

APPENDIX A

FACTORS AFFECTING IMMIGRATION TO THE USA

THE CAUSES	THE CONSEQUENCES
1770-1900	
1776 - European immigrants declared independence from Britain	The United States of America were established.
1798 - Thomas Malthus published his book " <i>Essay on the Principles of Population</i> " about population growth in England	This book caused panic among farmers and workers and thus heavy emigration from England. 200,000 people had sailed from Liverpool to North America by 1842 (more than a half of all emigrants leaving Europe).
1819 - The invention of steamboat	The rate of immigration rose sharply
1820 - German emigration Push factors: political turmoil in Germany, economic problems Pull factors: farming conditions, intellectual freedom in the States	By 1920 over 5,500,000 people emigrated from Germany.
1825 - Norwegian emigration Push factors: freedom of religion, population growth Pull factors: income, land available, social and political equality	Between 1825 and 1939 more than 800,000 Norwegians sailed to America.
1829 - Gottfried Duden, a German visitor to America, published a book " <i>Report of a Journey to the Western States of North America.</i> "	Thousands of Germans are encouraged to emigrate.
1830 - The Mexican government permitted the settlement of 300 American Catholic families into Mexican Texas (in 1821).	Following this the Mexican government closed the border and banned emigration from the United States to Mexico.
1837 - Ole Rynning published a book " <i>True Account of America for the Information and Help of Peasant and Commoner</i> " in Norway. Push factors - religious persecution, economic reasons	The book increased the number of people wishing to leave Norway. Between 1820 and 1920 over 730,000 people emigrated.

1840s - The Chinese empire collapsed under pressures imposed by other nations, rapid population increase, declining standards of living, and problems in government.	Emigration from China
1841 - Luxembourgian emigration Push factors: pressure, unavailability of land, economic and agrarian crisis, high taxes and political discrimination of the lower classes Pull factors: income, land available, social and political equality	Over a period of 50 years (1841-1891) some 72,000 Luxembourgers migrated to the United States and France.
1842/52 - A series of floods and crop failures in southern China lead to poverty and threat of famine among peasant farmers.	Emigration from China
1845 - The Irish Famine	By the end of 1854 nearly 2 million people emigrated to the States.
1846/1848 - The Mexican War	The U.S. gained Texas, New Mexico, and California.
1848 - German Revolution	In the period of 10 years over 1 million people migrated to the United States.
1851 - As a result of the failed 1848 Revolution	Over 20,000 French immigrants arrived to the States.
1848 - Gold and Silver Rush in California worked as a pull factor	Immigration from China (by 1880 over 100,000 lived mostly in the Far West)
1850/1869 - Transcontinental Railroads	Immigrants from China and Ireland
1867 - Emperor Franz Josef united Austria and Hungary	Government allowed those who were not happy to emigrate to the States. From 1880s up to 1920s, a heavy flow of immigrants
1868/1873 - Crop failure in Sweden	100,000 Swedes moved across the ocean
1870s - The United States suffered an economic depression	Decrease in immigration
1880-1924 Great immigration wave from southern and eastern Europe	Northern manufacturers in the USA relied on imported southern and eastern Europeans and immigration average reached more than a half million annually.
1881/84 - First wave of the Russian pogroms (second wave in 1903/06)	This resulted in heavy Jewish Immigration to Western Europe and the U.S.
1890 – Overpopulation, low wages and high taxes in Italy	From 1890 to 1900, 655,888 Italians arrived to the U.S.

1894/95 – The Sino-Japanese War	This resulted in emigration from Korea; about 8,000 Koreans left for Hawaii before Japan stopped emigration in 1905.
1898 – Puerto Rico became a U.S. possession	1900s: the first great wave of people from Puerto Rico
The 19th century generally: Description of living conditions in certain countries	High taxes, low wages (1820-1900) – Dutch immigration Shortage of good farming land, increase of population, infant mortality fall – Swedish immigration Overpopulation, low wages – Italian immigration (From 1900 to 1910 over 2,100,000 Italians arrived in the States willing to work long hours on low wages)
1901-2001	
1901 – Drought spread over northwestern Korea resulting in rice shortage	Korean immigrants worked on sugar plantations.
1902 – Emigration from Finland reached its peak (23,000 people). Push factors: unemployment and low wages, not enough land for the younger members of the family, military service in the Russian Army	By 1920 there were 273,000 people of Finnish descent in the U.S.
1906 – Major earthquake in San Francisco destroyed all municipal records.	This opened the way for a new wave of Chinese immigrants (they could claim to be U.S. citizens and could bring in their families).
1911/17 – The Mexican Revolution	This brought political and economic instability to Mexico, prompting about 700,000 people to immigrate to America over the next twenty years. WW I provided opportunities for Mexican Americans and others in the wartime economy.
1914/18, 1939/45 – World Wars I and II	Immigration from Germany (Jews); Central and Eastern Europe Servicemen of Asian ancestry received right of naturalization About 500,000 Mexicans had been repatriated by 1939.

1930s – The Great Depression in the States	Substantial slow-down in immigration. Not until the 1960s did immigration start again; in the mid-1900s a great influx of Hispanics to the U.S. arose, (Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans).
The 1940s-50s	Some 535,000 Jamaicans migrated to the USA, working largely on farms in Florida.
1946 – The Philippines became independent	U.S. citizenship offered to all Filipinos living in the States.
1949 - China instituted Communist government	5,000 highly educated Chinese were granted refugee status
1959/65 - Political turmoil in Cuba and Indochina	This resulted in large number of refugees from these two countries (200,000 anti-Castro people immigrated to the States between 1959-1962).
1965/74 - The establishment of Medicare program	75,000 foreign-born physicians entered the country.
1968 - Soviet tanks entered Czechoslovakia	Immigration to the States
1970s – Collapse of the U.S.-supported governments in South-East Asia	Mass influx from Vietnam and other parts of Indo-China Increased flow of refugees from S-E Asia
1971/1980	96.8 percent of all refugees came from communist or Middle Eastern Countries. They were granted automatic acceptance until the steadily rising flows from Vietnam and Cuba forced a halt to this practice.
1970s/90s	Large numbers of Hispanics came from war torn countries in Central America including El Salvador and Nicaragua. In 1980s Hispanics accounted for more than 1/3 of all legal immigrants.
1975 - Escaping war, social chaos, discrimination, and economic hardship refugees from Cambodia and Laos entered the USA.	Since 1975 over 900,000 Southeast Asians have entered the U.S.
1975 - The fall of Saigon	130,000 Vietnamese were accepted into the States.
1980 - The Marielitos arrived	125,000 people from Cuba that the government wanted out of the country arrived.
1991 - Dissolution of the Soviet Union	Immigration to the States