**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Guided Notes: The New Immigrants**

Immigrants:

1. **What is the first thing that comes to your mind when you hear this term?**
2. **Do you associate this with positive or negative thoughts?**
3. **What events or ideas have shaped your opinion on immigration?**

Who are these New Immigrants?

* **Prior to the 1870’s, most immigrants were from western and northern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (ex. Germany and Ireland)
* **Beginning in the 1870’s a wave of “new” immigrants from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Europe starting arriving in the US**
* **“New” immigrants were often unskilled, poor, Catholic or Jewish, and moved to cities rather than farms**

Why the New Wave of Immigrants?

* Two types of factors lead to immigration: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Push factors**
	+ **Land reform and low prices** in eastern Europe and China **forced many farmers off their land**
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in Russia and eastern Europe forced many to flee and seek better lives in the US
* **Pull factors**
	+ The **United States offered plentiful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ The **1862 Homestead Act made western farmland cheap**

How Did They Get to America?

* Most immigrants only brought what they could carry; clothes, photo, tools of their trade, or even a musical instrument
* **By 1892, European immigrants were brought to New York Harbor and processed at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within hours**
* **Chinese and other Asian immigrants arrived in the San Francisco Bay, and were processed at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (open from 1910-1940).**
	+ Opposite of Ellis Island - immigrants were often detained for weeks or even months
	+ **Backed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1882) – prohibited immigration by Chinese laborers**
	+ Why is this significant??
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What was Life Like for New Immigrants?

* **New immigrants tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to new life in the United States**
* Most immigrants stayed in cities and lived in ethnic neighborhoods called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Social reformers founded settlement houses in these poor neighborhoods in order to relieve terrible living conditions**
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ founded Hull-House in Chicago (1889)**
* Many new immigrants were introduced to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** programs that helped them learn English and adopt an “American” lifestyle
* **By 1890 many cities had a huge immigrant population**. 4/5 people in NYC were immigrants
* The idea of the **“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in which white people of all different nationalities blended to create a single culture**
	+ Many of their children became more Americanized

So What?

* Despite opposition,