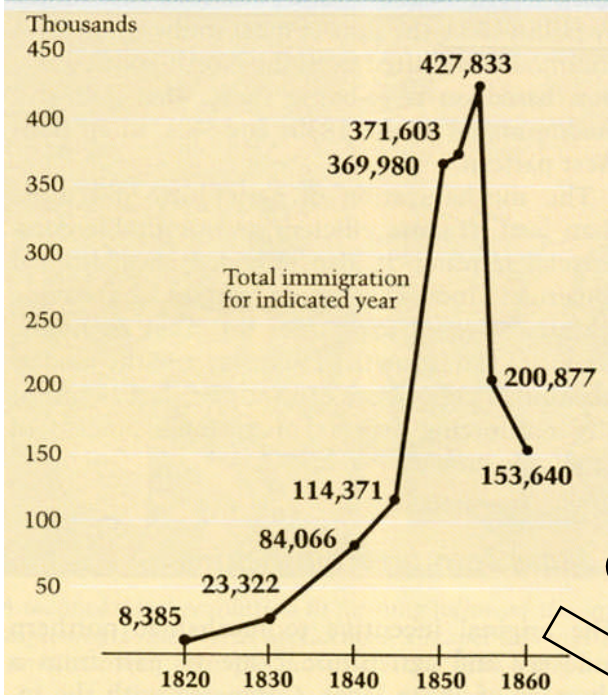


### NORTH AND SOUTH (1820 - 1860) – LESSON 3

**Objective:** To examine the growth of mid 19th century Irish and German immigration.

**Immigration to the United States, 1820–1860**



### New Americans

In the 1840's and 1850's, about 4 million immigrants arrived in the U.S.

#### The Irish

- In the 1840's, over 1 million people died in Ireland due to the Irish Potato Famine.
- As a result, over 1.5 million Irish immigrants came to the U.S. by 1860.
- Most Irish immigrants came to the U.S. poor, settling in either Boston, New York, or Philadelphia.

#### The Germans

- German immigrants came to the U.S. to escape war and to better their lives.

- Those with money bought farms in the Midwest.
- Those too poor to buy land stayed in east coast cities, such as New York.

**GROCERY CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE**—In good order, and one chestnut horse, 8 years old excellent saddle horse; can be ridden by a lady. Also, young man wanted, from 16 to 18 years of age, able to work. No Irish need apply. **CLUFF & TUNIS, No. 270 Washington-st., corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.**

### Effects of Immigration

(above) *New York Times* want ad 1854

- Immigrants took available jobs in factories and mines, helping the economy.
- Nativists tried to limit immigration, blaming immigrants for “stealing” jobs from native-born Americans and for being criminals.
- Immigrants were also discriminated against for being Catholics.
- In the 1850's, nativists formed the Know-Nothing Party.