

Migration

(International & Internal)

Set

Strategies/Ideas:

Cards are not in chronological order. Consider organizing them that way!

Organize your study cards by theme or by era. If you want to cut the “cards” out, you can use them to sort into eras. [Some cards span many eras and can be used more broadly to study change/continuity over time.]

(See landscape era title “cards” to aid you in this technique).

Combine your use of these cards with the content outline. For example, you can sort into eras with other themes, study the cards, and read the relevant portion of the content outline to reinforce your understanding of main historical developments!

Make sure you understand the difference between international and internal!

MIGRATION of NATIVES
PRE-COLONIAL ERA

As native populations migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.

Why? How?

Warming climate, following animals such as deer and bison

On foot, spread of maize cultivation

Adapted? Transformed?

Southwest: maize, irrigation, permanent settlements, cliff-dwellers, complex religion and political system

Great Basin and Great Plains: arid climate, mobile lifestyle, grassland, hunting, bison, teepees

Northeast, Mississippi River Valley & Atlantic Coast – mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer, permanent villages, canoes, bows/arrows, Cahokia once a vast empire in Miss. Valley with complex religion, trade, and political system

Northwest and California – hunting, gathering, some settled communities with fishing, nets, spears, longhouses, Chinook in Oregon area very skilled fishermen

Key Terms: Maize, North America, Southwest, Great Basin, Great Plains, Northeast, Mississippi River Valley, Atlantic Coast, Northwest, California

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION – SPANISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, AND BRITISH COLONIZATION

Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.

Why? How? Columbian Exchange-people, disease, plants, animals

Spanish: Gold God Glory maritime technology improvement, investments from monarchs, conquistadores, encomienda, African slavery, intermarriage, caste system...

French and Dutch: Trade, resources, Christianizing, little colonization, New

Amsterdam, Montreal... British: seeking social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom (Puritans), better living conditions... colonies, resources, minerals, Christianizing, royal charters, partnerships (South Carolina), and joint-stock companies (Virginia)

Adapted to and Transformed? Dramatic demographic shifts with decreased Indian pop. Esp. by disease, forced migration of Africans, increased movement of Europeans; animals and plants disrupted ecosystems,

Spanish restructured societies with encomienda system and caste system; Pueblo Revolt Catholic missions systems, St. Augustine, Sante Fe, Mexico

French & Dutch built trading networks and relationships, fur trade, intermarriage, Catholic missionaries, Montreal, Louisiana

English focused on agriculture, some shipbuilding, fishing, timber; lived separately from Indians, grew rapidly, land encroachment, mercantilism

New England-motivated by religious freedom, Puritans, small towns, family farms, mixed economy, Metacom's War (King Philip's War) -land encroachment's effects on American Indians ... Middle-exported cereal crops/grains, most diverse population...

Chesapeake & North Carolina-motivated by \$, established plantations, tobacco, white indentured servants then to African slavery, encroachment of Indian lands... Lower South- motivated by \$, relieving debtors' prisons, creating buffer to Spanish Florida, plantations, indigo, rice (and sugar in Caribbean/West Indies), slavery & slaves often majority of pop

Key Terms: Columbian Exchange, French, Dutch, Spanish, English, encomienda, fur trade, New England, Puritans, mixed economy, Middle Colonies, cereal crops, Chesapeake, tobacco, indentured servants, African slavery, chattel, North Carolina, Southern Colonies, West Indies, American Indians/Native Americans, plantations, Pueblo Revolt, Metacom's War, mercantilism

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL MIGRATION
COLONIAL-REVOLUTIONARY ERA
FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

Competition among British, French, and American Indians for economic and political advantage in North America culminated in this war. Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.

Why? *growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French–Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy... FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR... major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French... Pontiac's Rebellion... Indians try to prevent further encroachment... Proclamation Line prevents further migration, shifting alliances fighting over land*

Transformed? *After independence, further movement into Ohio Valley, international migration continued, fueling more tension and competition, Northwest Ordinance promoted public education, private property, and banned slavery, British dominating East and North while Spanish expanded up California coast with Mission System with more social mobility and new cultural blending*

Key Terms: French and Indian War (Seven Year's War), Northwest Ordinance, California, Mission System

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
MARKET REVOLUTION- early 1800s

The U.S. emerged as a destination for many migrants from other countries.

Why? *Market Revolution, Industrializing northern cities – jobs, western lands – farming, Irish to cities, Germans to frontier, escaping famine, looking for jobs, escaping political persecution*

Transformed? *German-towns, nativism, cultural influence, cultural preservation, anti-Irish policies (anti-Catholic)*

Key Terms: Market Revolution, Ireland, Germany, anti-Catholic nativist movement

INTERNAL MIGRATION & WESTWARD EXPANSION

Mid to late 1800s

Internal migration increased urban populations, fueled by industrialization which transformed both urban and rural areas.

Why? How? *Promote economy, trade, Pacific Railway Act, Homestead Act, international migration, gold/silver rushes, desire for resources, Blacks leaving South headed west (farmers, cowboys) escaping limits of Southern sharecropping, competition for land and resources, implementation of reservations and Indian Wars causing Indians to migrate by force, railroad and ships provided travel options, farmers who were displaced by the mechanization of agriculture and rise of corporate farms moved to cities to find work*

Transformed? *Transcontinental railroad, Indian Wars and further encroachment, Reservations, treaty violations, assimilation policies (Dawes), denying tribal sovereignty, enclosure of West, reaching out to Asia to build economic ties, enclosure of west, decimation of American bison, Indian cultures preserved despite Americanization attempts, conflict between white settlers and Mexican-Americans over land*

Key Terms: sharecropping, African Americans, cities, reservations, The West, American bison, assimilation, Americanization, transcontinental railroad, white settlers, Mexican Americans, American Indians, mining, farming, ranching

INTERNAL MIGRATION & WESTWARD EXPANSION
early 1800s

U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives. Struggling to create independent global presence, the U.S. sought to claim territory.

Why? How? *Migration into Ohio and Mississippi river valleys, promote foreign trade, desire for New Orleans (port/trade), spread of cotton across Deep South, cotton gin, Manifest Destiny, annexation of Texas, Mexican-American War, Louisiana Purchase, Indian Removal, Monroe Doctrine, border treaties with Britain, Spain gives up Florida, religious refuge for Mormons, desire for resources*

Transformed? *Demographic shifts, soil erosion, Indian Reservations, Indian resistance and wars, spreading American institutions, increasing slavery debate, new slave states, Missouri Compromise, lands removed from Indians and Mexicans, new technologies increased presence on Mississippi (steamboats), American System included state and private building of canals connecting North to the Gulf*

Key Terms: Mississippi River, Ohio Valley, Louisiana Purchase, American System, Monroe Doctrine, slavery, Missouri Compromise, Deep South, cotton, Indian Removal, Manifest Destiny, Mexicans, Mexican-American War, slavery

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Mid to late 1800s

International migration increased urban populations and fostered growth of new urban cultures.

Why? How? *Industrial Revolution – available jobs in the North, gold rush, minerals – available jobs in the West, escaping poverty, boomtowns in the West (mining, farming, ranching), transcontinental railroad*

Transformed? *Ethnic neighborhoods, Chinese & Irish labor on railroad, Southern Europeans to Northern cities, overcrowding, Asians to west coast, nativism, cities transformed, booming urban populations and culture, political machines bought votes and provided services, increased conflict over resources/jobs among Mexicans, Indians, Americans, and immigrants, Americanization attempts, nativist policies ended Chinese immigration (Chinese Exclusion Act)*

Key Terms: Asia, Southern and Eastern Europe, Urbanization, cities, Americanization, urban neighborhoods, political machines, the West, transcontinental railroad

INTERNAL MIGRATION
EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Growth expanded opportunity, and the nation continued to transform from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.

Why? *New technologies led to increased mobility (streetcars, automobile), automotive age (beginning in 20s/Henry Ford/Model T) led to road expansion and mobility connecting rural to urban and urban to urban (decline of railroad travel, farm to market roads, Route 66) economy was now industrial and urban (more people in cities than in rural by the 1920s), new opportunities for women and other internal migrants, many African Americans left the South in the Great Migration from WWI to WWII escaping poverty, limited economic opportunity, discrimination, and looking for work, mobilization for WWI and WWII led to new jobs pulling more people to migrate to the North and West*

Transformed? *Northern cities with concentrated African American populations saw explosion of culture especially Harlem – New York (Harlem Renaissance), racial discrimination increased in Northern cities as they became more diverse*

Key Terms: Great Migration, war production, urbanization, industrialization, personal mobility, Harlem Renaissance, WWI, WWII

INTERNAL MIGRATION POST-WWII ERA

Postwar demographic changes had far reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.

Why? *Economic development of the South and West attracted people to the Sun Belt and warmer climate, the Rust belt in need of repair, migration from urban to suburban exploded in the 50s and beyond due to mass produced homes (Levittown) and increased standard of living for middle class thanks to economic boom and G.I. Bill, more people going to college, later in modern times people began moving back (gentrification)*

Transformed? *Suburban culture homogeneous unlike urban areas with multiple cultures, motherhood (baby boom) and traditional roles reinforced until modern times and feminism, defacto and de jure segregated neighborhoods increased, “white flight,” urban decay as jobs moved to suburbs (urban department stores closing and suburban malls opening), Great Society addressed needs of urban poor and discriminatory housing practices, Southern states and California become political power houses due to increased population*

Key Terms: Sun Belt, South, West, Rust Belt, suburbanization, conformity, baby boom, demographic changes

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Immigration from Europe reached its peak before WWI. Nativist campaigns impacted many groups seeking to migrate to the U.S.

Why? *The U.S. was the largest producer of goods (the most jobs) in the world, before the global depression many came unless they were shut out due to Quota laws passed in the 20s or Chinese Exclusion of Gentlemen’s Agreement (Japanese) before the 1920s, Quotas did not apply to Latin America so those number continued until Mexican Repatriation during the Great Depression*

Transformed? *Asian and Southern and Eastern European immigrants severely limited in this era, Mexican Repatriation during the Great Depression forced many to leave, including some Mexican-Americans, nativist sentiments reached a high point in the 1920s*

Key Terms: Quotas, Asia, Eastern and Southern Europe, Mexico, Mexican Repatriation, nativism

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION **POST-WWII ERA**

Postwar demographic changes had far reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.

Why? *Jobs-Jobs-Jobs, and liberty, education, and social services, 1965 Immigration Act removed quotas, and new flood of immigrants poured in from Asia and other areas previously banned or limited, migration from Latin American countries also increased with bracero program (during and after WWII program to bring in migrant workers from Mexico), both legal and illegal immigration, after the fall of Saigon (Vietnam War) many Vietnamese moved to the U.S. (boat people), 1896 amnesty gave millions citizenship and encouraged more to come illegally in hopes of one day being granted amnesty, modern era policies created to pull in highly skilled immigrants for high-tech jobs*

Transformed? *New cultures and developments of new ethnic neighborhoods like Koreatown in Los Angeles and other cities, Vietnamese neighborhoods in Louisiana and other areas, increased movement of new peoples previously not part of immigrant wave such as Indians, Asian immigrants assimilate quickly, Increased immigration from Mexico and other Latin American nations also increased ethnic neighborhoods, Hispanics less likely to assimilate, urban violence increased as competition for real estate and jobs increased among groups including immigrant groups and groups already there such as African Americans, impact on general culture much faster in modern times due to television and increased tolerance for multiculturalism, consider food fusion in modern times versus a century earlier when the only people eating “ethnic” food were members of that ethnic group, end of bracero program caused conflict, Civil Rights movement by Cesar Chavez led to improved wages and living conditions for migrant workers, a minority of Asians inspired by Black Panthers and established Yellow Power, inner city gangs increased dramatically and usually by race, gang wars over turf and control of black market products*

Key Terms: bracero program, 1965 Immigration Act (new immigration laws)

IMMIGRATION (international migration) HIGHS AND LOWS

Great [Anglo] Migration - Protestants from Great Britain and Northwestern Europe seeking refuge and opportunity in the Americas. Approximately 10 percent of the original Great Migration (not to be confused with the WWI-WWII Great Migration of African Americans out of the South to the North and West) landed in what became the United States. They conquered the land, the people, and eventually established the dominant culture in North America. Protestants were generally intolerant of American Indian religions, Judaism, and Catholicism. Puritans constituted the main group emigrating from Great Britain to the New England colonies. Their culture created a legacy that endures in American identity including a strong work ethic, family values, and public education. They escaped religious persecution but were also extremely intolerant of other religions and kept their societies separate from native groups (no intermarriage, early form of segregation among assimilated groups)

Scotch-Irish-Protestant immigrants from Northern Ireland seeking escape from persecution and economic opportunity. Although they were not Catholic, they still experienced anti-immigrant sentiments. As newcomers they were limited to opportunity, many ending up on the dangerous frontier. Conflicts with Indians and lack of support from established colonists/Americans led to rebellions such as the Regulators and Paxton Boys. They were fiercely rugged and brave, and many American leaders such as Andrew Jackson descend from this group.

1790 U.S. Naturalization Law This law limited immigration and naturalization to those who were “free white persons of good character.” This Act begins the history of United States federal immigration policy. It excluded non-whites and perpetuated lack of citizenship rights for American Indians, indentured servants, slaves, free blacks, and other immigrant groups.

Know-Nothing Party In the early 1800s a large wave of **German and Irish** immigrants (“**old immigrants**”) led to a rise of nativism including a third party that tried to limit immigration

California Gold Rush – facilitated westward migration and immigration as Europeans and Asians (mainly **Chinese**) flocked to California

New Immigrants- Immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe to Northern states and Chinese and other Asians to western states. Fueled by industrialization, massive waves of immigrants poured into American cities. Anti-immigrant sentiment increased due to competition for jobs and racial and nativist fears of cultures that differed from Anglo-Saxon Protestant majority.

1870 Naturalization Act Extended naturalization rights to those of African descent. Earlier immigration and naturalization laws (going back to the 1790 Act) excluded Africans. This, as a result of Radical Reconstruction efforts which included the Civil War Amendments, ended that ban. Other non-white s were not included.

Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882 - In response to increased nativist and xenophobic sentiment, Chinese immigration was cut off. This act was extended several times and not undone until 1965. Human smuggling became an underground business following this act. Today, hundreds of thousands come to America through such operations.

IMMIGRATION (international migration) HIGHS AND LOWS CONTINUED

1898 -United States v. Wong Kim Ark- Granted citizenship to anyone born here; facilitated increased immigration as parent then knew their children would be citizens (14th Amendment)

Gentlemen's Agreement, 1907- Negotiated by Theodore Roosevelt, in return for reduced racial discrimination in California, Japan agreed to withhold passports to reduce number of Japanese emigrating to the U.S.

1908 intelligence test used to filter out “mentally weak” immigrants at portals such as **Ellis Island and Angel Island**. Nativist fears included fear of an increasing uneducated, poor class of people who would put a strain on American cities or fail to appreciate the American values of liberty, republicanism, and capitalism. (Emergency Quota Act)

National Origins Quota Act of 1924 (one of 3 acts in the 20s) severely limited immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe as well as Asia or any country without past presence in census numbers.

Mexican Repatriation 1929, effort to reduce immigration from Mexico and other Latin American countries by deporting recent immigrants. Many Mexican-Americans were also forced out, but this was primarily an effort to reduce job competition following the beginning of the Great Depression. Early immigration restrictions exempted Hispanics. This one targeted them.

McCarran-Walter Act After WWII - Despite Truman's veto, Congress passed the bill which restricted immigration by targeting suspected communists. This act was deemed racist by Truman because it backed up the 1790 policy of only accepting “free white persons.” However, exceptions for other races if they had desirable skill and education. For example, a scientist would be welcome from just about any country.

End of bracero (day laborer) program in California, 1964 (Bracero Program started with WWII mobilization; inviting Mexican workers to return) Day laborers no longer easily able to go back and forth for temporary work. Didn't stop immigrants from pouring across border for jobs largely in California agriculture. Those ending up in cities increasingly faced economic hardship and desperation leading to rapid increase in gangs. Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta fought for migrant workers' rights.

Immigration Act of 1965 Removed quotas from European countries; immigration laws and changed policies regarding families. Immigrants could bring in their families and not be counted toward annual limit. Illegal immigration continued to increase, mainly from Mexico, despite relaxed laws.

1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act – increased border security while also allowing many illegals to become citizens. Failed to reduce future immigration and instead encouraged more illegal immigration as many expected to be granted citizenship (amnesty) sometime in the future.