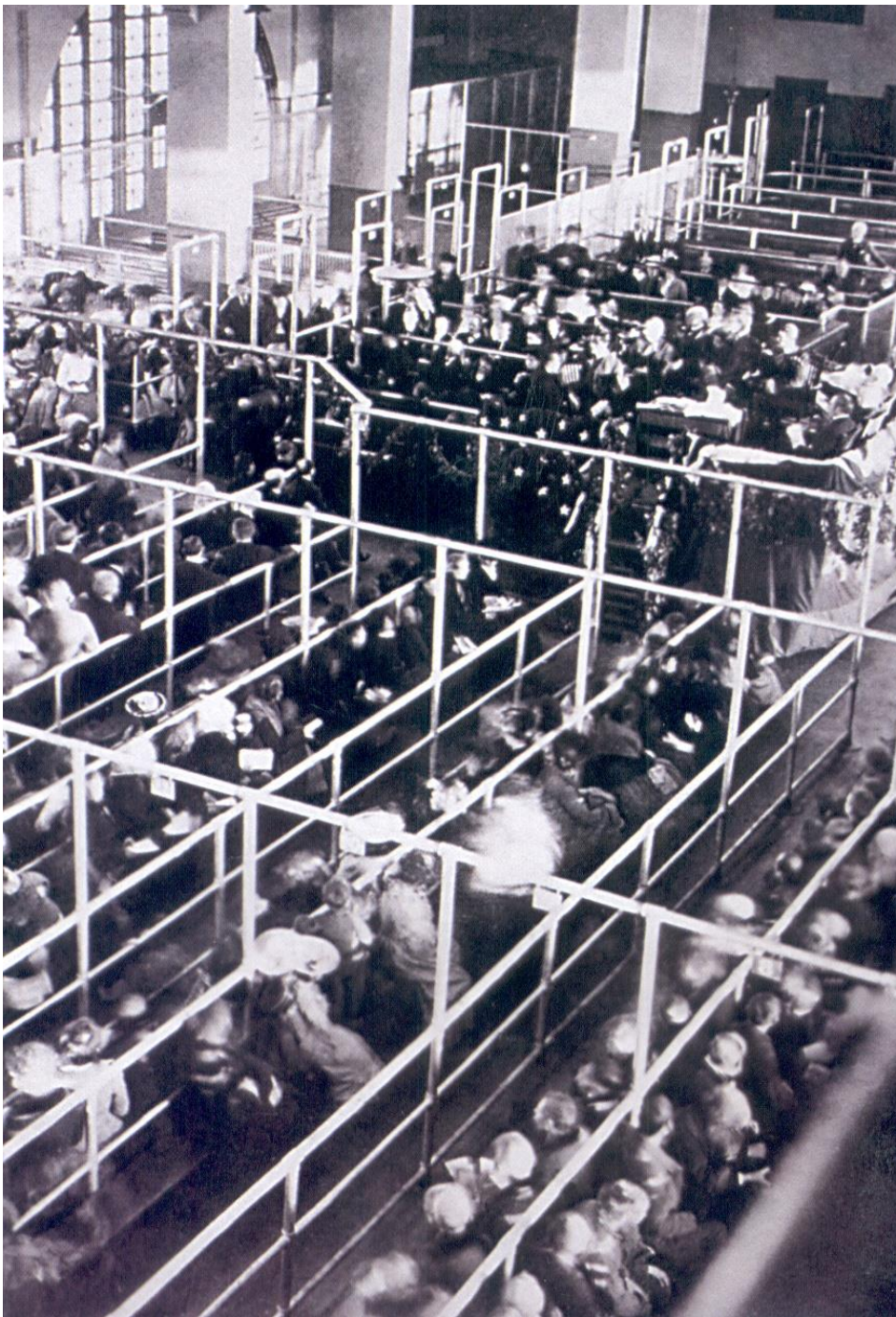


...or **Angel Island** in California



Before they could enter the U.S., they had to have a medical inspection...





**...then wait in
long lines...**

...before they could finally enter the U.S.



Discrimination Against Immigrants



There was first discrimination against the Irish because they were Catholic...



Second, there was discrimination against the Chinese...



In 1882, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act...

Forty seventh,
Congress of the United States, At the First Session,
Begun and held at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, in the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, on Monday, the Fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.
An Act
To execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese.

Whereas, In the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof: Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of one year next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, and the same is hereby, suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or, having so come after the expiration of said ninety days, to remain within the United States.
SEC. 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may be also imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.
SEC. 3. That the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and who shall produce

from any vessel of any Chinese person not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.
SEC. 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing to the proper officer of customs the certificate in this act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel. And any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came, by direction of the President of the United States, and at the cost of the United States, after being brought before some justice, judge, or Commissioner of a court of the United States and found to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States.
SEC. 13. That this act shall not apply to diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese Government, traveling upon the business of that government, whose credentials shall be taken as equivalent to the certificate in this act mentioned, and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of this act as to other Chinese persons.
SEC. 14. That hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
SEC. 15. That the words "Chinese laborers", wherever used in this act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining.

J. Munson Keifer
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

David Davis
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved May 6, 1882,
Charles A. Smith

...this “Act” banned Chinese immigration
for 10 years

