

1: MIGRATION & SETTLEMENT THEMES PRESE

Before the s, the majority of immigrants came from Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom and to a lesser extent China. During the s, there was a shift in the sources of immigration to eastern and southern Europe, Italy, Croatia, Slovakia, Greece and Poland, as well as many Jews.

Caribbean Migration Overview The journey of Afro-Caribbean peoples to the United States started long ago, when enslaved Barbadians were taken by their British owners to South Carolina during the seventeenth century. Indeed, most of the earliest Africans to arrive in what would become the United States were seasoned men, women, and children from the Caribbean. This first involuntary migration was followed by a large influx of people from the British West Indies at the turn of the twentieth century. A third wave of immigrants arrived between and , and a fourth movement is still going on today. The impact of these migrations upon American society, and especially upon African America, has been profound. Immigration from the Spanish-speaking Caribbean started later, but grew fast. In the year , more than 5. Large-scale population displacements have transformed daily life in the Spanish-speaking Caribbean - from family structure and religious practices to business enterprises and political ideology. They have also reshaped the physical and cultural landscape of several U. In particular, Hispanic Caribbean migration has contributed to eroding the traditional dichotomy between black and white people that has been prevalent in U. Jamaica soon surpassed Barbados as a market for Carolinian products. The degree of intercourse between the two areas was enormous, and the significant influence of the Caribbean on South Carolina endures to this day. Well into the eighteenth century, the majority of bondspeople in the North had either lived or were born in the Caribbean. Although those of West Indian origin gained a reputation for rebelliousness after a revolt in New York City in and although laws placed higher duties on them, the imbalance continued. One estimate puts the ratio of Caribbean to African slaves at three to one between and . Of captives introduced by New Yorkers between and , the largest number came from Jamaica, followed by Africa, Barbados, and Antigua. Caribbean immigrants also figured prominently among the free people of color in the North. As late as one in five black Bostonians had been born in the Caribbean islands. In Denmark Vesey, who was born in Africa or in the Caribbean and had been enslaved in the Virgin Islands and Saint Domingue, organized an elaborate slave uprising in Charleston, South Carolina; it was eventually uncovered before it could be launched. In John B. Caribbean immigration to the United States was relatively small during the early nineteenth century but it grew significantly after the Civil War. The foreign-born black population, which was almost wholly Caribbean in origin, increased by percent between and , from four thousand to more than twenty thousand. Distinguished Caribbean migrants populate the annals of nineteenth-century black America. A significant number were skilled craftsmen, scholars, teachers, preachers, and doctors. Jan Earnst Matzelliger, the inventor of a revolutionary shoe-making machine, had emigrated from Suriname. Robert Brown Elliott, U. Du Bois; poet, songwriter, and activist James Weldon Johnson and his brother, John Rosamond Johnson; and poet and educator William Stanley Braithwaite were among the most distinguished sons of these early immigrants. By the end of the century, Cubans had established sizeable immigrant colonies in Key West, Tampa, New York City, and New Orleans, mostly as a result of political and economic turmoil in Cuba. The majority of the expatriates were white, affluent, and well-educated professionals such as physicians, teachers, and journalists. Leaving the Caribbean The significant growth of the Caribbean community in the United States at the turn of the twentieth century is easily explained by the increasing economic hardship and disenchantment in the British West Indies and the simultaneous expansion of the U. The British Caribbean experienced a catastrophic decline in its sugar industry. The British colonies found themselves unable to compete against cane sugar from Cuba and Brazil and against sugar beets produced in Europe. Between and the price of Jamaican sugar dropped almost 80 percent. The number of sugar estates on the island fell from in to just 74 by , drastically reducing the number of workers employed in the industry. Though banana cultivation expanded rapidly, it could never make up for the shortfall created by the collapse of the sugar economy. The death rate, especially infant mortality, soared on these islands. Malnutrition was commonplace and outright starvation was not unknown. Hurricanes, floods,

and droughts afflicted the islands with unusual frequency and intensity between and . The structure and oppressiveness of colonial rule on the islands took its toll not only on the workers and peasants but also on the aspiring black middle class. They became increasingly dissatisfied. Black teachers received meager salaries and no pensions at the end of their careers. Those few who made it into the civil service were locked down in low-level jobs, well below their capabilities. To make matters worse, in the Jamaican authorities decided to scrap competitive civil service examinations. They were replaced by an undemocratic appointment system that favored the whites and the light-skinned. There were strong and loud objections, but they were ignored. The Central American Route Though the working class and emerging middle class both had strong motivation to migrate, they did not move to the United States in equal numbers. The majority of working-class immigrants headed for Central America. They worked on the construction of the Panama Canal and the huge banana plantations being developed by the United Fruit Company in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and elsewhere in the region. They also migrated in large numbers to Cuba to work on the sugar plantations, and to a lesser extent to the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, where sugar production was expanding rapidly. In all of these destinations they were subjected to rank discrimination and ill treatment. Conditions were especially bad on the Panama Canal, where the hardships of Jim Crow policies were augmented by malaria, yellow fever, ghastly accidents, and a high death rate. Workers endured the privations of exile because wages were higher. They sent money home to their loved ones, made frequent visits, and bought land on their native islands. In the end, however, most settled in the lands of migration. Working-class Puerto Ricans migrated primarily for economic reasons, such as chronic unemployment and persistent poverty. Initially, their main destinations were other Caribbean and Latin American countries, such as the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Venezuela. Between and , thousands also moved to Hawaii, Cuba, and the U. Virgin Islands, particularly St. The dispersal of Caribbean people was facilitated by a remarkable network of transportation. Since the seventeenth century Bridgetown, Barbados, had served as the first port of call for British ships crossing the Atlantic. By the beginning of the twentieth century, shipping networks extended from Bridgetown to all parts of the world. It was therefore not just the intolerable conditions on Barbados or the opportunity for work abroad that resulted in the extraordinary migrant stream from the island. Jamaica also benefited from an extensive shipping network. At the end of the nineteenth century, this was augmented by the development of the banana trade between the United States and what would become the United Fruit Company. Its banana ships always made room for passengers. Boston was their first port of call; later New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and other ports were added. This facilitated greater and cheaper access for immigrants from the island to the U. While , people entered the United States from the entire Caribbean region between and , it took only two islands, Jamaica and Barbados, to supply more than , laborers to Panama between and . The migration to the U. Those who immigrated to this country were disproportionately literate and skilled, with a significant number being professionals or white-collar workers. The number of black people, especially those from the Caribbean, who migrated to the United States increased dramatically during the first three decades of the twentieth century, peaking in at 12, per year and falling off during the Depression. The foreign-born black population increased from 20, in to almost , by . Over , black immigrants passed through United States ports between and , despite the restrictive immigration laws enacted in , , and . The wave of black humanity entering the United States was focused on the northeastern coast and broke mainly on the shores of Manhattan. Tens of thousands came through Ellis Island, though the voluminous literature on that legendary port of disembarkation takes scant notice of this fact. There was a large wave of migration from the Bahamas and a smaller flow of black cigar-makers from Cuba. New York was the second most popular state for settlement, followed closely by Massachusetts. During the peak years of migration, to , the majority made their way to New York City, settling primarily in Manhattan and Brooklyn. By , almost a quarter of black Harlem was of Caribbean origin. Less than a decade later, the New York Amsterdam News informed its readers that, with the exception of Kingston, Jamaica, Harlem was the largest West Indian city in the world. The first cohort of twentieth-century Caribbean immigrants to the United States was not only more literate and skilled than their compatriots left behind but also more educated and skilled than the European immigrants who entered the country at the same time. Moreover, they were more literate than the native-born

white population in the United States. It was this wave that laid the groundwork for the institutional infrastructure of Afro-Caribbean life in New York City and elsewhere in the nation. Civil society in the Afro-Caribbean community was vibrant and well developed. Immigrants established a plethora of social, political, and economic organizations: Among the immigrants who made a lasting contribution was "Arthur" Alfonso Schomburg who had settled in New York in 1892. He was active in black nationalist causes and amassed books and other materials on Africa and its Diaspora that formed the basis of the collections of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. In 1925, although only 0. Over 8 percent of doctors, 4. Among the sons and daughters of this generation of Caribbean migrants is a phalanx of distinguished African Americans: Some islanders relocated in the U. Many went back to the island during the Great Depression of the 1930s. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, thousands of skilled Puerto Rican workers, especially cigar makers, arrived in the United States. Most of the migrants traveled aboard passenger steamboats such as the *Marine Tiger*, the *Borinquen*, and the *Coamo*. Their main destination was New York City, the U. Also, the city offered abundant employment opportunities in its expanding manufacturing and service industries. Shutting the Door The second decade of the twentieth century, by contrast, would see a deliberate attempt to block the entry of black people into the United States. Despite the dramatic fall in immigration following the outbreak of World War I, by the end of Congress was debating legislation that would drastically restrict newcomers. Senator James Reed of Missouri secured quick passage in the Senate of an amendment to the bill excluding members of the black or African race from entry into the country.

2: A Century of Immigration, - Judaic Treasures

This was the major source of migration through the bill G.I. Bill- This bill was passed in and provided education, loans, and housing services for veterans returning from World War 2. This helped create suburbs as veterans wanted their own land and home, so places like Levittown were created.

Migration and Settlement Henry Blackwood, Christopher Meyer, Patricio Fraga-Errecart When the English first poured into the land that would later be called the United States in search large amounts of land and gold, American migration and settlement began. Migration in and out of the United States would grow as ideas, such as Manifest Destiny, and technologies, such as the railroad, would advance the American civilization westward to the Pacific coast. He landed in Hispaniola in and called the natives Indians, since he believed he arrived in India. Columbus is important to the migration and settlement of the U. Share 2 Jamestown-This was the first successful English Colony by farming tobacco. It was created in in Virginia. This is important to the theme of migration and settlement because it showed the profit that could be made in the New World, and thanks to the Headright System, more colonists made the voyage. Share Plymouth-This was a settlement by Pilgrims who sought religious freedom in the New World in It is around what we know today as Cape Cod. This is important to the theme of migration and settlement because it was the first religious settlement in the New World. It began the large immigration of those who searched for religious freedom, and added religion as a reason for migration to the New World. It took place from It was fought across the Appalachian Mountains and ended with the British taking Montreal. The Treaty of Paris of ended the war. This relates to migration and settlement because one of the reasons for the war was the continuous encroachment of British colonists into the Ohio River Valley. This angered native tribes and influenced them to fight with the French. It required territories to have a population of at least 60, people, to write a state constitution, and to have it approved by Congress. The Northwest Ordinance is relevant, because it set the standard of admitting new states in the West rather than expanding current states. This prevention of expansion was initially to keep the Native Americans out of the colonial territory, but the passing in restricted settlement within America as more people flowed into the colonies in search of a new start. Despite the proclamation being passed, it was not enforced because of push by colonists to explore new lands and gain more land for farming. They consisted of four different acts and were influenced by the French Revolution. They made it increasingly difficult to become a naturalized citizen by extending the residence time from 5 to 14 years. They also gave the federal government power to deport non-citizens from "hostile nations" or who were considered "dangerous. Share 4 Louisiana Purchase- In , the United States, under Thomas Jefferson, bought the land from the French despite his political ideals. This allowed for the expansion westward into Central United States as more immigrants who came to the newly established nation looked for different ways to start their new lives. Share The National Road- The production of the road first began in as a way of connecting the north and the south. When completed in , it allowed Americans to travel up and down the eastern coast. The increase in trade between the north and the south boosted the economy. More people started to use the road as it became a center piece in American society. The national road would soon be expanded later, and the creation this road led to the adding of new roads throughout the United States as a way of helping Americans travel between states. Share Indian Removal Act - These were acts signed by Andrew Jackson Act that created land reserves for Indians out in the West past the Mississippi so that Americans could settle and profit from their lands in the South. Government aid was also suppose to be provided, but little was given to the Indians. This was the reasoning behind the Cherokee migration called the Trail of Tears. This would continue as the country grew. More Americans settled farther and farther West and pushed Indians into smaller and smaller settlements until all that is left is reservations. Polk used to win the election against the odds in The cry was one to take the Oregon Territory and Polk played on the fact of Manifest Destiny that many Americans would want this land. Conflict was avoided with Britain over the territory by splitting the land at the 49th parallel. The massive amounts of land gained along with acts that supported settlement in the new western lands caused people to migrate across the country in hope of opportunity. Share 4 Oregon Trail- Originally created and used by fur traders in the early s, the

Oregon Trail became extensively popular in and on. It was around miles long and began in Independence, Missouri. The concept of Manifest Destiny helped influence trailblazers to follow the trail in the hope of discovery and a better life on the West Coast of the United States. The Oregon Trail also became popular during the California Gold Rush before dying out in the late s. In general, the Oregon Trail is important in terms of settlement because it helped bring more of the American public to the West Coast and fully accomplishing "Manifest Destiny. This idea and continuous expansion would continue until around the late s. This led to the massive flock of people to California in search of gold in Despite the lack of discovery of gold within the California territory, the rapid population growth allowed for an increase in towns and cities. As more people moved west because of Manifest Destiny, the gold rush only propelled more Americans out west in search of a new and better life. Share Homestead Act of The Homestead Act was created to encourage people to move west into the Great Plains and continue the idea of a country of yeoman farmers. In essence, the Homestead Act gave about acres to families as long as they worked the land there for 5 years. This connects to settlement as many families began to move out west thanks to the Act, further populating the Great Plains. The Act was signed into law on May 20th, Share 4 Transcontinental Railroad- Completion of the railroad in allowed for the passing of trains across America. New systems of railroads completed connected almost all of America as it stretched from the pacific to central US. Not only did it increase the number of people who traveled out west, but it also increased the number of jobs that were created in America at the time. Many immigrants came to America, especially from Asia on the west coast, looking for jobs. The railroad allowed for many people to obtain a job. Despite low pay and long hours, many workers needed the money to survive, so they worked to create their new lives that they established in the states. People migrated to escape racial violence of the South. Fear of the Klan and lynchings as well as the lack of opportunities, were powerful motives for African Americans when they migrated from the South and its lack of true freedom. It banned Chinese immigration for ten years, as well as banned Chinese immigrants from becoming American citizens. These actions came because of disdain towards the Chinese, who were thought to be taking American jobs. The law was renewed and enforced all the way up until It was also the first time in American history when the federal government banned immigration from specific countries or races. Share Settlement Houses- Settlement houses became popular in the United States between and They were used to help educate and care for the many European immigrants that would move into cities during this period. Usually, these people would live in cramped tenements and could not speak English. Reformers like Jane Addams with her Hull House in Chicago helped educate these people and assist them through their struggle of integration of American life. Share 4 Great Migration - This was the movement of African Americans from the rural south into the industrial north. These people faced a harsh life in the South with Jim Crow Laws and segregation. While this did still happen in the North, it was not nearly as harsh or popular as it was in the South, who had deep roots in slavery. African Americans would go north to escape segregation causing a massive migration of over 6 million people throughout much of the 20th century even though the work paid little. This is what made them form their own cultures inside cities as most neighborhoods were divided. Whites lived in suburbs and blacks and immigrants in the city. The US swore not to place restrictions on Japanese immigration, while Japan would severely limit emigration into the US. This in part came from the large amount of nativism present in California and the West because of the Japanese population there. The Agreement continued to be in effect until the Immigration Act of Share Immigration Act of This act, passed under Calvin Coolidge, limited the number of immigrants who could enter the country. Quotas were set per country on how many immigrants were set. This was an effort to slow down the rapid growing population numbers within the United States. There were many acts inside of this one, including the Asian Exclusion Act and National Origin Act, which aided to the overarching goal of the act which was the slow down the number of immigrants entering the United States. Its main causes were overworking of the land, drought, and wind. It was a combination of huge dust storms that would ruin homes and make it nearly impossible to see or breathe. The Dust Bowl influenced settlement by displacing a large amount of families known as "Okies" as they mainly came from Oklahoma , who traversed the United States to California seeking work. Share 4 Bracero Program: It started in with the allowance of Mexican workers into the US. The Mexican workers were given various job opportunities within

the United States. Most of their jobs were farming and agricultural focused. The increase in the number of immigrants moving into the US caused a higher demand for jobs. Contract laborers were also called from Guam as more jobs were created for them. The program ended in under Lyndon B. Johnson and his administration. Share The Rise of Suburbs: Beginning with Levittown in the early 50s, many American families began moving out of cities and into suburbs, creating a new culture surrounding suburban life. This tied into the growing ideas of conformity present in the s. Furthermore, districts and suburbs were redlined to prevent minorities from getting access to better conditions, and public services. Share Immigration and Nationality Services Act of This Act was a reversal of the many quotas and bans set in the Immigration Act of and other Acts of the period. It was signed in during Lyndon B. This act was incredibly important for migration, as it created a substantial influx of immigrants from all over the world, and helped make the United States "the Melting Pot.

3: Migration and Settlement | Suturi

A new wave of immigrants, from eastern and southern Europe, frightened Americans because of the emigrant's customs, different faiths, illiteracy, and www.enganchecubano.com were a new group of immigrants coming into the United States that consisted of Italians, Slavs, Greeks, Jews, and Armenians.

The growth of major industrial centers such as Cleveland was made possible in large part by the migration of peoples of a variety of origins to provide the labor or entrepreneurial skills demanded by the changing economy. The nature of this migration that is, what groups arrived during particular time periods was determined not only by the opportunities available in the city but also by national and international factors permitting, necessitating, or expediting the migration of various national groups. Most immigrants from came from the German states, Great Britain, and, particularly, Ireland, with the city attracting substantial representation from each of these groups. In doing so, it reflected national trends that saw the German and Irish populations of many major cities grow. It did, however, lag behind certain cities, such as Cincinnati, where earlier and more rapid economic development resulted in an earlier and more substantial growth of these ethnic groups. The most substantial and diverse migration to Cleveland occurred from , the period of the "new immigration," in which many Southern and Eastern Europeans came to the U. Pogroms against Jews living in the Pale of Settlement of the Russian Empire occasioned an emigration that vastly increased the Jewish settlements of cities such as Cleveland after the s. The entire process was facilitated by the development of relatively cheap, regular ocean transport. The influx was so great that by , the city stationed members of the police force, designated as emigrant officers, at its various railroad stations to count and assist new arrivals in the city. However, while these groups represented a new source of population, immigration from the older sources, as detailed on the accompanying chart, continued unabated. Indeed, until more Germans arrived annually in Cleveland than did any other national group. World War I effectively ended large-scale European immigration, as the conflict involved many potential immigrants and strangled the sea lanes. Restrictive legislation, such as the Literacy Act of and Natl. Origins Act of formalized in , prohibited large-scale immigration after the conflict and provided quotas that discriminated against Southern and Eastern Europeans. Given the chaos in Europe following the war, it is justifiable to assume that the "new immigration" would have continued unabated had not restrictions been put in place. Despite problems in Europe, and particularly persecution in the Nazi German state, relatively little migration to the U. Cleveland, which had a black presence from its earliest history, had a relatively small black population of approx. By the figure had grown to 34,, and 20 years later stood at over 85, Other new sources of migrants opened during this period; it was, for instance, in the s that Cleveland received its first cohesive group of Spanish-speaking immigrants from Mexico. Origins Act remained in effect after World War II, special acts permitting the immigration of displaced persons from Europe helped to partially replenish some of the older European immigrant populations of the city. Again, Cleveland was typical of other industrial cities in receiving large numbers of displaced persons during the late s and early s. However, its share was somewhat smaller than that received by Chicago, New York, and other large cities. Initially brought to work in the steel mills of Lorain during the war, Puerto Ricans began moving eastward to Cleveland in the late s and by the early s formed a substantial community. Mexican immigration also continued; and following the Cuban revolution of , the city received a substantial number of Cubans. Predominant in the period, however, was the continued movement of blacks into Cleveland. The postwar period also saw the large-scale migration of people from the depressed areas of Appalachia to the Cleveland area. Though many Appalachians had earlier migrated to Akron to work in the rubber industry, it was not until after the war that a further move north to Cleveland was made in any great number. The repeal of the Natl. Origins Quota Act in and its replacement with regulations restricting overall numbers of immigrants, but giving no preference to any country or countries, formed the basis of the most recent migration to Cleveland. Though not as large as previous immigrant or migrant groups, these newer communities represented a complete shift in the pattern of migration to Cleveland. The pattern of broad-based immigration to Cleveland and Cuyahoga County continued into the s. Although a number of new immigrants

from the "Pacific Rim," Mexico, and South America, continued to come to the area, their presence was not proportionately as large as it was in the southwest or on the East or West coasts. The census of in which figures were based on a random sampling showed over one-half of the foreign-born in the area to have European origins. Traditional older European groups, such as Poles and Italians, were still relatively large in the city. New groups, including immigrants from the former Soviet Union, buttressed these European figures. Much of the new European movement could be attributed to the breakup of the Soviet Union and economic problems in the states of the former Eastern Bloc as well as to ethnic unrest in eastern Europe. The first Bosnian refugees were arriving in Greater Cleveland by the early s. The changing international situation and economic position of Cleveland have shaped the nature of migration to the city in the past and will continue to do so as long as the area remains economically viable. English immigration to the area, for instance, continues into the s, as does the movement of native-born white Americans. Nor does the city permanently retain those people it attracts. While no major study of movement into and out of the city has been completed for Cleveland, it can be assumed that the city shares in the phenomenon of rapidly shifting population. Cleveland, thus, is not an end point for movement but often a temporary haven in the pattern of national and international population movement.

4: The Migration to North America

In the century spanning the years through , an increasingly steady flow of Jews made their way to America, culminating in a massive surge of immigrants toward the beginning of the twentieth century.

Granquist Overview The Kingdom of Sweden is a constitutional monarchy that is located on the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula in Northern Europe. It measures , square miles , square kilometers , sharing the Scandinavian peninsula with Norway to the west and north. As of , Sweden had a population of 8., The vast majority are ethnic Swedes, with minorities of Laplanders Sami , Finns, Estonians, Latvians, Norwegians, and Danes, and, in the late twentieth century, immigrants from southeastern Europe and the Middle East. The Swedish flag is a yellow cross on a medium blue field. The various Gothic settlements were centered in eastern Sweden and the island of Gotland in the Baltic. During the Viking period A. In Russia, the Swedes labeled by the Slavs as the "Rus" ruled many areas, especially in the trading town of Novgorod. By about , most of central and eastern Sweden was united in the kingdom of the Svear, although this was disputed by their powerful neighbors, the Danes and the Norwegians. Christianity was introduced to the Swedes by St. Ansgar in , although it was slow to take hold and was not fully established until the late twelfth century, under the rule of King Eric IX. Medieval Sweden was slowly incorporated into the European world, and began to form the political and social structures characteristic to its society even up to this day. King Magnus VII was able to unite Norway and Sweden under his rule in , but the arrangement was unstable and did not last. Sweden felt slighted in the Danish-dominated Union, however, and after a Danish massacre of Swedish nobles in , the Swedes rose against the Danes and, led by King Gustav Vasa, freed themselves from Danish rule in . Sweden lost Finland to Russia in , but received Norway in compensation in a union that lasted until . During the nineteenth century, Sweden underwent economic, social, and political transformation that only partially offset a large-scale immigration to North America. In the twentieth century, Sweden has maintained its political and military neutrality, and has become one of the most highly developed industrialized countries in the world, with stable politics and an extensive social welfare system. This became an official Swedish colony under the leadership of Governor Johan Printz, but struggled because of indifference from the Swedish government; the colony never prospered, reaching a total of only about inhabitants. In the Dutch took the colony by force; the Dutch were in turn defeated by the English 11 years later. A Swedish-speaking enclave existed in the Delaware River valley until the nineteenth century, however. Swedes played a role in early U. They were a force in the Revolutionary War. Trade and adventure brought a number of Swedes to America in the early national period, but this immigration was rather limited. Serious emigration from Sweden to America began after , and this flow became a torrent after . From to , more than 1. The country had one of the highest rates of emigration of all of the European nations. The rates of immigration to America fluctuated from year to year, however, reflecting economic conditions in both Sweden and America. The first great wave arrived between and , as famine in Sweden and opportunity for land in America drove , Swedes, mainly farm families, from their homeland. They relocated primarily in the upper Midwest. The largest wave of immigrants, approximately , arrived between and , again due to economic conditions. This time not only farm families emigrated, but also loggers, miners, and factory workers from the cities. The American Depression of slowed Swedish immigration until the first decade of the twentieth century, when , Swedes came to America. World War I halted emigration, and improved economic conditions in Sweden kept it to a trickle after . The immigration of Swedes to America during the nineteenth century was a movement of youth—“young Swedes leaving their homeland for improved economic opportunity in America. The first waves of immigration were more rural and family oriented, but as the immigration progressed this pattern changed; young single men and later women left Sweden to find employment in American cities. Economic advancement was the primary reason they emigrated. There were those who resented the political, social, and religious confinement of nineteenth-century Sweden, of course, but research has shown that the overwhelming motivation driving the emigrants westward over the Atlantic was economic. The initial wave of immigration in the s and s was directed toward rural areas of Illinois and Iowa, especially the Mississippi River valley and Chicago. In the s

and s immigration shifted toward Minnesota and the upper Midwest, and the Swedish population of Minneapolis grew substantially. In the s rural migration spread to Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. With the changing complexion of immigration later in the century more single youth heading toward urban areas came the growth of immigration to the East and West Coasts. By Swedish America first and second-generation Swedish Americans had peaked at 1. The census reported that almost 4. California leads all states with , Swedish Americans, followed by Minnesota , , Illinois , , Washington , , and Michigan , Coming from a Protestant, northern European country, the Swedes were seen as desirable immigrants. Overall, they were a literate, skilled, and hard-working group, and found employment on farms and in mines and factories. Young Swedish women were especially sought as domestic servants in American homes. In many areas, especially in the upper Midwest, Swedes settled in close proximity to other Scandinavian and German immigrants. Despite some ethnic frictions, these European immigrants had a dominant influence on the culture and society of the region. Acculturation and Assimilation In general, Swedish immigrants made a fairly quick and smooth transition to life in their new country and most became quickly Americanized. As a northern European people, the Swedes shared with Americans a common religious and social heritage, and a common linguistic base. Swedish immigrants settled over a wide range of areas. Because they were drawn mostly to cities, rather than tight-knit rural settlements, they were immersed immediately in American culture. In addition, there was a growing interest in, and influence from, America in nineteenth-century Sweden. During the years prior to , the Swedish American community was continually replenished by newcomers; however, World War I brought with it anti-foreign attitudes, which resulted in a drastic drop in emigration and forced the Swedish American community to Americanize rapidly. The concept of Swedish America furthered the acculturation process. In an essay in *The Immigration of Ideas*, Conrad Bergendoff described the community as "a state of thinking and feeling that bridged the Atlantic. After World War I this community was rapidly integrated into the larger American society. The most telling indicator of this was the transition from the use of Swedish to English. By the majority of Swedish Americans primarily spoke the language of their new home. With assimilation and acculturation, though, came a renewed interest in Swedish history and culture as children and grandchildren of immigrants sought to preserve some of the traditions of their homeland. Many institutions dedicated to this preservation were established: It was this dynamic that historian Marcus Hansen observed in his own generation, and which prompted his famous axiom, "What the son wishes to forget, the grandson wishes to remember. *Augustana Historical Society*, ; p. There was a close affinity with the Finns, many of whom were Swedish-speaking settlers from western Finland Sweden had ruled Finland from the Middle Ages until There was a special, good-natured rivalry between the Swedes and the Norwegians in America, which still results in quite a few "Swede" and "Norwegian" jokes. Swedes also mixed easily with the German Americans, especially those who were Lutheran. These Swedish American children are dressed in traditional costume for a fair. CUISINE Swedish American cooking is quite ordinary; traditional dishes represent the cooking of the Swedish countryside, which is heavily weighted toward meat, fish, potatoes, and other starches. In the area of baked goods, however, Swedish American cooks produce delicious breads, cookies, and other delights. The holiday seasons, especially Christmas, are times for special ethnic dishes such as lutefisk baked cod , meatballs, and ham, which are arranged on a buffet-style Smorgasbord table, surrounded by mountains of baked goods, and washed down with gallons of strong, thick Swedish coffee. Some brought with them the colorful, festive clothing representative of their region of Sweden, but such ethnic costumes were not worn often. The distinctive regional festive dress of nineteenth-century Sweden has, however, been revived by some Americans of Swedish descent, seeking to get in touch with their roots. This dress is sometimes worn for ethnic celebrations or dance competitions. This is a time for feasting and outdoor activities. December 13 is Saint Lucia Day. Remembering an early Christian saint who brought light in the darkness of the world, a young woman is selected to be the "Lucia bride. The Luciafest is an important holiday leading into the celebration of Christmas. As the Swedish American community began to form, various immigrant groups, especially the churches, established medical and other types of organizations to care for the arriving Swedes. Hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, sanitariums, and orphanages were all a part of the network of care for the immigrants. Especially in the urban centers of the Midwest, Swedish American medical

institutions remain in operation to this day. Some Swedish immigrants and their Swedish American descendants sought medical careers, receiving their training mainly in the United States. After completing their education, some returned to Sweden to practice there. The only significant Swedish influence on American medicine was in the field of physical therapy, where techniques from Sweden were introduced into American medical centers. There are few diseases or conditions that seem to be specific to the Swedish American community; problems that are prominent in Sweden, such as heart disease, depression, and alcoholism, are also seen within the Swedish American community, as well as in the rest of the United States. There are no significant linguistic minorities in Sweden. Into the modern period there were some dialects present in various regions of the country, but by the twentieth century these variations had largely disappeared. For the immigrants in America, Swedish remained the standard language, especially at home and at church, but the settlers soon learned enough English to manage their affairs. Some picked up a fractured combination of English and Swedish, which was derisively called "Swinglish. The immigrant community was divided over the question of language, with some urging the retention of Swedish, and others seeking a rapid transition to English. For many older immigrants, especially of the first generation, English remained a very foreign language with which they were not comfortable. Swedish remained the language of the churches and social organizations, but the transition to English was rapid especially among the children of the immigrants. By English was beginning to replace Swedish in the immigrant community. Bilingual approaches were a temporary measure in many immigrant organizations, in order to meet the needs of both younger and older members of the immigrant community. Family and Community Dynamics When the first wave of immigrants came from Sweden to America in the 1840s and 1850s, the settlers traveled in large groups composed of entire families and led by a pastor or other community leader. These groups established the beginnings of the ethnic communities that are still today identifiably Swedish American. Family and social structures became the bedrock of the larger community, and often these communal settlements maintained the characteristics and customs of the areas in Sweden from which the immigrants had come. Swedish America was thus founded on a tight communal and familial structure, and these characteristics were present both in rural and urban settlements. But this pattern was soon altered by a number of factors, including the increased immigration of single young people, the geographical dispersion of the Swedish immigrants, and secondary migrations within the United States.

5: America Jewish History -

immigration and migration The growth of major industrial centers such as Cleveland was made possible in large part by the migration of peoples of a variety of origins to provide the labor or entrepreneurial skills demanded by the changing economy.

History of immigration to the United States Immigrants on ocean steamer passing the Statue of Liberty, New York City, American immigration history can be viewed in four epochs: Each period brought distinct national groups, races and ethnicities to the United States. During the 17th century, approximately , English people migrated to Colonial America. From to between , immigrated. Only 45, English supposedly immigrated in the period to on Butler, Becoming America, The Revolution before , , p. Over half of all European immigrants to Colonial America during the 17th and 18th centuries arrived as indentured servants. The midth century saw an influx mainly from northern Europe from the same major ethnic groups as for the Colonial Period but with large numbers of Catholic Irish and Scandinavians added to the mix; the late 19th and early 20th-century immigrants were mainly from Southern and Eastern Europe, but there were also several million immigrants from Canada; post most came from Latin America and Asia. Historians estimate that fewer than 1 million immigrants moved to the United States from Europe between and After , immigration gradually increased. From to , over 30 million Europeans migrated to the United States. In the late s, immigration from other Asian countries , especially to the West Coast, became more common. The peak year of European immigration was in , when 1., persons entered the country. The Act was aimed at further restricting immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, particularly Jews, Italians, and Slavs, who had begun to enter the country in large numbers beginning in the s, and consolidated the prohibition of Asian immigration. The welfare system was practically non-existent before the s and the economic pressures on the poor were giving rise to child labor. Immigration patterns of the s were affected by the Great Depression. In the final prosperous year, , there were , immigrants recorded, [25] but in , only 23, moved to the U. Under the proposed bill, the present level of immigration remains substantially the same. Secondly, the ethnic mix of this country will not be upset. Contrary to the charges in some quarters, [the bill] will not inundate America with immigrants from any one country or area, or the most populated and deprived nations of Africa and Asia. In the final analysis, the ethnic pattern of immigration under the proposed measure is not expected to change as sharply as the critics seem to think. By equalizing immigration policies, the act resulted in new immigration from non-European nations, which changed the ethnic make-up of the United States. In November , California voters passed Proposition amending the state constitution, denying state financial aid to illegal immigrants. The federal courts voided this change, ruling that it violated the federal constitution. Commission on Immigration Reform recommended reducing legal immigration from about , people per year to approximately , They have proved to be the most restless, the most adventurous, the most innovative, the most industrious of people. In , President George W. Bush discussed an accord with Mexican President Vincente Fox. Possible accord was derailed by the September 11 attacks. From to , the US Congress discussed various ways of controlling immigration. The Senate and House were unable to reach an agreement. The per-country limit [7] applies the same maximum on the number of visas to all countries regardless of their population and has therefore had the effect of significantly restricting immigration of persons born in populous nations such as Mexico, China, India, and the Philippinesâ€”the leading countries of origin for legally admitted immigrants to the United States in ; [41] nevertheless, China, India, and Mexico were the leading countries of origin for immigrants overall to the United States in , regardless of legal status, according to a U. Through much of the country and Congress was immersed in a debate about these proposals. President Donald Trump signed an executive order temporarily suspending entry to the United States by nationals of certain Muslim-majority countries. It was replaced by another executive order in March and by a presidential proclamation in September , with various changes to the list of countries and exemptions.

6: History of immigration to the United States - Wikipedia

The other is through naturalization, the legal process by which individuals apply for and are admitted to citizenship. But beyond this legal process, what are the expectations of citizenship? What is the process of assimilation, or absorption into, American culture?

From Haven to Home: Table of Contents In the century spanning the years through , an increasingly steady flow of Jews made their way to America, culminating in a massive surge of immigrants toward the beginning of the twentieth century. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Jewish immigrants came mostly, though not exclusively, from Central Europe. Between and , the migration shifted from Central Europe eastward, with over two-and- one-half million East European Jews propelled from their native lands by persecution and the lack of economic opportunity. Most of those who arrived as part of this huge influx settled in cities where they clustered in districts close to downtowns, joined the working class, spoke Yiddish , and built strong networks of cultural, spiritual, voluntary, and social organizations. This period of immigration came to an end with the passage of restrictive laws in and Jewish emigration from Eastern Europe to the United States never again reached the levels that it did before This miniature daily prayer book was printed in Germany in , "especially for travelers by sea to the nation of America. Between and the Jewish population of this country ballooned from 15, to , Political unrest and economic hardship were primary motivating factors for this migration. Minhah Ketanah [Prayers of the Entire Year: Waiting for them under an American eagle holding a banner with the legend "Shelter me in the shadow of your wings" Psalms A Happy New Year. Hebrew Publishing Company, between and Offset color lithograph postcard. Alfred and Elizabeth Bendiner Collection. Its message reads, "Food Will Win the War! You came here seeking freedom, now you must help to preserve it. We must provide the Allies with wheat. Let Nothing Go To Waste! According to Hine, the group included a number of boys as young as ten years-old. The newsboy in the first row is holding copies of Wahrheit [Truth], a Yiddish daily newspaper that stressed Jewish national aspirations. New York, March Gelatin silver print from photographic album Prints and Photographs Division Jewish women made up the majority of workers in the garment industry, especially in the dress and shirtwaist trade. Many were trapped inside because the escape exits had been locked to keep the girls in and the union organizers out. Bodies from Washington Place Fire, March 25,

7: Exploration and Expansion - Old American History

Geographic factors can shape the migration, settlement and cultural development within a region. Government policy can promote and direct the migration and settlement of people. Individuals and groups willing to take risks can influence the settlement and expansion of a nation.

For more information, please see the full notice. The quota provided immigration visas to two percent of the total number of people of each nationality in the United States as of the national census. It completely excluded immigrants from Asia. Congress enacted the first widely restrictive immigration law. The uncertainty generated over national security during World War I made it possible for Congress to pass this legislation, and it included several important provisions that paved the way for the Act. The Act implemented a literacy test that required immigrants over 16 years old to demonstrate basic reading comprehension in any language. It also increased the tax paid by new immigrants upon arrival and allowed immigration officials to exercise more discretion in making decisions over whom to exclude. The Philippines was a U. China was not included in the Barred Zone, but the Chinese were already denied immigration visas under the Chinese Exclusion Act. Immigration Quotas The literacy test alone was not enough to prevent most potential immigrants from entering, so members of Congress sought a new way to restrict immigration in the s. Dillingham introduced a measure to create immigration quotas, which he set at three percent of the total population of the foreign-born of each nationality in the United States as recorded in the census. This put the total number of visas available each year to new immigrants at , It did not, however, establish quotas of any kind for residents of the Western Hemisphere. President Wilson opposed the restrictive act, preferring a more liberal immigration policy, so he used the pocket veto to prevent its passage. In early , the newly inaugurated President Warren Harding called Congress back to a special session to pass the law. In , the act was renewed for another two years. Dillingham When the congressional debate over immigration began in , the quota system was so well-established that no one questioned whether to maintain it, but rather discussed how to adjust it. Though there were advocates for raising quotas and allowing more people to enter, the champions of restriction triumphed. They created a plan that lowered the existing quota from three to two percent of the foreign-born population. They also pushed back the year on which quota calculations were based from to . Another change to the quota altered the basis of the quota calculations. The quota had been based on the number of people born outside of the United States, or the number of immigrants in the United States. The new law traced the origins of the whole of the U. The new quota calculations included large numbers of people of British descent whose families had long resided in the United States. As a result, the percentage of visas available to individuals from the British Isles and Western Europe increased, but newer immigration from other areas like Southern and Eastern Europe was limited. The Immigration Act also included a provision excluding from entry any alien who by virtue of race or nationality was ineligible for citizenship. Existing nationality laws dating from and excluded people of Asian lineage from naturalizing. As a result, the Act meant that even Asians not previously prevented from immigrating “ the Japanese in particular “ would no longer be admitted to the United States. The Japanese government protested, but the law remained, resulting in an increase in existing tensions between the two nations. Despite the increased tensions, it appeared that the U. Congress had decided that preserving the racial composition of the country was more important than promoting good ties with Japan. The restrictive principles of the Act could have resulted in strained relations with some European countries as well, but these potential problems did not appear for several reasons. When these crises had passed, emergency provisions for the resettlement of displaced persons in and helped the United States avoid conflict over its new immigration laws. In all of its parts, the most basic purpose of the Immigration Act was to preserve the ideal of U. Congress revised the Act in

8: Eastern European Immigrants in the United States | Jewish Women's Archive

Immigration to the United States is the international movement of non-U.S. nationals in order to reside permanently in the country. Lawful Immigration has been a major source of population growth and cultural change throughout much of the U.S. history.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: American Jewish History Perspectives on Migration, Settlement, and Community. Edited by Ava F. It may seem unlikely, but not all Jews remained ensconced in eastern cities and not all faced east in search for their Zion. Through photographs and scholarly essays, Ava F. The book is the catalog for an exhibition displayed at the Autry Museum of Western Heritage in Los Angeles, a show that explored the complex and wide-ranging experience of Jews of the American West beginning in the s and ending with the Immigration Restriction Act, which limited Jewish immigration to America. Kahn explains, "The West is a varied landscape with many regional differences; the Jewish West is even more complex" p. The photographs tell at least as convincing a tale of complexity as the essays; we are much more accustomed to seeing pictures of Jewish men studying the Torah or stitching fabric in a sweatshop, for example, than on horseback wearing cowboy suits, complete with chaps and rifles. Kahn, Toll, and Eisenberg each contribute to the telling of those stories. Kahn looks at the trajectory of four Jewish women, focusing specifically on their leadership roles in their communities. Part of his answer lies in the family networks that sustained various ethnic groups, including Jews, and enabled individual business enterprises to flourish. Even failures, she argues, affected Jewish settlement patterns in other western Jewish communities. Yet does an emphasis on accomplishment obscure other compelling and less victorious battles? For instance, Kahn explains how the San Francisco Board of Education expanded its membership to give Protestant, Jewish, Catholic, and Labor interests a voiceâ€”not necessarily to be more inclusive, but to reduce the hitherto dominant Catholic influence. Amid anti-Catholicism, might there not have been antisemitism as well? Discussion of antisemitism, either its existence or scarcity, is largely absent, however. Of course, no one exhibit can do it all, and this may be the signature of an engaging book. Readers will want to learn more about its subject. She is the author of *Damned Women: Memoir of a Jewish Immigrant Woman*

9: Immigration to the United States - Wikipedia

The history of immigration to the United States details the movement of people to the United States starting with the first European settlements from around Beginning around this time, British and other Europeans settled primarily on the east coast.

The total number immigrating in each decade from to are estimates. The number of foreign born in and decades are extrapolations. Starting in , some federal records, including ship passenger lists, were kept for immigration purposes, and a gradual increase in immigration was recorded; more complete immigration records provide data on immigration after Though conducted since , the census of was the first in which place of birth was asked specifically. The foreign-born population in the U. By , most of the immigrants who arrived before the American Revolution had died, and there had been almost no new immigration thereafter. An additional approximate 2, foreign born California residents also become U. California became a state in with a population of about 90, Between and , 3. Before most Irish immigrants were Protestants. After , Irish Catholics began arriving in large numbers, largely driven by the Great Famine. In addition, the expansion of a railroad system in Europe made it easier for people to reach oceanic ports to board ships. Meanwhile, farming improvements in Southern Europe and the Russian Empire created surplus labor. Young people between the ages of 15 to 30 were predominant among newcomers. This wave of migration, constituting the third episode in the history of U. Italians, Greeks, Hungarians, Poles, and others speaking Slavic languages made up the bulk of this migration. Destinations[edit] Each group evinced a distinctive migration pattern in terms of the gender balance within the migratory pool, the permanence of their migration, their literacy rates, the balance between adults and children, and the like. But they shared one overarching characteristic: Their urban destinations, numbers, and perhaps an antipathy towards foreigners, led to the emergence of a second wave of organized xenophobia. In a group formed the Immigration Restriction League, and it, along with other similarly inclined organizations, began to press Congress for severe curtailment of foreign immigration. It was empowered by popular fears that the country was being overwhelmed by Catholic immigrants, who were often regarded as hostile to American values and controlled by the Pope in Rome. Active mainly from 1856, it strove to curb immigration and naturalization , though its efforts met with little success. There were few prominent leaders, and the largely middle-class and Protestant membership fragmented over the issue of slavery , most often joining the Republican Party by the time of the presidential election. Considering the fact that the population of Quebec was only , in , this was a massive exodus. A large portion of them have ancestors who emigrated from French Canada , since immigration from France was low throughout the history of the United States. During the same period almost 4 million other Canadians immigrated to the U. Shortly after the U. Civil War , some states started to pass their own immigration laws, which prompted the U. Supreme Court to rule in that immigration was a federal responsibility. By excluding all Chinese laborers from entering the country, the Chinese Exclusion Act severely curtailed the number of immigrants of Chinese descent allowed into the United States for 10 years. During this period, Chinese migrants illegally entered the United States through the loosely guarded U. Late 19th Century broadside advertisement offering cheap farm land to immigrants; few went to Texas after The Dillingham Commission was set up by Congress in to investigate the effects of immigration on the country. It was, however, apt to make generalizations about regional groups that were subjective and failed to differentiate between distinct cultural attributes. Over two million Italians immigrated in those years, with a total of 5. They settled mainly in the Midwest, especially Minnesota and the Dakotas. Danes had comparably low immigration rates due to a better economy; after many Danish immigrants were Mormon converts who moved to Utah. In this Rosh Hashana greeting card from the early s, Russian Jews, packs in hand, gaze at the American relatives beckoning them to the United States. Over two million Jews fled the pogroms of the Russian Empire to the safety of the U. Lower East Side , circa Over two million Central Europeans , mainly Catholics and Jews, immigrated between and Immigration of Eastern Orthodox ethnic groups was much lower. Lebanese and Syrian immigrants started to settle in large numbers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The vast majority of the immigrants from Lebanon and Syria were

Christians, but smaller numbers of Jews, Muslims, and Druze also settled. In the 1850s and 1860s, a large number of these immigrants set out West, with Detroit getting a large number of Middle Eastern immigrants, as well as many Midwestern areas where the Arabs worked as farmers. From 1880 to 1914, around two million Jews moved to the United States, mostly seeking better opportunity in America and fleeing the pogroms of the Russian Empire. After 1914, Jews, along with any other above-quota immigrants, were usually denied access to the United States. Congress passed a literacy requirement in 1917 to curb the influx of low-skilled immigrants from entering the country. Congress passed the Emergency Quota Act in 1921, followed by the Immigration Act of 1924, which was aimed at further restricting the Southern Europeans and Russians who had begun to enter the country in large numbers beginning in the 1880s. This ultimately resulted in precluding all "extra" immigration to the United States, including Jews fleeing Nazi German persecution. Nativists feared the new arrivals lacked the political, social, and occupational skills needed to successfully assimilate into American culture. This raised the issue of whether the U.S. The National Origins Formula of 1924 and its final form in 1928 not only restricted the number of immigrants who might enter the United States, but also assigned slots according to quotas based on national origins. A complicated piece of legislation, it essentially gave preference to immigrants from Central, Northern and Western Europe, severely limiting the numbers from Russia and Southern Europe, and declared all potential immigrants from Asia unworthy of entry into the United States. The legislation excluded the Western Hemisphere from the quota system, and the 1920s ushered in the penultimate era of U.S. Immigration. Immigrants could and did move quite freely from Mexico, the Caribbean including Jamaica, Barbados, and Haiti, and other parts of Central and South America. This era, which reflected the application of the legislation, lasted until 1954. During those 40 years, the United States began to admit, case by case, limited numbers of refugees. Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany before World War II, Jewish Holocaust survivors after the war, non-Jewish displaced persons fleeing Communist rule in Central Europe and Russia, Hungarians seeking refuge after their failed uprising in 1956, and Cubans after the revolution managed to find haven in the United States when their plight moved the collective conscience of America, but the basic immigration law remained in place. Equal Nationality Act of 1942 [edit] This law allowed foreign-born children of American mothers and alien fathers who had entered America before the age of 18 and had lived in America for five years to apply for American citizenship for the first time. Until 1934, national origin quotas strictly limited immigration from the Philippines. In 1934, after revision of the immigration law, significant Filipino immigration began, totaling 1,000, by the Armed Forces to immigrate to the United States. In 1935, the Luce-Celler Act extended the right to become naturalized citizens to those from the newly independent nation of The Philippines and to Asian Indians, the immigration quota being set at 100 people per year per country. After the war, there were jobs for nearly everyone who wanted one, when most women employed during the war went back into the home. From 1945 to 1954, 1,000,000 people immigrated to the U.S. Truman signed the first Displaced Persons DP act on June 25, 1948, allowing entry for 100,000 DPs, then followed with the more accommodating second DP act on June 16, 1950, allowing entry for another 100,000. This quota, including acceptance of 55,000 Volksdeutschen, required sponsorship for all immigrants. The American program was the most notoriously bureaucratic of all the DP programs and much of the humanitarian effort was undertaken by charitable organizations, such as the Lutheran World Federation as well as other ethnic groups. There was little U.S. Significant Korean immigration began in 1952 after revision of the law, totaling 100,000, by 1954. In 1952, the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act affirmed the national-origins quota system of 1924 and limited total annual immigration to one-sixth of one percent of the population of the continental United States in 1952, or 100,000. This exempted the spouses and children of U.S. In 1953, the Refugee Relief Act extended refugee status to non-Europeans. In 1954, Operation Wetback forced the return of thousands of illegal immigrants to Mexico. It is estimated that before Operation Wetback got under way, more than a million workers had crossed the Rio Grande illegally. Cheap labor displaced native agricultural workers, and increased violation of labor laws and discrimination encouraged criminality, disease, and illiteracy. The United States Border Patrol aided by municipal, county, state, federal authorities, and the military, began a quasi-military operation of the search and seizure of all illegal immigrants. Initially, illegal immigrants were repatriated through Presidio because the Mexican city across the border, Ojinaga, had rail connections to the interior of Mexico by which workers could be quickly moved on to Durango. The forces used by the government were relatively small, perhaps no more than 100 men, but were

augmented by border patrol officials who hoped to scare illegal workers into fleeing back to Mexico. Ships became a preferred mode of transport because they carried illegal workers farther from the border than buses, trucks, or trains. It is difficult to estimate the number of illegal immigrants that left due to the operation—most voluntarily. The INS claimed as many as 1,, though the number officially apprehended did not come anywhere near this total. The program was ultimately abandoned due to questions surrounding the ethics of its implementation. Citizens of Mexican descent complained of police stopping all "Mexican looking" people and utilizing extreme "police-state" methods including deportation of American-born children who were citizens by law. From to , the U. The Cuban revolution led by Fidel Castro drove the upper and middle classes to exile, and , families immigrated to the U. The measure had not been intended to stimulate immigration from Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and elsewhere in the developing world. Rather, by doing away with the racially based quota system, its authors had expected that immigrants would come from "traditional" societies such as Italy, Greece, and Portugal, places that labored under very small quotas in the law. The law replaced the quotas with preferential categories based on family relationships and job skills, giving particular preference to potential immigrants with relatives in the United States and with occupations deemed critical by the U. After , however, following an initial influx from European countries, immigrants from places like Korea, China, India, the Philippines, and Pakistan, as well as countries in Africa became more common. IRCA, as proposed in Congress, was projected to give amnesty to about 1,, workers in the country illegally. In practice, amnesty for about 3,, immigrants already in the United States was granted. Most were from Mexico. Legal Mexican immigrant family numbers were 2,, in , 4,, in includes IRCA , and 7,, in Census, are shown below. Blank entries mean that the country did not make it into the top ten for that census, not that there is no data from that census. The numbers are from immigration statistics as listed in the Year Book of Immigration Statistics. The census is the first census that asks for place of birth.

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