

IMMIGRATION

After the Civil War and through the early years of the twentieth century, a great wave of people came to live in the United States from other countries. Before 1880, most of these immigrants were from northwestern European countries including Ireland, Britain, Germany, and the Scandinavian nations. After 1880, more and more came from southeastern Europe, from such countries as Italy, Greece, Poland, and Russia.

Late in the 1800s, little open land remained for farming, but the rapidly growing cities offered jobs in factories. Poor immigrants lived in crowded conditions, many in poorly built apartment buildings called tenements. They worked for low wages, often in sweatshops. These were small factories where hours were long and the pay low. Most immigrants felt that education was the key to a better life. Immigrant children filled the public schools, and many adults went to school at night.

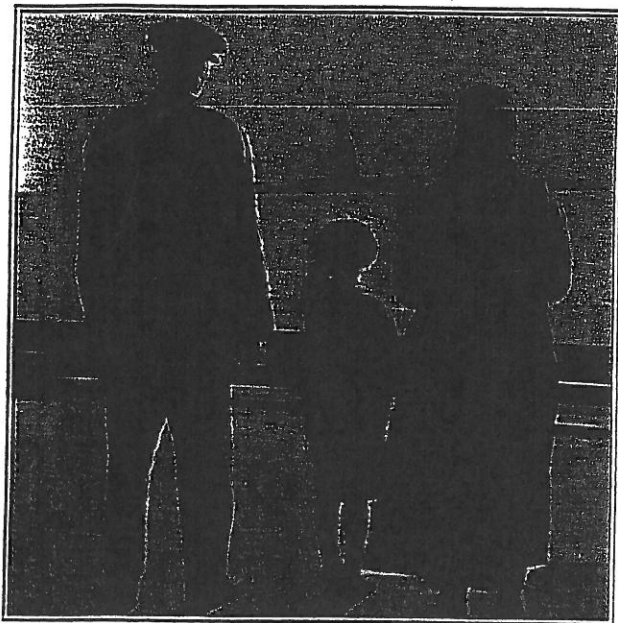
Many of the immigrants who settled on the West Coast were Asian. Chinese people first arrived in large numbers to prospect for gold in 1849, and, later, to work on the railroads. Chinese workers laid most of the track for the Central Pacific Railroad, which ran from California eastward to Utah, where it joined the Union Pacific to become the first transcontinental railroad—a railroad spanning across the continent. Many Japanese people came to the United States to work on orchards and farms. Both Japanese and Chinese immigrants faced prejudice—negative opinions about them because of their race. In 1882, Congress passed the first of a set of laws to keep Chinese people out of the country. In the 1920s, Congress decided to control all immigration through quotas—limits on the number of immigrants from a region or country. The quotas ended three centuries of unlimited immigration. The quota system based on country of origin was done away with in 1965.

Across

4. Full of people; describes the tenements of the late 1800s
5. This country gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States as a gift in 1886.
7. A kind of railroad; Chinese workers helped build the first one
11. Immigrants pinned their hopes for the future on this.
13. A crowded, cheap apartment building
14. In sweatshops, hours were ____.
16. The ____ of Liberty stands in New York harbor.
17. Congress passed the first ____ to keep Chinese people out in 1882.
18. Someone who comes to live permanently in a new country from another country

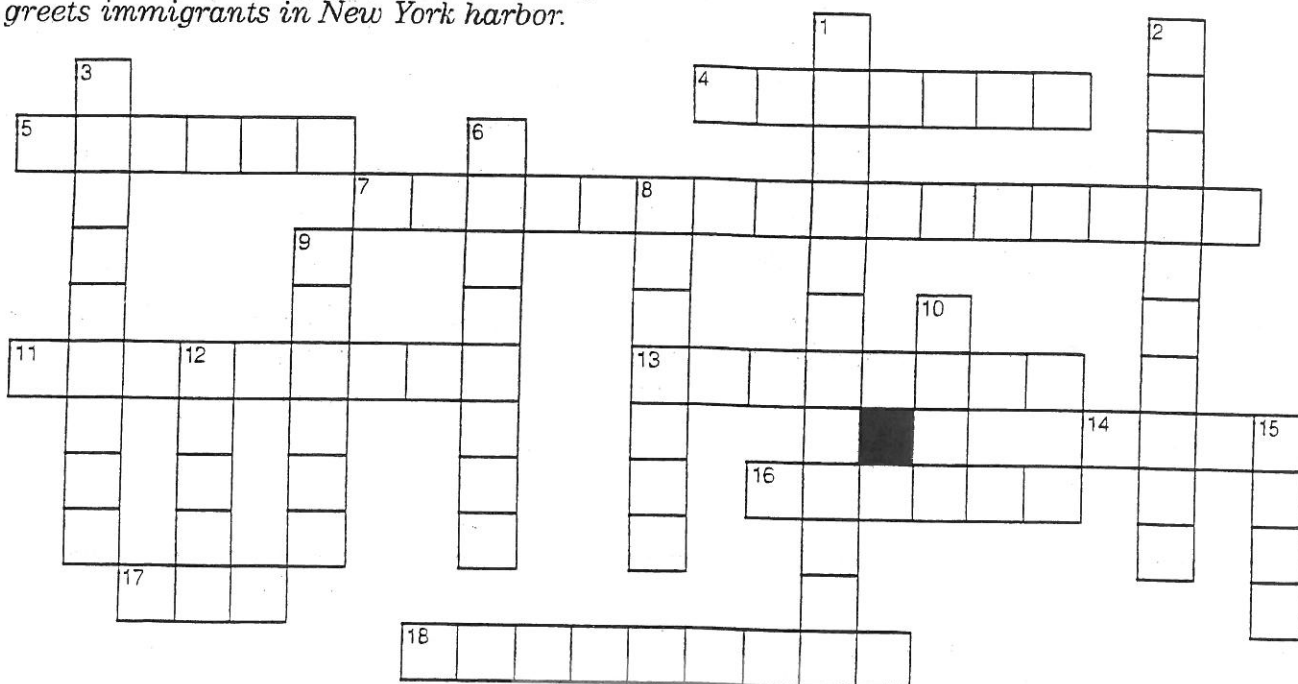
Down

1. Part of Europe from which most immigrants came before 1880
2. Small factories where people worked long hours for low pay in bad conditions
3. Negative opinion of a group of people based on race



The Statue of Liberty, a gift from France, greets immigrants in New York harbor.

6. Asian immigrants who worked largely on West Coast farms
8. The quota system was designed to _____ all immigration.
9. Places where most immigrants in the late 1800s settled to find jobs
10. Many Asian immigrants settled on the _____ Coast.
12. Immigrants from this country were banned from the United States in 1882.
15. Many Chinese immigrants first came to California to seek this.



China Crowded immigrant northwestern tenement
 Cities education Japanese prejudice transcontinental
 Control France law Statue West
 gold long Sweatshops