

# Immigration During the Industrial Era



German immigrants boarding a ship for America in the late 19th century.

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”  
 1830-1880  
 many \_\_\_\_\_ (potato famine),  
 Germans, and \_\_\_\_\_  
 they were resented more than colonial immigrants



Italian family arriving in New York in 1905.

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”  
 1880-1910  
 came from southern and eastern Europe  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Russia, Poland  
 very poor people from eastern Europe  
 many Jews escaping persecution in their homelands  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (organized massacres)  
 flocked to cities  
 lived in homogenous ethnic neighborhoods  
 “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”  
 natives disliked them because they did not fully \_\_\_\_\_

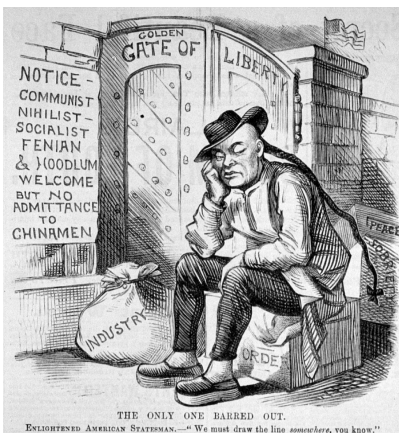
# Organized Opposition to Immigration



\_\_\_\_\_  
 Senator from MA  
 in 1896 he proposed requiring  
 prospective immigrants to be able to \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ protested Catholic immigration

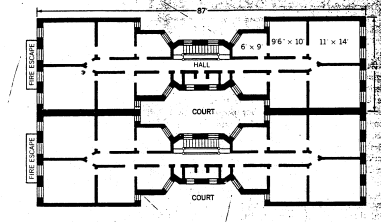


\_\_\_\_\_  
 1882  
 Chinese immigrants worked for lower wages than  
 white workers  
 caused resentment  
 this act prohibited all immigration of Chinese  
 laborers  
 initially intended to last for 10 years, but not  
 repealed until 1943

# Urbanization



urban areas grew twice as fast as the population  
people came to the cities for many reasons  
more exciting, public systems (plumbing,  
libraries, transportation, etc.), employment



Sometimes a whole family was crowded into a single room.



poorly constructed and cramped  
five- or six-story buildings  
many had \_\_\_\_\_; dark,  
narrow, airless  
there was a horrible lack of  
\_\_\_\_\_ in cities  
police, firefighters, water systems, garbage collection,  
parks, playgrounds  
rise in crime

# Unfair Conditions of Employment

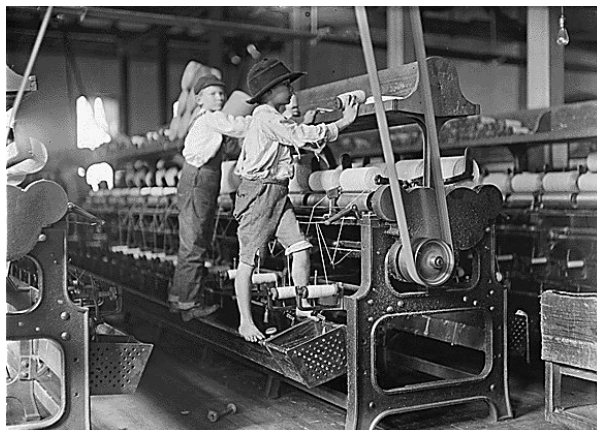
low pay, health and safety hazards, job insecurity



## Child Labor

Fish cutters at a Canning Co in Maine. Ages range from 7 to 12. They live near the factory. The 7 year old boy in front, Byron Hamilton, has a badly cut finger but helps his brother regularly. Behind him is his brother George, age 11, who cut his finger half off while working. Ralph, on the left, displays his knife and also a badly cut finger. They and many youngsters said they were always cutting themselves. George earns a \$1 some days usually 75 cents. Some of the others say they earn a \$1 when they work all day. At times they start at 7 a.m. and work all day until midnight

Some boys and girls were so small they had to climb up on to the spinning frame to mend broken threads and to put back the empty bobbins.  
Bibb Mill No. 1. Macon, Ga





Rose Bido, 10 years old, Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1910. Working 3 summers. Minds baby and carries berries, two pecks at a time. This is the fourth week of school and the people here expect to remain two weeks more.

*Photo by Lewis W. Hine*

Child laborer, Newberry, South Carolina, 1908



A \_\_\_\_\_ job was to separate impurities from coal by hand in a coal breaker.



Breaker boys at the Eagle Hill colliery near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, 1884.

Breaker boys sort coal in an anthracite coal breaker near South Pittston, Pennsylvania, 1911.



March 25, 1911



one of the deadliest industrial disasters in the history of NYC  
resulted in the fourth highest loss of life from an industrial accident in US history  
146 garment workers died (123 women and 23 men)  
most of the victims were recent Jewish and Italian immigrant women aged 16-23

the owners had \_\_\_\_\_ the doors to the stairwells and exit to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ and  
unauthorized \_\_\_\_\_

many of the workers who could not escape the burning building jumped from the eighth, ninth, and tenth floors to  
the streets below

the fire led to legislation requiring improved factory safety standards

## The Company Town



all real estate, utilities, hospitals, stores, and other necessities or luxuries were

\_\_\_\_\_ company could place enormous markups on goods in

\_\_\_\_\_ issued to workers as their pay  
employees could exchange scrip for cash, but rarely at face value

