

IMMIGRATION REVIEW

Immigration can be broken down into four periods:

Colonial period

Mid-19th century

Turn of the 20th century

Post-1965

COLONIAL PERIOD

- Immigration in the colonial period was predominantly English.
- In the 200 years before the Revolution, just under 1 million people migrated to America.
 - Motivations were economic, religious, or involuntary
 - About half were indentured servants (especially to the Chesapeake) in the 1600s.
 - After indentured servitude stopped, slavery replaced it with about 300K slave brought to the colonies.
- Scots-Irish moved to the South and ended up across the Appalachians.
- Germans came in large numbers to Pennsylvania.
- Most of the western settlement of territories will come from migration, not immigration.

COLONIAL PERIOD- REACTION

- Naturalization Act of 1790
- The first rules about citizenship.
 - Limited naturalization to immigrants who were "free white persons" of "good moral character"
 - No indentured servants, slaves, free blacks, and later Asians
- Alien Act of 1798 (Alien and Sedition Acts)
 - Extended residency requirement five years to fourteen years.

MID-19TH CENTURY

- Between 1800-1880, 10 million immigrants came to America
- Northern and Western European
 - Germany
 - Came because of political unrest in Germany
 - Moved to the farms of the Midwest and the Old Northwest
 - Ireland
 - Came because of the potato famine
 - Moved to the cities of the East
 - China
 - Small numbers of immigrants came to CA for the gold rush and stayed for mining and the railroad.
 - Immigrants tended to cluster by group in particular neighborhoods, cities, and regions.

MID-19TH CENTURY

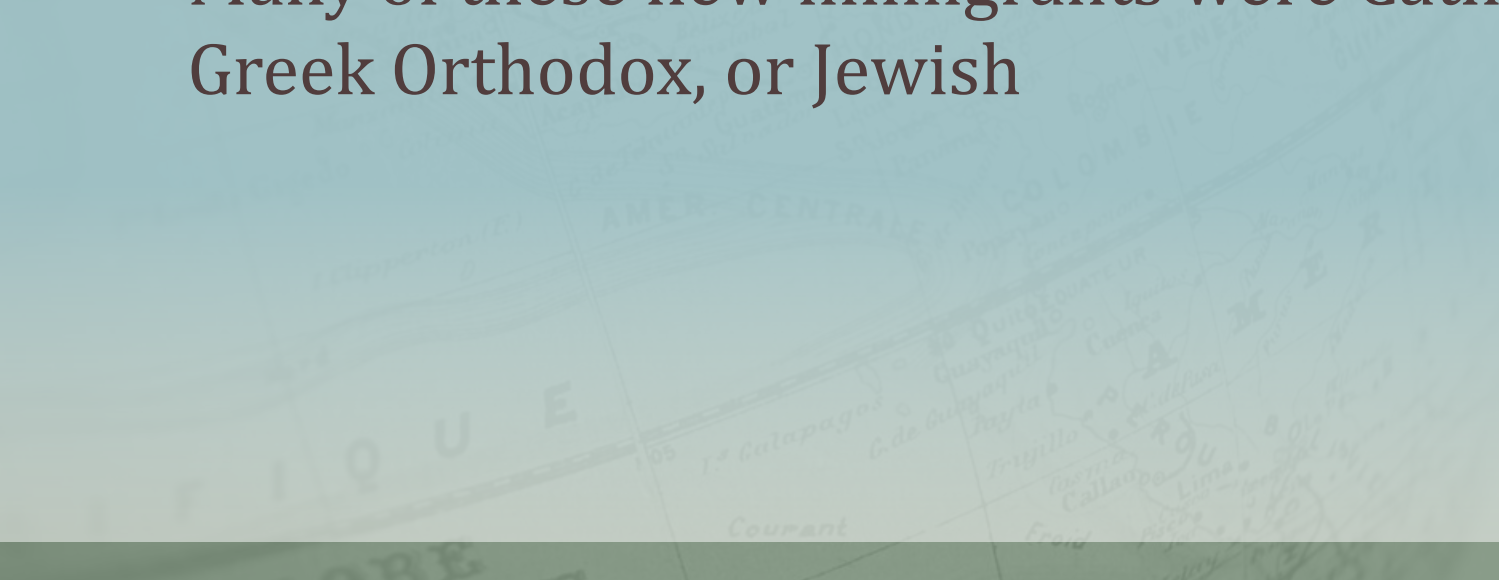
- In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo extended U.S. citizenship to approximately 60,000 Mexican residents of the New Mexico and 4,000 living in California.
 - Mexican Americans will face extensive prejudice and will only attain second-class citizen status.
- In 1849, the California Gold Rush brought significant numbers of people from Mexico, South America, China, Australia, and Europe.

MID-19TH CENTURY- REACTION

- Nativism in the East
 - Antipathy to immigrants in general
 - A fear of Catholicism
 - Prejudices against the Irish
 - Political movement, the Know Nothings
 - Anti-immigration and anti-Catholic
- Nativism in the West
 - Racism against the Chinese in mining towns in the West
 - Rocks Springs, WY Massacre
 - Workingman's Party – a CA labor organization led by Denis Kearney in the 1870s.
 - "*The Chinese must go!*"
 - Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882

TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY

- Between 1891-1910, 12 million immigrants came to America.
- Southern and Eastern Europe
- Italy, Russia, Greece, Balkan Nations
- Many of these new immigrants were Catholic, Greek Orthodox, or Jewish



TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY REACTION

- In 1921 Congress passed the Emergency Quota Act
- The National Origins Act of 1924
 - Limited the annual number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 2% of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States in 1890

POST-1965

- Latin America and Asia
- Economic Reasons
- Mexican immigration
 - Bracero Program- welcomed immigrants during WW2
 - Operation Wetback- tried to force immigrants back to Mexico in the 50s.
- Political asylum seekers
 - Jews after WW2
 - Cuba
 - Hungary
 - Southeast Asia

POST-1965 REACTION

- The Hart-Cellar Act of 1965 abolished the system of national-origin quotas.
- Ongoing debate is about illegal vs. legal immigration.
- In 1986, the Immigration Reform and Control Act created new penalties for employers who hired illegal immigrants.
- Arizona SB 1070 of 2010 is the broadest and strictest anti-illegal immigration law in recent history.
- U.S. federal law requires certain aliens to register with the U.S. government, and to have registration documents in their possession at all times- the AZ law makes it a misdemeanor not to have their papers on them at all times.