

CS1 ◀ LEAVING HOME FOR AMERICA ▶

What were the reasons for European immigration to the USA?

I. Leaving home: push factors

What were the political, economic and social reasons for emigration?

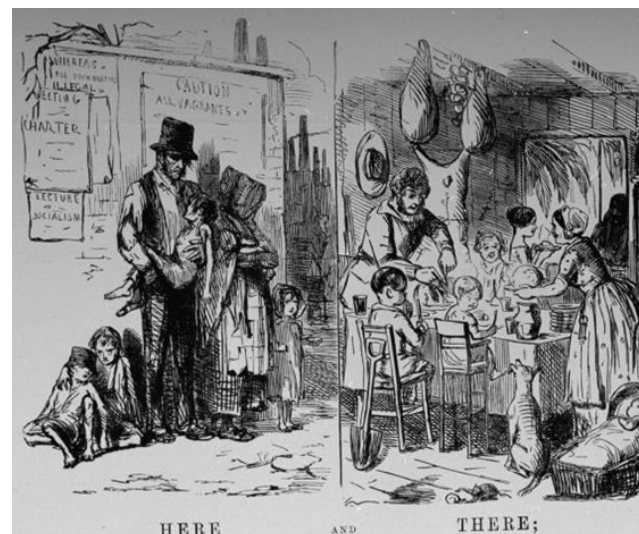
Structure

Key notion

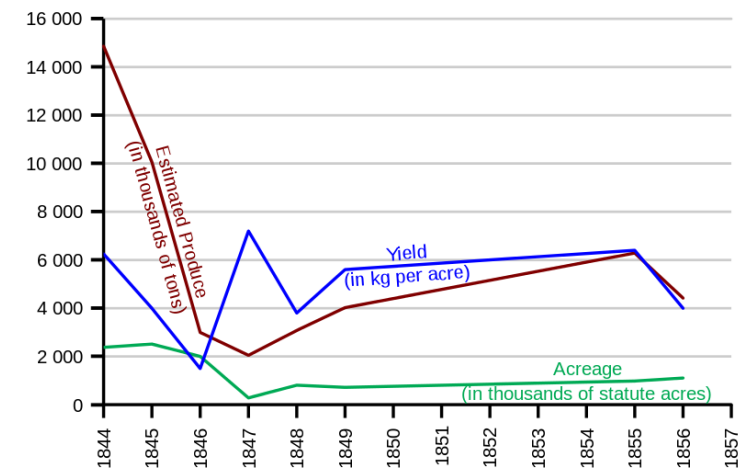


Welcome to all, engraving, Joseph Keppler, *Puck*, 28 April 1880.

Vocabulary



Here & There or Emigration a Remedy, engraving, *Punch Magazine*, 15 July 1848.



Potato output in Ireland 1844-1857, a paper by P. M. Austin Bourke, *The Extent of the Potato Crop in Ireland at the time of the Famine*, 30 October 1959.

CS1 ◀ LEAVING HOME FOR AMERICA ▶

What were the reasons for European immigration to the USA?

II. Going to America: pull factors

What were the political, economic and social reasons for immigration?

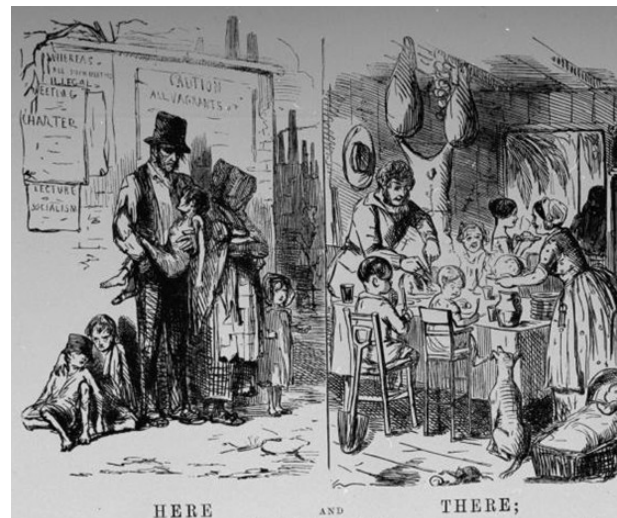
Structure

Key notion

Welcome to the land of freedom, wood engraving, *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, July 2, 1887.



Vocabulary



Here & There or Emigration a Remedy, engraving, *Punch Magazine*, 15 July 1848



Ireland's attraction to US wages, cartoon, circa 1855

CS2 ◀ ARRIVING IN AMERICA ▶

What happened to immigrants when they arrived in the USA?

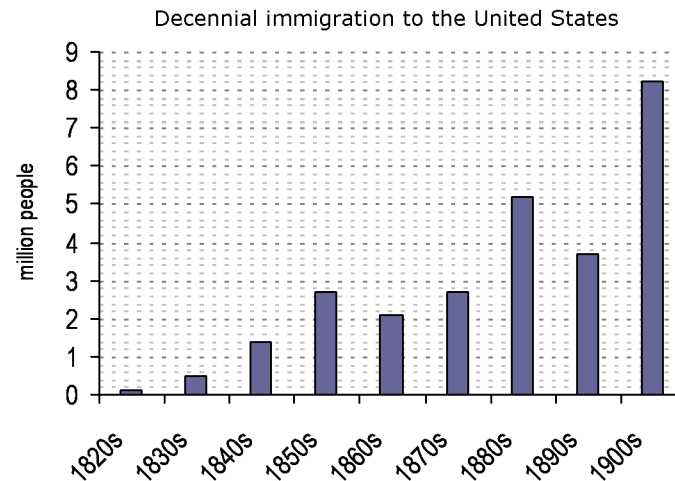
I. Landing in New York City

How did the US authorities control an increasing immigration?

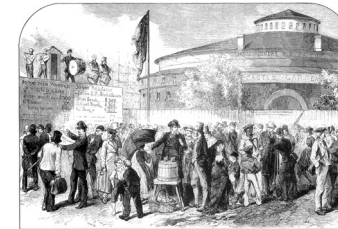
Structure

Key notion

Vocabulary



Between 1860 and 1910, Europeans represented 87% of immigrants to the USA and New York City became the main gate to America.



Landing in Castle Garden, 1864, Library of Congress.



Irish Immigrants arrive at Ellis Island, 1906, Library of Congress.

Two immigration stations

The first immigration station in New York was opened in 1855 in Castle Garden. In 1892, the U.S. government established a larger and more isolated immigration station on Ellis Island.

A little letter to my father, Solomon Smulewitz, sheet music cover, 1911, Library of Congress.

The lyrics : "Mother has died in loneliness and poverty. Emigrated to America. Write a letter to father and send money for him to come to America. Alas, father is too ill to be admitted here. He is permitted to see his son at the gate of Ellis Island, and then will be sent back to Europe."

Only 2% of the immigrants failed the legal or medical inspections and were deported back to Europe.



CS2 ◀ ARRIVING IN AMERICA ▶

What happened to immigrants when they arrived in the USA?

II. Settling in America

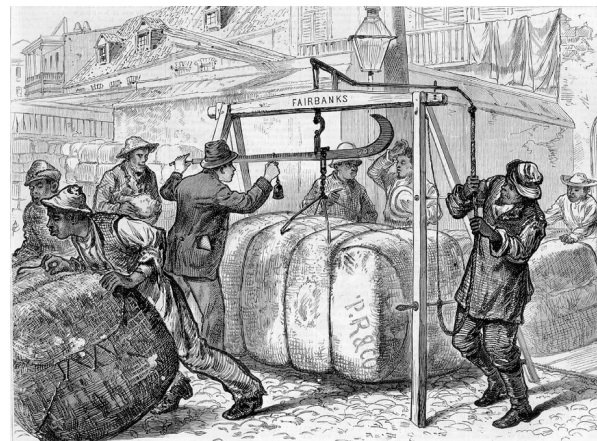
Why immigrants did –or didn't, settle in the North-East, West and South of the USA?

Structure

Key notion



Automobile factory,
Byron company, New York City, 1900



Scene in the port of Charleston: Weighing cotton for export to a foreign port, H.A. Ogden, "Our Great National Industry, South Carolina" *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, 16 November 1878

Slaves were emancipated in 1865 but mostly stayed in the South as free workers in cotton plantations -living in extreme poverty.

The New Economy of the West, 1850-1898.
The vast and empty lands of the frontier offered immigrants the opportunity to farm, ranch and mine.



Vocabulary

CS3 ◀ INTEGRATION OR DISCRIMINATION? ▶

Did immigrants integrate easily?

I. Integration: forming a multicultural society

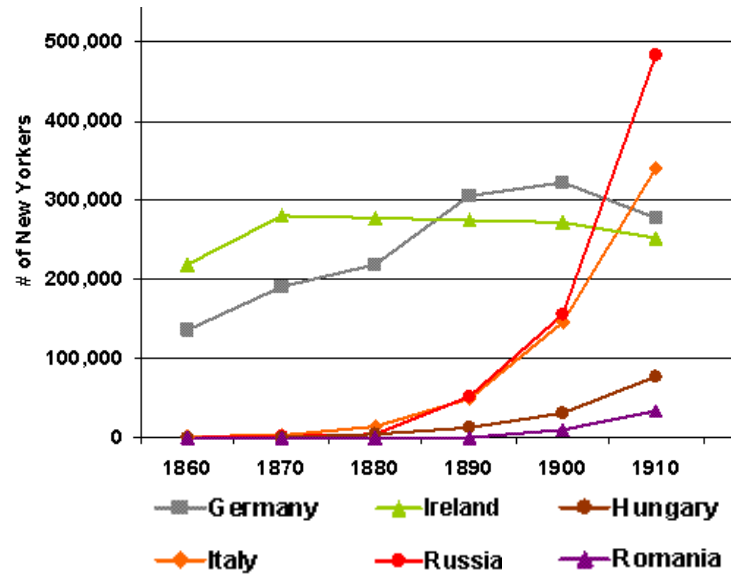
How can you see that immigrants formed a cosmopolitan society with more or less integrated ethnic communities?

Structure

Key notion

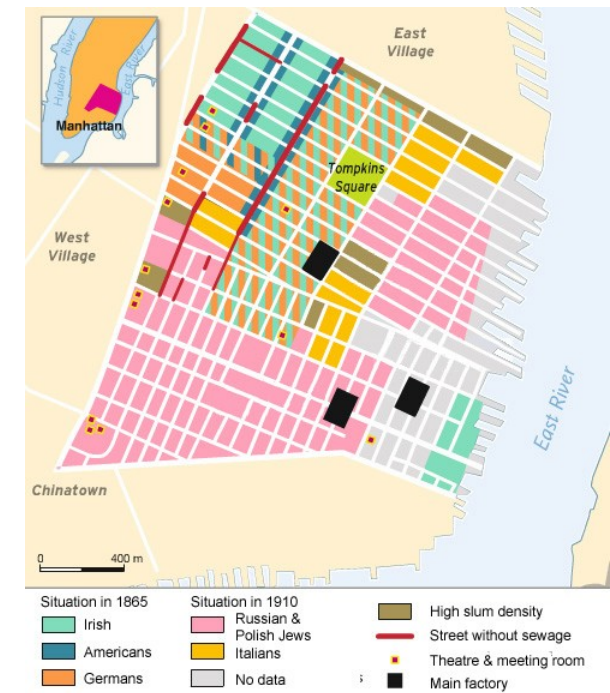
Vocabulary

The foreign-born population of New York City, 1860-1910, Kenneth J. Jackson, *The Encyclopaedia of New York City*. Yale University Press, 1995



Kleindeutschland, Little Germany, 1887, New York City, E. Idell Zeisloft, *The New Metropolis*, 1899.

Immigrant neighbourhoods, Manhattan, NYC



CS3 ◀ INTEGRATION OR DISCRIMINATION? ▶

Did immigrants integrate easily?

II. Discrimination: victims of prejudice

How can you see that immigration was considered as a political, social and economic threat?

Structure

Key notion

"The Threat of Cheap Laboiur"
Vincent Gillam, Judge, 1895, the William L. Clements Library.
An immigrant is welcomed by middle and upper class Americans ready to employ this cheap workforce.



Vocabulary



Immigrants from paupers to potentates, Frederick Burr Opper, Puck Magazine, January 30, 1884.

A poor woman who was to be evicted from her home becomes a successful immigrant harshly ordering her servant.



Electoral rigging, Smithsonian Magazine, 1850.

Irish & German voters are showed stealing the ballot box and the votes it contains to manipulate the results of an election.

CS4 ◀ DEPRIVATION OR SUCCESS? ▶

Where immigrants successful or not?

I. Deprivation: hard life, hard labour
What was the impact of immigrants' terrible working and living conditions?

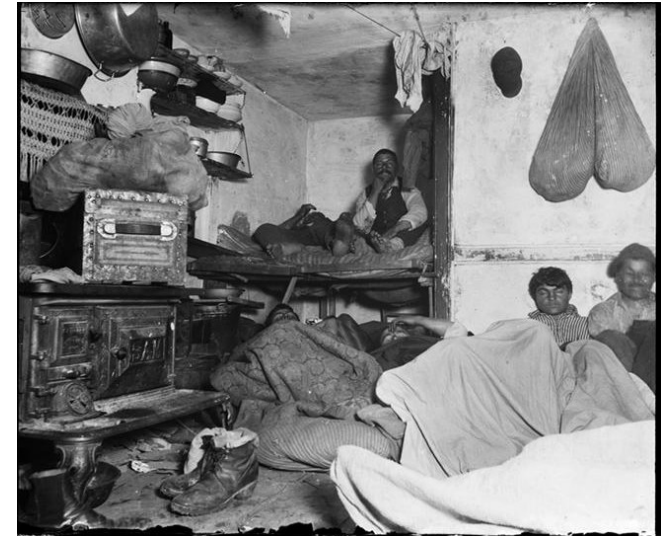
Structure

Key notion

Vocabulary



Working in factories, Indiana Glass Works, Lewis Hines, 1908-1912
 "Many large workshops, printing-offices, etc., in New York City are far beneath the level of the ground, are absolutely without light, excepting artificial light, are badly ventilated and overcrowded, and have not more than 300 or 400 cubic feet of air space for each workman." Dr. Biggs, *Tuberculosis and The Tenement House Problem*, 1900.



5 cents a spot in a Bayard Street tenement, Jacob Riis, New York City, 1889

"From the tenements there comes a stream of sick, helpless people to our hospitals and dispensaries and some houses are in such bad sanitary condition that few people can be seriously ill in them and get well." Dr. Biggs, *Tuberculosis and The Tenement House Problem*, 1900.

President Wilson of the Board of Health gave figures showing the population and death rates in the neighbourhoods in which Italian predominates. [...] The population of the Fourteenth District in 1891 was about 27,000 and the death rate 26.84. In 1893 the population was about 25,000 and the death rate 35.12. [...] He recommended the establishment of cheap public baths and the creation of small parks in the vicinity of public school buildings;
 Tenement death rates, *The New York Times*, 25 November 1894.

CS4 ◀ DEPRIVATION OR SUCCESS? ▶

Where immigrants successful or not?

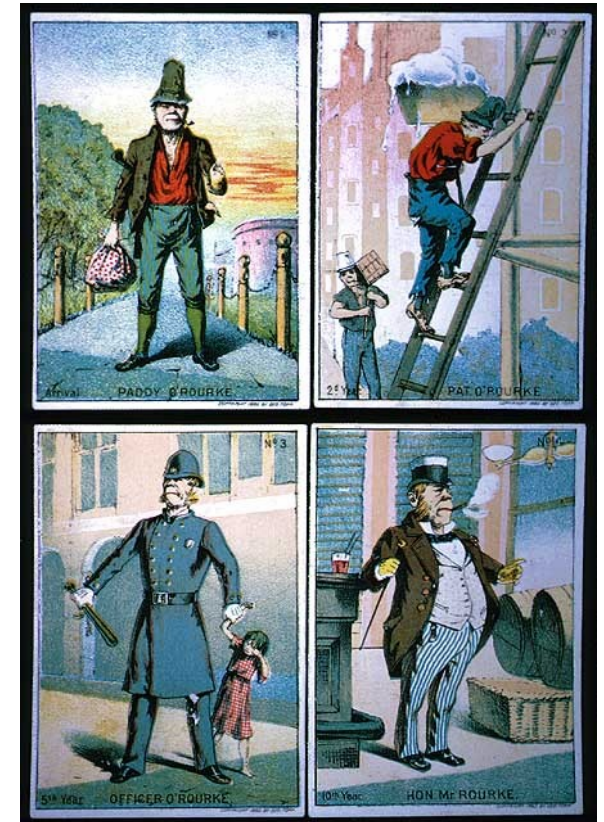
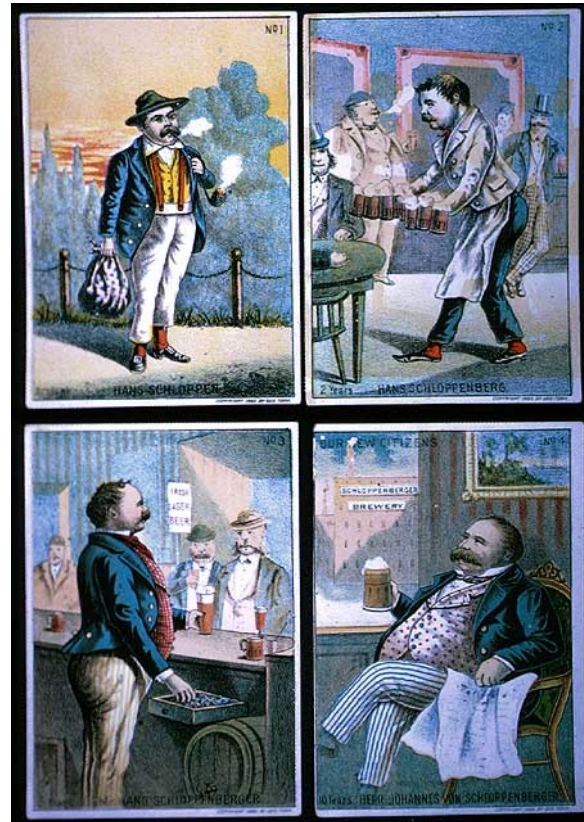
II. Success: climbing the social ladder

How did immigrants improve their economic, political and social position?

Structure

Key notion

Vocabulary



The upward mobility of German and Irish immigrants, trade cards, late 19th century.

From immigrant to businessman or mayor. Trade cards were part business card, and part designed for popular appeal.

The story begins with a group of fishermen and supporting artisans from the coast of the Irish Sea. In the middle of the nineteenth century they planned their migration to Massachusetts Bay with a determination to succeed in America.

In less than ten years, they had achieved a monopoly of Massachusetts fishing ; in twenty-five years, they had gained political hegemony and begun to intermarry not only with Yankee merchants but with Boston's elite families as well.

An Irish immigrant success story,
W. M. P. Dunne, *The New England Quarterly*, 1892.

CS5 ◀ THE AMERICAN DREAM TODAY ▶

Has immigration changed since the 19th century?

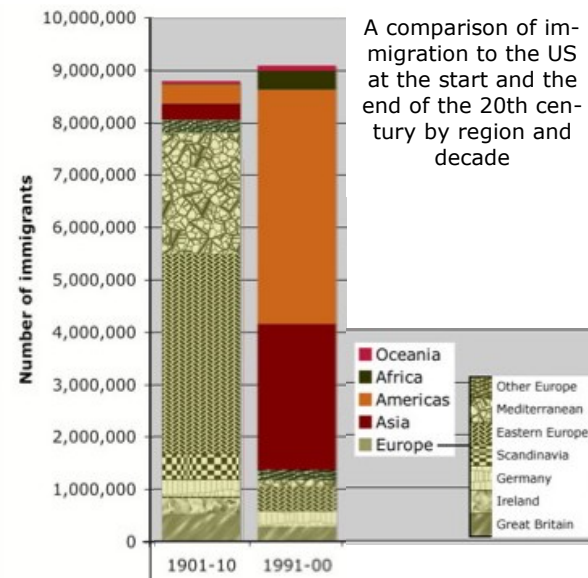
I. A changing immigration?

Has anything changed in the nature, reasons for and impact of immigration?

Structure

Key notion

Vocabulary



US immigration policy, Vim Bry, Las Vegas Review-Journal, 2001

I moved to the United States with my parents when I was a baby. We moved from Delhi when my father won a green card and got a job as a software developer here. We lived in Boston first and then moved to the Silicon Valley.

Asya from India.

I was born in Freetown, Sierra Leone. There was a war in my home country, so we had to leave. We were picked by some officials there to come to America. Although I was sad to leave, coming here was amazing. It was my first time being in a real plane. My first impression of America was, "Wow! This is huge! It's really big!"

Vandi from Sierra Leone.

"Meet young Immigrants", Immigration from Yesterday and Today @ The Scholastic Website

CS5 ◀ THE AMERICAN DREAM TODAY ▶

Has immigration changed since the 19th century?

II. The same integration?

Has anything changed in terms of social and economic integration?

Structure

Key notion

Vocabulary



Immigrant progress over time, *Current US Population Survey*, Center for Immigration Studies, March 2011

