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Immigration to Iowa

LESSON PLAN FOR SUPPORTING QUESTION

Why do people move or choose to immigrate?

3RD GRADE

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The Great Bartholdi Statue, Liberty Enlightening the World: The Gift of France to the American People was erected on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. *Courtesy of Library of Congress, New York : Published by Currier & Ives, 1885*

What is the Difference between Immigrants and Refugees?

Refugees

Refugees are forced to leave their home countries because of war, environmental disasters, political persecution and/or religious or ethnic intolerance. They come to the United States with a special immigration status that gives them automatic admission into the country and helps them connect with family members who are already in the country. This status also provides them with a “green card” or a permit to work. Refugees are “invited” to live in the United States to start a new life.

Immigrants

Immigrants generally come to the U.S. for one of two reasons:

- they are joining family members who already live in this country
or
- they are “economic immigrants” seeking work and a better life for themselves and their families

Immigrants and refugees have a good deal in common. They experience new cultures and languages. They are often ethnic minorities who might face open discrimination or other forms of hostility, regardless of their immigration status.

Adapted from The New Iowans, A Companion Book to the PBS Miniseries The New Americans (2003), provided courtesy of Iowa Center for Immigrant Leadership and Integration, University of Northern Iowa.

This adapted document explains some of the differences that separate immigrants from refugees. The document content was adapted from The New Iowans, A Companion Book to the PBS Miniseries The New Americans that was published in 2003. *Courtesy of Iowa PBS, “What is the Difference between Immigrants and Refugees?” The New Iowans, A Companion Book to the PBS Miniseries The New Americans, Iowa Center for Immigrant Leadership and Integration, University of Northern Iowa, 2003*

Thomas Henrigh	6	M	England	United States
Charles Henrigh	4	F	do	do
Emma Redrich	2	F	do	do
Elizabeth Henrigh	4	F	do	do
Klannah Henrigh	20	F	do	do
Charles Goodyear	21	M	Labourer	do
Robert Pike	24	M	do	do
William Carter	33	M	do	do
Ann Ryan	31	F	Ireland	do
Catherine Ryan	12	F	do	do
Thomas Ryan	35	M	Labourer	do
Patrick Ryan	8	M	do	do
Edward Spindler	30	M	Shoemaker	United States
George Spindler	28	M	do	do
James Anneth	34	M	Cooper	England
James Anneth	3	M	do	do
Man King	40	F	Ireland	do
John Sivell	48	M	Shoemaker	England
Elizabeth Sivell	46	F	do	do
John Sivell	24	M	do	do
Elizabeth Sivell	25	F	do	do
Elizabeth Sivell	3	F	do	do
William Sivell	23	M	do	do
Stephano Dean	30	M	do	do
Thomas Crawford	40	M	Labourer	do
Martha Crawford	33	F	do	do
George Crawford	22	M	do	do
Patrick Crawford	15	F	do	do
John Crawford	11	M	do	do
Ann Crawford	9	F	do	do
John Flaherty	27	M	Shoemaker	Ireland
Thomas Flaherty	20	M	Sailor	do
Stephen Clapp	41	M	Labourer	England
Henry Lock	24	M	Black	do
Catherine Barry	44	F	Ireland	do
Margaret Barry	17	F	England	do
William Dawson	22	M	Sailor	do
Margaret Quisely	50	F	Ireland	do
Catherine Quisely	15	F	do	do
Shanna Quisely	15	F	do	do
Timothy Quisely	13	M	do	do
Shanna Donovan	15	F	do	do
Catherine Griffin	50	F	do	do
Patrick Griffin	14	M	do	do
Michael Donnam	35	M	Labourer	do
Bartholomew Sullivan	50	M	Painter	do
Prigget Sullivan	42	F	do	do
John Sullivan	21	M	do	England
Bartholomew Sullivan	19	M	do	do
William Sullivan	17	M	do	do
Herbert Gamman	34	M	Sailor	do

57

This ship's manifest shows names, ages, gender, ports, country origins and ethnicity of passengers. The Sivell family is listed on the manifest from 1852. Courtesy of Ancestry.com, New York : Passenger Lists, 1820-1957 for John Sivell

New York, Passenger Lists, 182-1957 for John Sivell

Roll> M237, 1820-1897> Roll 119

Margaret Evans Ship Manifest

Name	Arrival Date	Age	Gender	Port of Departure	Destination	Place of Origin	Ethnicity Race Nationality	Ship Name	Port of Arrival	List Number
Thomas Kenninght	24 Sept 1852	6	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Charlot Kenninght	24 Sept 1852	4	Female	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Emma Kenninght	24 Sept 1852	2	Female	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Elizabeth Kenninght	24 Sept 1852	4/12	Female	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Hannah Barnet	24 Sept 1852	20	Female	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Charles Goodyear	24 Sept 1852	21	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Robert Rice	24 Sept 1852	29	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
William Carter	24 Sept 1852	33	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Ann Ryan	24 Sept 1852	37	Female	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Catherine Ryan	24 Sept 1852	12	Female	London, England	USA	Ireland	Irish	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Thomas Ryan	24 Sept 1852	35	Male	London, England	USA	Ireland	Irish	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Patrick Ryan	24 Sept 1852	8	Male	London, England	USA	Ireland	Irish	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Edward Gainsford	24 Sept 1852	30	Male	London, England	USA	USA	USA	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
George Gainsford	24 Sept 1852	28	Male	London, England	USA	USA	USA	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
James Annets	24 Sept 1852	34	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
James Annets	24 Sept 1852	3	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Mary King	24 Sept 1852	40	Female	London, England	USA	Ireland	Ireland	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
John Sivell	24 Sept 1852	48	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343

Elizabeth Sivell	24 Sept 1852	25	Female	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
John Sivell	24 Sept 1852	24	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Elizabeth Sivell	24 Sept 1852	46	Female	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Elizabeth Sivell	24 Sept 1852	3/12	Female	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
William Sivell	24 Sept 1852	23	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Stephen Dean	24 Sept 1852	30	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Thomas Crawford	24 Sept 1852	49	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Martha Crawford	24 Sept 1852	53	Female	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
George Crawford	24 Sept 1852	22	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Mary Crawford	24 Sept 1852	15	Female	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
John Crawford	24 Sept 1852	11	Male	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
Ann Crawford	24 Sept 1852	9	Female	London, England	USA	England	English	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343
John Hoaggerty	24 Sept 1852	27	Male	London, England	USA	Ireland	Irish	Margaret Evans	NY, NY	1343

PASSENGERS' CONTRACT TICKET.

1. A Contract Ticket in this Form must be given to every Passenger engaging a Passage from the United Kingdom to North America.
2. All the Blanks must be correctly filled in, and the Ticket must be legibly signed with the Christian Names and Surname and Address in full of the Party issuing the same.
3. The Day of the Month on which the Ship is to sail must be inserted in Words and not in Figures.
4. When once issued this Ticket must not be withdrawn from the Passenger, nor any Alteration or Erasure made in it.

No. 374 16 day of August 1852
 Ship Margaret Evans of 1200 Tons Register Burden, to sail from
 London for New York, on the sixteenth day of Augt 1852

NAMES.	Ages.	Equal to Statute Adults.
<u>John Sivell</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Elizabeth W</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>John</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Elizabeth W</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Elizabeth W</u>	<u>Infant</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>William</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Stephen Deaw</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Thomas Crawford</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Martha W</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>George</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Mary</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1/2</u>
<u>John</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1/4</u>
<u>Ann</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1/4</u>
<u>John Hagerty</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Erasmus</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>

I engage that the Parties herein-named shall be provided with a Steerage Passage to NEW YORK, in the Ship Margaret Evans with not less than Ten Cubic Feet for Luggage for each Statute Adult, for the Sum of £ 40/15 including Government Dues before Embarkation, and Head Money, if any, at the Place of landing, and every other Charge; and I hereby acknowledge to have received the Sum of £ 40 in Payment.

In addition to any Provisions which the Passengers may themselves bring, the following Quantities, at least, of Water and Provisions will be supplied to each Passenger by the Master of the Ship, as required by Law, and also Fires and suitable Places for cooking:—

3 Quarts of Water daily.
 +5 lbs. of Bread or Biscuit, not inferior in Quality to Navy Biscuit.
 +1 1/2 lb. of Wheaten Flour.
 +1 lb. of Oatmeal.*
 2 lbs. of Rice.*
 1/2 lb. of Sugar.
 1/2 lb. of Molasses.
 2 oz. of Tea.

* 5 lbs. of good Potatoes may, at the Option of the Master of the Ship, be substituted for 1 lb. of Oatmeal or Rice, and in Ships sailing from Liverpool or from Irish or Scotch Ports, Oatmeal may be substituted in equal Quantities for the whole or any part of the Issues of Rice.
 + The above in lieu of 2 1/2 lbs. Biscuit, 1 lb. Flour, and 5 lbs. Oatmeal, as hitherto given.

15 Souls...
 Deposit £ 13 ..
 Balance £ 35 15 0 to be paid at London before Embarkation.
 TOTAL ... £ 48 15 0

Phillipps, Shaw & Lowther,
 2, Royal Exchange Buildings.
Thomas Verdon
 Jetty, London Docks.
W. Gordon
 Received Balance 20 day of Aug 1852
 N.B.—This Contract Ticket is exempt from Stamp Duty.
 Passengers to be on Board for Medical Inspection, on 19 at 11 o'Clock.

The passengers' contract ticket highlights how the John Sivell family immigrated to the United States from the United Kingdom in 1852 aboard the ship, "Margaret Evans." The ticket references names, ages and food and water accommodations that will be given while in steerage. Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa, 20 August 1852

Passengers' Contract Ticket

1. A Contract Ticket in this Form must be given to every Passenger from the United Kingdom to North America.
2. All the Blanks must be correctly filled in, and the Ticket must be legibly signed with the Christian Names and Surname and Address in full of the Party issuing the same.
3. The Day and Month on which the Ship is to sail must be inserted in Words and not in Figures.
4. When once issued this Ticket must not be withdrawn from the Passenger, nor any Alteration of Erasure made in it.

No. 374 | 16th day of August, 1852
Ship: Margaret Evans of 1200 Tons Register Burden, to sail from
London for New York, on the nineteenth day August 1852

Name	Ages	Equal to Statute Adults.	I engage that the Parties herein named shall be provided with a Steerage Passage to New York, in the Ship Margaret Evans with not less than Ten Cubic Feet for Luggage for each Statute Adult, for the sum of \$48.15 including Government Dues before Embarkation, and Head Money, if any, at the place of landing, and every other Charge; and I hereby acknowledgement to have received the Sum of 13 in ---- Payment. In addition to any Provisions which the Passengers may themselves bring, the following Quantities, at least, of Water and Provisions will be supplied to each Passenger by the Master of the Ship, as required by Law, and also Fires and suitable Places for cooking: 3 Quarts of Water daily. (Per Week) 5 lbs. of Bread of Biscuit, not inferior in Quality to Navy Biscuit. 1 ½ lb. of Wheaten Flour ½ lb. Oatmeal 2 lbs. Rice ½ lbs. of Sugar ½ lbs. of Molasses 2 oz. of Tea 5lbs. of good Potatoes may, at the Option of the Master of the Ship, be substituted for 1 lb. Oatmeal or Rice, and in Ships sailing from Liverpool or from Irish or Scotch Ports. Oatmeal may be substituted in equal Quantities for the whole or any part of the Issues of Rice.
John Sivil	48	X	
Elizabeth (unidentifiable)	46	X	
John (unidentifiable)	24	X	
Elizabeth (unidentifiable)	25	X	
Elizabeth (unidentifiable)	infant		
William (unidentifiable)	23	X	
Stephen Dean		X	
Thomas Crawford	49	X	
Martha (unidentifiable)	53	X	
George (unidentifiable)	22	X	
Mary (unidentifiable)	15		
John (unidentifiable)	11		
(unidentifiable)	9		
John Hagerly	27		
Jeremiah (unidentifiable)	20		
15 Souls...		13	
Deposit..... \$13.00 Balance..... \$35.15 to be paid at London before Embarkation. Total..... \$48.15.0			
Received Balance 20 day of August 1852		19 th at 11:00 o'Clock	
N.B. – This Contract is exempt from Stamp Duty. Passengers to be on Board for Medical Inspection, on			
Phillipps, Shaw & Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, LeVuious Verdoz			



The 1902 photograph captures emigrants huddled together on their journey to the United States. The image was taken by American photographer William Herman Rau. *Courtesy of Library of Congress, Rau, William H., 1902*



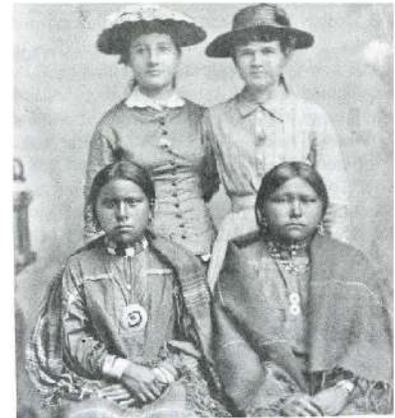
This photograph shows Latino railroad workers employed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in Fort Madison, Iowa, in the 1920s. *Courtesy of Iowa Women's Archives, "Railroad workers employed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in Fort Madison, Iowa, 1920s," Iowa Women's Archives, University of Iowa Libraries, ca. 1920*

Iowa's Salad Bowl

What goes into a salad? A hodge podge of ingredients — lettuce, tomatoes, maybe some onions, sprouts, sunflower seeds, cheese, carrots. Each part of a salad keeps its special flavor, but tossed together they make a great meal!

Iowa is like a big salad bowl. Iowans have varied backgrounds, families, ways of life, common interests, and traditions. Our histories are unique because we come from different places.

Another way to describe Iowa's salad bowl is that it is made up of different ethnic groups. Dictionaries define an ethnic group as "a group of people with similar traits, customs, and history." Think of all of the different kinds of ethnic groups that live in Iowa today — Native Americans, German-Americans, African-Americans, Irish-Americans, Danish-Americans, Lebanese-Americans, and Asian-Americans (just to name a few). Your ethnic roots are important in helping you understand who you are.



Two Mesquakie girls pose with two visitors.

At the turn of the century, some historians called the United States (including Iowa) a giant melting pot. The melting pot became a symbol that represented America. Millions of people from all over the world came here, met, and became "Americans." Some people thought you lost your own identity when you became an American just like the ingredients in a pot of stew — carrots, meat, potatoes, and onions — often become so blended that they lose their individual flavoring. Many **immigrants** [people who come to a new country to live] gave up many of their traditions such as native languages, clothing styles, and hobbies and crafts to be more like other Americans.

In this issue of *The Goldfinch*, we'll explore Iowa's ethnic roots. Why did people from different ethnic groups come to Iowa? What challenges have ethnic groups faced? How do they celebrate their ethnic heritage? We'll look at how the many peoples of Iowa have let go of some of their traditions and kept their most beloved.



A Black American couple pose near their home.

Why They Came

Long before Iowa opened to European-American settlement, Iowa was inhabited by Native Americans. The Sauk and Mesquakie lived along the Mississippi River. Moved by the federal government into Iowa from Illinois in 1831, they were again forced to move to Kansas. In 1855, they bought land near Tama and returned to Iowa. Today the Mesquakie tribe still lives in what is known as the Mesquakie settlement.

Beginning in 1833, hundreds of thousands of people came from the eastern United States and from foreign lands to settle in Iowa. **Immigrants** of different ethnic groups came to Iowa for a variety of reasons. Most came for land and economic

Iowa's Salad Bowl



These two Amish children get a knitting lesson from their elders.

opportunities. Some groups such as Swedes came because they were unhappy with the Lutheran church. Throughout the 19th century, many Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Hollanders, and Britons came to America and Iowa to farm. For much of the 1800s, Iowa land cost only \$1.25 an acre. However, many people also came to start new businesses in Iowa.

Coming As Families

Although some **immigrants** came as individuals, the majority came with other family members. In the 1850s, the typical male living in Central Iowa was married and between the ages of 25 and 45. The typical female was married and usually much younger than her husband. They had about five children.

Foreign-born people from Europe also came to Iowa in families. In the 19th century, thousands of families came from Germany, Scandinavia, Holland, and Great Britain. Sometimes a large group would immigrate and settle a new community. In 1847, about 800 people from Holland came to Marion County where they started the community of Pella. Many other communities were started by ethnic groups.

In the early 1880s, many African-Americans were recruited from Virginia to work in coal mining communities. Blacks also came to Iowa from other places in the South. They often wrote to relatives and friends back home, encouraging them to move north. Once here, many of the newcomers set up schools and churches.

Later Immigrants

Little Maria Cano shivered in the autumn night air. She was with her mother and father, the only people on the West Liberty depot platform. They had just arrived from Minnesota where her parents had worked picking beets. Maria's parents had migrated from Mexico to Minnesota in 1927, hoping to find a better way to make a living. Many years of revolution in Mexico had caused thousands of Mexicans to leave their home country. When the beet picking season ended, the Cano family moved to Iowa City, where Maria grew up with her seven brothers and sisters. She went to school in Iowa City and became an interpreter at the University of Iowa Hospitals.



A Mexican-American mother and child in a migrant cottage on a farm near Muscatine

Iowa's Salad Bowl

Like Maria's family many **immigrants** from Mexico have come to Iowa in the 20th century for work. The number of Mexican **immigrants** increased steadily between 1910 and 1930.

Iowa's ethnic salad bowl is continuing to change. Southeast Asian **immigrants** began to come to Iowa in 1975 as refugees from the Vietnam War. Between 1980 and 1990 the percentage of black Iowans increased 15.3 percent. However, the biggest population jumps were Asians (+120.1 percent), Native Americans (+34.7 percent), and Hispanics (+27.8 percent). (Hispanic people are of Latin American or Spanish ancestry). In 1991, the Persian Gulf War has caused many people to leave the war-torn Middle East. New neighbors from such places may come to Iowa.



A Pella girl celebrates Dutch traditions at the Pella Tulip Festival.

Match the Vocabulary

Word	Definition
<p>Immigrant</p> 	
<p>Immigration</p> 	
<p>Migration</p> 	
<p>Pull Factor</p> 	
<p>Push Factor</p> 	
<p>Refugee</p> 	

Definitions List

A reason why someone would want to go to a new place. Examples include: a lack of jobs or access to education, natural disaster, war, not enough food.

The international movement from one country to another country.
People who move to a new country are called immigrants.

A reason why someone would want to leave their home. Examples include: safety, more jobs, lots of food, good land, hope for a better life.

A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape problems like war, persecution or natural disaster.

A person who comes to a new country to permanently live there.

Movement of people or animals from one part of the country to another part of the same country. Migration can be individuals, families or in large groups.



K-W-L Chart

K What We Think We Know	W What We Want to Know	L What We Hope to Learn
Stop and Source	Why do you think they're doing this?	Where could you find the answers?
People:	How do you think they are feeling?	
Objects:	When do you think this image was created? How do you know?	
What are they doing?	Questions these image raise:	

Name _____



K-W-L Chart

K What We Think We Know	W What We Want to Know	L What We Hope to Learn

Name _____

3-2-1 Reflection Worksheet

3 Facts I Learned	
3	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Two Things I Found Most Interesting	
2	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
One Question I Still Have	
1	<hr/> <hr/>

Name _____

What is the difference between a refugee and an immigrant?

Describe the life of a refugee.	Describe the life of an immigrant.
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
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_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



K-W-L Chart

K What We Think We Know	W What We Want to Know	L What We Hope to Learn
Stop and Source	Why do you think they're doing this?	Where could you find the answers?
People:	How do you think they are feeling?	
Objects:	When do you think these documents were created? How do you know?	
What are they doing?	Questions these documents raise:	

Name _____



K-W-L Chart

K What We Think We Know	W What We Want to Know	L What We Hope to Learn

Sentence Starter

Claim	Evidence	Reasoning
 <p>My claim is... I think... I noticed...</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	 <p>I found...; My evidence is... My proof is... Another example... I know this is true because...</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	 <p>This happened because... The reason for this is... I conclude...</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Push/Pull Factors

Push Factors

A push factor is...

Some examples of push factors are:

- _____
- _____
- _____

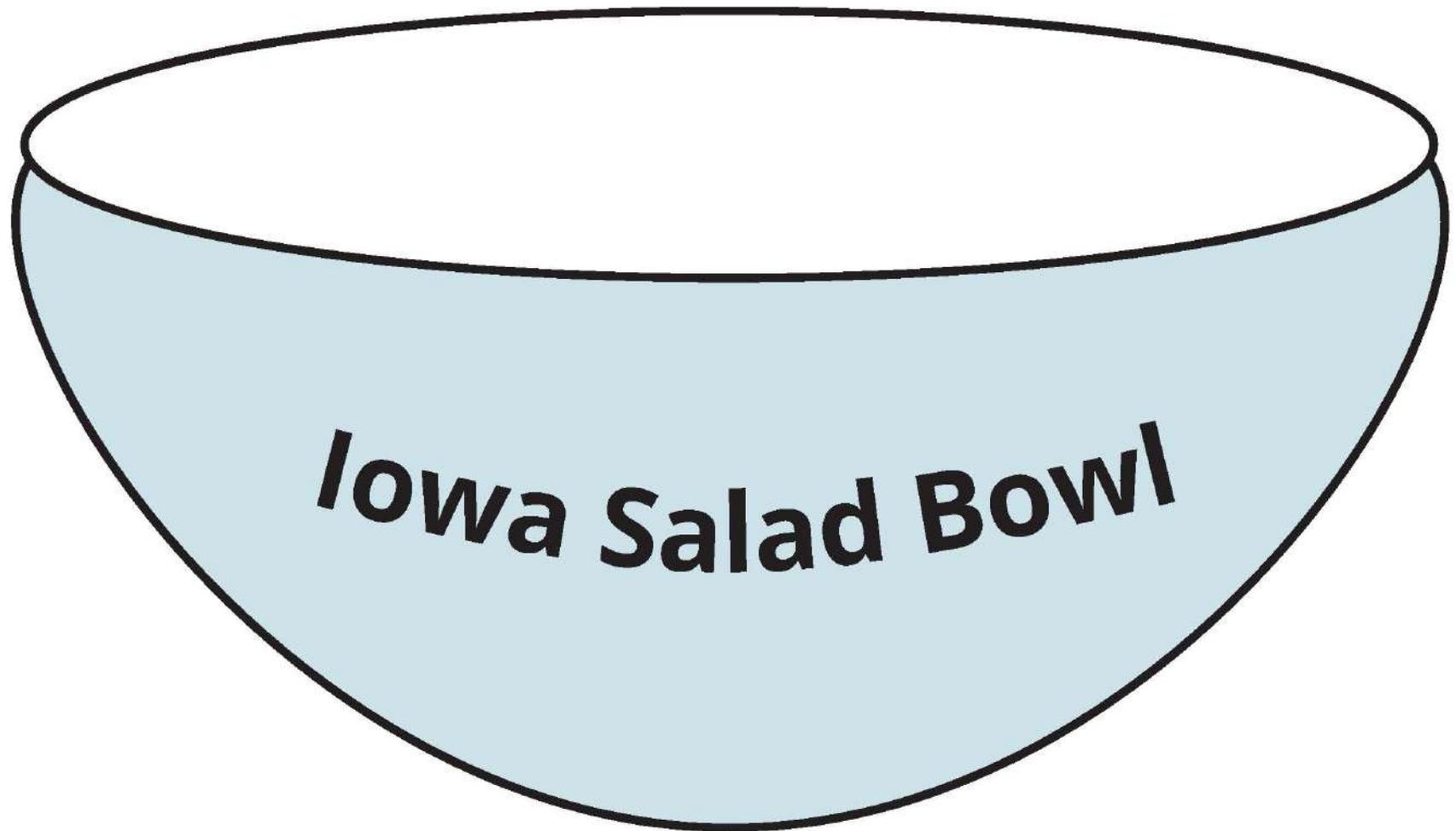
Pull Factors

A pull factor is...

Some examples of pull factors are:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Name _____



Iowa Salad Bowl

Why do people move or choose to immigrate?

My Claim



People choose to immigrate because ...
My claim is ...
I think ...
I noticed ...

My Evidence



I found ...
My evidence is ...
My proof is ...
Another example ...
I know this is true, because ...

Another example is _____

Based on the evidence, I conclude _____

because

Source(s):



Immigration



Immigrant



Migration



Refugee

Migration

The act of migration is the movement from one part of the country to another part of the same country. People can migrate as individuals, as a family or in large groups.

Immigration

Immigration is the international movement from one country to another country. People who move to a new country are called "immigrants." There are a number of reasons a person can be forced to leave their country, such as war, a natural disaster or famine.

Refugee

A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster.

Immigrant

A person who comes to a new country to live.



Push Factor



Pull Factor



[Empty dashed box for notes]

[Empty dashed box for notes]

Pull Factor
A reason why someone would want to go to a new place

[Empty dashed box for notes]

Push Factor
A reason why someone would want to leave their home.

[Empty dashed box for notes]