

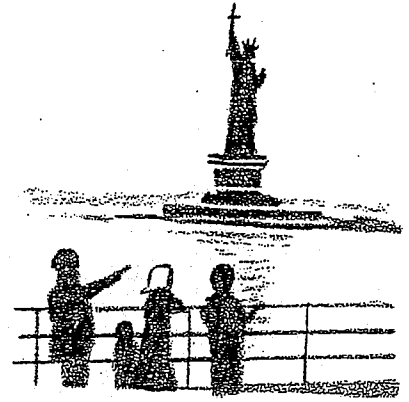
Lesson Activities

Chapter 21

IMMIGRATION

Contest Rules Complete the 35 sentences by filling in the spaces with the words, names, and terms from the following list. The winners of the contest will be the people with the most correct answers.

Refugee Relief Act	Canada	literacy test	quota system
Old Immigration	mines	restricted	melting pot
opportunity	jobs	immigrant	undesirable
Gentlemen's Agreement	Italy	Chinatown	cheap land
skills and talents	customs	revolution	American
write	Chinese	alien	themselves
naturalization	potato	religious	build railroads
New Immigration	English	population	1 million



northern and western
United States
southern and eastern.

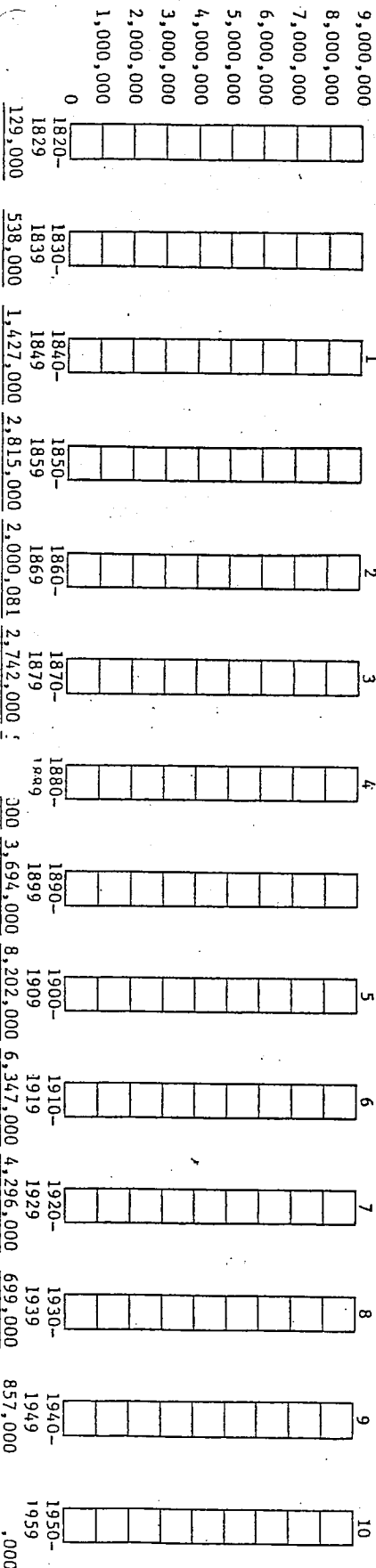
- (1) An _____ is a person who enters a foreign country after leaving his homeland.
- (2) Millions of immigrants came to the United States looking for new _____ and a higher standard of living.
- (3) Many people wanted to escape _____ and political persecution in Europe.
- (4) In the United States, newcomers found economic prosperity, democratic government, and _____.
- (5) More immigrants have come to the _____ than to any other country in the world.
- (6) America became a " _____ " in which the people and cultures of many countries were blended together.
- (7) At the time of the Revolutionary War, three out of every four Americans were descendants of _____ and Irish settlers.
- (8) Fewer than _____ people came to the United States between 1790 and 1840.
- (9) But during the 1840's and 1850's, more than 4 million immigrants arrived, nearly all of them from countries located in _____ Europe.
- (10) These newcomers from England, Ireland, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries regarded America as a "land of _____."
- (11) Hundreds of thousands of Irish moved here as a result of a _____ famine during the years 1845-1847.
- (12) An unsuccessful _____ in Germany in 1848 forced large numbers of people to flee for their lives.
- (13) The Irish, Germans, and others from northern and western Europe who came to the United States before 1885 made up what was known as the " _____."
- (14) The millions of immigrants who poured into the United States between 1885 and 1914 were primarily from _____ Europe.
- (15) Most of these people were from Austria-Hungary, Poland, Russia, Greece, and _____.
- (16) This period of immigration from southern and eastern Europe after 1885 was called the " _____."
- (17) The immigrants helped dig canals, _____, and settle the West.
- (18) They took jobs in mills, _____, and factories.
- (19) Because they were anxious to earn money, immigrants often agreed to work for low wages, and took the hardest and most _____ jobs.
- (20) For a long time people were welcomed to the United States, but eventually many Americans thought that immigration should be _____.
- (21) There was a growing resentment of the newcomers because they kept wages down and took jobs away from _____ workers.
- (22) Instead of adopting American ways, many immigrants continued to speak their own language and follow their own _____.

Immigration: 1820-1959

- (1) Shade the bar graph to show the number of immigrants who came to the United States during each 10-year period from 1820 to 1959. Use the figures at the bottom of the page.
- (2) Historical events, economic conditions, and laws passed by Congress have affected the number of immigrants coming to the United States. Print the following information next to the corresponding numbers above the graph. Number 1 has been done as an example.

- 1: Irish potato famine; German revolution fails
 2: Civil War
 3: Old Immigration from northern and western Europe nears end
 4: New Immigration from southern and eastern Europe begins as workers
- 5: Great demand for industrial workers
 6: World War I
 7: Emergency Quota Act; Immigration Quota Act
 8: Great Depression
 9: World War II
 10: McCarran-Walter Act

Irish potato famine; German revolution fails

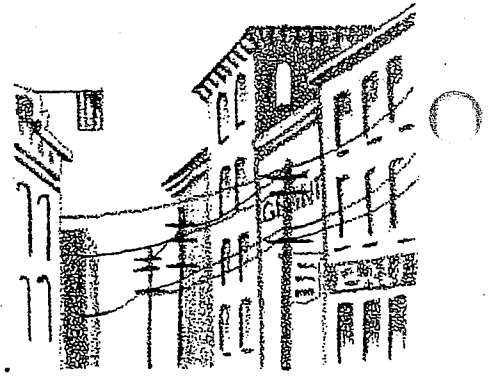


True-False Questions

- (1) _____ Irish and German immigrants came to America seeking religious freedom.
 (2) _____ Beginning in the 1880's, most of the immigrants who arrived in the United States were from southern and eastern Europe.
 (3) _____ Millions of immigrants came in search of jobs in the late 1800's and early 1900's.
 (4) _____ The Irish and Germans of the 1840's were part of the New Immigration.
 (5) _____ Immigration has slowed during periods of war.
 (6) _____ The number of people coming to the United States declined because of the quota system.
 (7) _____ There were few newcomers during the 1930's because of a shortage of jobs in the U.S.
 (8) _____ Immigration reached a peak in the early 1900's.

THE GROWTH OF CITIES

The population of the cities of the United States grew dramatically in the late 1800's and early 1900's. This happened for two main reasons. First, large numbers of immigrants poured into the U.S. from southern and eastern Europe during the "New Immigration." Most of these newcomers settled in Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and other American cities. It was also during these years that millions of people moved from rural farming areas to the cities. They hoped to find jobs and improve their standard of living. Many farm workers had been put out of work by new inventions that did much of the labor formerly done by hand. The expansion of business and industry during the "Machine Age" created millions of new jobs in the cities.



In 1865 only 20% of the people in the United States lived in urban areas. But by 1910 this figure had jumped to nearly 50%. New York City had more than 6 million people. Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston passed the one million mark. A total of 78 cities in 1900 had a population of 50,000 or more compared to just 16 in 1860. This tremendous urban growth was made possible by the expansion of the country's railroad system which permitted the shipment of huge quantities of food to the cities.

The Ten Largest Cities: 1850-1910

The chart below shows the rapid growth of American cities between 1850 and 1910. Use the information to answer the questions at the bottom of the page. You may also want to use a map in your textbook or in an atlas that shows the location of major cities of the United States.

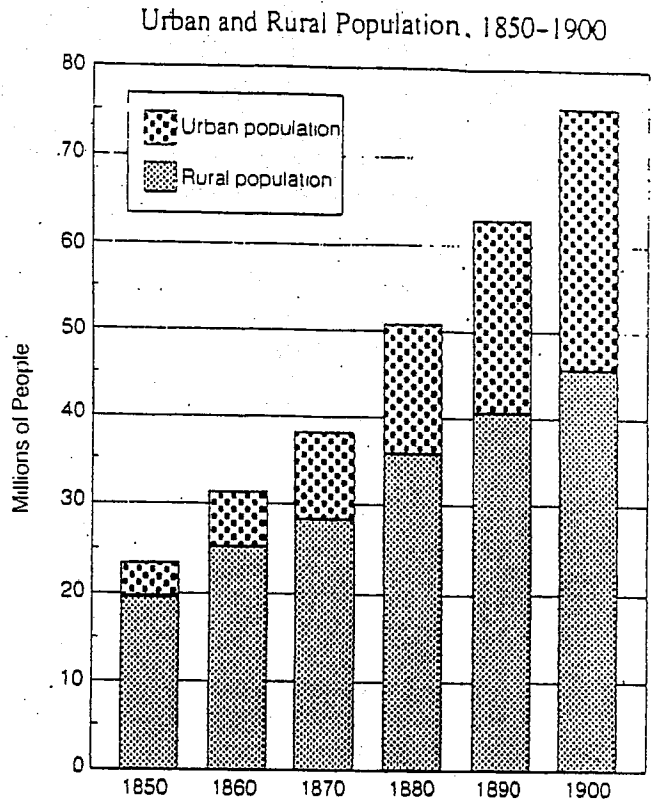
1850	1880	1910
1. New York, New York 620,000	1. New York, New York 2,500,000	1. New York, New York 6,500,000
2. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 360,000	2. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 950,000	2. Chicago, Illinois 2,475,000
3. Boston, Massachusetts 200,000	3. Chicago, Illinois 590,000	3. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1,950,000
4. Baltimore, Maryland 170,000	4. Boston, Massachusetts 550,000	4. Boston, Massachusetts 1,450,000
5. Cincinnati, Ohio 130,000	5. St. Louis, Missouri 400,000	5. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 930,000
6. New Orleans, Louisiana 130,000	6. Baltimore, Maryland 375,000	6. St. Louis, Missouri 840,000
7. St. Louis, Missouri 78,000	7. Cincinnati, Ohio 340,000	7. San Francisco, California 690,000
8. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 72,000	8. San Francisco, California 290,000	8. Baltimore, Maryland 675,000
9. Louisville, Kentucky 51,000	9. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 275,000	9. Cleveland, Ohio 625,000
10. Albany, New York 50,000	10. New Orleans, Louisiana 225,000	10. Cincinnati, Ohio 575,000

- (1) The section of the country with the most large cities in 1850 was the _____ (Northwest, South, or West).
- (2) The city that moved the farthest up the top ten rankings between 1850 and 1880 was _____.
- (3) The population of _____ rose sharply when the discovery of gold touched off a rush of settlers to the West Coast.
- (4) The number of people living in New York was more than 10 times greater in _____ than it was in 1850.
- (5) The _____ of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and most other cities increased significantly during the late 1800's and early 1900's.
- (6) _____ (how many?) of the largest urban centers were in the South in 1910.
- (7) In 1910 _____ and San Francisco were the only top ten cities located west of the Mississippi River.

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Growing Cities: Reading a Graph

This graph shows changes in the urban and rural population of the United States from 1850 to 1900. Study the graph carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.



1. What was the combined urban and rural population of the United States in 1850? In 1890? _____

2. What was the rural population of the United States in 1850? In 1890? _____

3. What was the urban population of the United States in 1850? In 1890? _____

4. Approximately what percentage of the total population was urban in 1850? Approximately what percentage was urban in 1900? _____

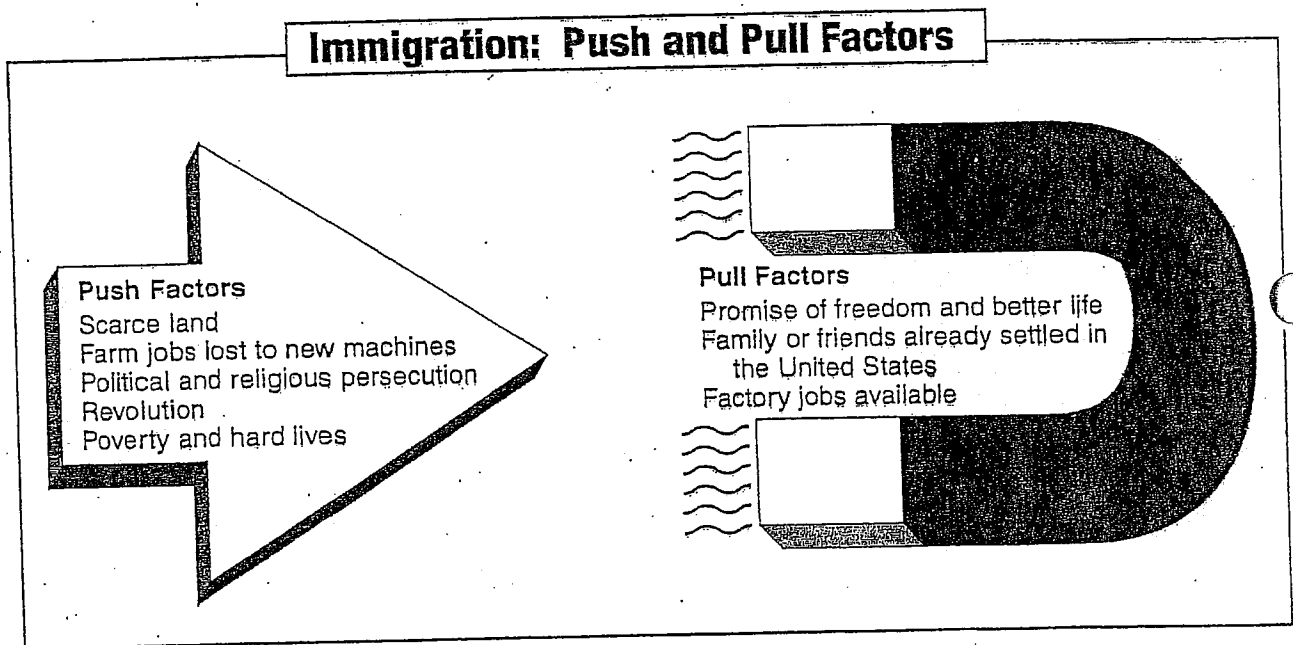
5. Based on the graph, make a generalization about the growth of the urban population of the United States from 1850 to 1900. _____

6. Suggest at least two reasons why the nation's urban population grew so rapidly in the years shown on the graph. _____

- The fact that family and friends were already settled in the United States
- pulled people to immigrate to the United States.
 - pushed people out of their native countries.
 - pulled people away from freedom and better lives.
 - pushed people to join in revolutions.

- Two political factors that pushed immigrants to leave their native lands were
- the promise of freedom and factory jobs.
 - poverty and hard lives.
 - revolution and political persecution.
 - scarcity of land and loss of farm jobs to new machines.

- People who had been farmers in their native countries
- did not believe they could have a better life in the United States.
 - took factory jobs in the United States.
 - refused to join family members in the United States.
 - were pushed from the United States by poverty and hard lives.



- Two push factors that led immigrants to come to the United States were
- religious persecution and family settled in the United States.
 - revolution and factory jobs.
 - scarce land and revolution.
 - the promise of freedom and of a better life.

- The promise of freedom was
- an economic factor that pulled people to the United States.
 - an emotional factor that pushed people from their homelands.
 - a political factor that pulled people to the United States.
 - not an influence on the decision to move to the United States.

- Political and religious persecution in their native countries
- brought about a scarcity of land.
 - pulled people to the United States.
 - led immigrants to start revolutions.
 - led people to seek freedom and a better life in the United States.

Statue of Liberty

1886

The Statue of Liberty was a gift from France. It was given to the United States. It was for the one hundredth anniversary of the *Declaration of Independence*. It was the idea of a French writer. His name was Edouard Rene Lefevre de Laboulaye. Then Frederic Bartholdi was hired to make the statue. Workers from France would help build the statue. Workers from the United States would also help. The Americans would build the base. The French would do the rest. There were ways to raise money for the statue. Money was raised through entertainment and also by donations. This happened in France. This also happened in the United States. They needed 2,250,000 francs. This was equal to about \$250,000 dollars.



Bartholdi had the help of an engineer. He needed help making the structure of the statue. The engineer was Gustave Eiffel. He designed the Eiffel Tower. He built the framework. Bartholdi wanted the statue to be done on July 4, 1876. This was the 100-year anniversary of the *Declaration of Independence*. He was not able to do this. Construction had to stop a few times. The torch was finished. So was the right arm. The head of the statue was then finished. This was in 1878. People could go see it at the Paris Exposition.

They needed to find a place for the Statue of Liberty. They found a place in the New York Harbor. It was at Bedloe's Island. It was agreed upon by two people. One was Bartholdi. The other was General William Tecumseh Sherman. Americans began to make the structure for the base. Bartholdi got a patent. It was for a statue that represented freedom. By this time, France had raised enough money. This was in July 1882.

The United States began to have problems. It could not raise money for the statue's pedestal. A publisher named Joseph Pulitzer helped. He wrote columns in his newspaper. The newspaper was called *The World*. He wanted to talk to rich people. They had a lot of money. He wanted them to donate money for the statue. He scolded them. He did not know why they would not give money for freedom. Rich people then began to give money.

The statue was completed in France. This was in July 1884. The statue came to New York on June 17, 1885. It was in 350 pieces. This made it easier to bring from France. The pedestal was finished on April 22, 1886. The statue stayed in boxes for eleven months. Workers were waiting for the pedestal to be done. Finally, they began to put it together. This took four months. The statue was shown to everyone on October 28, 1886 by President Grover Cleveland.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Statue of Liberty

Discussion Questions:

1. Who made the Statue of Liberty?
2. When did the person who made the statue want to have it done by?
3. Where was the Statue of Liberty going to be?
4. Who wrote newspaper columns telling rich people to donate?
5. How many pieces was the statue in when it came from France?