

# APUSH IMMIGRATION REVIEW

## Ancient and Early Colonial Era (25,000 BCE-1600)

- I. Early Migration
  - a. Bering Land Bridge had Asians cross into Americas beginning in 25,000 BCE
  - b. After ice melts, Americas established by Asian migrants to become indigenous Americans
- II. European Exploration and Colonization
  - a. Reasons
    - i. Mercantilism: develop favorable balance of trade
    - ii. Expansion of territory and central authority
    - iii. Christianize and expand the Church
  - b. Spanish claim most of central and southern Americas
  - c. French claim most of Canada
  - d. English make claims on Atlantic seaboard
  - e. Effects of Columbian Exchange on Americas
    - i. Livestock and agriculture affect terrain and environment
    - ii. European diseases, like smallpox decimate 95% of native population
    - iii. Attempt to enslave natives fails due to native knowledge of land for escaping, unreliable labor force, harsh conditions

## First Wave of Immigrants to America (1600-1800)

- I. First Settlements in 13 Colonies
  - a. English
    - i. Jamestown established in 1607 developing tobacco plantation system
    - ii. Pilgrims and Puritans establish Massachusetts Bay beginning in 1620
    - iii. Quakers establish Pennsylvania
    - iv. Catholics establish Maryland
  - b. Dutch
    - i. Settled on Hudson River in 1626 and established New Amsterdam
    - ii. Eventually conquered by British
    - iii. Jewish group arrived from Brazil escaping persecution
  - c. German
    - i. Settled in western frontiers
      - 1. Pennsylvania "Dutch"
  - d. Scot-Irish
    - i. Settled mostly in western frontiers and southern lands
    - ii. Continued to emigrate in western frontier by late 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - e. Swedish/Finnish
    - i. Established and settled in Delaware lands, but eventually absorbed by British
  - f. Africans
    - i. Forced relocation colonies as slave labor on plantation systems or domestic servants
    - ii. Mostly brought to southern colonies for plantation labor
- II. Reasons for Immigration
  - a. Displaced economically by modernization and agricultural developments in Europe
    - i. Germans and Scot-Irish
  - b. Religious persecution
    - i. Pilgrims/Puritans in Massachusetts, Catholics in Maryland, Quakers in Pennsylvania
  - c. Social experimentation
    - i. Georgia under James Oglethorpe
  - d. Mercantilist policies of England
  - e. Indentured servants accounted for most of the settlers
    - i. Contracted labor released upon time allowance
  - f. Forced labor such as Africans for plantation systems and domestic servitude
- III. Adjusting and Adapting to American Colonial Life
  - a. By 1700s, despite cultural and national differences, colonists came to accept English common law, language, systems
  - b. After considerable time, had come to accept each other's cultures and religion
- IV. By the Numbers by 1790
  - a. English descendants numbered 2.1 million in the colonies
  - b. African descendants numbered 757,000
    - i. Only 7,000 in 1680
  - c. Scot-Irish/Irish numbered 300,000
  - d. Germans numbered 200,000

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## Second Wave of Immigrants (1800-1850)

- I. Northern and Western Europeans
  - a. About 1.5 million Germans emigrated to the Midwest
    - i. Flee political and economical developments in Europe
    - ii. Attracted by farm frontier of the Louisiana Purchase lands
    - iii. Culturally and socially acceptable given Protestant background
    - iv. Suffer prejudice given large numbers and seen as competitive labor and farming force
  - b. Millions of Irish arrive during the 1840s
    - i. Flee potato famine in Ireland
    - ii. Constituted about 35% of immigrant population in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century
    - iii. Settle mostly in cities since most come from poor tenant farming background
    - iv. Massive influx and Catholicism subject Irish to discrimination and violence
- II. Mexicans
  - a. After Mexican-American War in 1848, people in Mexican Cession become American citizens overnight
- III. Africans as Slaves
  - a. International slave trade prohibited in 1808, but smuggling continues from West Indies
- IV. Asians and Central and South Americans
  - a. California Gold Rush in 1849 leads to massive migration to California and the Pacific West
  - b. 25,000 Chinese settle in U.S. by 1850s
- V. American Response
  - a. American Party aka Know-Nothing Party
    - i. Nativist platform against immigrants and Catholics
    - ii. Millard Fillmore runs as candidate in 1856
  - b. Violence
    - i. Immigrants seen as cheap labor thus a competitive labor force along with cultural differences and language barriers led to riots and violence

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## Third Wave of Immigrants (1850-1930)

- I. By the Numbers
  - a. Over 25 million immigrants arrive between 1880 and 1920
  - b. Most came from Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe along with from Far East Asia
- II. New Immigrants
  - a. Southern Europeans
    - i. About 5.3 million Italian immigrants from 1880 to 1920
    - ii. Mostly Catholics
  - b. Eastern Europeans
    - i. Came from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Russia, Baltic nations
    - ii. Consisted of Catholics, Orthodox, and Jews
  - c. Asians
- III. Economical Response to Immigration
  - a. Gilded Age industrialization led factory owners and corporations to hire immigrants as cheap labor
    - i. Assembly line required less skilled workers
  - b. became solid membership for labor unions such as Knights of Labor
  - c. intend to make money and leave after a few years, but most remained given opportunities
- IV. Political Response to Immigration
  - a. Political Machines and Bosses
    - i. used ignorance of immigrants to “buy” votes
    - ii. provided jobs and support as long as immigrants voted for a particular party and candidate
    - iii. Tammany Hall and Boss Tweed
      - 1. Democratic stronghold in New York City
  - b. Democrats
    - i. Catered to needs and support for immigrants and minorities
  - c. Immigration Policies
    - i. Ellis Island (1892) and Angel Island (1910) established as immigration processing for political, psychological, and medical testing and inspection
    - ii. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 prevented further immigration of Chinese
    - iii. Immigration Act of 1882 excluded lunatics
    - iv. Anarchist Exclusion Act of 1903 prohibited anarchists
    - v. Segregated schools in San Francisco between whites and Asians in 1906
    - vi. Naturalization Act of 1906 required English for citizenship
    - vii. Dillingham Commission (1907-1911)
      - 1. Southern and Eastern Europeans threatened the American character
      - 2. recommended literacy requirements for immigrants
    - viii. Webb Alien Land Law of California (1913) prohibited non-citizen Asian from owning land
    - ix. Immigration Act of 1917
      - 1. literacy requirement for immigrants over 16 years old
      - 2. included Asiatic Barred Zone and extended list of undesirables
    - x. American Protective League promoted anti-German propaganda during World War I
    - xi. Quota Laws of 1920s
      - 1. Emergency Quota Act of 1921 limited immigration based on 3% of nationality population in 1910
      - 2. National Origins Act of 1924 limited immigration based on 2% of nationality population in 1980
      - 3. excluded Latin American immigrants
- V. Social Response to Immigration
  - a. Social Darwinism
    - i. White Anglo-Saxon Protestants viewed as the civilized and superior population over non-WASPs
  - b. Nativism and Adjustment
    - i. Anglo-Saxon Americans frowned upon New Immigrants given different cultures such as language and religion
    - ii. Most New Immigrants arrived in worse conditions than previous waves of immigration
    - iii. Ku Klux Klan reestablished in 1915
      - 1. included blacks along with immigrants and Catholics and Jews
      - 2. politically powerful in rural areas in the South and Midwest
    - iv. Sacco and Vanzetti in 1925 case illustrated American prejudice toward New Immigrants
  - c. Urban Life

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- i. To escape discrimination and violence, immigrants settled in ethnic neighborhoods
  - 1. Chinatown in San Francisco, Little Italy in New York City
- ii. Ethnic neighborhoods usually were in the worst parts of the cities
  - 1. tenement buildings cheaply constructed and overpopulated
  - 2. poor sanitation systems led to diseases spreading
- iii. Settlement houses – Jane Addams and Hull House in Chicago
  - 1. provided daycares, English classes, community centers for poor and immigrants

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## Contemporary Immigration (1930-Present)

- I. 1930s
  - a. Mexican Repatriation
    - i. Great Depression and Dust Bowl forced farmers west and southwest displacing Mexican farmers
    - ii. Federal government repatriated Mexicans to fuel jobs for American farmers
- II. 1940s
  - a. World War II
    - i. Immigrants fled from war-torn Europe including Germans
    - ii. Jews escaping persecution encountered less acceptance – St. Louis
  - b. Displaced Persons Act
    - i. U.S. allowed immigrants displaced by war to emigrate to America beyond quota law restrictions on a limited basis
- III. 1950s
  - a. Internal Security Act of 1950 prohibited communist immigrants
  - b. McCarran Walter Immigration Act of 1952 extended national origins system of 1924
- IV. 1960s
  - a. Immigration Act of 1965/Hart-Celler Act
    - i. Replaced quota laws with preference categories based on families and job skills
- V. 1980s
  - a. Mariel Boat Lift to Florida leads to massive Cuban migration
  - b. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 penalizes use of illegal immigrant labor and granted amnesty for illegal immigrants before 1982
  - c. Demographics
    - i. 47% from Latin America
    - ii. 37% from Asia
    - iii. 12% from Europe and Canada