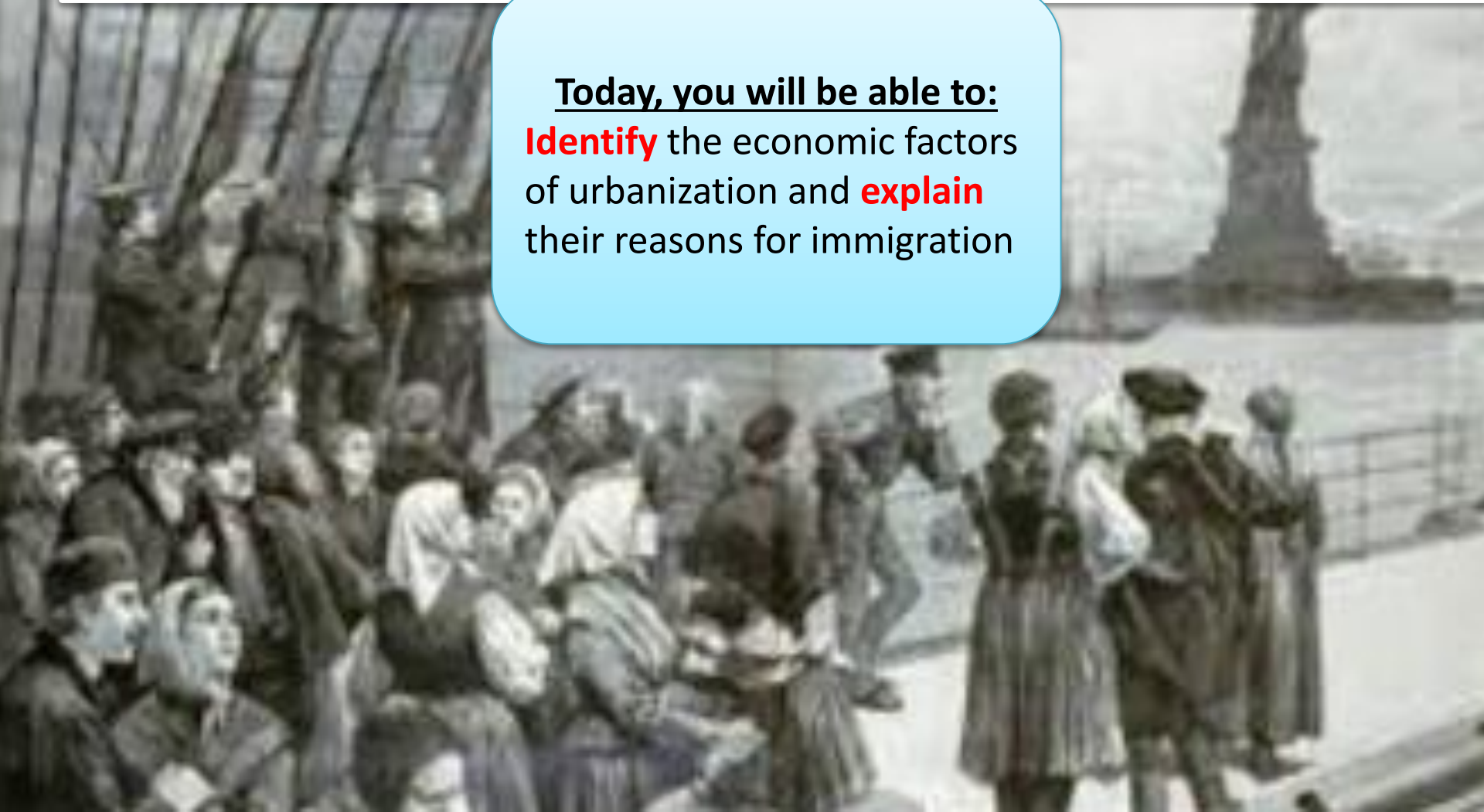


# Reasons for Immigration

Today, you will be able to:  
**Identify** the economic factors of urbanization and **explain** their reasons for immigration





## **Instructions:**

- 1. Read each Immigration group**
  - 2. Explain their reasons to migrate**
  - 3. Complete “Immigration” cards**
  - 4. Create your postcard explain the culture influences today**
- 

# Industrial Revolution

## Vocabulary

# Industrial Revolution Vocabulary Page



# Industrial Revolution Vocabulary

Pages 63-64

## I.R. Timeline Voc.

Industrialization  
Mass Production  
Cottage industries  
Urbanization  
Immigration  
Innovations

## I.R. Push/Pull Voc.

Pull Factor  
Homeland  
Push Factor  
Migrate  
Famine

## I.R. Inventions Voc.

Transportation  
Communication  
Locomotive  
Transcontinental  
Canal  
Efficient  
Harvest



# Pull Factor

The reasons why people move to new locations



# Homeland

Pages 63-64

The country you are were born





# Push Factor

Pages 63-64

Reasons why people leave their homeland





# Migrate

Movement of people from one place to another





# Famine

Pages 63-64

- Extreme shortage (ran out) of food



# German Immigrants

We left Germany to  
seek political freedom





# German Push Factor

- What is the push factor for German Immigrants?
- What was happening in Germany that cause Germans to leave?

A large number of Germans began leaving their homeland for America. Some Germans came for political reasons. A revolution for national unity failed in Germany, leading some Germans to flee.



# German Pull Factor

- What is the pull factor for Germans?
- What in Germany that did not have enough of?

Even more German immigrants came for **economic opportunities**. Germany's population was growing and there was not enough land or jobs to satisfy the needs for many German families.





# German Migration

- Where did the German immigrants migrate to?
- Which states are the “Midwest”?

Between 1830 and 1880, more than one quarter of all immigrants to the U.S. were German. Some went to cities in the Northwest, like New York. Others settled in the Midwestern states like Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin.





# German Hardships

- What are the hardships that Germans faced?
- What kind of talents did the Germans have?

German immigrants also faced many difficulties when they arrived. Most spoke only German. They had a hard time communicating in English. Many German moved to rural areas to become farmers.



Those who settled in big cities often lived in overcrowded homes. Many were skilled craftsmen who brought their talents to America. Most of the immigrants worked so hard to they can provide for their families and their children to led better lives.

# Irish Immigrants



We left Ireland  
because of the  
Potato Famine



# Irish Push Factor

- What is the push factor of the Irish?
- What is the Irish Potato Famine?

In 1845, a new disease struck the potato crop in Ireland. Large number of people in Ireland lived on potatoes and had no food. During this period, over a million Irish people starved to death.



The **Irish Potato Famine** led to a massive increase in Irish immigration to the U.S. By 1870, 1 out of every 5 people in New York City had been born in Ireland.



# Irish Pull Factor

- What are the skills that the Irish have?
- What was the pull factor for the Irish?

Most Irish immigrants worked on farms in Ireland, many moved into cramped and unsanitary apartments in cities like New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

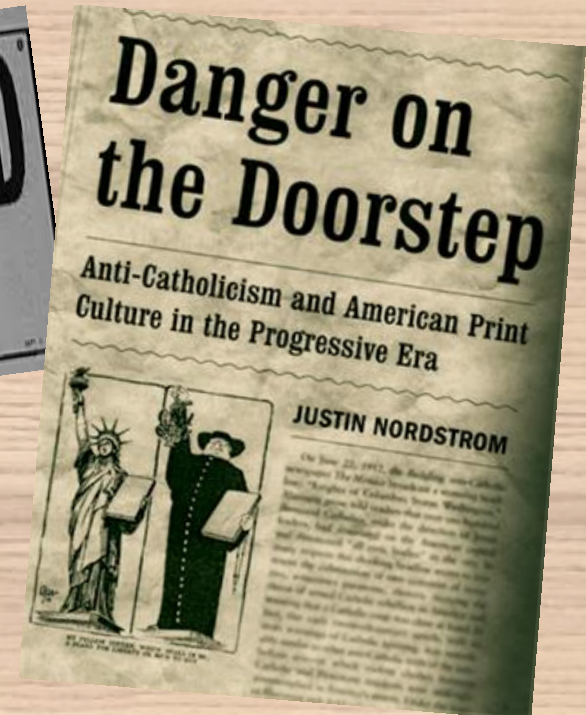


Since most of these immigrants lacked money, education and skills, they took jobs as laborers and servants. The Irish came to America for economic opportunities to survive from famine.

# Irish Hardships

- What did the Irish face living in America?
- How were the Irish discriminated?

Irish immigrants faced a series of hardships. One of the most serious hardships Irish immigrants faced was ethnic prejudice. Many Americans discriminated against them because of their Catholic religion. Employers often refused to hire Irish immigrants.





# Irish Social Community

- What did the Irish form to deal with the problems of discrimination?

To deal with these problems, Irish immigrants formed societies, published newspapers in their native language, started their own community libraries, and found support from the local Catholic Church.





# Chinese Immigrants

**We came to America to support our families in China**



# Chinese Pull Factor

- What is the pull factor for the Chinese?
- How many workers helped on the railroad?

The completion of the railroad greatly changed the nation. Many of the laborers working on the Transcontinental Railroad on the California side were the Chinese immigrants.



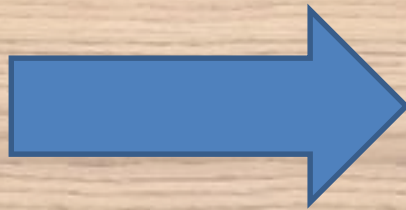
The number of workers from China rose to a high of 12,000 in 1868, making up about 80% of the railroad construction workforce.



# Chinese Push Factor

- What is the Chinese push factor?
- What pressured the Chinese to accept low wages?

Disorder and poverty (poor) in China drove many of them to emigrate to California. These immigrants received from \$26 to \$35 a month for a 12 hour-day, 6-day work week, and they even had to provide their own food and tents.

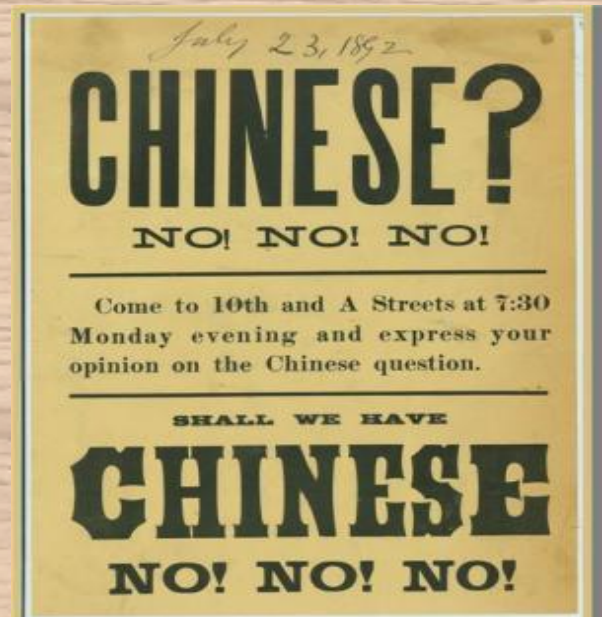


Some Chinese laborers who came to U.S. send money back to China to support their families there and repay their voyage debt. These pressures left them little choice but to work for whatever wages they could.

# Chinese Hardships

- What hardships did the Chinese faced?
- What were the raising social tensions?

As the numbers of Chinese laborers increased, so did the ethnic discrimination. As the population grew, California legislation aimed to limit future immigration of Chinese workers to the U.S. Rising social tensions ranged from requiring special license for Chinese business or workers preventing naturalization (to become a Chinese-American).





# Chinese Social Community

- What did the Chinese form to over come discrimination?

To over come discrimination in America, Chinatowns were formed. This is where Chinese immigrants can reserve their heritage and speaking language without being discriminated. Most of the street signs are in their native language. Fresh markets and symbolic buildings resembles their culture.





Largest Chinatowns are San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York City.







# The Melting Pot



Connect to Today  
How do we respect other cultures today?

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