

Immigration Review

Restrict/allow:

immigration	severe limits on immigration
factory owners	urban centers of the Northeast
The Republican Party	restrict the flow of immigrants
immigration of certain ethnic groups	Latin America
crop failures in Ireland that led to mass starvation	shortage of labor
passage of laws restricting immigration	nativism
changes in the United States immigration policy	nativism

1. The Gentlemen's Agreement, literacy tests, and the quota system were all attempts by Congress to restrict
2. The United States followed a policy of open immigration during much of the 1800's because they had a
3. The Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement (1907) were early actions of the Federal Government that led to
4. An example of nativism in the 1920's?
5. One way in which the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Emergency Quota Act of 1921, and the National Origins Act were similar is that all were expressions of
6. During the late 1800s, which group strongly supported an open immigration policy?
7. During the late 1800's and early 1900's, most of the immigrants to the United States settled in
8. In the 1920's, the growth of the Ku Klux Klan and the passage of restrictive immigration laws reflected a growing American belief in
9. The passage of immigration acts of 1921 and 1924 indicated that the United States wished to
10. A major purpose of both the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan (1907) was to limit

11. Since the late 1960's, legal immigration to the United States from Asia and Latin America has markedly increased and is mainly the result of
12. In the last thirty years of United States history, the greatest numbers of immigrants have come from
13. Increased immigration from Ireland to the United States during the 1840s was primarily a result of
14. The political party that ran on an anti-immigration platform was

Working:

work for cheaper wages
economic advancement
took jobs from United States citizens
unskilled factory workers
workers for the factories

15. In the late 1800's and early 1900's, most nativists feared continued immigration to the United States because they believed that immigrants would
16. In the late 19th century, the major argument used by labor union leaders against immigrants was that immigrants
17. A major reason for immigration to the US is the desire for
18. Between 1870 and 1920, the federal government placed few restrictions on immigration because it wanted to ensure that there would be
19. During the last quarter of the 19th century, large numbers of immigrants were admitted to the United States because of the economy's need for more

New Immigrants:

the blending of cultures
eastern and southern Europe
northern and western Europe
urban areas and most held low-paying jobs
different regions of the world than groups before 1890
culturally different from most earlier immigrants

20. Between 1890 and 1915, the majority of immigrants to the United States were labeled “new immigrants” because they were

21. The experience of most of the “new immigrants” who arrived in the United States from southern and eastern Europe in the late 1800s and early 1900s was that they lived in

22. The groups that comprised the majority of immigrants to the United States between 1890 and 1920 were called “new immigrants” because they came from

23. In the late 19th century, the pattern of immigrants coming to the United States changed in that increasing numbers of immigrants came from

24. the main idea of the melting pot theory of Americanization is that a new and different society would emerge from

25. The “old immigrants” to the United States before 1890 came primarily from