

Turn of the Century Immigration to the United States

During the period 1880-1921, 23 million people immigrated to American. The worldwide total was 46 million, so immigration to American represented 50% of all immigration.

Push Factors

Influences that drive people from their native country.

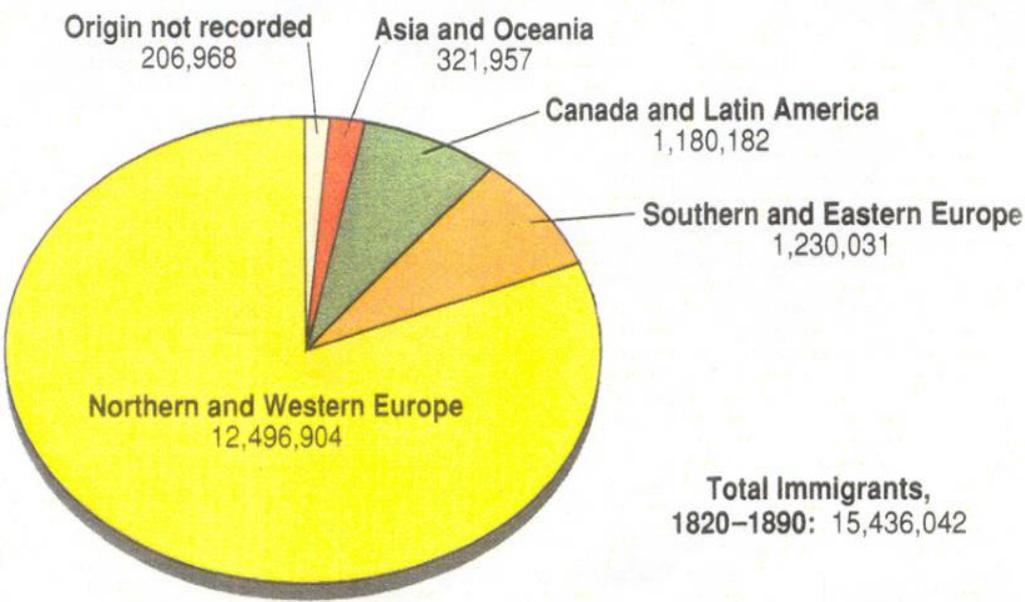
- Economic decline
- Farmers – machines (yes/no)
- Craftsmen/factories
- Rising population in Europe double (1750/1850)
- Famine
- Poverty
- Land shortages
- Job shortages
- Wars
- Political persecution
- Religious persecution (Jews: 1880-1921 1/3 of European Jewish population immigrates)

Pull Factors

Influences that attract people to a country.

- Newspaper articles
- Letters from family
- Land of Opportunity
- Business ads for workers
- Business/factory representatives recruiting workers
- Railroad/steamship pamphlets – looking for new passengers
- “All men are created Equal”
- Democracy

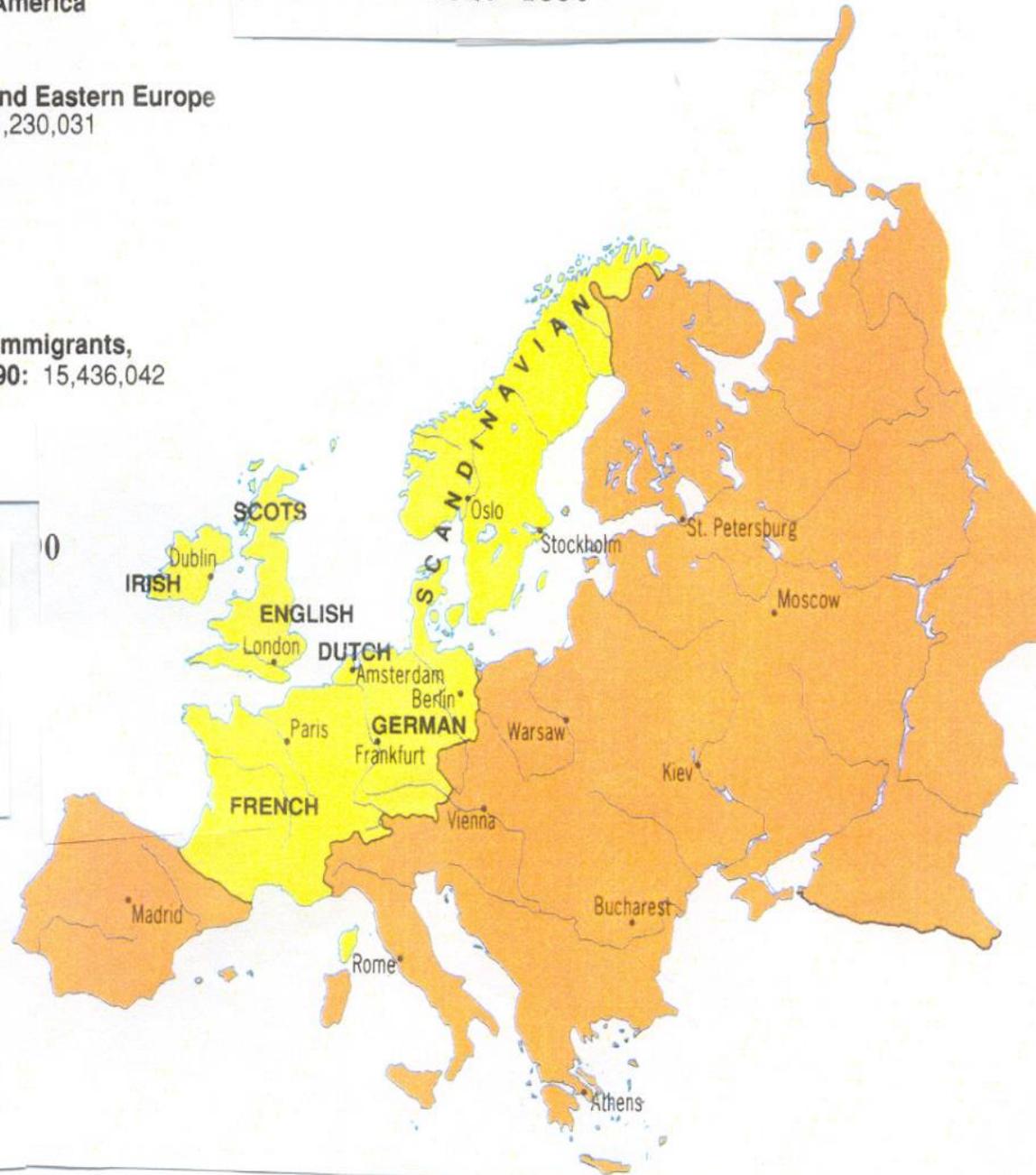
The Second Wave of Immigration, 1820-1890



**Total Immigrants,
1820-1890: 15,436,042**

- Northern and Western Europe
 - Southern and Eastern Europe*
 - Africa
 - Asia and Oceania
 - Canada and Latin America
- *Includes Russian Siberia

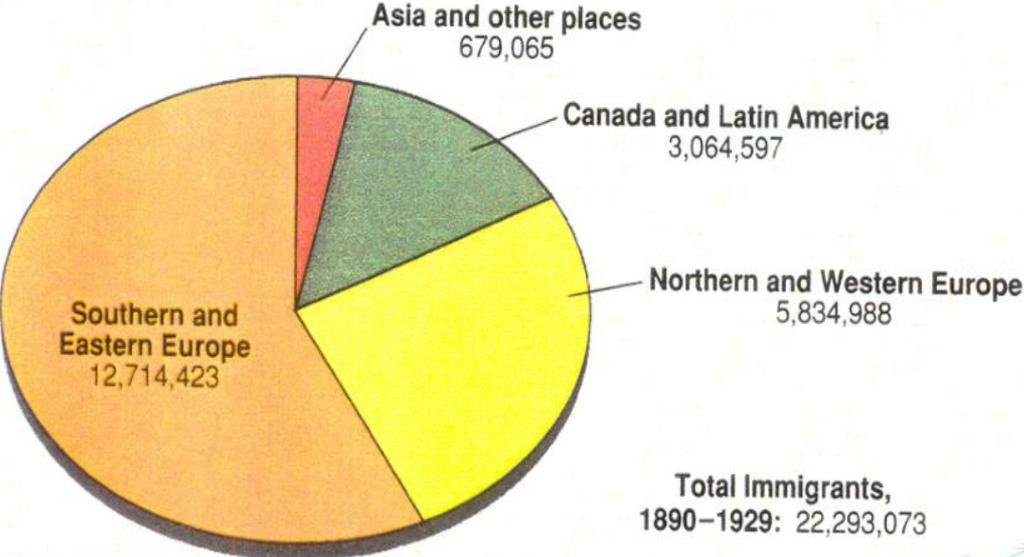
Names of major immigrant groups are shown like this: **IRISH**



Oldcomers

- **WASP: White, Anglo-Saxon, Protestants**
- **Northwestern Europe**
- **Many generations in the USA**
- **Wealth**
- **Educated**
- **Political power**
- **Similar traits to “First Americans”**

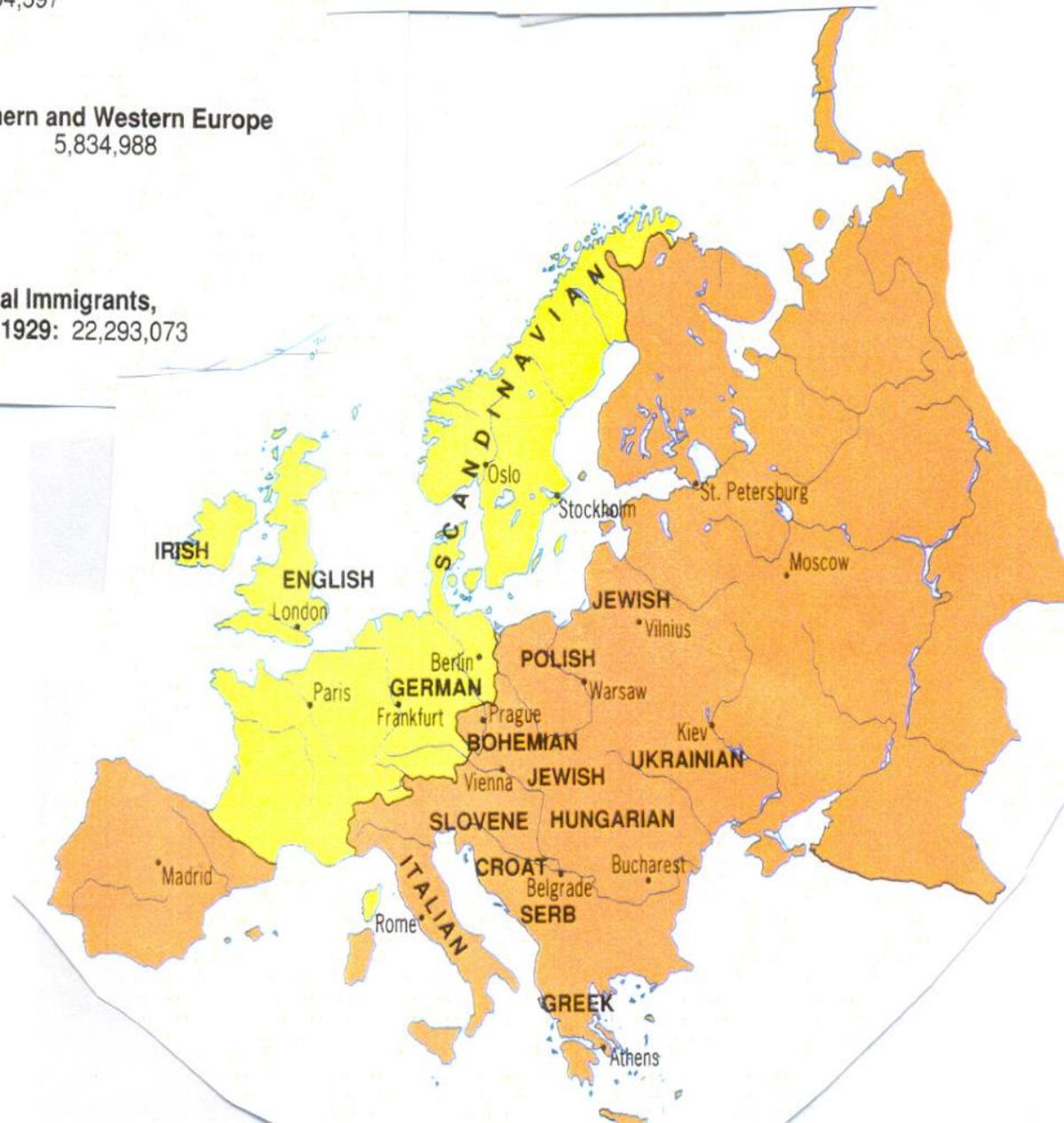
The Third Wave of Immigration, 1890-1929



Total Immigrants, 1890-1929: 22,293,073

- Northern and Western Europe
 - Southern and Eastern Europe*
 - Africa
 - Asia and Oceania
 - Canada and Latin America
- *Includes Russian Siberia

Names of major immigrant groups are shown like this: **IRISH**



Newcomers

- Southern and Eastern Europe
- Young
- Male
- Catholic, Jewish
- Little English
- Unskilled workers/farmers
- Little education - illiterate

(many foreign governments tried to control the number of trained professionals and young men of military age whom left their countries)

- Different customs than “First Americans”





THE NEW COLOSSUS.

NOT LIKE THE BRAZEN GIANT OF GREEN PAIN,
WITH CONQUERING LIMBS ASTRIDE FROM LAND TO LAND;
HERE AT OUR SEA-WASHED, SUNSET GATES SHALL STAND
A MIGHTY WOMAN WITH A TORCH, WHOSE FLAME
IS THE IMPRISONED LIGHTNING, AND HER NAME
MOTHER OF CALIF. FROM HER BEACON-HAND
GLOWS WORLD-WIDE WELCOME. HER MILD EYES COMMAND
THE AIR-BRIDGED HARBOR THAT THIS CITY FRAME
"KEEP ANCIENT LANDS YOUR SPOILED POMPS!"

CRIED SHE
WITH SILENT LIPS, "GIVE ME YOUR TIREDS, YOUR
POOR,

YOUR BUDDED MASSES YEARNING TO BREATHE FREE,
THE WRETCHEDED REFUSE OF YOUR TEEING SHORE,
GIVE THESE THE HOMELESS, TEMPEST-LOST TO ME,
I LIFT MY LAND BESIDE THE GILDED GORE."

THEY STARED WITH HER MOUTH TO THE UNBROKEN PLATE
OF ANGEL BREADENED BREAD IN A PLACE OF WINDY WALLS
IN THE MOUTH OF

EMMA LAZARUS

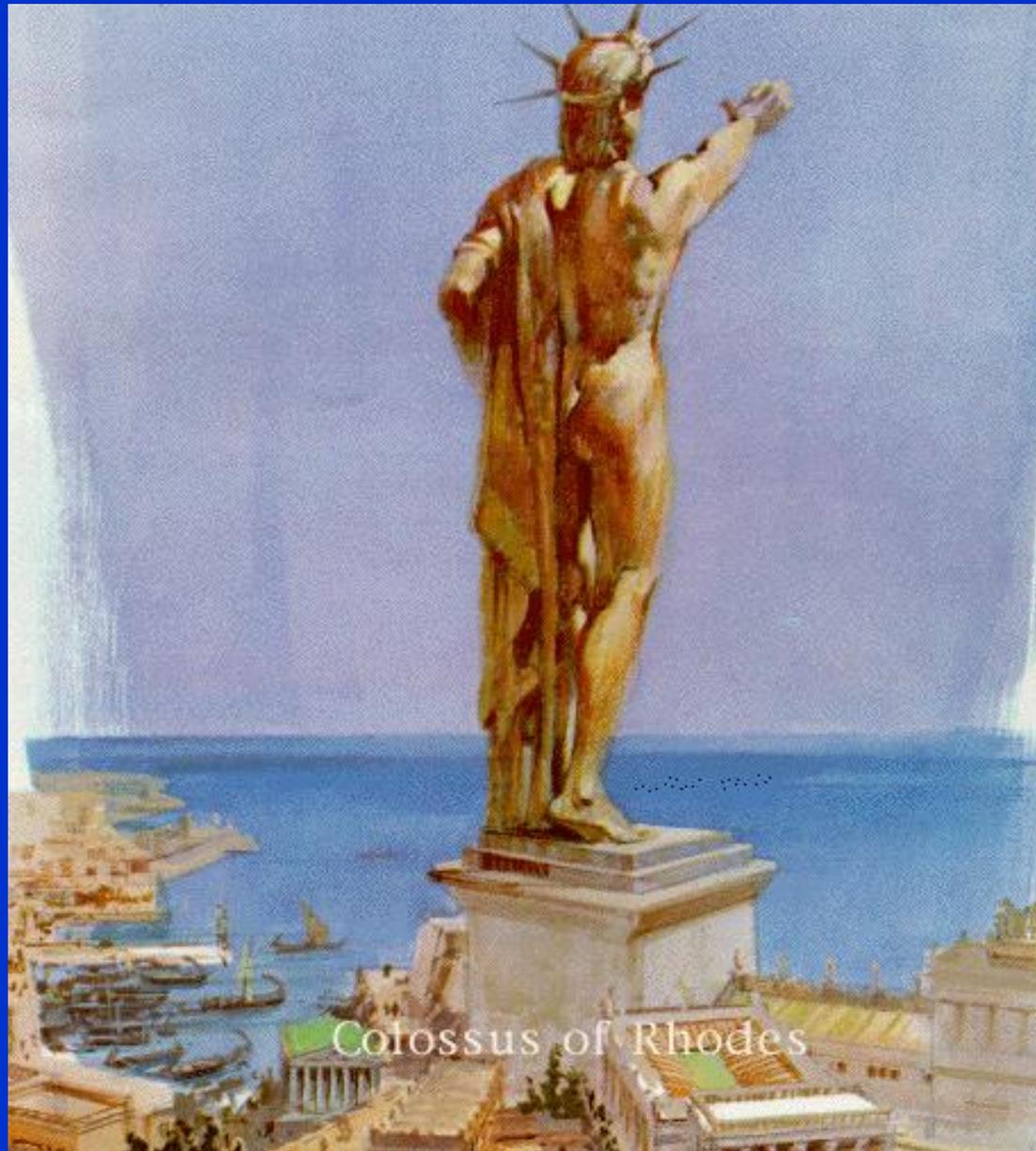
WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1893
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.

"THE NEW COLOSSUS"

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes
command

The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

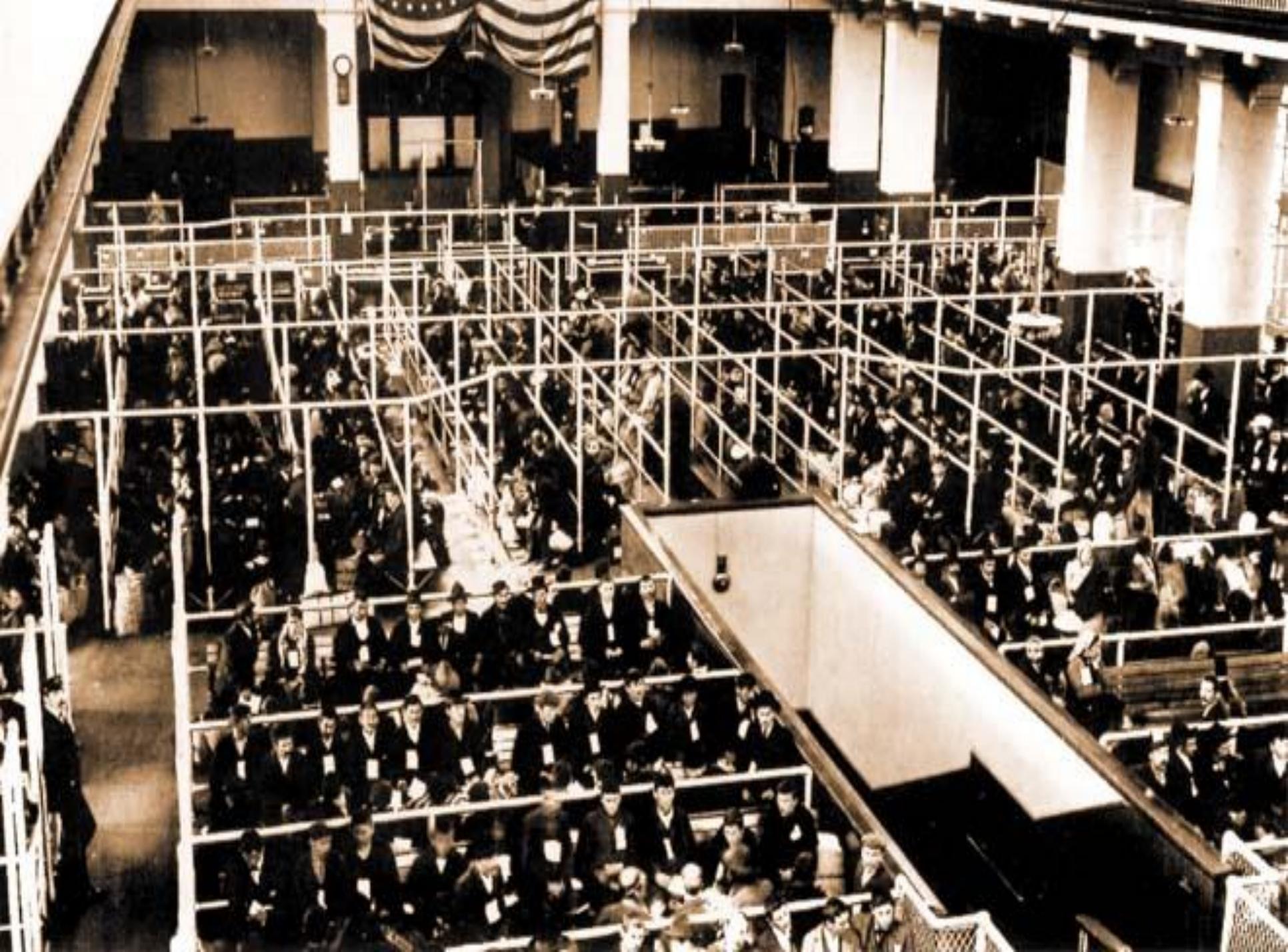
- Source: *Emma Lazarus, The Poems of Emma Lazarus, vol.1 (1889)*



Colossus of Rhodes









11164-U. S. Inspectors examining eyes of immigrants, Ellis Island, New York Harbor. Copyright Underwood & Underwood. U-97328







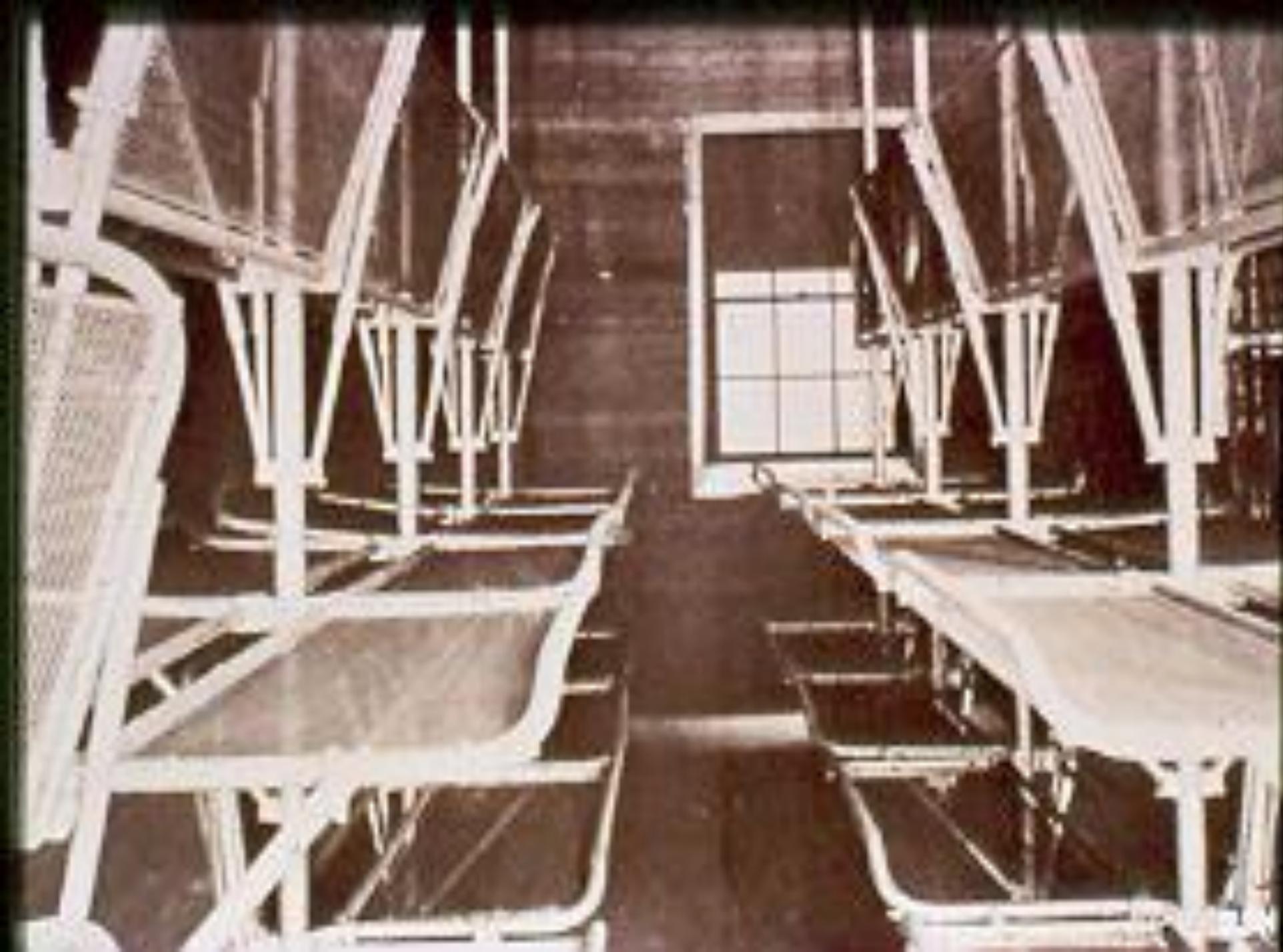




廣灼錄藥十



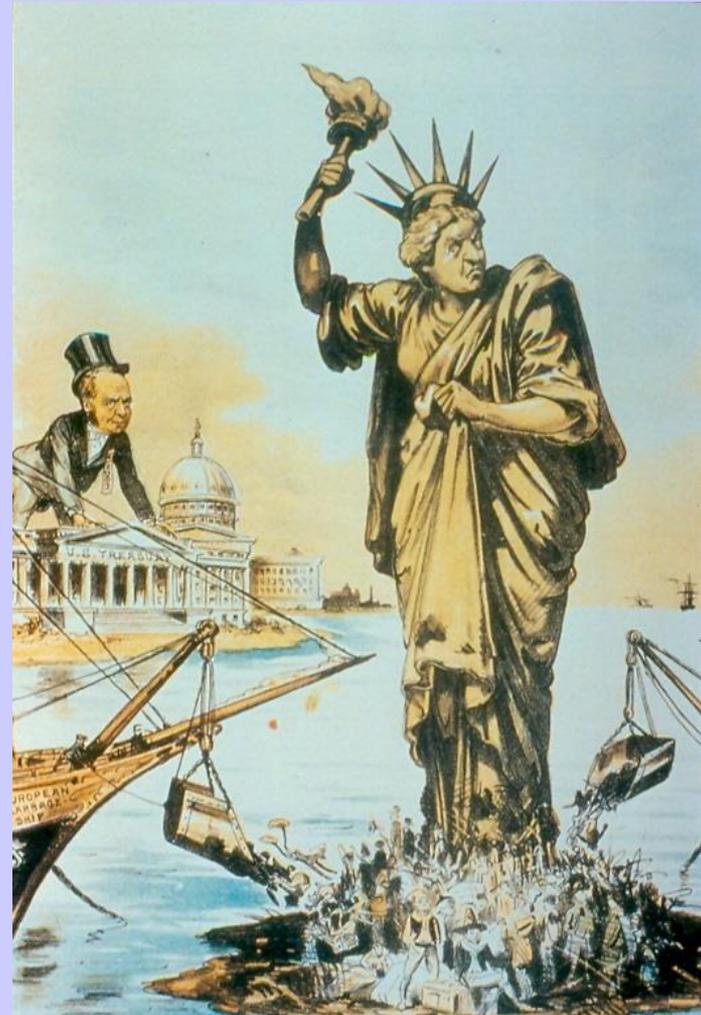






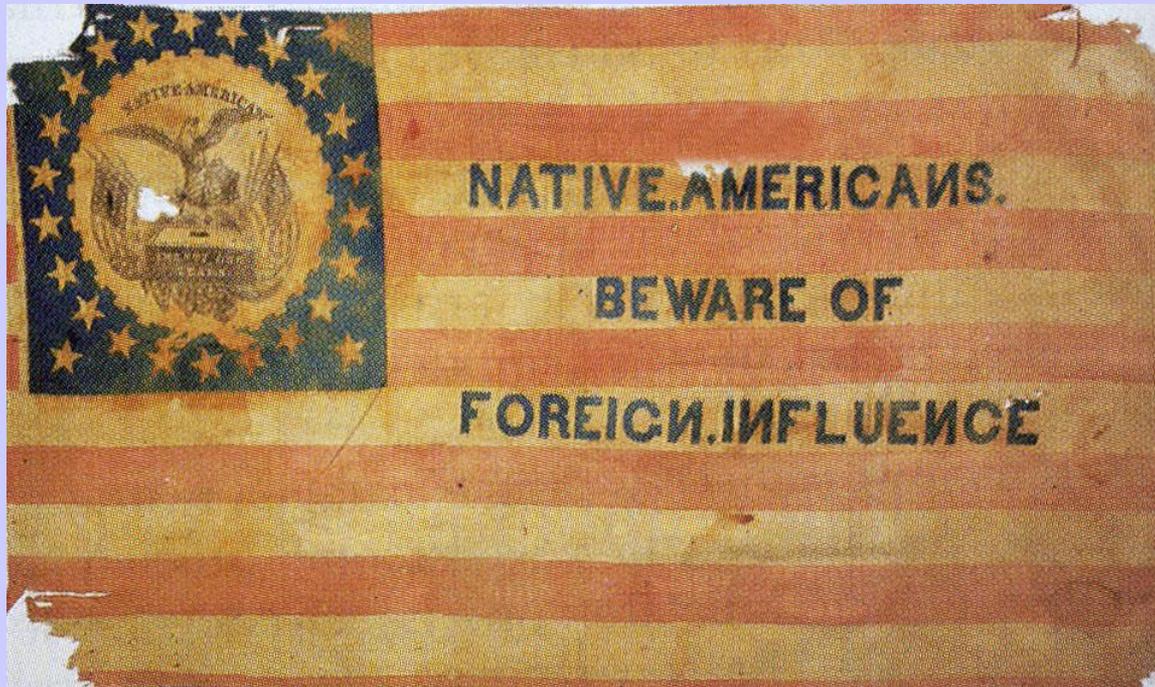
Backlash to Immigration

- **Nativism**: Favoring native-born Americans over immigrants.
- **Xenophobia**: This term is typically used to describe fear or dislike of foreigners or in general of people different from one's self.



The Know-Nothing Party (1854)

- They wanted to keep Catholics and foreigners out of public office.
- They wanted to require 21-years of residence before an immigrant could qualify for citizenship.



Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)

- Chinese who sought admission to the United States had to go through a rigorous screening process to prove that they qualified for admissions.
- Teachers, students, merchants and those related to American citizens.
- Not until 1943, when the act is lifted, were Chinese from all backgrounds allowed to immigrate to the United States.

The American Protective Association (1887)

- A nativist group that called for the teaching of only American culture and the English language in schools.
- They demanded tighter rules on citizenship and employment of immigrants.

Immigration Restriction League (1894)

- Founded by three oldcomers who were graduates of Harvard College.
- They blamed the Nation's troubles on the newcomers .
- They believed that the Anglo-Saxon race was superior to all others.
- This organization's goal was to persuade Congress to pass laws to keep out all "undesirables" immigrants.
- They proposed that a "literacy test" be given to all new immigrants to prove that they could read and write.
- Its main targets were immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, whose cultures differed greatly from those of League members.

The Gentlemen's Agreement

1907

- This was not an official government document, but this compromise called on San Francisco to end its school segregation and Japan to stop issuing passports to laborers.

Webb Alien Land Law

(1913)

- **This law banned alien (non-citizen) Asians from owning farmland.**



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



GILLAM

COPYRIGHT 1913 BY JUDGE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

THE IMMIGRANT.

Is he an acquisition or a detriment?

Published by William Lott & Co., New York.



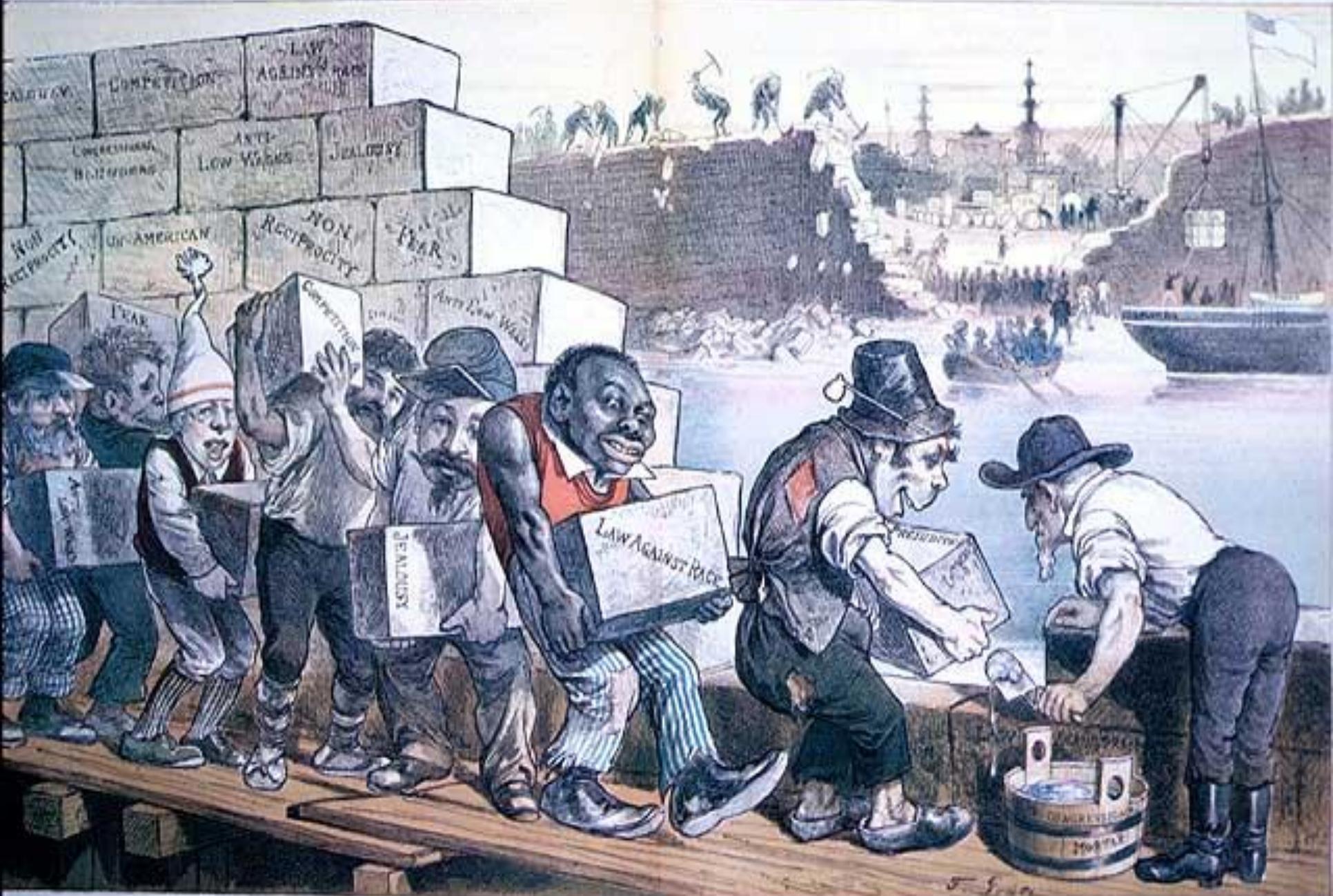
C. J. Taylor

THE MORTAR OF ASSIMILATION—AND THE ONE ELEMENT THAT WON'T MIX.



THE HIGH TIDE OF IMMIGRATION--A NATIONAL MENACE.

Immigration remained the great fear of the nation, and the effect of foreignness was the greatest in our history, and also that the best building materials are now being supplied by the citizens and nations of all Europe.



THE ANTI-CHINESE WALL.

The American Wall Goes Up as the Chinese Original Goes Down.



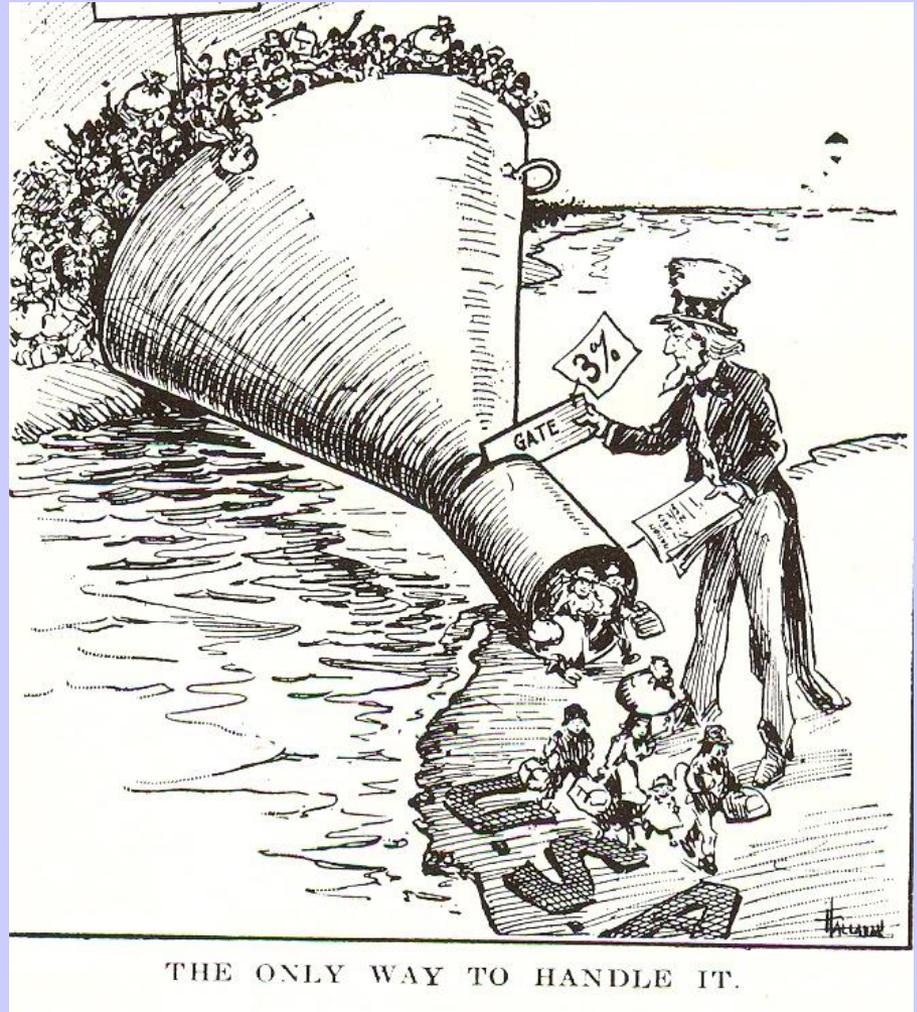


"EVERY DOG" (NO DISCRIMINATION OF COLOR) "HAS HIS DAY."
 THEN COME TO THE YELLOW SKINNED. "Fair Deal 'till you crowd him out, as he did us."



Immigration Law of 1921

- This law limited immigration to 350,000 people per year.
- It limited the number of immigrants from each country to 3% of the number of people of the same nationality living in the United States in 1910.



The National Origins Act of 1924

- This act capped immigration at 164,000 people per year and limited the number of immigrants from each country to 2% of the number of people of the same nationality living in the United States in 1890. It also banned all Asians from immigrating to the United States.
- On the other hand, Canadians and Mexicans were exempt from this law's provisions.
- The 1920s saw the first large immigration to the U.S. of Mexicans.

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS	SECOND WAVE 1820-1890	THIRD WAVE 1890-1929	FOURTH WAVE 1950-NOW	TOTALS
Northern and Western Europe	12,496,904	5,834,988	2,376,204	20,708,096
Southern and Eastern Europe	1,230,031	12,714,423	2,226,704	16,171,158
Canada and Latin America	1,180,182	3,064,597	10,353,383	14,598,162
Asia and Oceania	321,957	679,065	6,235,328	7,236,350
Origin not recorded	206,968	0	0	206,968
Africa	0	0	431,504	431,540
TOTALS	15,436,042	22,293,073	21,623,159	59,352,274

% OF TOTAL IMMIGRATION	SECOND WAVE 1820-1890	THIRD WAVE 1890-1929	FOURTH WAVE 1950-NOW	TOTALS
Northern and Western Europe	81%	26%	11%	35%
Southern and Eastern Europe	8%	57%	10%	27%
Canada and Latin America	8%	14%	48%	25%
Asia and Oceania	2%	3%	29%	12%
Origin not recorded	1%	NONE	2%	.3%
Africa	NONE	NONE	NONE	.7%
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%

Politics in the Gilded Age

Learning Targets

- Summarize politics in the Gilded Age at both the federal and state levels.
- Understand what is meant by the terms patronage and the spoils system.
- Explain the structure of and influence of Political Machines.

Gilded Age

- 1870s to 1890s, a period when the external glitter of wealth concealed a corrupt political core. It was a world of crowded cities, mammoth businesses, and a growing gap between the very few rich and the many poor.

Federal Government

- The two main political parties were nearly even in strength during this era.
- During these years Presidents seldom had their own party in control of both houses of Congress.
- This inability to win both houses, combined with the closeness of the presidential elections, made this an age of timid Presidents.
- U.S. senators were selected by state legislatures not the public.
- **Laissez-faire:** A policy in which the government doesn't interfere with business activities.

The Spoils System

- The theory that a winning candidate deserved the spoils, or the benefits to be seized after a victory.

Patronage

- The giving of government jobs to people who had helped a candidate get elected.
- Cabinet members to workers who scrubbed the steps of the Capital owed their jobs to patronage.
- Some government employees were not qualified for the positions they filled.
- Political appointees, whether qualified or not, sometimes used their positions for personal gain.
- The Spoils System interfered with the daily functioning of government because each change of administration led to thousands of government positions that had to be filled.
- Therefore, politicians were busier distributing government jobs, than addressing important national issues.

The Political Machine

- An organized group that controlled the activities of a political party in a city or state and offered services to voters and businesses in exchange for political or financial support.
- Political machines helped immigrants become American citizens, find places to live, and get jobs – the immigrants most pressing needs. In return, the immigrants provided the machine with what they needed the most – votes.
- Political machines printed their own election ballots and to make sure that their supporters voted “correctly” they used color paper.
- Political machines used their power to build parks, sewer systems, and waterworks.
- They also gave money to schools, hospitals, and orphanages.

The Boss

- The head of a political machine.
- The boss controlled thousands of city jobs and policies.
- The boss controlled the police, fire and sanitation departments.
- The boss controlled business licenses and inspections.
- The boss also influenced the court system.

Graft

- The illegal use of political influence for personal gain. In other words, the use of one's job to gain profit.
- For example, **kickback** –a sum of money illegally deducted from the payment made to a contractor and given “under the table” to the official who awarded the contract.
- **Election fraud:** Political Machines padded the lists of eligible voters with the names of dogs, children, and people who had died. Under those names, they cast as many votes as were needed to win an election.