

The "New" Americans

_____ - people who enter another country in order to settle there

Changing Patterns of Immigration

- Before the Civil War most immigrants had come from countries in _____ or _____ Europe
 - They had _____ and _____ similar to most native-born Americans.
 - Most were _____ or skilled _____
 - These people were known as the " _____ " immigrants.
- In the 1840s and 1850s there was a large number of immigrants from _____
- After the Civil War an increasing number of immigrants came from countries in _____ and _____ Europe
 - These people were known as the " _____ " immigrants.
 - They were escaping _____, _____, _____, and _____.
 - They had _____ and _____ different from _____-born Americans and the " _____ " immigrants.
 - Most were _____ and _____; they settled in _____ and worked in _____.
 - Willing to take jobs at very low _____

_____ Factors – conditions that _____ people from their homes
_____ Factors – conditions that _____ immigrants to a new area

New Americans

- “New” immigrants slowly became _____ (made part of the larger culture).
 - Their children attended American _____ where they learned _____ and began to _____ and _____ like other American children.
 - _____ houses were established to teach immigrants the ways of the new land.
 - Immigrants took _____ that forced them to _____ with other Americans.

Prejudice and Discrimination

- Some native-born Americans were _____ against the “new” immigrants.
 - They did not like people who
 - spoke different _____,
 - _____ differently,
 - had different _____,
 - and practiced different _____.
 - Many were afraid that the newcomers would take their _____.
- In the late 1800s and early 1900s Congress passed laws to _____ immigration.
 - Immigration from _____ was essentially ended.
 - _____ System - _____ were placed on the number of immigrants from _____ and _____ Europe