

# old immigrants definition us history

Old Immigrants Definition US History: Understanding the Foundations of American Immigration

**old immigrants definition us history** serves as a starting point to explore one of the most significant chapters in America's demographic evolution. When people talk about immigration waves in the United States, the phrase "old immigrants" often comes up, but what exactly does it mean? Understanding this term gives us a clearer picture of how America's population changed over the centuries and how these early immigrant groups shaped the cultural, economic, and social fabric of the nation.

## What Does "Old Immigrants" Mean in US History?

The term "old immigrants" refers to the first large groups of immigrants who arrived in the United States predominantly during the early to mid-19th century, roughly between 1820 and 1880. These immigrants mainly came from Northern and Western Europe, including countries such as Ireland, Germany, England, and Scandinavia. This wave precedes the arrival of the so-called "new immigrants," who came later from Southern and Eastern Europe after 1880.

## Key Characteristics of Old Immigrants

Old immigrants were largely Protestant and Catholic Europeans who shared more cultural and linguistic similarities with the existing American population than the later immigrant groups. For example:

- Many were English-speaking or spoke Germanic languages.
- Their religious backgrounds, mainly Protestant and Catholic, were familiar to the American mainstream.
- They often had farming or skilled labor backgrounds, which facilitated their integration into American society.

This relative cultural proximity helped old immigrants assimilate more smoothly into American life compared to the new immigrants who brought different languages, religions, and customs.

## The Historical Context of Old Immigration

Understanding the old immigrants definition in US history requires looking at the push and pull factors that motivated these early groups to leave their homelands and settle in America.

## Push Factors: Challenges in Europe

- **Economic Hardship:** Many old immigrants fled poverty, famine, and limited economic opportunities. For instance, the Irish Potato Famine of the 1840s forced a massive exodus from Ireland.
- **Political Unrest:** Revolutions and political repression in parts of Europe also pushed people to seek freedom and stability in the United States.
- **Religious Persecution:** Though less pervasive than in later waves, some immigrants sought religious freedom in America.

## **Pull Factors: Why America?**

- **Economic Opportunity:** The burgeoning American economy, driven by industrialization and westward expansion, promised jobs and land.
- **Political Freedom:** The United States offered a democratic system and freedoms that were attractive to many Europeans.
- **Family and Community Networks:** Early immigrants established communities that acted as support systems for newcomers, easing the transition.

## **Impact of Old Immigrants on American Society**

Old immigrants played a foundational role in shaping America's social, cultural, and economic landscape.

### **Economic Contributions**

Old immigrants were instrumental in building America's infrastructure. Many found work in factories, railroads, and canals, fueling the industrial revolution. German immigrants, for example, were known for their skills in farming and craftsmanship, while Irish immigrants often took up labor-intensive jobs.

### **Cultural Influence**

These immigrant groups introduced new traditions, foods, and religious practices that became part of the American mosaic. Irish and German communities established churches, schools, and cultural organizations, many of which continue to influence American culture today.

### **Political Engagement**

As old immigrants settled, they began participating in American political life. Many aligned with political parties that supported immigrants' rights and labor reforms, contributing to the rise of powerful political machines in urban centers such as New York and Boston.

# Differences Between Old Immigrants and New Immigrants

A clear understanding of old immigrants definition in US history also involves contrasting them with the new immigrants who arrived after 1880.

- **Origins:** Old immigrants hailed mostly from Northern and Western Europe, while new immigrants came from Southern and Eastern Europe, including Italy, Poland, Russia, and Greece.
- **Religion:** Old immigrants were mainly Protestant and Catholic, whereas many new immigrants practiced Eastern Orthodox Christianity, Judaism, or other faiths unfamiliar to earlier American society.
- **Assimilation Challenges:** New immigrants often faced greater discrimination and difficulties assimilating due to language barriers and cultural differences.

## Why the Distinction Matters

Understanding these differences helps historians and readers grasp the evolving nature of American immigration policies, societal attitudes, and cultural integration processes over time.

## Challenges Faced by Old Immigrants

Despite being somewhat more accepted than later immigrants, old immigrants encountered significant challenges in their new homeland.

## Discrimination and Prejudice

Irish immigrants, for example, faced widespread anti-Catholic sentiment and were often stereotyped as lazy or untrustworthy. Germans encountered suspicion during times of political unrest, especially during the Civil War era. These biases sometimes limited job opportunities and social mobility.

## Living Conditions

Many old immigrants lived in crowded, unsanitary urban neighborhoods. Tenement housing was common, and public health issues were rampant. However, these communities also fostered strong bonds of mutual aid and cultural preservation.

## **Labor Struggles**

Old immigrants frequently worked in low-paying, dangerous jobs. Labor movements and unions began to form in response to these conditions, with immigrant workers playing a central role in advocating for workers' rights and better standards.

## **Legacy of Old Immigrants in Modern America**

The influence of old immigrants is still visible today in many aspects of American life.

## **Family Names and Communities**

Many Americans can trace their ancestry back to these early immigrant groups. Cities like Boston, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati proudly celebrate their Irish and German heritage through festivals and cultural events.

## **Religious Institutions**

Churches established by old immigrants remain active centers of worship and community engagement. For example, Catholic parishes founded by Irish immigrants continue to serve as vital hubs in cities across the country.

## **Cultural Traditions**

Foods like pretzels, sausages, and Irish soda bread, as well as holidays such as St. Patrick's Day, trace their origins to old immigrant groups and have become ingrained in American culture.

## **Why Understanding Old Immigrants Definition US History Matters Today**

Studying old immigrants gives us valuable insights into the roots of American diversity and the ongoing story of immigration that continues to shape the nation. It reminds us how early waves of newcomers overcame adversity and contributed to building the United States into a vibrant, multicultural society.

Moreover, recognizing the experiences of old immigrants can inform contemporary discussions about immigration policy, integration, and cultural acceptance. History often repeats itself, and the stories of these early immigrants offer lessons in resilience, community-building, and the complex nature of identity in America.

By appreciating the old immigrants definition in US history, we gain a richer, more nuanced understanding of who we are as a nation and the diverse threads woven into the American tapestry.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What does the term 'old immigrants' refer to in U.S. history?**

In U.S. history, 'old immigrants' refers to the wave of immigrants who arrived primarily from Northern and Western Europe, including countries like Germany, Ireland, and England, before the 1880s.

### **During which period did the 'old immigrants' predominantly arrive in the United States?**

The 'old immigrants' predominantly arrived between the early 19th century and the 1880s, before the large wave of 'new immigrants' from Southern and Eastern Europe.

### **What were the primary countries of origin for the 'old immigrants'?**

The primary countries of origin for 'old immigrants' were Germany, Ireland, England, and Scandinavia.

### **How did 'old immigrants' differ from 'new immigrants' in U.S. history?**

Old immigrants were mainly from Northern and Western Europe and tended to be Protestant or Irish Catholic, while new immigrants came later from Southern and Eastern Europe and were often Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, or Jewish.

### **Why is the concept of 'old immigrants' important in understanding U.S. immigration history?**

The concept of 'old immigrants' helps to differentiate between earlier European immigration waves and later, more diverse immigration, highlighting changes in cultural, social, and political dynamics in the U.S.

### **What challenges did 'old immigrants' face upon arrival in the United States?**

Old immigrants faced challenges such as discrimination, poverty, language barriers, and difficult working conditions, but they generally assimilated more quickly than later immigrant groups.

### **How did 'old immigrants' contribute to American society?**

Old immigrants contributed significantly by working in industries such as farming, construction, and manufacturing, and helped build infrastructure and communities in the growing United States.

# What role did religion play in the identity of 'old immigrants'?

Religion was a significant aspect, as many old immigrants were Protestant or Irish Catholic, which influenced their integration and interactions within American society.

# How did U.S. immigration policies affect 'old immigrants'?

During the period of old immigration, U.S. immigration policies were relatively open, allowing large numbers of immigrants from Northern and Western Europe to enter, unlike the restrictive measures introduced later targeting new immigrants.

## Additional Resources

Old Immigrants Definition US History: Understanding Their Role and Legacy

**Old immigrants definition us history** serves as a foundational concept for comprehending the complex waves of migration that shaped the United States during the 19th century. This term primarily refers to the first significant influx of immigrants, predominantly from Northern and Western Europe, who arrived in America before the massive surge of newcomers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Analyzing the old immigrants provides critical insight into early American immigration patterns, cultural integration, and economic contributions, distinguishing them from the so-called “new immigrants” who arrived later with different backgrounds and challenges.

## Defining Old Immigrants in US History

The phrase “old immigrants” typically describes Europeans who migrated to the United States roughly between the early 1800s and 1880. This group mainly included individuals from Britain, Germany, Ireland, and Scandinavia. These immigrants were often Protestant, spoke English or related Germanic languages, and shared cultural characteristics with the existing American population. In stark contrast, “new immigrants” who arrived after 1880 hailed largely from Southern and Eastern Europe, including Italians, Poles, Russians, and Jews, bringing diverse languages, religions, and customs.

The distinction is essential for historians and sociologists because it highlights shifts in immigration trends, public perceptions, and policy responses. Old immigrants were generally viewed more favorably by native-born Americans due to cultural similarities, whereas new immigrants faced increased suspicion and xenophobia, fueling restrictive immigration laws in the early 20th century.

## Historical Context and Migration Patterns

The influx of old immigrants coincided with major industrial and agricultural developments in the United States. The Irish potato famine in the 1840s, for example, triggered a significant wave of Irish immigration. Similarly, political unrest and economic hardship in Germany during the 1848 revolutions pushed many Germans to seek opportunities abroad. These immigrants often settled in rapidly growing urban centers like New York, Boston, and Chicago, contributing to the burgeoning American economy.

Old immigrants were instrumental in constructing infrastructure, working in factories, and cultivating the expanding American frontier. Their arrival also aligned with the country's westward expansion and the rise of industrial capitalism, which demanded a steady supply of labor. Unlike later immigrants, old immigrants found it relatively easier to assimilate due to linguistic and religious commonalities, which helped them integrate into American society more smoothly.

## Comparing Old Immigrants and New Immigrants

Understanding the differences between old and new immigrants is crucial for grasping the socio-political dynamics of immigration in US history. Scholars often emphasize several key contrasts:

- **Origins:** Old immigrants came mainly from Northern and Western Europe; new immigrants primarily from Southern and Eastern Europe.
- **Religion:** Old immigrants were predominantly Protestant or Catholic from Western Europe, while new immigrants included many Catholics, Eastern Orthodox Christians, and Jews.
- **Language:** Old immigrants spoke English or Germanic languages, easing communication barriers compared to the Slavic, Italian, and Yiddish speakers among new immigrants.
- **Assimilation:** Old immigrants generally assimilated more quickly into American culture, partly because of shared traditions and social norms.
- **Settlement Patterns:** Old immigrants often settled in established urban centers and rural areas, while new immigrants typically clustered in ethnic enclaves within cities.

These distinctions influenced everything from labor market participation to political affiliations, shaping the American social fabric in profound ways.

## Economic Impact and Social Integration

Old immigrants played a vital role in fueling America's industrial revolution. Their labor supported the growth of railroads, factories, and urban infrastructure. Many Irish immigrants, for example, found employment in railroad construction and canal projects, often enduring harsh working conditions. Germans contributed as skilled craftsmen, farmers, and entrepreneurs, establishing breweries, bakeries, and other businesses that enriched local economies.

Socially, old immigrants tended to blend into the predominantly Anglo-American culture more readily than later groups. They adopted English language and customs at a faster rate, which facilitated upward mobility. Educational institutions and churches often helped in this assimilation process, providing community cohesion and support networks.

However, despite these relative advantages, old immigrants still faced discrimination and hardship. Anti-immigrant sentiments manifested in labor disputes and political movements like the Know-

Nothing Party, which aimed to restrict Catholic and immigrant influence in the mid-19th century. Nevertheless, over time, old immigrant communities became integral to American identity, influencing politics, culture, and society.

## Legacy of Old Immigrants in Modern America

The legacy of old immigrants remains deeply embedded in the United States' cultural and demographic landscape. Their descendants have contributed significantly to shaping American institutions, values, and traditions. Many American families trace their roots back to these early immigrants, celebrating their heritage through festivals, cultural organizations, and historical commemorations.

Moreover, the experiences of old immigrants set precedents in immigration policy and public discourse. The relatively open immigration policies of the 19th century allowed for these waves of arrivals, contrasting sharply with the more restrictive measures enacted in the 20th century, such as the Immigration Act of 1924. Understanding the old immigrants definition in US history thus informs contemporary debates on immigration reform, integration, and multiculturalism.

## Continuity and Change in Immigration Patterns

While the 19th century's old immigrants helped build the foundation of modern America, subsequent immigration waves brought new challenges and opportunities. The shift from old to new immigrants marked a transition in ethnic composition, cultural diversity, and public attitudes toward newcomers.

Today's immigration landscape reflects this historical evolution. The experiences of old immigrants highlight how immigration can serve as a catalyst for economic growth and social transformation, while also underscoring the importance of inclusive policies and community support.

In essence, the old immigrants' story is a testament to the dynamic nature of American identity—a continuous process shaped by the arrival and integration of diverse peoples over centuries. Their contribution remains a vital chapter in understanding the broader narrative of migration, settlement, and nation-building in the United States.

## Old Immigrants Definition Us History

**old immigrants definition us history:** Papers on U.S. immigration history United States. Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, 1981

**old immigrants definition us history:** The Gilded Age Charles W. Calhoun, 2006-09-11 The United States that entered the twentieth century was vastly different from the nation that emerged from the Civil War. Industrialization, mass immigration, the growing presence of women in the work force, and the rapid advance of the cities had transformed American society. Broad in scope, The Gilded Age brings together sixteen original essays that offer lively syntheses of modern scholarship while making their own interpretive arguments. These engaging pieces allow students to consider the various societal, cultural and political factors that make studying the Gilded Age crucial to our



understanding of America today. Charles W. Calhoun connects all of these essays with a comprehensive introduction that places each article in an understandable historical context. For the second edition of this successful book, each essay was revised and three new pieces have been added that explore technology, consumerism, intellectual life, and race in late nineteenth century America.

**old immigrants definition us history: The Gilded Age** Charles William Calhoun, 2007 The United States that entered the twentieth century was vastly different from the nation that emerged from the Civil War. Industrialization, mass immigration, the growing presence of women in the work force, and the rapid advance of the cities had transformed American society. Broad in scope, *The Gilded Age* brings together sixteen original essays that offer lively syntheses of modern scholarship while making their own interpretive arguments. These engaging pieces allow students to consider the various societal, cultural and political factors that make studying the Gilded Age crucial to our understanding of America today. Charles W. Calhoun connects all of these essays with a comprehensive introduction that places each article in an understandable historical context. For the second edition of this successful book, each essay was revised and three new pieces have been added that explore technology, consumerism, intellectual life, and race in late nineteenth century America.

**old immigrants definition us history: The New Americans?** Heather Silber Mohamed, 2017-03-24 In 2006, millions of Latinos mobilized in opposition to H.R. 4437, an immigration proposal pending before the US Congress. In her new book, Heather Silber Mohamed suggests that these unprecedented protests marked a turning point for the Latino population—a point that is even more salient ten years later as the issue of immigration roils the politics of the 2016 presidential election. In *The New Americans?* Silber Mohamed explores the complexities of the Latino community, particularly as it is united and divided by the increasingly pressing questions of immigration. The largest minority group in the United States, Latinos are also one of the most diverse. *The New Americans?* focuses on the three largest national origin groups—Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans—as well as two rapidly growing subgroups, Salvadorans and Dominicans, charting similarities and differences defined by country of origin, gender, tenure in the country, and language. Taking advantage of a unique natural experiment, Silber Mohamed's study also shows how the messages advanced during the 2006 protests led group members to raise immigration rights to the level of traditional concerns about economics and education and think differently about what it means to be American—and, furthermore, to think more distinctly of themselves as American. A concise discussion of major developments in US immigration policy over the last fifty years, *The New Americans?* explores the varied historical experiences of the different Latino national origin groups. It also traces the evolving role of Latino social movements as a vehicle for political incorporation over the last century. In its in-depth analysis of the diversity of the Latino population, particularly in response to the politics of immigration, the book illuminates questions at the heart of American political culture: specifically, what does it mean to “become” American?

**old immigrants definition us history: Encyclopedia of Race, Ethnicity, and Society** Richard T. Schaefer, 2008-03-20 This encyclopedia offers a comprehensive look at the roles race and ethnicity play in society and in our daily lives. Over 100 racial and ethnic groups are described, with additional thematic essays offering insight into broad topics that cut across group boundaries and which impact on society.

**old immigrants definition us history: Applied Population Health Approaches for Asian American Communities** Simona C. Kwon, Chau Trinh-Shevrin, Nadia S. Islam, Stella S. Yi, 2022-10-27 An insightful text exploring health disparities in Asian American populations In the newly revised Second Edition of *Applied Population Health Approaches for Asian American Communities*, a team of distinguished public health experts delivers a groundbreaking resource providing an in-depth examination of the social, political, economic, and cultural forces shaping Asian American health today. Integrating up-to-date applied public health research for assessing health interventions and programs relevant to Asian American communities and other groups that

have been historically marginalized, this book highlights the different frameworks, research designs, and other methodological considerations for reaching Asian American and other ethnic communities. In the latest edition of the book, readers will find contextual explorations of the Asian American population in the United States, as well as discussions of the measurement of health and risk across the lifespan in Asian American groups. It also includes: New and updated case studies showcasing the application of different frameworks and research designs Methodological considerations for reaching Asian American and other vulnerable and underserved communities Examples of successful implementations of community engagement and community-based participatory research. A valuable resource for all levels of health professionals, practitioners, and community advocates, *Applied Population Health Approaches for Asian American Communities* remains the leading reference for anyone conducting or studying health disparities in Asian American communities or other groups that have been marginalized.

**old immigrants definition us history: Alltag in Vielfalt** Johanne Lefeldt, 2020 Ein auf den ersten Blick unscheinbarer Stadtteil in Brooklyn, New York, steht im Mittelpunkt dieser Studie: Kensington. Er wurde zum Gegenstand und Untersuchungsraum mehrmonatiger Feldforschungen, weil ihn eine außergewöhnliche Diversität kennzeichnet. Ziel der ethnografischen Erkundungen war es nachzuvollziehen, wie Differenz vor Ort erfahren wird und das zwischenmenschliche Miteinander prägt. Unter Berücksichtigung lokaler und stadtbezogener Spezifika sowie globaler Entwicklungen gewährt die Studie einen tiefergehenden Einblick in die konkrete Ausgestaltung des Zusammenlebens von Menschen unterschiedlicher Herkunft und Kultur und lässt die multiplen, situativ bedingten Beziehungskonstellationen eines Alltags in Vielfalt sichtbar werden. Dr. Johanne Lefeldt: Studium der Kulturanthropologie/Volkskunde, Anglistik und Philosophie sowie des Zusatzstudiengangs Europäische Migration an der Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität Mainz; Promotion im Fach Kulturanthropologie/Volkskunde mit einer Arbeit zu den Alltagsbeziehungen der Bewohner eines multikulturellen Stadtviertels in Brooklyn, New York; seit 2012 wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin ebd. am Institut für Film-, Theater-, Medien- und Kulturwissenschaft. Forschungsschwerpunkte: Stadt- und Migrationsforschung, Interethnik, qualitative Forschungsmethoden und visuelle Anthropologie.

**old immigrants definition us history: Migration Theory** Caroline B. Brettell, James F. Hollifield, 2014-08-25 During the last decade the issue of migration has increased in global prominence and has caused controversy among host countries around the world. To remedy the tendency of scholars to speak only to and from their own disciplinary perspective, this book brings together in a single volume essays dealing with central concepts and key theoretical issues in the study of international migration across the social sciences. Editors Caroline B. Brettell and James F. Hollifield have guided a thorough revision of this seminal text, with valuable insights from such fields as anthropology, demography, economics, geography, history, law, political science, and sociology. Each essay focuses on key concepts, questions, and theoretical frameworks on the topic of international migration in a particular discipline, but the volume as a whole teaches readers about similarities and differences across the boundaries between one academic field and the next. How, for example, do political scientists wrestle with the question of citizenship as compared with sociologists, and how different is this from the questions that anthropologists explore when they deal with ethnicity and identity? Are economic theories about ethnic enclaves similar to those of sociologists? What theories do historians (the essentializers) and demographers (the modelers) draw upon in their attempts to explain empirical phenomena in the study of immigration? What are the units of analysis in each of the disciplines and do these shape different questions and diverse models and theories? Scholars and students in migration studies will find this book a powerful theoretical guide and a text that brings them up to speed quickly on the important issues and the debates. All of the social science disciplines will find that this book offers a one-stop synthesis of contemporary thought on migration.

**old immigrants definition us history: A New History of Asian America** Shelley Sang-Hee Lee, 2013-10-01 A New History of Asian America is a fresh and up-to-date history of Asians in the

United States from the late eighteenth century to the present. Drawing on current scholarship, Shelley Lee brings forward the many strands of Asian American history, highlighting the distinctive nature of the Asian American experience while placing the narrative in the context of the major trajectories and turning points of U.S. history. Covering the history of Filipinos, Koreans, Asian Indians, and Southeast Indians as well as Chinese and Japanese, the book gives full attention to the diversity within Asian America. A robust companion website features additional resources for students, including primary documents, a timeline, links, videos, and an image gallery. From the building of the transcontinental railroad to the celebrity of Jeremy Lin, people of Asian descent have been involved in and affected by the history of America. *A New History of Asian America* gives twenty-first-century students a clear, comprehensive, and contemporary introduction to this vital history.

**old immigrants definition us history: *The New Immigrant in American Society*** Marcelo M. Suárez-Orozco, Carola Suárez-Orozco, Desirée Qin-Hilliard, 2014-06-03 This six-volume set focuses on Latin American, Caribbean, and Asian immigration, which accounts for nearly 80 percent of all new immigration to the United States. The volumes contain the essential scholarship of the last decade and present key contributions reflecting the major theoretical, empirical, and policy debates about the new immigration. The material addresses vital issues of race, gender, and socioeconomic status as they intersect with the contemporary immigration experience. Organized by theme, each volume stands as an independent contribution to immigration studies, with seminal journal articles and book chapters from hard-to-find sources, comprising the most important literature on the subject. The individual volumes include a brief preface presenting the major themes that emerge in the materials, and a bibliography of further recommended readings. In its coverage of the most influential scholarship on the social, economic, educational, and civil rights issues revolving around new immigration, this collection provides an invaluable resource for students and researchers in a wide range of fields, including contemporary American history, public policy, education, sociology, political science, demographics, immigration law, ESL, linguistics, and more.

**old immigrants definition us history: *The Making of Modern Immigration*** Patrick J. Hayes, 2012-02-13 Combining the insight of two-dozen expert contributors to examine key figures, events, and policies over 200 years of U.S. immigration history, this work illuminates the foundations of the ethnic and socioeconomic makeup of our nation. The two-volume *The Making of Modern Immigration: An Encyclopedia of People and Ideas* is organized around a series of four dozen in-depth essays on specific aspects of American immigration history since the founding of the Republic. This encyclopedia addresses the major historical themes and contemporary research trends related to U.S. immigration, canvassing all the major policy endeavors on immigration in the last two centuries. In addition to documenting immigration policy, the contributors devote extensive attention to the historiography of immigration, supplementing theories with cutting-edge sociological data. Not content with providing a comprehensive overview of immigration history, however, the work also offers probing investigations of key figures behind the ideas that have shaped the nation's self-understanding. Taken as a whole, this seminal work lifts out the personalities and policies that surround the composition of America's national identity, illuminating the past as a series of lessons for the future.

**old immigrants definition us history: *We Are Home*** Ray Suarez, 2024-04-23 From a veteran broadcaster and historian comes a richly reported portrait of the newest Americans, immigrants from all over the globe who are living all across the country, filled with their own voices. We are a nation of immigrants, never more than now. In recent decades, the numbers have skyrocketed, thanks to people coming from many continents—especially Asia, Africa, and South America. Just like their predecessors, they face countless obstacles, including political hatred. And yet, just like their predecessors, they work hard. They persist. And they become us. The newest Americans are poorly understood and frequently presented only in stereotypes. Veteran journalist, broadcaster, and interviewer Ray Suarez has criss-crossed the country to speak to new Americans from all corners of the globe, and to record their stories. This portrait of our newest citizens is full of their own,

compelling voices. It's a story as old as the country, yet each new wave of arrivals tells that classic story in new and crucially important ways.

**old immigrants definition us history:** *The Polish American Encyclopedia* James S. Pula, 2010-12-22 At least nine million Americans trace their roots to Poland, and Polish Americans have contributed greatly to American history and society. During the largest period of immigration to the United States, between 1870 and 1920, more Poles came to the United States than any other national group except Italians. Additional large-scale Polish migration occurred in the wake of World War II and during the period of Solidarity's rise to prominence. This encyclopedia features three types of entries: thematic essays, topical entries, and biographical profiles. The essays synthesize existing work to provide interpretations of, and insight into, important aspects of the Polish American experience. The topical entries discuss in detail specific places, events or organizations such as the Polish National Alliance, Polish American Saturday Schools, and the Latimer Massacre, among others. The biographical entries identify Polish Americans who have made significant contributions at the regional or national level either to the history and culture of the United States, or to the development of American Polonia.

**old immigrants definition us history:** *The Rhetorics of US Immigration* E. Johanna Hartelius, 2015-11-10 In the current geopolitical climate—in which unaccompanied children cross the border in record numbers, and debates on the topic swing violently from pole to pole—the subject of immigration demands innovative inquiry. In *The Rhetorics of US Immigration*, some of the most prominent and prolific scholars in immigration studies come together to discuss the many facets of immigration rhetoric in the United States. *The Rhetorics of US Immigration* provides readers with an integrated sense of the rhetorical multiplicity circulating among and about immigrants. Whereas extant literature on immigration rhetoric tends to focus on the media, this work extends the conversation to the immigrants themselves, among others. A collection whose own eclecticism highlights the complexity of the issue, *The Rhetorics of US Immigration* is not only a study in the language of immigration but also a frank discussion of who is doing the talking and what it means for the future. From questions of activism, authority, and citizenship to the influence of Hollywood, the LGBTQ community, and the church, *The Rhetorics of US Immigration* considers the myriad venues in which the American immigration question emerges—and the interpretive framework suited to account for it. Along with the editor, the contributors are Claudia Anguiano, Karma R. Chávez, Terence Check, Jay P. Childers, J. David Cisneros, Lisa M. Corrigan, D. Robert DeChaine, Anne Teresa Demo, Dina Gavrilos, Emily Ironside, Christine Jasken, Yazmin Lazcano-Pry, Michael Lechuga, and Alessandra B. Von Burg.

**old immigrants definition us history: Children of Immigration** Carola Suárez-Orozco, Marcelo M. Suárez-Orozco, 2002-04-30 This book, written by the codirectors of the largest ongoing longitudinal study of immigrant children and their families, offers a clear, broad, interdisciplinary view of who the immigrant children are and what their future might hold.

**old immigrants definition us history:** *Almost All Aliens* Paul Spickard, Francisco Beltrán, Laura Hooton, 2022-09-15 *Almost All Aliens* offers a unique reinterpretation of immigration in the history of the United States. Setting aside the European migrant-centered melting-pot model of immigrant assimilation, Paul Spickard, Francisco Beltrán, and Laura Hooton put forward a fresh and provocative reconceptualization that embraces the multicultural, racialized, and colonially inflected reality of immigration that has always existed in the United States. Their astute study illustrates the complex relationship between ethnic identity and race, slavery, and colonial expansion. Examining the lives of those who crossed the Atlantic, as well as those who crossed the Pacific, the Caribbean, and the North American Borderlands, *Almost All Aliens* provides a distinct, inclusive, and critical analysis of immigration, race, and identity in the United States from 1600 until the present. The second edition updates *Almost All Aliens* through the first two decades of the twenty-first century, recounting and analyzing the massive changes in immigration policy, the reception of immigrants, and immigrant experiences that whipsawed back and forth throughout the era. It includes a new final chapter that brings the story up to the present day. This book will appeal to students and

researchers alike studying the history of immigration, race, and colonialism in the United States, as well as those interested in American identity, especially in the context of the early twenty-first century.

**old immigrants definition us history: UNTOLD HISTORY** Bernadine E. Ahonkhai, ED. D, 2025-01-06 UNTOLD HISTORY illustrates how African history is intertwined with and foundational to American history. The book begins this narrative in the fourteenth century, when European seafarers discovered the coastal regions of Africa, describes the meeting of the three worlds aEUR Europe, Africa, and the New World, (later known as America), and details the increasing interactions of the three worlds after the 1450s. The author dispels some of the misconceptions about pre-colonial Africa by presenting the history and culture of the African continent from a distinctively African lens. As such, this book chronicles some prominent African empires and kingdoms, Africa-European bilateral trade relations, the trans-Atlantic Slave trade, and contemporary Africans in the United States. The book highlights stories of contemporary Africans residing in the United States and documents the contributions of early and contemporary Africans to the history, economic development, culture, and prominence of the United States of America. It concludes with a snapshot of contemporary Africa. The book provides a framework for understanding the history of Africa prior to the arrival of European merchants on its shores, African civilizations, cultures, legacy, and contributions to American. Educators can use the book to supplement their course on American History, World History, African American History in pre-collegiate or collegiate settings. This book can help educators to reimagine the teaching and learning of the United States history by centering on important narratives in Africa and with Africans in the American diaspora. The book is organized chronologically and can help the reader to understand the past as it relates to the present world. To facilitate teaching, each chapter opens with a quotation that introduces the content of the chapter and ends with study discussion questions that educators can use or adapt as appropriate for instruction and to ensure full, comprehensive understanding of the content presented.

**old immigrants definition us history: A New Introduction to Poverty** Louis Kushnick, James Jennings, 1999 Since the end of the Second World War, poverty in the United States has been a persistent focus of social anxiety, public debate, and federal policy. This volume argues convincingly that we will not be able to reduce or eliminate poverty until we take the political factors that contribute to its continuation into account. Ideal for course use, A New Introduction to Poverty opens with a historical overview of the major intellectual and political debates surrounding poverty in the United States. Several factors have received inadequate attention: the impact of poverty on women; the synergy of racism and poverty; race and gender stratification of the workplace; and, crucially, the ways in which the powerful use their resources to maintain the economic status quo. Contributors include Mimi Abramovitz, Peter Alcock, Bonnie Thornton Dill, Raymond Franklin, Herman George Jr., Michael B. Katz, Marlene Kim, Rebecca Morales, Sandra Patton, Valerie Polakow, Jackie Pope, Jill Quadagno, David C. Ranney, Barbara Ransby, Bette Woody, and Maxine Baca Zinn.

**old immigrants definition us history: Chinese America: History and Perspectives 2003** , 2003

**old immigrants definition us history: Introduction to International Political Economy** David N. Balaam, Bradford Dillman, 2015-07-17 A complete and accessible overview of how politics and economics collide in a global context This text surveys the theories, institutions, and relationships that characterize IPE and highlights them in a diverse range of regional and transnational issues. The bestseller in the field, Introduction to International Political Economy positions students to critically evaluate the global economy and to appreciate the personal impact of political, economic, and social forces.

## **Related to old immigrants definition us history**

**OLD Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster** old, ancient, venerable, antique, antiquated, archaic, obsolete mean having come into existence or use in the more or less distant past. old may

apply to either actual or merely relative length

**OLD Synonyms: 311 Similar and Opposite Words - Merriam-Webster** Some common synonyms of old are ancient, antiquated, antique, archaic, obsolete, and venerable. While all these words mean "having come into existence or use in the more or less

**Old (2021) - IMDb** Old: Directed by M. Night Shyamalan. With Gael García Bernal, Vicky Krieps, Rufus Sewell, Alex Wolff. A vacationing family discovers that the secluded beach where they're

**OLD | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** OLD definition: 1. having lived or existed for many years: 2. unsuitable because intended for older people: 3. Learn more

**Old - definition of old by The Free Dictionary** Old is the most general term: old lace; an old saying. Ancient pertains to the distant past: "the hills, / Rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun" (William Cullen Bryant)

**OLD definition in American English | Collins English Dictionary** You use old to refer to something that is no longer used, that no longer exists, or that has been replaced by something else. The old road had disappeared under grass and heather

**old, adj. meanings, etymology and more | Oxford English Dictionary** There are 40 meanings listed in OED's entry for the adjective old, two of which are labelled obsolete. See 'Meaning & use' for definitions, usage, and quotation evidence

**OLD | meaning - Cambridge Learner's Dictionary** OLD definition: 1. having lived or existed for a long time: 2. having been used or owned for a long time: 3. used. Learn more

**Milestones by 5 Years | Learn the Signs. Act Early. | CDC** Learn about the developmental milestones that most babies do by 5 years of age. See important information to share with your doctor. Find tips and activities you can do for

**Jeanne Calment - Wikipedia** Jeanne Louise Calment (French: [ʒan lwiz kalmɑ̃] ⓘ; 21 February 1875 – 4 August 1997) was a French supercentenarian. With a documented lifespan of 122 years and 164 days, she is the

**OLD Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster** old, ancient, venerable, antique, antiquated, archaic, obsolete mean having come into existence or use in the more or less distant past. old may apply to either actual or merely relative length

**OLD Synonyms: 311 Similar and Opposite Words - Merriam-Webster** Some common synonyms of old are ancient, antiquated, antique, archaic, obsolete, and venerable. While all these words mean "having come into existence or use in the more or less

**Old (2021) - IMDb** Old: Directed by M. Night Shyamalan. With Gael García Bernal, Vicky Krieps, Rufus Sewell, Alex Wolff. A vacationing family discovers that the secluded beach where they're

**OLD | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** OLD definition: 1. having lived or existed for many years: 2. unsuitable because intended for older people: 3. Learn more

**Old - definition of old by The Free Dictionary** Old is the most general term: old lace; an old saying. Ancient pertains to the distant past: "the hills, / Rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun" (William Cullen Bryant)

**OLD definition in American English | Collins English Dictionary** You use old to refer to something that is no longer used, that no longer exists, or that has been replaced by something else. The old road had disappeared under grass and heather

**old, adj. meanings, etymology and more | Oxford English Dictionary** There are 40 meanings listed in OED's entry for the adjective old, two of which are labelled obsolete. See 'Meaning & use' for definitions, usage, and quotation evidence

**OLD | meaning - Cambridge Learner's Dictionary** OLD definition: 1. having lived or existed for a long time: 2. having been used or owned for a long time: 3. used. Learn more

**Milestones by 5 Years | Learn the Signs. Act Early. | CDC** Learn about the developmental milestones that most babies do by 5 years of age. See important information to share with your doctor. Find tips and activities you can do for

**Jeanne Calment - Wikipedia** Jeanne Louise Calment (French: [ʒan lwiz kalmɑ̃] ⓘ; 21 February 1875 – 4 August 1997) was a French supercentenarian. With a documented lifespan of 122 years and

164 days, she is the

**OLD Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster** old, ancient, venerable, antique, antiquated, archaic, obsolete mean having come into existence or use in the more or less distant past. old may apply to either actual or merely relative length

**OLD Synonyms: 311 Similar and Opposite Words - Merriam-Webster** Some common synonyms of old are ancient, antiquated, antique, archaic, obsolete, and venerable. While all these words mean "having come into existence or use in the more or less

**Old (2021) - IMDb** Old: Directed by M. Night Shyamalan. With Gael García Bernal, Vicky Krieps, Rufus Sewell, Alex Wolff. A vacationing family discovers that the secluded beach where they're

**OLD | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** OLD definition: 1. having lived or existed for many years: 2. unsuitable because intended for older people: 3. Learn more

**Old - definition of old by The Free Dictionary** Old is the most general term: old lace; an old saying. Ancient pertains to the distant past: "the hills, / Rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun" (William Cullen Bryant)

**OLD definition in American English | Collins English Dictionary** You use old to refer to something that is no longer used, that no longer exists, or that has been replaced by something else. The old road had disappeared under grass and heather

**old, adj. meanings, etymology and more | Oxford English Dictionary** There are 40 meanings listed in OED's entry for the adjective old, two of which are labelled obsolete. See 'Meaning & use' for definitions, usage, and quotation evidence

**OLD | meaning - Cambridge Learner's Dictionary** OLD definition: 1. having lived or existed for a long time: 2. having been used or owned for a long time: 3. used. Learn more

**Milestones by 5 Years | Learn the Signs. Act Early. | CDC** Learn about the developmental milestones that most babies do by 5 years of age. See important information to share with your doctor. Find tips and activities you can do for

**Jeanne Calment - Wikipedia** Jeanne Louise Calment (French: [ʒan lwiz kalmɑ̃] ⓘ; 21 February 1875 – 4 August 1997) was a French supercentenarian. With a documented lifespan of 122 years and 164 days, she is the

## Related Articles

- [new explorations into science technology and math](#)
- [practice worksheet graphing quadratic functions in vertex form](#)
- [how to start a business for inmates](#)

[Back to Home](#)