

# Immigration and the “Peopling” of the United States

## **Theme: American and National Identity**

- Analyze relationships among different regional, social, ethnic, and racial groups, and explain how these groups’ experiences have related to U.S. national identity.

## **Theme: Politics and Power**

- Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.

## **Theme: Culture and Society**

- Explain how different group identities, including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities, have emerged and changed over time

## **Theme: Migration and Settlement**

- Explain the causes of migration to colonial North America and, later, the United States, and analyze immigration’s effects on U.S. society.
- Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has affected American life.

## **Period 1: 1491-1607**

### **Required Information**

1. European expansion into the Western Hemisphere generated intense social, religious, political, and economic competition and changes within European societies.
2. The Columbian Exchange and development of the Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere resulted in extensive demographic, economic, and social changes.

## **Period 2: 1607-1754**

### **Required Information**

3. Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations.
  - English colonization efforts attracted a comparatively large number of male and female British migrants, as well as other European migrants, all of whom sought social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom, and improved living conditions. These colonists focused on agriculture and settled on land taken from Native Americans, from whom they lived separately.
4. In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors.

- The middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops and attracted a broad range of European migrants, leading to societies with greater cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity and tolerance.
5. Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another.
    - The presence of different European religious and ethnic groups contributed to a significant degree of pluralism and intellectual exchange, which were later enhanced by the first Great Awakening and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas.

### **Optional Information**

6. Great Migration of Puritans, 1630s and 1640s

## **Period 3: 1754-1800**

### **Required Information**

7. The competition among the British, French, and American Indians for economic and political advantage in North America culminated in the Seven Years' War (the French and Indian War), in which Britain defeated France and allied American Indians.
  - Colonial rivalry intensified between Britain and France in the mid-18th century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French–Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy.
8. In the decades after American independence, interactions among different groups resulted in competition for resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending.
  - Various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the U.S., seeking to limit migration of white settlers and maintain control of tribal lands and natural resources. British alliances with American Indians contributed to tensions between the U.S. and Britain.
  - As increasing numbers of migrants from North America and other parts of the world continued to move westward, frontier cultures that had emerged in the colonial period continued to grow, fueling social, political, and ethnic tensions.
  - The Spanish, supported by the bonded labor of the local American Indians, expanded their mission settlements into California; these provided opportunities for social mobility among soldiers and led to new cultural blending.
9. The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests.
  - The United States government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British and Spanish presence in North America, as U.S. settlers migrated beyond the Appalachians and sought free navigation of the Mississippi River.

### **Optional Information**

10. Scots-Irish
11. Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798

## **Period 4: 1800-1848**

### **Required Information**

12. While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.
  - The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants that influenced moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movements.
  - A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities.
13. Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.
  - Large numbers of international migrants moved to industrializing northern cities, while many Americans moved west of the Appalachians, developing thriving new communities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.
14. Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.
  - Frontier settlers tended to champion expansion efforts, while American Indian resistance led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control and relocate American Indian populations.
15. The United States's acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.
  - As overcultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders began relocating their plantations to more fertile lands west of the Appalachians, where the institution of slavery continued to grow.

### **Optional Information**

16. Irish immigration, 1840s

## **Period 5: 1844-1877**

### **Required Information**

17. Popular enthusiasm for U.S. expansion, bolstered by economic and security interests, resulted in the acquisition of new territories, substantial migration westward, and new overseas initiatives.
  - The desire for access to natural and mineral resources and the hope of many settlers for economic opportunities or religious refuge led to an increased migration to and settlement in the West.
  - Westward migration was boosted during and after the Civil War by the passage of new legislation promoting Western transportation and economic development.
18. In the 1840s and 1850s, Americans continued to debate questions about rights and citizenship for various groups of U.S. inhabitants.

- Substantial numbers of international migrants continued to arrive in the United States from Europe and Asia, mainly from Ireland and Germany, often settling in ethnic communities where they could preserve elements of their languages and customs.
  - A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants' political power and cultural influence.
19. Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of Southern states.
- The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North.

### **Optional Information**

20. nativism

21. Know Nothings

## **Period 6: 1865-1898**

### **Required Information**

22. A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns.
- The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration; child labor also increased.
23. International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.
- As cities became areas of economic growth featuring new factories and businesses, they attracted immigrants from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe, as well as African American migrants within and out of the South. Many migrants moved to escape poverty, religious persecution, and limited opportunities for social mobility in their home countries or regions.
  - Urban neighborhoods based on particular ethnicities, races, and classes provided new cultural opportunities for city dwellers.
  - Increasing public debates over assimilation and Americanization accompanied the growth of international migration. Many immigrants negotiated compromises between the cultures they brought and the culture they found in the United States.
  - In an urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, political machines thrived, in part by providing immigrants and the poor with social services.
24. Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.
- In hopes of achieving ideals of self-sufficiency and independence, migrants moved to both rural and boomtown areas of the West for opportunities, such as building the railroads, mining, farming, and ranching.
  - As migrant populations increased in number and the American bison population was decimated, competition for land and resources in the West among white settlers, American Indians, and Mexican Americans led to an increase in violent conflict.

25. Dramatic social changes in the period inspired political debates over citizenship, corruption, and the proper relationship between business and government.
- Many women sought greater equality with men, often joining voluntary organizations, going to college, promoting social and political reform, and, like Jane Addams, working in settlement houses to help immigrants adapt to U.S. language and customs.

### **Optional Information**

26. Old Immigrants

27. New Immigrants

28. Ellis Island

29. assimilation

30. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

31. Jane Addams

## **Period 7: 1890-1945**

### **Required Information**

32. The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.
- New technologies and manufacturing techniques helped focus the U.S. economy on the production of consumer goods, contributing to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems.
  - By 1920, a majority of the U.S. population lived in urban centers, which offered new economic opportunities for women, international migrants, and internal migrants.
33. In the Progressive Era of the early 20th century, Progressives responded to political corruption, economic instability, and social concerns by calling for greater government action and other political and social measures.
- Some Progressive Era journalists attacked what they saw as political corruption, social injustice, and economic inequality, while reformers, often from the middle and upper classes and including many women, worked to effect social changes in cities and among immigrant populations.
  - The Progressives were divided over many issues. Some Progressives supported Southern segregation, while others ignored its presence. Some Progressives advocated expanding popular participation in government, while others called for greater reliance on professional and technical experts to make government more efficient. Progressives also disagreed about immigration restriction.
34. Popular culture grew in influence in U.S. society, even as debates increased over the effects of culture on public values, morals, and American national identity.
- Migration gave rise to new forms of art and literature that expressed ethnic and regional identities, such the Harlem Renaissance movement.
  - Official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during World War I, as increased anxiety about radicalism led to a Red Scare and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture.

- In the 1920s, cultural and political controversies emerged as Americans debated gender roles, modernism, science, religion, and issues related to race and immigration.

35. Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants.

- Immigration from Europe reached its peak in the years before World War I. During and after World War I, nativist campaigns against some ethnic groups led to the passage of quotas that restricted immigration, particularly from southern and eastern Europe, and increased barriers to Asian immigration.
- The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I and World War II and the economic difficulties of the 1930s led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.
- In a Great Migration during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination.
- Migration to the United States from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased, in spite of contradictory government policies toward Mexican immigration.

### **Optional Information**

36. Gentleman's Agreement, 1907

37. Palmer Raids, 1919-1920

38. National Origins Act, 1924

39. Ku Klux Klan

40. Sacco and Vanzetti, 1927

41. Mexican Repatriation, 1929-1939

42. Bracero Program, 1942

## **Period 8: 1945-1980**

### **Required Information**

43. Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years.

- As higher education opportunities and new technologies rapidly expanded, increasing social mobility encouraged the migration of the middle class to the suburbs and of many Americans to the South and West. The Sun Belt region emerged as a significant political and economic force.
- Immigrants from around the world sought access to the political, social, and economic opportunities in the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965.

### **Optional Information**

44. McCarran-Walter Act, 1952

45. Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965

## **Period 9: 1980 to the Present**

### **Required Information**

46. The U.S. population continued to undergo demographic shifts that had significant cultural and political consequences.
- International migration from Latin America and Asia increased dramatically. The new immigrants affected U.S. culture in many ways and supplied the economy with an important labor force.
  - Intense political and cultural debates continued over issues such as immigration policy, diversity, gender roles, and family structures.

### **Optional Information**

47. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986

48. Immigration Act of 1990