



JJHS Remote Learning Cover Sheet

Core: 8C

Lesson 2 Immigration (Apr 20-May 1)

Teacher Name: Mr. Hokanson

Student Name: _____

Date returned: _____

UNITED STATES HISTORY UNIT 5 - WESTWARD EXPANSION, INDUSTRY, AND IMMIGRATION
Mr. Hokanson (Week 3 April 20-24 & Week 4 April 27-May 1) DUE BY MAY 1st...

Instructions: Read and study the notes below. Use the notes to complete the Unit 5 Immigration Quiz...

To turn in the quiz you can take a picture of it or scan it and email it to me at neil.hokanson@laramie1.org or return it to the school.

*All of this is available at <http://oxpower.blog> and can be accessed on a computer/laptop/tablet/phone if you are interested in trying...

PRIORITY STANDARDS

8.2.2: Examine and evaluate how human expression (e.g. language, literature, arts, architecture, traditions, beliefs, and spirituality) contributes to the development and transmission of culture.

8.2.4: Explain the cultural contributions of and tensions between groups in Wyoming, the United States, and the World (e.g., racial, ethnic, social and institutional).

8.3.3 Describe the impact of technological advancements on production, distribution and consumption.

8.4.2: Describe how tools and technology in different historical periods impacted the way people lived, made decisions, and saw the world.

8.5.3: Explain how communities' current and past demographics, migrations, and settlement patterns influence place (e.g., culture, needs, and political and economic systems) and use this analysis to predict future settlement patterns.

8.5.4: Analyze the changes to and consequences of human, natural, and technological impacts on the physical environment.

IMMIGRATION

Pull Factors

- Available land
- Better life
- Religious freedom

IMMIGRANTS 1880-1920 This group of immigrants was more diverse

Countries

- Italy
- Ireland
- Eastern Europe
- China
- Mexico

Reasons

- Jobs
- Land
- Religious Freedom

IMMIGRATION

- Jews came to the US from Eastern Europe mainly to escape religious persecution.
- Job opportunities attracted people to America's rapidly growing cities in the 1800s.
- Most Eastern European immigrants entered the US through Ellis Island.
- Immigration created a melting pot of blended cultures, & some say cultures were more of a salad bowl existing side by side.

ANTI-IMMIGRATION

- Many immigrants returned to their native country.
- Some immigrants refused to practice native traditions to fit in.
- Often immigrants lived in ethnic neighborhoods where they felt accepted.
- The US responded to anti-immigration feelings by establishing immigration quotas.

SUMMARY IMMIGRATION

Why did people come to the United States of America?

- New immigrants began to arrive in the late 1800s, seeking opportunities in the United States.
- New immigrants arrived from Greece, Russia, Hungary, Italy, Turkey, and Poland in the mid 1880s.
- After 1900, immigration from Mexico, China, and Japan increased.
- People emigrated from their native countries for a variety of reasons (push factors), including: overcrowding; poverty; scarce jobs; crop failures; persecution against certain ethnic groups; & the opportunity for a better life.
- Immigrants adjusted to life in America, finding work, forming communities, and adapting to a new culture.
- Some people opposed immigration, while others appreciated the positive contributions made by immigrants.
- Immigrants and others flooded to American cities, where extremes of poverty and wealth existed.
- Growing cities suffered from health and sanitation problems, poverty, fire, and crime.
- Immigrant farmers on the Great Plains faced challenges like giant locust swarms that ate all of their crops!

Immigration Assessment

NAME _____ CLASS PERIOD _____

Immigration Quiz - Multiple Choice - Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ____ 1. A pull factor in immigration is something that
a. causes someone to move to some place.
b. makes a person want to stay where they are.
c. lifts people up.
d. pulls you away from where you want to go.
- ____ 2. Pull factors that caused people to want to move to the United States include a better life, religious freedom, and
a. poverty. b. disease. c. available land. d. unemployment.
- ____ 3. Job opportunities attracted people to America's rapidly growing _____ in the 1800s.
a. cities b. farms c. rural areas d. universities
- ____ 4. Most Jews came to the United States to escape religious persecution in...
a. Western Europe b. Northern Europe c. Southern Europe d. Eastern Europe
- ____ 5. The US responded to anti-immigration feelings by establishing immigration _____.
a. exams b. quotas c. forms d. surveys
- ____ 6. People emigrated from their native countries for a poverty; scarce jobs; crop failures; and variety of reasons (push factors), including:
overcrowding;
a. persecution. b. wealth. c. riches. d. freedom.
- ____ 7. Immigrants adjusted to life in America by...
a. forming communities b. finding work c. adapting to a new culture d. all of these
- ____ 8. After 1900, immigration from Mexico, China, and Japan...
a. decreased b. stayed the same c. increased d. never happened
- ____ 9. Most Eastern European immigrants entered the US through...
a. the Statue of Liberty b. Canada c. Mexico d. Ellis Island
- ____ 10. Some say that immigrants to the United States created a blending of cultures called...
a. a salad bowl b. a melting pot c. a bag of mixed nuts d. a sack of trail mix
- ____ 11. What is the name of the Indian Reservation in Wyoming?
a. Crow Creek b. Pine Ridge c. Wind River d. Cheyenne River
- ____ 12. As immigrants moved west, they often came in conflict with what group of people?
a. Native Americans b. Chinese c. railroad workers d. buffalo hunters
- ____ 13. For a time, immigrants in the Great Plains faced massive "clouds" of what that ate their crops?
a. tornadoes b. fires c. locusts d. droughts
- ____ 14. The first immigrants and settlers to the Great Plains built what type of houses?
a. sod b. log c. steel d. tipis
- ____ 15. As more people moved to U.S. cities, especially immigrants, people in cities suffered from increased sanitation problems, crime, fire, and
a. wealth b. crop failure c. locusts d. poverty

LESSON 1 STUDENT FEEDBACK FORM - SEE THE NOTES THAT MATCH UP WITH THE QUIZ QUESTIONS!!! YOU CAN TRY IT AGAIN AT (<https://tinyurl.com/qw66kzz>). KEEP THIS BLUE SHEET FOR REVIEW AND IT WILL HELP YOU ANSWER QUESTIONS ON FUTURE QUIZZES!!!

UNITED STATES HISTORY UNIT 5 - WESTWARD EXPANSION, INDUSTRY, AND IMMIGRATION

Mr. Hokanson (Week 1 April 6-10 & Week 2 April 13-17) DUE BY APRIL 17th...

WESTWARD EXPANSION

- During and after the Civil War, many settlers began moving out west in search of a better life. As compared to earlier settlement, the journey was made less difficult with the railroad. **(1. During and after the Civil War, many settlers began moving out west in search of...)** & **(2. As compared to earlier settlement, the journey westward was made less difficult with the...)**
- The need for railroads expanded rapidly between 1865 and 1890. Land grants were offered to two railroad companies willing to build a transcontinental rail system, which was completed on May 10, 1869 - Union Pacific Company & Central Pacific Company. **(15. What two railroad companies were given land grants to build a transcontinental railroad?)**
- Two immigrant groups that were most responsible for the labor to build the transcontinental railroad were the Chinese and Irish. **(3. Two immigrant groups that were most responsible for the labor to build the transcontinental railroad were the...)**
- The transcontinental railroad moved goods and people quickly across the country, contributed to the destruction of the buffalo herds, and developed time zones in the United States. **(4. The transcontinental railroad did which of the following?)** & **(9. What mostly threatened the lifestyle of Native Americans of the Great Plains and their dependence on buffalo to survive?)**
- The Homestead Act offered settlers 160 acres of free land in exchange for farming the land for 5 years. **(5. The Homestead Act offered settlers how many acres of free land in exchange for farming the land for 5 years?)**
- The combination of free land and new transport via the railroad led to increased expansion of the west. **(8. Which was a long-term effect of building the railroad across the West?)**
- Farmers and ranchers helped settle the west, created industries that are still an important part of American life, but their presence led to increased conflict with Native Americans.
- The role of religion, how land should be owned and used, and educating the young for adulthood all resulted in conflict between white settlers and Native Americans. **(6. What resulted in conflict between white settlers and Native Americans?)**

CONFLICT IN THE WEST

- Native Americans of the Great Plains depended on buffalo to survive, but railroads threatened this lifestyle. **(7. Native Americans of the Great Plains depended on what to survive?)** & **(9. What mostly threatened the lifestyle of Native Americans of the Great Plains and their dependence on buffalo to survive?)**
- For centuries, some Native Americans lived as farmers and hunters while others lived a nomadic life, following herds of buffalo.
- Government officials wanted to ensure the safety of whites moving into Native American territory, the Great Plains.
- American hunters slaughtered the buffalo to feed railroad crews and to prevent herds from blocking the trains. The buffalo were important to Native Americans as they used almost every part of it to help them survive. **(10. American hunters were hired to slaughter the buffalo to...)** & **(14. What parts of the buffalo did Native Americans use?)**
- Conflict between Native Americans and whites grew as Native Americans were forced onto reservations. For instance, Custer's defeat at the Battle of the Little Big Horn led to a large push to place Native Americans on reservations. (WY - Wind River Reservation) – **(11. Native Americans were eventually forced onto areas of land called...)**
- The U.S. policy of assimilation tried to force Native Americans to adopt white culture. **(12. What U.S. government policy tried to force Native Americans to adopt white ways?)**
- A battle at Wounded Knee was the last armed conflict between the U.S. government and Native Americans. **(13. A battle that was the last armed conflict between the U.S. government and Native Americans?)**

SUMMARY WESTWARD EXPANSION

What opened the West to settlement & conflict?

- Mining - Miners found gold in the West, leading to the creation of new states.
- Railroads - Railroads transported gold and silver to market and brought supplies to the miners.
- Settlers - Effects of the transcontinental railroad included ranchers and farmers moved west.
- Natives - Native Americans became angered with the poor land and the government's failure to deliver on promises, which led to widespread uprisings.