



Immigration in the late 19th Century

AP US History

THE NEW COLOSSUS

**Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame,
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"**

by Emma Lazarus
New York City, 1883



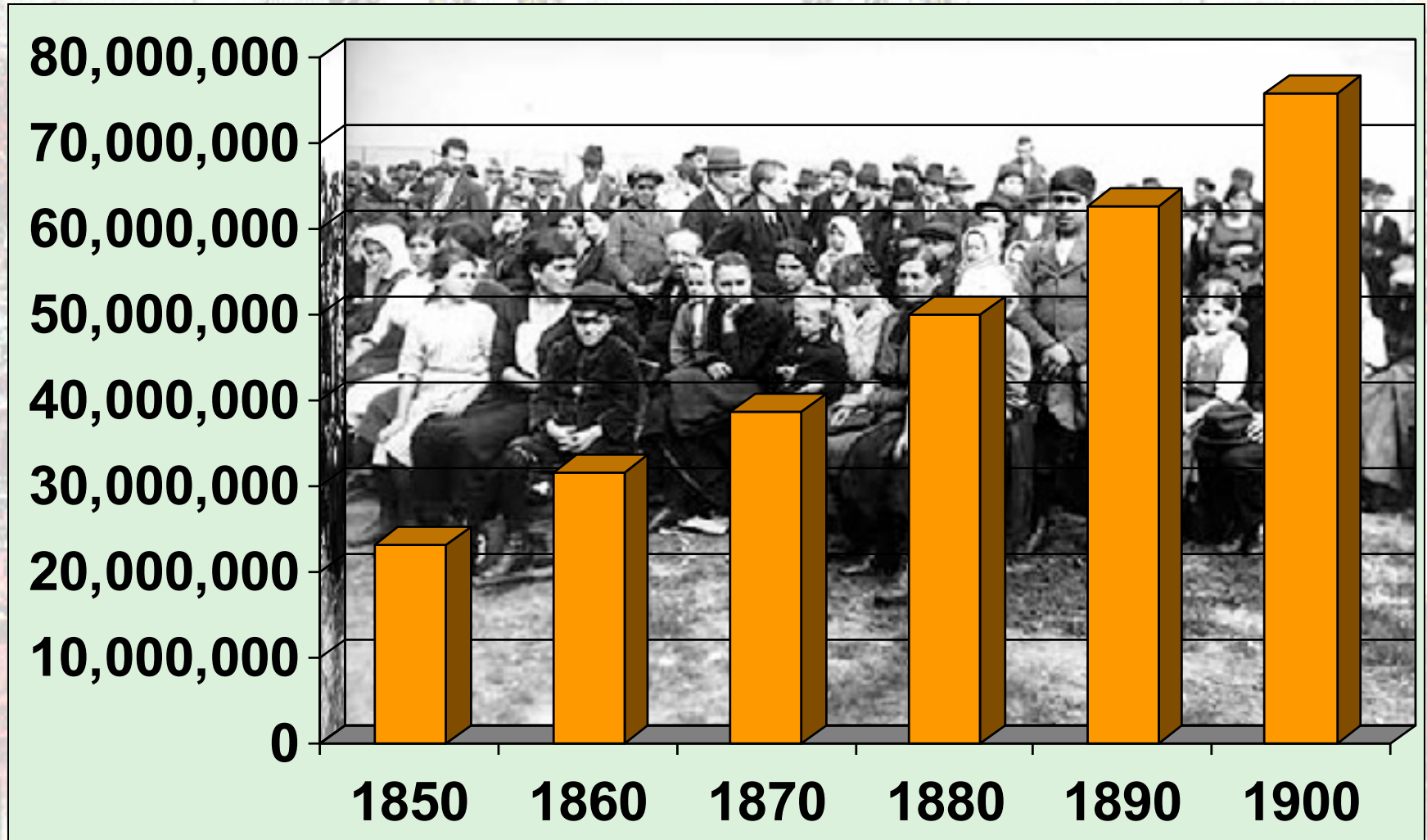
New Immigrants

- 1870-1920 - about 20 million Europeans came to U.S.
 - before 1890 - most from west and north Europe (Great Brit., Ireland, Germany)
 - after 1890 - more from south and east Europe (Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia)



U.S. population increase: 1850 to 1900

Most of this increase can be attributed to the large number of immigrants who arrived in the U.S. during the second and third waves of immigration from Europe



New Immigrants

- Push Factors (reasons to leave)
 - Economic reasons (jobs, land)
 - Agricultural poverty - potato famine
 - Cultural reasons: escape religious persecution (Jews)
 - Political turmoil/persecution



New Immigrants

- Pull Factors (reasons to come)
 - JOBS!
 - promise of freedom and hope
 - network of family and friends in U.S.
 - need for and recruitment of cheap labor



New Immigrants

- from China and Japan; West Indies & Mexico
 - Economic reasons
 - gold rush,
 - railroad,
 - farming,
 - mining,
 - domestic service
 - Political turmoil (Mexico)



Ellis Island

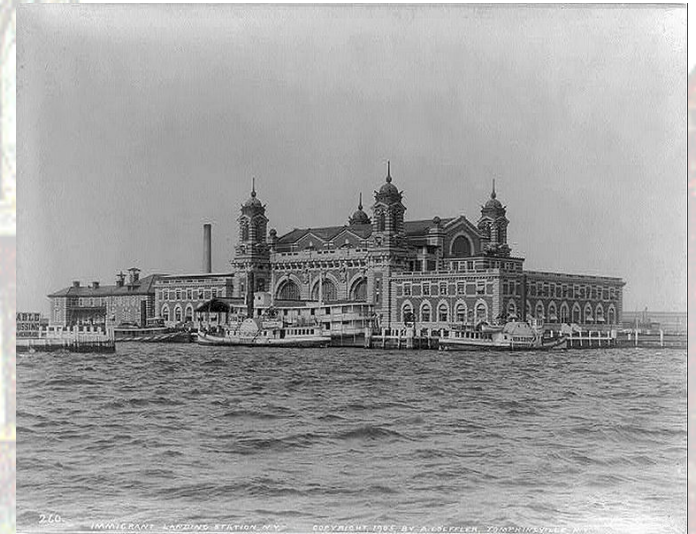
- New York Harbor
 - more than 16 million immigrants passed through - sometimes 11,000/day
 - All had to pass inspection



Ellis Island, NY Harbor



Ellis Island, NY



A black and white photograph of a group of eight people, including men, women, and children, standing in front of a wooden structure, possibly a train car. They are dressed in late 19th-century attire. A large sack and a trunk are on the ground. An inset photograph in the bottom right corner shows a small interior scene with a clock on the wall.



The image shows two historical immigration inspection cards from the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Immigration. The top card is an "INSPECTION CARD" with a large red "2428" stamp. The bottom card is a "DECLARATION CARD" with a large black "W1" stamp. Both cards contain handwritten information and official seals.

INSPECTION CARD (Top):

- Part of departure: *11/11/00*
- Name of ship: *Albatross*
- Name of immigrant: *Albatross*
- Inspected by: *Albatross*
- Seal: *Albatross*

DECLARATION CARD (Bottom):

- Part of departure: *11/11/00*
- Name of ship: *Albatross*
- Name of immigrant: *Albatross*
- Inspected by: *Albatross*
- Seal: *Albatross*



Arrival at Ellis Island

Angel Island

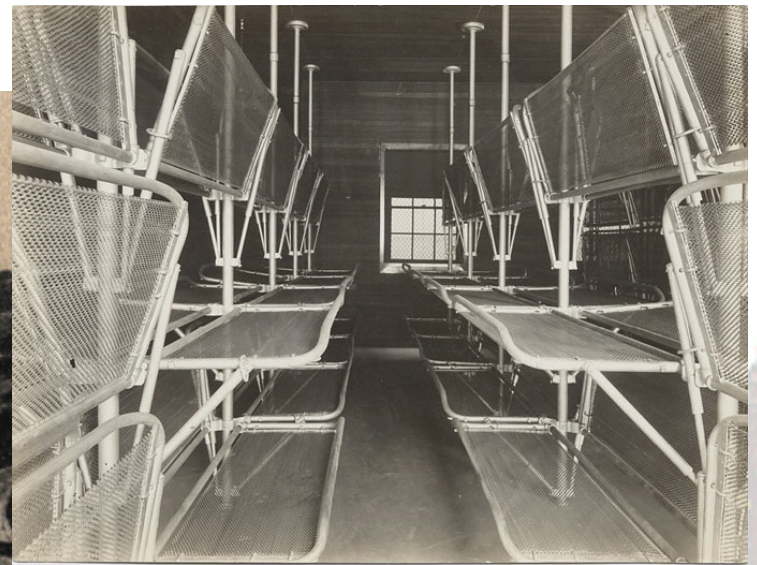
- San Francisco Bay
 - mostly Chinese – about 50,000 between 1910-1940
 - processing - harsh questioning and long detention
 - filthy, ramshackle buildings - people confined like prisoners



Angel Island, California



U.S. Immigration Station. Angel Island, Cal.



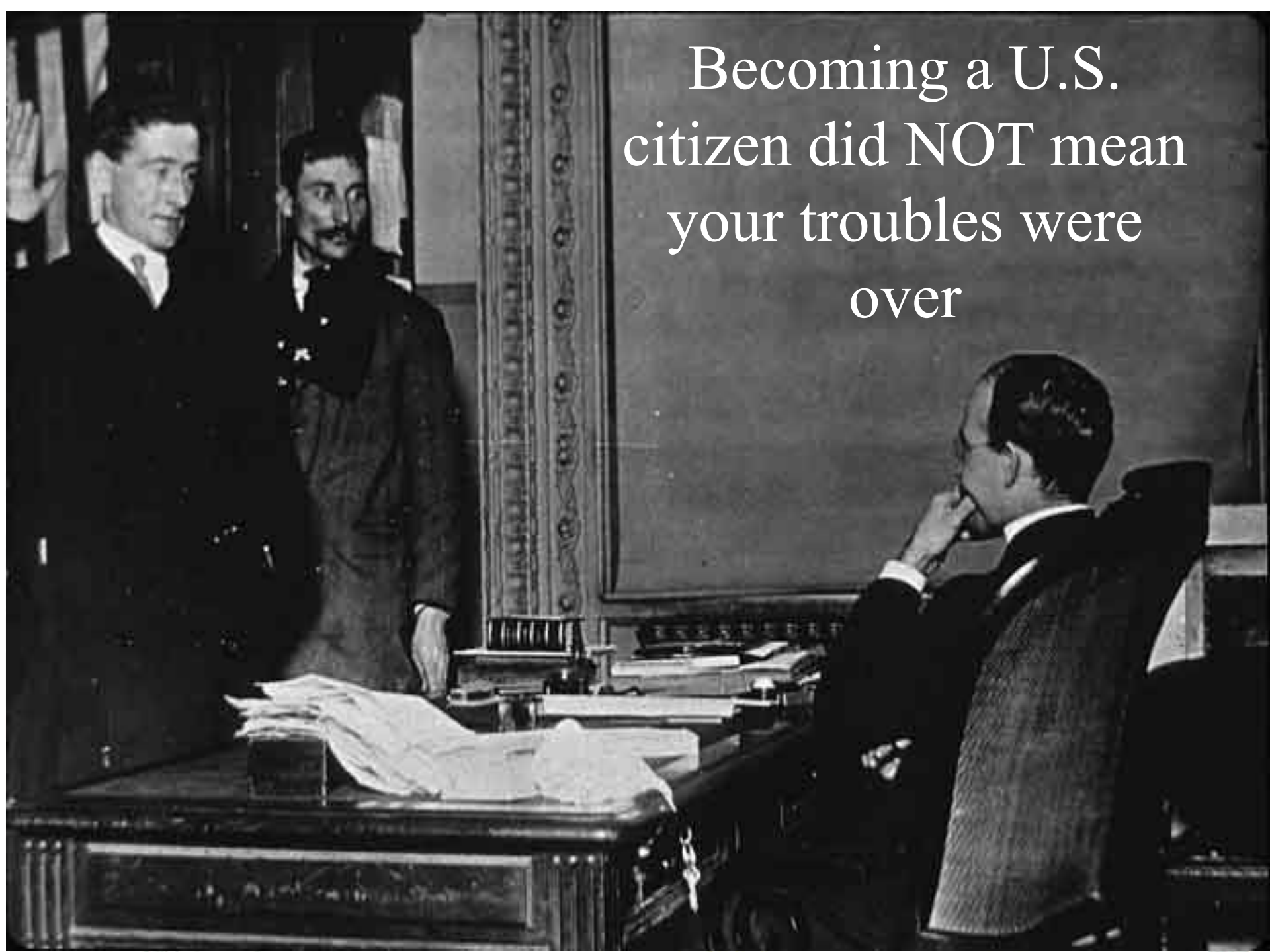


The barracks on Angel Island (left) and an Inspection Station (right) for Chinese immigrants



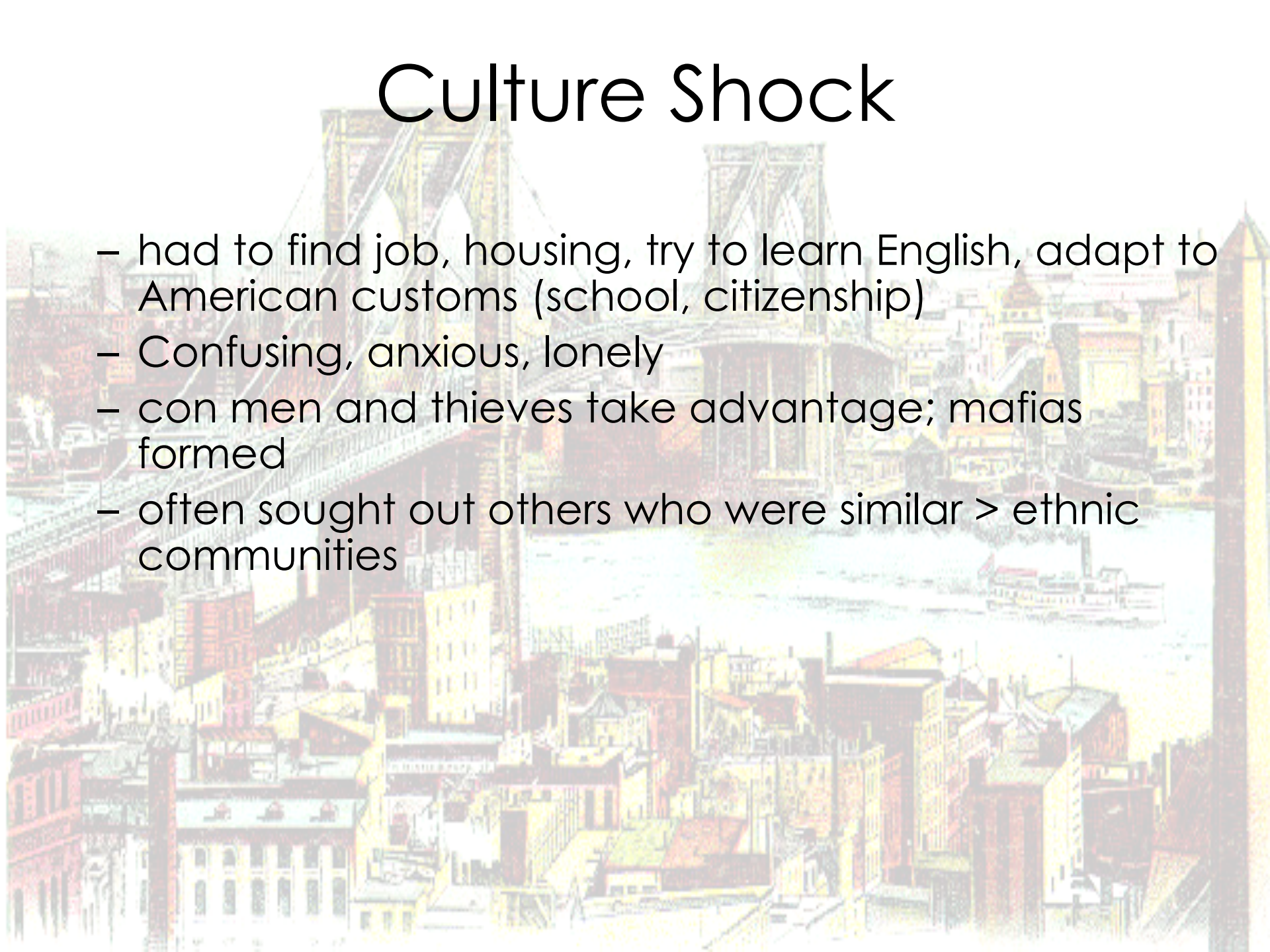
From Angel Island to Chinatown

Becoming a U.S.
citizen did NOT mean
your troubles were
over



Culture Shock

- had to find job, housing, try to learn English, adapt to American customs (school, citizenship)
- Confusing, anxious, lonely
- con men and thieves take advantage; mafias formed
- often sought out others who were similar > ethnic communities



Immigrant Restrictions

- rise of nativism caused by growing number of immigrants
- fear of job competition
- religious (Jews, Catholics), racial, cultural prejudices
- demand for immigration restrictions



Chinese Exclusion Act (1892)

- banned entry to all Chinese except students, teachers, merchants, tourists, and government officials for 10 years
- 1892: law extended 10 more years
- 1902: Chinese immigration prohibited indefinitely - repealed 1943





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Immigration Service

APPLICATION AND RECEIPT FOR CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY

Application taken by W. E. WALSH Date NOV 21 1916
San Francisco, Cal. NOV 21 1916 191

Examine upon Commission of Immigration, Port of San Francisco—

Certificate of Identity No. 22316 Issued to the
 Name Yee Hae Thing Age 10
 Height 4 feet, 10 inches Occupation Student
 Place SAN FRANCISCO Admitted as See not G
 No. 15669 U.S. Tonga Maru Date Oct, 31, 1916
 Physical marks Get near outer corner right eye.
 Give first arrival and all subsequent trips:
 First arrival Present
 Departed _____
 Returned _____
 Departed _____
 Returned _____
 Departed _____
 Returned _____
 Did you register? (If not, give reason.) Yes

Have you any other papers showing your right to be and remain in the United States? Yes

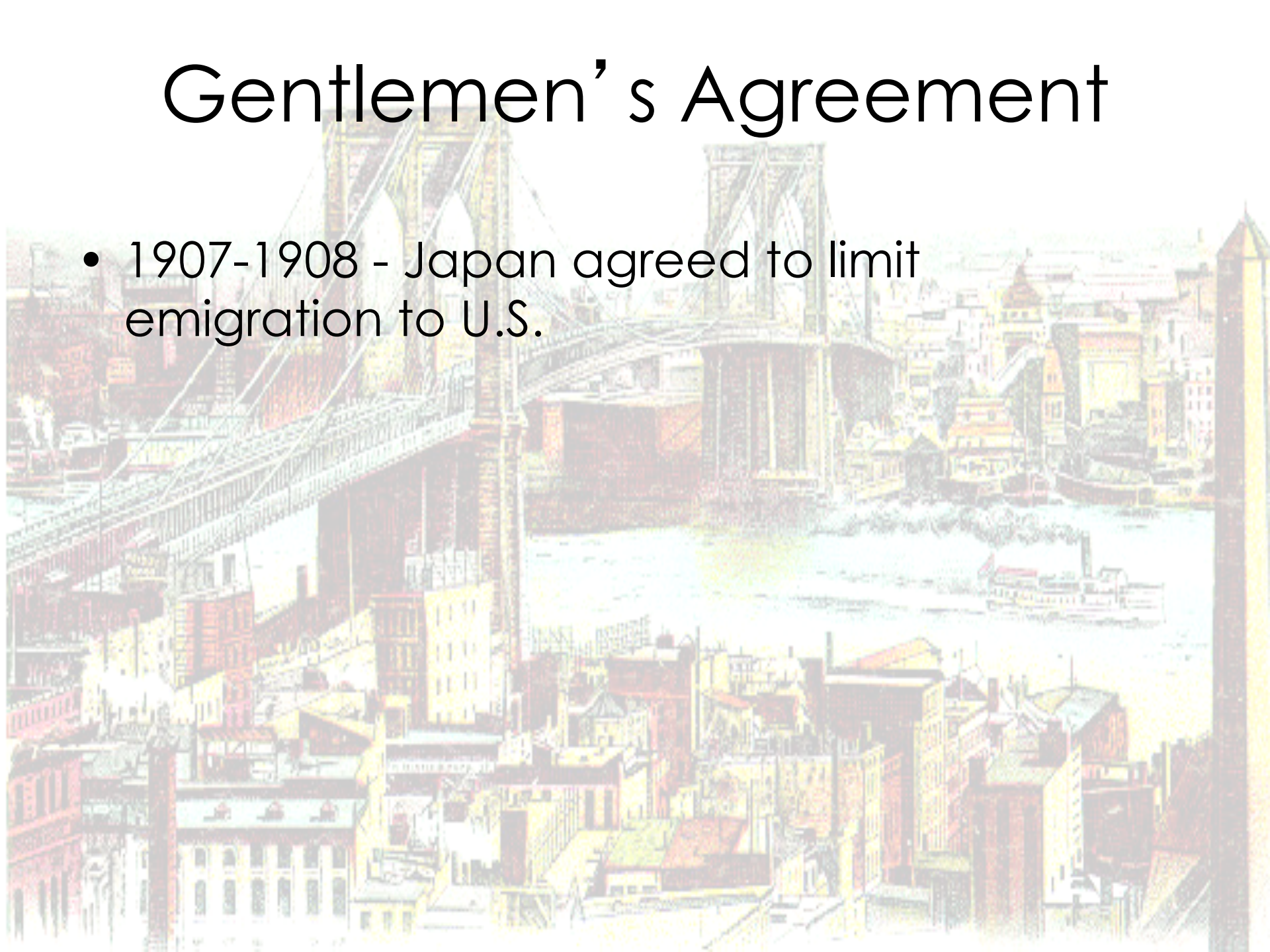
Address where identification card should be sent 830 Grand Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO
余耀星

Applicant _____
 Attest: W. E. Walsh 2709



Gentlemen's Agreement

- 1907-1908 - Japan agreed to limit emigration to U.S.



Quotas

- 1924 – US government put quotas on immigration; highly favored those coming from Europe
- 1965 – quotas eliminated (considered racist)
- Today - Application process is extremely difficult; strict limits on # of immigrants allowed
(<https://www.uscis.gov/citizenship/educators/naturalization-information>)



Urbanization:

Problems and Solutions

Characteristics of Urbanization During the Gilded Age

1. Megalopolis.
2. Mass Transit.
3. Magnet for economic and social opportunities.
4. Pronounced class distinctions.
 - Inner & outer core
5. New frontier of opportunity for women.
6. Squalid living conditions for many.
7. Political machines.
8. Ethnic neighborhoods.

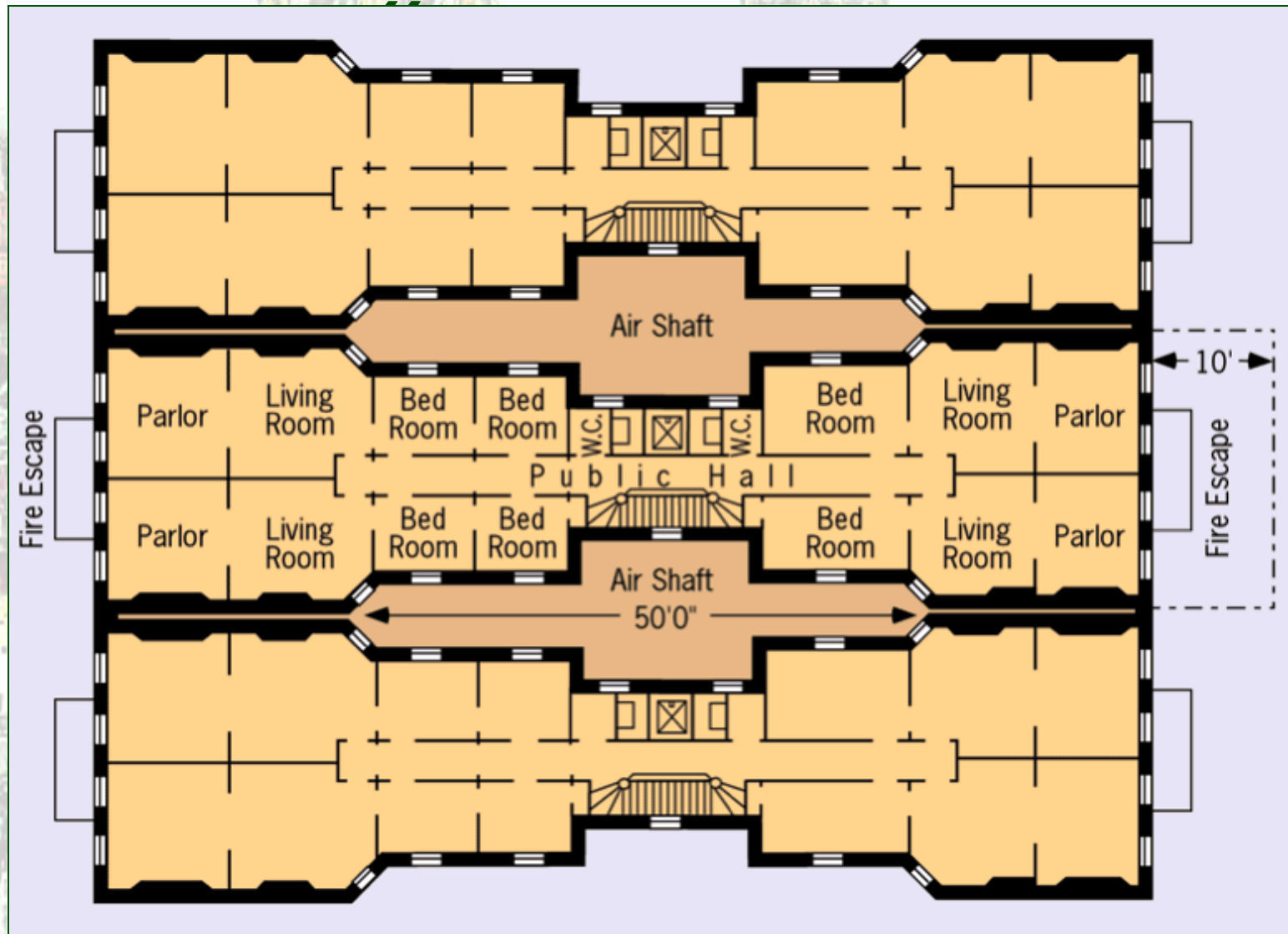


Urbanization Problems

- Housing
 - row houses
 - tenements
 - dumbbell tenements



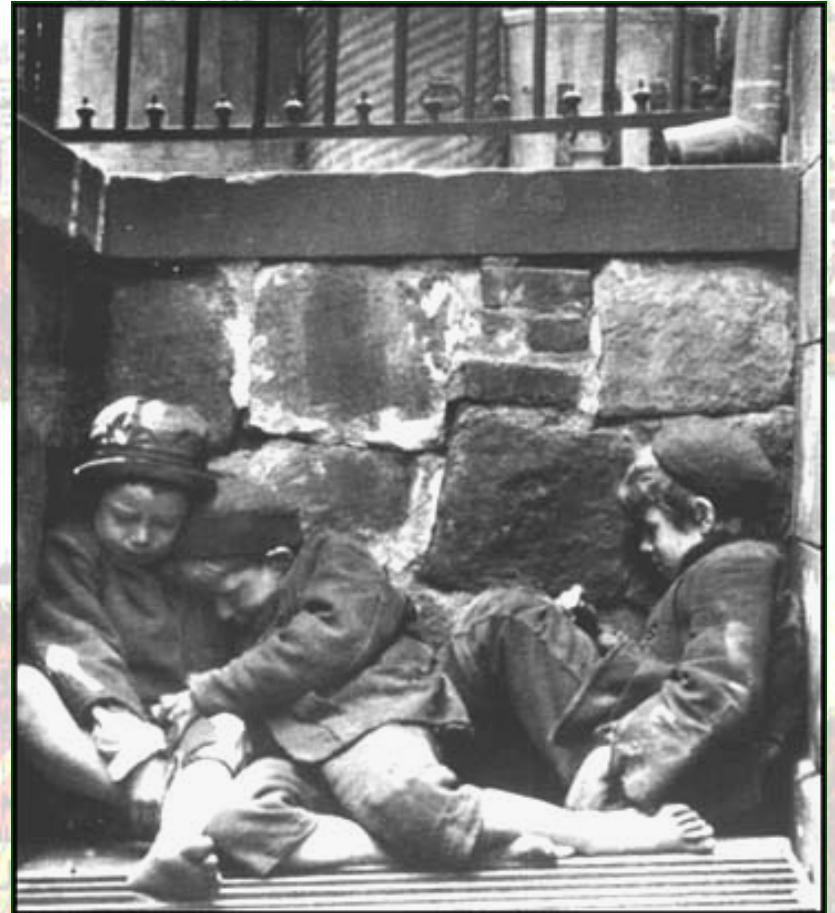
“Dumbbell”



“Dumbell” Tenement, NYC



Tenement Slum Living



5 cent lodging



Tenement Slum Living



Struggling Immigrant Families



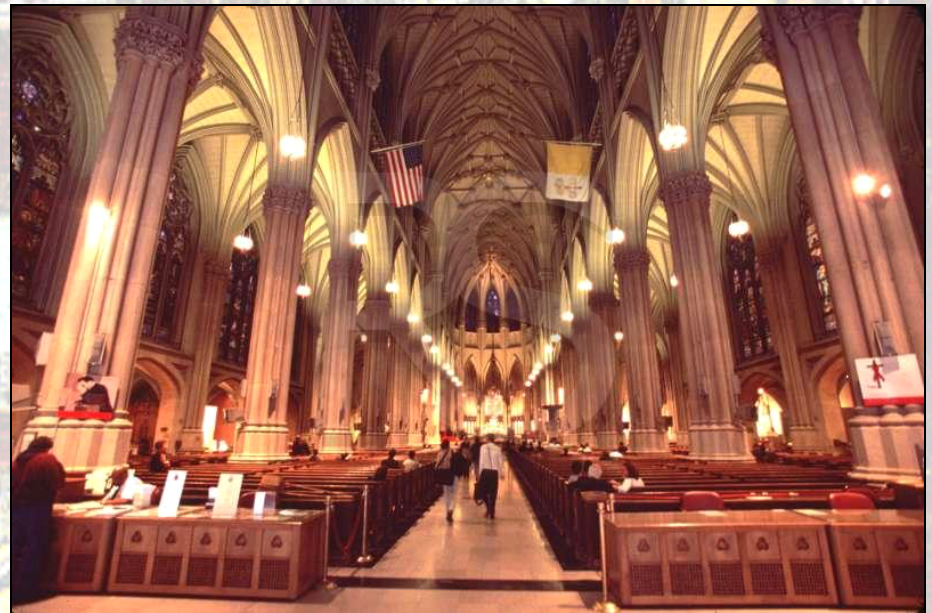
Two Views of the Lower east Side



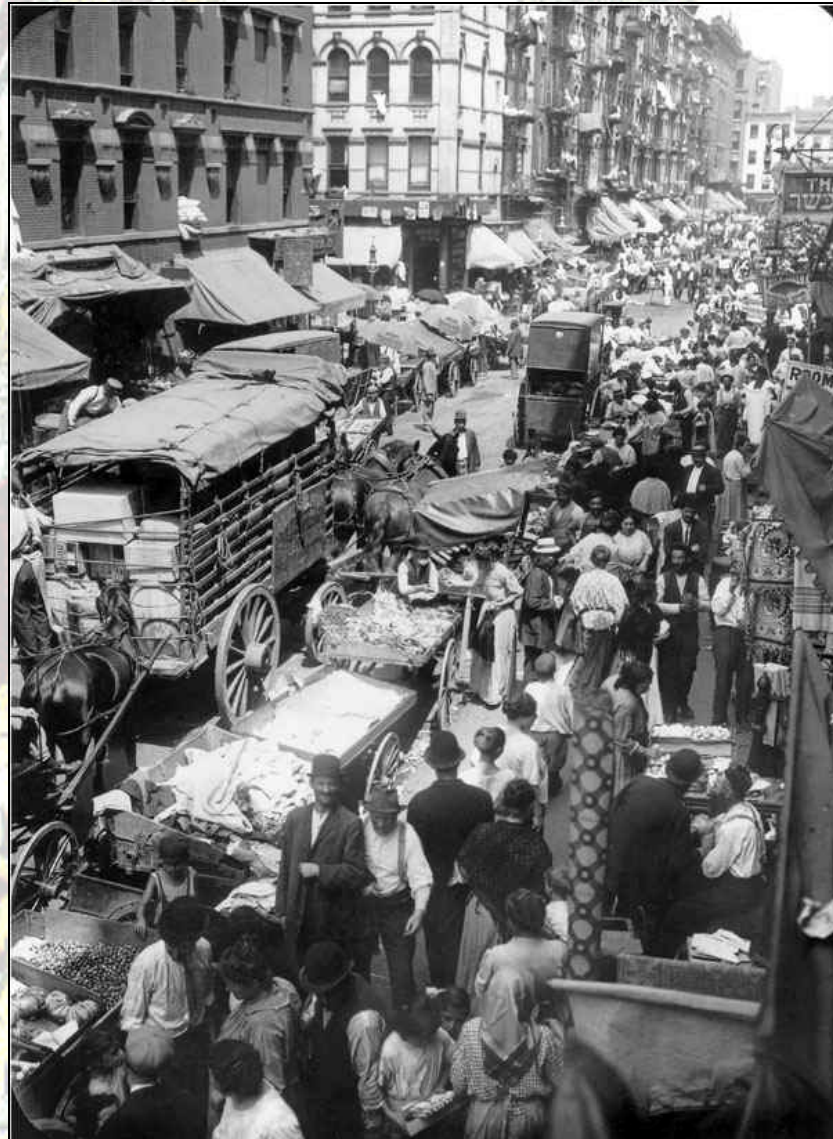
Mulberry Street – “Little Italy”



St. Patrick's Cathedral



Hester Street – Jewish





1900 Rosh Hashanah Greeting Card

Pell St. - Chinatown, NYC



Urban Growth: 1870 - 1900

<i>City</i>	<i>1870 Population</i>	<i>1900 Population</i>	<i>Percent Increase</i>
Boston	250,525	560,892	123.88
Chicago	298,977	1,698,575	468.12
Cincinnati	216,239	325,902	50.71
Los Angeles	5,728	102,479	1,689.08
Milwaukee	74,440	285,315	299.37
New Orleans	191,418	287,104	49.98
New York	1,478,103	3,437,202	132.54
Philadelphia	1,293,697	647,022	99.94
Pittsburgh	321,616	86,075	273.64
Portland	90,426	8,293	990.38
Richmond	51,038	85,050	66.64
San Francisco	149,473	342,782	129.32
Seattle	1,107	237,194	21,326.73

Urbanization



- Transportation
 - cable cars – (1873) San Francisco, CA
 - electric street car – (1888) Richmond, VA
 - electric subway – (1897) Boston, Mass.
- Water
 - 1840-1850s - public water works built in NY and Cleveland but few homes had indoor plumbing
 - chlorination to city water - 1893
 - filtration - 1908

Urbanization



- Sanitation
 - horse manure in streets, sewage ran through open gutters, factories release smoke into air, no dependable system of trash removal
 - by 1900 some cities had sewer lines and sanitation departments

Urbanization



- Fire

- aided by water limitation and abundance of wooden buildings, candle and kerosene use
- volunteer firefighters not always available when needed
- 1853 - 1st paid fire dept (Cincinnati, OH)
- in most cities by 1900
- 1874 - invention of automatic fire sprinklers
- replacement of wooden structures with brick, stone, concrete

Great Chicago Fire

1871

Though the fire was one of the largest U.S. disasters of the 19th century, the rebuilding that began almost immediately spurred Chicago's development into one of the most populous and economically important American cities.



Urbanization



- Crime
 - crime increased as pop. increased
 - pick-pockets, thieves flourished, con-men
 - 1844 - 1st full-time salaried police force - NYC - but most law enforcement units too small to help