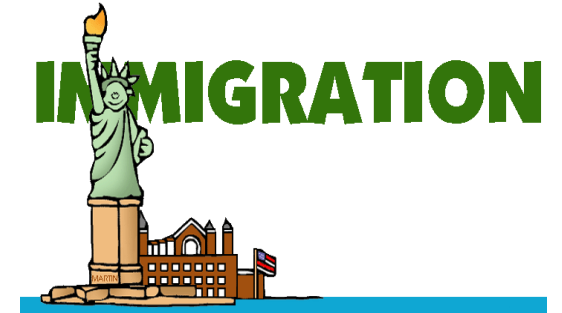


COMING TO AMERICA: Weighing the Evidence

Grade: 5
GSE Met: SS5H1d

Supplies:

- White board
- Map of America
- Primary source set with icons
- Weighing diagram or ability to project it onto board OR a simple double pan balance
- Sticky tack if projecting the Weighing diagram, weights on the icons if using pan balance
- Coming to America powerpoint (optional)



Explain to students that everyone living in the United States has an immigrant past, with the exception of Native Americans. Write the word "immigration" on the board, as well as its definition.

Over the last 500 years, millions of people have made their way to America. Some people, like enslaved Africans, came unwillingly. Most immigrants were drawn by the promise of greater freedom and opportunity or came because their own countries were experiencing war, famine, or natural disasters.

Explain there are different factors that influence immigration – these are called “Push and Pull” factors.

Push factors are those that force the individual to move voluntarily, and in many cases, they are forced because the individuals risk something if they stay. Push factors may include conflict, drought, famine, lack of jobs, and discrimination.

Pull factors are those factors in the destination country that attract the individual or group to leave their home. Better economic opportunities, more jobs, and the promise of a better life often pull people into new locations.

Forced or involuntary migration is when people are forcibly moved, as with slavery, or become residents of a different country due to border changes and war.

Discuss events in U.S. and world history that are related to immigration. List these on the board and see if students can figure out what the Push or the Pull may have been, also, if it was voluntary or forced.

- Jamestown colonists, 1607 (pull)
- Pilgrims seeking religious freedom, 1620 (push)
- Indentured servants, 1700s (pull)
- Irish potato famine, 1840 (push)
- Slaves brought to the west, legal until 1807 (involuntary/forced)
- Mexican-American War, 1840s – Mexicans now Americans (involuntary/forced)
- Gold Rushes, 1849 & 1859 – Chinese came to mine, people moved west (pull)
- Homestead Act, 1862 -- cheap land (pull)
- Freed slaves moving to Northern cities during & after Reconstruction – (push & pull)
- Industrialization in Eastern and Southern Europe, 1880-1930 -- surplus labor (pull)
- Dust Bowl/Great Depression, 1929 – 1939 – jobs, away from farms (pull & push)
- Holocaust, 1944-1952 – Jews escaping Europe (push)

ESSENTIAL QUESTION: Have American Immigration Policies Traditionally Welcomed or Tried to Exclude Immigrants?

On a map of the US point out Angel Island, Ellis Island, and New Orleans – the primary ports of entry for immigrants to the US.

Explain that America has always had strong feelings about Immigration and that it has changed many times throughout US history.

Begin the primary source activity with the 1903 Ellis Island film clip – discuss what the students see and what they wonder.

Film: Ellis Island; Edison Company, 1903. <https://www.loc.gov/item/00694367/>

STUDENT ACTIVITY:

Project the Weighing diagram onto the Board or set up the Balance with labels for each end and the Neutral center.

Explain that there are primary sources that reflect America's changing ideas about immigration over time.

Pass out a primary source to each student or pair of students. Be sure the Icons are attached.

Ask the students to study their primary source and to figure out, with help, which side of the balance it reflects or if it is neutral:

American policies have been friendly and welcoming to immigrants.

Neutral – does not reflect a positive or negative policy on immigration.

Americans policies have tried to exclude immigrants.

After all of the sources have been placed, go through each one and discuss why the student placed it where they did. If they aren't on the correct place, then discuss with the class why.

Optional – Give them 10 questions from the verbal portion of the US Citizenship Test

Notes on primary source prep:

Print the pages.

Tape the description of the primary sources on the back of the source prior to laminating.

Cut out and laminate each icon that matches the sources.

Glue weights (like metal washers) to the backs of the icons if using a double pan balance.

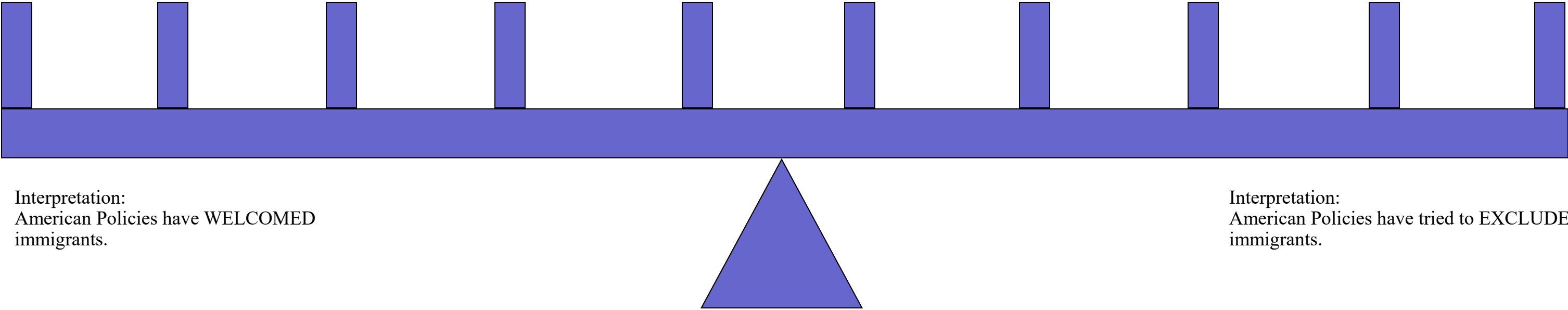
If you are not using a balance, use sticky tack so the students can stick them to the board.

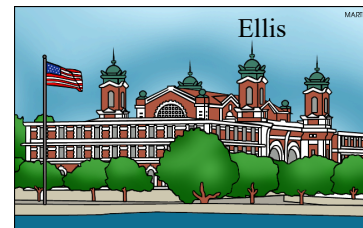
Pass out both the source and the icon to the student. I stick the icons directly to the sources with sticky tack and store them that way.

Weighing the Evidence

ESSENTIAL QUESTION: Have American Immigration Policies Traditionally Welcomed or Tried to Exclude Immigrants?

- Examine your Primary Source.
- ♦ Think about the Message of the Primary Source.
 - ♦ Place the Icon for the Primary Source onto the Balance according to which Interpretation it supports.
 - ♦ If the Primary Source is Neutral on the Issue, then place it in the center of the Balance for no impact.
 - ♦ You may have more than 1 Icon in a slot.

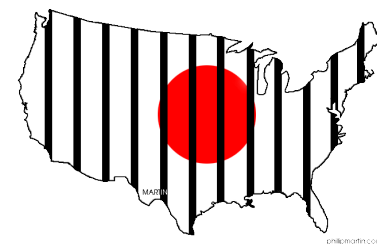




The Japanese Internment Act. April 1942
During World War II Japanese Americans were forced to give up their homes and be put into prison camps because the government was afraid they would help Japan attack America. San Francisco, California



Title: New York. Ellis Island
New Immigrants to America walk across the bridge from Ellis Island to boats that will take them into new lives in New York City.



Title: President Lyndon B. Johnson Signs the Immigration Act; October 3, 1965

The Immigration Act got rid of laws that limited the number of immigrants from certain countries that could come into America every year. It also gave special treatment to immigrants with professional job skills like doctors, carpenters, and scientists.



Title: American Patriot Newspaper, 1852

Protestant Americans feared Catholic immigrants because they saw them as dangerous to the values of the American republic. It was thought that they would not become loyal American citizens because of their choice to educate their children in Catholic schools. This fear was called “Nativism.”

The cartoon: At left a temple of Liberty stands on a mound labeled "Constitution and Laws." At the foot of the hill is a gathering of Americans, including sailors, farmers, soldiers, and a Revolutionary War veteran.



Title: The Propagation Society, 1855

Protestant Americans feared Catholic immigrants because they saw them as dangerous to the values of the American republic. It was thought that they would not become loyal American citizens because of their choice to educate their children in Catholic schools. This fear was called “Nativism.”

The cartoon: The Catholic Pope is seen threatening Uncle Sam and America school children.

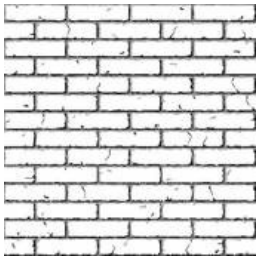
LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS FOR THE COMM

Required by the regulations of the Treasury of the United States, under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, to be delivered to the Commissioner of Immigration, by the Commanding officer of any vessel having such passengers on board upon arrival at a port in the United States.

SS. *Pravica* sailing from *Hambois* 15 *Canoe* 1894 Arriving at Port of *New York* 31, January 1896. 237

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
No. on List	NAME IN FULL	Age	Sex	Married or Single	Calling Occupation	Place of Birth	Admission to U.S.	Country of Birth	Parent's Name	Religion	By what means arrived in U.S.	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived
No. on List	Voluntarily Name Admitted	Age	Sex	Married or Single	Calling Occupation	Place of Birth	Admission to U.S.	Country of Birth	Parent's Name	Religion	By what means arrived in U.S.	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived	Where in U.S. arrived
1	Andrius Gyzis	24	m	Single	Farmer	Poland	Admitted	Poland	Andrius Gyzis	Poland	By ship	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
2	Andrius Gyzis	24	m	Single	Farmer	Poland	Admitted	Poland	Andrius Gyzis	Poland	By ship	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
3	Andrius Gyzis	24	m	Single	Farmer	Poland	Admitted	Poland	Andrius Gyzis	Poland	By ship	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
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9	Andrius Gyzis	24	m	Single	Farmer	Poland	Admitted	Poland	Andrius Gyzis	Poland	By ship	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
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15	Andrius Gyzis	24	m	Single	Farmer	Poland	Admitted	Poland	Andrius Gyzis	Poland	By ship	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
16	Andrius Gyzis	24	m	Single	Farmer	Poland	Admitted	Poland	Andrius Gyzis	Poland	By ship	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
17	Andrius Gyzis	24	m	Single	Farmer	Poland	Admitted	Poland	Andrius Gyzis	Poland	By ship	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
18	Andrius Gyzis	24	m	Single	Farmer	Poland	Admitted	Poland	Andrius Gyzis	Poland	By ship	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
19	Andrius Gyzis	24	m	Single	Farmer	Poland	Admitted	Poland	Andrius Gyzis	Poland	By ship	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
20	Andrius Gyzis	24	m	Single	Farmer	Poland	Admitted	Poland	Andrius Gyzis	Poland	By ship	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
21	Andrius Gyzis	24	m	Single	Farmer	Poland	Admitted	Poland	Andrius Gyzis	Poland	By ship	Poland	Poland	Poland</						

The list contains 21 columns of information, including age, occupation, address, nearest relative or friend, destination, physical description, and place of birth for immigrants coming into New York.



7/9/91 "WHY DON'T YOU GO BACK WHERE YOU CAME FROM!"

HERBLOCK
©1991 THE WASHINGTON POST

After World War II, many people left Russia and Eastern Europe, which were Communist, to seek new lives in America. This made some people including Senators nervous that they were spies actually trying to make America Communist too.



Title: "Remember Your First Thrill of American Liberty. Your Duty- Buy United States Government Bonds. 2nd Liberty Loan of 1917."

Bonds were used to pay for World War 1. It was a symbol of patriotism to purchase war Bonds.

Title: Boycott, 1898

Americans have long feared that immigrants would steal jobs from native-born citizens. The fear in the 1890s was that Asian immigrants would take laundry and clothing repair jobs.

Title: Foreign-Born Friends, 1922

It has been thought that having immigrants forget the culture and language of their home country is the best way for them to become patriotic Americans.

DEC 14 1923

6-236
L-16

THE United States Government and the Public Schools are helping our

FOREIGN-BORN FRIENDS

who are

APPLICANTS FOR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

to Learn Our Language and the Principles of Our Government in Preparation for Good Citizenship

The Government Furnishes Free Textbooks

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor



RAYMOND F. CRIST,
Commissioner of Naturalization

ENROLL NOW

GO TO THE SCHOOL

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

BOYCOTT

J. Philip J. Coyle

A General Boycott has been declared upon all CHINESE and JAPANESE Restaurants, Tailor Shops and Wash Houses. Also all persons employing them in any capacity.


All Friends and Sympathizers of Organized Labor will assist us in this fight against the lowering Asiatic standards of living and of morals.

AMERICA VS. ASIA

Progress vs. Retrogression

Are the considerations involved.

BY ORDER OF

 **Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly**

and Butte Miners' Union

Remember Your First Thrill of AMERICAN LIBERTY



YOUR DUTY-Buy

United States Government Bonds

2nd Liberty Loan of 1917



Title: No Latinos
Artist: Khalil Bendib **Date:** July 2011

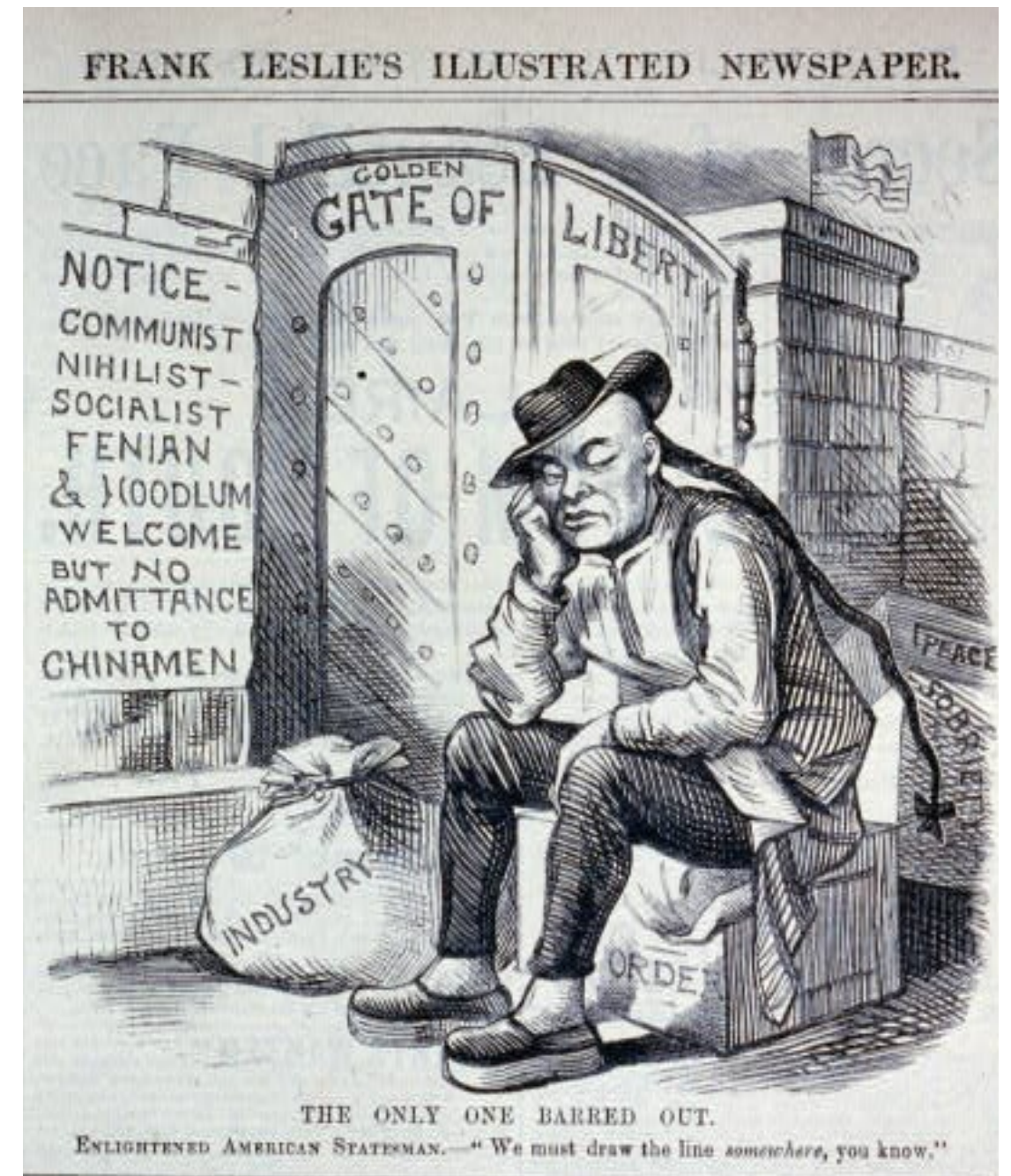
In the 1960s, the Governor of Alabama became famous for not allowing black children to go to public schools. Latinos are the name for immigrants from Mexico.

Title: The Only One Barred Out, 1882

Since America was founded, there have been laws prohibiting certain types from coming into the country. In the 1880s and 1890s, people from China were banned.

Title: 1864 Republican Party Presidential Platform

All political parties create a document called a platform about what they will believe in and do if they are elected. When President Abraham Lincoln was re-elected in 1864 this was in that document.



from the 1864 Republican Party Presidential Platform

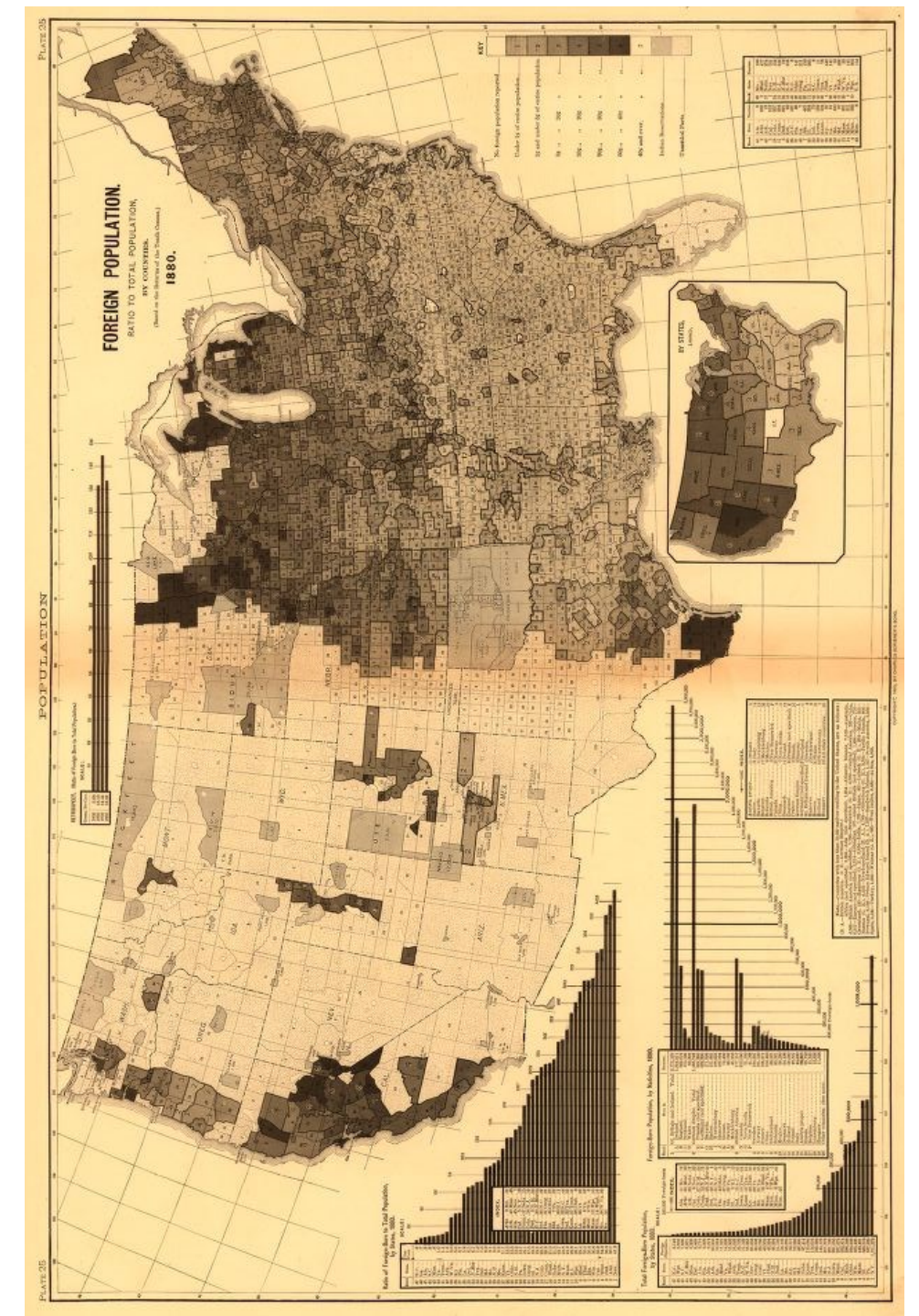
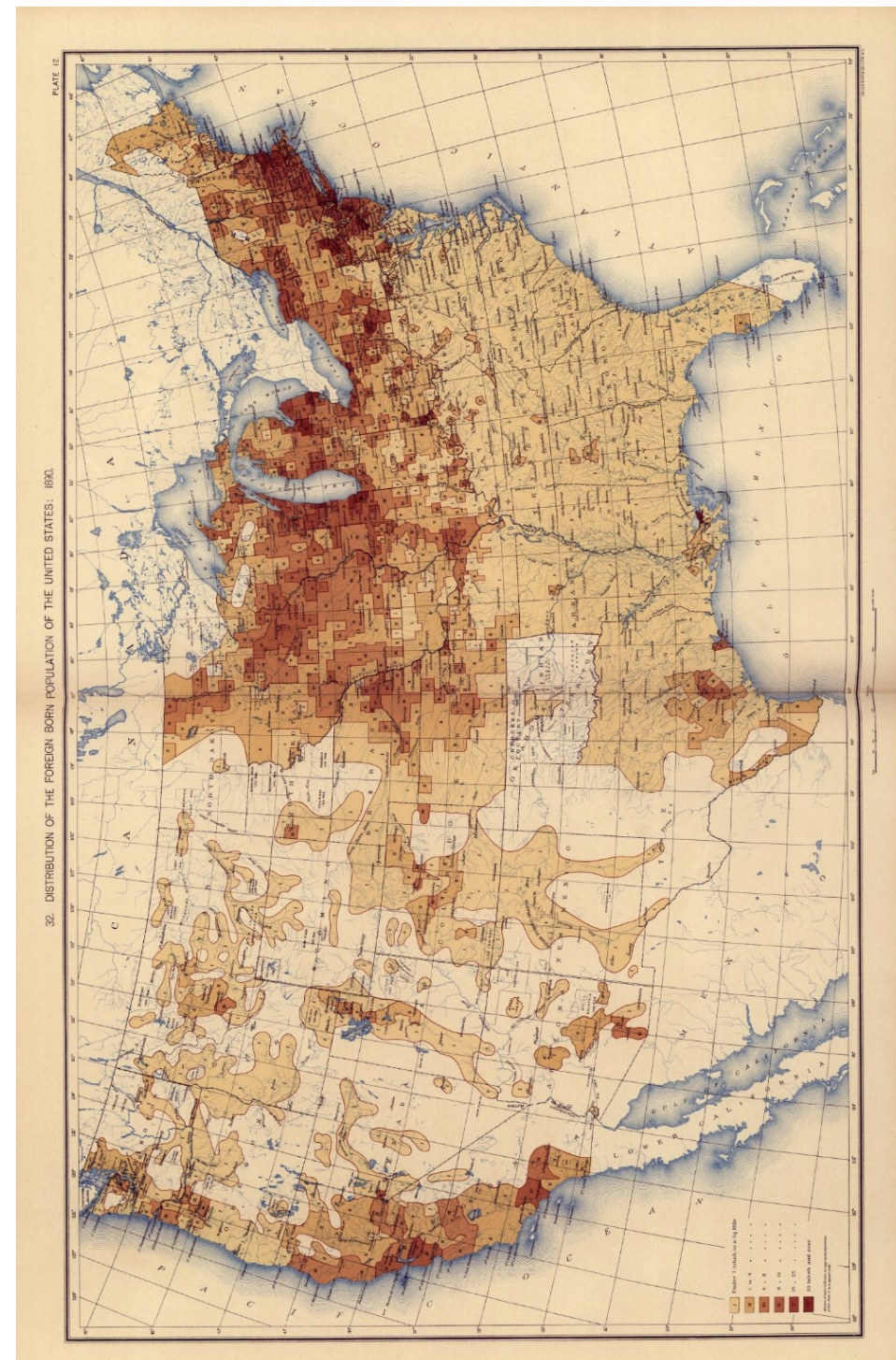
8. Resolved, That foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

DEMAND RETURN FARE FOR MEXICAN LABOR

Demands that American companies agree to defray the expenses of Mexican contract laborers from their homes to the scene of their labors in the United States and return will be made by the Sonora government immediately, according to Manuel N. Bernal, chief of the State Labor Bureau, sponsored by the States of Mayarit, Colima, Jalisco, Sinaloa and Sonora.

Twenty-three thousand laborers are wanted from the West Coast States of Mexico by the sugar beet, cotton and other agricultural interests in the United States this year, figures compiled by the Labor Bureau show. Statistics prove that last year the cotton growers had planted 38,000 acres against 20,000 this year.

In permitting 23,000 Mexicans to enter the United States to harvest this and other crops, the Sonora government, under previously prevailing conditions, would assume the responsibility of returning them to their homes. This, if all returned to the

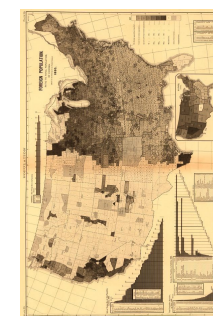
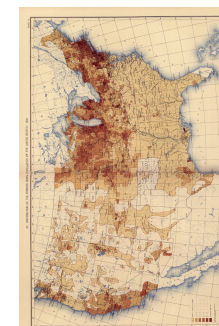


Title: Demand Return Fare, July 1920

Farmers in the American West desperately needed people to work in the fields planting and picking sugar beets and other crops.

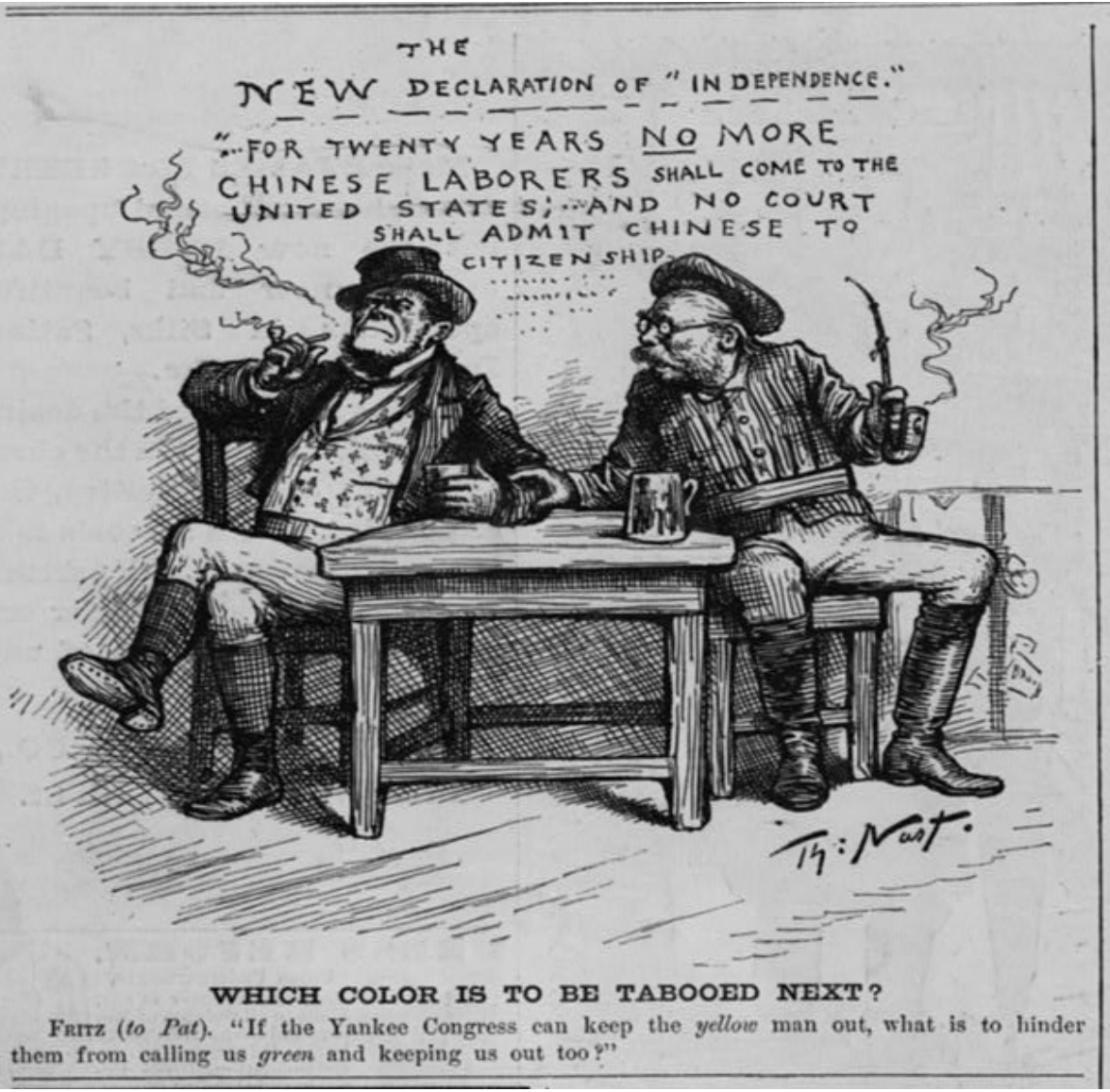
Title: Map of where foreign born people are living,
Date: 1890

Every 10 years, the government holds a Census of the American people — they count and record information about everyone including where they were born.



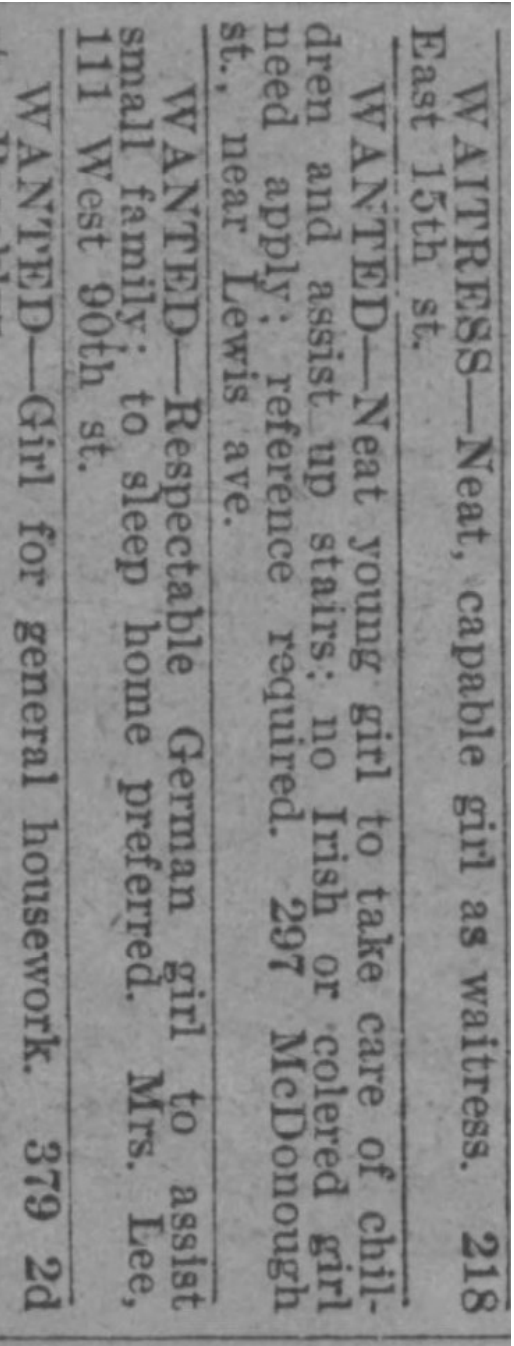
Title: Map of where foreign born people are living,
Date: 1880

Every 10 years, the government holds a Census of the American people — they count and record information about everyone including where they were born.



America banned Chinese immigrants from entering the country. Other groups, like the Irish and the Germans, were worried they might be banned too.
Date: 1882

Title: No Irish Ad
New York journal and advertiser
Date: November 30, 1898
German immigrants were considered more hard-working than Irish immigrants or people of color.



The YWCA or Young Women's Christian Association helped women in America who worked for the war effort during World War 1.
Date: 1919

A group of 171 people in America illegally wave goodbye to the Statue of Liberty from the Coast Guard boat that took them from Ellis Island to the ship *Argentina*.
Date: 1952



ORIGINAL
TO BE GIVEN TO
THE PERSON NATURALIZED


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Religion Rev. 60577

No. 5914926

WALTER WILLIAM HORN

Personal description of holder as of date of naturalization: Age 35 years, sex male, color white, complexion light, color of eyes brown, height 6 feet 1 inches, weight 184 pounds, visible distinctive marks scar on left wrist. Former nationality German. Marital status married. I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me.

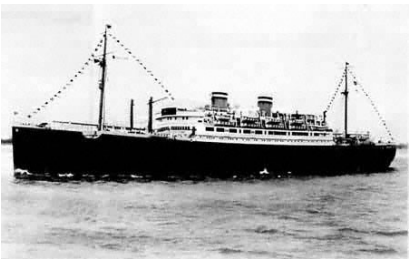


Walter W. Horn
Walter William Horn
Sent

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NORTHERN DIST. OF CALIFORNIA
Be it known, that at a term of the
The United States
held pursuant to law at
San Francisco
on June 28th, 1943
WALTER WILLIAM HORN
then residing at 2465 Hilgard Ave., Berkeley, California,
islands to reside permanently in the United States, when so required by the
Naturalization Laws of the United States, had on all other respects complied with
the applicable provisions of such naturalization laws, and was entitled to be
admitted to citizenship, thereupon ordered that such person be and she was
admitted as a citizen of the United States of America,
In testimony whereof the seal of the court is hereunto affixed this 28th
day of June
on the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and
forty-three,
and of our Independence the one hundred
and sixty-seventh

WALTER B. MALING
U. S. District Court
By *L. L. L. L.* Deputy Clerk.


Walter William Horn
(Complete and true signature of holder)



This is the document that new Americans receive when they become citizens.
Walter Horn came from Germany and was granted citizenship in 1943.
Date: 1943



Map of the Voyage of the S.S. St. Louis, May 13, 1939
On May 13, the ship, the St. Louis, left Hamburg, Germany, with 907 Jewish refugees on board. It arrived in Cuba later in the month. Over 6 days, the government of Cuba refused to allow most of the refugees into the country. President Roosevelt in the United States did not respond to telegrams asking that the refugees be allowed into America. The ship had to return to Europe. Britain accepted 288 refugees, 224 went to France, 214 to Belgium, and 181 went to the Netherlands. Later it was discovered that 254 of those refugees died in the Holocaust.



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

AUG 26 1981


TO: ALL CARRIERS AND IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS

The person(s) listed below, whose photograph(s) is/are affixed hereto, is/are travelling to the United States under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM).






The provisions of the United States Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, requiring all persons to present a valid passport at time of admission to the United States have been waived pursuant to authority contained in 22 CFR 42.6(f). These refugees are verified as belonging to authorized parole categories specified in State Department telegrams 1978/152208, 310423 and 1979/97248, Indochinese Long Range Parole Program.

Alien No.	Name	Sex	DOB
A25-259-389	HANG HUU VINH	M	28 Mar 1955
A25-259-390	HUYNH BACH THUY	F	04 Nov 1953
A25-259-391	HANG VIET KINH LUAN	M	20 Jul 1977
A25-259-392	HUYNH DUC THIET	M	15 Jun 1964
A25-259-393	HUYNH QUANG TRUNG	M	05 Jul 1965

This authorization is valid for sixty days.



VAL R. MAHAN
Refugee & Migration Officer



After America’s War with Vietnam ended, many refugees from Vietnam were allowed to move to the United States to escape Communism.
Date: 1981

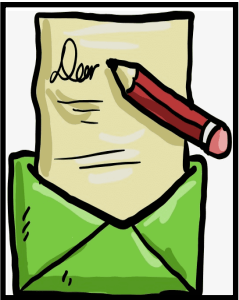


Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glowes world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

- Emma Lazarus, November 2, 1883



our internal peace.
5th. By keeping in a state of peace, our country will be the asylum of the distressed of all nations; arts and manufactories will be introduced by the immigrants; agriculture will flourish; commerce will extend to every quarter of the globe, and these states may by the blessing of Heaven, rise to a state of prosperity, which the old world, distracted by almost endless wars, has never known.

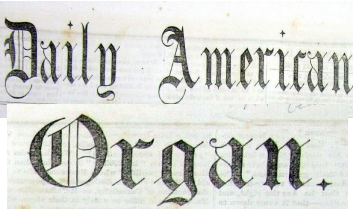


This letter to President George Washington says that America will become a home to the distressed of all nations and that they will bring arts and manufacturing with them, and because they do that America will prosper.
From *The National Gazette*, June 19, 1793

The Freeman's Journal says :
"An extract from the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, of December 13, 1855, contains a programme for uniting the South with the 'laboring classes of the North, for the enactment of a wholesome and efficient checking of the swarms of cheap laborers, pouring into the American labor market of the North.' It proposes to make 'anti-immigration the one great, overshadowing question of the day.' "

Why not? There is no greater curse resting upon us, as a nation, than the filthy stream of pauper and felon immigration from the stews and jails of Europe. Its attending evils are incalculable—

In 1856, a newspaper in Washington, D.C. called for the South to join with the North to keep out European immigrants. They said the cheap workers were as bad as the abolitionists.
-- *Daily American Organ*, Washington, DC, January 29, 1856



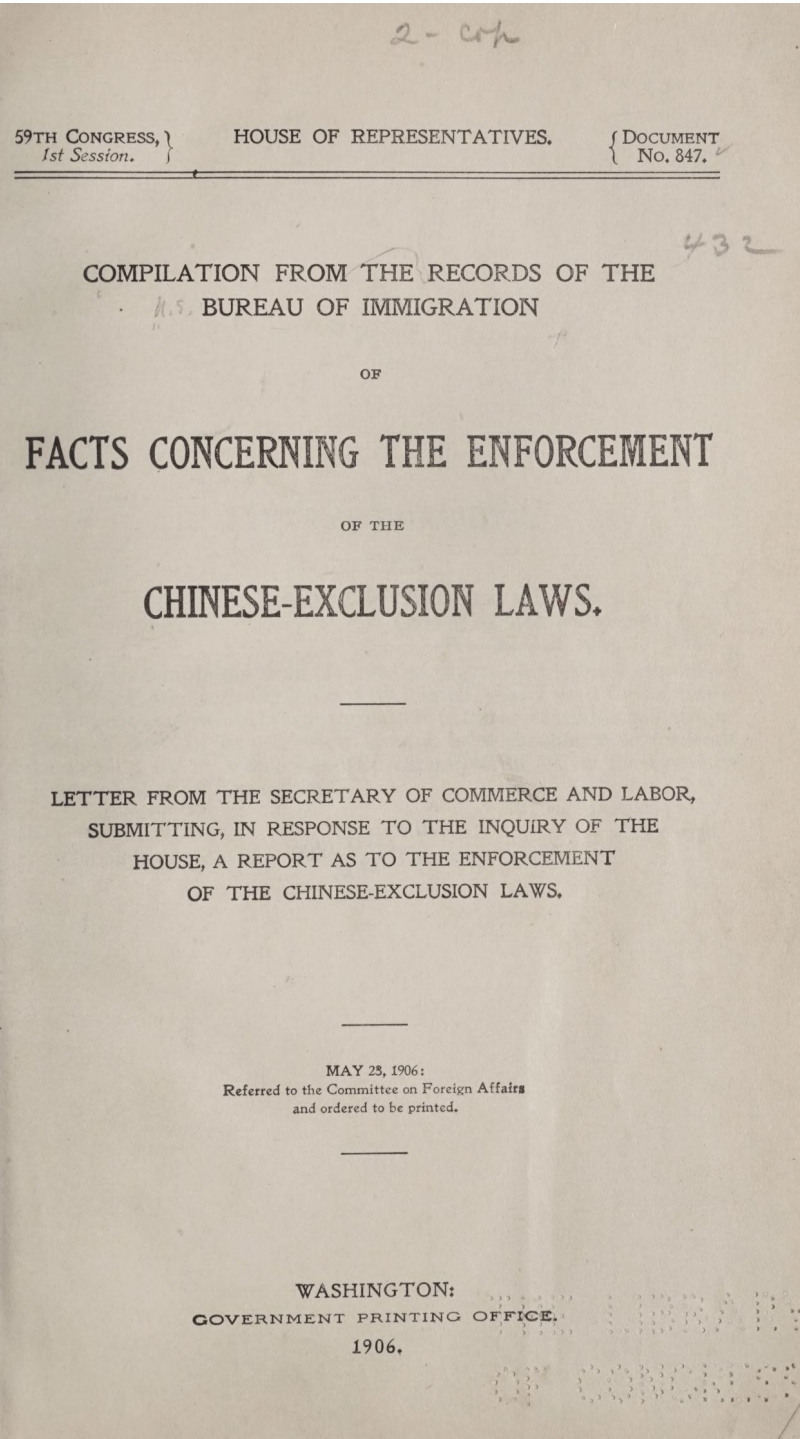
BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE.

One of the strong methods advocated is the boycott. It is again and again referred to in the reports of the meetings of the various labor organizations, and the Chronicle came out openly and advocated it. In an editorial we read: "The Chronicle is seeking to convince all classes of our citizens that they ought not to employ Japanese. If they are not employed they will go away. But in no case should more be admitted. We cannot too quickly prohibit the immigration of Japanese coolies." Is it any wonder that the Waiters' Union has begun a war upon Japanese restaurants? We read: "Pickets have been placed in front of the Japanese eating joints and an effort will be made to secure the name of every union man entering. The attention of the

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This is a part of a booklet that talks about laws to slow down or stop Japanese and Korean people from immigrating into America.
From *Restriction of Japanese immigration*, 1905



PUBLICATIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION LEAGUE No. 38.

Immigration Figures for 1903.

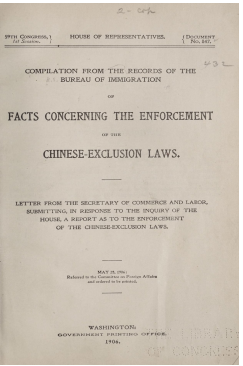
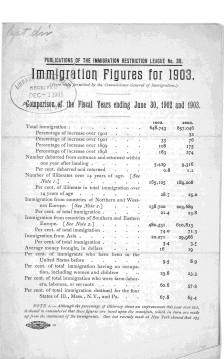
RECEIVED
DEC - 1 1903
LIBRARY
(From data furnished by the Commissioner-General of Immigration.)

Comparison of the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1902 and 1903.

	1902.	1903.
Total immigration	648,743	857,046
Percentage of increase over 1901	32	32
Percentage of increase over 1901	33	76
Percentage of increase over 1899	108	175
Percentage of increase over 1898	183	274
Number deported from entrance and returned within one year after landing	5,429	9,316
Per cent. deported and returned	0.8	1.1
Number of illiterates over 14 years of age. [See Note 1.]	165,105	189,008
Per cent. of illiterate in total immigration over 14 years of age	28.7	25.0
Immigration from countries of Northern and Western Europe. [See Note 2.]	138,700	203,689
Per cent. of total immigration	21.4	23.8
Immigration from countries of Southern and Eastern Europe. [See Note 2.]	480,331	610,813
Per cent. of total immigration	74.0	71.3
Immigration from Asia	22,271	29,966
Per cent. of total immigration	3.4	3.5
Average money brought, in dollars	16	19
Per cent. of immigrants who have been in the United States before	9.5	8.9
Per cent. of total immigration having no occupation, including women and children	23.6	23.3
Per cent. of total immigration who were farm-laborers, laborers, or servants	60.6	57.3
Per cent. of total immigration destined for the four States of Ill., Mass., N.Y., and Pa.	67.8	65.4

NOTE 1. — Although the percentage of illiteracy shows an improvement this year over last, it should be remembered that these figures are based upon the manifests, which in turn are made up from the statements of the immigrants. One test recently made at New York showed that 175

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The US keeps records of who immigrates and what countries they come from. This document includes 1902 and 1903.
-- U. S. Commissioner-General Of Immigration.

In 1906, a report was given to the US Congress on how difficult it was to stop illegal immigrants from China from coming in to America.
-- US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1906