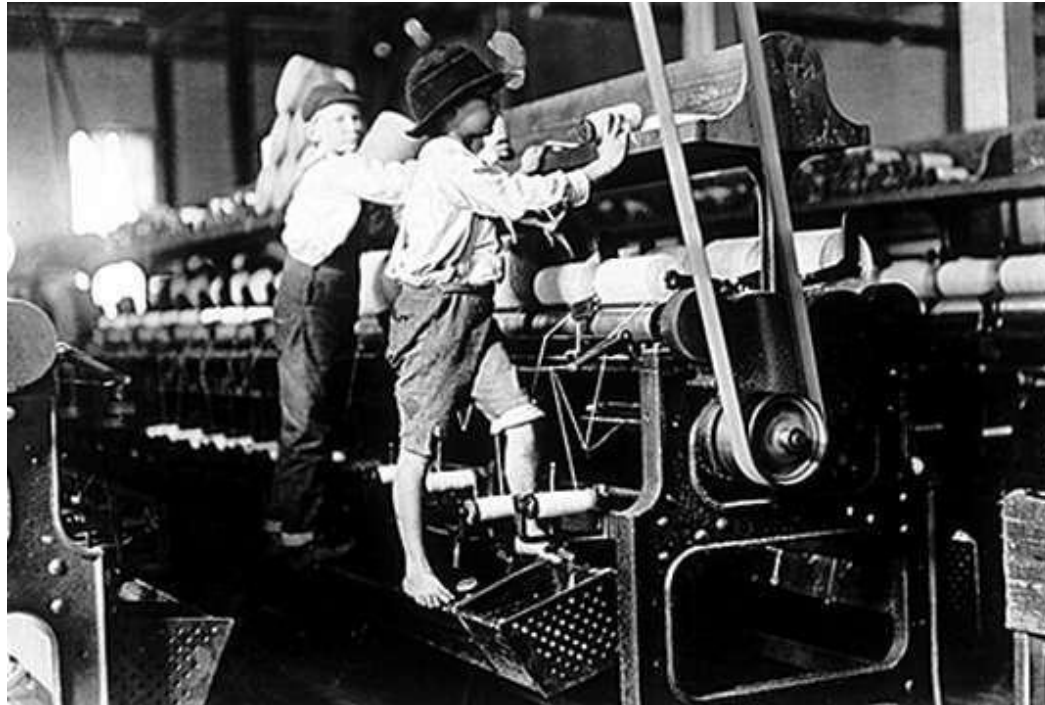
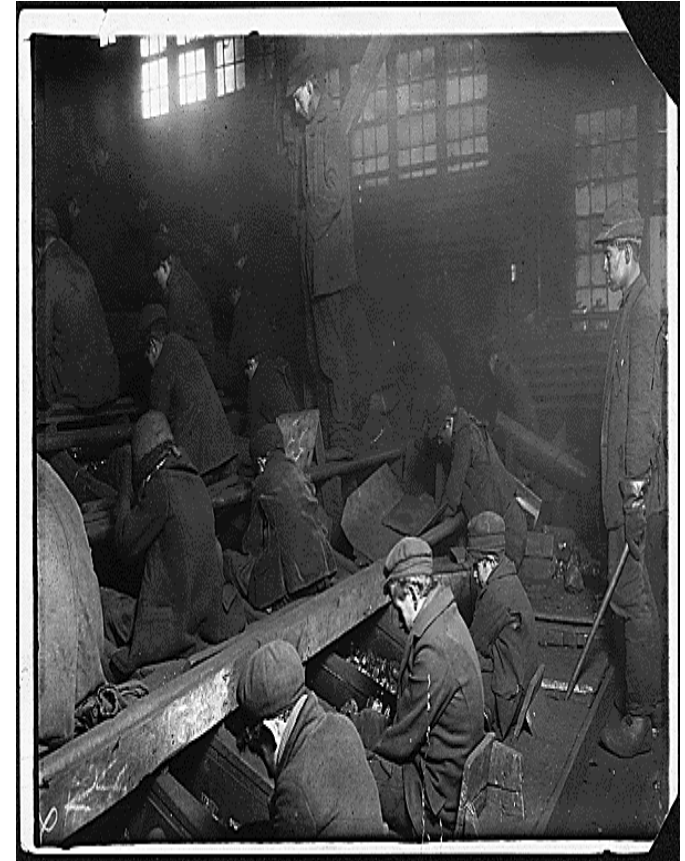


Industrial Workers/New Immigrants



Working Conditions

- Worked 10-12 hours a day, six days a week
- Safety was horrendous
 - Steel Workers suffered severe burns
 - Coal Miners died from cave-ins and the black lung
 - Garment workers worked in **sweatshops**(The Triangle)



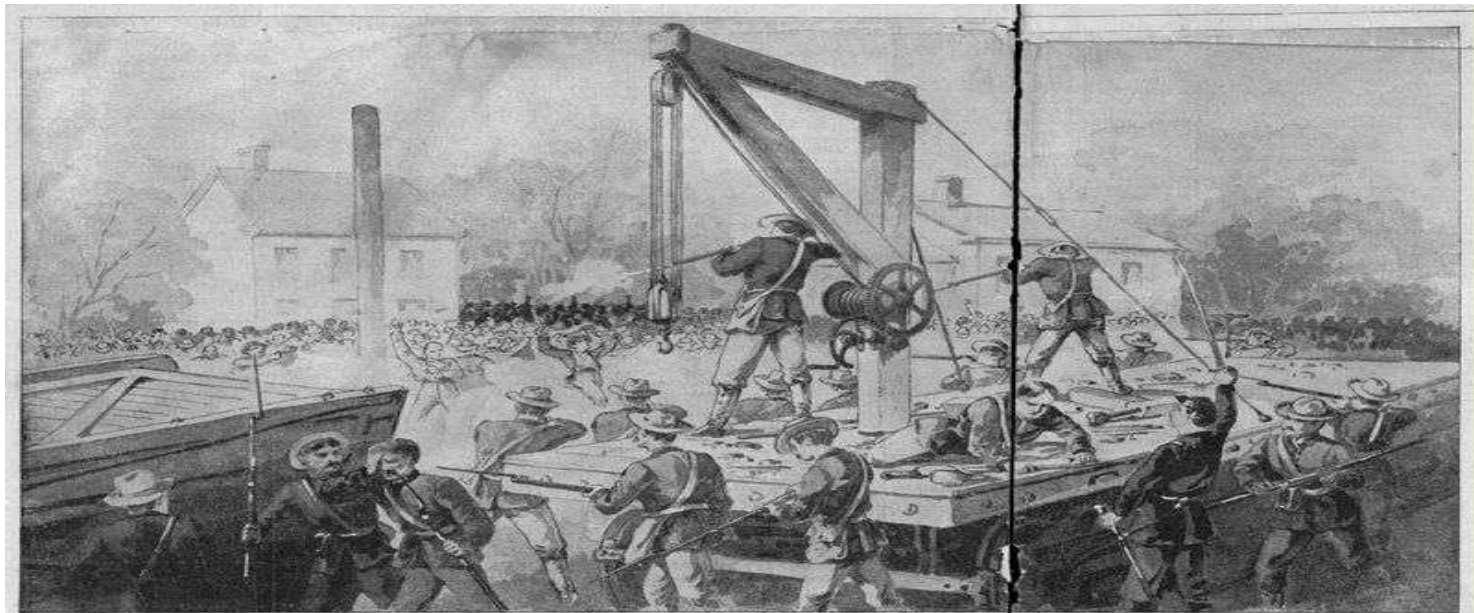
Labor Unions

- Skilled labors created specific **trade unions** that had little impact because of their small size.
- Groups like the Knights of Labor and American Federation of Labor became national labor organizations (larger than trade unions) that helped give workers the right to **collectively bargain**.



The Strike

- 1870's and 1890's economic depression forces companies to lower wages and fire workers.
- Workers began to strike. These strikes could quickly get out of hand and turn violent.
- Companies would hire **strikebreakers**(scabs) to replace workers and goons to fight with workers.



THE GREAT CHICAGO STRIKE. MILITIAMEN ON A WRECKING TRAIN FIRING INTO THE MOB AT 49TH STREET, JULY 7TH.
Design for The Illustrated Express, from sketches made on the spot, by Geo. R. Chaplin.

New Immigrants

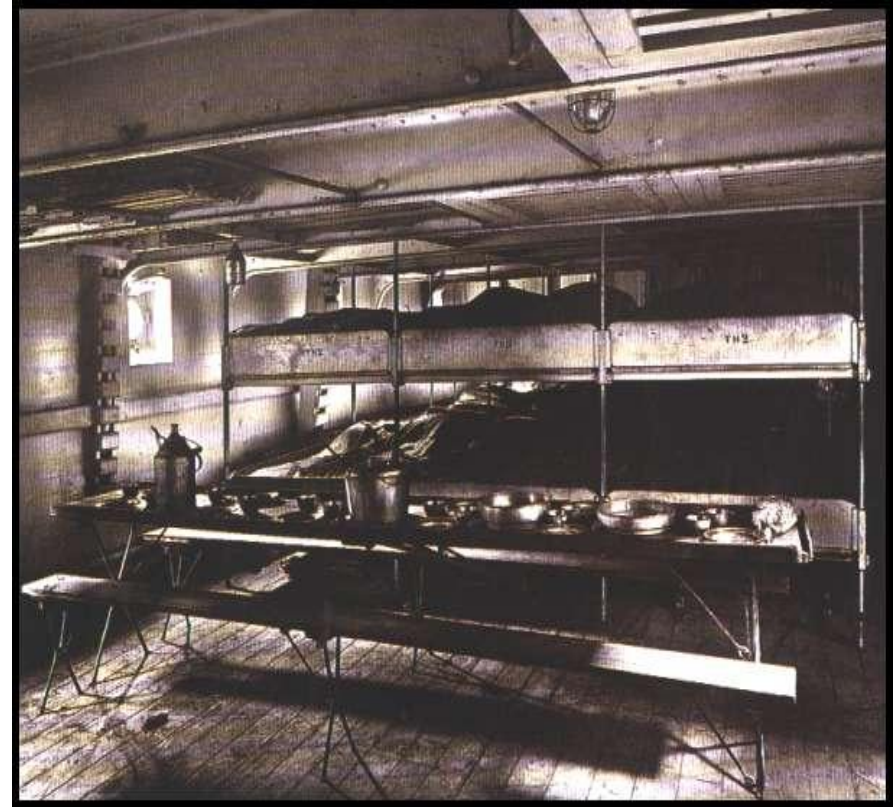
- Prior to the Civil War most immigrants came from Western and Northern Europe.
- In the mid-1880s immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe began **emigrating** to the United States
- Crop failures, overcrowding, and poverty were usually major factors in the move.

MAIN SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1861-1890

	1861-1870	1871-1880	1881-1890
Europe			
Austria-Hungary	7,800	72,969	353,719
Denmark	17,094	31,771	88,132
France	35,986	72,206	50,464
Germany	787,468	718,182	1,452,970
Great Britain			
England	222,277	437,706	644,680
Scotland	38,769	87,564	149,869
Ireland	435,778	436,871	655,482
Italy	11,725	55,759	307,309
Norway	71,631	95,323	176,586
Sweden	37,667	115,922	391,776
Switzerland	23,286	28,293	81,988
USSR	2,512	39,284	213,282
Asia			
China	64,301	123,201	61,711
America			
Canada and Newfoundland	153,878	383,640	393,304

Escaping Hardship

- Many countries imposed laws and policies on **ethnic groups**. This persecution and discrimination drove many to escape their homeland.
- The journey to America was a very difficult one. Most immigrants traveled in **steerage**— cramped quarters on lower deck— or on the ship's deck.



Adjusting to America

- Though many immigrants wanted to preserve their own culture, they also wanted to **assimilate** to American culture.
- First generation immigrants would speak their native language. Second generation immigrants(FG's children) spoke English in public and native language at home.
- People of the same ethnic groups tended to create their own communities and re-create life from their homeland (Little Italy(Many Cities), Koreatown(LA), Chinatown (Many Cities), Little Mogadishu(Twin Cities))

The Nativist Movement

- Many native-born Americans did not look too kindly on immigrants.
- What attitudes did these natives have towards immigrants? (Hint: Chinese Immigration Primary Source)
- Government passed laws such as the Chinese Exclusion Act and Immigration Act of 1917 to support this anti-immigrant feelings.

