

# ***Coming to America – Neil Diamond***



# Immigration Preview Activity

- Pair Share: What is one principle or ideal that can be extracted from the quotes above?
- Quote Set 1:
  - *We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.*
    - Thomas Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, 1776
  - *Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth...a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.*
    - Abraham Lincoln, in the Gettysburg Address, 1863

Equality

## Quote Set 2

- *“America is a land of wonders, in which everything is in constant motion and every changes seem an improvement”*
  - -Alexis de Tocqueville, 1835
- *“We are the pioneers of the world; the advance guard sent through the wilderness of the untried things to break a new path in the New World that is ours”*
  - -Herman Melville, 1852
- Pair Share: What is one principle or ideal that can be extracted from the quotes above?

Freedom

# Quote Set 3

- *“America is a land of unlimited possibilities.”*  
– Ludwig Max Goldberger, 1903
- *“What then is the American, here individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men, whose labors and prosperity will one day cause great changes in the world”*  
– J. Hector St. John Crèvecoeur, 1782
- Pair Share: What is one principle or ideal that can be extracted from the quotes above?

Opportunity

# Quote Set 4

- *“The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty...[is] entrusted to the hands of the American people”*
  - -George Washington, 1789
- *“My country ‘tis of thee; Sweet land of liberty; Of thee I sing. Land where my Fathers lie – Land of the pilgrims pride; from every mountain side, let freedom ring.”*
  - Lyrics to “My Country ‘Tis of Thee” by Samuel Francis Smith, circa 1900
- Pair Share: What is one principle or ideal that can be extracted from the quotes above?

Liberty

## Essential Question

- Keep these principles in mind as you think about the unit question:
- *To what degree should we be proud or ashamed of American Society and government between 1890 and 1920?*

## **Objective**

Students will be able to analyze the “push” and “pull” factors for immigration at the turn of the century and the American reaction to it by completing diary entries.

# Film Clip:

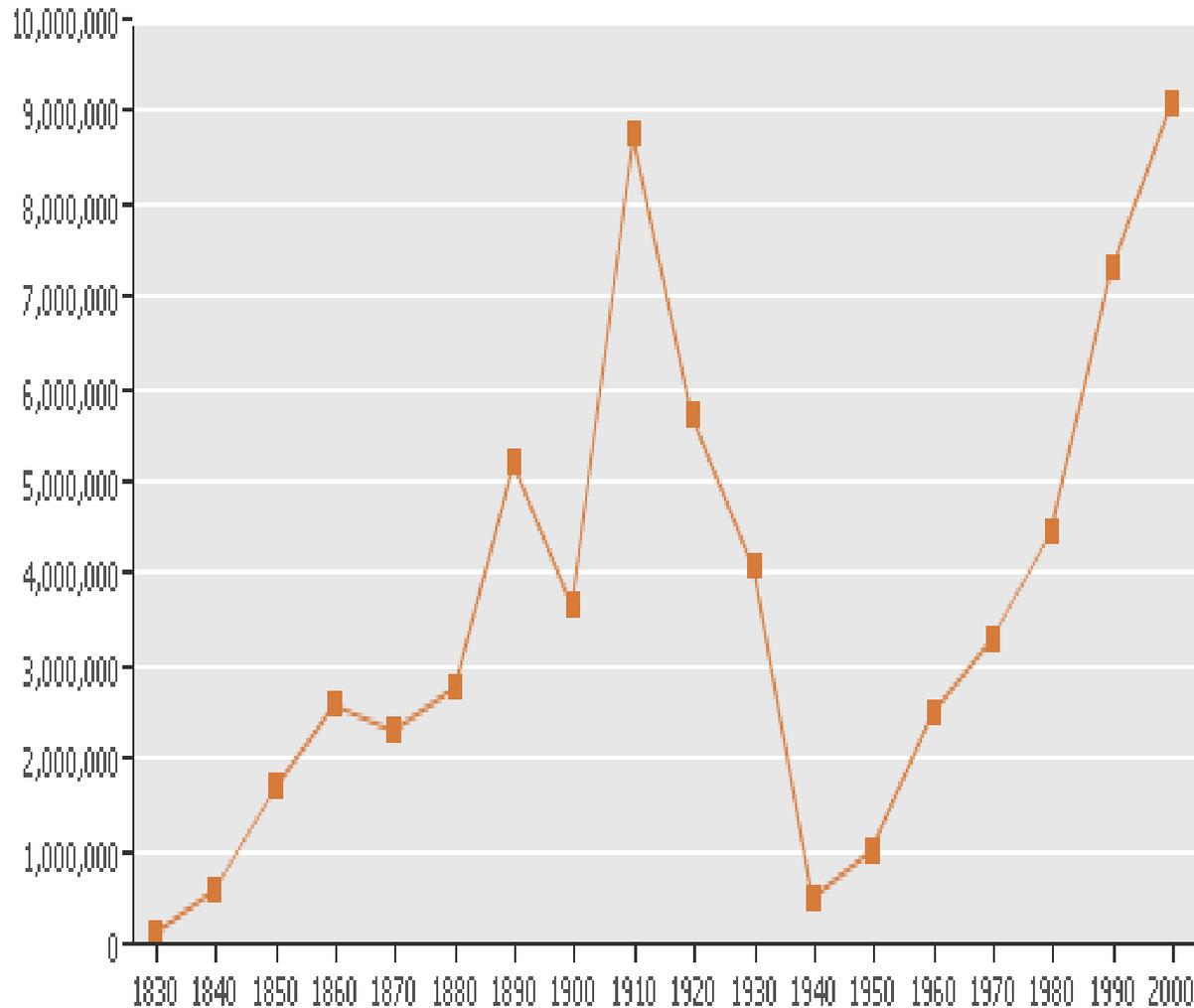
## Growth, Cities, and Immigration



### Discussion Questions

- Where did most “new immigrants” come from?
- What cities did most new immigrants move to?
- What were some reasons they came to America?
- What were examples of intolerance against immigrants?

Number of immigrants



**1. What does this graph show?**

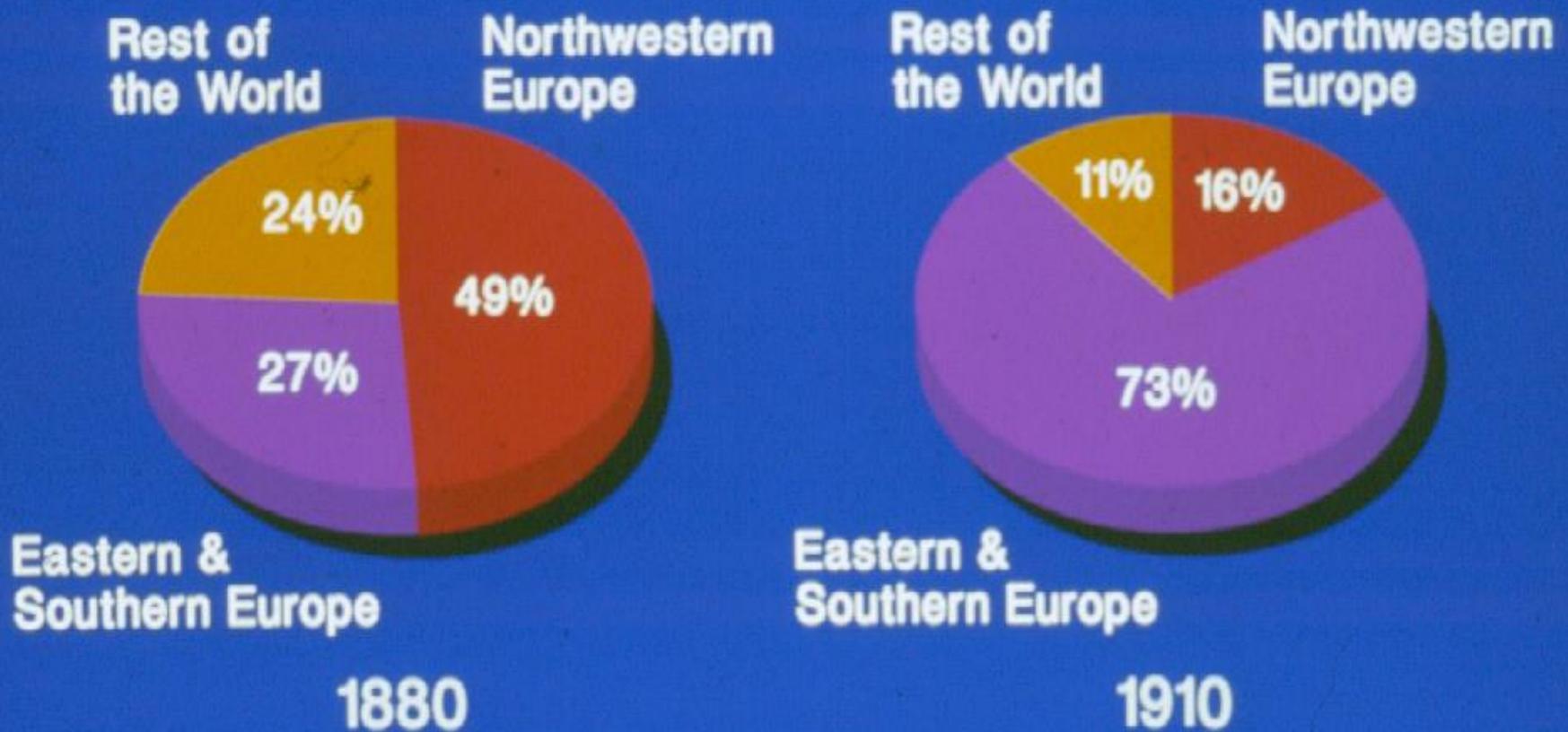
**2. What were the Reasons for increased immigration from 1830-1910?**

**3. What could be the Reasons for the rapid decline of immigration between 1910-1940?**

**4. What could be the reasons for increased immigration after 1940?**

# Immigration to the United States 1860 - 1920

## Where They Came From



# Europe: Late 1800's



## **Directions**

- As you listen to the presentation, complete your CLOZE notes on the left-side of your worksheet

# The Great Migration

- From 1880-1921 a record setting 23 million immigrants arrived on America's shores in what one scholar called "the largest mass movement in human history"
- At this time, the United States had no quotas, or limits, how many immigrants from a particular country could enter the U.S. Nor did it require immigrants to have a passport or special entrance papers.

# Old Immigrants



# “Old” Immigrants’

- Europeans coming before 1890
  - Originated chiefly from northern and western Europe
  - Many settled on farms in the West
  - customs and traditions similar to American way of life

# Europe: Late 1800's



# New Immigrants



# “New” Immigrants

- Europeans coming after 1890
  - Came in greater numbers than ever before
  - from 1901-1910 8,800,000 persons entered the U.S.
  - settled in the cities as factory workers
  - customs and traditions different from those of Americans = difficulty in adjusting to American ways of life

# Immigration to the United States 1880-1920



# Reasons for Immigration

## Push Factors

- **Economic**
  - Agricultural based economies declined in Europe
- **Political**
  - Political and religious persecution.
- **Social**
  - Increased population = more people completed for few resources

## Pull Factors

- **Economic**
  - America = land of opportunity
- **Political**
  - America = Democracy
- **Social**
  - America = land of equality

# **Journal Entry #1**

- Pretend you are immigrating to the United States at the turn of the century. Introduce yourself (name, country of origin, and occupation) and your reasons for leaving your homeland and coming to the U.S.

# Film Clip: *The Voyage*





# Arrival in America

- Ellis Island
  - 75% of immigrants entered at *Ellis Island* in New York Harbor
- Angel Island
  - Asian immigrants entered at *Angel Island* in San Francisco

# Listen to the interview with an immigrant describing her story about arriving at Ellis Island





## Legal Inspections

**Listen to an interview with an immigrant about the legal inspections.**



## **Journal Entry #2**

- Record your thoughts and feelings about the voyage to America and arriving at Ellis Island. Explain what it was like to be processed through Ellis Island.

# Ethnic Enclaves



# Ethnic Enclaves

- About 2/3 of immigrants settled in urban centers:
  - New York, Chicago, & Philadelphia.
- By 1920 75% of foreign-born U.S. residents lived in cities.
- These enclaves provided immigrants with a sense of community and security
  - Familiar language, food, religion, customs, etc.

## **Journal Entry #3**

- Record your thoughts and feelings about arriving in the place you intend to settle and describe your living conditions.



- 1. Describe what you see in this cartoon.
- 2. What is ironic about this cartoon?
- 3. What is the author's opinion about people who oppose immigration?

# American Treatment of Immigrants

- American Nativism
  - Native born felt threatened by “new immigrant”
    - considered them inferior
    - Accused immigrants of taking jobs away from “real” Americans
    - Immigrants were difficult to Americanize
- *Americanization Movement*
  - The belief that immigrants should adapt to American way of life as soon as possible.

# Early Steps Restricting Immigration

- The Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
  - lasted until WWII
- The Gentlemen's Agreement (1907)
  - promise by Japanese government to deny passports to Japanese laborers seeking to migrate to the U.S.

# Immigrants and Discrimination

- Economically
  - last to be hired, kept in poorest jobs, first to be fired
- Socially
  - confined to ghettos and slums; excluded from better hotels, restaurants, and clubs; and often refused admission to institutions of higher learning

# Contributions of immigrant groups to America

- Cultural
  - brought their different cultural heritages (*Melting Pot vs. Salad Bowl*)
- Economic
  - Immigrants increased the demand of agriculture and industry, thereby further encouraged American economic growth
  - prevented a shortage of labor

## **Journal Entry #4**

- Describe the Native-born reaction to you and how it made you feel.

## Discussion Question:

- *To what degree should we be proud or ashamed of American Society and government between 1890 and 1920?*

## **Wrap-Up Activity:**

# **ANALYZING IMMIGRATION THROUGH POLITICAL CARTOONS**

## **Analyzing Political Cartoons on Immigration**

- Look at the following political cartoons about immigration and answer the corresponding questions on your worksheet:



1. Who is parting the waters? What biblical figure does he represent?

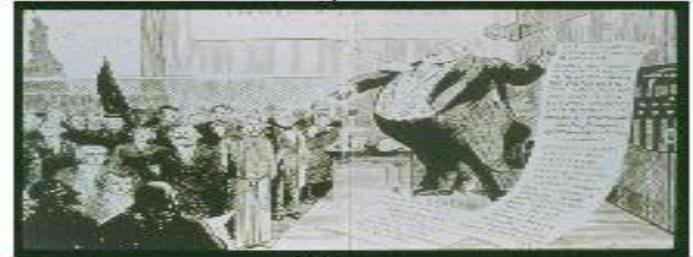
2. Who do the people walking between the waves represent?

3. What is the artist's attitude towards immigrants?

4. How is Uncle Sam portrayed?

5. What does Uncle Sam's list say?

6. What is the artist's attitude toward immigrants? Explain



7. Whom do the bandits represent?

8. What is the artist's attitude toward immigrants? Explain

9. The sign above Uncle Sam reads: "U.S. Ark of refuge." What is Uncle Sam offering the immigrants?

10. What might the figures in the clouds in the upper right represent?

11. What is the artist's attitude toward immigrants? Explain



In Reflection:





THE FOLLOWING ARRIVALS DO NOT QUALIFY.

SOME OF THEM MIGHT ATTEMPT TO 'OVERTHROW' GOVERNMENT (OR LIBEL KINGS) OTHERS SHOW STRONG EVIDENCE OF 'INSANITY' OR 'MORAL TURPITUDE'

*U.S. Judges of Immigration*

- JESUS CHRIST
- JOAN OF ARC
- GARIBALDI
- LOUIS KOSSUTH
- WENDELL PHILLIPS
- JOHN BROWN
- ABRAHAM LINCOLN
- GED. WASHINGTON
- PATRICK HENRY
- THOS. JEFFERSON
- BEN. FRANKLIN
- THOS. PAINE
- LEO TOLSTOI
- VICTOR HUGO
- WILLIAM GARRISON
- HENRY WARD BEECHER

- SIMON BOLIVAR
- DANTE
- HENRY GEORGE
- LUCRETIA MOTT
- MARK TWAIN
- KARL SCHWARZ





NO  
OPPRESSIVE  
TAXES.  
NO EXPENSIVE  
KINGS.  
NO COMPULSORY  
MILITARY  
SERVICE.  
NO  
KNOTS OR  
DUNGEONS.

## **In Reflection:**

- As you can see, there were varying attitudes towards immigrants.
- In examining past attitudes towards immigrants in the United States, do you think that attitudes have changed towards immigrants? Why or why not?