

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION & ETHNICITY

I. American Immigration

- a. US is a country of immigrants
- b. Native Americans (Indians) were here before Europeans, but they too were immigrants
- c. African Americans were the only group that were forced to immigrate to America
- d. US is a nation of all nations
- e. All people in America are either immigrants or descendants of immigrants

II. Immigration Sources

- a. Center of Immigration Studies (www.cis.org)
- b. Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies (www.balchinstitute.org) – museum in Philadelphia, PA
- c. University of Minnesota Immigration History Resource Center – (www.umn.edu/ihr)
- d. Library of congress – (www.loc.gov)
- e. US State Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island

III. Basic Statements or General Concepts

- a. America is a land of immigrants consisting of diverse, ethnic backgrounds from every country in the world
- b. Each ethnic group that has settled in America has made and is making a contribution to American society and culture
- c. All ethnic groups in America, except for African Americans and Native Americans have been motivated by unfavorable conditions in their home country to come to the US because they heard that America was the land of opportunity

IV. Reasons for Migration

- a. Religious or political persecution
- b. Economic hard times
- c. Social ostracism
- d. All humans hope for a better life elsewhere

V. Voyage to America

- a. Generally, an immigrant's voyage to America is long and difficult with many hazards and obstacles from their decision to move till their arrival in America
- b. It is especially hard for people on a raft
- c. Upon arrival, immigrants are faced with a cultural shock from a country that was different than their own and they feel that they had to adjust

VI. Immigrant Hardship in America

- a. Immigrants find that life in America is hard, not easy
 - It is hard to get a job and get a decent house
 - It is hard to find decent clothing
 - It is hard to learn a new language and culture
- b. Roads are not paved with gold as the immigrants had heard

VII. Immigrant Settlement

- a. Most immigrants settled in large cities, mostly working in factories
- b. Women and children worked, too
- c. Immigrants settled in slums because they couldn't afford anything better

VIII. Ethnic Enclaves

- a. People with a common background lived in their own communities
- b. However, these people felt prejudice from Americans
- c. If they tried to blend in with all of the groups, they felt prejudice for trying to assimilate
- d. If they lived in their own community, they were thought to be a threat, so it was impossible to win

IX. Assimilation Troubles

- a. There were certain peak periods of migration
- b. The more numerous and culturally different an immigrant group was from American culture, the more trouble they would have assimilating
- c. Asians had more trouble than European immigrants
- d. All groups have suffered from various amounts of discrimination from native Americans (American citizens) who don't like immigrants
- e. For example, Pat Buchanan wanted to build a wall to separate Mexico from the US
- f. All groups have been subject to prejudice based upon a stereotype

X. Immigrant Culture

- a. All groups try to develop their own laws, customs, and institutions within America, while still trying to be American
- b. By understanding these groups, it would cut down on prejudice and discrimination

XI. Not Basis for Discrimination

- a. There is no basis for one groups being superior to another
- b. One group might be different than another, but they still share common bonds
- c. Racial discrimination has been difficult for African Americans and Asians who have come to America; their different appearance makes it hard for them to assimilate

XII. Attempts at Restricting Migration to America

- a. In 1880s (1882) – Chinese Exclusion Act restricted Chinese immigration
- b. Japanese immigration was restricted in the 1920s
- c. Before the 1880s, the only reasons to prevent someone from migrating to America were because they were either mentally challenged or they had a disease

XIII. Upward Mobility of Ethnic Groups

- a. All ethnic groups have had some upward mobility
- b. Then, there's the gap between generations of immigrants because of different experiences (example: American children born from Cuban parents don't understand why their parents hate Castro so much because they never lived under his rule)
- c. There are immigrants who want to Americanize themselves, but others who want to keep their identity and also become American

XIV. General Questions about American Immigration and Ethnicity

- a. Why is America called a land of immigrants?
- b. Why did ethnic groups from all over the world decide to migrate to America?
- c. What were the living conditions like in the home country at the time they decided to come to America?
- d. Why did immigrants see America as the best hope for the future?
- e. When did the various immigrant groups come to America?
- f. What was the nature of the immigrant's voyage to America?
- g. What problems did the immigrants face when they arrived in America?
- h. Where did most immigrants settle?
- i. What kind of work did most immigrants engage in to make a living?
- j. What was the daily life of the immigrant like in America?
- k. Why did neighborhoods of similar immigrants grow in the cities?
- l. When did members of specific ethnic groups settle in specific areas?
- m. What were the years for migration to America of the various ethnic groups?
- n. How did native Americans (American citizens) react to the presence of new immigrant groups in America?
- o. How many people of each ethnic group settled in America and how many in specific locations?
- p. What forms of discrimination did various ethnic groups that came to America suffer?
- q. What stereotyped attitudes did native Americans (American citizens) develop against ethnic groups?
- r. How did the various customs, laws, beliefs, and institutions of the various ethnic groups differ from each other and from the dominant American way?
- s. What unique problems have various ethnic groups faced in America?
- t. What attempts have been made in American history to restrict free migration of various ethnic groups to America and how successful have these attempts been?
- u. How has the Americanization of descendants of immigrants affected relations between the generations?
- v. What do these words mean?
 - Prejudice
 - Discrimination
 - Stereotype
 - Ethnicity
- w. Why has there been a renewed interest in ethnicity in recent years?
 - Started in the late 1950s, early 1960s
 - People started paying more attention to backgrounds of immigrant groups (This is the study of social history)
- x. What are the contributions of each ethnic group to America?

XV. US is Becoming Less and Less European Centered

- a. US is becoming more diverse, especially because of 1965 immigration law
- b. By 2040-50, European heritage people will be under 50%

Introduction to Native Americans

I. History

- a. Native Americans have very little history
- b. History = written records
- c. Very little records exist, only folktales
- d. So, we don't understand them that well
- e. As a result, they fit better into the field of anthropology

II. Native American Groups

- a. Native Americans are not all 1 group
- b. There are 175 distinct Native American groups
- c. Groups choose the name by which they want to be known
- d. Some groups are called nation, people, tribe, bands

III. Native American Ethnicity

- a. A few tribes have disappeared
- b. Some have been killed by whites
- c. Native Americans have maintained high diversity and they often don't understand each other
- d. The dialects, languages, experiences, and identity of the different groups are often different
- e. Also, the people from one group often don't look like the people from another group

IV. Indian Population

- a. There are more Indians today than in the past
- b. When Europeans arrived in 1500, it is believed that there were 1 million Native Americans
- c. Over the years they were slaughtered and diminished in number to 250,000
- d. But today, there are about 2 million Native Americans

V. Where Did Native Americans come from?

- a. Based upon fossils that have been found, it is believed that man originated in Africa
- b. People in the Western Hemisphere are more recent in time
- c. We believe that Native Americans migrated to America probably because of geology
- d. It seems that they came from areas that were once land that are now under the sea
- e. This stems from the concept of Pangaea and that the continents then separated

VI. Native American Appearances

- a. Some Native Americans look Asian
- b. Others look Indian or Pakistani
- c. Others look Middle Eastern – they could be related to the 10 lost tribes of Israel

VII. Native American Migration

- a. Migrated by land over the Aleutian Mountains
- b. Crossed the Bering Strait land bridge (Russia-Alaska)
- c. They were possibly ship-wrecked African sailors, who could have been related to the Phoenicians
- d. Some are nomadic, some are not
- e. Tribes are all very different and they often fought with each other
- f. It is believed that migrants came from all over the world as geology changed, but we can't prove anything

VIII. Native American Holocaust

- a. Indians were too trusting
- b. Indians helped Europeans
- c. Then, the settlers turned on them
- d. So, the Native Americans suffered a Holocaust because many were killed off

IX. Trail of Tears (and Blood), 1833-38

- a. 80% of Indians live in the western US (West of the Mississippi)
- b. Oklahoma has the most Indians
- c. This is because Andrew Jackson forced the “5 Civilized Tribes” to move to Oklahoma in the 1830s
- d. These 5 tribes are referred to as the “5 civilized tribes”
- e. They were forced off their land by blood and tears (1833-38) under Jackson and Van Buren
- f. Seminoles were pushed westward toward Oklahoma, but some of them resisted by going into hiding in the Everglades

X. 5 Civilized Tribes

- a. Cherokee
- b. Creek
- c. Choctaw
- d. Chickasaw
- e. Seminoles

XI. Why Were Indians Sent to Oklahoma?

- a. Jackson sent the Indians to Oklahoma because he thought that nobody would want to live there
- b. The American people supported Jackson's defiance of the Supreme Court because they believed that Indians were subhuman

XII. Sooners of Oklahoma

- a. In 1889, oil was discovered in Oklahoma
- b. As a result, people from Kansas and Texas went to Oklahoma
- c. These people rushed to Oklahoma and came in before the deadline that allowed white settlers to claim land in Oklahoma
- d. They came too soon and so they are referred to as "Sooners"

XIII. Indian Reservations

- a. After the Sooners claimed land in Oklahoma, Indians were put on reservations
- b. Oklahoma has the largest number of Indians
- c. Arizona has the second largest number of Indians
- d. California has the third largest number of Indians

XIII. Where in the US are Indians?

- a. West of the Mississippi – 80% of Native Americans
- b. East of the Mississippi – 20% of Native Americans
- c. 25 States – 25% of Indians
- d. 25 states – 75% of Indians
- e. The east saw more slaughtering of Indians
- f. Tribes west of the Mississippi were able to survive better

Native Americans

I. Worcester v. Georgia, 1830

- a. In this Supreme Court case, Chief Justice John Marshall said that Indians do have property rights and that Andrew Jackson could not force them from their land

II. Jackson's Defiance of the Supreme Court

- a. In response to the Supreme Court decision, Jackson said, "the Court made its decision, now let them enforce it."
- b. But enforcing rules was supposed to be the job of the Chief Executive
- c. Jackson was able to get away with this defiance because the average American supported him, believing that Indians were subhuman
- d. From 1833-38, Indians were forced west in defiance of the Supreme Court, in what is known as the **Trail of Tears**
- e. Although, some Seminoles resisted western movement by going into hiding in the Everglades

III. Indians Forced Into Reservations

- a. Oklahoma was Indian land until 1889 because Jackson thought that no white man would ever want to live there
- b. But in 1889, oil is found there, so the Indians are forced off their land and put on reservations

IV. Seminoles Still at War with US Government?

- a. The Seminoles never signed a peace treaty with the US government, so technically the war is not over

V. Iroquois Confederation

- a. Only large group of tribes east of the Mississippi is the Iroquois Confederation
- b. They reside in Canada, upstate New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin

VI. Navajo Tribe

- a. Found in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah
- b. Navajo makeup 10% of all Indians in America
- c. They are regarded as the most successful of all tribes because they live in desert area, which is the last area where white people would settle because it has a bad climate
- d. As a result, the Navajo have been allowed to live by themselves and thus had less conflict with whites – so they became successful

VII. Indian Urbanization in California

- a. Since WW2, California has a growing Indian population in the cities
- b. Indians are coming out of reservations and moving to the cities

VIII. Confrontation in the East

- a. The first American confrontation with Indians is in the east because that is where Great Britain first settled

IX. Indians Help White Man

- a. Indians in Southern New England and the coastal areas of the Carolinas saw earlier contacts with the white man
- b. Indians helped the white man adjust to the New World
- c. Indians were not antagonistic or hostile
- d. Indians believed that land belonged to the Gods

X. White Man Turns Against Indians

- a. While the Indians helped the European settlers, the white man took advantage of them
- b. Indians helped white man to adjust to the New World, but then after they adjusted, white man started wars against the Indians

XI. Iroquois

- a. Located in upstate New York, Canada, Michigan, and Wisconsin
- b. Iroquois faced a threat from France because they had a colony in Quebec
- c. In 1603, the French settled in Quebec and immediately came into contact with the Iroquois
- d. In 1609, the French defeat the Indians in the French and Iroquois war because they had better weapons
- e. This loss to the French continued to bother the Iroquois for a long time afterwards
- f. In 1759, the Iroquois help the English get the French out of North America
- g. This was the beginning of the Quebec secession crisis
- h. The Iroquois had a bad beginning with the French and that would effect the history of North America

XII. Differences Amongst Indian Tribes

- a. Diverse in language, culture, dress, customs, dialect, housing, and the way they live

XIII. Indians Contained, 1890

- a. By 1890, when the “Indian Wars” ended, meaning there were no more Indian on the loose because they had been put on reservations, there were only 250,000 Indians remaining
- b. Now, there are 2 million Indians
- c. 60% of Indians live on a Reservation
- d. 40% of Indians have left Reservations and integrated into American society
- e. Indians were decimated, but they have survived

XIV. Indians in America

- a. Indians came to America between 10 and 20,000 years ago
- b. They had been there for thousands of years before Europeans “discovered” America
- c. All tribes were different, so there was always a question about how to treat them

XV. Settlement at Jamestown, 1607

- a. In 1607, the English settled Jamestown, making it their first permanent settlement in the Americas
- b. May 14, 2007 will be the 400th anniversary of this settlement
- c. The first whites who settled in Virginia saw a local Indian tribe, called the Amunkey tribe

XVI. Amunkey Tribe of Jamestown

- a. Amunkey tribe leader, **Powhatan** helped the settlers at Jamestown
- b. They taught the settlers to grow maize
- c. They also arranged a marriage between **John Wolff** and **Pocahontas**

XVII. Peace Treaty with the Amunkey’s, 1612

- a. In 1612, a peace treaty is signed between the British colonists and the Amunkey tribe
- b. The Amunkey’s teach the settlers to grow tobacco, which helped the Jamestown colony to prosper
- c. However, was this the beginning of an Indian conspiracy to kill the white man?

XVIII. War with the Amunkey’s after Powhatan’s Death, 1618

- a. Virginia will prosper
- b. But in 1618, Powhatan dies and warfare starts soon afterwards
- c. White men turn against the Amunkey tribe because they didn’t need the Indians help for survival anymore since they had already been taught what they needed to know

XIX. Pilgrims meet the Wanpanong Tribe, 1620

- a. In 1620, when the Pilgrims land at Plymouth (Massachusetts), they come into contact with the Wanpanong tribe
- b. The Pilgrims had a rough winter because it was very cold

XX. The First Thanksgiving, Nov. 1621

- a. In the Spring, the leader of the Wanpanong Tribe shows the Pilgrims how to plant corn and build houses
- b. The Wanpanong help the colony grow
- c. In November 1621, the Pilgrims decide to thank god by starting a Thanksgiving feast
- d. Wanpanong are invited to have a banquet with the settlers
- e. In 1863, Abraham Lincoln makes Thanksgiving an official holiday after the US won the battle of Gettysbeug
- f. Pilgrims after 1621 got along with the Wanpanong Indians
- g. The Pilgrim settlers treated the tribe good

XXI. Missionary Warfare Against Wanpanongs, 1660s

- a. After the Wanpanong leader dies in the 1660s, warfare begins
- b. As more settlers come in, missionaries come in with them
- c. Missionaries often become very violent because they believe they are doing God's work
- d. They get involved in bloodshed and violence to get conversions

XXII. Andrew Jackson's Indian Legacy

- a. Andrew Jackson became famous for winning the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812
- b. Jackson had a record of hating the Indians
- c. In 1817, the US government invades Spanish Florida because the Seminole and Miccosukee Indians were giving colonists trouble in Georgia
- d. In fact, Georgia was started as a buffer zone in the 1830s to protect colonists in the Carolinas from Indian attacks
- e. Jackson invades Florida and sets out to slaughter as many Indians as possible
- f. Along with the Indians, Jackson finds 2 British nationals there and he executes them
- g. Great Britain was furious about their execution
- h. Jackson used this fame to gain political support, which helped him to be elected president
- i. Jackson is the oly president to disobey the Supreme Court

XXIII. William Henry Harrison's Indian Legacy

- a. In 1811, William Henry Harrison fought a battle against a group of tribes in Indiana territory
- b. The battle he won was called **The Battle of Tippecanoe**
- c. In this battle, Harrison defeated Indian Chief, **Tecumseh**
- d. During this battle, it was discovered that the British were aiding Indian attacks against America
- e. This was one of the factors that led to the War of 1812
- f. Harrison gained such fame from this battle that in 1840, at 68 years old, he was elected president
- g. He won the 1840 presidential election
- h. But he came down with pneumonia because he did not wear a coat during his inaugural address when it was cold and there was pouring rain
- i. As a result, Harrison died a month later and John Tyler succeeded to the presidency

XXIV. Zachary Taylor's Indian Legacy

- a.
- b. In 1848, Zachary Taylor was elected President
- c. He was elected for winning the Mexican War
- d. But he also had a background of fighting against Indians
- e. However, he never had any idea about what he wanted to do in office
- f. Taylor never voted because he didn't register to vote, making him the only president not to vote

XXV. Indian Troubles in the midst of the Civil War

- a. By the time of the Civil War, there was a growing Indian problem
- b. In 1864, in the midst of the Civil War, the US Army is going after Indian tribes

XXVI. Colonel Chivington Orders Indian Massacre, 1864

- a. In Colorado territory, Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians are not on the warpath, but they are not under control
- b. So, at San Creek, Colorado, Colonel Chivington ordered a massacre/attack on these Indians to keep them in line
- c. 500 Indian men, women, and children were killed during this massacre
- d. After slaughtering them, there were always going to be Indian babies left, so US Army soldiers launched them in the air and shot them for target practice
- e. Colonel Chivington became a hero for this
- f. Once this unprovoked slaughter happened, it put the western Indians on the war path

XXVII. Iroquois Confederation

- a. Iroquois Confederation was the main group east of the Mississippi
- b. This Confederation was composed of 6 tribes
- c. These tribes were located in Michigan, Wisconsin, Canada, and upstate New York

XXVIII. Tribes of the Iroquois Confederation

- a. Mohawk
- b. Onondaga
- c. Cayuga
- d. Oneida
- e. Seneca
- f. Tuscarora

XXIX. Iroquois Confederation Battles the French

- a. Iroquois tribes worked together when they faced the French in 1609, but they still lost
- b. To get revenge on the French, the Iroquois helped the British in their battle against the French in 1759
- c. After the British get what they wanted from the Iroquois, they turn against them
- d. This resulted in some of the Iroquois splitting between the American side and the British side during the American Revolutionary War
- e. As a result of their divided loyalties, the Iroquois became a weak group by the early 1800s and were placed on reservations

XXX. Indians East of Mississippi under Control by Civil War Time

- a. By the Civil War, all Indian tribes east of the Mississippi had been either defeated, weakened, or forced to move west
- b. So, all tribes east of the Mississippi were under control

XXXI. Nomadic Great Plains Tribes

- a. Tribes in the great Plains were seen as more of a threat because they were nomadic
- b. These tribes were not always in the same location, so you had to be careful with them

XXXII. Massive US Hunt for Buffalo, American Bison

- a. The Great Plains Indians relied on Buffalo herds for their sustenance
- b. The Buffalo/American Bison were used for food, shelter, and clothing, so they depended on them for survival
- c. So, in order to control these nomadic Indians, the US wanted to get rid of the Buffalo herds because that was their sustenance
- d. So now, it became legal for anyone to kill the American Bison
- e. As a result, the American Bison was killed almost to the point of extinction

XXXIII. Theodore Roosevelt Helps the Bison

- a. By the early 20th century, the American Bison was close to extinction
- b. In 1901, Theodore Roosevelt became President and he was aware of the extinction fear
- c. TR had the Interior Department investigate
- d. Bureaucrats count and number the Buffalo
- e. They discover only a very small number of Bison
- f. The Bison was then made an endangered species, so that it couldn't be killed
- g. This helped to weaken Indian tribes because while Americans were no longer allowed to kill Bison, they too were not allowed to kill Bison

XXXIV. Plains Indian Tribes

- a. Comanches
- b. Kiowas
- c. Cheyenne
- d. Arapaho

XXXV. Dangerous Tribes Further West

- a. Apache – led by Geronimo
- b. Nez Perce – led by Chief Joseph
- c. Sioux Indians – Led by Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Red Cloud
- d. All of these tribes were seen as dangerous

XXXVI. Indian Losses to the US

- a. Battles against Indians continued after Colonel Chivington's massacre in 1864
- b. In Indians kept losing battles because the US had better technology to defeat the Indians
- c. US continued to win until 1876 when the Sioux defeated the US Army at the Battle of Little Big Horn

XXXVII. Battle of Little Big Horn, 1876

- a. Sioux vs. US Army
- b. US Army was led by George Armstrong Custer
- c. This is the most famous battle in Indian history
- d. Custer Wants to be President, so he tries slaughtering as many Indians as possible

XXXVIII. Custer's Last Stand

- a. Custer was crazy, although he was made out to be a hero
- b. He was out of control, trying to do his own thing – he didn't listen to advice
- c. Custer thinks that he has the Sioux surrounded, but he doesn't realize his makes
- d. It turns out that the Sioux have actually surrounded Custer and his men
- e. All of Custer's men, including Custer himself, were slaughtered by the Sioux

XXXIX. US Army Continues to Pursue Indians

- a. Despite the Indian victory, the US Army goes after the Sioux for revenge
- b. The US Army pursues all the remaining tribes that haven't surrendered and puts them on a reservation

XL. Sioux are Placed on Reservation

- a. After being defeated by the US Army, the Sioux are put on a reservation at Wounded Knee, South Dakota
- b. South Dakotans are not happy about having them in their state
- c. Sioux were now under complete control
- d. They have a problem accepting their plight
- e. They begin religious rituals

XLI. Battle of Wounded Knee, 1890

- a. In South Dakota, it is feared that the Indians are a threat to the white community
- b. So, the US military uses this as an excuse
- c. Sioux Indians had been on a reservation for 8-10 years, but the US military still decides to start the Battle of Wounded Knee on December 29, 1890
- d. This battle is revenge for Custer's death
- e. There is a mass slaughter of Sioux Indians; 500 Sioux are killed
- f. Sitting Bull died shortly before this battle
- g. American newspapers didn't depict slaughter as a tragedy
- h. American victory at the Battle of Wounded Knee helps to overcome the loss at Little Big Horn

XLII. American Indian Movement, 1973

- a. In 1973, a radical Indian group, called the American Indian Movement (AIM) seized Wounded Knee, holding off military and civilian authority to show what happened to Native Americans during the Battle of Wounded Knee

XLIII. Protest Leads to Native American Historical Studies

- a. AIM movement resulted in an increased amount of study on Native Americans
- b. In the last 30 years, there has been more historical study about native Americans than ever before

XLIV. Navajo

- a. Most successful tribe in sense of prosperity because of their lack of conflict with white man

XLV. Indians in America

- a. 2 million Indians in America
- b. There are some people who are part-Indians
- c. 60% of Indians live on Reservations, which are controlled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior
- d. The 40% of Indians (800,000) which don't live on reservations, live in the cities mixing in with the population

XLVI. States That Have the Most Urban Indians

- a. California
- b. Oklahoma
- c. Arizona
- d. Minnesota
- e. Illinois

XLVII. Cities with the Largest Indian Population

- a. #1 - Los Angeles
- b. #2 - San Francisco
- c. #3 - Tulsa, Oklahoma
- d. #4 - Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota
- e. #5 - Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- f. #6 - Chicago, Illinois
- g. #7 - Phoenix, Arizona

XLVIII. Indians on Reservation are the Poorest Ethnic Group in America

XLVIII. Policies of US Government Towards Indians

A. Separation (until 1887)

- a. Until 1887, Native Americans were kept separated from Americans because they were considered to be a threat and they didn't qualify for American citizenship
- b. By 1887, all tribes are on a reservation

B. Period of Coercive Assimilation (1887-1934)

- a. Indians are controlled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which works in the Interior Department
- b. New laws are passed to take away Indian tribal governments, their culture, influence the future of children, Americanize children, make Indian citizens after they give up their culture

1. Dawes Act, 1887

- a. Each head of family on a reservation will get 160 acres of land
- b. Reservation = wasteland (land that white's don't want)
- c. Bureau of Indian Affairs will take away Reservation if anything good is ever found there
- d. Dawes Act requires Indians to give up their culture and learn the American way
- e. After giving up their culture, Indians would get land, but not very good land
- f. Then they can become citizens
- g. By 1924, Indians finally became citizens

2. Curtis Act, 1898

- a. US summarily dissolves all tribal governments
- b. All tribal leaders lose their authority
- c. Indians were told that they didn't have their governments anymore or their culture and that they had to be civilized
- d. **Curtis Act Required Indians to:**
 1. Communicate in English
 2. Change their hairstyle
 3. Change their clothing to look more American
 4. Attend a Christian Church
 5. Work in Factories
 6. Follow the Protestant Work Ethic

- e. **Resistance to Assimilation**
 1. Some Indians developed a drug addiction, divorced... as a result of assimilation
 2. Coercive assimilation was the policy from Grover Cleveland to 1934
 3. Assimilation stripped the dignity from Native Americans

B. Period of Tribal Restoration (1934-1953)

- a. FDR is in office; he does a New Deal for the Indians
- b. This is called the Indian Reorganization act of 1934

1. Indian Reorganization Act of 1934

- a. Repeals Dawes Act
- b. Repeals Curtis Act
- c. Allows for the revival of Native American culture
- d. Government allows for the return of tribal governments
- e. FDR was said to be following in the tradition of John Marshall who said that Indians should have rights

2. Significance of Change

- a. Some people disagree with the claim that the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 made things better for the Indians because tribal governments had been abolished for over thirty years and it would be hard to bring them back
- b. Also, Indians still did not have a means to sustain themselves
- c. Most Indians lived on a reservation until the 1950s when some of them slowly moved to the cities

C. Indians under Eisenhower (1953-1960)

- a. Eisenhower said that the Indians are expecting too much from the government
- b. There is talk about getting rid of reservations
- c. Ike wanted to force Indians to join regular society
- d. It was a tough minded society

D. Indians under Kennedy (1961-1963)

- a. In 1961, with the election of John F. Kennedy, saw the return to an FDR attitude towards the Indians

E. Support for Indians (1961-1981)

- a. Between 1961 and 1981, presidents supported reservations and promoted reform
- b. LBJ promoted the idea of solving Indian poverty with his War on Poverty led by the Office of Economic Opportunity
- c. LBJ wanted to finish the New Deal with his Great Society
- d. Nixon continues it
- e. FBI thinks that seizure of Wounded Knee is a Communist conspiracy

F. Reagan and Bush – Unsympathetic towards Indians (1981-1992)

- a. In 1981, the hard-line approach to Indians that Eisenhower had, returns
- b. Dawes Act, Curtis Act mentality returns
- c. Reagan is not sympathetic towards Indians
- d. Secretary of Interior under Reagan, James Watt takes a very harsh view towards Indians
- e. He makes it clear that if he had his way, he would end aid to reservations because he considered the aid to be socialism
- f. So, he wanted to eliminate reservations

G. Clinton Supports the Indians (1993-2000)

- a. In 1990s, Clinton went back to a sympathetic view of Indians
- b. He gave more attention to Indians than anyone before him

H. George W. Bush Takes a Hard-line Approach (2001-present)

- a. George W. Bush is going back to a hard-line stand with the Indians

African-Americans: Forced Immigration

I. African Americans Studies before 1950s

- a. There were very few studies ever done about African Americans until the 1950s
- b. We knew that they were slaves, then were freed after the Civil War, and people could admit that segregation caused problems
- c. African Americans were also called Negroes until the 1950s

II. History Until the 1950s-60s

- a. Until the 1950s-60s, most history was about white men who ran the government or about the white men who ran big corporations
- b. There was not much about labor unions, women, Negroes, Native Americans (other than they were bad people), or other immigrant groups

III. Civil Rights Movement

- a. In the 1950s, the Civil Rights movement made us more aware of Negroes and the horrors they suffered

IV. Reassessment of Reconstruction

- a. During the Civil Rights movement there was a reassessment done about the Reconstruction period
- b. Before the 1950s, there was an image that Negroes ran the South after the Civil War and that they were trying to impregnate white women
- c. This was not true though

V. Reassessment of Slavery

- a. In the 1960s, we started realizing that we haven't studied African American history
- b. Before the 1950s, we heard that slaves were a happy family, but this was not true because there were many revolts and runaway slaves

VI. Ethnic Terms

- a. The term Negro goes out of style in the late 1960s, replacing it with the term African-American or black
- b. People who were ignorant would use another term, especially older people
- c. Older people also refer to African-Americans as "colored," but that term is dying out
- d. We have seen a lot of change in conditions for African Americans
- e. We have learned a lot more about what their lives were like during slavery

VII. Forced Immigration

- a. The first thing to understand is that historically, African Americans were the only group that came to America against their will
- b. Every other group of immigrants that came to America chose to come
- c. So, are African Americans immigrants since they were forced to come?
- d. Yes – but, it's forced immigration

VIII. Slave Trade

- a. The slave trade began in 1400
- b. Of the five nations that explored the world, Portugal, Holland, Spain, England, and Sweden, only Sweden did not get involved in the slave trade
- c. The Portuguese were the first to begin the slave trade because they were the first to go to Africa and the first to get around the Cape of Good Hope in Africa
- d. Africans were kidnapped or sold by tribal chieftains
- e. Members of rival tribes were often sold during war by chieftains
- f. Most of the Africans who were sold were probably kidnapped
- g. These Africans were put on slave ships
- h. It was a very profitable business

IX. The Middle Passage

- a. Slaves were brought to the Americas on the Middle Passage
- b. They were chained down and tied together
- c. They lied down chained, ate that way, drank that way, went to the bathroom where they were, and died chained together
- d. Slaves would wake up one morning and find a corpse next to them
- e. Corpses were thrown over board

X. Where Did the Slaves End Up?

- a. The belief is that 10 million slaves were brought over to the Western Hemisphere over 400 years – slave trade didn't completely end until 1860s because after 1808, the South continued to do it illegally until 1865
- b. 60% of the 10 million (6 million) ended up in Brazil or in the Caribbean Islands
- c. 40% ended up elsewhere in Latin America or in the US itself

XI. African Americans in America

- a. 450,000 (4.5%) of the slaves that were brought on the Middle Passage came to US territory
- b. But there were a lot more slaves than that by the Civil War because many slaves were born in America
- c. There were 3.5 million blacks by the time of the Civil War
- d. There were not many being imported at that time

- e. So, most slaves during the Civil War were descendants of people who had come earlier on the Middle Passage

XII. Blacks in 1st National Census, April 1, 1790

- a. On April 1, 1790 was the first US National Census
- b. It wasn't 100% accurate, but we go by it (2% error)
- c. 3.9 million Americans in 1790
- d. 25% of all Americans (1 million) were African American and most of them are slaves
- e. At that point, the slave trade was not illegal
- f. Today, African Americans comprise 1/8th of the population

XIII. Slavery in Latin America

- a. While slaves are coming in, Brazil is thriving on slavery
- b. Brazil is larger than the continental US
- c. Argentina and Chile also had the next largest number of slaves

XIV. African Americans during Colonial Times

- a. African Americans were forced to come to America during America's colonial period
- b. During colonial times, most African Americans lived in the South (also true during the Civil War)
- c. This was shown during the 1790 census
- d. 90% of African Americans lived in the South
- e. Out of the 90%, all but 7% were slaves
- e. 10% lived in Mid-Atlantic or New England states

XV. African Americans by the Time of the Civil War

- a. There were 3.5 million African Americans by the time of the Civil War
- b. This was a big increase from the first census 70 years earlier, where there were only 1 million African Americans
- c. There was a lot of reproduction, including white slave owners reproducing with their slaves, creating a mixed Mulatto race
- d. There were 3.25 million slaves by the Civil War
- e. 250,000 African Americans were free by the Civil War
- f. 93% of all African Americans were slaves by the Civil War
- g. 7% of all African Americans (250,000) were free blacks

XVI. African Americans Brought to Jamestown, 1619

- a. African Americans were brought to the US during the colonial period
- b. The first African Americans to come to US territory were brought by a Dutch slave ship to Jamestown in 1619
- c. At this time, the Dutch slave ship deposits 12 blacks into Jamestown
- d. They were bought by colonists and treated as indentured servants

XVII. Jamestown African Americans Become Indentured Servants

- a. The first African Americans were treated as indentured servants
- b. This meant that they would work for someone for 7 years, then they would be free
- c. After receiving freedom, they would get 50 acres of land or money to start a business
- d. This starts a free African American community

XVIII. Racial Control Needs Results in Slavery at Jamestown

- a. Until 1640, there is no slavery in Virginia, so a substantial free black community developed there
- b. Then, the number of African Americans started to grow
- c. Now, it seemed that the African Americans might outnumber whites and pose a potential threat to them
- d. So, for racial control, blacks who were brought to Jamestown after 1640 were made into slaves, instead of indentured servants
- e. Early African Americans, however, were not made slaves
- f. Some of these free African Americans owned slaves, but that was a very small number

XIX. Slave Laws and Regulations

- a. After 1640, slavery slowly begins to spread to other colonies as well
- b. Slavery evolved before slave laws, codes, and regulations were passed
- c. So, while slavery began in 1640, there were no slave laws or regulations until 1660
- d. Some slaves were freed in their master's will
- e. But there were other owners who emancipated their slaves during their lifetime
- f. There were other slaves who bought their way out of freedom
- g. Free blacks had papers to prove that they were free, but that does not mean that they were treated equally by all people because some individuals still didn't want to accept them

XX. Why Were Most Slaves in the South?

- a. In the colonial period, most slaves were in the South because the South had large plantations, which depended on slaves to work the land

XXI. Top Plantation Crops During Colonial Period

- 1. Tobacco
- 2. Sugar
- 3. Rice
- 4. Cotton (not terribly important in colonial times)

XXII. Top Crops After the Invention of the Cotton Gin

- 1. Cotton (after Eli Whitney invented the Cotton Gin in 1793)
- 2. Tobacco
- 3. Sugar
- 4. Rice

XXIII. Southern Aristocracy

- a. Different parts of the South had different crops
- b. Slaves were seen as essential; it was a way of life for plantations
- c. Slaves were used not just on the fields, but in the homes to cook meals
- d. Plantation owners were elitist and they had staff to do everything for them
- e. Southern plantation owners were the true aristocracy
- f. But most white s in the South never owned slaves

XXIV. 5,000 Plantation Owners Own All the Slaves

- a. There were about 5,000 plantation owners with an average family size of 6 people
- b. $5,000 \times 6 \text{ people} = 30,000 \text{ people}$ who owned most of the slaves
- c. There are 6 million whites in the South by the Civil War
- d. So, only $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% owned all slaves in the South

XXV. Why Did Other Southerners Support Slavery?

- a. Poor whites supported slavery because they wanted to be better than somebody else
- b. People in the middle class went along with it because plantation owners were powerful, ruthless, and ran the state legislatures
- c. Businessmen, lawyers, and doctors did business with plantation owners so they benefited indirectly and also because they were working their way up the power structure
- d. Most whites never owned slaves
- e. Poor whites thought that if blacks weren't slaves, then they would have to do the menial jobs that slaves were doing

XXVI. Post-Civil War Violence Against Blacks

- a. After the Civil War, rich people set up the Ku Klux Klan (KKK)
- b. Then, the rich people had poor whites go out and commit the violence that is associated with the KKK

XXVII. Treatment of African Americans in the North

- a. There were blacks in the North during the colonial period
- b. Some were slaves, but in small numbers
- c. If slaves were owned, it was only 1 or 2
- d. They were treated as a personal servant and were probably treated much better than in the South
- e. There was a little bit more slavery in the Middle Atlantic States than in the New England States, but the New England States had a little, too
- f. 10% of blacks are free in the North after 1804
- g. They were not always treated good, but they were free

XXVIII. Religious Groups Disregard Slavery

- a. Every religious group in the colonies turns a blind eye in dealing with slavery
- b. They don't condemn it

XXIX. Quakers Condemn and Ban Slavery, 1750

- a. In 1750, the Quakers (Society of Friends) from Pennsylvania become the first religious group to condemn and ban slavery
- b. So, Pennsylvania is the first colony to end slavery
- c. Quakers weren't a large group, but they were the first to stand against slavery
- c. The Quakers promote the abolitionism of slavery and they never drop the issue
- d. They are the most consistent religious group in fighting to end slavery
- e. But they weren't against it from the beginning

XXX. Anglican Church (Episcopalian Church - in America) Supports Slavery

- a. The Anglican Church backed slavery for a long time because the Anglican Church as strong in the South
- b. Also, the British supported slavery at this time, too

XXXI. Calvinists Support Slavery

- a. The Calvinists in New England (modern-day Presbyterians) backed slavery because New England merchants were involved in a Triangular Trade of Slavery between New England, West Africa, and the West Indies
- b. So, the Calvinists didn't have any problems with it and they justified it
- c. Calvinists said that most of us are going to hell, but we don't know who's going to hell
- d. So, Calvinists said that slaves were obviously going to hell, so they just had to civilize them for the time being

XXXII. Organized Religion Turn Against Slavery after the Civil War

- a. Right before the Civil War some religious groups (Unitarian Church and Methodist Church) began condemning slavery
- b. Slowly, after the Civil War, all organized religious groups said that slavery was wrong (all Christian groups)

XXXIII. Southern Baptists Apologize for Slavery, 1998

- a. Southern Baptist Convention finally said that slavery was wrong in 1998
- b. (Jimmy Carter was a liberal Baptist)

XXXIV. Mormon Church Bans Blacks Until 1973

- a. Mormon Church did not allow Blacks until 1973
- b. They were against Joseph Smith's teaching
- c. In the late 1960s, early 70s, there was a lawsuit
- d. At that time, the leader of the Mormon Church said that he spoke to God, who said that it was okay to allow blacks into the religion

African Americans Revolt

I. Northern States Begin to End Slavery, 1776-79

- a. After Pennsylvania ends slavery, other northern states begin to end slavery in their Constitutions, but not immediately
- b. There is a 25 year phase out period
- c. Anyone already born a slave wouldn't be free until they turned 25
- d. Whoever was born after the amendment was adopted to their constitution would be born free
- e. It took until 1804 to finally end slavery in the North
- f. Between 1776 and 1779, all Northern states began ending slavery
- g. Southern states, however, weren't ending slavery

II. South Demands Slavery

- a. At the Constitutional Convention, the North wanted to end slavery
- b. But the South said they would separate from the US to keep slavery
- c. So, they decide to compromise since the North wanted to stay united

III. Slavery Compromises at the Constitutional Convention, 1787

- a. 3/5th Compromise and the Slave Trade Compromise
- b. In 1787, at the Constitutional Convention, there were 2 compromises on slavery that should be condemned
- c. But if you look at the circumstances, what else could be done because it would split up the country otherwise?
- d. On the altar of unity, the North accepted compromises on slavery that benefited the South
- e. This led to some delegates leaving the convention in protest, refusing to sign the constitution

IV. What if the South Left the United States?

- a. If the country was split, Great Britain or France could have taken over the US
- b. If the South left the US, they would still have slavery
- c. So, if you were practical you would go along with it
- d. North – developed a free economy
- e. South – developed a slave economy and fell behind
- f. But the 2 compromises that favor the South, help the South to dominate politics

V. 3/5th Compromise

- a. In the House of Representatives, a state would have representation based on its population
- b. Only white men over 21 were eligible to vote
- c. Women and blacks did not matter
- d. Southerners wanted black males over 21 to be counted for population purposes despite the fact that they didn't have any rights and weren't citizens
- e. The North didn't have many blacks for purposes of representation, so this benefited the South
- f. For purposes of representation in the House of Representatives, 5 blacks males would be counted as 3 white males
- g. But to get this compromise, the South had to pay higher taxes for their increased representation
- h. So, the House of Representatives has more Southern members than they should have
- i. This gives the South the votes they need to prevent any action from being taken against slavery
- j. They use this power up till the Civil War
- k. The South benefited, but what was the alternative?
- l. Until the Civil War, the South controlled the agenda in the House of Representatives

VI. Slave Trade Compromise

- a. New England merchants and Southerners are importing slaves from West Africa (Angola, Mozambique, Southern Nigeria, and a small number from Benin)
- b. South didn't ever want to end the slave trade
- c. North wanted to end slave trade now
- d. Compromise was to end slave trade within 20 years on New Years Day (January 1, 1808)
- e. The North doesn't like the compromise, but they realize that at least the slave trade would end in 20 years
- f. However, this leads to the slave trade rapidly increasing after the Constitutional Convention
- g. In 1808, slave trade is illegal, but people still break the law because it still makes money
- h. Slave Trade declines after 1808, but it still goes on till the Civil War

VII. 7/9 Presidents are Southern Between 1808 and 1850

- a. Between 1808 and 1850, there are 9 presidents
- b. Out of the 9 presidents, starting from Madison – Taylor, 7/9 presidents are southerners and slave owners
- c. 9/12 of the first presidents are slave owners
- d. John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren are the only 2 northern presidents to enforce the ban on the slave trade

VIII. John Quincy Adams

- a. John Quincy Adams tried to stop slave ship traffic, but he was only there 1 term
- b. Jackson won the presidency after Adams and he had slaves
- c. Adams went home after being president and was elected to the House of Representatives two years later
- d. He served from 1830-1848 in the House of Representatives and opposed slavery and the slave trade

IX. Martin Van Buren and the Amistad

- a. During Van Buren's administration, a slave ship was stopped on the high seas, called the **Amistad**
- b. There was a question about whether the slaves on the ship should be freed because the slave trade was illegal
- c. Van Buren pursued the case
- d. John Quincy Adams won the case to get the Amistad slaves freed

X. Northern Presidents in 1850s Don't Help Slavery Issue

- a. Until Zachary Taylor, Southern presidents didn't care to enforce the slave trade
- b. In the 1850s, Northern Presidents who didn't have slaves didn't do much to stop the slave trade
- c. Millard Fillmore from NY takes over after Taylor dies in office
- d. Fillmore bends over backwards not to antagonize the South, fearing a Civil War
- e. After Fillmore, Franklin Pierce from New Hampshire was very weak and wimpy in dealing with the illegal slave trade
- f. Barbara Bush is a direct descendent of Franklin Pierce
- g. Pierce was re-elected in 1852 and he couldn't even be renominated
- h. James Buchanan is the next president – he is on the absolute bottom of all polls because the South he didn't stop preliminary efforts of the South which was trying to break away

XI. South Won Both Constitutional Compromises

- a. Slave trade compromise wasn't truly enforced and continued illegally, so the South won this compromise
- b. The 3/5th Compromise gave the South extra votes in Congress, allowing them to block anti-slavery laws, so the south won this compromise
- b. So, the South won both constitutional compromises

XII. Reassessment of Slavery after the Civil War

- a. Before the Civil War, slavery was portrayed as one big, happy family, but it wasn't
- b. Although, there were some kind slave owners like Jefferson, but he still owned slaves and took advantage of them
- c. If everything was happy, why did slaves try to revolt and run away on the Underground Railroad
- d. There were some slave though that felt close to their owners

XIII. What Did Pro-Slavery Advocates Say?

- a. Pro slavery advocates said that these people had security, a home, clothing, food, had their basic needs met, didn't have to worry about unemployment, said that they were civilizing them and giving them Christianity

XIV. Runaway Slaves and Slave Revolts

- a. But slaves were mistreated
- b. That is why there were runaway slaves, fugitive slaves, the Underground Railroad system, and slave revolts happening
- c. In recent years, more research has been done about these revolts
- d. Slave revolts were documented in Southern newspapers
- e. Slave revolts led to a lot of whites being killed
- f. There were thousands of slave revolts over the several hundred year period of slavery

XV. Denmark Vesey Revolt, SC-1822

- a. In South Carolina in 1822, there was a large scale revolt that led to 40-50 whites being killed
- b. South Carolina had more slaves percentage-wise than any other state (there was a 2-1 ratio of blacks-whites in South Carolina)

XVI. Nat Turner Revolt, VA-1831

- a. In Virginia, in 1831, was the worst slave revolt ever
- b. Nat Turner was a literate slave, able to read and write, which made him dangerous
- c. Turner leads a revolt that kills 60 whites
- d. After his revolt, it is made illegal for any slave owner to teach their slave to read or write
- e. Turner was ultimately executed for his actions
- f. This revolt made the South paranoid and more anti-North

XVII. Quiet Revenge

- a. Some slaves put ground glass into their owner's food, so the owner's had to get taste testing slaves
- b. This made slave owners paranoid

XVIII. Slave Owners Keep Slaves Ignorant

- a. With all of the rebellions, it was believed that by keeping blacks ignorant, they would be kept under control
- b. As such, a law was passed making it illegal to educate a slave
- c. But, you can't stifle people forever
- d. Whites in the South continued slavery despite the fact that it was dying

XIX. Abolitionists – Troublemakers Even in the North

- a. Northerners who were abolitionists were seen as troublemakers by a lot of Northerners who believed that the end of slavery would see blacks moving north and then they would have to deal with them
- b. However, opposition to slavery in Congress and in northern newspapers increases after Nat Turner Revolt

XX. William Lloyd Garrison – *The Liberator*, 1831

- a. In 1831, William Lloyd Garrison publishes a weekly paper, *The Liberator*
- b. He calls for the end of slavery in America immediately and without compensation to slave owners
- c. He is a clergy man
- d. Others northerners believe that slavery should be ended gradually over a 10-20 year period, but this doesn't please the South either
- e. Some Northerners who aren't sympathetic didn't want to end slavery because they feared that blacks would move North and then they would have to deal with them

XXI. Andrew Jackson Bans Abolitionist Literature

- a. Andrew Jackson condemned abolitionism
- b. He banned abolitionist literature in the US mail claiming that it stirred up trouble
- c. So, violence in the North begins against abolitionists

XXII. Garrison Almost Lynched in Boston

- a. Garrison makes a speech one day in Boston
- b. The crowd is not very friendly and he turns the crowd angry
- c. They threatened to and almost lynched him
- d. But then the mayor of Boston intervened and threw him in jail overnight to cool the crowd, saving Garrison's life

XXIII. Elijah Lovejoy Lynched in Alton, IL, 1837

- a. In Alton Illinois, preacher Elijah Lovejoy and another abolitionist started a newspaper to fight slavery
- b. Illinois is in the mid-west and Southern Illinois had a lot of pro-slavery advocates
- c. Alton, IL is in Southern Illinois, so when Lovejoy spoke there, they thought of him as a real problem
- d. So, a white mob burned down his newspaper office and lynched him

XXIV. Frederick Douglass

- a. Many runaway slaves get involved in abolitionist causes
- b. Frederick Douglass was the most famous fugitive slave
- c. He wrote a book about his life in slavery
- d. He was a founding member of the Republican Party in 1850
- e. During the Civil War, he was invited for dinner at the White House in 1864
- f. That was a big deal
- g. After Douglass, 38 years passed until another black person was invited to the White House, when in 1902, Theodore Roosevelt invited Booker T. Washington
- h. Douglass helped many slaves escape to freedom

XXV. Harriet Tubman

- a. Harriet Tubman is the most famous woman fugitive and abolitionist
- b. She conducts an Underground Railroad (not literally a railroad), but leads about 300 slaves to freedom and was never caught

XXVI. Seneca Falls Women's Convention, 1848

- a. In 1848, Tubman and Douglass were in attendance at the Seneca Falls Women's Convention
- b. The convention promoted women's rights and equal rights
- c. This was the beginning of the women's suffrage movement

XXVII. Josiah Henson and Sojourner Truth

- a. Josiah Henson and Sojourner Truth were fugitive slaves/abolitionists
- b. They are not as well known as other abolitionists, but they were important

Half Slave – Half Free?

I. Louisiana Territory

- a. Slavery becomes a problem in 1803 because US buys Louisiana Territory (Mississippi – Rock Mountains) for \$15 million
- b. People began settling the land, including farms
- c. Slowly people began moving west and settling the land

II. Missouri is Settled, 1819

- a. By 1819, Missouri is settled by enough people that it can become a state
- b. Missouri at the time was a territory of the US, but they had slavery
- c. Missouri was a border state that borders on the South

III. Missouri Debate

- a. The South wants to admit Missouri as a slave state
- b. The North didn't want it as a slave state
- c. If Missouri entered as a slave state, there would be an imbalance in the number of states
- d. So, nothing is done in 1819

IV. Jefferson's Letter to Adams

- a. In retirement, Jefferson writes a letter to John Adams, saying that he sensed a fire bell ringing in the night of danger ahead – that if the Missouri problem was not settled, it would lead to a Civil War

V. Missouri Compromise of 1820

(In 1820, Senator Henry Clay (KY) promoted the first of a series of compromises)

- a. Compromise adds 2 states at once, one free and one slave
- b. Missouri enters as a slave state
- c. Maine enters as a free state, separating from Massachusetts
- d. So, it keeps a balance of free/slave states
- e. If there was a Civil War in 1820, the South would have broken away
- f. Clay also said that the Louisiana Territory should be divided in half at (36° 30 minutes)
- g. North of that would be free
- h. South of that would be slave
- i. The exception would be Missouri because it was North of 36° 30 minutes

VI. Mexican-American War

- a. Missouri Compromise is supposed to be permanent, but then we get greedy and go to war with Mexico
- b. In the war, we acquire Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and California
- c. Texas had separated from Mexico and chose to annex with the US
- d. After the war, there was a debate about what to do with the new land

VII. Compromise of 1850

- a. Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850 settles land debate
- b. California is admitted as a free state
- c. Arizona, New Mexico don't develop quickly, so they aren't settled
- d. **Popular Sovereignty** was allowed to determine whether the remaining states became slave or free states
- e. Once there were enough people in the states, they would vote on the issue for themselves to determine what kind of state they wanted to be
- f. The South gains a strict fugitive slave law requiring that northerners help southerners to capture runaway slaves

VIII. The Transcontinental Railroad, 1854

- a. In 1854, a debate over the east-west route for a transcontinental railroad begins
- b. Would it be a northern or a southern route?
- c. Some northerners, like Stephen Douglas (IL) wanted it to be a central route to go through Illinois
- d. There was also a question about whether we should allow the Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30 minutes to allow slavery
- e. It comes down to a political deal

IX. Stephen Douglas Compromises with the South

- a. Douglas has some wealthy real estate friends
- b. He also knows that most northerners want a more northern route for a Transcontinental Railroad
- c. So, he gets Southern Democrats and Whigs to support him in building the Transcontinental Railroad (the Union-Pacific) through Illinois
- d. To agree to this, Southerners want a law to repeal the Missouri Compromise and to theoretically allow slavery in the North
- e. Douglas believes that slavery would fail in the North, but he wasn't an abolitionist

X. **Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854**

- a. Douglas convinces Franklin Pierce to sign the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- b. This act allows slavery in the North
- c. It repeals the Compromise of 1820 and 1850
- d. In exchange for this act, Southern Democrats and Whigs support Douglas' quest for the Transcontinental Railroad going through Illinois
- e. Southerners didn't really care about the railroad

XI. **Bleeding Kansas**

- a. Douglas believed that slavery would never thrive in the North
- b. In 1854, Whigs disappear, Republicans are classified as Northerners and Democrats are classified as Southerners
- c. Slave owners and abolitionists go to Kansas, in the north, and a bloody massacre occurs
- d. John Brown massacres a lot of people in Kansas
- e. Slavery in Kansas divides the country
- f. By 1860, 2000 people were killed in Kansas fighting
- g. Kansas had some slaves, but not much
- h. 1860 census – showed only 2 slaves in Kansas
- i. Battle over principle of extending slavery to Kansas

XII. **Dred-Scott Decision**

- a. 2 Days after James Buchanan becomes President, March 6, 1857, Dred Scott decision is given – worst decision in U.S. history
- b. Dred Scott was a slave taken North by his owner
- c. After owner died, his widow married an abolitionist who wanted to give him his freedom
- d. 1857, (7-2) Supreme Court rules Dred Scott cannot sue in Federal Court b/c he is not a citizen
- e. **Taney and Majority said that a Slave owner can move slaves anywhere they want, even to the North b/c they are property**
- f. Northerners opposed the decision, citing racial economic, and moral arguments
- g. Northerners felt angry and uncomfortable having inferior blacks amongst them

XIII. **Harper's Ferry**

- a. John Brown raided Harper's Ferry, leading to the murder of 160 men, women, and children
- b. Virginia militia captured John Brown and conspirators
- c. They were found guilty and subsequently hanged
- d. Religious leaders in the North mourned Brown's death

XIV. John Brown is Executed

- a. Brown was responsible for Pottawatomie and Harper's Ferry Massacres
- b. Brown was captured
- c. On December 2, 1859, Brown was executed

XV. Northern Churches Honor Brown

- a. Northern churches ran their bells in honor of Brown on the day that he was executed in the South
- b. This made the South think that all Northerners were abolitionists
- c. Brown killed a lot of people in his abolitionist quest
- d. Should the churches have honored someone who killed people?
- e. Brown was seen as a great man in the North
- f. This made the North and South more divided
- g. In 2001, Timothy McVeigh said before his execution that he was the new John Brown

XVI. Lincoln and the Republican Platform

- a. 1860 was a divisive year
- b. A lot of northerners weren't pushing to end slavery
- c. Lincoln wasn't an abolitionist, despite his condemnation of slavery
- d. Lincoln was a Free Soil man
- e. In 1858, Lincoln said, "A House divided against itself can't stand and we can't stay half slave – half free forever"
- f. Republicans had a Free Soil platform in 1860
- g. They wanted to prevent the expansion of slavery, not to end slavery

XVII. Lincoln Wins 1860 Election

- a. In North, Breckinridge was not on the ballot
- b. In South, Lincoln was not on the ballot
- c. Douglas and Bell were on the ballot in both the North and South
- d. Lincoln won every Northern State, except for New Jersey (39.4% electoral vote)
- e. Douglas won NJ and Missouri
- f. Lincoln becomes President with 160 electoral votes

XVIII. Buchanan's Lame Duck period

- a. South is breaking away
- b. December 1860, South Carolina secedes from the Union
- c. Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, South Carolina break away before March 4th – Inauguration day
- d. States take Federal Forts in their states and Buchanan does nothing
- e. Buchanan in closing address says that North should stay out of slavery issue

XIX. South Carolina Secedes, December 1860

- a. Once Lincoln is elected, South Carolina secedes from the Union
- b. South Carolina believes that the Republicans are trying to end slavery

XX. John C. Calhoun's Influence on Creating the Civil War

- a. Calhoun, who was dead since the 1850s, was credited with South Carolina secession because he had often pushed for secession

XXI. Deep South in the Confederate States of America

- a. Soon after South Carolina secedes, 6 other states join them between December 1860 and March 1861
- b. Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and South Carolina are the original 7 states in what becomes the Confederate States of America

XXII. Fort Sumter falls

- a. From December 1860 – March 1861, the South is seizing US government land and forts
- b. James Buchanan didn't do anything to challenge this because he was a lame duck
- c. During Lincoln's Inaugural Address on 3/4/1861, Lincoln said that he wouldn't allow more land to be taken
- d. Fort Sumter in South Carolina is a Union fort, running out of supplies
- e. Lincoln plans on restocking the fort with US ships
- f. There was no hostile intention
- g. South Carolina governor says that he won't allow the fort to be reprovisioned
- b. April 12, 1861 – Near Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, governor orders cannon shots at Ft. Sumner to destroy it

XXIII. Radical Republicans

- a. Thaddeus Stevens – buried in a black cemetery
- b. Charles Sumner
- c. Benjamin Wade
- d. These people were true, racial equality individuals
- e. They were men of principle who lost support in their states and districts as a result of their efforts for racial equality

XXIV. Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, Late September 1862

- a. In Late September 1862, Lincoln makes public his intention to issue an emancipation proclamation if the South doesn't return to the union
- b. This threat helps to get British and French support for the Union

XXV. Emancipation Proclamation, 1/1/1863

- a. On New Years Day 1863, Lincoln issues The Emancipation Proclamation
- b. This was a pledge to end slavery in areas of rebellion (assuming that the Union won)
- c. It didn't free anybody because slaves in areas of rebellion weren't under the control of the Union
- d. Lincoln could have ended slavery in Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, and Maryland (areas with slavery that didn't break away), but he feared that they would try to join the Confederacy, which would further complicate the matter
- e. Tennessee was allowed to keep slavery because it was out of the Civil War by 1862

XXVI. Impact of Proclamation on the British and French

- a. British and French continued to recognize the US and not the Confederacy because of the Emancipation Proclamation
- b. If either the British or the French would have recognized the Confederacy, they would have been our enemies and we may have had to go to war with them

XXVII. Only Ways to End Slavery

- a. Victory
- b. Amendment to the Constitution (requiring 2/3 vote in House and Senate, then a majority vote in ¾ of the state legislatures)

XVIII. 13th Amendment – Ends Slavery, 1865

- a. 13th amendment ends slavery in 1865

XIX. John Wilkes Booth Assassinates Lincoln, 4/14/1865

- a. On April 14, 1865, actor John Wilkes Booth assassinates Lincoln
- b. Lincoln dies the next day
- c. Lincoln dies towards the end of the Civil War

African American: 1865 – 1940s

I. 13th Amendment – Ends Slavery, 1865

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III. Andrew Johnson Becomes President

- a. Now, Vice President Andrew Johnson, a poor Southern white man from Tennessee becomes president
- b. He was illiterate until he became an adult
- c. He was the poorest president in childhood
- d. Johnson, being a poor white, was not too happy to see slavery ending
- e. Poor whites, not including Johnson, got involved in vigilante organizations, such as the KKK, which began in Tennessee in 1865
- f. Johnson becomes president, but he's not interested in dealing with the slave issue

IV. Freedmen's Bureau

- a. Before Lincoln's death, Lincoln wanted to help the 3.25 million newly freed blacks to adjust to freedom
- b. To help their adjustment from slavery to freedom, Lincoln established the Freedmen's Bureau
- c. This lasted from 1865-72
- d. Johnson vetoed it every time, but Congress overrode his vetoes
- e. Bureau helps educate blacks, so that they learn to read and write
- f. It taught job skills and provided healthcare
- g. Bureau redistributes land that has been taken away in the South and gives them some land
- h. Radical Republicans wanted to give each Black man 40 acres of land and a mule, but it never really got off the ground (only 2% of the people)

V. Blacks Become Sharecroppers After Civil War

- a. Since not enough land was redistributed to free Blacks, most of them ended up going back to plantations to work as sharecroppers because they couldn't do much else
- b. Even with literacy improvements, it took time to get other kind of work

VI. Congressional Confrontation with Johnson

- a. Radicals wanted to do a lot for blacks, but Johnson didn't
- b. This led to confrontations between Congress and Johnson
- c. Congress ended up overriding all of his vetoes
- d. Congress also tried to impeach him and probably would have if he wasn't near the end of his term – they also didn't like the next man in line
- e. While Johnson wasn't removed, he lost all of his credibility

VII. Congress Begins Radical Military Reconstruction, 1867

- a. In 1867, Congress restarts Reconstruction, disregarding the Reconstruction that had been started by Andrew Johnson
- b. There is Radical Military Reconstruction in the South till 1877
- c. Three groups control Reconstruction in the South: Carpetbaggers, Scalawags, and Blacks

VIII. Carpetbaggers

- a. Carpetbaggers are whites who came from the North to help run the Southern governments
- b. The term Carpetbagger means bums and drifters – outsiders going into the South to run their governments

IX. Scalawags

- a. Non-slave owning whites (Middle Class) – Lawyers and Doctors, many of whom didn't like the power of the slave owners

X. Blacks

- a. Black men are #3 in power
- b. A couple of Blacks join the Senate, 15 in the House of Representatives

XI. Myth of Reconstruction

- a. The Myth of Reconstruction says that Carpetbaggers are out to exploit the South, but this was not true
- b. Myth of Reconstruction portrays Scalawags as helping the Carpetbaggers exploit the South
- c. It also portrays Blacks as dominating and controlling the South, showing them to be out for revenge
- d. However, this was not true as Blacks had a minor role and were not heavily involved in government
- e. Recent evidence shows that the Blacks who were in government did a good job
- f. The Myth of Reconstruction is that all 3 groups are out to get revenge on the South
- g. Most Scalawags and Carpetbaggers are not corrupt
- h. Reconstruction was not black dominated
- i. Reconstruction was not a tragic era like the myth says

XII. Productive Change During Reconstruction

- a. Legal Reform, Tax Reform
- b. Hospitals, Orphanages, Public Schools, Asylums Built
- c. Roads Build
- d. Railroad being started (Southern-Pacific)
- e. Industry began in Birmingham, AL (steel becomes big)
- f. Court Reform
- g. Reconstruction was a time of productive change
- h. Blacks didn't play a major role; they played a constructive role

XIII. 14th Amendment – Makes Blacks Citizens, 1868

- a. 14th amendment was passed during reconstruction
- b. 14th amendment gives citizenship to blacks
- c. “No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law and no state shall deprive any person of equal protection under the law

XIV. Supreme Court Interpretation of 14th Amendment after Reconstruction

- a. After Reconstruction ends, the Supreme Court has to interpret this and they do not defend black rights
- b. Supreme Court uses the 14th amendment to defend corporations, allowing monopolies to flourish from the 1880s-1950s-60s
- c. Corporations are defined as “people,” so they can't be deprived of property
- d. So, whoever is on the court is very important because the justices who made this interpretation were very conservative

XV. 15th Amendment – Gives Blacks the Right to Vote, 1870

- a. 15th amendment gives black men the right to vote
- b. It doesn't discriminate because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude
- c. Women, though, were not given the right to vote

XVI. 15th Amendment is Not Enforced

- a. The 15th amendment, however wasn't enforced
- b. Southern government took away their right to vote after Reconstruction ended

XVII. KKK Outlawed

- a. After the Civil War, the KKK was outlawed, but this didn't guarantee anything

XVIII. 1876 Contested Election

- a. Reconstruction ends in 1877 because of the contested 1876 election between Rutherford Hayes and Samuel Tilden
- b. Tilden is the Democrat and Hayes is the Republicans
- c. Tilden wins the popular vote
- d. South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida all have contested elections for electoral votes
- e. Tilden is one vote short of a majority of electoral votes

XIX. Electoral Commission Decides Vote

- a. A special electoral commission is formed in 1876-77 to solve the problem
- b. Commission is composed of 5 Congressmen, 5 Senators, and 5 Supreme Court Justices
- c. Every member has a political connection (8 Republicans, 7 Democrats)
- d. End result is party line, 8-7, so Hayes won all three states
- e. Hayes got in despite losing the popular vote
- f. Tilden never run for president again after this, making him and Al Gore from 2000, the only two to win the popular vote, lose the election, and decide not to run again

XX. Compromise of 1877

- a. Election compromise ends reconstruction
- b. Political patronage is given to some Democrats
- c. There is a pledge, which is not pursued, that gives the South federal funding for industry and railroad

XXI. Republicans Abandon Blacks After Reconstruction

- a. After Reconstruction ends, the Republican party abandons blacks to white landowners because they are now interested in industry, expansion overseas, and killing Indians
- b. So, as a party, the Republicans lose interest in the race issue
- c. Thus, Republican courts don't enforce the 14th and 15th amendments
- d. So Blacks are left as victims and are going to face formalized segregation

XXII. Jim Crow Laws Establish Formalized Segregation

- a. Laws promoting segregation are known as Jim Crow laws
- b. By 1890s, segregation is normal in the South

XXIII. Segregated Places (Separate, but Not Equal)

- a. Schools, hospitals, restaurants
- b. Theaters, motels, train stations
- c. Bus stations, public restrooms
- d. Water facilities
- e. Segregation was legalized in the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* Supreme Court case

XXIV. Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896 (Jim Crow Segregation)

- a. Involved Blacks and Whites on Railroad cars
- b. Supreme Court ruled that segregated railroad cars were constitutional as long as there were **separate but equal** accommodations
- c. After this case, all schools, hospitals, bus depots, bathrooms, water fountains, marriages were segregated
- d. However, things didn't turn out equal, but that part was disregarded

XXV. Segregation in 17 States after 1896 Case

- a. Old South (Confederate States) – Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, and Arkansas
- b. Segregation also began in the 4 former slave states that didn't join the Confederacy, Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, and Maryland
- c. Oklahoma adopted segregation in 1907 when it became a state
- d. Kansas also adopted segregation when it became a state

XXVI. Woodrow Wilson Segregates Washington DC, 1913

- a. In 1913, Woodrow Wilson, by executive order, legalized segregation in the District of Columbia
- b. So now, 17 states and the District of Columbia were segregated
- c. Wilson was a scholar, but he was a disgrace

XXVII. Wilson Recommends *Birth of a Nation*, 1915

- a. In 1915, Wilson recommended a racist, silent film to the nation, *Birth of a Nation*
- b. This film by DW Griffiths portrayed the Myth of Reconstruction, not reality

XXVIII. *Gone with the Wind*, 1939

- a. Myth of Reconstruction didn't die because in the 1939 movie *Gone with the Wind* showed that Blacks were inferior
- b. It was also the first movie to say a curse – “Frankly my dear, I don't give a **damn**”

XXIX. Blacks During World War I

- a. During WWI, Blacks were drafted, but they weren't treated equally
- b. They also received no recognition rewards
- c. TR and other presidents were white supremacists, but Wilson was the peak of what was really bad

XXX. FDR Helps Black Poverty, But Nothing More

- a. FDR helps blacks in dealing with their poverty, but doesn't go out of his way to help blacks because he wants to keep Southern votes

XXXI. Eleanor Roosevelt and the Black Cause

- a. Since FDR didn't want to risk alienating Southern Congressmen, his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt took over the black cause
- b. FDR said that he couldn't control his wife
- c. J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI called Eleanor Roosevelt a Communist for allowing an integrated audience at the Washington Monument

XXXII. Things Getting Worse in the South

- a. FDR wasn't going to antagonize the South, so conditions got worse for Blacks
- b. Lynchings were going on, too
- c. Just looking at a white woman could get a black man arrested, as was evidenced from the *Scottsborough* case in the 1930s, where innocent blacks were arrested
- d. A few hundred lynchings occurred each year until the 1960s
- e. 1960s – last lynching in Ft. Lauderdale, involving police officers

XXXIII. Southern Congressmen Prevent Anti-Lynching Laws

- a. Anti-lynching legislation was attempted, but could not pass because of the voting power of Southern Congressmen and their filibustering legislation

XXXIV. After 1896, Black Men Lost the Right To Vote

- a. Threats to burn down their homes if they voted
- b. Voting places were in white neighborhoods, where Blacks would be accused of vagrancy if they showed up
- c. Poll Tax – required payment to vote
- d. Literacy Test (Booker T. Washington couldn't pass it)
- e. Grandfather Clause (MS, LA) – a grandfather or father would have been required to have voted before 1867 in order for blacks to vote
- f. White Primary – Democrats wouldn't allow Blacks to vote in primaries (so if they voted in the election, they would be voting for a white supremacist)
- g. These methods made it impossible for blacks to vote

XXXV. Anti-Black Candidates

- a. Whites chose the most anti-Black candidates in order to get nominated and elected in the South because the Republican Party didn't exist in the south
- b. Candidates promoted the lynching of Blacks
- c. Racial demagoguery didn't end until Voting Rights Act of 1965
- d. So, 14th and 15th amendments were disregarded

XXXVI. Tuskegee Institute (AL)

- a. Booker T. Washington devotes his life to education, having been a slave till age 9
- b. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, to train people in industrial schools
- c. In 1981, Vice President George HW Bush hailed Washington's contributions

XXXVII. Booker T. Washington's Boot Strap Philosophy

- a. Washington promoted the boot strap philosophy for blacks to improve their lives
- b. He told blacks to "pull yourself up by your boot straps, get an education, and make yourself useful to the white man"
- c. He advocated that Blacks stay in the South and that over time, things would improve

XXXVIII. Whites Manipulate Booker T. Washington

- a. Tuskegee Institute was funded by whites who acknowledged Booker T. Washington as being the leader of the black race
- b. Whites thought they could use him to promote racial inferiority
- c. However, while they hailed his actions, they wouldn't let Washington vote in Alabama

XXXIX. Washington Meets TR at White House, 1902

- a. In 1902, TR invited Washington for dinner at the White House
- b. Southern Democrats condemned his and so, TR never invited another African American to the White House again

XXXX. Washington – Criticized for Caving in

- a. Booker T. Washington gained a reputation within the black community for caving into the white community
- b. However, he did this to get money for his school, Tuskegee Institute

XLI. Washington Quietly Funds Civil Rights Cases

- a. In the 1980s, we discovered in the Booker T. Washington papers that he was quietly financing civil rights cases, which were fighting against segregation, by diverting a large portion of the money given to the Tuskegee Institute and giving it anonymously to the NAACP
- b. Blacks who condemned him didn't know this because Washington never let this be known
- c. If Washington had come out and said this, then whites would have cut off funding to him

XLII. W.E.B. (William Edward Burkhardt) DuBois

- a. WEB DuBois became a harsh critic of Booker T. Washington
- b. DuBois was born in Massachusetts in 1868 (12 years after Washington)
- c. He grew up in a free black family, going way back
- d. He decided that he wanted to be a professor, writer, and promoter of civil rights
- e. In 1898, he got a Ph.D. from Harvard, becoming the first black man to graduate from Harvard
- f. However, he had to teach at Black Colleges
- g. He wrote, *Souls of Black Folk* in 1903 and *Black Reconstruction* in 1935 showing that blacks didn't victimize whites during Reconstruction

XLIII. Niagara Movement, 1905

- a. DuBois was a critic of Washington's slow approach
- b. In 1905, DuBois and others got together in Niagara, NY to start the Niagara Movement, so that they would be able to sue in court

XLIV. NAACP Established, 1909

- a. By 1909, the Niagara Movement became the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- b. It specified **colored** because it was for people of any skin color
- c. NAACP was regarded as radical by many people
- d. It becomes the 1st national rights organization and is critical of Washington's approach
- e. DuBois was active in the NAACP as treasurer, writing its newsletter, "Crisis"

XLV. DuBois Moves to Ghana at 90 Years Old

- a. At 90 years old, DuBois condemned the US for its lack of racial progress
- b. He then moved to Ghana and declared himself a Marxist

XLVI. Marcus Garvey – "Back to Africa Movement," 1919

- a. In 1919, Marcus Garvey from the island of Jamaica promotes the Back to Africa Movement
- b. DuBois and the NAACP oppose this approach, feeling that that is not the answer, considering themselves to be American

XLVII. United Negro Improvement Association

- a. Association gets people from Harlem to join Garvey
- b. But then, suddenly, the US government accuses him of manipulating the funds
- c. Garvey is then deported back to Jamaica in 1927

XLVIII. Back to Africa Movements Leads to Race Riots

- a. When Back to Africa Movement is happening, there are a lot of race riots

II. Segregation of Blood During World War II

- a. Things don't get better till the 1940s
- b. Although, there was segregation of black blood as well during WW2
- c. Black blood was segregated because whites feared that if a white man received black blood, he would then turn black

L. Black Approaches to Dealing with Segregation

- a. Booker T Washington's – Boot-Strap Philosophy
- b. DuBois and NAACP – Fight for Civil Rights
- c. Marcus Garvey's – Back to Africa Movement

Civil Rights Movement After World War II

I. Truman Integrates Washington D.C., 1948

- a. In 1948, by executive order, Truman ordered the end of segregation in Washington DC and in public places

II. Truman Integrates US Armed Forces

- a. Truman also issued an executive order integrating the US military
- b. A lot of military bases are in the South and the military doesn't want to accept integration
- c. Truman tells them that if they don't like it, then they can retire

III. Truman Alienates Southern Democrats

- a. Integrating the Armed Forces and Washington DC alienated Southern Democratic Congressmen, so politically it wasn't a good thing to do before an election
- b. But Truman did them and he won the 1948 election anyway

IV. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, 1954

- a. Supreme Court under Earl Warren ends segregation in public schools
- b. This was a unanimous 9-0 decision

V. South Rejects *Brown* Decision

- a. The South says that they won't obey the integration order
- b. Many Southern states close their public schools and open private schools

VI. Ike Doesn't Like *Brown* Decision

- a. Eisenhower doesn't like the decision for school integration, so he only does what he must do to enforce the constitution

VII. Rosa Parks

- a. In 1955, in Alabama, blacks were only allowed to sit in the back of the bus
- b. However, when Rosa Parks got on a bus in Alabama, she sat in the front and refused to move
- c. She was then arrested

VIII. Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-56

- a. Martin Luther King Jr. led a Montgomery Bus Boycott in protest of segregation on buses
- b. Ike doesn't speak out about this because he doesn't support civil rights
- c. However, in 1957, he would have to

IX. Little Rock Central High School – Ordered to Integrate, 1957

- a. In 1957, a federal court orders that Little Rock Central High School be integrated
- b. Governor Orville Faubus refused to allow integration
- c. So, Ike nationalized the Arkansas National Guard to protect 9 black students that integrated into the school
- d. At this time, there is a famous photo of a white girl spitting on a black girl
- e. They both met in recent years and have made up

X. Weak Civil Rights Laws under Ike

- a. Under Ike, there were a couple of weak civil rights laws passed
- b. 1957 – Civil Rights Commission formed to investigate violations
- c. 1960 – Civil Rights division in created in Justice Department

XI. Lunch Counter Sit-ins, 1960

- a. In 1960, there were sit-ins at lunch counters in the South beginning in Greensborough, North Carolina on February 1, 1960
- b. They sat at Woolworth's and got beat up and attacked

XII. Freedom Riders, 1961

- a. White/Black Youths (Students) who attempted to integrate Interstate Buses
- b. Started Using White Bathrooms, Waiting Areas, etc.
- c. KKK intervened starting riots and turning over a bus
- d. Federal Marshalls were forced to intervene as a result
- e. JFK sends Marshalls to integrate buses
- f. But JFK is slow to act

XIII. JFK – Slow to Act on Civil Rights

XIV. University of Mississippi Refuses to Admit James Meredith, 1962

- a. **James Meredith** - Black Community College Student transferring to U of Miss. after applying for admission and being accepted
- b. **Gov. Ross Barnett** – Called Meredith a troublemaker after learning of acceptance
 - Refused to protect him from attacks
 - Would not allow him on Campus
- c. Meredith refused to succumb to Governor's Pressure to go to another school He did not feel that his race should stand in the way of him entering a college.
- d. Since Governor Barnett would not protect Meredith, JFK nationalized the Mississippi National Guard to intervene to protect Meredith for one entire academic year
- e. U.S. spent millions to protect Meredith
- f. In the 1980s, Meredith worked as a lawyer for Jesse Helms of North Carolina who was against Civil Rights legislation

XV. Black Church Bombing (Birmingham, AL – Apr. 1963)

- a. 4 black girls killed (12 – 14 yrs old)
- b. Wallace did not react, ignoring the bombing

XVI. Birmingham, AL

- a. Most segregated city in the South
- b. Police used high-pressure water hoses to break up crowds of black protestors
- c. Police used dogs to bite protestors

XVII. University of Alabama

- a. Dec 1963 – Black man & woman admitted without knowledge of their race
- b. Governor George Wallace personally stood in front of registrar to prevent them from registering
- c. Wallace said – US government was denying States Rights by intervening and that he wasn't going to allow them to enter

XVIII. Federal Intervention

- a. Deputy Attorney General for Kennedy reads a statement from Kennedy saying to Wallace – “You’ve had your say, not get out of the way or you’ll be arrested”
- b. He stepped out of the way
- c. Kennedy had intervened fast in this matter to avoid another “University of Mississippi crisis”

XIX. March on Washington – Aug. 28, 1963

- a. ¼ million whites/blacks demand action for Civil Rights
- b. Martin Luther King delivers – “I have a dream” speech
- c. The march was not opposed by Kennedy

XX. JFK Promotes Civil Rights Bill

- a. JFK now promoted a Civil Rights bill, but he couldn't get it through Congress

XVII. LBJ Gets Civil Rights Bill Passed, 1964

- a. In 1964, LBJ got a Civil Right Act through Congress
- b. Civil Rights Bill debate had the longest filibuster in US History – 3 months
- c. July 1964 – LBJ signs bill into Law
- d. Public accommodation – No more Segregation in Public Places
- e. Education – Integrates schools across the Nation
- f. Jobs – Threatens lawsuits and to take away federal aid from companies who have contracts with the government if they continue to segregate their employment facilities

XVIII. Voting Rights Act, 1965

- a. Requires federal oversight of Voting Rights in areas of discrimination
- b. Now there cannot be any openly racist candidates because blacks can vote
- c. Blacks are given the right to vote and white supremacist governments are ended

XIX. The New South, 1970s

- a. By the 1970s, there is a New South
- b. A New South was created after the passage of the Voting Rights Act
 - Segregationists in Congress gave up their old views
 - New Candidates had a more open mind
 - Governors in South started to have a more open mind and couldn't bring up the race issue
- c. Jimmy Carter (GA), Rupert Askew (FL), Dale Bumpers (AK), Bill Clinton (AK) were among the first governors of the New South

XX. Affirmative Action, 1972

- a. In 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. is assassinated
- b. In 1972, Nixon signs affirmative action into law, providing for a quota or set asides to promote equality
- c. This became an issue in the *Bakke* case with reverse discrimination

XXI. Bakke v. University of California (at Davis), 1978

- a. White male with a high GPA and exceptional grades wants to be a medical student
- b. Bakke is rejected, but discovers that Blacks, Hispanics, Women who had lower GPA's were accepted
- c. This is a reverse discrimination case after Affirmative Action was signed into law
- d. Supreme Court rules that Bakke is to be admitted, but that it is acceptable for a University to have "set asides" in order to have diversity in the Professional community

XXII. Civil Rights From 1940s – 1970s

- a. Government finally moved ahead with Civil Rights
- b. But, things still are not equal because ordinary people of a minority background get watched when they go into department stores

English Immigration

I. Act of Union – Creates Great Britain

- a. The English are the original settlers to America
- b. In 1707, the Act of Union creates Great Britain, unifying England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland into one commonwealth

II. Easter Rebellion, 1916-1922

- a. Great Britain is that way until 1922 when most of Ireland breaks away, forming the Irish Republic, after winning the Easter Rebellion that started in 1916
- b. After the Easter Rebellion, Great Britain was comprised of England, Scotland, Wales, and North Ireland (which was the 6 northern counties of the unified “Old” Ireland)
- c. Since 1922, in diplomacy, Great Britain is called the United Kingdom
- d. Each part of Great Britain is distinct, but all parts are under the same leader

III. Creation of British Colonies

- a. Before 1707, colonies are started by the English
- b. 14 colonies become the original US (Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth merged)
- c. Out of the 14 colonies, 3 are not started by England

IV. Jamestown, 5/14/1607

- a. On May 14, 1607, the first permanent settlement in America began at Jamestown, Virginia
- b. But it takes time for it to be successful

V. Plymouth, 1620

- a. Plymouth is the second colony established
- b. It is started by the Pilgrims who are Calvinists (Puritans)
- c. Plymouth exists as a colony for 71 years, from 1620-1691 when it merged with Massachusetts Bay

VI. Massachusetts Bay, 1629

- a. Massachusetts Bay, the third colony, is started by Calvinists (Puritans)
- b. It is more successful than Plymouth in population growth and it becomes more influential than Plymouth
- c. In 1691, Plymouth agrees to merge with Massachusetts Bay under the Massachusetts Bay name
- d. Plymouth would no longer be independent and doesn't exist as a colony after 1691

VII. Maryland, 1634

- a. Maryland was started as a Catholic Colony by Lord Baltimore

VIII. Rhode Island, 1636

- a. Rhode Island was started by two English national rebels, Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson
- b. This is the first colony to promote total religious freedom

IX. Connecticut, 1637

- a. Connecticut is started as a Puritan colony

X. New Hampshire, 1642

- a. New Hampshire is started as a Puritan colony

XI. North Carolina, 1663

- a. In 1663, Carolina is settled in what later becomes North Carolina

XII. South Carolina, 1670

- a. Southern Carolina is settled in what becomes South Carolina
- b. But the split of Carolina into North and South doesn't happen until 1692

XIII. Pennsylvania, 1681

- a. In 1681, Pennsylvania was started by William Penn
- b. William Penn is a Quaker (the Society of Friends)
- c. Quakers promoted tolerance of all religious groups
- d. Pennsylvania began 74 years after Virginia, so it got a late start, but it becomes one of the largest in population and will have one of the biggest cities by the American Revolution, Philadelphia
- e. Philadelphia was the center of the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention
- f. In the beginning, Quakers accepted slavery until 1750 when they condemned it
- g. Presidents Hoover and Nixon were both Quakers

XIV. Georgia, 1732

- a. In 1732, Georgia, named after King George, is created as a buffer zone for the Carolinas because they were getting attacked by Indians in Florida
- b. The British dumped a lot of criminals in Georgia, but also dumped them in other colonies

XV. English Culture in America

- a. These were the English colonies: 11 that became 10
- b. The English brought their language, literature, laws, and culture to the colonies, making them a dominant part of the colonies
- c. Most white settlers in the colonies were English
- d. Vast majority of whites in the colonies were of British origins

XVI. US Breaks Away From Great Britain

- a. When the US broke away from Great Britain, it did not adopt the parliamentary system of government
- b. The US wanted to be different, so it created the presidential system
- c. US did not like England after the American Revolution
- d. The first political party system was based on love or hatred for England
- e. Federalists – liked the British (Anglophiles)
- f. Democratic Republicans – hated the British (Anglophobes)

XVII. British Look Down on America

- a. British were resentful of America and looked down on the US, thinking that they were superior

XVIII. War of 1812

- a. The US ended up at war with the British in the War of 1812
- b. This was a ridiculous move on the part of the US because the British had so much more power than the US
- c. In August 1814, the British set fire to the White House and the Capitol Building (Congress)
- d. Luckily, there was a hours long thunderstorm that put out the fire on the White House
- e. So, our attitude towards the British wasn't very good

XIX. James K. Polk's Settlement with Great Britain

- a. We almost went to war with the British in 1846, but Polk was able to settle the boundary line for the Pacific Northwest territory (49° and settle)

XX. Great Britain During the Civil War

- a. During the Civil War, we could have had trouble because the British wanted to recognize the South as independent
- b. Great Britain came close to recognizing the Confederacy when they were on the offensive, after successful battle wins
- c. If Great Britain would have recognized the Confederacy, the U.S. would have had to break diplomatic relations with them and go to war b/c the United States couldn't accept losing half of its country

XXI. Charles Francis Adams

- a. Son of John Quincy Adams
- b. Vice Presidential Candidate in 1848 for Free Soil Party
- c. Strong-willed personality
- d. Father (JQ Adams) and grandfather (John Adams) had been ambassadors to Great Britain
- e. Knew a lot about diplomacy from traveling with his father
- f. The Adams family were an aristocratic family
- g. The Adams were in the same class as the British aristocrats
- h. As ambassador, Adams helps the British aristocrats to understand the Union side
- i. The Emancipation Proclamation also convinced the British not to recognize the Union
- j. But the British government still didn't trust us

XXII. Americans and British Warm-Up Towards Each Other

- a. By the end of the 19th century, beginning of the 20th century, attitudes begin to change between the two countries
- b. During Teddy Roosevelt's time, there is a love affair between the British and American Government
- c. People's opinions also change
- d. The British gave Americans Rhodes Scholars Awards and Commonwealth scholarships to study in Great Britain to bring back the message to the US that the British were good people
- e. British aristocrats began to marry American women
- f. British women marry wealthy American men
- g. The US and Britain started to see Germany as the greatest threat

XXIII. Quote from British Ambassador to the US

- a. "You know, you people in the states have two great natural wonder: Niagara Falls and Teddy Roosevelt"

XXIV. Woodrow Wilson Loves the British

- a. This love affair continues under Wilson
- b. Wilson has a love affair over British things (anglophile)
- c. Irish in America are anglophobes (hate the British)
- d. Wilson's critics say that he took us to war because he was an anglophile

XXV. British Migration to America

- a. 90% of white colonists in America were British or of British origin during the American Revolution
- b. But then, it began decreasing
- c. In the 19th century, there were some British migrants to America
- d. The British aristocratic government was slow to bring voter and labor reform
- e. So, after 1900, most people from Britain who didn't like the government moved to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand
- f. Today, less than 10% of the American population is of British origin

Scotch-Irish Immigration

I. Scotch-Irish

- a. People from Scotland who migrated to North Ireland because it was heavily protestant
- b. They were Anglicans
- c. But there is a growing number of Catholics today in North Ireland and they may already outnumber the Protestants
- d. Most of Ireland is catholic, but North Ireland is Scotch-Irish Protestant
- e. Scotch-Irish moved to North Ireland

II. Scotch-Irish in America

- a. Scotch-Irish in America moved to Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolines
- b. They gave us a number of our presidents, including Andrew Jackson, James Polk, James Buchanan, Chester Alan Arthur, William McKinley, and Woodrow Wilson
- c. John C. Calhoun, Stonewall Jackson, and Patrick Henry also had a Scotch-Irish ancestry
- d. They hated Catholics

III. The American Party – “The Know Nothings,” 1850s

- a. In the 1850s, the Scotch-Irish create the American Party, which is referred to as the “Know Nothing” Party because they wanted to stop all Catholic immigration to America (Irish and German Catholics)
- b. They actually got a former President, Millard Fillmore to run as their candidate in the mid-1850s
- c. Fillmore won 1 state in electoral votes, winning the Catholic Colony of Maryland
- d. Maryland voted for a ban on catholic immigration because when a place has a lot of a certain group, more notice is taken of them, promoting a greater anti-sentiment

IV. Scotch-Irish Heritage in America

- a. There are 8.5 million people in the US today of Scotch-Irish heritage

V. Scotland

- a. Today, there are 1.5 million Scottish people in America today
- b. They migrated to Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, and Virginia
- c. 11 signers of the Declaration of Independence were Scottish
- d. Steel Industry giant Andrew Carnegie was Scottish
- e. Golf was also a Scottish game
- f. Historically, the Scottish are less important to America than the Scotch-Irish

French Immigration

I. France Persecutes Calvinists

- a. The first French people to come to the American colonies came to escape persecution
- b. In the 17th and 18th century, the French government is catholic
- c. The Catholic French government persecutes Calvinists

II. Calvinists Flee to Geneva, Switzerland, 1500s

- a. Calvinism was started by Frenchman John Calvin in the 1500s
- b. In the 1500s, French Calvinists flee to Geneva, Switzerland where the religion flourishes
- c. Calvinists believe in pre-destination and believe that most people are destined to go to hell

III. Huguenots

- a. French Calvinists who return to France from Switzerland are called Huguenots
- b. Huguenots fight the government for their beliefs
- c. King Louis XIV expels the Huguenots in 1685

IV. French Huguenots in America

- a. After Huguenots are expelled from France, they go to America
- b. They settle in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina

V. French Catholics in America

- a. After the American Revolution, French Catholics arrive in America, especially during the French Revolution in 1790
- b. People were trying to escape the French Revolution, which was partly a war on the Catholic Church
- c. French Catholics are different than Huguenots (Protestants)
- d. But Americans didn't want French nationalists in America because they were Catholic

VI. French Migration Slows During Napoleon's Reign

- a. Once Napoleon takes over, French migration to America slows down

VII. Later Migration to America

- a. In the late 19th century, after the Franco-Prussian War, mainly Catholic French come to America
- b. Then, after World War II, there is some French migration to America

VIII. French Intermarry with Americans

- a. The French who come to America assimilate into society and intermarry with Americans
- b. Presidents with some French blood in them due to intermarrying, include George Washington, John Tyler, James Garfield, Teddy Roosevelt, and Franklin Roosevelt
- c. World War I General John J. Pershing, the DuPont family that started *Chemical Corporation* in Delaware, Robert LaFollette Sr. and Jr, Henry David Thorough, Henry Wattsworth Longfellow, John “Greenleaf” Whittier, and Thomas Gallaudet who started the first University for the hearing handicapped are all famous people with French blood in them due to intermarriages
- d. So, there is a lot of French influence in America

IX. French-Canadians

- a. Descendants of explorers into Canada
- b. Explorers founded Quebec City and Montreal in 1608
- c. Then, some of them went into US territory over the 17th and 18th century into the Mississippi valley
- d. So, the French found Detroit, Michigan – DesMoines, Iowa – St. Louis – New Orleans
- e. Today, the major areas of French-Canadian population are northern Maine, New Orleans, and Broward County, FL in the Winter
- f. They are also in the upper Midwest (Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri) and California, but not to the extent that they are in northern Maine and New Orleans

“They Came to America” Video

- Everybody aspired to come to America
- All immigrants came, hoping for a better life
- The English came for economic opportunity and religious liberty
- Mass immigration didn't begin until the mid-19th century
- In the 1840s, the Irish came to America because of the Potato Famine
- After WWI, Irish immigration slowed down
- Many people left their countries because of their economic circumstances
- Political oppression and religious persecution also led people to leave their countries
- War motivates migration
- Those seeking refuge from war are called refugees
- Education is an important reason for immigrating to America
- Some immigrants must escape from their countries to come to America
- Some people would be shot or given jail time if they were caught trying to escape their country, so there was a risk in those situations
- Between 1880-1920, 23 million people came to America
- There were quotas on US immigration
- Most early settlers of 19th century, before quotas, came on ships
- Trips by sea were rough
- In the late 19th century with the creation of steam ships, travel became a lot more pleasant
- Steamships were faster than ships and could get people to the US within 15 days for one month's wages
- In 1892, Ellis Island was opened
- People who traveled in 1st or 2nd class were usually inspected for diseases in their cabins and never really saw Ellis Island
- 3rd class passengers were inspected at Ellis Island
- People usually knew the right answer to give to questions they were asked at Ellis Island
- Ellis Island limbo – Some people were detained for days, especially young, single women who didn't have anybody coming for them
- Ellis Island closed in 1954, but there were other active ports during Ellis Island's heyday, including Angel Island, Mexicans who crossed the border to the US...
- Many immigrants from the same country lived in the same neighborhood in America

Spanish Immigration

I. Spanish Explorers Settle in Western Hemisphere

- a. The Spanish started settlements in areas of the Western Hemisphere that eventually became part of the US
- b. In 1567, the Spanish settled St. Augustine, FL
- c. Over time, in the 1500s, they settled in FL, southern tier of US
- d. In the Southeast, they settled Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and Texas
- e. In the Southwest, they settled Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, and California
- f. They created catholic missions and forts wherever they went
- g. The Spanish settled the mainland of Latin America
- h. The Spanish had an influence on America, not as part of the original US, but in what became the US

II. Spanish Civil War, 1936-39

- a. From 1936-39 was the Spanish Civil War, which was a dress rehearsal for WW2
- b. In 1936, the Spanish Republic, a democracy, was overthrown by fascist General Francisco Franco
- c. Franco was supported by Hitler and Mussolini, who both sent arms, weapons, and supplies to him
- d. Democracies of the world refused to get involved to aid the Spanish Republic
- e. The Soviet Union gave the Spanish Republic help, making it seem like they had a communist government
- f. US was isolationist and didn't want to get involved
- g. The Pope and the Catholic Church in America and in the Vatican supported Franco

III. Abraham Lincoln Brigade

- a. Despite the American government's refusal to go into Spain, there were some Americans who wanted to go in to help the Spanish democracy against Hitler and Mussolini
- b. This group of Americans who entered the Spanish Civil War were known as the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
- c. Since it appeared to be a fascist vs. communist war because the democratic government was being aided by the Soviet Union, the brigade members were condemned and labeled as communists upon their return home

IV. Franco in Power, 1936-75

- a. In Spain, Franco won the war and was dictator from 1936-75 (39 years)
- b. He was an oppressive dictator who was put into power by Hitler and Mussolini

V. Germans Bomb Guernica, 1937

- a. In 1937, in the midst of the Spanish Civil War, the Germans wanted to test their airforce
- b. So, the Germans bombed Guernica
- c. This was the first aerial bombardment of a city during a war
- d. This was the forecast of the future
- e. This destruction also made more Americans pacifist because the city was destroyed

VI. Pablo Picasso's Portrait of Guernica

- a. Out of the bombing of Guernica, comes the greatest abstract painting, *Guernica*, by Pablo Picasso
- b. It shows in abstract form the destruction of Guernica
- c. Picasso fled from Spain after the bombing, taking all of his paintings with him
- d. He said that he would not return to Spain as long as Franco was in power
- e. Franco died in 1975 and Franco returned soon afterwards

VII. After WW2, US Supports Franco

- a. After WW2, the US backed Franco's dictatorship, even though he was back by Hitler and Mussolini in WW2
- b. The US supported Franco because he was an anti-Communist

VIII. Royal Family Returns to Power

- a. In 1975, Franco was dying
- b. As he is dying, he decides to bring back the dormant Royal family since he did not have a chosen successor
- c. **Juan Carlos** is the heir to the throne
- d. Franco agreed to name Juan Carlos as his successor as long as he agreed to keep the dictatorship alive in negotiations
- e. This deal is then made between Franco and Carlos

IX. Juan Carlos Restores Democracy

- a. The day that Franco died in 1975 Juan Carlos is respectful of him
- b. Then, the next day, Juan Carlos ripped up the agreement and established democracy again with a limited monarchy
- c. Picasso then returned to Spain

X. Spanish Democrats Flee to America During Spanish Civil War

- a. While Franco was in power, all democrats migrated to the US, not wanting to live under his dictatorship
- b. They settled in NY, CA, FL, LA, NJ, PA, CT, IL (Chicago), MI (Detroit)
- c. There are ¼ million people of Spanish descent in the US today

Portuguese Immigration

I. Portuguese in the Colonial Period

- a. In the colonial period, the Portuguese settled Brazil (largest nation in Latin America)
- b. In land area, Brazil is larger than the lower 48 US States, but they never had a big impact on North America

II. Small Trickles of Portuguese Come to America, 1820

- a. Since the 1820s, there were only small trickles of Portuguese that migrated to the US
- b. Some of the Portuguese people went to the Azores Islands, or Cape Verde Islands

III. Dictatorship in Portugal, during WW2

- a. During WW2, there was a dictatorship in Portugal, causing some people to flee to the US
- b. The dictatorship in Portugal began and ended around the same times and the one in Spain

IV. Portuguese in America

- a. Portuguese live in Southern New England (MA, CT, RI), and in Long Island, NY
- b. In Minneola, Long Island, there is a large Portuguese group
- c. There are also Portuguese groups in Westchester County, NY, and in Newark, NJ
- d. There is a smaller Portuguese community in Hawaii
- e. Their numbers are not large, but their main influence in the hemisphere is in Brazil

Dutch Immigration

I. Dutch Settlements in Colonial Period (NY and NJ), starting 1609

- a. The Dutch are from the Netherlands (Holland)
- b. They had an impact on the original US, settling 2 colonies
- c. The Dutch settled NY and NJ, and they took over Delaware from the Swedes
- d. This begins in 1609 when they begin competing with the English and French

II. Henry Hudson

- a. In 1609, the Dutch send Henry Hudson on a voyage to lay claim to territories in the New World
- b. He goes up a river that is named after him, separating NY and NJ

III. Dutch Presence in North America

- a. At first, the Dutch develop a presence in North America, not yet a colony
- b. They sent missionaries and fur traders to North America

IV. New Netherlands (NY/NJ), 1624-64

- a. In 1624, the Dutch start a colony, called New Netherlands, named after their home country
- b. It started on Manhattan Island
- c. So, New Amsterdam becomes its capital
- d. Then, they go to Staten Island, Long Island, and then New York City
- e. New York City is all on islands, except for the Bronx, so until bridges are built, ferries have to be taken
- f. The Dutch then move into Westchester, Orange, and Dutchess counties
- g. They found Poughkeepsie, then further north to Albany

V. Jacob Broncks

- a. Broncks is a Dutch explorer who has a county named after him, the BRONX

VI. New Jersey

- a. The Dutch also have some small settlements on the NJ side of the Hudson River

VII. Dutch Stream of Settlements

- a. All of the Dutch settlements are stretched out in a stream of settlements
- b. They are scattered settlements ranging over 200 miles
- c. The Dutch control New Netherlands from 1624-64

VIII. Peter Minuet, 1626

- a. The Dutch have several directors, with the first one being Peter Minuet
- b. Minuet makes a deal with the Indians on Manhattan Island
- c. He buys Manhattan Island from the Indians for \$24 worth of trinkets
- d. It was a steal
- e. The Indians may have only believed that Minuet wanted to lease land – they didn't believe that land could be owned

IX. Peter Stiversant

- a. The last Dutch Director of New Netherlands was Peter Stiversant
- b. Stiversant was director for 17 years
- c. He is intolerant and difficult, not giving the people any say or input into the running of the government

X. British Seize New Netherlands, 1664

- a. In 1664, British King Charles II wants to seize New Netherlands because they want to connect their colonies, with out a foreign country in between
- b. The British are able to catch the Dutch off guard
- c. The English Navy comes in and says that they are seizing the land
- d. The English told the Dutch to surrender since they weren't ready for a fight and to just let the English have the land
- e. Since Stiversant was unpopular amongst the people, the colony refused to fight for Stiversant and surrenders
- f. From 1964-65 was the last NY World Fair to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the British seizure of NY

XI. Delaware Becomes English, Too

- a. When the Dutch lost control of New Netherlands, they also lost control of Delaware
- b. So, Delaware also became English

XII. Charles II Divides New Netherlands

- a. King Charles II decided to divide New Netherlands into 2 colonies, NY and NJ
- b. 85% of the land – 49,000 square miles is give to the Duke of York
- c. 15% of the land – 9,000 square miles is given to nobles
- d. This makes NJ jealous of NY

XIII. New York

- a. New York was named after the brother of King Charles II, the Duke of York, who was not believed to have a chance to be King
- b. So, as a consolation prize, NY is named after him
- c. However, he winds up becoming King, King James II, until he is overthrown by Parliament during the Glorious Revolution

XIV. Glorious Revolution in England

- a. King James II 's wife was catholic and she had a child
- b. The British Parliament feared that a Catholic would be the heir to the throne
- c. William and Mary are then installed on the throne by Parliament without any shots being fired

XV. Dutch Population in America

- a. During the first national census, there were 100,000 people who had Dutch ancestry and most of them lived in NY and NJ
- b. Today, there are 4 million people with Dutch ancestry
- c. They are scattered
- d. Some are in ND, MN, Iowa, CA, PA, RI

XVI. Past US President with Dutch Ancestry

- a. Martin Van Buren (father's side)
- b. Franklin D. Roosevelt (mother's side)
- c. Teddy Roosevelt (mother's side)

XVII. Arthur Vandenberg

- a. Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg from Michigan also has a Dutch ancestry
- b. He backed Truman and the Cold War
- c. He has an air base named after him in California

Swedish Immigration

I. Swedish Culture in America

- a. Swedes are responsible for Log Cabin housing and the Lutheran Church
- b. 1st Lutherans in the US were people in New Sweden (Delaware)

II. Swedes Found New Sweden/Delaware, 1638

- a. In 1638, the Swedes started New Sweden
- b. They were trying to compete as a great power, but then Czar Peter the Great's wars on Sweden weakened the country forever and ending their status as a world power

III. The Great Northern War, 1638

- a. Peter the Great's war against Sweden is called the Great Northern War
- b. Peter the Great builds St. Petersberg in Swedish territory that he wins

IV. Dutch Seize New Sweden, 1655

- a. Delaware was started as New Sweden in 1638
- b. The Dutch bring the Lutheran Church and the Log Cabin with them
- c. They keep the colony until 1655 when the Dutch seize it
- d. Then, the Dutch lose it to the English in 1664
- e. There will always be a Swedish influence in Delaware as a result
- f. This is the minor Swedish involvement
- g. Other than that, Swedes aren't important again in terms of American immigration until the 1840s-50s when there is religious and economic conflicts in Sweden

V. Swedish Problems Lead to American Migration

- a. In the 1840-50s, there is religious and economic conflicts in Sweden
- b. So, trickles of Swedes migrate to the US between 1850-1930

VI. Trickles of Swedes, 1850-1930s

- a. Trickles of Swedes migrate to the US between 1850-1930
- b. By 1930, over the 80-90 year period, 1 million Swedes had migrated to the US
- c. This is a significant number, not in terms of the American population, but in terms of the Swedish population
- d. There were only 4 million people in Sweden and ¼ of them moved to the US

VII. Swedish in America

- a. Swedish in America settled in the Upper Mid-West (Great Plains) – MN, ND, SD, Nebraska, KS, Iowa, IL
- b. The Great Plains became the heavily Lutheran area of the country because the Swedes were Lutheran

VIII. Swedish Politics in Minnesota

- a. In Minnesota, the Swedes got involved in politics

IX. Charles Lindbergh

- a. Charles Lindbergh is the most famous Swedish-American
- b. He started out as a great hero in 1927 for flying "*The Spirit of St. Louis*"
- c. 5 years later, his child was kidnapped and killed
- d. The widow of the person executed for the killing of Lindbergh's baby kept saying that her husband hadn't killed the baby
- e. Now, evidence leans to the probability that the executed man may not have done it
- f. It is possible that Lindbergh killed the baby himself
- g. In 1938, Lindbergh traveled to Germany and said that Hitler was a great man because he was wined and dined him
- h. As a result, Lindbergh was an isolationist during WW2
- i. So, FDR wouldn't let Lindbergh serve in WW2 after he requested to enter the war
- j. Lindbergh gained a bad reputation because of his support for Hitler

X. Carl Sandberg

- a. Sandberg was a famous Swedish poet and author
- b. He wrote an anthology on Lincoln

Norwegian Immigration

I. Leif Erickson and the Vikings

- a. The Norwegians were first involved in the New World with Leif Erickson and the Vikings
- b. But we don't know what their influence was

II. Norwegian Migration to America

- a. Norwegians came to New Netherlands in the 1620s-30s
- b. After 1820s, there is slow migration and not a large number come over
- c. In 1900, there were 200,000 Norwegians who migrated to America because there was very little room for advancement in their country

III. Norwegians in America

- a. Norwegians generally live in ND, SD, WI, MN, CA, OR, WA
- b. There are 3 million people today of Norwegian descent in the US

IV. Hubert Humphrey and Walter Mondale

- a. Senators from Minnesota
- b. Both Vice Presidents of the US
- c. Both ran and lost in their bids to succeed the presidents they served under
- d. They were both Norwegian, but Norwegians weren't big on the national level

Hungarians

I. 1848 – A Year of Revolution Attempts in Europe

- a. 1848 was a year of revolution attempts in Europe
- b. There were revolutions in France, the German states, the Austral-Hungarian Empire, and in Italy (not in Great Britain and Russia)

II. Hungary's Revolution Attempt Fails

- a. Hungary is part of the Austral-Hungarian Empire and it wants its own self-determination
- b. 1848 was a year of tremendous nationalism, but their revolution failed

III. Francis Joseph, 1848-1915

- a. The failed revolution brings to power a new Austral-Hungarian Emperor, Francis Joseph
- b. Joseph stays in power for 68 years until 1915
- c. As Joseph gets old, he had no direct heirs
- d. So, his nephew, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, was going to be the heir
- e. But his heir to the throne is going to be murdered in 1914, causing WWI
- f. So, the events of 1848 lead to the end of the Austral Hungarian Empire, the Russian Empire (and the Czars), and Germany (and the Kaisers)

IV. Hungarians Come to America

- a. Hungarian nationalists whose revolution failed fled to America because they were persecuted after 1848
- b. Over the decades, because of discontent with Joseph, Hungarians fled around 1900 to America
- c. Then again after 1945, Hungarians flee their country to escape communism

V. **Hungarian Revolution, Oct-Nov, 1956**

- a. Nagi (pronounced Nazh) backed Hungarian Revolutionaries
- b. Soviets had hoped that Nagi would restore order
- c. Nagi was Prime Minister when he acknowledged revolution, saying it was a fight for freedom
- d. Hungarians thought they won Revolution, although they suffered massive losses
- e. Hungarians looked to the West to guarantee their Revolution
- f. However, the West was preoccupied with the Suez Canal Crisis
- g. All Soviet symbols were torn up in Hungary
- h. Soviets sent more troops into Hungary
- i. **Nagi declared neutrality for Hungary and a pledge to withdraw from Warsaw Pact**
- j. But laws that allowed Hungary to enter Warsaw Pact made any withdrawal invalid and thus disregarded by the West
- k. Soviet Army reentered Budapest
- l. Khrushchev ordered attacks, believing Hungary belonged in the Soviet sphere of influence
- m. U.S. said that they would send troops in 3 weeks, so Hungarian fighters continued fighting, waiting for Western help
- n. If West intervened, it could have led to WW3 b/c Hungary was Soviet territory
- o. West never came --- they said they were coming b/c if Hungary won in the meantime, they would look good and if they lost, the Soviets would look bad by having to roll tanks into Hungary
- p. Nagi was executed and Hungarian liberalization war ended
- q. Hungarians in revolution are forced to flee to the US because the Soviets chase after anyone who was involved in the liberalization attempt
- r. The Communist government in Hungary did not fall until 1989

VI. **Hungarians in America**

- a. Hungarians in America settled in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Northern Illinois, Northern Indiana, and in West Virginia
- b. They worked in the steel industry and the coal mines, especially true of the earlier generation
- c. Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York City are the largest Hungarian cities
- d. 666,000 (2/3 of 1 million people) in America today are of Hungarian descent
- e. Hungarians have no real unity as a group, so they are not that important

Greek Immigration

I. Ancient Athens

- a. Greeks were responsible for the original democracy in Ancient Athens
- b. But Athens was not a perfect democracy because it had slavery
- c. To be a citizen of Athens, you had to be born there

II. Modern Greece

- a. In modern times, Greeks were under Turkish control for centuries
- b. There was great hate between the Greeks and Turks
- c. Today, they are not great neighbors and they don't agree over control with Cyprus
- d. In 1830, Greece is liberated from Turkish control
- e. Historically, Greece is a poor country

III. Greek Patterns of Immigration

- a. Because of poverty and lack of opportunity, Greeks trickle over to the US after their independence in 1830
- b. A large number of Greeks migrate to America from 1890-1920
- c. Then, in the 1960s-70s, there is a second great wave of Greek migration
- d. 1960s-70s migrations is caused because of the Greek dictatorship of George Papadoupoulous

IV. George Papadoupoulous

- a. In 1967, the Greek government is seized by a military man, named George Papadoupoulous
- b. He is the leader of Greece for 15 years, until the early 1980s

V. US Supports Anti-Communist Dictatorship

- a. Papadoupoulous came to power during the LBJ administration, but because he was anti-Communist, the US didn't make an issue out of his dictatorship

VI. Spiro Agnew Visits Greece

- a. Nixon's Vice President Spiro Agnew was of Greek ancestry
- b. Being Greek-American, Nixon sent Agnew over to embrace Papadoupoulous
- c. Agnew called the dictator "a great democratic leader"

VII. Greeks in America

- a. During Papadoupoulous' dictatorship, a lot of people fled from Greece
- b. This has effected our relationship with Greece ever since because they have a more leftist government in power today
- c. Today, there are 3 million people of Greece ancestry in America
- d. Greeks live mainly in NY, CA, and IL
- e. They developed their own communities, restaurants, and flower shops
- f. They are one of the most successful immigrant groups with a median income
- g. They have retained their ties with the Greek-Orthodox Church

VIII. Greek Americans

- a. **Spiro Agnew** – as Governor of Maryland and as Vice President, he accepted cash bribes in his office; He was forced out in a deal where he wouldn't lose his law license and wouldn't go to jail
- b. **Michael DuKakis** – 1988 Democratic Presidential Nominee
- c. **Paul Tsongas** – Senator from Massachusetts – After he became ill, John Kerry won his seat
- d. **Maria Callas** – opera singer
- e. **Olympia DuKakis** – from Hollywood

IX. Greek Influence in America

- a. Greeks have had a greater influence as a group than the previous groups that we have spoken about

Polish Immigration

I. Catholic Church Keeps Poles United

- a. There are 6 million Americans of Polish descent (including Jews and Catholics)
- b. Most Poles are devout Catholics
- c. Most Polish Jews were killed in the Holocaust
- d. Catholic Poles are the most devout churchgoers in the US
- e. They kept a close contact with the Catholic Church in Europe because of the misfortune of where they are located, between Russia and Germany

II. Partitions of Poland

- a. Poland was once a nation, then they lost their nationhood
- b. Russians, Austrians, and Prussians divided their territory
- c. Most Poles were under Russian control
- d. Poland became a nation again in 1918
- e. They were kept united around the Catholic Church – that's what kept them united in the 20th century
- f. Poland was partitioned during World War II between Germany and the Soviet Union, but they ended up a country at the end of WW2

III. Poland and the Holocaust

- a. Poland is where most of the Nazi death camps were set up for the Holocaust
- b. Poles, both Catholic and Jewish were effected by the Holocaust

IV. Communist Poland

- a. After 1945, the Soviet Union takes over Poland
- b. So, Poland became Communist
- c. Under this oppression, Poles remained united under the Catholic Church
- d. In the 1970s-80s, Polish Pope John Paul II united the Poles

V. Lech Walesa

- a. In the early 1980s, Lech Walesa tried to weaken Soviet control in Poland

VI. Democratic Poland, since 1989

- a. Since 1989, Poland has been a democratic nation
- b. So, faith kept them together though all the time that they were oppressed by somebody

VII. Poles in the American Revolution

- a. Poles first start to have an impact on America in the American REvolution
- b. 2 Polish Generals volunteer their time to help the US win its war of independence
- c. The two generals were Pulaski and Kosciuszka
- d. Other than these 2, there are only a small number of Poles in America in the early US

VIII. Poles in America

- a. Poles primarily came to the US around the time of the American Civil War
- b. They settled in the Midwest in cities (not farm life, like the Swedes and Norwegians)
- c. Chicago is the most Polish city outside of Poland
- d. Poles also settle in Buffalo, NY , Pittsburgh, PA , Milwaukee, WI , Detroit, MI , and Cleveland, OH
- e. They worked in coal mines, steel mills, oil refineries, garment factories, and meat packing plants
- f. Their wives and children often had to work, too

IX. Poles are Stereotyped

- a. Poles were discriminated against because they were Catholic
- b. So, they faced stereotypes, such as “they were not too smart”
- c. They were going to be taken advantage of and faced more discrimination because of the large number of Poles in America
- d. But they made it up the social ladder

X. Edward Muskie

- a. Senator Edward Muskie from Maine was Hubert Humphrey’s running mate when Humphrey ran for president in 1968
- b. Muskie also ran for president in 1972
- c. He was ahead in the 1972 Democratic race when Nixon’s people in early 1972 wanted to mess him up in the New Hampshire primary
- d. Nixon’s Republican operatives called Democratic voters in the middle of the night to tell them to vote for Muskie
- e. This resulted in a lot of Democrats voting against Muskie in the primary, since they were upset for having been woken up in the middle of the night
- f. These were dirty tricks
- g. Muskie stayed in the US Senate after this, until Carter appointed him as Secretary of State in his last year in office

XI. Dan Rostenkowski

- a. Rostenkowski, a Pole, was a member of the House of Representatives from Chicago
- b. He gained a lot of power as the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee
- c. This committee drafts tax legislation and budgets
- d. Then it was discovered that he was corrupt
- e. So, in the 1980s, he was driven out of the House of Representatives and put in jail for his corruption

XII. Senator Barbara Mikulski

- a. Senator Mikulski was also Polish

XIII. Polish Influence in America

- a. Poles have had more of an impact on America than any of the previous groups that we have mentioned already

German Immigration

I. German Patterns of Immigration

- b. Germans had a tremendous impact on America
- c. They are the largest group to migrate to America
- d. From 1820-1970, more than 7 million people Germans migrated to America
- e. By 1970, Germans represented 15% of America's population
- f. Mexicans have now surpassed Germany as the largest immigrant group in America
- g. After 1970, German migration to America stopped

II. Germans in Colonial Times

- a. Germans showed up in America in the colonial period, but not in large numbers
- b. They lived in PA, SC, RI
- c. They immigrated through New Port, RI, Charleston, SC, and Philadelphia, PA
- d. The largest number of Germans settle in central and western Pennsylvania (Lancaster, Bethlehem, and Philadelphia)
- e. Lancaster and Bethlehem were called Penn-Dutch Amish)
- f. The Germans are left alone in Pennsylvania because the Quakers run Pennsylvania, so the Dutch-Amish flourish there
- g. Because of Pennsylvania being a large colony, the 1st national census showed that 9% of the American population were of German descent (most were in Pennsylvania)

III. Baren Von Steuben

- a. During the American Revolution, Prussian general Baren Von Steuben helped the Americans win their independence from England

IV. Hessians

- a. At the same time that Von Steuben was helping the Americans, the British were counting on German mercenaries, called Hessians, to win the war for them
- b. The American Revolution was unpopular in Britain
- c. There was no draft
- d. Britain's didn't want to fight against British nationals
- e. So, having the Hessian mercenary army fight for the British wasn't the same as the British soldiers, who would fight for a cause
- f. After the American Revolution, there would not be much more German migration to America until 1848

V. Failed Revolution in Germany, 1848

- a. In 1848, in the German states, there were attempts to promote freedom, democracy, and liberty
- b. There were a lot of Germans who wanted to unify the German states into a country
- c. But the question was whether Germany would be unified as a liberal, democratic nation or whether it would be a militaristic unification?
- d. It was a turning point
- e. But the people in positions of power overcame the liberal attempts to create a liberal, unified Germany
- f. The failed revolutionaries are then forced to flee for their lives

VI. Failed Revolutionaries Flee to America

- a. Most fleers were Lutheran, but there were some Catholics, since the unification attempt was political and not based on religion
- b. Northern Germany was mainly Lutheran, while Southern Germany was mainly Catholic
- c. The Lutherans and Catholics fought each other during the 16th Century in the 30 Years War
- d. But the liberal unification attempt in 1848 united them and caused many from each group to flee to the US as political refugees

VII. Anti-German Sentiment in America

- a. In 1848, German Catholics and Lutherans fled to the US as political refugees in search of a better life
- b. So, a feeling of being inundated by Germans hits the US, affecting American politics

VIII. The American Party – “The Know Nothings” Formed, 1856

- a. US doesn't like that so many Catholics from Poland, Ireland, and Germany are coming over
- b. The American Party is formed in 1856, campaigning with an anti-Catholic platform
- c. Their nickname was the “Know Nothings”
- d. They wanted to stop Irish and German Catholic immigration
- e. It is a factor in the 1856 election
- f. Former President Millard Fillmore, who was President in 1850, after defeating Zachary Taylor, could get elected on his own in 1852
- g. Fillmore becomes the American Party candidate
- h. With Fillmore's backing, the American Party wins one state in electoral votes, winning Maryland
- i. He won with 23% of the popular vote
- j. He ran against Democrat James Buchanan and Republican Fremont
- k. American Party went out of business after the 1856 election

IX. Bismarck's Oppression Leads to More German Migration to America

- a. The next wave of German migration to America is after 1870
- b. Germany is united by militarism and authoritarianism by the Prussian King Kaiser Wilhelm and his chancellor, Otto Von Bismarck
- c. Bismarck oppresses people, so many people leave for the US
- d. This migration lasts until World War I

X. German-Americans during World War I

- a. During WWI, there was a large Germany population in the Midwest
- b. A lot of people with Germany ancestry in America felt ties to the fatherland
- c. As a result, most Germans in America believed in isolationism
- d. So, from 1915-18 there was an intolerance of Germans in America

XI. Anti-German Sentiment in America during World War I

- a. During WWI, there was an image of Germany of being monsters
- b. There was a movement to ban everything German in America
- c. There was a ban on the study of the German language and history
- d. Everything German is Americanized
- e. Hamburger becomes Chopped meat
- f. Frankfurter becomes Hotdog
- g. Kindergarten becomes Pre-school
- h. Some Americans justified beating up people who had German sounding names, so the Germans in America suffered discrimination during WWI
- i. Anti-German propaganda made it hard on German-Americans during WWI

XII. German-Americans Support Hitler

- a. With the rise of Adolph Hitler, there were Americans and people in Germany who thought that he was the answer in the 1930s to all of Germany's problems

German Immigration

I. Otto Von Bismarck Unites Germany

- a. Germany was unified by Prussia
- b. Under Bismarck, there is oppression, leading to a wave of German immigration to America

II. German Immigration to America

- a. More immigrants have come from Germany than any other European nation
- b. Mexicans have surpassed Germans as the largest group of immigrants to America
- c. **Germans moved to the Upper Midwest**
- d. Milwaukee and St. Louis are very German cities
- e. Germans also live in Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan
- f. Lesser numbers of Germans live in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Toledo

III. Germans in America

- a. Germans have been involved in the labor movement, radical movements, socialism movement
- b. There were Germans who fought in the Civil War
- c. Germans considered Germany to be the ‘fatherland’
- d. While they were involved in their movements, Germans in America tried to keep the US out of war with Germany in WWI and WW2
- e. So, this created controversy

IV. Germans in the Civil War

- a. In the Civil War, German immigrants fight in the military
- b. Franz Siegel was a general in the US military on the Union side

V. Carl Schurz

- a. Carl Schurz was the most famous German-American immigrant ever
- b. He was a German born general
- c. He fled Germany after the failed revolution of 1848
- d. He got involved in the Republican Party
- e. He was involved in the military during the Civil War and he shows up in everything after the Civil War
- f. After the war, in the late 19th century, he was a Senator from Missouri
- g. He may be the 1st immigrant Senator
- h. He was a 1 term Senator who was unhappy with President Grant, so he leads a movement in 1872 to defeat Grant

VI. Liberal Republican Movement, 1872

- a. Liberal Republican Movement led by Schurz to get rid of Grant because of corruption in his administration
- b. However, his movement loses because Grant is renominated by the Republicans
- c. So, Schurz backs the Democrats in 1872

VII. Schurz as Secretary of Interior (under Hayes)

- a. Under President Hayes, Schurz would be Secretary of Interior
- b. Schurz may be the 1st immigrant to be a cabinet minister
- c. He cares about Native Americans
- d. He's an environmentalist at a time when nobody cares about it

VIII. Mugwumps

- a. In the 1880s, Schurz becomes a leader against the corruption during the Gilded Age
- b. He wants to implement a civil service program and get rid of the spoils system
- c. This radical group that he leads is called the Mugwumps
- d. This was a radical group that wanted civil service reform
- e. Mugwumps don't support the Republican nominee for president in 1884, James G. Blaine, because he's corrupt
- f. Instead, the Mugwumps help to get Grover Cleveland elected

IX. New York Evening Post, 1890s

- a. In the 1890s, Schurz becomes editor of the New York Evening Post
- b. It was a good newspaper in the 1890s
- c. As editor, he becomes a critic of the Spanish-American War under McKinley and of gaining the colonies of Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Guam

X. Schurz – the “Anti-Imperialist,” 1898-1901

- a. As editor, of the New York Evening Post, Schurz becomes a critic of the Spanish-American War under McKinley and of gaining the colonies of Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Guam
- b. He said that we were going into the war to liberate Cuba and we ended up gaining a sphere of influence in Cuba
- c. US then sends marines into Cuba often to overthrow unfriendly governments and installed US-friendly dictators in Cuba
- d. We did not promote democracy in Cuba
- e. Schurz believed that we shouldn't take over other territories
- f. So, he becomes known as an “Anti-Imperialist” from 1898-1901

XI. Germans in the Socialist Movement

- a. Then, there are Germans involved in the labor and socialist movements
- b. Socialist Party is started in 1900
- c. It is strongest in the Midwest
- d. The Mayor of Milwaukee, Emiel Seidel was a socialist
- e. There is also a socialist congressman, Victor Berger, from Milwaukee
- f. There are also other Germans who serve in local offices

XII. German-Americans During World War I

- a. During World War I, there is an isolationist sentiment in the Midwest of keeping the US out of war
- b. The Midwest, where Germans live, is the hotbed of isolationism
- c. They say that Britain and France are imperialist nations and so, the US shouldn't support them
- d. But we do go to war against Germany after Germany declares Unrestricted Naval Warfare on January 31, 1917
- e. All German words are then changed

XIII. Committee on Public Information

- a. People who are German are beaten up in the streets
- b. There is no official policy of arresting Germans, but the Committee on Public Information makes up propaganda about how bad Germany is

XIV. Weimar Republic Pays Reparations

- a. In the 1920s, Germany will liberalize after the war and the Weimar Republic will be born
- b. So, there won't be much German immigration after World War I
- c. Allies: Britain, France, and Belgium force the new democratic Weimar to pay reparations
- d. These reparations put Weimar's economy into shambles
- e. **Their poor economy leads to the rise of Hitler in 1933, leading to a new wave of migration to America**

XV. Jews and Non-Jews Flee from Germany

- a. Through force, threats, or hints of a threat, Hitler harms himself by pushing German-Jewish scientists to flee, including **Albert Einstein**
- b. Allies then use Einstein to help develop the atomic bomb

XVI. Hitler's Popularity

- a. Hitler is becoming a threat to world peace, but he is popular in Germany
- b. In the German-American community, in the Midwest, Hitler is popular because they say that he is restoring German greatness

XVII. German-American Bund

- a. In Manhattan, there is a group called the German-American Bund that supports Hitler
- b. They says that he's providing jobs and returning German dignity
- c. In 1936 and 1939, the Bund has rallies at Madison Square Garden in NY

XVIII. Fritz Kuhm

- a. Fritz Kuhm is the leader of the German-American Bund
- b. Thousands came to the rallies at Madison Square Garden
- c. There was a large Jewish population in New York City that became very concerned by their rallies
- d. But, unpopular movements still have civil liberties, despite the fact that there were people who were concerned about their message
- e. So, there was lots of tension

XIX. Charles Lindbergh is Pro-Hitler

- a. Lindbergh adds to the controversy because he is pro-Hitler and advocates isolationism
- b. He was pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic

XX. America First Committee

- a. In 1940,41, war is going on in Europe and in Asia
- b. The America First Committee were a group of people connected to the German-American Bund and other isolationist groups
- c. At the time, there was never a group that had as much power as them
- d. They had a radio hour every week in 1940 and 1941
- e. Their strength was the reason why FDR never asked for a declaration of war before the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor

XXI. Japanese Attack Eliminates America First Radio Hour

- a. The Japanese attack on December 7, 1941 changed everything
- b. The America First Committee went of the air the same day
- c. After Hitler declared war on the US on December 11, even isolationists had to give in to the war
- d. There was some German espionage in WW2

XXII. Germany Divided After WW2

- a. After WW2, Germany is divided between West and East Germany
- b. East Germany becomes Communist
- c. West Germany becomes Democratic
- d. US, Britain, France had troops in West Germany

XXIII. Problems for East Berliners

- a. East Berlin was backwards and poor
- b. So, people fled E. Germany and went to West Germany
- c. Some E. Germans went to the United States

XXIV. Berlin Wall, 1961-1989

- a. In 1961, the Soviets build the Berlin Wall to separate East and West Berlin, over a million people had fled from East Berlin
- b. In 1987, Reagan tells Gorbachev to "Tear Down This Wall"
- c. In 1989, People Power and the Berlin Wall began to be knocked down on November 9th and 10th, 1989
- d. 51 years earlier, on November 9, 1938, was the destruction of Jewish synagogues that foreshadowed the Final Solution

XXV. German Immigration

- a. So, German immigration to America doesn't occur very much any more
- b. Germany has been united since 1990 and is prosperous
- c. But, Germans have had a powerful impact on America

Irish Immigration

I. British Oppression Leads to Irish Migration, 1840s-50s

- a. The First Great Migration to America were Irish Catholics in the 1840s and 50s because of British oppression
- b. Britain had always looked down on them because of their religion
- c. Most Irish are Catholic, except for the Scotch-Irish

II. Potato Famine

- a. Irish rely on potatoes as a major source of food
- b. From the 1840s and 50s, there was a drought that resulted in a blight bacteria spreading to all potatoes, wiping them out, and the British didn't bring in any substitute foods for them
- c. As a result, the Irish were starving
- d. So, 1 million Irish, who are starving, and facing British oppression, escape to the US
- e. British didn't care to help the Potato Famine

III. Oliver Cromwell, 1650s

- a. Cromwell does a mass slaughter of the Irish in the 1650s when he overthrows the British monarchy

IV. Easter Rebellion, 1916-22

- a. From 1916-22, the Irish started a rebellion against British control
- b. So, there is bloodshed and violence during WWI
- c. As a result of the Irish struggle for independence against the British, the Irish are pro-German during WWI because they hate the British
- d. Rebellion lasts until 1922 and leads to Irish independence
- e. However, the 6 northern counties of Ireland, the Scotch-Irish (Belfast, Londonderry...) which are protestant, form Northern Ireland and remain in the United Kingdom
- e. Ullster – is the more formal name for Northern Ireland

V. Irish Republican Army (IRA)

- a. Northern Ireland is part of Britain
- b. However, the Catholics in North Ireland didn't want to be a part of Britain, so there was a terrorist movement, called the Irish Republican Army that began
- c. From 1968-1998, there was constant bloodshed by the IRA

VI. Mitchell Plan

- a. In 1998, a prominent Irish senator, George Mitchell (Maine) was sent over by President Clinton to stop the bloodshed
- b. Mitchell was successful and so, there has been no bloodshed by the IRA since 1998
- c. The Mitchell Plan worked
- d. But, there are still radicals in Northern Ireland who want to kill the British
- e. It's not really resolved though, and North Ireland may eventually unite with Ireland because the number of Catholics in North Ireland may already outnumber the amount of Protestants there

VII. Irish Settle in America, 1840-50

- a. Irish settle in the Northeast and the Midwest
- b. They settle in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, and New York City

VIII. Irish Are Stereotyped

- a. Irish become the lowest wage labor, are badly treated, and looked down upon
- b. There was a great fear of the Irish because they were Catholics
- c. They got a stereotype of being drunks and criminals

IX. Irish Took All Kinds of Jobs

- a. Irish men worked on Railroads, Mining
- b. They fought in the Civil War (mostly on the Union side because the South feared Catholics more than the North did)
- c. Irish women worked in garment factories
- d. In the 1840s, 50s, 60s, they were seen as the bottom of society

X. The Five Points District

- a. The Five Points District in NY was a high crime area
- b. Irish families lived in 1 bedroom apartments there
- c. They were kept united by their religion

XI. Fear of Irish Catholics

- a. There were some German Catholics in the US, but not many
- b. So, it was feared when the Irish came in that they would spread Catholicism

XII. Irish as Catholic Leaders

- a. Irish became involved in the Catholic Church
- b. Most of the church leaders were Irish
- c. So, St. Patrick's Day became a very important holiday
- d. But, there were some people who saw the Irish as drunks and as criminals
- e. However, the Irish were hard workers

XIII. Draft Riots, 1863

- a. Irish were drafted into the military
- b. So, in 1863, there were Draft Riots because the Irish couldn't afford to buy their way out of the draft, like other Americans
- c. So, they lynched African Americans to get retribution
- d. Irish didn't want competition from Blacks because Irish were at the bottom of society and feared that Blacks would take their place if they were given their freedom

XIV. Irish-Chinese Rivalry

- a. Chinese are starting to become a rival of the Irish for cheap labor because the Chinese are not Caucasian
- b. Since Chinese are not Caucasian, they were paid less

XV. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

- a. So, by the early 1870s, the Irish Call for the end of Chinese immigration, calling them the "Yellow Menace" and the "Yellow Peril"
- b. Movements led by the Irish continues to grow
- c. In 1882, the US Congress passes the first restriction on immigration based upon ethnicity, the Chinese Exclusion Act
- e. It was vetoed courageously by President Chester Alan Arthur, who succeeded Garfield after he was assassinated
- f. However, Congress overrides the veto by a 2/3 vote
- g. So, the Chinese are excluded from settling in the US

XVI. Knights of Labor – Led by Terrence Powderly

- a. While fighting the Chinese, the Irish are forming labor unions
- b. The Knights of Labor are started by the Irish
- c. Terrence Powderly is the leader of the group
- d. This union is seen as radical, but it eventually fails because it is accused of bloodshed and violence in the Haymarket Square Bombing in Chicago in 1896

XVII. The Molly McGuires

- a. The Molly McGuires were involved in serious crimes in Pennsylvania coal mining
- b. This is a secret organization during the 1870s and 80s, which was striking out against management

XVIII. Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) – Led by Bill Hayward

- a. People become infamous radicals in the labor movement
- b. Bill Hayward, who was the leader of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) that formed in 1905, called for bloodshed and violence against capitalism
- c. The IWW dies after WWI because Hayward is accused of murder
- d. He makes a deal to leave the US in exchange for getting out of the murder charge
- e. He then goes to the Soviet Union

XIX. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

- a. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn believes in Marxism
- b. She is in the IWW and becomes infamous

XX. Mother Jones

- a. Mother Jones is a leftist magazine
- b. Her real name is Mary Harris Jones
- c. She's a labor agitator and gets arrested many times
- d. She was born in 1830 and died at 100 years of age in 1930
- e. She gets involved as an activist in the 1920s
- f. Labor activists called her Mother Jones
- g. **Labor movement and the Irish are very much connected**

XXI. Irish Political Machines

- a. Irish cities become run by Irish governments
- b. The Irish run police departments and fire departments in these cities
- c. They become mayors, city councilmen
- d. They are Democrats because Republicans don't welcome Catholics and Jews
- e. Historically, Irish were Democrats
- f. Irish political machines helped immigrants who came into the cities to find housing, work, keep their kids out of trouble with the police, provide them with a turkey at Thanksgiving, and show up at funerals
- g. So, when these people become citizens after 5 years, these people can vote for them
- h. So, these political bosses run the cities
- i. Bosses make deals with corporations to build up infrastructure
- j. Bosses get kickbacks
- k. Irish become known for political corruption

XXII. Tammany Hall, NYC Irish Political Machine

- a. Tammany Hall was the name of the New York City Irish Political Machine, where most Irish are indicted for corruption for taking kickbacks

XXIII. Major Political Bosses

- a. Frank Hague (NJ)
- b. Thomas Pendergast (Kansas City, MO) – Truman is part of his Missouri political machine
- c. John Fitzgerald (Boston) – his daughter, Rose, married Joseph Kennedy, who had JFK
- d. In Boston, James Curley was a big political boss in the 1920s, 30s, and 40s
- e. In Chicago, from the 1950s-80s, Richard J. Daily became famous for the cemetery vote
- f. Daily got people out of the cemetery to “vote early and vote often”
- g. It is believed that the cemetery vote elected JFK

XXIV. Irish Presidential Candidates and Presidents

- a. John F. Kennedy was the first Irish Catholic President
- b. Al Smith in 1928 was the first Irish Catholic to run for President
- c. John Kerry is the third Irish Catholic to run for President

XXV. Irish Influence in America

- a. Irish have a large influence in American society
- b. They have influence in the Catholic Church, in the theater, and in government

Video: Moments in Time: Famine to Freedom: The Great Irish Journey

- The Great Famine sent people fleeing to America
- The Kennedy's came to America because of the Great Famine
- By 1845, under English rule, Ireland is densely populated
- The Irish are regarded as subhuman
- 1845 – is a time of change
- Some families refuse to pay rent to the British
- By 1845, there were 8 million people who survived through eating potatoes
- An average Irishman eats 14 pounds of potatoes/day and the British hate them for it
- Some Irish refuse to pay rent
- The English have to crush the rent strikes by taking out the Nerray family first
- After 6 years of living with constant threat of eviction, Edward Nerray decides to go to America
- Without Edward, the pressure mounts on the Nerrays
- Mark Nerray, Edward's nephew, has his house repossessed
- In Summer 1845, the potato plants in Ireland died, leaving a powerful stench
- Potatoes were found falling apart
- There was bacteria that caused potatoes to fall apart
- Europe is afflicted by this disease after receiving potatoes from Mexico
- Entire fields are destroyed in a few days
- In the Fall 1845, panic hits
- They try to salvage some potatoes, but it was to no avail
- Bacteria in potatoes spreads
- The **Blight** bacteria spreads before 1846 crop was planted
- The Nerrays continued their rent strike
- By harvest time in 1846, over 80% of Irish potatoes are destroyed or inedible
- The Nerrays are starving and their landlord has threatened them with eviction
- Hundreds of farmers target Ireland's landed gentry
- Livestock are destroyed
- Most landlords are cut off from the people
- Famine creates tens of thousands of orphans
- The Nerray's were part of a revolt against the British
- By 1847, **Blaine** is in its 3rd year
- The smell of rotting potato plants is overcome by the smell of rotting people, who were dying of starvation
- British government forces the Irish to foot the bill for famine relief, which only leads to further suffering
- In 1847, 1/3 of Ireland lined up for a bowl of Barley soup at a Work House

- They received soup in exchange for work
- At these work houses, if you broke the rules, such as by speaking, you were put in solitary confinement
- Workhouses often killed more people than they saved because of typhoid and dysentery that spread in the houses
- By mid-1847, workhouses were swamped by the sick and they dying
- Instead of feeding them, in September 1847, landlords sent them to America
- Ireland's loss is America's gain
- People were shipped to America and there was a lot of loss of life in the crossing from typhoid and dysentery
- These ships are referred to as "coffin ships"
- As a result of the deaths on these ships, landlords are shot
- Houses, where people were evicted, were physically torn down so that people couldn't return to them
- The Nerry's house is destroyed and burned down, forcing them to go to America
- **Potato blight never really leaves Ireland and is now global**, but the people who grow potatoes leave Ireland
- **Expensive chemicals are used to fight blight**
- 1 million Irish (1/4 of the Irish population) leave for America
- In America, the Irish live in slums that are in poor condition
- Irish are forced to take menial jobs
- Irish help to build the transcontinental railroad
- Irish use politics to become important, becoming members of the Democratic Party

Italian Immigration

I. Italians Come to America

- a. All groups we have talked about came before the Italians
- b. There were few Italian migrants before the 1880s
- c. Italians take over Irish and German neighborhoods after they move up
- d. Italian migrants before 1880 came from Northern Italy (Venice, Florence, Milan) – The Industrial Areas
- e. After 1880, Italians from Southern Italy- Naples (mainland) and the island of Sicily came to America

II. Southern Italians Migrate to America, 1880-1920

- a. Southern Italy is the poorer agricultural area of Italy
- b. Italy was not a nation-state until 1870
- c. Even before Italy united, Northern Italy was always more prosperous and dominant
- d. Southern Italy resented their wealth and success, which was why it was hard to unify Italy
- e. Indifference in poverty and deprivation was greater in Italy than in the US
- f. Lack of opportunity in Southern Italy, poor soil, high poverty, and hunger led Southern Italians to migrate to the US
- g. Also, Southern Italy is an earthquake zone
- h. So, after 1880, they came to the US

III. Italians in American Society

- a. From 1880-1920, there was a tremendous flood of Italian immigrants to America (3 million)
- b. Today, there are 7 million people of Italian heritage in the US

IV. Padronas

- a. Men came over from Italy before their families did
- b. They were dirt poor
- c. There were Italian middle men, or **padronas**, who recruited other Italians to work for companies
- d. Italians were recruited by companies that wanted to pay low wages

V. Italians at Work

- a. Italians came to America because they thought that America was the land of opportunity and then they could bring their families over
- b. They worked in factories for low wages in the fishing industry, in agriculture (growing grapes, fruits, and vegetables)

VI. “Little Italy’s “

- a. Catholic religion kept Italians together
- b. They worked, saved, and were able to bring their families over
- c. The people in these “Little Italy” neighborhoods were often neighbors back in Italy
- d. New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh were heavily Italian cities (Northeast and Midwest)
- e. Some Southern Italians migrated to San Francisco
- f. There were not many elsewhere, except for Northern Italians who came in

VII. Northern Italians

- a. Northern Italians settled in New Orleans, Louisiana

VIII. Mafia

- a. Southern Italians lived in slums, previously inhabited by the Irish and Germans
- b. In the slums, they needed unity
- c. From a Sicily organization, the Mafia, they united
- d. Mafia started out being a protective thing for families, but they became more abusive through the years
- e. Mafia made money during Prohibition, bootlegging alcohol
- f. The word Mafia has become connected to the Italians

IX. Mobsters

- a. The ones involved in organized crime became infamous
- b. Al Capone, Frank Castello, Charles “Lucky” Luciano, John Gotti

X. Mafia Image

- a. Mafia has been romanticized by the Godfather movies and the Sopranos
- b. After WW2, Mafia image was seen to hurt Italians
- c. So, in the 1970s, an organization formed the Italian Anti-Defamation League

XI. Italian Anti-Defamation League, formed 1970s

- a. Italian Anti-Defamation League formed in the 1970s because of the bad image that the Mafia has given to Italians
- b. Its leader was a Mafia person, which undermined the whole point of the organization

XII. Order of the Sons of Italy

- a. Beyond the Mafia, Italians established their own welfare agencies and fraternal orders
- b. The Order of the Sons of Italy was the largest order

XIII. Italians at Work

- a. Italians got into all kinds of work
- b. Masonry (brick industry), tailoring, mechanical work, butchers, bakers, barbershops
- c. Over the years, Italians, by the end of WW2, the later generation became more successful in medicine and law and they began moving to the suburbs
- d. Italians eventually became involved in public life

XIV. Fiorello LaGuardia, NYC Mayor (1933-45)

- a. Fiorello LaGuardia was mayor of New York City from 1933-45
- b. His mother was Jewish and his father was Italian
- c. He was Catholic and Republican, while most Italians were Democrats
- d. But he worked with FDR and the New Deal
- e. He cracked down on the Mafia
- f. He is the most famous mayor ever

XV. Peter Rodino, NJ

- a. Peter Rodino was the head of the House Judiciary Committee
- b. When he became a Senator, he was head of the committee, which pushed to impeach Nixon
- c. The committee he headed voted to impeach Nixon
- d. Then it would have gone to the House to vote on, but Nixon resigned before the vote took place

XVI. John Pastore

- a. John Pastore was an Italian-American
- b. He was the first Italian-American Senator from Rhode Island

XVII. Antonin Scalia

- a. Antonin Scalia is an Italian-American on the Supreme Court
- b. He's very conservative
- c. He could be elevated to Chief Justice
- d. He was nominated by Reagan

XVIII. Other Italian Public Figures

- a. Joe Dimaggio
- b. Arturo Toscanini
- c. Enrico Fermi – physicist who helped to develop the atomic bomb

XIX. Discrimination Against Italians

- a. There was lots of discrimination against Italians because they were Catholic and because they were darker-skinned in Southern Italy
- b. Discrimination led to the Sacco-Venzetti trial in 1920

XX. Sacco-Venzetti Trial, 1920

- a. 2 Italian immigrants from Massachusetts are accused of bank robbery and murder
- b. They are tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death
- c. They were executed in 1927
- d. Many said that they didn't get a fair trial
- e. After their execution, it was discovered by scholars that this was a miscarriage of justice
- f. In 1987, the Governor of Massachusetts, Michael Dukakis gave them a pardon
- g. This pardon hurt Dukakis because he ended up being the Democratic nominee for President in 1988
- h. George Bush used this pardon to show that Dukakis was "soft on crime"

XXI. Italians in America

- a. Italians in America didn't get a good image from television or the movies
- b. Italians as a group aren't as prosperous as Germans, Jews, or the Irish
- c. Many Italians argue that they are a minority that has been disregarded, saying that affirmative action favors people of color
- d. So, white ethnic groups, like the Italians, are upset by affirmative action

Jewish Immigration

I. Jews in the Colonial Period

- a. In the colonial period, there were few Jews in America
- b. They went to the Dutch colony of New Netherlands in 1654
- c. These are 23 Brazilian Portuguese-speaking Jews, who were kicked out of Brazil, escaping persecution
- d. They enter New Amsterdam (Manhattan Island)

II. Peter Stiversant

- a. Peter Stiversant was the governor of New Netherlands at the time
- b. He refused to let them in at first because they were not Christians
- c. But then his advisors convince him that they could add to the colony economically
- d. But, they were not allowed to have a synagogue
- e. These Brazilian Jews settle for that because they were escaping persecution

III. Jews Migrate to Rhode Island, 1658

- a. In 1658, a few of those Jews and others migrate to New Port, Rhode Island because there was religious freedom there
- b. By 1670, they built the 1st synagogue I the US, the **Touro Synagogue** in Newport, Rhode Island

IV. Jews Begin to Spread Out

- a. In 1670, some Jews settle in Charleston, South Carolina
- b. Then, in 1680, some Jews settle in Philadelphia after Pennsylvania is started because the Quakers there were open minded
- c. So, there are small numbers of Jews coming from Latin America and Brazil

V. Jews in America by the American Revolution

- a. By the American Revolution, there were between 1,000-2,500 Jews in the colonies (when there was a total of 3 million people in the colonies)
- b. This is not the primary migration for Jews

VI. Sephardic Jews

- a. Spanish, Portuguese, or North African Jews are referred to as Sephardic Jews

VII. Ashkenazi Jews

- a. In the 19th Century, Jews came from Germany, France, England, Poland, and Russia
- b. These Eastern European Jews were known as Ashkenazi Jews

VIII. Likud vs. Labor Party in Israel

- a. Ashkenazi Jews tend to be members of the Labor Party in Israel, today
- b. The Likud Party is heavily Sephardic
- c. Likud Party is gainign power sicne the 1970s because they have bigger families
- d. Likud and Labor are the two major parties in Israel

IX. Jews in America

- a. Jews lived in cities in America
- b. They built synagogues, emphasized education, became merchants and artisans (skilled tradesmen)

X. Haym Soloman

- a. Jewish financier Haym Soloman helped to raise money for the US through bonds to pay for the Revolutionary War
- b. Funds helped the US to survive the American Revolution
- c. But the overall Jewish contribution to the American Revolution was small

XI. Jews Flee from Europe, 1836

- a. Real Jewish migration begins in 1836 from Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Western Poland (which was German controlled)
- b. So, Jews come to America to escape anti-Semitism (attacks on Jews)
- c. For economic reasons and because of persecution, Jews left Europe in the 1830s and 1840s and came to America
- d. Some Jews try to liberalize Germany in 1848, but the revolution fails, sos they flee to America

XII. Professions of German Jews in America

- a. Jewish merchants, Adam Gimbel, Benjamin Aldman, and Levi Strauss were among the Jews who fled from Europe
- b. Jews also started banks, became shopkeepers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, newspaper editors
- c. They form charitable organizations and synagogues

XIII. Reform Judaism, begins 1830s-40s

- a. German Jews don't want to follow Orthodox Judaism
- b. So, in the 1830s-40s, they change to reform Judaism
- c. It allows more English to be spoken in synagogues and less Hebrew
- d. Orthodox Jews don't forgive Reform Jews for allowing women in the service and as officials in the synagogue

XIV. Orthodox vs. Reform Rivalry

- a. Reform Judaism has led to a rivalry with Orthodox Jews
- b. German Reform Jews and Eastern European Orthodox Jews conflict after the Civil War

XV. Jews in America by the Civil War

- a. By the Civil War, there are a few hundred thousand German Jews in America and Reform Judaism is taking place
- b. Jews have started moving to Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and some have moved to the South

XVI. Jews and Slavery

- a. A small number of Jews owned plantations and a few owned slaves
- b. But, there was no major Jewish involvement in slavery or the slave trade, despite claims by Louis Farricon that they were heavily involved in it

XVII. David Yulee

- a. David Yulee was Jewish and was a Florida Senator before the Civil War
- b. He was there right at the beginning of Florida history

XVIII. Judah P. Benjamin

- a. Judah P. Benjamin, in Louisiana, was the most famous Jew before the Civil War
- b. He was a US Senator before the Civil War and served as Secretary of War in the Confederacy, under Jefferson Davis
- c. Benjamin was a reform Jew
- d. Orthodox Jews don't believe that Reform Jews are real Jews

XIX. Jews and Slavery

- a. Jews were divided on the issue of slavery
- b. Jews in the North were against it

XX. Anti-Semitism

- a. The Anti-Semitism that existed in America was by individuals, not by the government

XXI. Jews in Russia

- a. In the late 19th century (1860-70s), Czarist Russia was a haven for Anti-Semitism
- b. There were millions of Jews living in Russia
- c. Their ancestors migrated to Russia in the Middle Ages because of persecution
- d. In 1290, Jews were expelled from England and France
- e. Then, they moved east

XXII. Alexander II Ends Serfdom in Russia, 1861

- a. From the 1850s-1870s, Czar Alexander II was trying to liberalize Russia
- b. Alexander II became known as the Czar liberator because he ended serfdom in Russia in 1861
- c. Serfdom ended in Russia in 1861, but the US still had slavery till 1865
- d. Alexander II had some Jewish advisors, but the reformer was assassinated in 1881
- e. In 1881, he's murdered and Alexander III takes over, followed by Nicholas II

XXIII. Alexander III and Nicholas II Blame the Jews for Problems in Russia

- a. Those two last Czars look for a scapegoat because of problems in Russia
- b. Jews are blamed for all faults of the Russian government
- c. Jews are accused of killing Alexander II, as well

XXIV. Pale of Settlement

- a. Jews are then segregated into ghettos, behind high walls
- b. These ghettos that isolate Jews are known as the Pale of Settlement
- c. Jews were segregated and being denied government positions in Russia
- d. Jews were being drafted into the military for 30 years, when non-Jews, if they were drafted, would only be drafted for 6 years
- e. Women were raped

XXV. Pogroms

- a. Pogroms attacked Jews
- b. These were attacks on Jewish settlements authorized by the Russian government
- c. Jews then flee to the US

XXVI. Jews Flee to the US, 1880-1910

- a. There was a mass migration of Jews to the US because they were being persecuted, denied access to professions, and drafted into the military
- b. They are very devout Jews, kept together by their religion
- c. They came to the US at Castle Island in Manhattan, NY until 1892
- d. After 1892, they entered at Ellis Island

XXVII. Jews in America

- a. In 1890, 250,000 Jews lived in the US
- b. By 1930, there were 2.5 million Jews in the US
- c. Eastern European Jews settled in Manhattan, NY on the lower, East Side

XXVIII. Russian Jews in America

- a. Jews became garment workers, hat makers, furriers, butchers, bakers
- b. They studied English at night
- c. These were Orthodox Jews
- d. They came with black clothing and beards
- e. Many moved away in the next generation from that, but Hasidic Jews would not give up their customs

XXIX. Hasidic Jews

- a. Jews who came from Russia were Orthodox Jews
- b. They came with black clothing and beards
- c. They refused to give up their customs
- d. They live in Brooklyn, NY
- e. They follow religious teachers, tied to god
- f. Hasidic Jews avoid other Jews, living in their own communities

XXX. International Ladies Garment Worker's Union

- a. Garment Industry is very difficult
- b. They wanted people to come in on Sunday
- c. So, Jews unionized
- d. They formed the International Ladies Garment Worker's Union

XXXI. Jewish Peddlers

- a. There are also peddlers, who sell wares on the street
- b. These people struggle, too
- c. They emphasize English and education for their children

XXXII. American Federation of Labor (AFL)

- a. Jews also become involved in other unions, including the American Federation of Labor
- b. For 30 years, AFL is led by a Jewish immigrant, **Samuel Gompers**

XXXIII. Jews and the Socialist Movement

- a. Jews are said to belong to the Socialist Movement, which is seen as a threat by Capitalists

XXXIV. Louis Brandeis

- a. Brandeis was a Jewish attorney, who becomes known as the “People’s Lawyer”
- b. He’s out to promote better labor conditions for women, children, and immigrants
- c. He started having victories in court
- d. He fights for labor rights for the little people

XXXV. Sociological Jurisprudence

- a. In the early 20th century, Brandeis comes up with theory of Sociological Jurisprudence
- b. This means that laws should not be based only on technicalities and precedent
- c. They should be based on sociological reality
- d. Laws should be humane and must deal with reality, as it is, not as it once was
- e. Sociological Jurisprudence takes over the Court, having an effect to this day
- f. It’s the liberal view of the law
- g. When Supreme Court nominations come up, this is the battle: liberal vs. conservative views

XXXVI. Warren Court is Brandeisian

- a. The Warren Court in the 1960s was a Brandeisian Court
- b. Brandeis affected the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* case, which outlawed school segregation, saying that it wasn’t right for a girl to feel inferior because of her race
- c. In 1973, under the Burger Court, *Roe v. Wade* legalizes abortion (this is a controversial case)

XXXVII. Brandeis' Biography

- a. Brandeis speaks up for Jews and other immigrants
- b. He's a Jewish attorney
- c. Brandeis has a long lasting effect on America
- d. He becomes so prominent that in 1916, Woodrow Wilson nominates Brandeis to the Supreme Court
- e. Southerners opposed his nomination because he was Jewish, but Wilson supported him and he was confirmed
- f. He is on the Supreme Court from 1916-39
- g. Brandeis transforms the Supreme Court through his Sociological Jurisprudence
- h. He dies in 1941
- i. In 1948, in Massachusetts, Brandeis University is established in his honor
- j. Within 12 years, it was a superb College

XXXVIII. 2nd Generation American Jews

- a. Through the years, the 2nd generation of American Jews started succeeding and moving away
- b. Conservative Jews were formed for Jews who didn't want to go all the way to being Reform Jews
- c. They moved away from the old-style clothing
- d. 2nd Generation moved to Queens, Brooklyn, and Bronx

XXXIX. Succeeding Generations

- a. 3rd Generation moved to Long Island and Northern New Jersey
- b. 4th Generation moved to South Florida and California

XXXX. Jewish Population in America

- a. New York has the largest number of Jews in the US
- b. South Florida has the second largest
- c. Southern California has the 3rd largest

XLI. Famous Jews

- a. George Gershwin - composer
- b. Edwin G. Robinson - actor
- c. Many comedians from the 1930s-50s, including Bob Hope
- d. Bugsy Seigel

XLII. Jacob Javids, NY Senator (1956-80)

- a. Jacob Javids was a New York Senator from 1956-1980
- b. He was the first Jew to announce that he was interested in seeking the presidency
- c. He was in the Republican Party

XLIII. Jewish Daily Forward

- a. Jewish newspapers being in New York with the creation of the Jewish Daily Forward

XLIV. Jews and Higher Education

- a. Jews couldn't get into Ivy League Colleges, so they went to the City College of New York
- b. Hunter College, Queens College, and Brooklyn College had a lot of Jews going there
- c. More people have earned Ph.D.'s from City College than from any other university in the country

XLV. Anti-Semitic Problems

- a. Jews weren't allowed in resort hotels in the Catskills, so Jews bought the hotels
- b. There were also a lot of people who didn't want to hire Jews
- c. This anti-Semitism was not by the government, but was by individuals

XLVI. Henry Ford

- a. Henry Ford claimed that there was an international Jewish conspiracy
- b. He collaborated with Hitler and was openly anti-Semitic

XLVII. Anti-Semitism from the KKK

- a. By WWI, the KKK was anti-immigrant, particularly against the Jews
- b. The KKK claimed that Jews had all the money and that they conspired with Blacks to cause trouble

XLVIII. Father Charles Coghlin, 1932-40

- a. Father Charles Coghlin was on radio from 1932-40
- b. He was known as the radio priest
- c. He backed Hitler and Mussolini
- d. He also said that FDR was Jewish, which was a lie
- e. FDR had a couple of Jewish advisors, but they didn't have a great influence on him because he didn't act to stop the Holocaust sooner

II. Gerald L.K. Smith

- a. Gerald Smith wrote articles, magazines saying that everything was the fault of the Jews

L. Charles Lindbergh

- a. Lindbergh was also anti-Semitic
- b. Hitler's rise to power in Germany resulted in the creation of the German-American Bund in New York City, which Lindbergh was a member of

LI. Gerald P. Nye

- a. Nye was a Senator from South Dakota
- b. He said that Jews were trying to get us into the war
- c. He was anti-Semitic

LII. *St. Louis* Ship Turned Back

- a. The ship, the *St. Louis* was turned back from the US
- b. FDR was not willing to challenge Congress on this

LIII. Jewish Groups Formed to Fight Anti-Semitism

- a. The American Jewish Committee
- b. Anti-Defamation League of Bani Brith
- c. They two groups formed to fight Anti-Semitism
- d. Jews weren't persecuted by the government, but were treated badly by individuals and groups
- e. However, there was more sympathy towards Jews after WW2 because of the Holocaust

LIV. America's Stance with Israel

- a. Israel was created in 1948, leading to the Arab-Israeli War
- b. Since then, every US president has backed Israel
- c. However, privately, each of those government has tried to get Israel to make concessions because the State Department is pro-Arab because of oil
- d. This showed up under Clinton
- e. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who was hard-line in Israel didn't along with Clinton
- f. Ariel Sharon and George W. Bush get along well
- g. George W. Bush is better publicly with Israel than his father, so many Jews voted for him in 2004
- h. The US has had a pro-Israel policy
- i. But, we've had a mixed public opinion on Israel in the population

LV. Blacks and Jews

- a. Blacks are split in their support for Jews
- b. Jews were on the front lines backing civil rights and marching on Washington in the 1960s
- c. So, the split has occurred in the last 25 years
- d. In 1964, in Mississippi, 2 Jews from Queens College were killed while trying to register blacks from Mississippi to vote

LVI. Jews in America

- a. Today, there are 5.9 million Jews in America
- b. The Jewish population in America is declining because Jews are not having many children
- c. Also, the Jewish population is declining because many American Jews are intermarrying and not bringing up their children Jewish
- d. So, in the future, Jews will probably be less influential in America

Chinese Immigration

I. Discrimination Against Chinese

- a. Chinese are the original Asians to come to America
- b. Asians have faced unusual discrimination in America
- c. Asians face more discrimination than any group of Europeans whites because they have a different skin color

II. China's Middle Kingdom Under the Heavens

- a. China was a great empire during the Medieval Period
- b. They were ahead of Europe in technology, science, and in military capability
- c. Historically, the Chinese felt that they were the superior country in the world and superior to Medieval Europe
- d. The Chinese considered themselves to be the Middle Kingdom under the Heavens
- e. But, by 1500, they were falling behind Europe

III. Science Escapes Vatican Control During Renaissance

- a. The Renaissance in Europe had a great effect of science
- b. European science advanced immensely during the Renaissance
- c. The Vatican control during the Medieval Ages put science behind
- d. Pope John Paul II pardoned Galileo from hell in 1980 (Galileo believed that the Earth revolved around the sun and the church didn't agree with him for centuries)

IV. Marco Polo Rediscovered China

- a. Renaissance moves Europe ahead of China
- b. Europe then sees China
- c. Marco Polo goes to China, rediscovering China
- d. Thereafter, Europeans wanted to have trade and diplomatic contact with the Chinese
- e. But the Chinese think that they are still ahead of Europe and so, they don't want to have contact

V. Europe Wants Relations with China

- a. But, Europe was ahead of China military and wouldn't take no for an answer
- b. Once India is taken over by Great Britain, the British want diplomatic relations and trade with China
- c. France also wants connections to China
- d. So, as the 18th century turns into the 19th century, tension and stress results because China doesn't want contact
- e. As a result, the British decide to do whatever they have to do to make contact

VI. Opium War, 1839-42

- a. With the slave trade and slavery ending in Britain in 1833, the British needed something new to trade
- b. So, the British take opium, which was produced in India, and bring it into China
- c. This creates drug trafficking in China, resulting in the Opium War between China and Great Britain/France
- d. During the Opium War from 1839-42, the Chinese are shocked to discover that they have no means to win
- e. As a result, France and Great Britain win the war
- f. China is then forced to have foreign influence in their country

VII. Foreign Influence in China after the Opium War

- a. After the Opium War, foreigners are allowed to travel and reside anywhere in China
- b. British and French do whatever they want in the country
- c. Once they gain these advantages, other countries want in on the action
- d. Portugal, Belgium, Dutch, Germans, Italians, Japan, and the US want part of china
- e. China signs unequal treaties with all of these countries
- f. European interference in China increased the amount of poverty in China

VIII. Chinese Come to America, 1840s

- a. This turmoil in China, with foreign influence, leads the first Chinese nationals to come to the US during the 1840s
- b. Students and intellectuals come over, but there were much more unskilled laborers who came over
- c. Unskilled labor immigrate to California, working in the gold mines during the Gold Rush
- d. Some Chinese laborers work in the silver mines in Nevada
- e. By the 1850s-60s, the Union pacific railroad is being built and the Chinese wok on them
- f. Some Chinese also go to Hawaii, which is not yet American
- g. In Hawaii, Chinese work on pineapple and sugar plantations

IX. Chinese “Coolies” Provide Cheap Labor for American Corporations

- a. Some Chinese go back to China, but the ones who stay become the cheapest labor in the country because they are “strange”
- b. They were a yellow race, had slanty eyes, and talked funny
- c. These laborers were called the **Coolies** because they were paid very little and couldn’t do anything about it
- d. Nevertheless, the little that they made in America was more than they could make in China
- e. Chinese were paid less than any European group
- f. It wasn’t that the Chinese would accept less pay and were harder workers than any other group, it was that American companies paid them less because they looked different
- g. This cheap labor from the Chinese created problems for many groups, especially the Irish
- h. American corporations built their empires on cheap labor

X. Anson Burlingame

- a. US signs treaties with China in the 1860s to gain advantages in China
- b. Anson Burlingame becomes the 1st US ambassador to China

XI. Chinese as Agricultural Workers

- a. In 1870, Chinese Coolies become agricultural farm workers in California
- b. Farms have no trouble getting cheap labor
- c. All Chinese are paid cheaply no matter what they do

XII. Media Portrays Chinese Negatively

- a. Newspapers and magazines portray the Chinese as weird people who eat strange and speak a strange language
- b. As a result of this discrimination, Chinese people in America isolated themselves in China towns

XIII. China Towns

- a. Chinese people in America established China Towns (Chinese neighborhoods) because they were being discriminated against
- b. Most famous China Town is in San Francisco
- c. There is a lot of poverty there
- d. Once China Towns are developed because Americans didn’t like the Chinese, Americans starting becoming annoyed that they wanted to be separate from society

XIV. William Randolph Hearst' *San Francisco Chronicle*

- a. William Randolph Hearst ran the *San Francisco Chronicle*
- b. Hearst was extremely anti-Asian
- c. He promoted the idea of the “yellow menace” and the “yellow peril”
- d. He said that the Chinese were bringing opium into the country, which is ironic because the British had brought it into their country
- e. So, Chinese-Americans are not being treated good

XV. Riots in California

- a. The Chinese become scapegoats during poor economic times
- b. Chinese were depicted as running down neighborhoods, lowering standards, and driving salaries lower
- c. So, there were riots in California
- d. These riots included lynchings against the Chinese

XVI. Movement to End Chinese Immigration

- a. The Hearst Press was responsible for the movement to cut off Chinese Immigration
- b. Irish wanted to stop Chinese immigration as well

XVII. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

- a. There was a strong desire in the country to stop Chinese immigration
- b. So, in 1882, both houses of Congress pass the Chinese Exclusion Act
- c. This act is vetoed courageously by Chester Alan Arthur, but Congress overrides his veto with a 2/3 majority vote in Congress
- d. This act stopped Chinese immigration for the next 10 years
- e. Every ten years thereafter, it had to be renewed
- f. Before the passage of this act, we had never banned any group because of who they were (only individuals and groups shunned people, but not the government)

XVIII. Impact of Chinese Exclusion Act on Chinese-Americans

- a. When the act passed, there were 300,000 Chinese in America
- b. Most of them were men, who were working to raise the money to bring their families over
- c. But with the Exclusion Act, families couldn't be brought over
- d. The act lasted from 1882-1943, so many Chinese men never saw their families for a long time, if ever again
- e. The impact of the Exclusion Act will go on for generations because of the China Towns that had to be created because of discrimination and because of the bachelor society that was created because men could not bring their wives over to the US
- f. Chinese didn't have money to hire attorneys
- g. Chinese men have bitter memories of not being able to have a family
- h. Pressures in the US and the discrimination faced by Chinese men left them very bitter
- i. Men developed a certain lifestyle and had to suddenly learn to have a wife again after 1943 and especially after 1965
- j. Some men took new wives and some men became frail over the years, so reunification was not always happy

XIX. Chinese Exclusion Act Renewed, 1882-1943

- a. In 1892, President Benjamin Harrison renews the act for another 10 years
- b. In 1902, TR renews it for another 10 years
- c. In 1912, Taft continues it
- d. In 1922, under Harding, it's continued
- e. In 1932, Hoover extends it
- f. In 1943, because China was allied with the US during WW2, battling Japan, FDR decided to end the Chinese Exclusion Act

XX. Chinese Citizens Could Still Visit, but Not Settle in US

- a. Chinese who were here, were here, but they couldn't bring their families over to settle
- b. Chinese men resided in China Towns alone
- c. Chinese students and tourists were allowed to come to the US during the Exclusion Period, but they were not allowed to settle in the US
- d. The US didn't mind exploiting them for their money, but didn't want them to settle in the country

XXI. US/China Alliance in WW2 Results in End of Exclusion Act

- a. During WW2, the US and China were allies
- b. China was fighting Japan
- c. So, after 1943, FDR decides to allow Chinese immigration again because it was an embarrassment to exclude the Chinese from the US when the two countries were allies during the war
- d. After 1965, people from Latin America and Asia came to the US

XXII. The Tongs (Chinese Mafia)

- a. In order to keep busy, some Chinese men got involved in bad things
- b. So, the Tongs (Chinese Mafia) was created to help men to bring their families over

XXIII. Chinese in America

- a. After 1943, Chinese immigration increased
- b. There are now 1 million Chinese in the US
- c. 40% - California
- d. 20% - New York
- e. 12% - Hawaii
- f. The rest are scattered

XXIV. Angel Island

- a. Chinese immigrated through Angel Island in San Francisco Bay, as did all Asians
- b. Chinese had a rough experience in America

XXV. Legacy of Chinese Exclusion Act on American Society

- a. Once the tradition of America's free and open immigration stopped, there were new reasons established, including limiting people who had diseases, that legitimized future discrimination
- b. The Chinese Exclusion Act set a precedent, so despite the repeal of the act, it is still used to legitimize new means of immigration control

XXVI. Foreigners in America

- a. From 1860-1920, 14% of the American population were foreign born (1 : 7)
- b. Today, (1 : 12) people in America are foreign born

Japanese Immigration

I. Japanese Replace Chinese

- a. Chinese were the first Asian group in America
- b. Chinese were barred from coming in on a permanent basis after 1882
- c. Industry and Corporations, liked the Chinese because they provided cheap labor
- d. So, Japanese immigrants replaced Chinese for cheap labor

II. Japan Has Different Philosophy Than the West

- a. Japan, like China is so different in their philosophy and their view point from the West

III. The West Discovers Japan, 1542

- a. First Western world contact with Japan occurred in 1542
- b. Portuguese settlers accidentally found Japan
- c. Then, Portuguese and Spanish start trade with them from 1542-1638
- d. Japan is led by Shogun
- e. Portuguese and Spanish promote trade and missionaries try to get converts to Christianity
- f. Japanese see them as odd

IV. Japan Arrests and Crucifies Missionaries and Traders, 1638

- a. Western world starts penetrating into Japan
- b. Missionaries and traders get more aggressive
- c. After 96 years of trade, in 1638, Shogun has all missionaries and traders arrested
- d. He orders the crucifixion of all of them to show that Japan knows what they were talking about
- e. Japan then isolates itself from the outside world

V. Isolationist Japan, 1638 – 1854

- a. From 1638-1854, there was no European or outside influence in Japan as far as we know
- b. If anybody reached Japan, they were immediately killed

VI. Commodore Matthew Perry Opens Relations with Japan, 1854

- a. In 1852, US decides it wants contact with Japan
- b. Under President Fillmore, Commodore Matthew Perry is sent to open up Japan and to use force if necessary
- c. US wanted diplomatic ties and trade
- d. Fillmore replaced Taylor after he died
- e. Fillmore also signed the Compromised of 1850 that delayed the Civil War by a decade
- f. Fillmore commissioned Commodore Matthew Perry to open up Japan
- g. But by the time he reached Japan, in 1854, Franklin Pierce was President in the US
- h. Japan was opened without bloodshed in 1854
- i. Japan couldn't do anything to stop it

VII. Shogunate Disappears in Japan, 1868

- a. In 1868, Shogunate disappears and emperors come back to total control
- b. This occurs because Shoguns are unable to stop Perry from opening relations

VIII. Meiji Restoration, 1868

- a. Trade and cultural contact began with Japan in 1868
- b. Then other European countries went there to trade
- c. In 1868, Shogunate disappears and emperors come back to total control in Japan
- d. In 1868, Meiji (Enlightened Leader) Emperor begins Meiji Restoration to modernize Japan
- e. They decide to learn from those who know
- f. They ask countries for help to make them better
- g. British taught them about building a Navy
- h. Germans taught them about building an Army
- i. US taught them about building Public Schools
- j. Japan began promoted industry in what was an agricultural country
- k. Promoted creating a Western style government with a Prime Minister
- l. Japan set up a Parliament
- m. Japanese are good at copying people
- n. Japan came to have the leading Navy, military, educational system
- o. By 1900, Japanese claimed that they were all literate

IX. Japan Wins Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95

- a. Japanese became a major nation and nobody realized they were building up until 1894, when Japan declared war on China
- b. Japanese won the Sino-Japanese war in 1894-95
- c. This shocked a lot of people, but people saw China as backwards since they were Asian

X. Japan Wins Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05

- a. Then in 1905, Japan went to war with Russia, the largest nation on Earth
- b. Russia was a European Power
- c. However, Japanese won the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-05
- d. Japanese provoked war by attacking a Russian Naval Fleet
- e. This win shocked the world and led to a revolution in Russia in 1905

XI. Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905

- a. Teddy Roosevelt was President of the US and was shocked at the Japanese victory
- b. TR wanted to understand more about the Japanese mind
- c. Hey believed they were inferior to Europeans, so he wanted to learn more about them
- d. He offers himself as mediator in peace negotiations and invites parties from both sides to the US to have a peace meeting in Portsmouth, New Hampshire
- e. TR negotiated the Treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the Russo-Japanese War
- f. TR learns about the Japanese
- g. He's awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for the treaty
- h. TR comes out feeling that the Japanese have to be treated very carefully

XII. School Boy Crisis, 1906

- a. In the same year as the Treaty of Portsmouth, San Francisco gives TR grief
- b. Lots of people in San Francisco didn't like Japanese people there
- c. So, the San Francisco School Board, in 1906, decides to segregate Japanese-Americans in schools from whites
- d. Japanese government, right or wrong, blew up about this, saying that they wanted something done about this discrimination
- e. But TR didn't have a legal basis to do anything, since the it was a school board that authorized it

XIII. San Francisco School Board Invited to White House

- a. What TR did do what invite the San Francisco School Board members to the White House to bring pressure on them to change their policy
- b. He tries to influence the School Board
- c. He gives them the grand tour of the White House
- d. Then, TR tells them that they are affecting relations between the US and Japan
- e. So, the school board agrees to stop segregating Japanese students
- f. This is called the School Boy Crisis of 1906

XIV. Great White Fleet, 1907

- a. TR wants to get along with Japan, but he also wants them to know that we're not afraid of them
- b. Although, he feared that the Japanese could attack Guam, Philippines, or Hawaii
- c. So, in 1907, TR sends the Great White Fleet around the world to conduct naval exercises
- d. Congress objects and refuses to fund it
- e. TR then says that they can stay there then, so Congress is forced to fund it
- f. He's playing games with Japan to show them that the US is cooperating with them, but is not afraid of them

XV. Private TR Letters Warn About the Future

- a. In 1908, TR writes a letter that was not discovered until after World War 2, where he says that he believed that Japan could one day be a threat to the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor

XVI. Japanese Come to America

- a. From Fillmore – TR, the image of Japan Changed
- b. Some Japanese come to America in the 1870s
- c. Most came after 1882, after the ban on Chinese immigration
- d. Mostly, they migrated to Hawaii and California
- e. In California, they settle in Sacramento (State Capitol)
- f. Then they migrate to San Francisco
- g. They are a large group by 1900
- h. They work on farms and on railroads, and they provide cheap labor
- i. In Hawaii, they provide cheap labor and work on sugar plantations
- j. Business interests tried to get Japanese to come into the country

XVII. California Media is Anti-Japanese

- a. Media (newspapers) in California promote anti-Japanese feelings
- b. William Randolph Hearst was always anti-Asian, so they were discriminated in California

XVIII. Alien Land Act, 1913

- a. Alien Land Act was passed in 1913 by the California legislature
- b. Says that Japanese in California cannot own land; they can only lease it
- c. This is discrimination, but Woodrow Wilson couldn't do anything about it because it was a state matter
- d. But Wilson probably wouldn't have done anything, even if he could have, because he was a malevolent racist

XIX. Anti-Japanese Sentiment After WWI

- a. During the Versailles Peace Conference, which ended WWI, Wilson wouldn't meet with the Japanese delegation
- b. After WWI, American Legion came out against Japanese

XX. Japanese Immigration Ended, 1924

- a. In 1924, Japanese immigration was stopped to the US

XXI. Anti-Japanese Feeling Continues, 1920s-30s

- a. In 1920s-30s, anti-Japanese sentiment continued in California
- b. In 1930s, Japan became an aggressor nation
- c. Then, on December 7, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, resulting in the US entering WW2 on December 8, 1941

XXII. Earl Warren Influences Japanese Internment

- a. We went to war with Japan immediately
- b. After the US declared war, California Attorney General Earl Warren called for the internment of Japanese Americans

XXIII. FDR's Executive Order 9066, February 19, 1942

- a. Warren influences FDR and by February 19, 1942, President FDR in Executive Order 9066 orders all Japanese-Americans, born in America or not, to be moved away and sent to designated areas
- b. They were relocated to internment camps

XXIV. Earl Warren's Political Career

- a. California Attorney General Earl Warren runs for governor at the end of 1942 and wins
- b. He is re-elected as governor in 1946
- c. In 1948, he is the running mate of Republican Presidential Candidate Dewey, but Dewey lost in his bid to become president to Harry Truman
- d. In 1950, Warren ran and was re-elected as California governor

XXV. Ike Names Warren the Chief Justice

- a. In 1953, Chief Justice Fred Vinson died, in mid-sentence, while he was delivering an opinion of the court
- b. This was the last time that a justice of the Supreme Court died in office
- c. President Eisenhower picks Warren, someone he believes is a conservative, to replace Vinson as Chief Justice
- d. But Warren turns out to be liberal and apologizes as Chief Justice for encouraging the internment of the Japanese
- e. As Chief Justice, Warren follows civil liberties claims from 1953-1969
- f. Warren has the greatest influence on the court, next to Marshall

XXVI. Japanese Internment

- a. Japanese were interned in 7 states (mostly Western states)
- b. California, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Arkansas
- c. Japanese lived behind barb wire fences and as prisoners, used public bathrooms
- d. But they weren't mistreated
- e. Some Japanese nationals were distraught from the internment and tried to flee, but they were shot down

XXVII. Young Japanese Sent into War in Europe

- a. Young Japanese-American men were sent to Europe in WW2
- b. They were kept segregated from whites
- c. Their unit won more medals of honor and awards than any other unit
- d. 333,000 Japanese fought in the war
- e. After the war, Japanese are freed and wished good luck

XXVIII. Korematsu v. US, December 1944

- a. Supreme Court case, which determined that it was legitimate to intern the Japanese during the war
- b. 6-3 ruling upheld the FDR's order because it was during wartime
- c. Korematsu, who brought this suit, was in his 20s and just died recently, in his 80s

XXIX. US Offers Japanese Restitution, 1988

- a. There were demands for compensation as a result of Japanese internment, but nothing was done for them until 1988
- b. In 1988, US made restitution under Reagan before he left office
- c. He did this at the last moment
- d. He signs the bill to give restitution to survivors-only
- e. 50,000 survivors who were still alive were each given \$20,000 (\$5,000/year for 4 years of internment)
- f. US government also apologized to the Japanese, making it the first time that the US government has ever apologized to any ethnic group
- g. Only survivors received money, not descendents

XXX. Japanese in America Today

- a. Today, there are 800,000 Japanese-Americans in California and Hawaii
- b. In Hawaii, Japanese-Americans are the dominant group
- c. Hawaiian Senator Daniel Inouye, went off to fight in WW2, while his family was interned

XXXI. Norman Mineta

- a. Norman Mineta is the Secretary of Transportation in the George W. Bush cabinet
- b. He is the only Democrat in Bush's cabinet
- c. He ordered all planes to land on 9/11

XXXII. Treatment of Asian Americans

- a. Chinese and Japanese were always treated worse than European immigrants

Mexican Immigration

I. Mexicans – The Largest Immigrant Group

- a. Mexican Americans are Chicanos
- b. Illegal immigrants from Mexico have been growing over the years, but especially recently
- c. Mexicans now are the largest immigrant group to America
- d. Mexicans provide cheap labor and are willing to do menial jobs that Americans are not willing to do

II. Skyrocketing Mexican Immigrations Since 1970s

- a. Mexican immigration to the US has skyrocketed since the 1970s
- b. Texas, California, Arizona, and New Mexico have the largest Mexican population
- c. These states originally belonged to Mexico before the Mexican-American war
- d. The population in Texas is 1/3 Mexican
- e. So, the Mexican vote is getting more important

III. No Simple Answer for Illegal Immigration

- a. There's no simple answer to illegal immigration because they do a lot of jobs that Americans don't want to do
- b. Mexicans do a lot of cheap jobs that nobody else wants to do

IV. US Takes Land From Mexico During Mexican-American War

- a. California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas were all part of Mexico at one time
- b. US took these territories away from them from 1846-1848
- c. Texas is the 2nd largest state in land area
- d. California is the 3rd largest state in land area
- e. New Mexico is the 6th largest state in land area

V. Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers, 1970s-80s

- a. There have been attempts by Mexicans to form unions
- b. In the 1970s and 80s, Cesar Chavez led the United Farm Workers union
- c. In California, there are streets and places named after him
- d. The owners of agricultural businesses treated Mexicans horribly and the United Farm Workers protested

VI. Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund, 1980s

- a. By the 1980s, the civil rights groups formed
- b. The Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund began in the 1980s
- c. This group helped Mexicans to deal with the immense poverty and discrimination they were facing in California

VII. Barrio Gangs

- a. Some Mexicans turned to gangs, called Barrio Gangs

VIII. Mexican Vote is Becoming More Important

- a. As the number of Mexicans grows and they become citizens, people will have to pay attention to Mexicans because they are in big states, so their vote will be important
- b. There are 8 million Mexican-Americans today

Puerto Rican Immigration

I. Columbus Discovers Puerto Rico, 1493

- a. Columbus discovered Puerto Rico in 1493
- b. From that time, it became a part of Spain

II. US Liberates Puerto Rico, during Spanish American War

- a. US liberated Puerto Rico in 1898 in the Spanish-American war
- b. US also liberated Cuba
- c. Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam became colonies

III. Puerto Ricans Allows to Migrate to Mainland US, 1917

- a. Puerto Rico was a territory of the US
- b. In 1917, the US allowed Puerto Ricans to migrate to the mainland US and allowed Puerto Ricans to elect their own governor and legislature
- c. This could have been because of the war
- d. Most Puerto Ricans who came to US, migrated to New York City
- e. Now, there are lots of Puerto Ricans in Orlando and South Florida, but historically, they have been in New York City

IV. Puerto Rico Becomes a Commonwealth, 1952

- a. In 1952, US made Puerto Rico a commonwealth
- b. This meant that Puerto Rico was not independent and would still be protected by the US
- c. Puerto Ricans are US citizens
- d. They must serve in the military if there's a draft
- e. Don't have to pay federal income tax
- f. Can't vote for President of the US, but they can vote for their governor

V. Puerto Ricans Vote to Remain a Commonwealth

- a. Puerto Rico has remained in this status as a commonwealth with the understanding that they can remain a commonwealth, become a new US state, or become independent
- b. In the last vote, 48% of Puerto Ricans want to remain a commonwealth
- c. 46% want to become a state
- d. 5% want independence in Puerto Rico

VI. Puerto Ricans in the US

- a. Puerto Ricans have become noticed
- b. There are 2 million Puerto Ricans in the US today

VII. Roberto Clemente

- a. Clemente was a baseball player who played for the Pirates
- b. On the last day of the season, he got 3,000 hits
- c. Then, he was killed in a plane crash
- d. He was then put in the Hall of Fame immediately
- e. Clement was Puerto Rican

VIII. Other Puerto Ricans Stars

- a. Orlando Cepeda – San Francisco Giants baseball player was Puerto Rican
- b. Rita Moreno – from West Side Story
- c. Jose Ferrer - actor
- d. Rosemary Clooney - actress

Cuban Immigration

I. Few Cubans in America Before 1959

- a. There were few Cubans in the US before 1959
- b. Castro forces the US to talk about Cubans
- c. There are no more than 50,000 Cubans in the US by 1958

II. Castro Overthrows Batista, 1959

- a. In 1959, Cuban Dictator Fulgencio Batista was overthrown by Castro

III. July 26th Movement

- a. Castro had wanted to play baseball for the Washington Senators in 1952 as a pitcher, but he was cut during Spring Training
- b. So, he went home and started a revolution in 1953 in the mountains of Cuba on July 26th
- c. He denounces the US every year on July 26th
- d. As of January 1, 2005, he started his 47th year in power
- e. Castro is the most influential figure in Latin America in the last century

IV. US Reacts to Castro's Takeover

- a. July 26, 1953 Castro's revolution starts
- b. January 1, 1959, he becomes leader of Cuba
- c. US doesn't like Castro, but they accept him
- d. Then the US sees that he is having show trials of Batista supporters
- e. US then realizes that he's a Marxist

V. Bay of Pigs Disaster, April 1961

- a. Eisenhower then tries to get rid of Castro
- b. Kennedy is in office when plan to invade Cuba comes to fruition
- c. Kennedy messes up the Bay of Pigs invasion

VI. Upper Class Cubans Leave, 1959-60

- a. Upper class Cubans left Cuba in 1959-60
- b. They were in Miami during the Bay of Pigs, hoping that Castro would be overthrown, but he wasn't

VII. Cuban Missile Crisis, October 1962

- a. Then, in 1962, Soviets install missiles in Cuba
- b. This leads to the Cuban Missile Crisis

VIII. Embargo on Cuba

- a. In 1961, there was an embargo started by the US on Cuba that continues to this day
- b. Castro was not going to be overcome
- c. Missiles were removed

IX. Boat People

- a. “Boat People” – Vietnamese refugees flee S. Vietnam after it was taken over by the North Vietnamese in 1975

X. Mariel Boat Lift, 1980

- a. Cuban leader Fidel Castro empties his prisons, sending criminals and mental patients (bottom of the barrel) to Miami, FL
- b. They are sent over on boats
- c. Carter couldn't figure out a way to keep them out, so he was blamed
- d. Left a bad image of Cubans, thinking that all Cubans were the same
- e. Miami got a terrible reputation b/c of all the crime that ensued
- f. Mariel Boatlift was forced immigration

XI. Cubans are Republicans since Bay of Pigs

- a. Since the Bay of Pigs, Cubans have been angry at Democrats for messing up the invasion
- b. As a result, they have voted Republican ever since
- c. Younger Cubans, who have been born in America, have voted for Democrats
- d. Older Cubans see Democrats as Communists for not getting rid of Castro

Video: Ellis Island

- 1852-1954 – Ellis Island in NY was where immigrants mainly went to
- Ellis Island was seen as the “Gateway to America”
- Immigrants planned to start anew in America
- In 1855, Castle Garden in NY opened as the primary place to process immigrants in America until 1892
- Health, past history, political radicals were all categories for exclusion after 1892
- January 1, 1892, Ellis Island was opened in NY
- June 1897, One of the Ellis Island Buildings is burned to the ground, so it had to be rebuilt and was rebuilt better than ever
- There was a quality of fear at Ellis Island of being turned away
- There were passenger laws making steamship companies responsible for screening passengers
- Shipping companies also had to keep a Ship Manifest with information about passengers
- There was little immigration from 1914-18
- Americans nor Congress welcomed immigrants after WWI
- Ellis Island wasn’t given any more money for repairs
- Inspectors were more cautious and careful after WWI when inspecting prospective immigrants
- This slowed the speed of the immigration process
- After 1924, visas were required (advanced clearance was required in order to immigrate to the US)
- During the Great Depression, more people left Ellis Island than came in
- Ellis Island, after 1924, didn’t process as many immigrants
- During the 1930s, Ellis Island immigration center shifted to a detention center
- By the end of the 1930s, immigration system became far more rigid
- By then, Americans became more suspicious of foreigners
- During WW2, suspected subversives were held at Ellis Island
- Ellis Island closed in 1954
- September 1990 – Ellis Island was reopened as a museum

Immigration Policies of the US

I. 5 Periods of US Immigration Policies

- a. Colonial Period (1609-1775)
- b. Open Door Period (1776-1881)
- c. Era of Regulation (1882-1916)
- d. Era of Restriction (1917-1964)
- e. Era of Liberalization (1965-present)

II. Colonial Period

A. The First Immigrants, 1609

- a. People who come to Jamestown are not seen as immigrants by scholars – they are seen as settlers
- b. By 1609, Jamestown is in trouble because of bad weather, fire, and dysentery
- c. They need people to come over to repopulate the island, so Jamestown's leaders go back to England
- d. Jamestown's leaders tell Englishmen that everything is wonderful
- e. So, these people who are enticed to come over are seen as the first immigrants

B. Land Enticement for Immigration

- a. After a year, people can't be lied to anymore
- b. So, Jamestown's leaders offer 50 acres of land to anyone who made the voyage to Jamestown
- c. If an individual didn't have the money to come to Jamestown, he could sell himself as an indentured servant for 7 years and they would get 50 acres of land
- d. This is how they got people to come over
- e. They offered people better economic lives, religious freedom, escape from persecution
- f. They offered people opportunity and land

C. Other Nationalities in America During Colonial Period

- a. There were other immigrants to America during the colonial period, other than the English
- b. Germans, French, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, Dutch, Swedes, Portuguese, and Spanish come to various colonies
- c. But there are no records of how many immigrants came, but we know there was a diversity of people and the colonies grew

III. Open Door Period, 1776-1881

A. No anti-Immigration Feeling

- a. Then, there's the American Revolution
- b. US gets a Constitution in 1788
- c. There is an Open Door Period without regulation
- d. People of Constitutional Convention think of immigration as important for growth
- e. After becoming a citizen, immigrants could have any role in the government, except for being President
- f. There was no anti-immigration feeling
- g. In 1790, Congress says an alien can become a **citizen within 2 years**

B. Alien and Sedition Act, 1798

- a. In 1798, Alien and Sedition Act is passed under John Adams
- b. Alien part says that you have to be in the country for **14 years to become a citizen**
- c. John Adam's Federalist Party, which controlled Congress, didn't want people to quickly become citizens and then drift to the Democratic-Republican Party of Jefferson and vote for Jefferson over Adams in the Election of 1800
- d. It doesn't make Adams look good

C. Repeal of Alien and Sedition Act, 1801

- a. In 1801, Alien and Sedition Act is repealed
- b. In 1801, **5 years becomes the number to become a citizen**

D. States Keep Immigration Records

- a. US government is not keeping records of immigrants
- b. The states are controlling and keeping track of immigration
- c. US government was very small until World War
- d. After WWI, the US government wouldn't be small against
- e. Before WWI, with the exception of during the Civil War, states were in control of things

E. Top Cities for Immigration

- a. Up to the Civil War, 2/3 of all immigrants came through NY Harbor
- b. Behind that was (2) Boston, (3) Philadelphia, and (4) Baltimore
- c. These are the Mid-Atlantic cities

F. South Doesn't Like Immigrants

- a. The South didn't really welcome immigrants
- b. They just wanted to keep slavery and Protestantism and they didn't want a mix
- c. They wanted to have WASPs as the ruling class

G. Disease and Poverty Were Only Reasons for Exclusion

- a. City and state government dealt with who came in
- b. Depending on where you came in, if you were too poor, you may not have been allowed in because of the fear that they were likely to become a public charge
- c. If you had a disease, you might not be allowed in either
- d. Except for disease and poverty, there were no real restrictions on immigration
- e. People who inspected these immigrants were kind and pushed many of them through or got sponsors for the immigrants
- f. Health problems though, were a problem

H. NY v. Milne, 1837

- a. Some poor immigrants were rejected though
- b. There were people who backed the rejected immigrants and sued for the right of poor immigrants not to be rejected entry
- c. This came to a head in the Supreme Court in NY v. Milne in 1837
- d. This case was under the Taney court
- e. The lawsuit by Milne fought for the rights of destitute immigrants to not be rejected just because they don't have material assets
- f. **Court ruled that states had a right to regulate what they saw as undesirable immigrants (Paupers, those with infectious diseases, and criminals)**

I. Castle Garden Opens, 1855

- a. The number of immigrants was growing, especially in NY
- b. So, in 1855, NY opens Castle Garden to deal with immigration
- c. This becomes the first organized preparation for immigrants
- d. It had hospitals, a communal kitchen, restaurant, temporary housing, they were questioned there, medical exams there, employment opportunities, given a list of boarding houses, transportation
- e. Their names, ages, occupation, and religion were recorded
- f. People interviewing them often changed their names because of ignorance or misunderstanding
- g. But there are still people coming immigrating to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore

J. Immigrants Who Come Through Canada

- a. There were people who first went to Canada and then came to the US
- b. Around the Civil War, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri encourage them to immigrate to the US
- c. They want these immigrants to use them as a labor force and also to push Indians out of their territory
- d. These states also wanted immigration to compete with the Eastern US, so that they would not be forgotten
- e. But there is more immigration on the east coast

K. Germans Become Republicans, 1850s

- a. In the 1850s, Republicans court Germans to their party
- b. One of these Germans was Carl Schurz
- c. During the Civil War, Germans fight for the Union

L. Irish Become Democrats, 1850s

- a. Irish become attracted to the Democratic Party and run many city governments
- b. During the Civil War, some Irish fight for the Union, but others who don't like the Republicans, fight for the Confederacy

M. American Party – “Know Nothings,” 1856

- a. But there are those who don't want German and Irish immigration, especially Irish immigration (because they were “drunks”)
- b. The American Party – the “Know Nothings” were an anti-Catholic immigrant party
- c. In 1856, they want to stop Catholic immigration to the US
- d. They recruit former President, Millard Fillmore to run on their ticket
- e. Fillmore only wins Maryland, which had the most Catholics in the Colonial Period, winning 8 electoral votes

O. Henderson v. NY, 1875

- a. After the Civil War, the number of immigrants continued to grow
- b. In 1875, there was a Supreme Court case about who should regulate immigration: State or Federal Government?
- c. Supreme Court generally doesn't reverse earlier decisions, but sometimes they do
- d. **Ruling in Henderson v. NY says that States can no longer regulate immigration** (reversing NY v. Milne, 1837)
- e. Now, only Congress and US government can regulate
- e. But for a few more years, there is still the Open Door because it takes time for the Federal government to build up

IV. Era of Regulation, 1882-1916

A. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

- a. From 1882 and after, the US government is passing immigration laws and regulations
- b. The first one was the Chinese Exclusion Act
- c. This act was vetoed by Chester Alan Arthur, but it was overwritten by Congress
- d. The Irish pushed for the Congressional override
- e. After the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed, only students, tourists, and merchant Chinese could come to the US
- f. Chinese were allowed to come in, but they could not stay permanently
- g. This act lasted for 61 years

B. Other Exclusions, 1882

- a. In addition to the Chinese, in 1882, convicts, mentally ill, mentally retarded, physically incapacitated, and people with incommunicable diseases are also not allowed to immigrate to the US
- b. So, there are restrictions, but they are reasonable, except for the Chinese Exclusion Act

C. US Immigration Centers

- a. These regulations are set up in the 1880s
- b. After 10 years, in 1892, Ellis Island is opened in NY as an immigration center
- c. Angel Island in San Francisco Bay is created a few years later

D. Ellis Island, opened 1892

- a. Ellis Island becomes the major gateway for immigrants until the Great Depression
- b. During the Great Depression, Ellis Island became a holding place for immigrants
- c. Ellis Island was set up to be efficient and impersonal
- d. Some were quarantined or rejected at Ellis Island

E. Democrats Appeal for Catholic and Jewish Immigration, 1900s

- a. In the Era of Regulation, by the 1900s, Democrats are appealing for support of Catholic and Jewish immigration
- b. Democrats want more immigration with the fewest restrictions possible

F. Southern Democrats Oppose Immigration

- a. Southern Democrats don't want immigration
- b. In the South, there was still a feeling that immigrants were bad
- c. In Atlanta, a Jew, named Leo Frank was lynched
- d. In New Orleans, an Italian was lynched
- e. In the South, they just wanted to control Blacks and keep WASPs as the majority

G. Republicans Want Immigrants to Pass Literacy Test

- a. Because big cities were becoming Democratic because of immigration, by the turn of the 20th century, Republicans saw immigrants as a threat because they were becoming Democrats
- b. So, Teddy Roosevelt and the Republicans wanted to create a literacy test to control immigration
- c. 2 Democratic presidents vetoed Literacy Test bills
- d. In 1896, Grover Cleveland vetoed a literacy test bill and twice, Woodrow Wilson vetoed a literacy test bill

H. Nativism

- a. There was widespread nativism – America for America
- b. Ku Klux Klan (KKK) becomes anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish
- c. Nativism leads to the Sacco – Venzetti Trial
- d. With growing fear of the nation and the promotion of the Klan, there is a movement towards real restriction

V. Era of Restriction, 1917-64**A. Literacy Test Becomes Law, 1917**

- a. In 1917, there were attempts in Congress to pass a new immigration restriction and Wilson vetoed them, but Congress overrode his veto
- b. The new law required immigrants age 16 and over to take a literacy test
- c. So, in 1917, a literacy test becomes law

B. Johnson Act, 1921

- a. In 1921, Republican Senator from California Hiram Johnson promotes Johnson Act
- b. Johnson Act promotes quotas to limit immigration
- c. Looks back to 1910 census to allow 3% of each nationality to immigrate to the US
- d. This was designed to continue to allow Western Europeans in because there were more in the US
- e. Johnson Act cut down the number of new immigrants because there were fewer of them in the US by 1910
- f. Mexicans were not included in the quota system
- g. Unlimited numbers of Mexicans were allowed to come in because California needed cheap labor (and Hiram Johnson was from California)
- h. California has a terrible record of how they treat immigrants, exploiting them

C. These Professions Are Not Included in 3% Quota of Johnson Act

- a. Certain professions were not included in the 3% quota
- b. Artists, authors, lecturers, professors, ministers, nurses, actors, and singers
- c. If you were from any of these groups, you could come into the US no matter what your nationality was because you're contributing something to the society
- d. They were trying to keep the "low lives" out (Eastern Europeans)
- e. Johnson Act is the beginning of real restriction

D. Immigration Act of 1924

- a. In 1924, quotas are even less
- b. Now they go back to the 1890 census when the numbers from Eastern and Southern Europe were lower and they only allow 2% in
- c. The US wanted a WASP society
- d. So, Jews and Catholics, who the Democrats were appealing to, have almost no chance to get in

E. Annual Quota by 1930s

- a. 82% for North and Western Europe
- b. 16% for South and Eastern Europe
- c. 2% for everyone else

F. Restricted Immigrants

- a. **No Japanese were allowed in after 1924**
- b. US didn't want Asians at all in America because Europeans were believed to be the best people
- c. Jews and non-Jews who came on ships were sent back

G. Smith Act, 1941

- a. Smith Act said that any immigrant coming in must have a complete background check
- b. Political affiliations could determine if they were allowed in
- c. You had to prove what you were
- d. You also had to apply through your country to come to the US

H. FDR Lifts Chinese Exclusion Act, 1943

- a. In 1943, FDR lifts Chinese Exclusion Act, allowing some Chinese in
- b. He did this because the US and China were allies in WW2

I. Executive Orders Allow Displaced People in US During Cold War

- a. After WW2, the Cold War starts: Soviets vs. the West
- b. Now, Truman uses executive orders to admit displaced refugees from WW2, who are trying to escape Communism
- c. 40,000 displaced people from wars in Europe are allowed in

J. War Bribe Act, 1946

- a. In 1946, War Bribe Act was passed
- b. Says that if a soldier comes home from a war with a wife who's not American, (and who he married in the country he was in), he is allowed to bring his wife and children to America
- c. 120,000 are admitted

K. Chinese and Japanese Spouses Allowed to Immigrate, 1947

- a. In 1947, spouses of Chinese and Japanese immigrants are allowed in despite the restriction of Asian immigration

L. More Executive Orders Allow Displaced People Allowed to Come to US

- a. In 1948, 220,000 refugees from Eastern Europe are admitted because they are escaping Communism
- b. In 1950, 415,000 displaced refugees are allowed in from Eastern Europe
- c. Political reasons are used to allow them in
- d. In 1953, Eisenhower allows 205,000 displaced people to come in
- e. In 1956, 20,000 Hungarian refugees were allowed in after their failed revolution
- f. In 1960, Chinese who were escaping Communist China and Cuban refugees were allowed in
- g. Cuban refugees would continue to be allowed in
- h. After 1970, Southeast Asians (Boat People) – Vietnamese, Cambodians, who escaped Communism were allowed into the US
- i. But still, the thought was that we couldn't trust immigrants

M. Internal Security Act, 1950

- a. In 1950, the Internal Security Act was passed as a follow-up on the Smith Act
- b. Under the Internal Security Act, every immigrant had to prove he wasn't a Communist

N. McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act, 1952

- a. In 1952, the McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act is passed
- b. Improved that most immigrants would be from Western Europe
- c. Favored WASPs from Northern and Western Europe, except for those escaping Communism
- d. Patrick McCarran was a Senator from Nevada
- e. He was really able to make it harder for people from Eastern and Southern Europe to get into the US

O. Kennedy Wants to Liberalize Immigration Laws, But Fails

- a. Then, in the 1960s, Kennedy wants to liberalize the immigration laws, but doesn't have much time to do it
- b. So, LBJ gets it done for him

VI. Era of Liberalization, 1965-present

A. LBJ Liberalizes Immigration Laws

- a. LBJ gets immigration laws liberalized, like Kennedy wanted, with the introduction of the Hart-Celler Act in 1965

B. Hart – Celler Act, 1965

- a. Hart-Celler Act changes immigration
- b. Promotes Asian and Latin American immigration
- c. At this point, large numbers of people from South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Indonesia come in
- d. Mexican immigration increases
- e. Cuban immigration increases
- f. Immigration from Colombia, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, and Chile increases
- g. Immigration from Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama increases

C. American Immigration 10 Years After Liberalization, 1975

- a. By 1975, 10 years after, **43%** of our immigrants that were came **from Latin America**
- b. 34% - Asian
- c. 19% - European

D. Diversity in America

- a. Hart – Celler Act has created a greater mix in the country than ever before
- b. By 2040-50, people of European background will be less than 50% of all Americans

E. Immigration Reform Act, 1986

- a. In 1986, there was an attempt under Reagan to deal with illegal immigration with the Immigration Reform Act
- b. Says that anybody who wanted a job had to verify their background in order to prevent illegal immigration
- c. But people have been able to get fake working papers, so it has not worked very well
- d. In 1986, those who were illegal, were made legal
- e. This was criticized by some who claimed that making illegal immigrants, legal was only encouraging illegal immigration and would make illegal immigrants believe that America would make them legal immigrants at some point in the future

F. California Governor Pete Wilson Promotes Proposition 187, 1994

- a. In 1994, California Governor Pete Wilson promote Proposition 187
- b. Under this proposition, he wanted to stop illegal immigrants from getting medical attention and education for their kids
- c. Proposition 187 passed in California, but then the court ruled it unconstitutional
- d. In the midst of this, it was discovered that his wife had hired an illegal maid

VII. America: Land of Immigrants

- a. Immigration has its problems, but it has made us what we are because 99.9% of Americans are immigrants
- b. The immigrants that a lot of people don't want are the one's of lot of us need to do the menial jobs that Americans don't want to do