



welcome

Can you name your ancestor origins?

Look at the diagram on immigration

FamilyEducation.com

Read 14.2 & complete handout

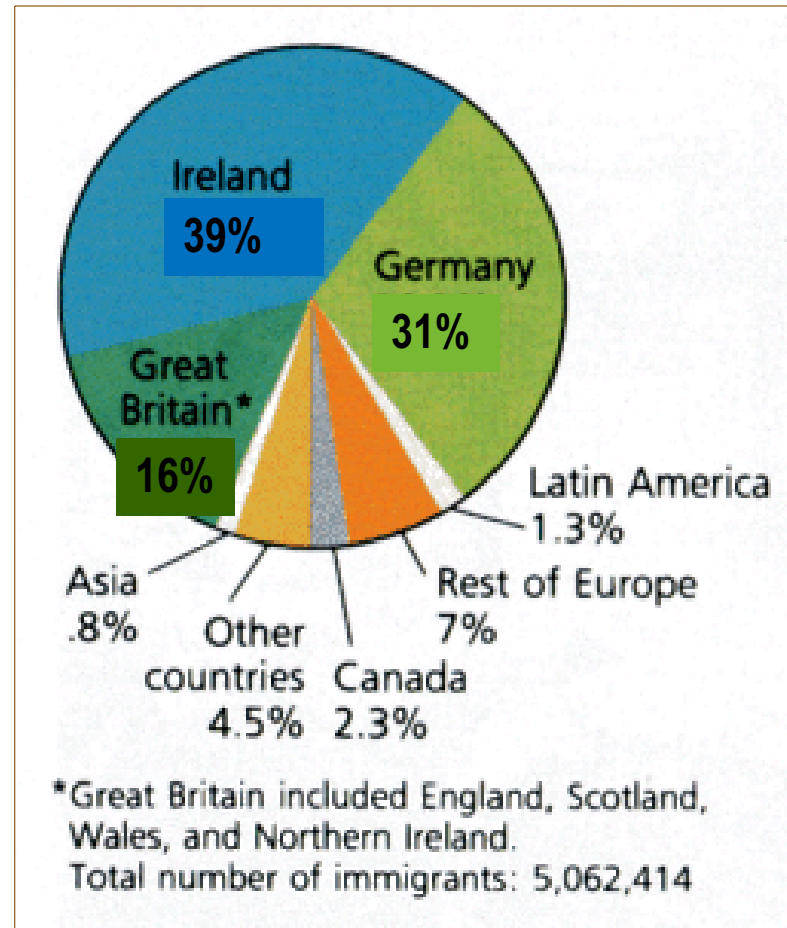
One American's Story

In 1830, English weaver John Downe became an immigrant, or person who leaves a country. Down left England alone to work in New York, where he awaited his family's arrival . . .

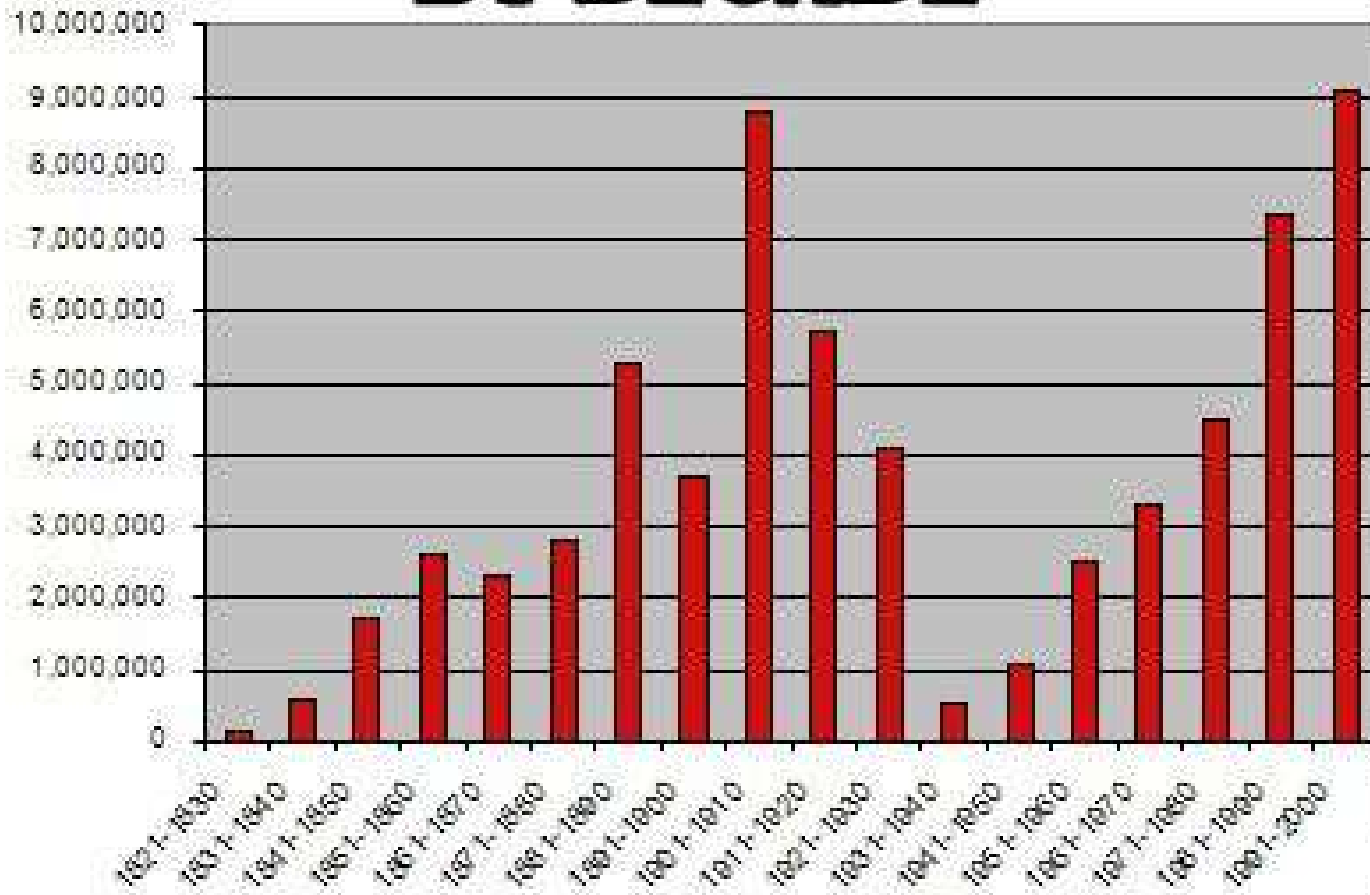
“ You will find a few inconveniences in crossing the Atlantic, but it will not be long and when that is over, all is over, for I know you will like America. America is not like England, for here no man thinks of himself as your superior . . . This is a country where a man can stand as a man, and where he can enjoy the fruits of his own exertions, with rational liberty to its fullest extent.”

- John Downe, letter to his wife,
August 12, 1830

National Origin of Immigrants: 1820 - 1860

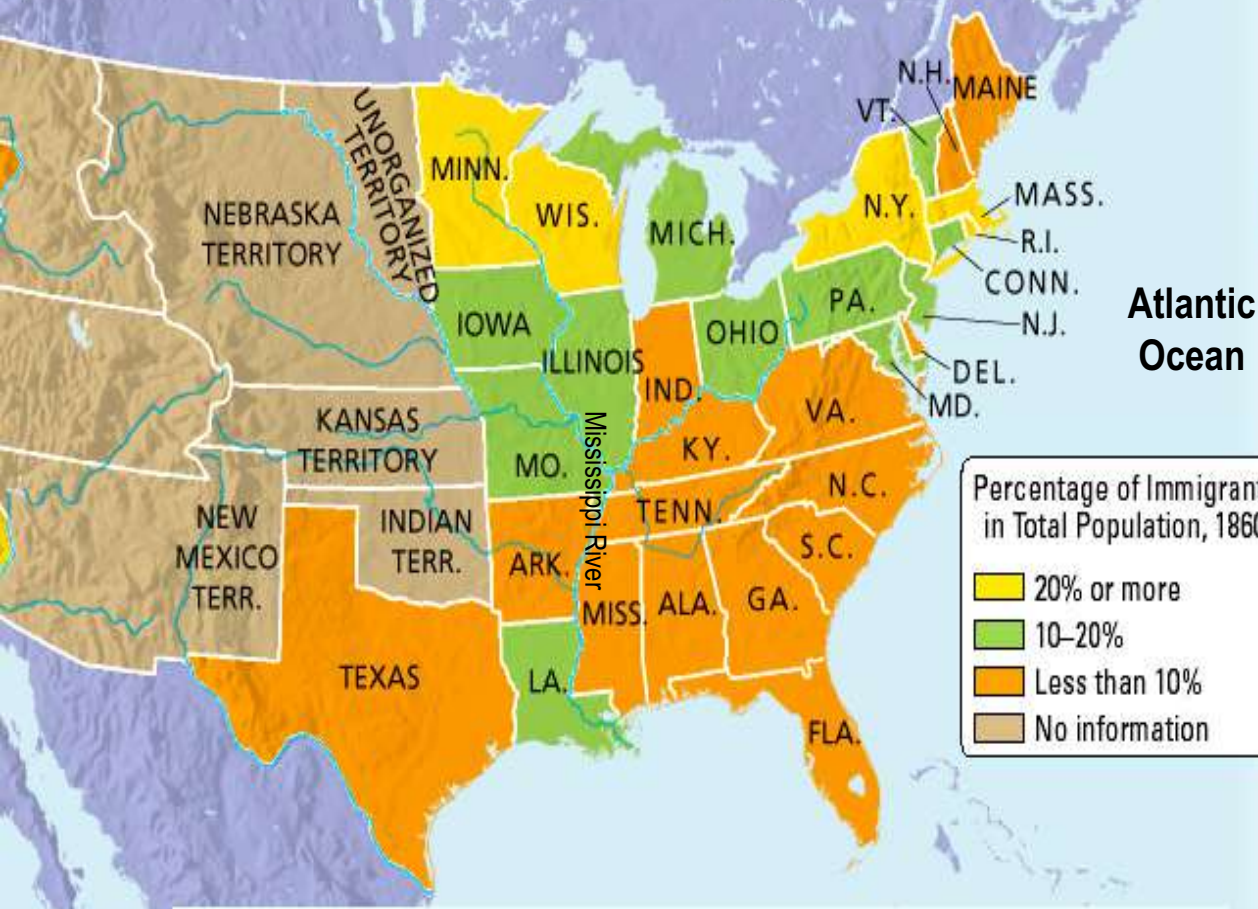


IMMIGRATION TO THE USA, BY DECADE

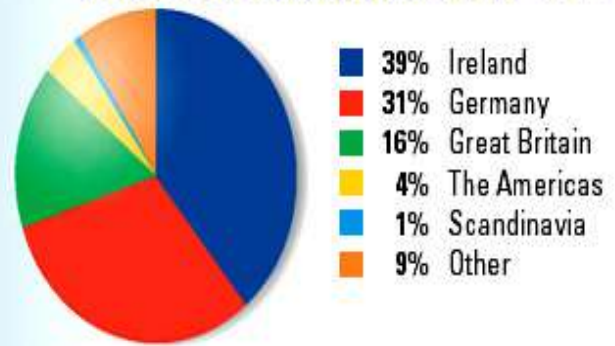


1821-1830	143,439
1831-1840	599,125
1841-1850	1,713,251
1851-1860	2,598,214
1861-1870	2,314,824
1871-1880	2,812,191
1881-1890	5,246,613
1891-1900	3,687,564
1901-1910	8,795,386
1911-1920	5,735,811
1921-1930	4,107,209
1931-1940	528,431
1941-1950	1,035,039
1951-1960	2,515,479
1961-1970	3,321,677
1971-1980	4,493,314
1981-1990	7,338,062
1991-2000	9,095,417

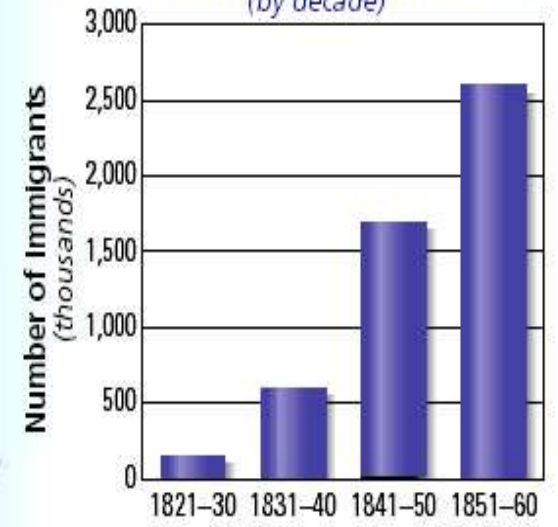
Immigration and Settlement, 1820–1860



Sources of Immigration, 1820–1860



Immigration to the United States (by decade)



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER Interpreting Maps

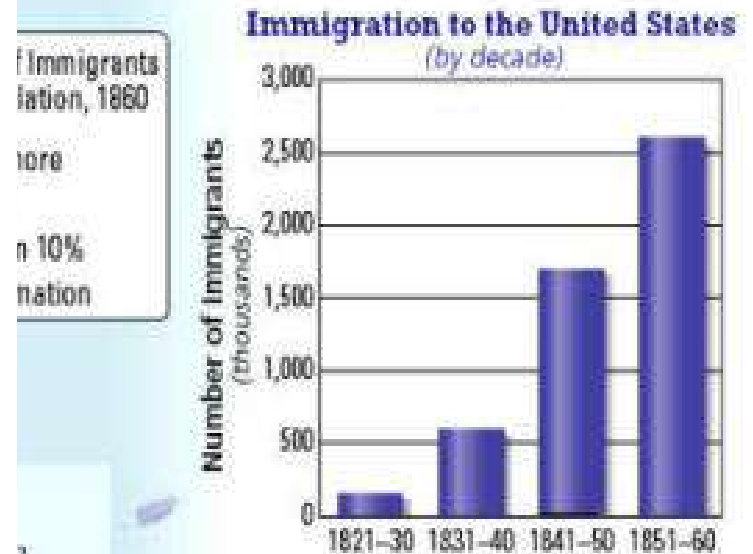
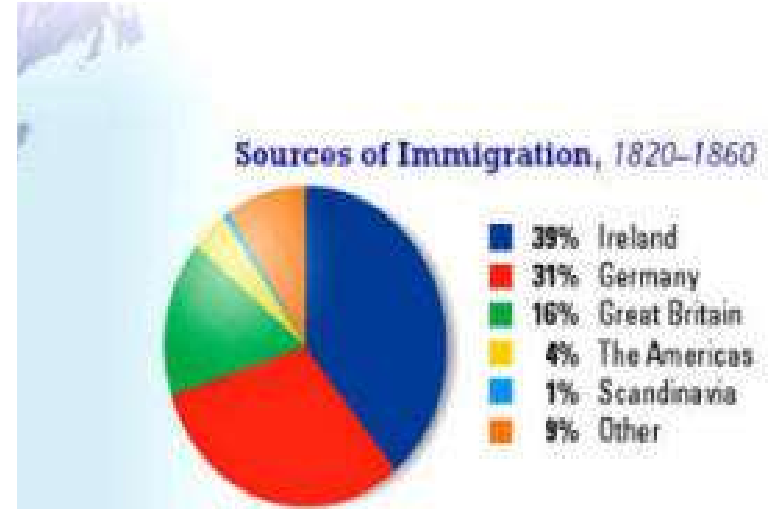
- Place** Which states had the highest percentage of immigrants in 1860?
- Region** Compare the settlement of immigrants in the North and the South. What do you know about the South that might account for this difference?

Which two countries contributed the most immigrants to the U.S. between 1820-1860?

Ireland & Germany

2. Estimate the total number of immigrants between 1821 and 1860

~ 2.6 million



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States

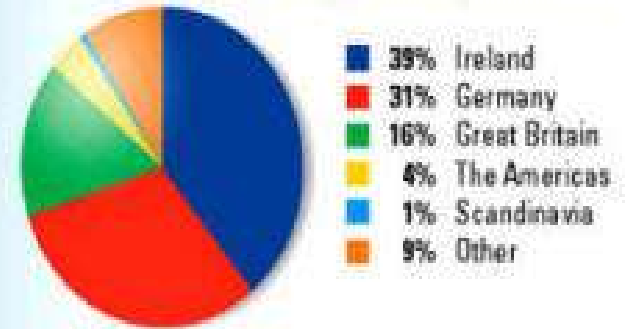
Which decade saw the greatest rate of increase in immigration?

Decade of 1840s

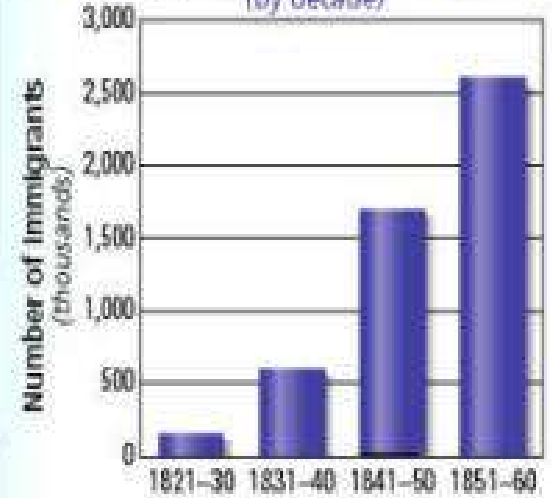
4. What part (direction) of Europe contributed the most to U.S. immigration between 1820–1860?

Northwestern Europe

Sources of Immigration, 1820–1860



Immigration to the United States (by decade)



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States

Chapter 14.2

Today's Targets:

Explain the effects of industry on Northern society

Read, "One American's Story" on p. 451

Emigrant = People who leave a country

Immigrant = People who settle in a new country

Why People Migrated

Push factors

Population growth

Agricultural changes

Crop failures

Industrial Revolution

Religious & political turmoil

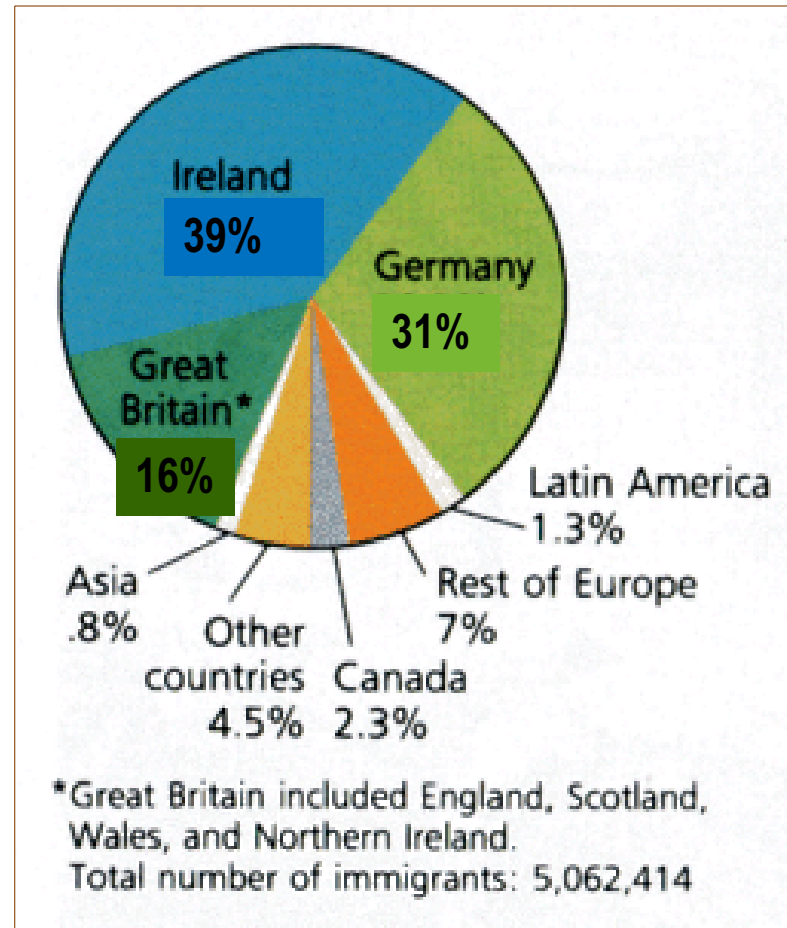
Pull factors

Freedom

Economic opportunity

Abundant land

National Origin of Immigrants: 1820 - 1860



People of the North



5. **Major Cities Develop**
Midwestern rivers
Centers of trade
St. Louis, Pittsburgh,
Cincinnati, Louisville

6. **Immigration**
1840-60 = sharp increase
1840s Irish Potato Famine =
1.5 million immigrant
Germans seek
opportunity & escape
political/religious
problems

The Growth of Cities

7. **Immigrant Culture**
influences American
culture:
language, religion, customs,
traditions, food, products,
ideas

8. **Know Nothing Party**
Formed 1849
"I Know Nothing"
strict citizenship laws
American Party 1854

Nativists resisted
immigrants; blamed
them for problems in
society & fear threat to
American culture

Industrialization had a
big impact on cities;
factories drew workers
& Northern cities grew

	Where did they settle in America?	Why did they settle there?
Scandinavians	farms in the Midwest & upper Midwest (Minnesota)	Escape poverty become farmers
Germans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- In cities, towns, farms, & frontier- Midwest & upper Midwest (Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Escape political & economic troubles- become farmers; craftsmen, businesses- Many cultural influences:

	Where did they settle in America?	Why did they settle there?
Irish	Coastal cities Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore	Escape poverty & famine become factory & construction workers

	Contributions/ Accomplishments?	
Scandinavians	Farmed in upper Midwest (Minnesota), cleared the frontier & worked in factories & skilled trades foods	
Germans	- Many <u>Cultural influences</u>: kindergarten gymnasiums Christmas Trees hamburgers frankfurters & various adult beverages	

	Contributions/ Accomplishments?	
Irish	few skills, took low-paying, back breaking jobs; factories became active in city politics & labor unions	

**Contributions/
Accomplishments?**

Irish

few skills, took low-paying, back breaking jobs; factories became active in city politics & labor unions

What is prejudice?

Nativist? s

Know-
Nothing
Party:

“The Supreme
Order of the
Star-Spangled
Banner”



NATIVES OF THE SOIL! AROUSE!

Shall American Labor be Protected
Against Foreign Competition in the Home Labor Market?

THE WATCH-WORD OF NATIVE AMERICANS:

Repel the Influx of "FOREIGN INFLUENCE," by repelling the Influx of Foreign Immigrants; Protection against foreign Competition in the Home Labor Market; and a Limitation of the Area of Slavery, and of Fugitive Slave Laws.

FOSTER BRYANT, ESQ.

Of Massachusetts, an original Member of the "OLD AMERICAN GUARD"
of 1845, will address the citizens of _____ on

Evening, _____ at _____ o'clock, in the _____ on the
RUINOUS INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN IMMIGRATION ON AMERICAN LABOR!

The dangers to which our Institutions are exposed from the ALARMING INCREASE OF POPERY; and
AGAINST THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

Members of all parties in politics, and all persons who love our common
country, and desire that our Free Institutions may be permanent and lasting, are invited to attend. After the Lecture
an opportunity will be afforded to those who may desire to controvert any of the Lecturer's positions. The Ladies
are especially invited to attend.

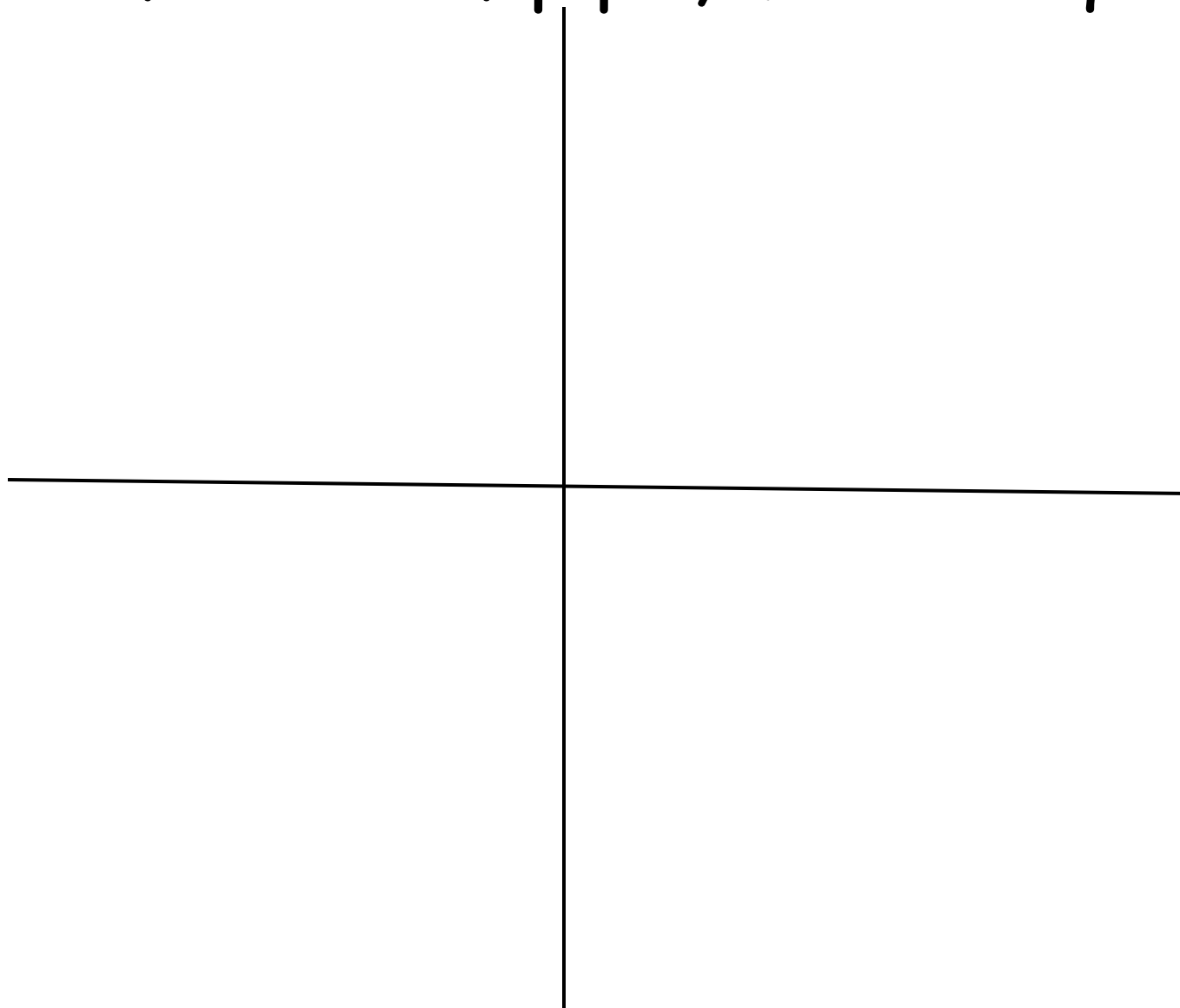
German Immigrants

- **From 1820 to 1900, over 5 million Germans immigrated to the U.S.**
- **Cultural influences:**
 - kindergarten**
 - gymnasiums**
 - Christmas Trees**
 - hamburgers**
 - frankfurters**
 - & various adult beverages**

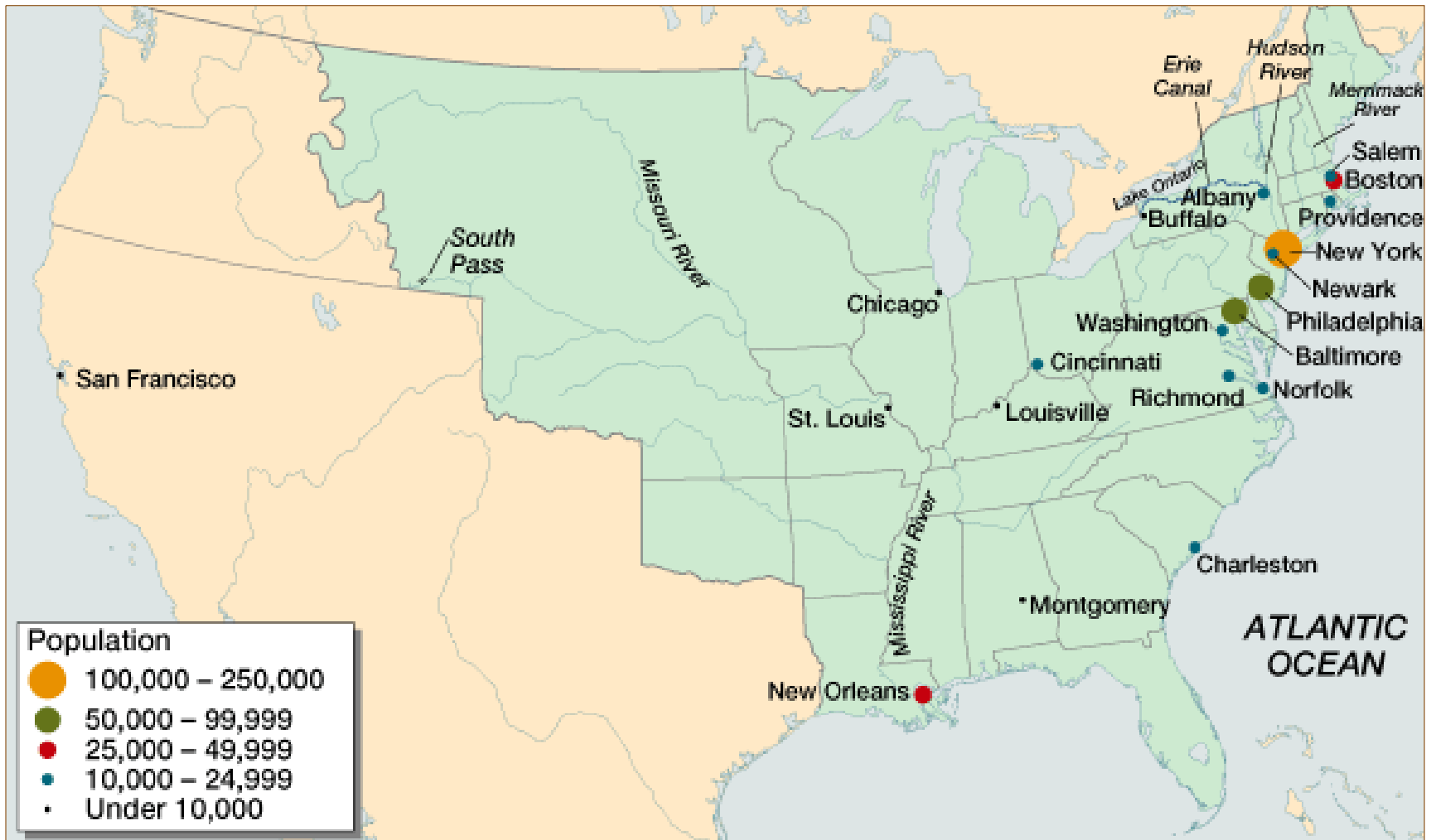
Irish Flee Starvation



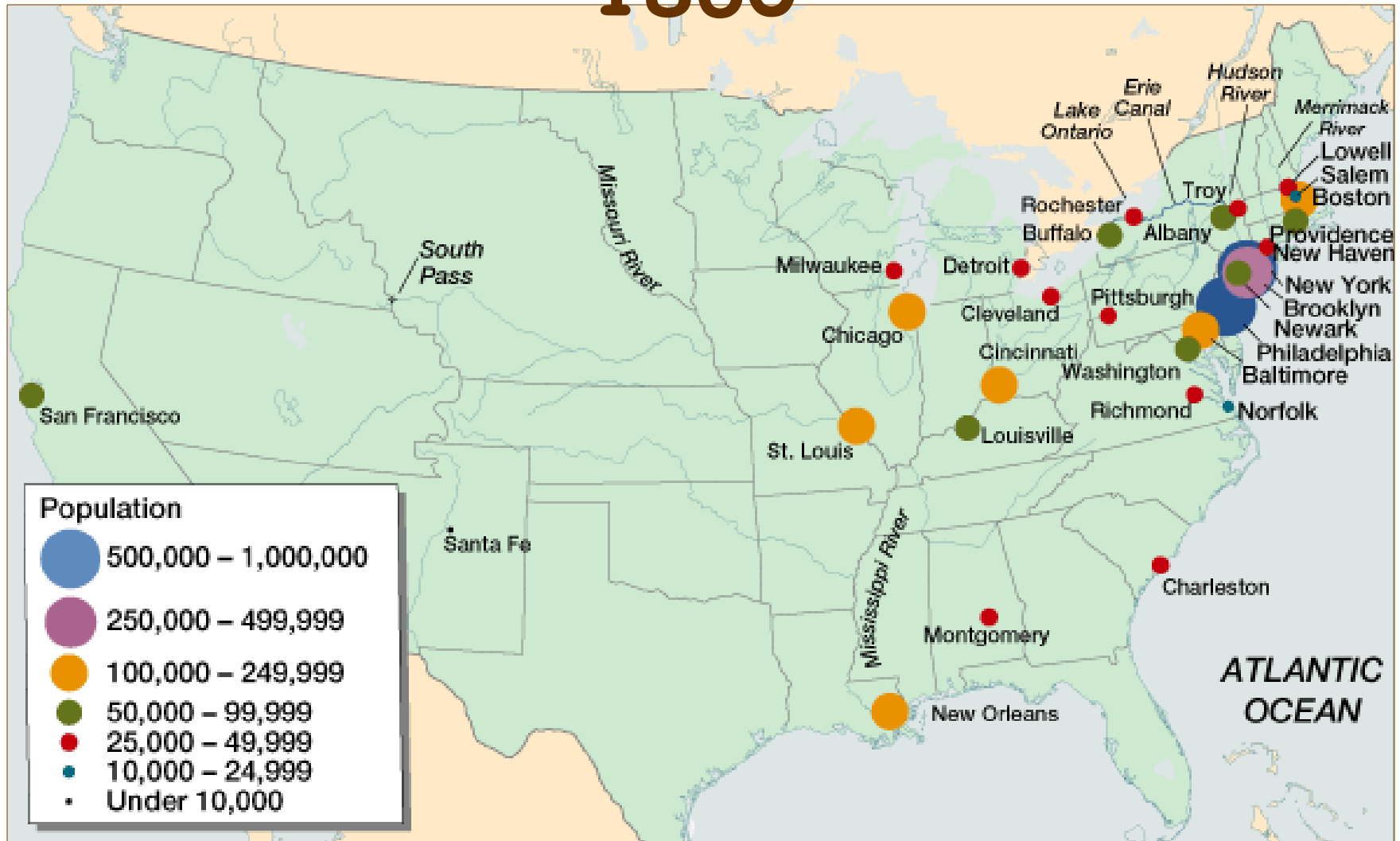
On a full sheet of paper, make a 4 square



American Population Centers in 1820



American Population Centers in 1860



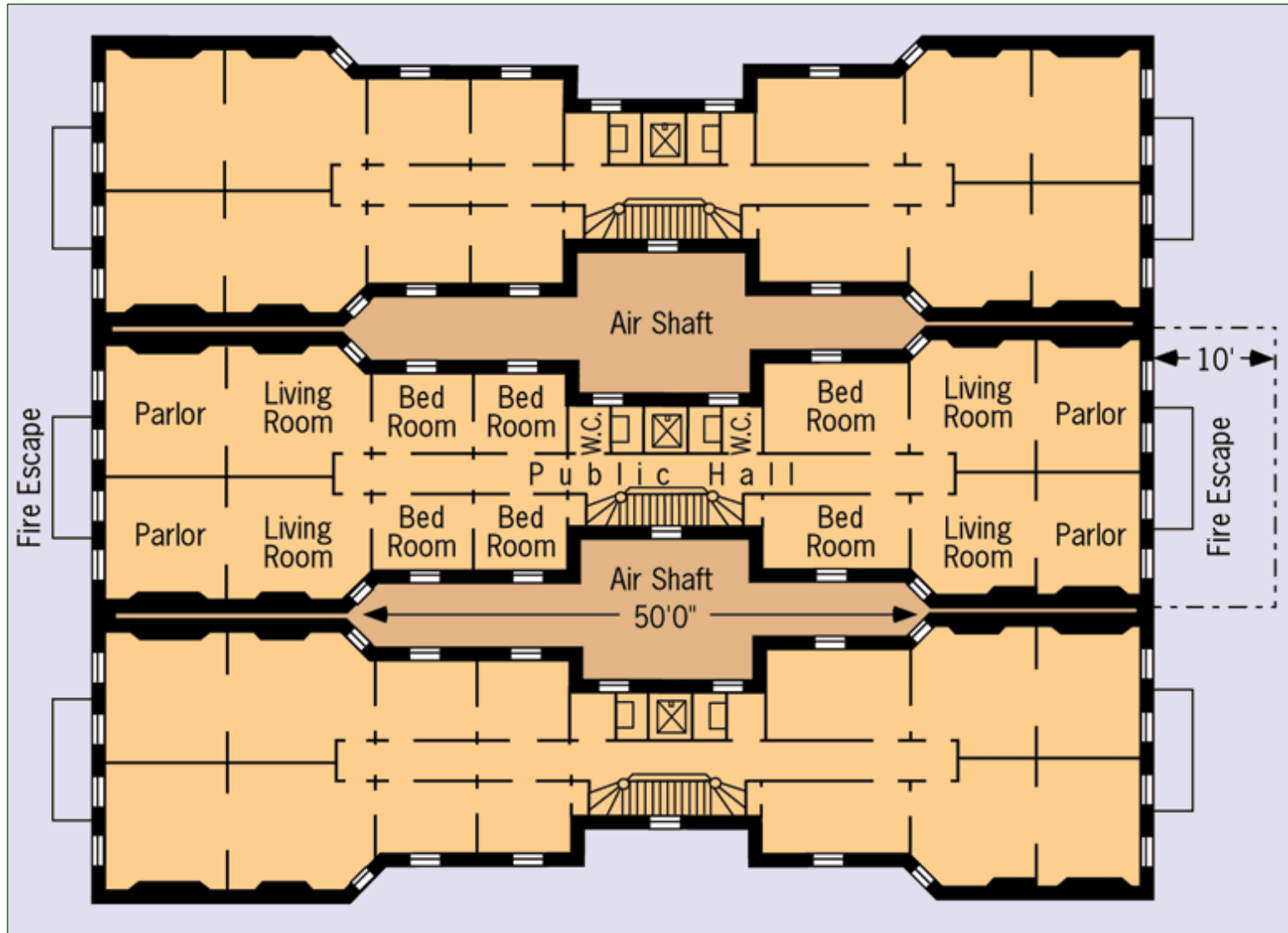


“Dumbell “ Tenement NYC

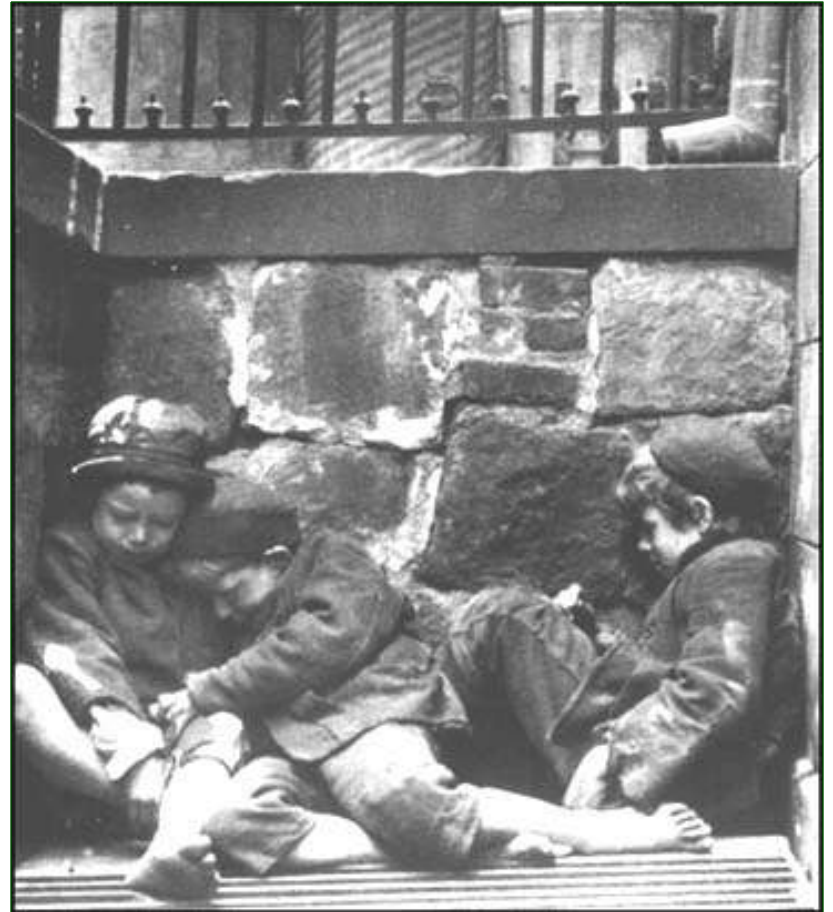


Read p. 410 “Overcrowded U.S. Cities”

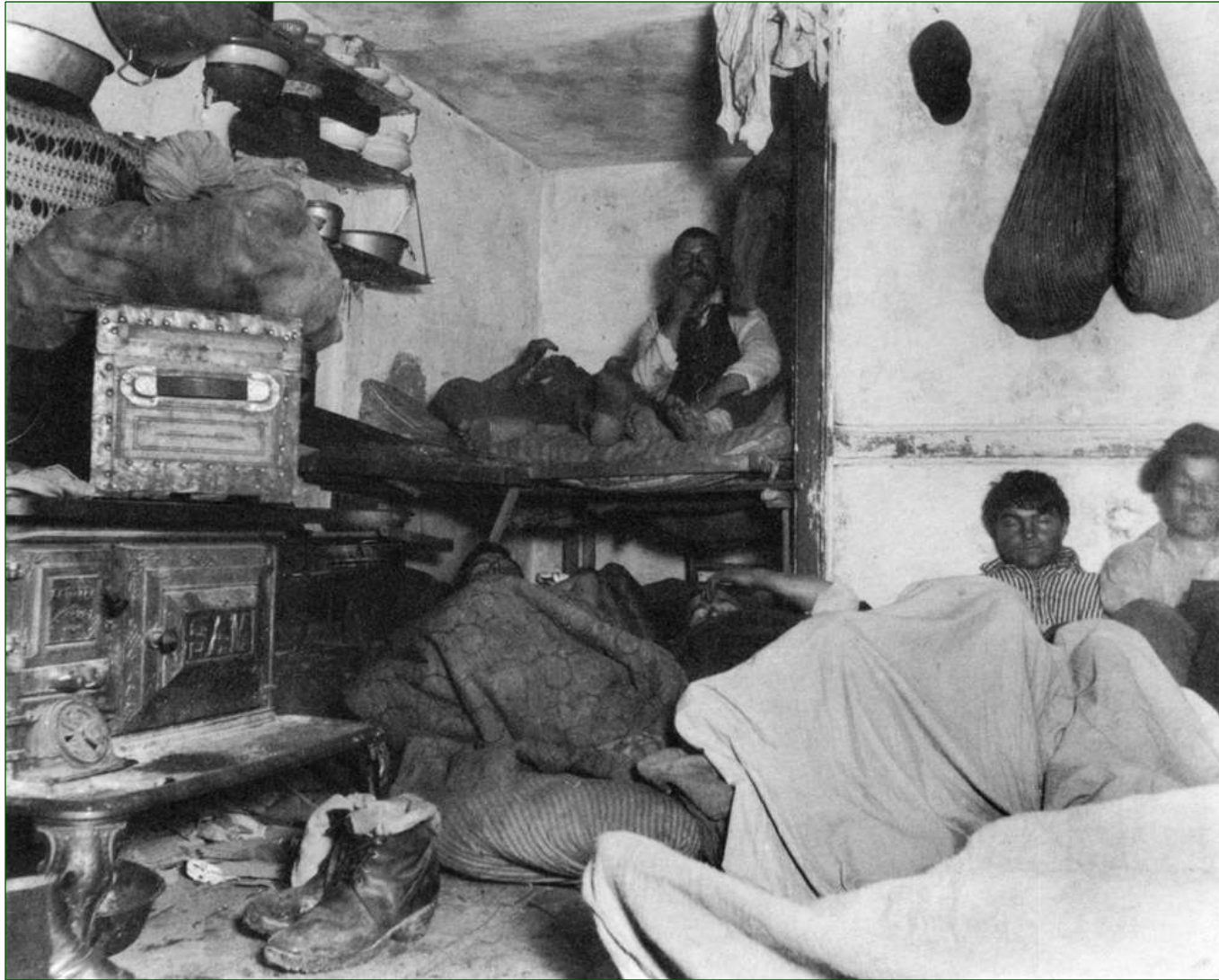
“Dumbbell” Tenement



Tenement Slum Living



Lodgers Huddled Together



Tenement Slum Living



Struggling Immigrant Families



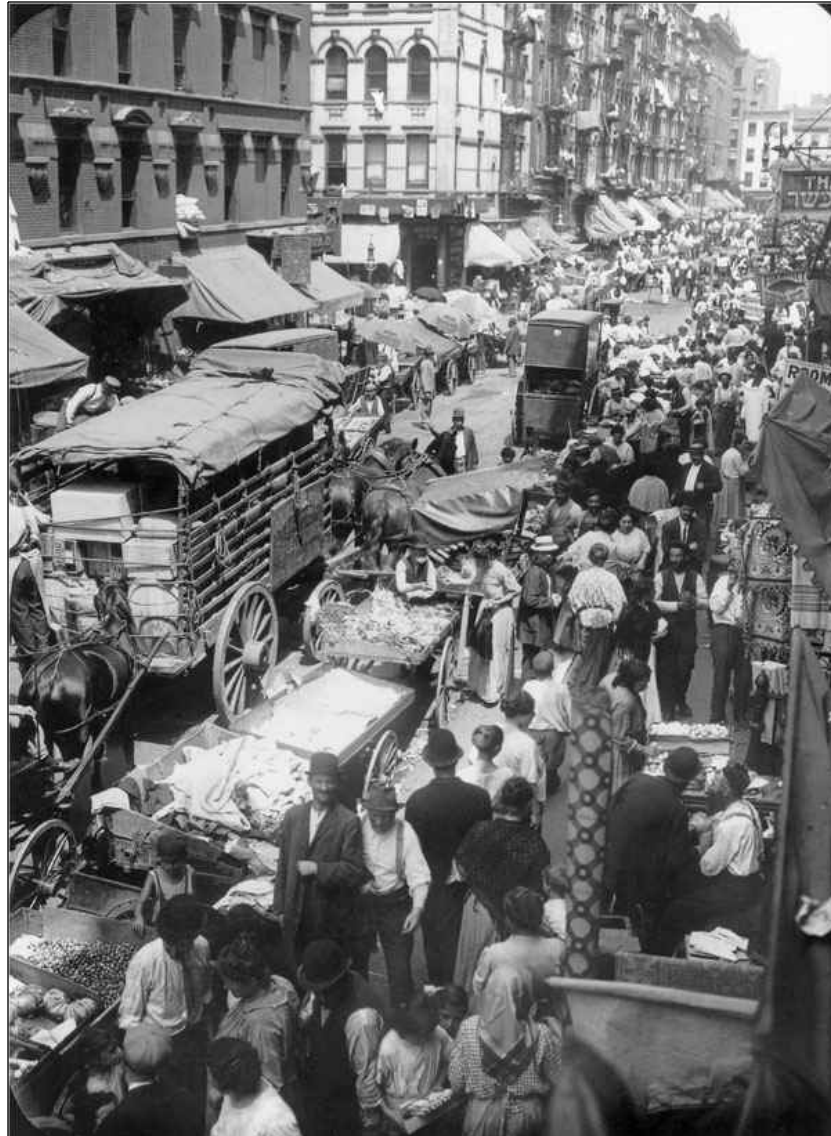
Another Struggling Immigrant Family



Mulberry Street – “Little Italy”



Hester Street – Jewish Section



Pell St. - Chinatown, NYC





MISS PEREGRINE'S HOME FOR PECULIAR CHILDREN
by Ransom Riggs



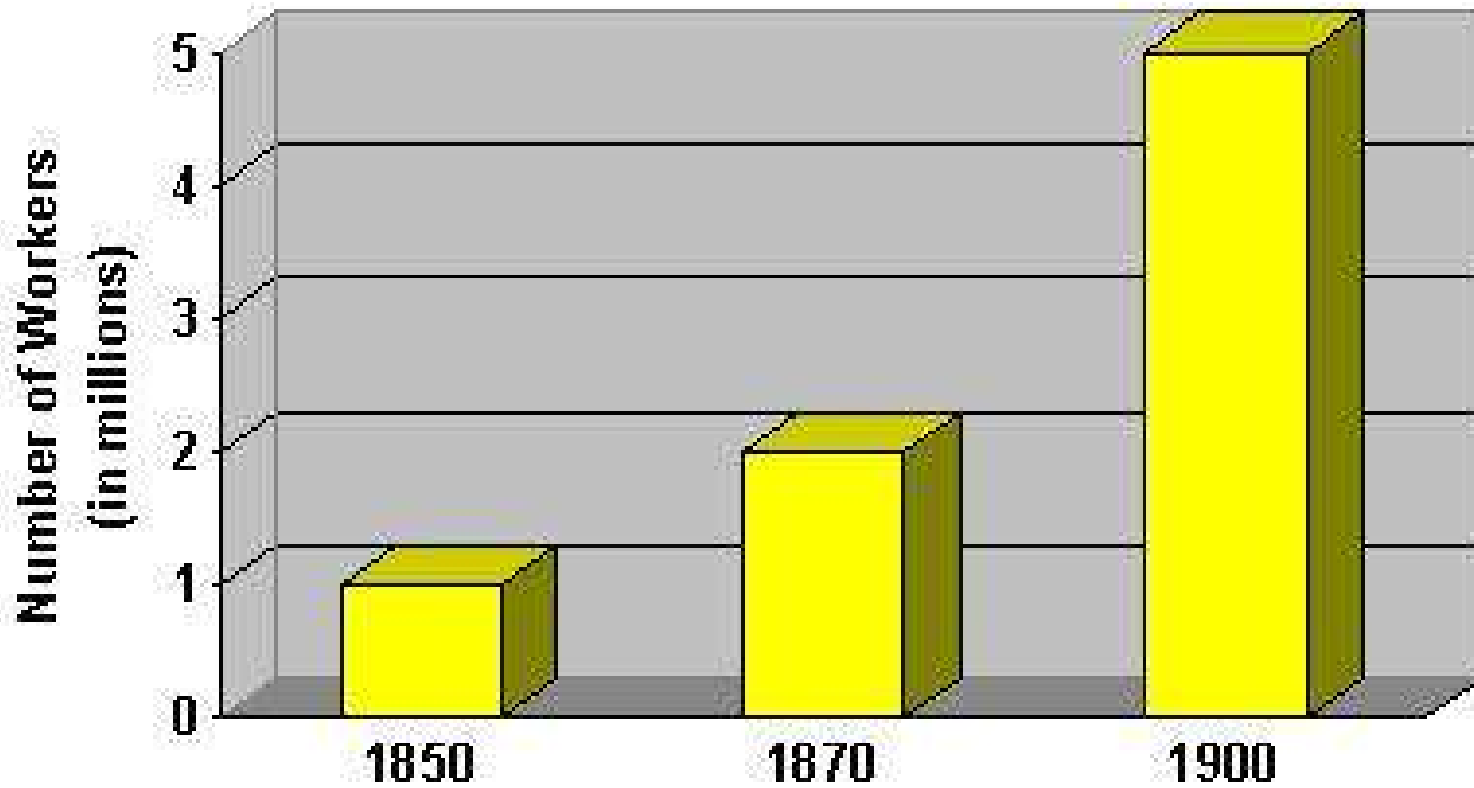


Changing Occupation Distributions: 1820 - 1860

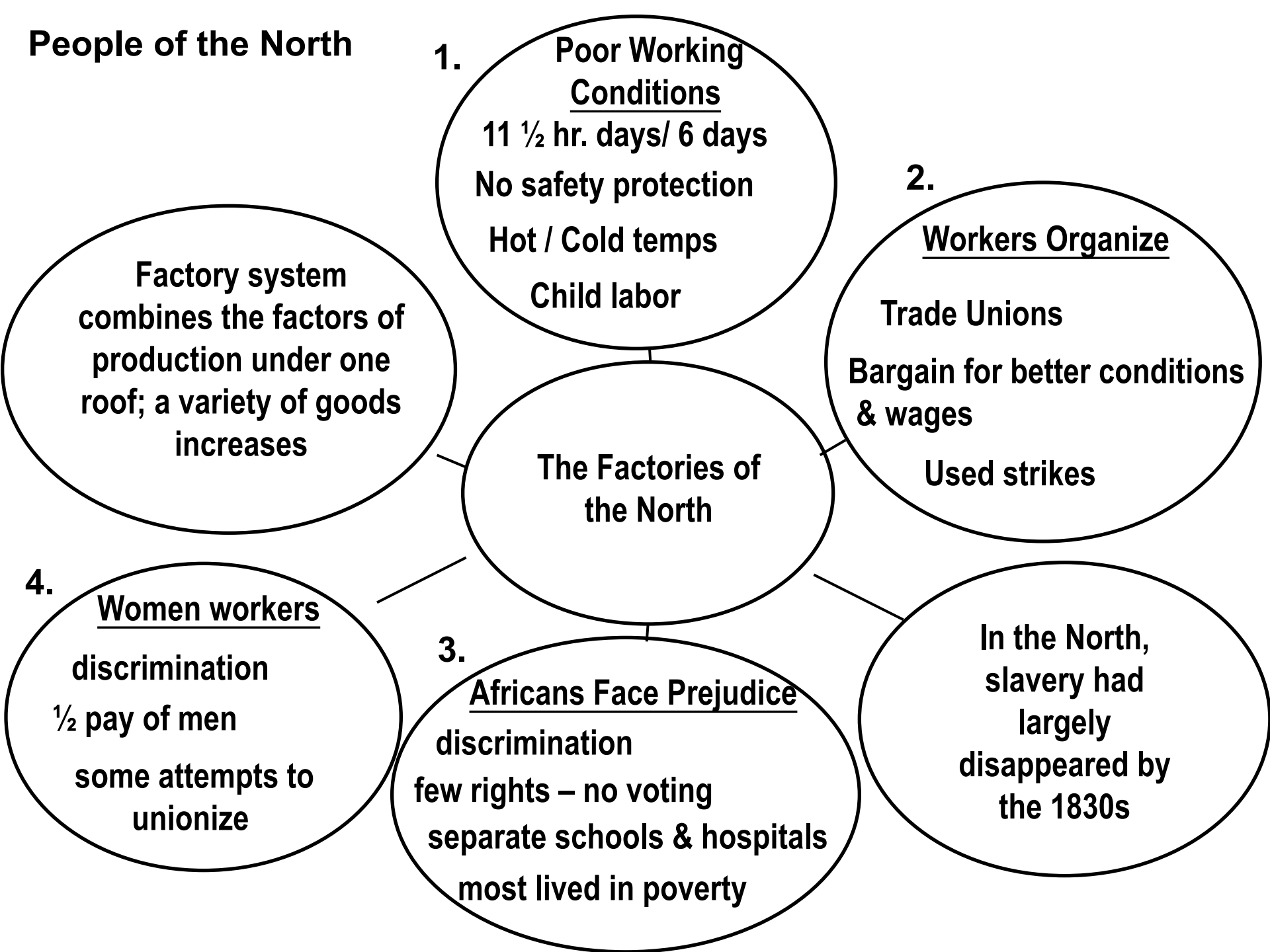
	1820	1840	1860
Agriculture	78.8%	63.1%	52.9%
Mining	0.4	0.6	1.6
Construction	—	5.1	4.7
Manufacturing	2.7	8.8	13.8
Trade	—	6.2	8.0
Transport	1.6	1.8	2.0
Service	4.1	5.0	6.4
Other	12.4	9.4	10.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Manufacturing Workers in the United States (1850 - 1900)



People of the North



1. Poor Working Conditions
11 ½ hr. days/ 6 days
No safety protection
Hot / Cold temps
Child labor

2. Workers Organize
Trade Unions
Bargain for better conditions & wages
Used strikes

The Factories of the North

In the North, slavery had largely disappeared by the 1830s

3. Africans Face Prejudice
discrimination
few rights – no voting
separate schools & hospitals
most lived in poverty

4. Women workers
discrimination
½ pay of men
some attempts to unionize

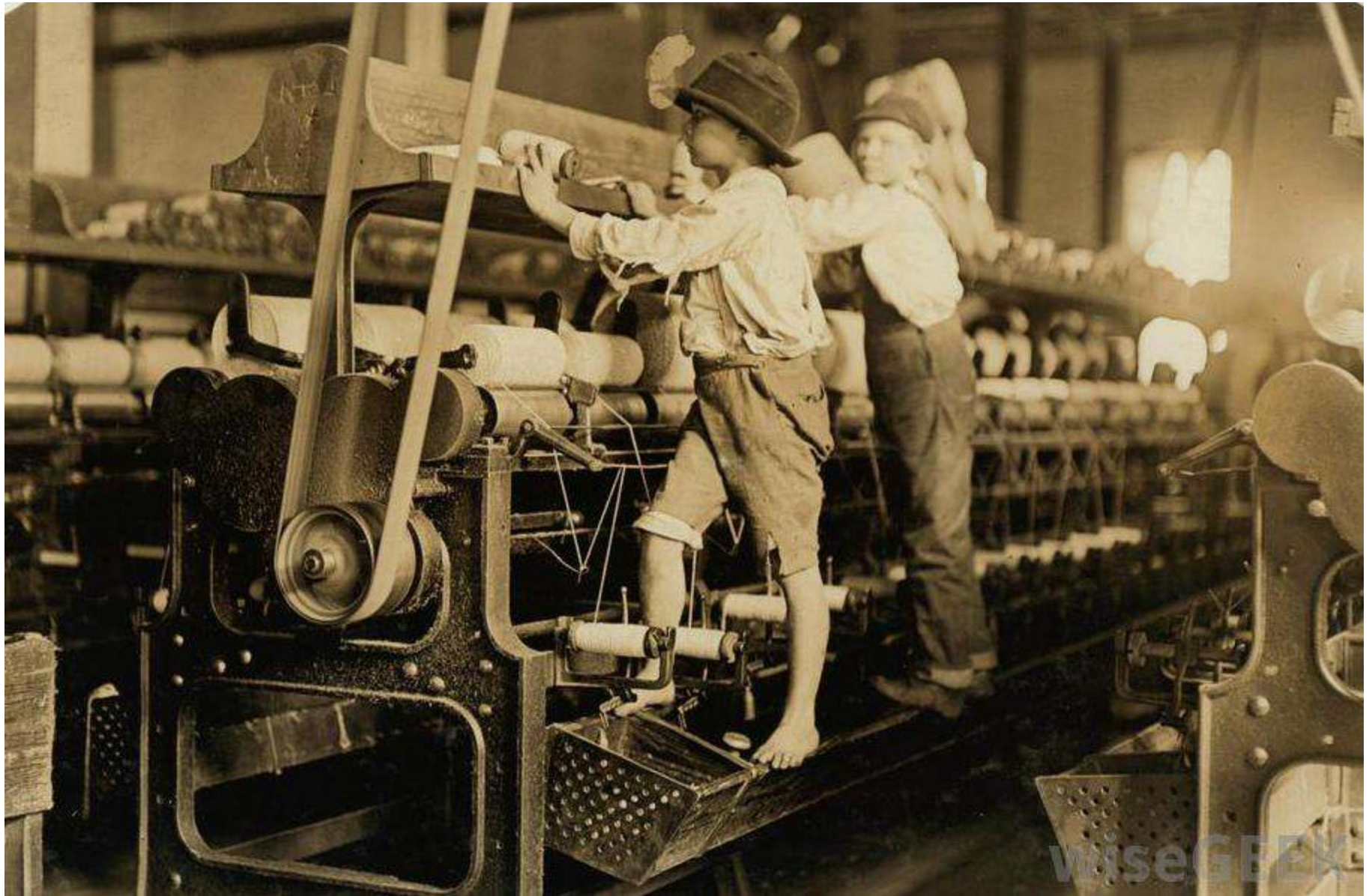
Factory system combines the factors of production under one roof; a variety of goods increases

New England Dominance in Textiles











Irish Immigrant Girls at Lowell



I'm a Factory Girl Filled with Wishes

I'm a factory girl

Everyday filled with fear

From breathing in the poison air

Wishing for windows!

I'm a factory girl

Tired from the 13 hours of work each day

And we have such low pay

Wishing for shorten work times!

I'm a factory girl

Never having enough time to eat

Nor to rest my feet

Wishing for more free time!

I'm a factory girl

Sick of all this harsh conditions

Making me want to sign the petition!

So do what I ask for because I am a factory girl

And I'm hereby speaking for all the rest!

TIME TABLE OF THE LOWELL MILLS,

Arranged to make the working time throughout the year average 11 hours per day.

TO TAKE EFFECT SEPTEMBER 21st, 1853.

The Standard time being that of the meridian of Lowell, as shown by the Regulator Clock of AMOS SANBORN, Post Office Corner, Central Street.

From March 20th to September 19th, inclusive.

COMMENCE WORK, at 6.30 A. M. LEAVE OFF WORK, at 6.30 P. M., except on Saturday Evenings.
BREAKFAST at 6 A. M. DINNER, at 12 M. Commence Work, after dinner, 12.45 P. M.

From September 20th to March 19th, inclusive.

COMMENCE WORK at 7.00 A. M. LEAVE OFF WORK, at 7.00 P. M., except on Saturday Evenings.
BREAKFAST at 6.30 A. M. DINNER, at 12.30 P. M. Commence Work, after dinner, 1.15 P. M.

BELLS.

From March 20th to September 19th, inclusive.

<i>Morning Bells.</i>	<i>Dinner Bells.</i>	<i>Evening Bells.</i>
First bell,.....4.30 A. M.	Ring out,.....12.00 M.	Ring out,.....6.30 P. M.
Second, 5.30 A. M.; Third, 6.20.	Ring in,.....12.35 P. M.	Except on Saturday Evenings.

From September 20th to March 19th, inclusive.

<i>Morning Bells.</i>	<i>Dinner Bells.</i>	<i>Evening Bells.</i>
First bell,.....5.00 A. M.	Ring out,.....12.30 P. M.	Ring out at.....7.00 P. M.
Second, 6.00 A. M.; Third, 6.50.	Ring in,.....1.05 P. M.	Except on Saturday Evenings.

SATURDAY EVENING BELLS.

During APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST, Ring Out, at 6.00 P. M.

The remaining Saturday Evenings in the year, ring out as follows:

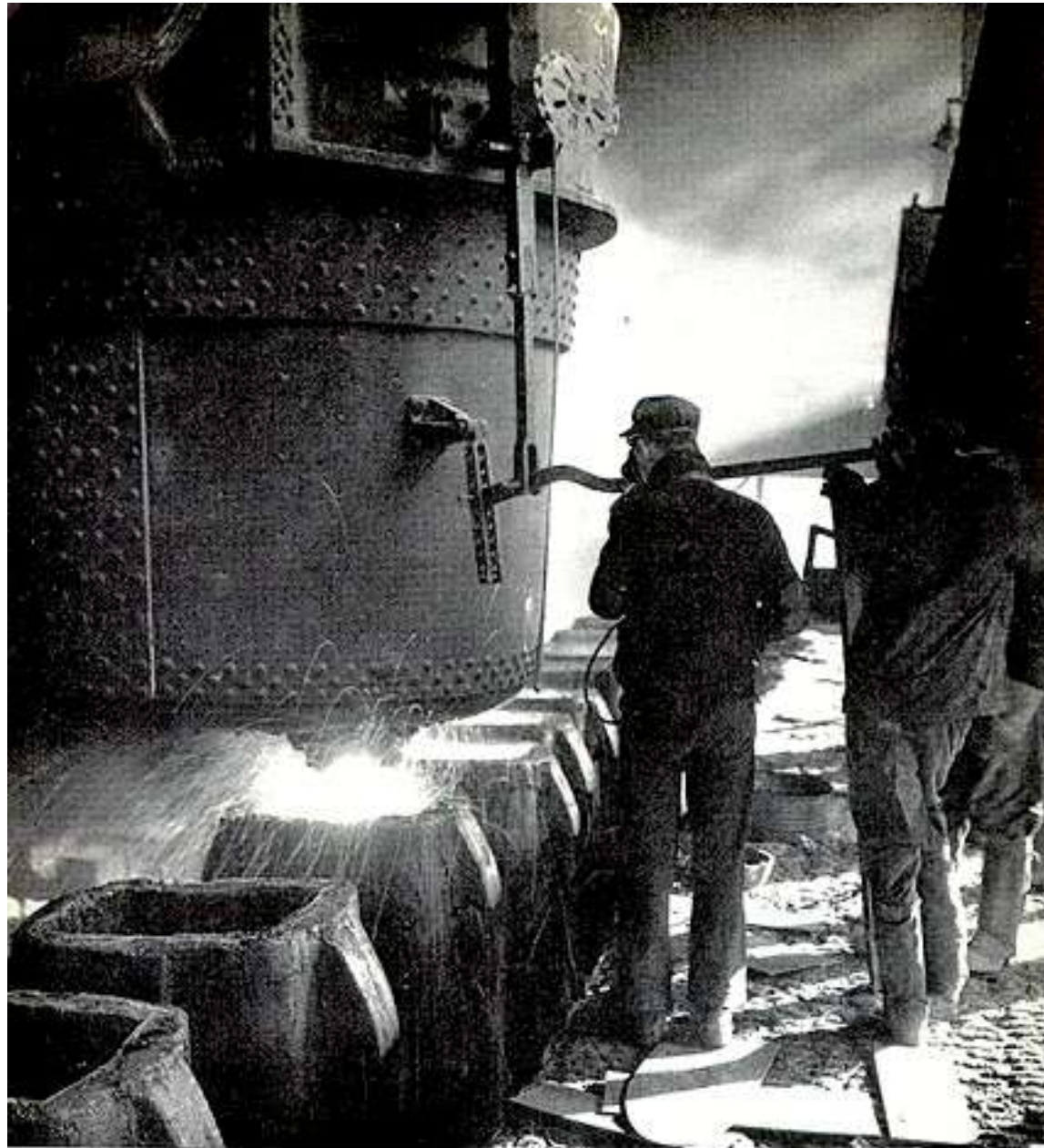
SEPTEMBER.	NOVEMBER.	JANUARY.
First Saturday, ring out 6.00 P. M.	Third Saturday ring out 4.00 P. M.	Third Saturday, ring out 4.25 P. M.
Second " " 5.45 "	Fourth " " 3.55 "	Fourth " " 4.25 "
Third " " 5.30 "		
Fourth " " 5.20 "		
OCTOBER.	DECEMBER.	FEBRUARY.
First Saturday, ring out 5.05 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out 3.50 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out 4.45 P. M.
Second " " 4.55 "	Second " " 3.55 "	Second " " 4.55 "
Third " " 4.45 "	Third " " 3.55 "	Third " " 5.00 "
Fourth " " 4.35 "	Fourth " " 4.00 "	Fourth " " 5.10 "
Fifth " " 4.25 "	Fifth " " 4.00 "	
NOVEMBER.	JANUARY.	MARCH.
First Saturday, ring out 4.15 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out 4.10 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out 5.25 P. M.
Second " " 4.05 "	Second " " 4.15 "	Second " " 5.30 "
		Third " " 5.35 "
		Fourth " " 5.45 "

YARD GATES will be opened at the first stroke of the bells for entering or leaving the Mills.

SPEED GATES commence hoisting three minutes before commencing work.

Lowell Mills Time Table



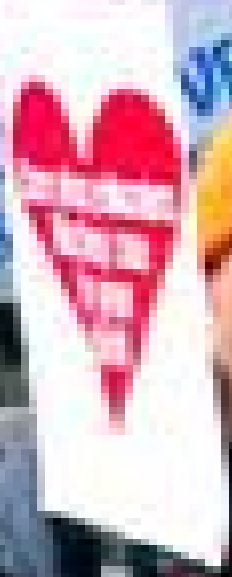




STOP
THE ATTACK
ON WORKER
RIGHTS

STOP
THE ATTACK
ON WORKER
RIGHTS

KEEP
WORKERS
SAFE



Workers' Rights

- Problem: Unhealthy factory conditions, unfair management practices, 12-14 hour workday six days a week for laborers.
- Solution: Mill workers start a labor union; women go on strike; President Van Buren orders a ten-hour workday for laborers.

View “Discovery Education” video clip

Coming to America – History of
Immigration