
IMMIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

UNIT V: INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION



IMMIGRATION PATTERNS

Total Immigrants by Decade

This chart shows, by decade, the number of legal immigrants who came to America from 1820 through 2009.



REVIEW: PUSH V PULL FACTORS

PUSH

PULL

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PUSH

Population Growth in Europe leads to overcrowding

Agricultural Changes – landlords force people out to make room for farming

Crop failures forced some farmers to emigrate

Europe's industrial revolution "forced" artisans to move to compete

Religious strife – Jews from Norway and Germany emigrated

PULL

Availability of unskilled employment

Cheap land

Need for labor

TASK

- Underline **PUSH** with red
- Underline **PULL** with blue
- Annotate WHY you believe they are push v pull
- Write IDEAS you can *link* to previous lessons and notes

COLONIAL IMMIGRATION

WHEN	Settlement through 1776
WHO	English, Irish, Germans, Dutch, African Slaves
WHY	Political/religious freedom, economic advancement , slaves brought unwillingly
WHERE	Atlantic Coastal States (13 Colonies) – Established <u>port</u> cities
CONTRIBUTIONS	European culture, languages, forms of government, religions, family/cultural traditions, economic patterns
PROBLEMS	Settling a new land; problems with Natives

OLD IMMIGRATION

WHEN	1776 – 1850s
WHO	Irish, Germans, Scandinavians
WHY	Famine, economic opportunities, peace and stability
WHERE	Northeastern cities; Germans and Scandinavians moved west to farm
CONTRIBUTIONS	Built railroads and canals, worked in factories, advanced farming techniques and education
PROBLEMS	Resentment from nativists toward Catholics and Jews; fear of job competition

NEW IMMIGRATION

WHEN	1850s – 1920s
WHO	Italians, Poles, Russians, Chinese
WHY	Economic opportunity, religious and political freedom
WHERE	Industrial centers and ports (established ghettos). Lived in tenement housing.
CONTRIBUTIONS	Filled factory jobs, worked in coal mines and steel mills, Chinese worked on transcontinental railroad
PROBLEMS	<u>Nativism</u> , discrimination in housing/jobs, loss of cultural identity, language/cultural barriers



MELTING POT

- People from various cultures meet to form a "new America."
- Individual contributions are part of the whole.
- Resulting culture is more important than the whole.

ASSIMILATION



- Adopting the appearances/attitudes of the larger society in order to be accepted.
- Give up you languages/ customs to become “Americanized.”

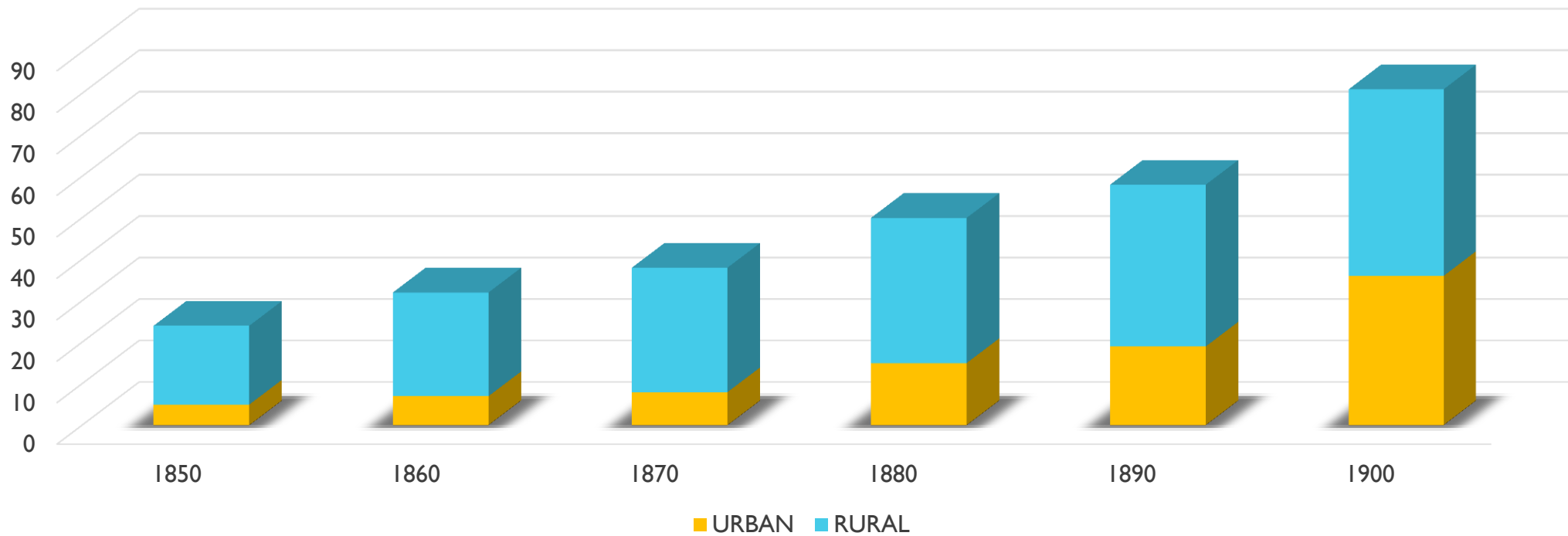
SOCIAL PLURALISM



- (Salad Bowl Theory)
- Plural = More than one
- Cultures don't lose their identity and can live side-by-side.
- Diversity helped create a pluralistic society in America.

URBANIZATION

Chart 1850-1900



Did the proportion of rural population in America increase or decrease in this time period?