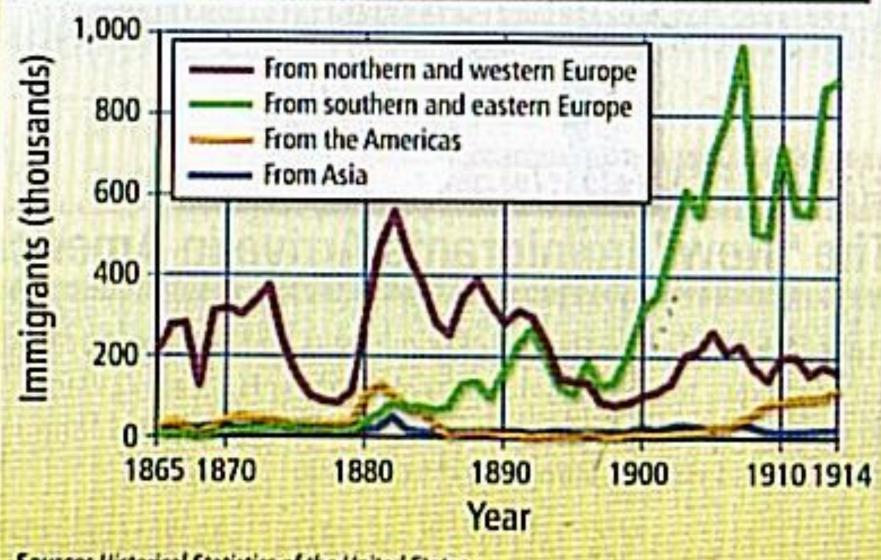
Immigration Policy in the United States 1865-1910



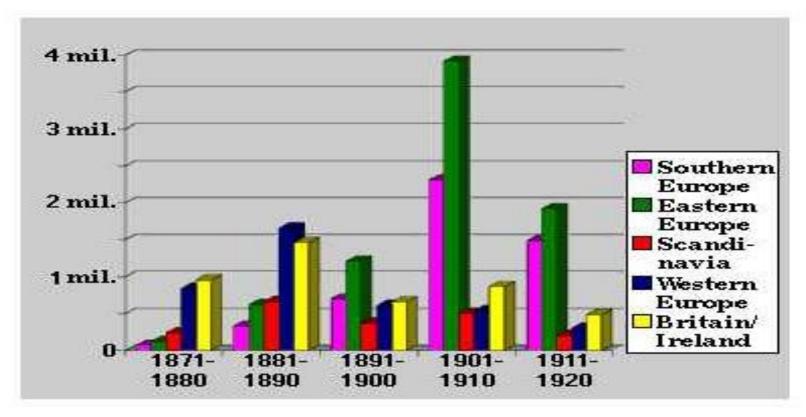
Immigration, 1865–1914



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States.

American Journey: The Immigrant Experience

European Immigration, 1821-1990 Graph designed by Darren Sechrist



1871-1920

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Immigration in the United States 1865-1910

Between 1865-1900, approximately 13.5 million people arrived from overseas.

Most immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe – Italy, Poland, and Russia. Substantial numbers of Japanese and Chinese immigrants also arrived in the United States.

Immigrants faced many problems such as: prejudice, discrimination, hostility, "losing" their culture, and competed with Americans for jobs.

Immigration in the United States 1865-1910

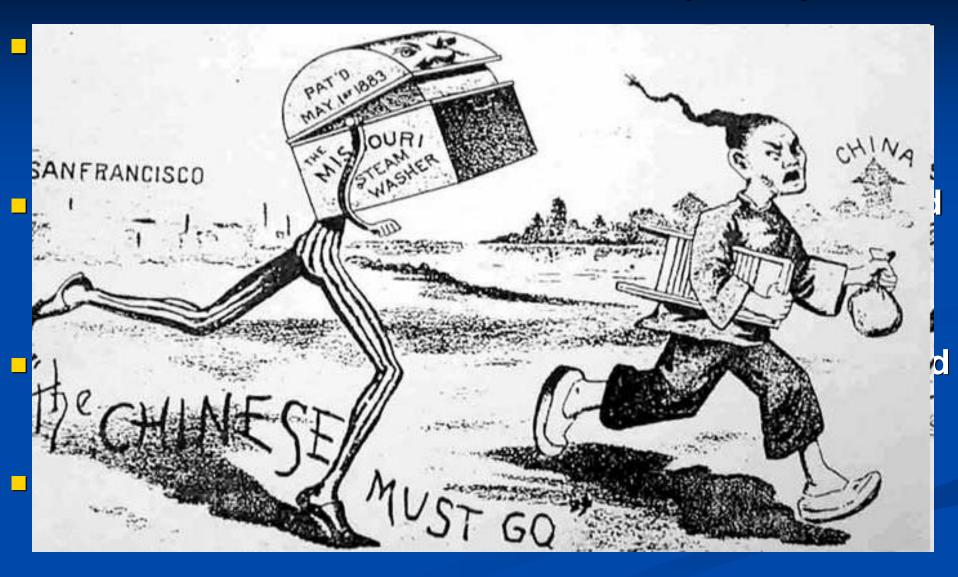
- Nativism = the belief that native-born Americans and their ways of life are superior to immigrants and their ways of life. A general hostility toward foreigners.
- Nativists believed immigrant languages, religions, and traditions had a negative impact on American society. They also believed that immigrant competition for jobs kept wages low.
- As immigration increased, so did nativism and popular pressure to limit the flow of immigrants coming into the country.

The "Know-Nothing" Party -- 1850s

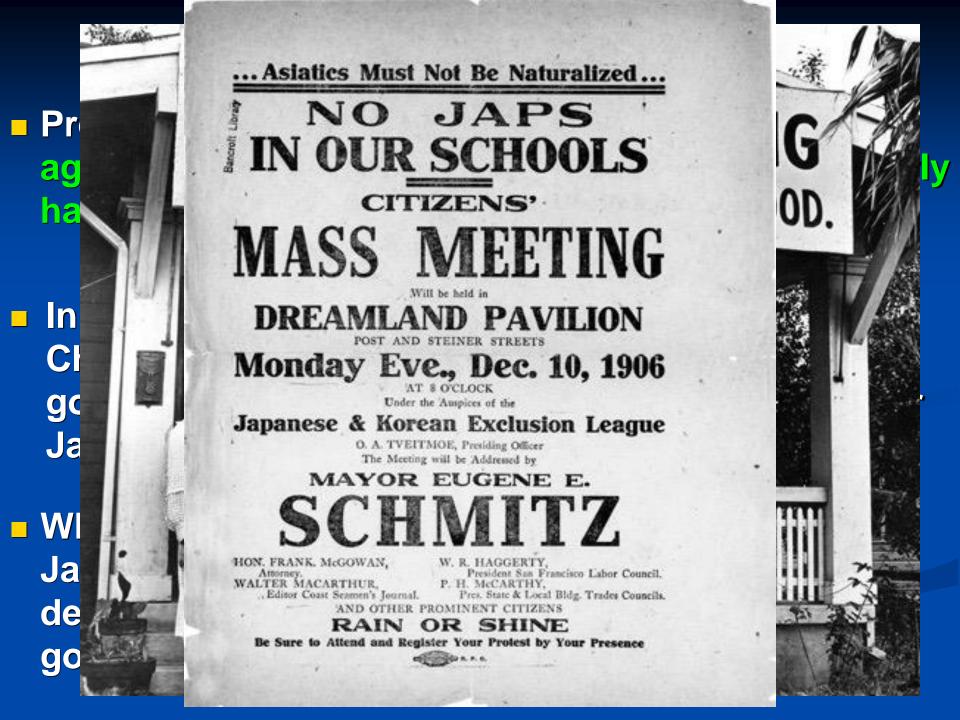


when asked about the party by others.

Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)



Chinese immigration in 1890 = 105,000





WE SERVE WHITE's only NO B S n ir SPANISH MEXICANS