

Goldie's HISTORY KITS



Immigration to Iowa

STUDENT MATERIALS

STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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READ IOWA HISTORY

STUDENT MATERIALS



Immigration to Iowa

LESSON PLAN FOR SUPPORTING QUESTION

Why do people move or choose to immigrate?

3RD GRADE

**STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA**
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS



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*



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 this image raises:	

Name _____



K-W-L Chart

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

Thomas Hennighat	60	M		England	United States
Charles Hennighat	4	F		do	do
Emma Hennighat	2	F		do	do
Elizabeth Hennighat	4	F		do	do
Hannah Shurneb	20	F		do	do
Charles Goodyear	21	M	Labourer	do	do
Robert Rice	26	M	do	do	do
William Barber	33	M	do	do	do
Dan Ryan	37	F		Ireland	do
Catherine Ryan	12	F		do	do
Thomas Ryan	35	M	Labourer	do	do
Patrick Ryan	8	M		do	do
Edward Humphreys	30	M	Shoemaker	United States	do
George Humphreys	28	M	do	do	do
James Bennett	34	M	Engineer	England	do
James Bennett	3	M		do	do
Mary King	44	F		Ireland	do
John Sivell	48	M	Shoemaker	England	do
Elizabeth Sivell	46	F		do	do
John Sivell	24	M	do	do	do
Elizabeth Sivell	25	F		do	do
Elizabeth Sivell	3	F		do	do
William Sivell	23	M	do	do	do
Stephen Dean	30	M	do	do	do
Thomas Crawford	40	M	Labourer	do	do
Maria Crawford	53	F		do	do
George Crawford	22	M	do	do	do
Mary Crawford	15	F		do	do
John Crawford	11	M		do	do
Dan Crawford	6	F		do	do
John Flaherty	27	M	Shoemaker	Ireland	do
Seimich Flaherty	20	M	Sailor	do	do
Stephen Elphick	47	M	Labourer	England	do
Henry Lock	42	M	Black	do	do
Catherine Barry	49	F		Ireland	do
Margaret Barry	77	F		England	do
William Dunscombe	22	M	Sailor	do	do
Margaret Dunscombe	50	F		Ireland	do
Catherine Dunscombe	15	F		do	do
Johanna Dunscombe	15	F		do	do
Timothy Dunscombe	13	M		do	do
Johanna Donagan	15	F		do	do
Catherine Griffin	50	F		do	do
Patrick Griffin	14	M		do	do
Michael Woodman	35	M	Labourer	do	do
Bartholomew Sullivan	50	M	Painter	do	do
Robert Sullivan	42	F		do	do
John Sullivan	21	M	do	England	do
Bartholomew Sullivan	19	M	do	do	do
William Sullivan	17	M	do	do	do
Robert Hamman	39	M	Sailor	do	do

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 nineteenth day of Augt 1852

NAMES.	Ages.	Equal to Statute Adults.	
<u>John Sivell</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>1</u>	I engage that the Parties herein named shall be provided with a Steerage Passage to NEW YORK, in the Ship <u>Margaret Evans</u> with not less than Ten Cubic Feet for Luggage for each Statute Adult, for the Sum of £ <u>40/15</u> 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 £ <u>13</u> 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. +1½ lb. of Wheaten Flour. +½ lb. of Oatmeal.* 2 lbs. of Rice.* ½ lb. of Sugar. ½ 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 2½ lbs. Biscuit, 1 lb. Flour, and 5 lbs. Oatmeal, as hitherto given.
<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>William</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1</u>	
<u>Stephen Dean</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</u>	
<u>John</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1/2</u>	
<u>Ann</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1/2</u>	
<u>John Hagerty</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1</u>	
<u>Seremiah</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>	
			Per Week.
			13

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

Phillipps, Shaw & Lowther,
 2, Royal Exchange Buildings.
Thomas Verdoy
 Jetty, London Docks.

Received Balance 20 day of Augt 1852
Thomas Verdoy

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." 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, not 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.	
John Sivil	48	X	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.
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 Hagerty	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			
N.B. – This Contract is exempt from Stamp Duty. Passengers to be on Board for Medical Inspection, on		19 th at 11:00 o'Clock	
			Phillipps, Shaw & Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, LeVuious Verdoz



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



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*



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 photo was taken? How do you know?	
What are they doing?	Questions this photograph raises:	

Name _____



K-W-L Chart

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

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.

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,

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



Two Mesquakie girls pose with two visitors.



A Black American couple pose near their home.

Iowa's Salad Bowl



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

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.

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 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



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

Iowa's Salad Bowl

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

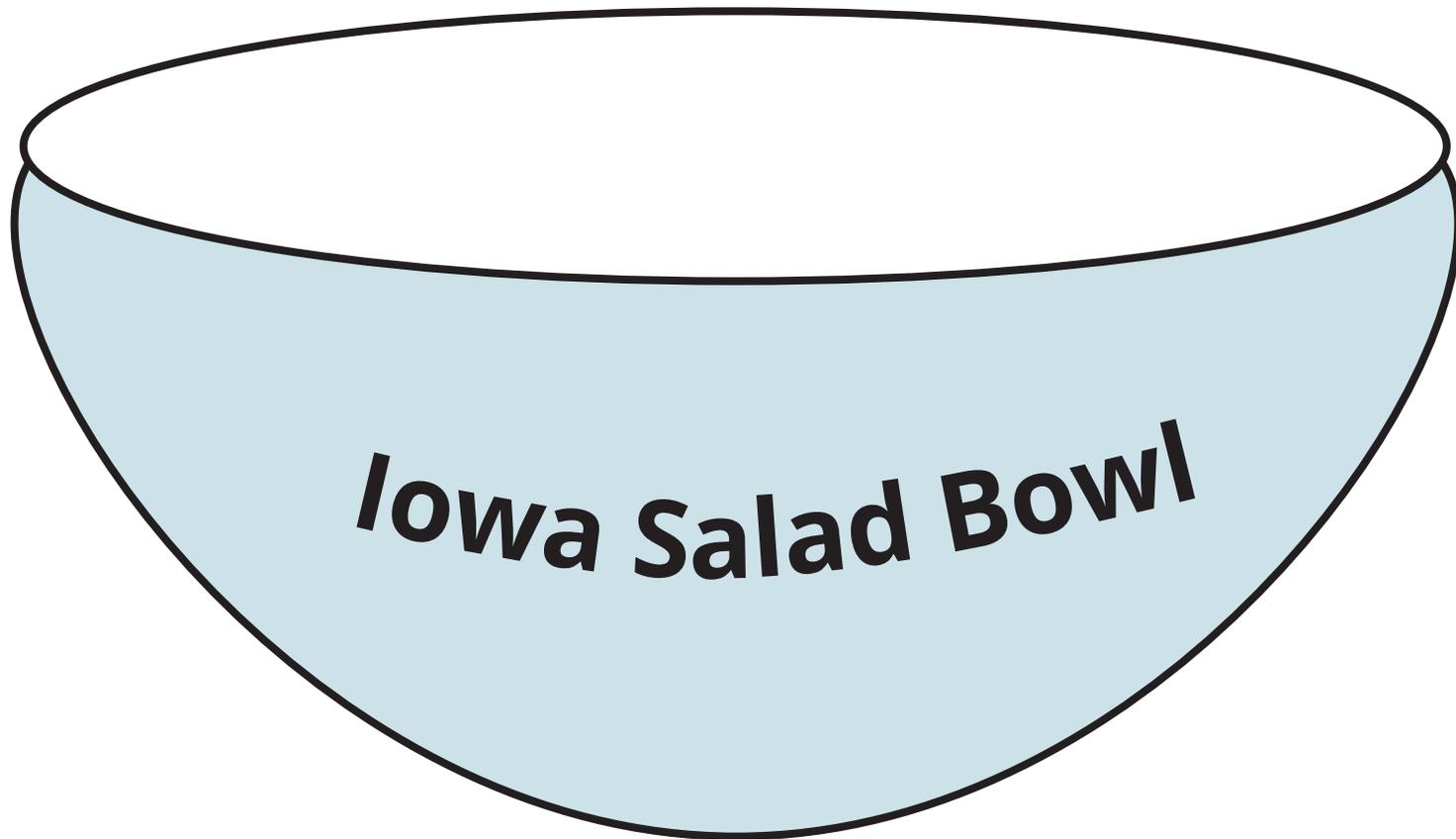


A Pella girl celebrates Dutch traditions at the Pella Tulip Festival.

Hospitals. 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.

Name _____



Assessment: 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):

HISTORY MYSTERY

STUDENT MATERIALS

Immigration to Iowa



3RD GRADE

Goldie's 
HISTORY KITS

**STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA**
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Analyze an Object

1	<p>1. What does it look like? Think about size, shape and color.</p>	<p>4. Do you see any signs of wear? Does it mean anything about how the object was used?</p>
	<p>2. What is the object made from? Is it one or more materials combined?</p>	<p>5. What year or time period do you think it is from? Why do you think it was from that year?</p>
	<p>3. Is there any writing or details? If yes, what does it tell you about the object?</p>	<p>6. Who is the owner? Write a brief description of the owner.</p>
2	<p>1. What does it look like? Think about size, shape and color.</p>	<p>4. Do you see any signs of wear? Does it mean anything about how the object was used?</p>
	<p>2. What is the object made from? Is it one or more materials combined?</p>	<p>5. What year or time period do you think it is from? Why do you think it was from that year?</p>
	<p>3. Is there any writing or details? If yes, what does it tell you about the object?</p>	<p>6. Who is the owner? Write a brief description of the owner.</p>

3	<p>1. What does it look like? Think about size, shape and color.</p>	<p>4. Do you see any signs of wear? Does it mean anything about how the object was used?</p>
	<p>2. What is the object made from? Is it one or more materials combined?</p>	<p>5. What year or time period do you think it is from? Why do you think it was from that year?</p>
	<p>3. Is there any writing or details? If yes, what does it tell you about the object?</p>	<p>6. Who is the owner? Write a brief description of the owner.</p>
4	<p>1. What does it look like? Think about size, shape and color.</p>	<p>4. Do you see any signs of wear? Does it mean anything about how the object was used?</p>
	<p>2. What is the object made from? Is it one or more materials combined?</p>	<p>5. What year or time period do you think it is from? Why do you think it was from that year?</p>
	<p>3. Is there any writing or details? If yes, what does it tell you about the object?</p>	<p>6. Who is the owner? Write a brief description of the owner.</p>
5	<p>1. What does it look like? Think about size, shape and color.</p>	<p>4. Do you see any signs of wear? Does it mean anything about how the object was used?</p>
	<p>2. What is the object made from? Is it one or more materials combined?</p>	<p>5. What year or time period do you think it is from? Why do you think it was from that year?</p>
	<p>3. Is there any writing or details? If yes, what does it tell you about the object?</p>	<p>6. Who is the owner? Write a brief description of the owner.</p>



Immigration



Migration



Immigrant



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.

Immigrant

A person who comes to a new country to live.