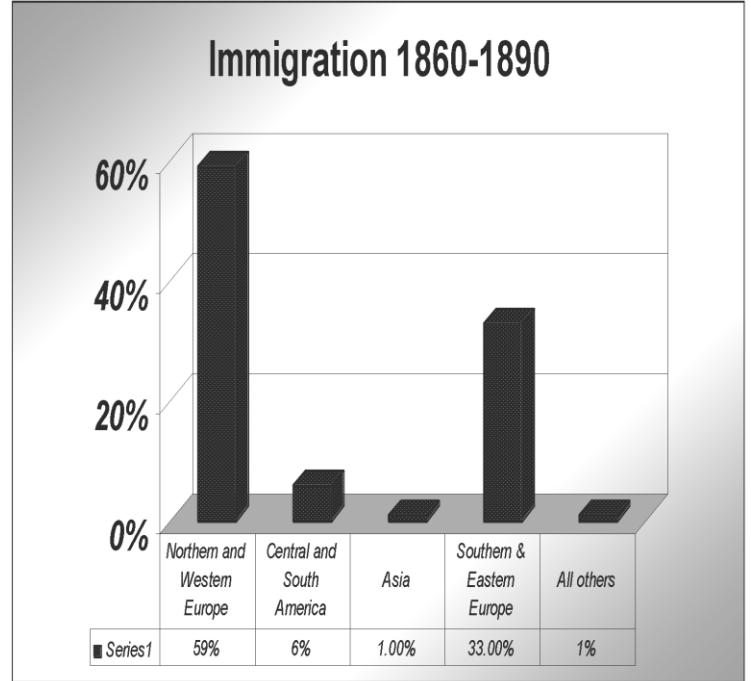
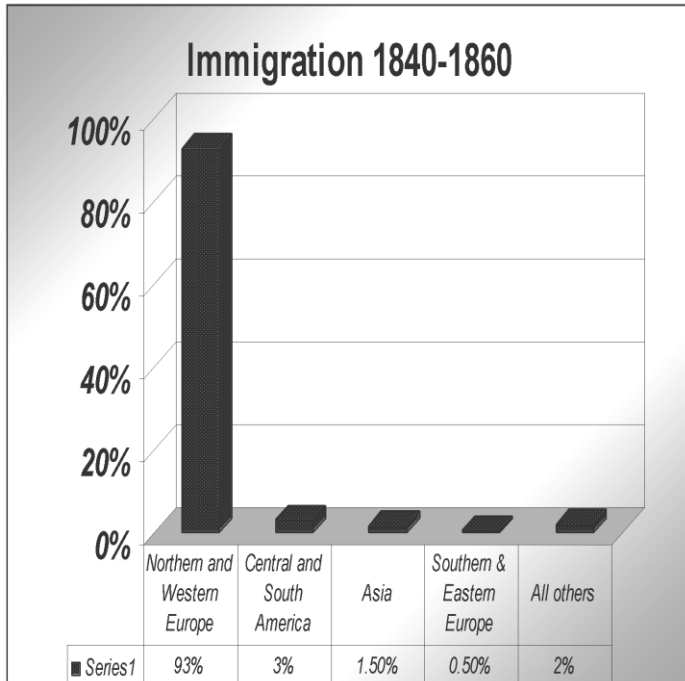


# Warm-Up: Immigration 1840 – 1890



Before 1865, most new immigrants to the United States were Protestants from Northern and Western Europe (Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Norway, Sweden etc...). Those from England and Ireland already spoke English and shared a common religion with those people already living here. The Irish, English, Germans, and Scandinavians became known as “old immigrants”.

In the late 1800's, the patterns of immigration changed. Large numbers of people arrived from Southern and Eastern Europe. Millions of Italians, Poles, Greeks, Russians, and Hungarians landed in the eastern United States. On the West Coast, a smaller but growing number of Asian immigrants arrived first from China, then from Japan. Very few of these “new immigrants” from Europe spoke English and they usually worshipped the Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, or Jewish religions. Immigrants from Asia most often were of the Buddhist or Hindu faith. Their languages and religions set them apart and as a result they found it harder to adapt to life in America.

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1. What % of immigrants came from Eastern and Southern Europe between 1840 and 1860? What % of immigrants came from Eastern and Southern Europe between 1860 and 1890?
  2. Who became known as the “old immigrants”?
  3. Who became known as the “new immigrants”?
  4. Why did many of the “new immigrants” find it harder to adapt to life in America?
  5. Given their limitations, what kinds of work do you think the immigrants were qualified for? Explain your answer.