

Waves of Immigration

- 1- Approximately 20,000 BC/ Asians across Bering land bridge
- 2- 1500-1820 English, African, Scots-Irish (Protestant), Spanish, French
- 3- 1820-1880 "Old Immigrants" - Irish, German, Scandinavian, Chinese and Japanese
- 4- 1880-1920 "New Immigrants" - Eastern European Jews, Italians and Sicilians, Slavs, Greeks, Turks, Armenians
- 5- 1920-1965 "Internal migration" - Southern blacks and whites, Puerto Ricans
- 6- 1965-Today "New Wave"- Asians, Latin Americans, Caribbean Americans

Sources of Immigration

(Source: Working in America)

- Read this chart on immigration to the United States. It has a lot of **data** (facts) about immigration.
- Now you be the historian. Instead of answering questions, you have to make a list of questions that you have about the data. A sample question: Why did so many people come from Southern and Eastern Europe from 1901-1910?
- When the class has a list of questions, students should think of possible answers. A possible answer is called a **hypothesis**. Once historians have an hypothesis, they try to check their "possible answer" by finding more data.

<u>Homeland</u>	<u>1871-1880</u>	<u>1881-90</u>	<u>1891-1900</u>	<u>1901-10</u>	<u>1911-20</u>
Northern & Western Europe	2,070,000	3,778,000	1,643,000	1,910,000	997,000
Southern & Eastern Europe	201,000	958,000	1,915,000	6,225,000	3,379,000
China	123,000	61,000	14,000	20,000	21,000
Japan	-	2,000	25,000	129,000	83,000
Canada	383,000	393,000	3,000	179,000	742,000
Mexico	5,000	2,000	1,000	49,000	219,000

Questions:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
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