VUS8a: Cowboys and Immigrants

**What to Know:**

What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influenced American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century?

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, economic opportunity, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, technological change, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fueled American growth and expansion.

**Westward Movement:**

Following the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement of settlers intensified into the vast region between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.

The years immediately before and after the Civil War were the era of the American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, marked by long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for hundreds of miles over unfenced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the West, the only way to get cattle to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Many Americans had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the Civil War and moved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take advantage of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the western territories to settlers who would live on and farm the land.

Southerners and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in particular, moved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to seek new opportunities after the Civil War.

New technologies (for example, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the mechanical reaper), opened new lands in the West for settlement and made farming more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

By the turn of the century, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region of the American West was no longer a mostly unsettled frontier, but was fast becoming a region of farms, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and towns.

**Immigrants Flock to America**

Prior to 1871, ("\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_") most immigrants to America came from northern and western Europe (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Great Britain, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Norway, and Sweden).

During the half-century from 1871 until 1921, ("\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_") most immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Greece, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Russia, and present-day Hungary and Yugoslavia), as well as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (China and Japan).

**New Immigrants**

Like earlier immigrants, these immigrants came to America seeking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their families.

Immigrants made valuable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the dramatic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ growth of America during this period.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers helped to build the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Immigrants worked in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mills in the Northeast, the clothing industry in New York City, and Slavs, Italians, and Poles worked in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mines of the East. They often worked for very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay and in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ working conditions to help build the nation’s industrial strength.

During this period, immigrants from Europe entered America through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harbor. Their first view of America was often the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, standing nearby, as their ships arrived following the voyage across the Atlantic.

Immigrants began the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into what was termed the American "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

While often settling in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neighborhoods in the growing cities, they and their children worked hard to learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, adopt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ customs, and become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ served an essential role in the process of assimilating immigrants into American society.

Despite the valuable contributions immigrants made to building America during this period, immigrants often faced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

There was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that immigrants would take jobs for lower pay than American workers, and there was prejudice based on religious and cultural differences.

**Nativism Takes a Toll**

Mounting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led Congress to limit immigration, through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1882 and Immigration Restriction Act of 1921.

These laws effectively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to America for the next several decades; however, the immigrants of this period and their descendants continued to contribute immeasurably to American society.

**Growth of Cities**

As the nation’s industrial growth continued, cities such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Detroit, Cleveland, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grew rapidly as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and transportation centers. Factories in the large cities provided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but workers’ families often lived in harsh conditions crowded into tenements and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The rapid growth of cities caused housing shortages and the need for new public services, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and water systems and public transportation. New York City began construction of the world’s first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the turn of the 20th century, and many cities built trolley or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines.

**Admission of New States**

As the population moved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, many new states in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were added to the Union. By the early 20th century, all the states that make up the continental United States, from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, had been admitted.