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The Making of American Communities: Immigrants & Immigration Patterns

Joan C. Durrance

Sept 14, 2009

Week 1

Communities Result from Settlement Patterns

- Today we examine briefly exploration, and immigration in the US
- This romp through US history serves as a basis for understanding how U.S. communities arose
- Immigrants bring with them their language, religion, culture, social norms, skills, judgments, etc.

Exploration/Immigration Timeline 1492-1789

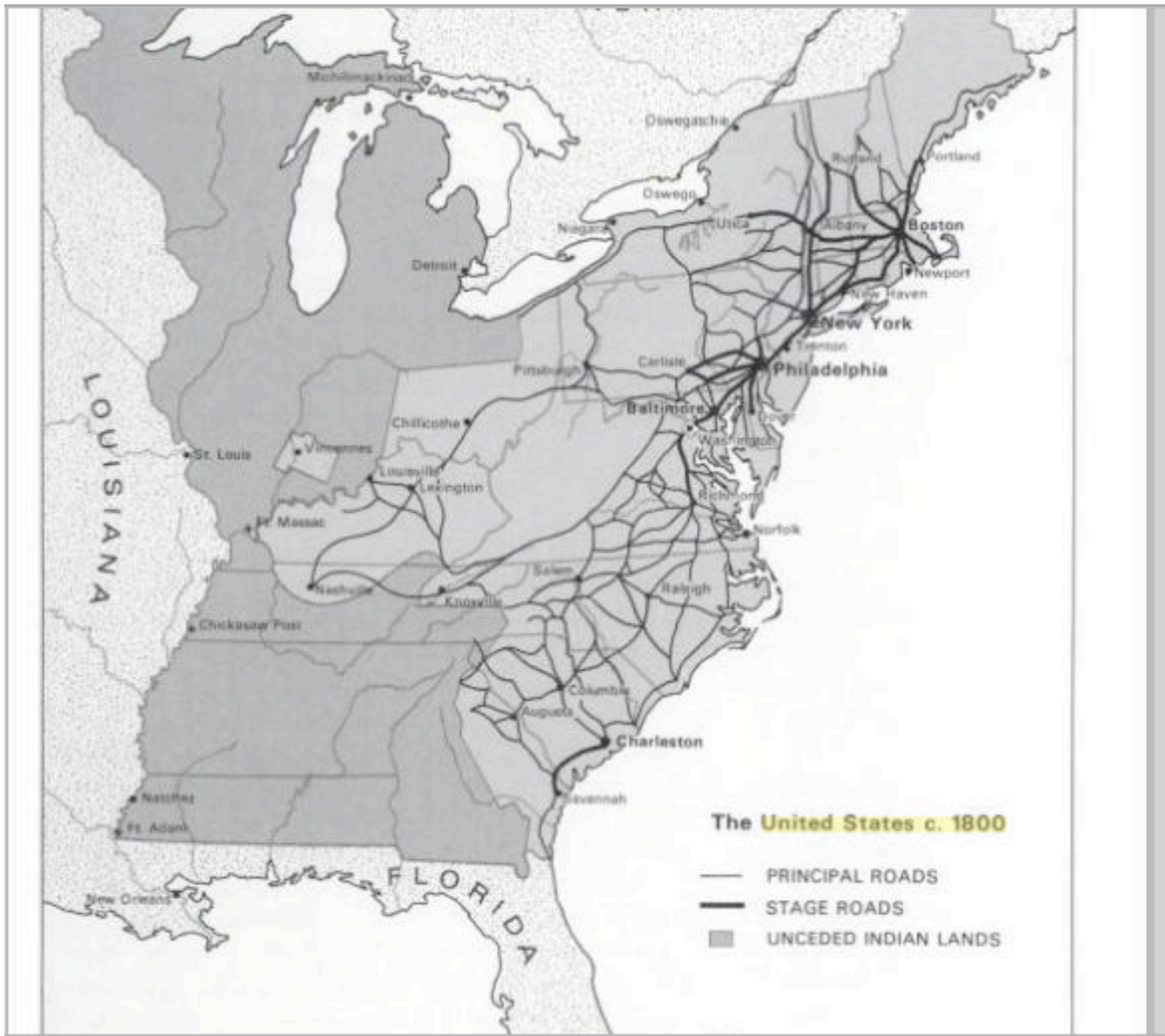
- 1492-16th Century-**Spain** explores SE & SW US
 - 1565 St Augustine FL
 - 1590 New Mexico
- 1607 Jamestown-**England**
 - 1619 1st African **slaves**
- 1620 Pilgrims-England
- 1626 **Dutch** buy Manhattan (New Amsterdam)
- 1664 English capture and rename New York
- 1668-**France**-Marquette-Joliette explore Great Lakes
- 1669 France-Louisiana & Mississippi
- 1754-1763 French & Indian War--French lose much of their land
- 1769-Spain-first California mission
- 1775-1781 Revolutionary War (England defeated)
- 1789 Constitution of US

Key Dates and Landmarks in United States Immigration History

- 1789 The Constitution of the United States of America takes effect, succeeding the Articles of Confederation that had governed the union of states since the conclusion of the Revolutionary War (March 4, 1789).
- 1790 The Naturalization Act of 1790 establishes a uniform rule of naturalization and a two-year residency requirement for aliens who are "free white persons" of "good moral character" (March 26, 1790).
- 1795 The Naturalization Act of 1795 restricts citizenship to "free white persons" who have lived in the country for five years and renounced allegiance to their former countries (January 29, 1795).
- 1798 Considered one of the Alien and Sedition Acts, the Naturalization Act of 1798 permits Federalist President John Adams to deport foreigners deemed to be dangerous and increases the residency requirements to 14 years to prevent immigrants, who predominantly voted for the Republican Party, from becoming citizens (June 25, 1798).
- 1802 The Jefferson Administration revises the Naturalization Act of 1798 by reducing the residency requirement from 14 to five years.
- 1808 Importation of slaves into the United States is officially banned, though it continues illegally long after the ban.

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University
Library. Open
Collections
Program.
Immigration.

[http://
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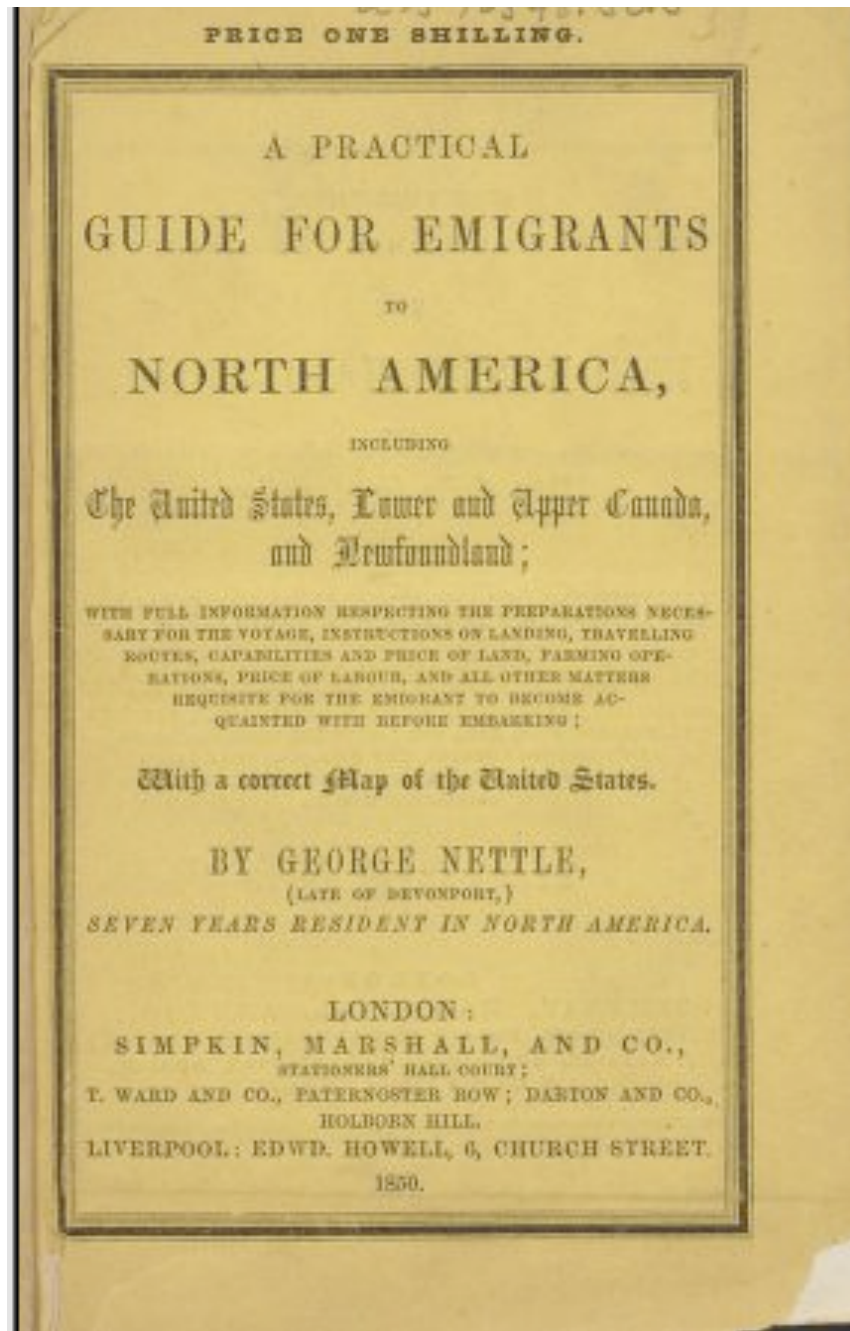
1803 Louisiana Purchase from France

1804 Lewis & Clark explore the Louisiana Purchase-to mouth of
Columbia River

One of many guides for European emigrants issued in the 19th Century.

Harvard University Library. Open Collections Program. Immigration.

<http://ocp.harvard.edu/immigration/>

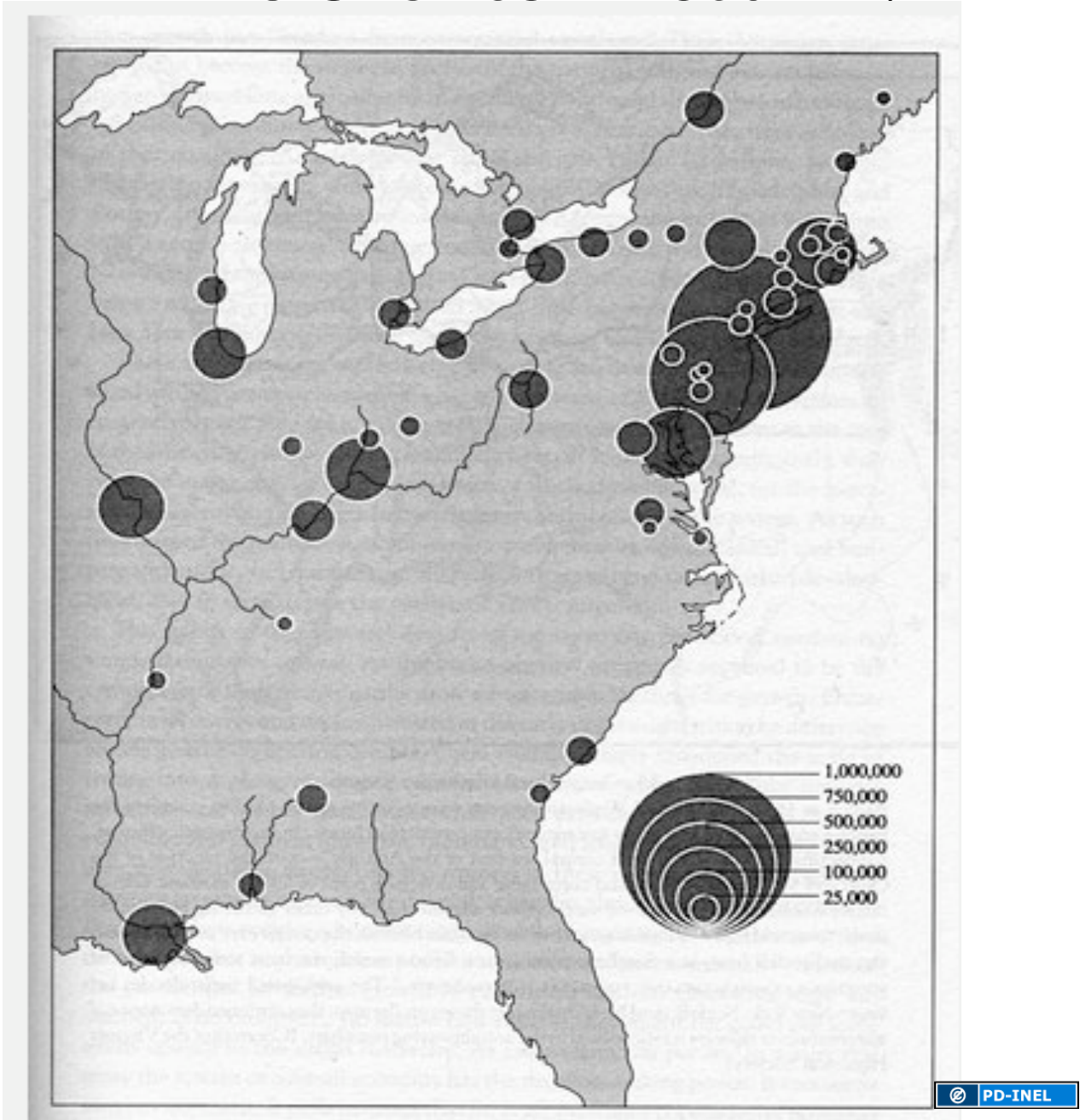


U.S. Immigration by Decade 1820s-1870s

DECADE	#Immigrants	% of US Pop
• 1820s	<i>143,439</i>	<i>1%</i>
• 1830s	<i>599,125</i>	<i>7%</i>
• 1840s	<i>1,713,251</i>	<i>8%</i>
• 1850s	<i>2,598,214</i>	<i>10%</i>
• 1860s	<i>2,314,825</i>	<i>12%</i>
• 1870s	<i>2,812,191</i>	<i>14%</i>

U.S. Cities in 1860* (from Meinig)

Size 25,000
to 1,000,000



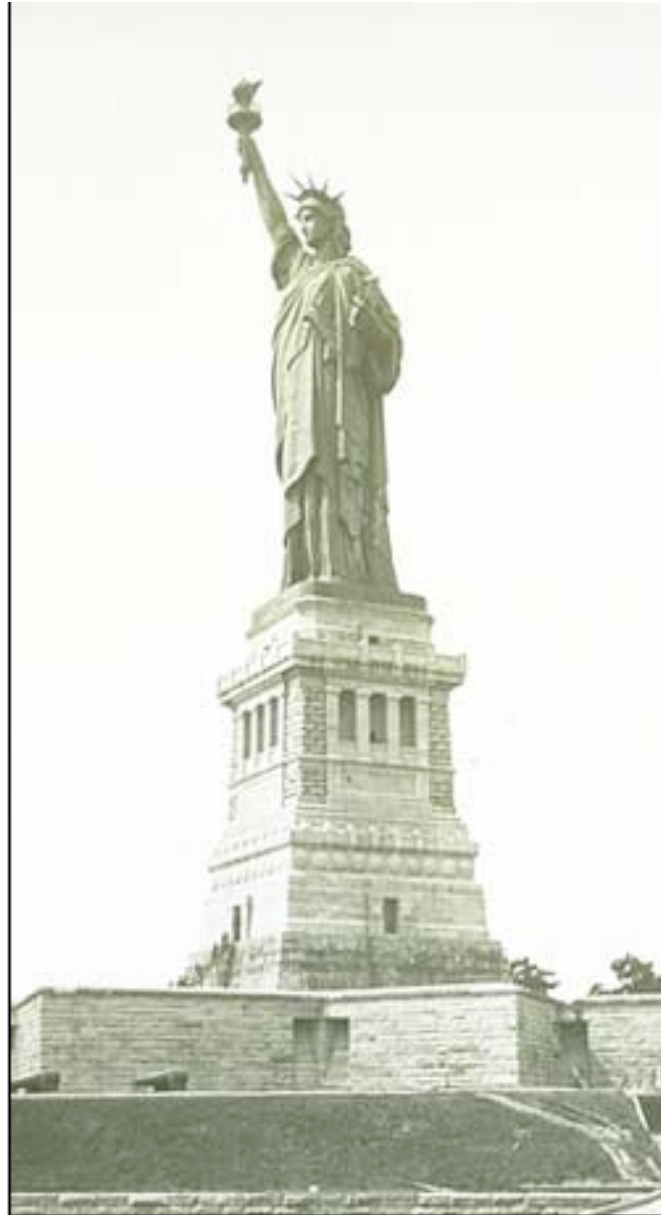
Transcontinental Railroad Completed 1869

PD-EXP

Source Undetermined



Statue of Liberty-Gift of France 1886



PD-EXP

Source Undetermined

Chicago: A Case Study of Immigration

- Chicago: 1671-1900

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/chicago/timeline/index.html>

- By 1910 Chicago was nearly 40% foreign born consisting of many European ethnic groups;
- Chicago immigration by decade

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/chicago/sfeature/sf_nations.html

- Chicago's Fire in 1871

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/chicago/maps/>

- Source: PBS American Experience

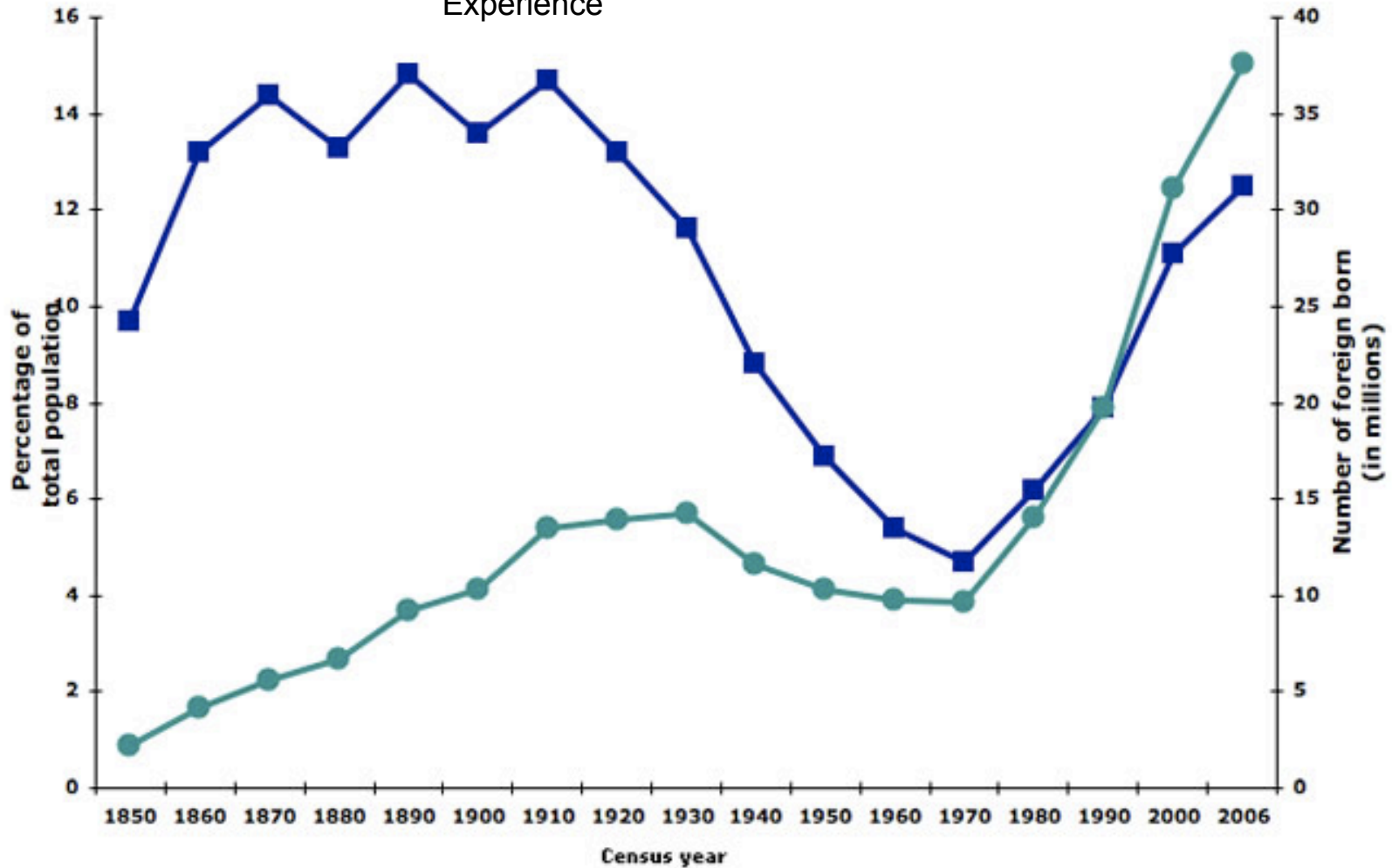
Percentage of Foreign Born in Selected US Cities in 1910

- Mean % of foreign born in US cities in 1910: 29%
- Cities with less than 10% foreign born: Atlanta, Birmingham, Richmond, Louisville, Memphis, Washington DC, New Orleans
- Cities 30-40+% foreign born: New York, Chicago, Lowell, Boston, Cleveland, Denver, San Francisco, Newark, Providence, Bridgeport

Size of the Foreign-Born Population and Foreign Born as a Percentage of the Total Population, for the United States: 1850 to 2006

Source: PBS American Experience

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Patterns of U.S. Immigrant Settlement are Shifting from Traditional to New Gateways

Continuous Gateways — *Boston, Chicago, Jersey City, Newark, New York, San Francisco*
 Traditional gateway cities which would have lost population or stagnated were it not for immigration. Characteristically, these gateways have long-residing immigrants, levels of poverty similar to native populations, high levels of English proficiency

Former Gateways — *Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis*
 While immigration was strong in the early 1900s, these cities are not seeing large numbers of new immigrants presently.

Post WWII Gateways — *Fort Lauderdale, Houston, Orange County CA, Los Angeles, Riverside-San Bernardino, San Diego, Miami*
 These gateways grew up particularly around military establishments. Like traditional gateways, they have long-time immigrant residents, levels of poverty similar to native populations, high levels of naturalization, and a large portion of the populations with limited English proficiency.

Emerging Gateways — *Atlanta, Dallas, Fort Worth, Las Vegas, Orlando, Washington DC, West Palm Beach*
 In these destinations, immigrants are locating in the suburbs. These cities are both experiencing surging rates of immigrant growth and are already the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the U.S.

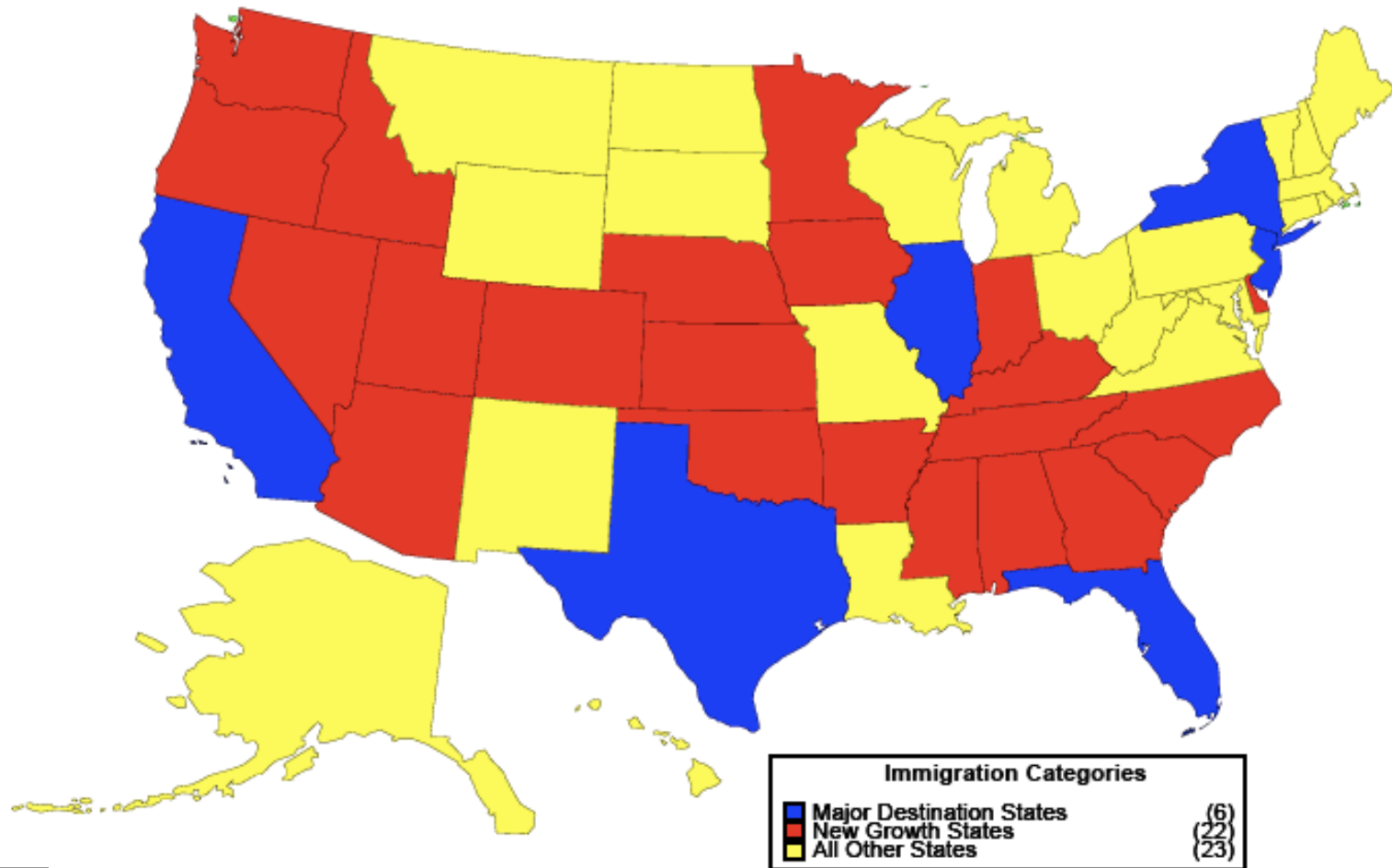
Re-Emerging Gateways — *Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Oakland, Phoenix, Portland OR, Sacramento, San Jose, Seattle, Tampa*
 These communities were strong centers for immigrants at the beginning of century, experienced a lull of migrant influx in mid-century, and re-emerged as immigrant destinations in the 1990s. Immigrants to these places tend to come from Mexico or Asia, have lower incomes than the native population, lower rates of English proficiency, and lower rates of citizenship.

Pre-Emerging Gateways — *Austin, Charlotte, Greensboro-Winston Salem, Raleigh-Durham, Salt Lake City*
 Trend trackers are watching these communities for the next wave of immigration. As in re-emerging gateways, new arrivals tend to come from Mexico or Asia, have lower incomes than the native population, low levels of English proficiency and lower rates of citizenship.



Framework developed by Audrey Singer, The Brookings Institution, 2007

Figure 1: Immigrants Disperse to New Growth States

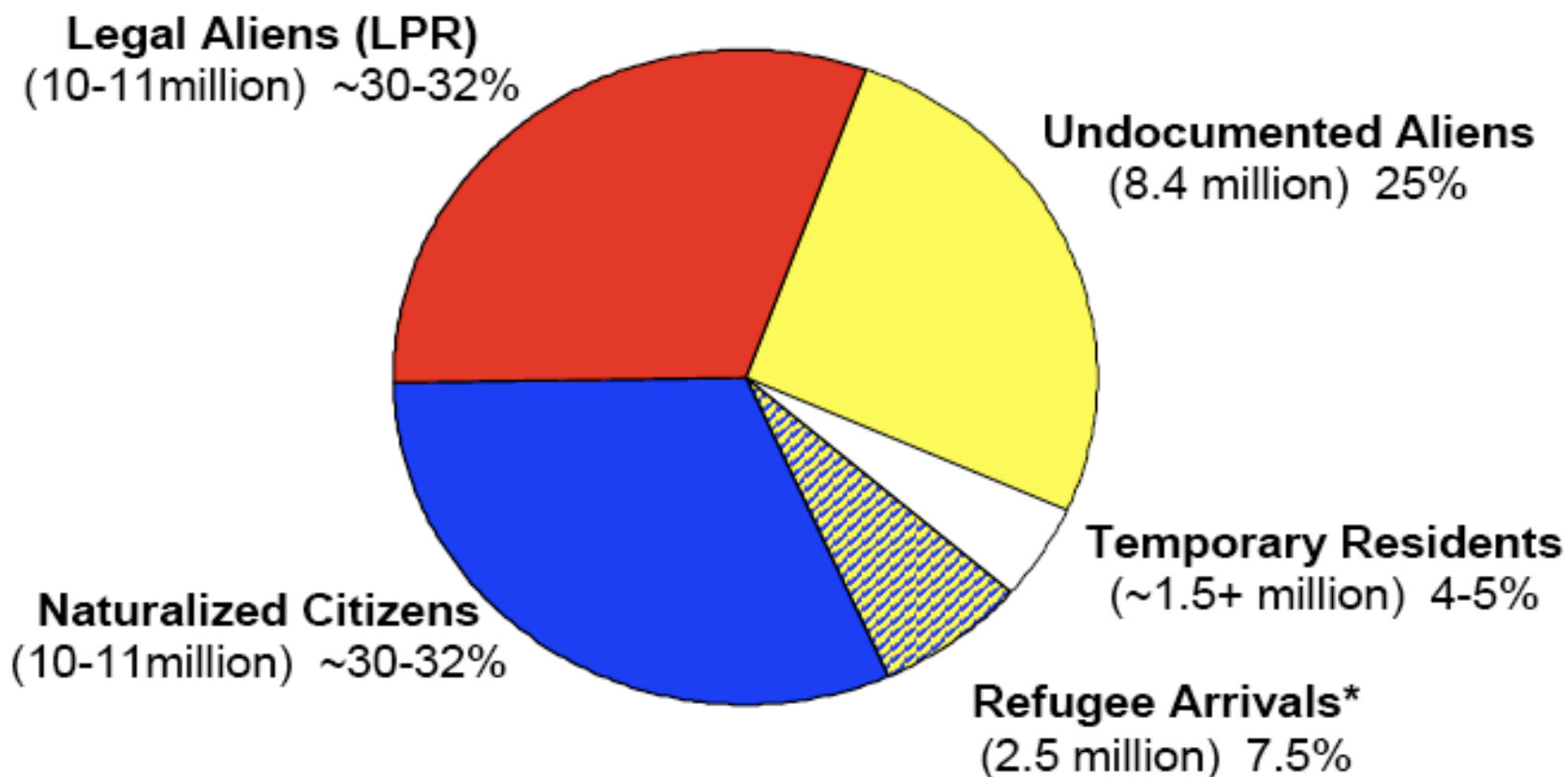


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NOTE: Major destination states together comprised 67% of the U.S. foreign-born population in 2000. New growth states are those states where the foreign-born population grew by more than 90% between 1990 and 2000.

SOURCE: Urban Institute, based on Census 2000 and 1990 U.S. Census, Demographic Profiles, Table DP-2.

Legal Status of the Foreign-born Population in 2000

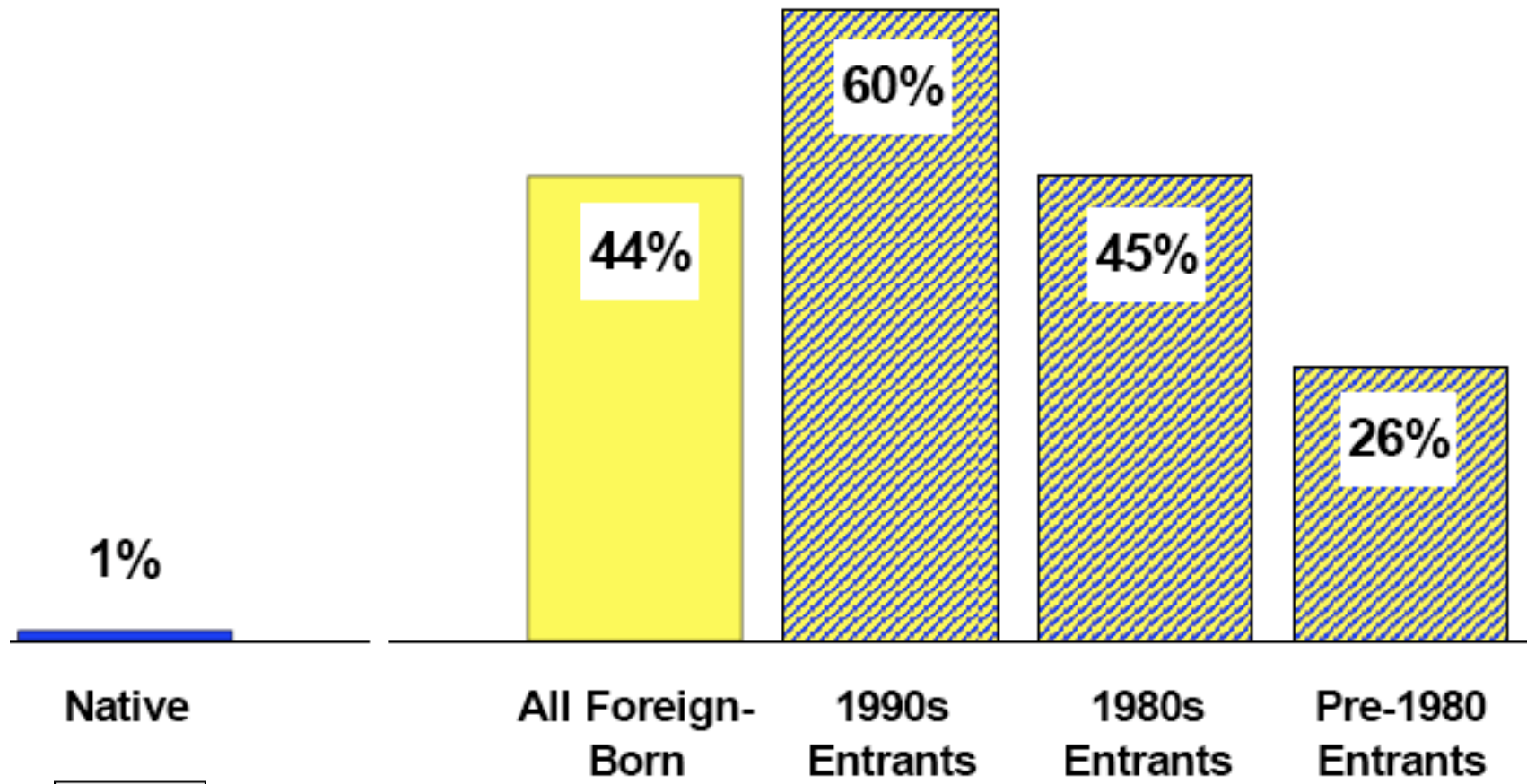


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* Entered 1980 or later. Includes refugees who are LPRs and naturalized citizens.

SOURCE: Urban Institute, based on Census 2000, March 2000 Current Population Survey, and Immigration and Naturalization Service data (Passel 2002).

Share of adults ages 18 to 64 who are Limited English Proficient



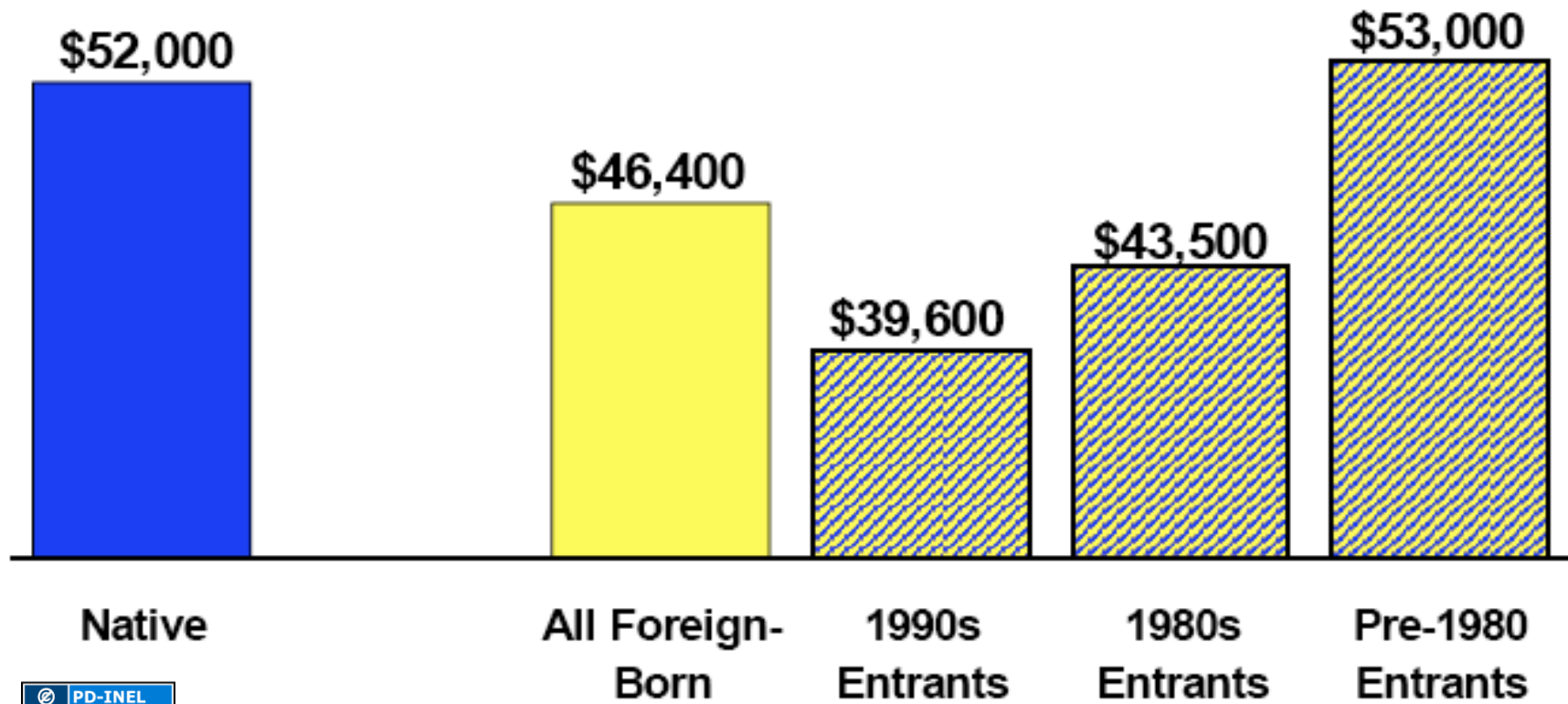
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NOTE: Limited English Proficient adults are those who do not speak English at home and who speak English less than “very well” (i.e., “well”, “not well” or “not at all”).

SOURCE: Urban Institute, based on Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, Public Use Microdata Set.

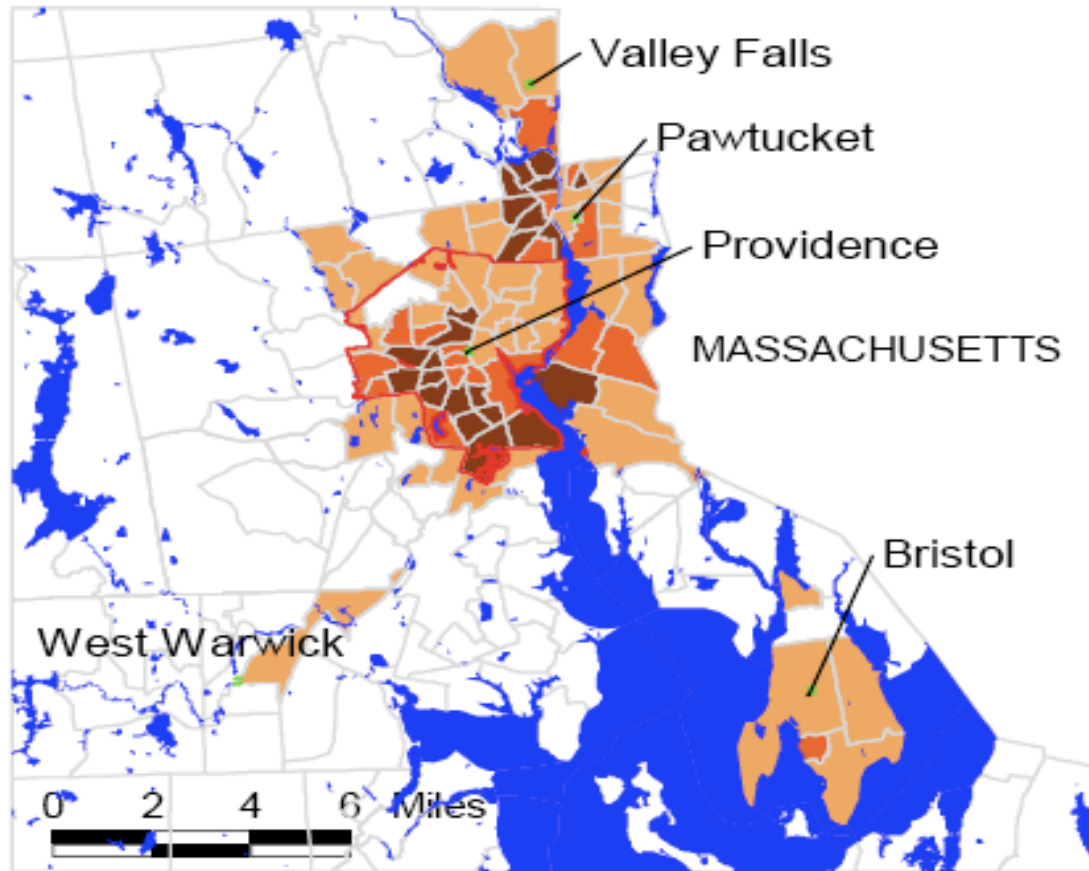
Figure 3: Family Income Also Rises with Time in U.S.

Median household income in 1999



SOURCE: Urban Institute, based on Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, Public Use Microdata Set.

**Rhode Island,
Foreign-born Share of Population, 2000
By Census Tract**



Foreign-born share of population in tract

