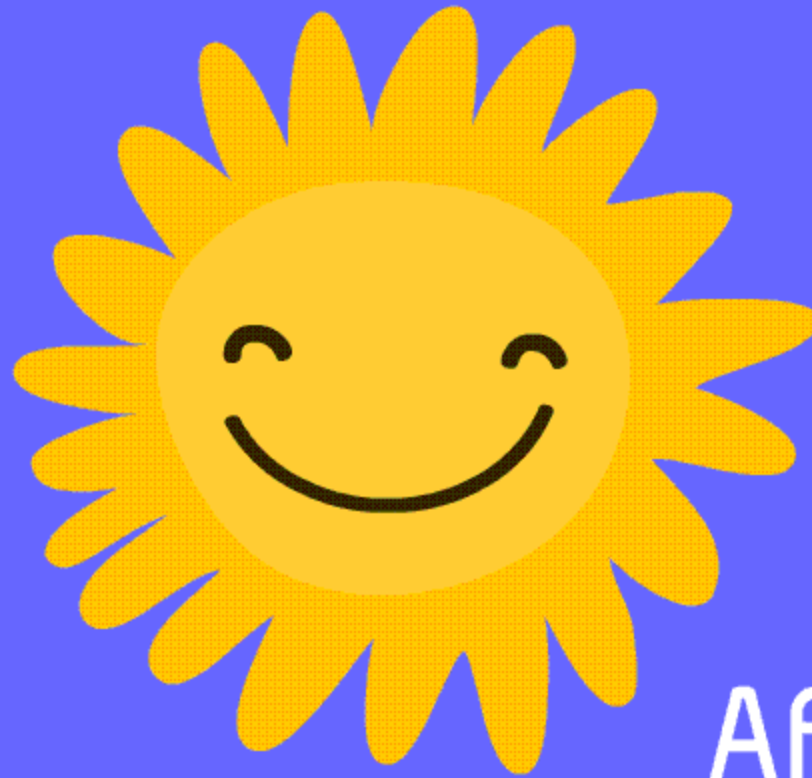


Good



Afternoon



Now We Are:





America's Multifaceted Folk Medicines

Session 1, February 1st, 2022

OLLI @ University of Illinois
Spring Semester 2022

Plan for the Course
Definitions
Folk Medicine and Healing
Influence of Magic
History of Immigration to US
Division of Country into Regions

SESSION 1: INTRODUCTION

Plan for the Course

- Session 1. Definitions, Immigration, ethnic areas.
- Session 2. American Indians, NE, SW, Alaska.
- Session 3. The First 13 Colonies region.
- Session 4. Great Lakes Region.
- Session 5. Appalachia, Ozarks, Hoodoo.
- Session 5. Wheat & corn-belt states, Heartland.
- Session 7. NE Atlantic & NW Pacific seaboards.
- Session 8. Florida-Louisiana Gulf region.

Plan for Session 1

Introduction and overview of the sessions.

Definitions: Culture, ethnicity, religion.

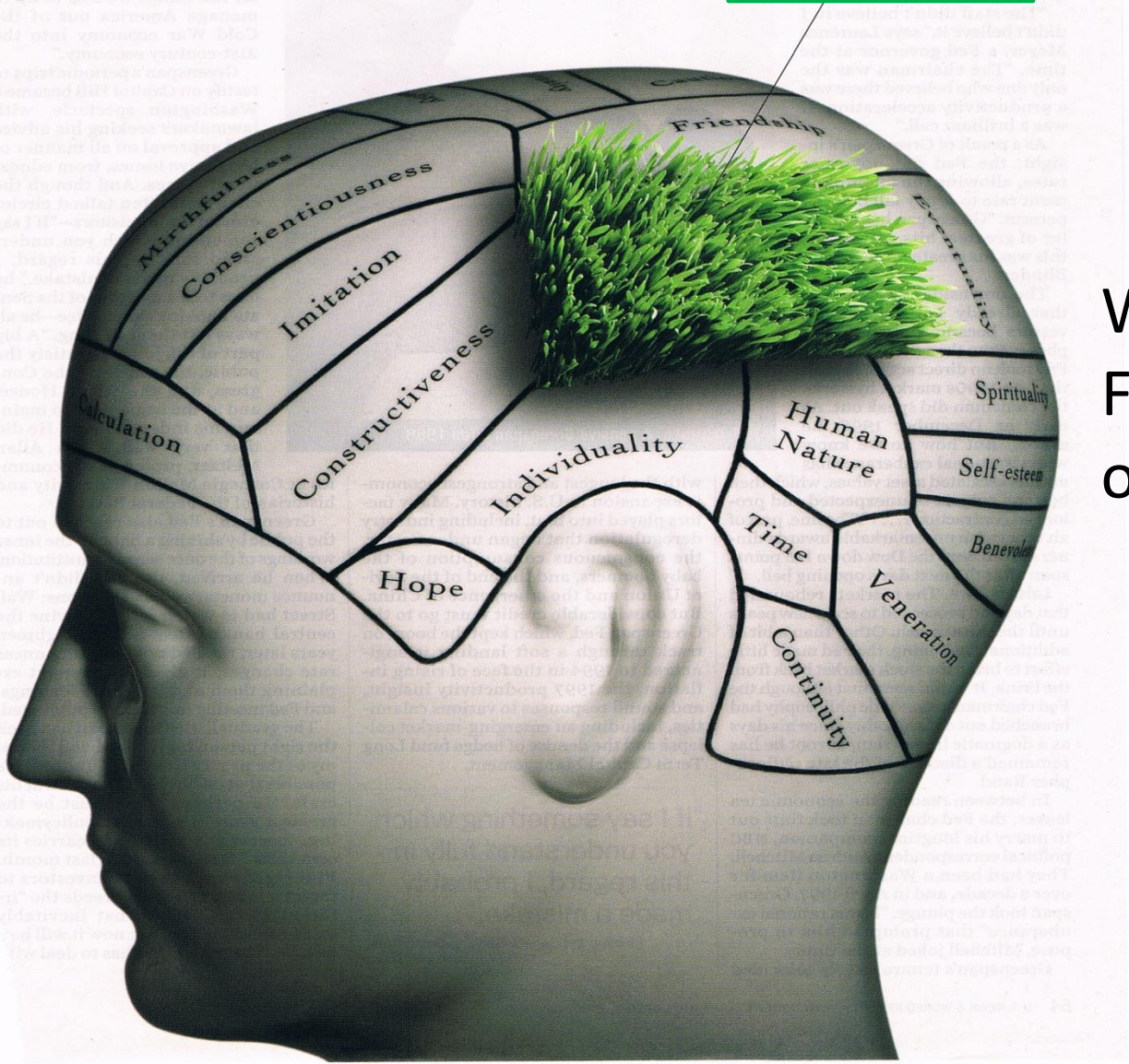
Folk Medicine practices, folk healing beliefs.

Pervasive influence of Magic.

History of Immigration to the US

Divide the country into loose geographic and ethno-cultural areas.

Folk Medicine



We will nurture the Folk Medicine lobe of your brain.

Diversity in the USA



Diversity in the USA



FOLKLORE and FOLK MEDICINE

Folklore

- The expressive body of common traditions shared by a particular group of people, culture or subculture.
- Traditions include:
 - **Oral expression**, such as tales, proverbs and jokes which are passed along informally from one individual to another through verbal instruction or demonstration.
 - **Material culture**, like traditional building styles, dress, food and handmade toys & tools common to the group.
 - **Celebration culture**, encompasses the forms and rituals of celebrations and the transmission of these artifacts from one region to another or from one generation to the next.

Folklore Artifacts



Things people make with words: **verbal** lore.



Things people make with their hands: **material** lore.



Things people make with their actions: **customary** lore.



Things that children do or play with: **child** lore.

Ramírez 2021

In a given time and space, each artifact is a single variant of a general performance.

Ethnicity ⁽¹⁾

- Associated with a group's shared identity of culture, religion, language, nationality and common ancestry.
- Embodiment of a shared cultural history that creates similar worldviews, values, and ideals.
- Ethnicity gives meaning and purpose to many peoples' daily lives around the world.

Ethnicity (2)

- Individuals accept their ethnic identity based on being members and participating in the traditions within a collective group.
- The central characteristics of those traditions are shared language and religion.
- Race has always been based on physical or phenotypical characteristics, while ethnicity is based on shared history and culture.
- Nationality may include multiple ethnicities and ethnicity may include multiple nationalities.

Folk Medicine

“Still cherished and used by millions worldwide... this is a remarkable medicine, a vast collection of:

- Effective and useless curative practices
- Genuine and worthless medicines
- Legitimate and empty beliefs
- Deep-rooted faith in magic
- All these elements have been shared with formal medicine for centuries.”

Edward F. Dolan, 1993

Folk Medicine

- Systems of knowledge and practice for health maintenance and treatment of illness or injury.
- Deeply grounded in beliefs about wellness in groups that have shared features of:
 - Cultural identity.
 - Ethnicity.
 - Religious tradition.
 - Region.
 - Occupation.

Folk Medicine

- It is not a collection of crackpot remedies or absurd cures, but it is a demonstration of courage, resiliency, innovation and careful observation of nature.
- The wisdom of elders and healers about health, illness and well-being is sometimes not readily acknowledged but is firmly believed in.

Folk Medicine

- Folk medicine concerns itself with:
 - Medications and practices used by generations as self-cures and health protections.
 - Folk doctors who have been healing for many years as curanderos, herbalists, shamans and spell doctors.
- Not all folk medicine practitioners actually perform traditional healing, but all traditional healers do practice folk medicine.

Folk Medical Systems

- All systems are appropriate and effective for their regional, ethnic, religious and temporal communities.
- Personal communications and narratives are essential to the Folk medicine system.
- The anecdotal evidence provides strength to the relationship between the healer and the patient.

Folk Medicine

- May depend mainly on oral transmission between *special* individuals.
- May be family members or chosen *learners*.
- There often is a sign of *anointment* that singles out an individual willing, worthy and capable of taking on the mantle of healer.

The 7th Son Tradition

- In Europe and the US, a 7th son is especially lucky or gifted with occult powers, and the 7th son of a 7th son has healing powers.
- In Scotland, the 7th daughter of a 7th son has a gift of second sight (prophetic vision), and the 7th son of a 7th son was said to have healing powers.
- In Louisiana, people call themselves "7th sons" because they're the 7th sister or 7th child, and thus have extra wisdom and powers.
- In Romania, a 7th child is fated to become a vampire.



Seventh Son Song ⁽¹⁾

Willie Dixon/Johnny Rivers (1965)

- Everybody talkin' 'bout the seventh son
- In the whole wide world there is only one
- And I'm the one, I'm the one I'm the one, I'm the one
- The one they call the seventh son
- **I can tell your future**, it will come to pass
- I can do things to you make your heart feel glad
- **Look in the sky, predict the rain**
- Tell when a woman's got another man
- I'm the one, oh I'm the one I'm the one, I'm the one
- The one they call the seventh son
- I can talk these words that will sound so sweet
- They will even make your little heart skip a beat
- **Heal the sick, raise the dead**
- Make the little girls talk outta their heads
- I'm the one, oh I'm the one I'm the one, I'm the one

Other 7th Son References

- Song “7th son of a 7th son” by Rory Gallagher
- Song “Seventh Son” by Iron Maiden
- Song “Hoot Mon” by Bob Hope with Bing Crosby
- Song “seventh Son” by Georgie Fame
- Movie “Seventh Son” with Jeff Bridges

Folk Health Aphorisms

- Poetically structured healing and wellness prescriptions are part of the oral tradition:
 - An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
 - Starve a cold and feed a fever.
 - All health begins with a good night's sleep.
 - An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
- Parodies do not diminish the longevity of the maxims:

For a cold, buy a bottle of aspirin and a bottle of whiskey.

Go home, get in bed, throw away the aspirin & drink the whiskey

The next morning, the cold will be gone!

Traditional Folk Healing

- Distinction between the term ***traditional healing*** and the actual use of ***traditional medicines***.
- The core of ***traditional healing*** is attaining spiritual ***connectedness*** to develop a strong body and mind.
- This ***connectedness*** could be achieved by:
 - Using traditional medicines that could include plants, minerals and herb-based preparations.
 - Attaining harmony with the natural environment through spells, fasting, prayer, ***cleansing*** or meditation.

Traditional Folk Healing

- It is not only the treatment of ills of the body.
- The health of the spirit is intrinsically and inseparably involved because it is essential for the body to function and heal appropriately.
- Herbal remedies cure the body's illnesses, but curing the dis-eases of the spirit requires someone who is able to communicate with a superior being.

Healing models

- Traditional healers understand, interpret and satisfy the need for spirituality of the sufferer, which is deeply rooted in their culture and traditions.
- The holistic approach of Folk healing systems considers the patient not just as a person with symptoms, but also as an individual carrying a baggage of needs, suffering, hopes and desires.

Spirituality vs Religiosity

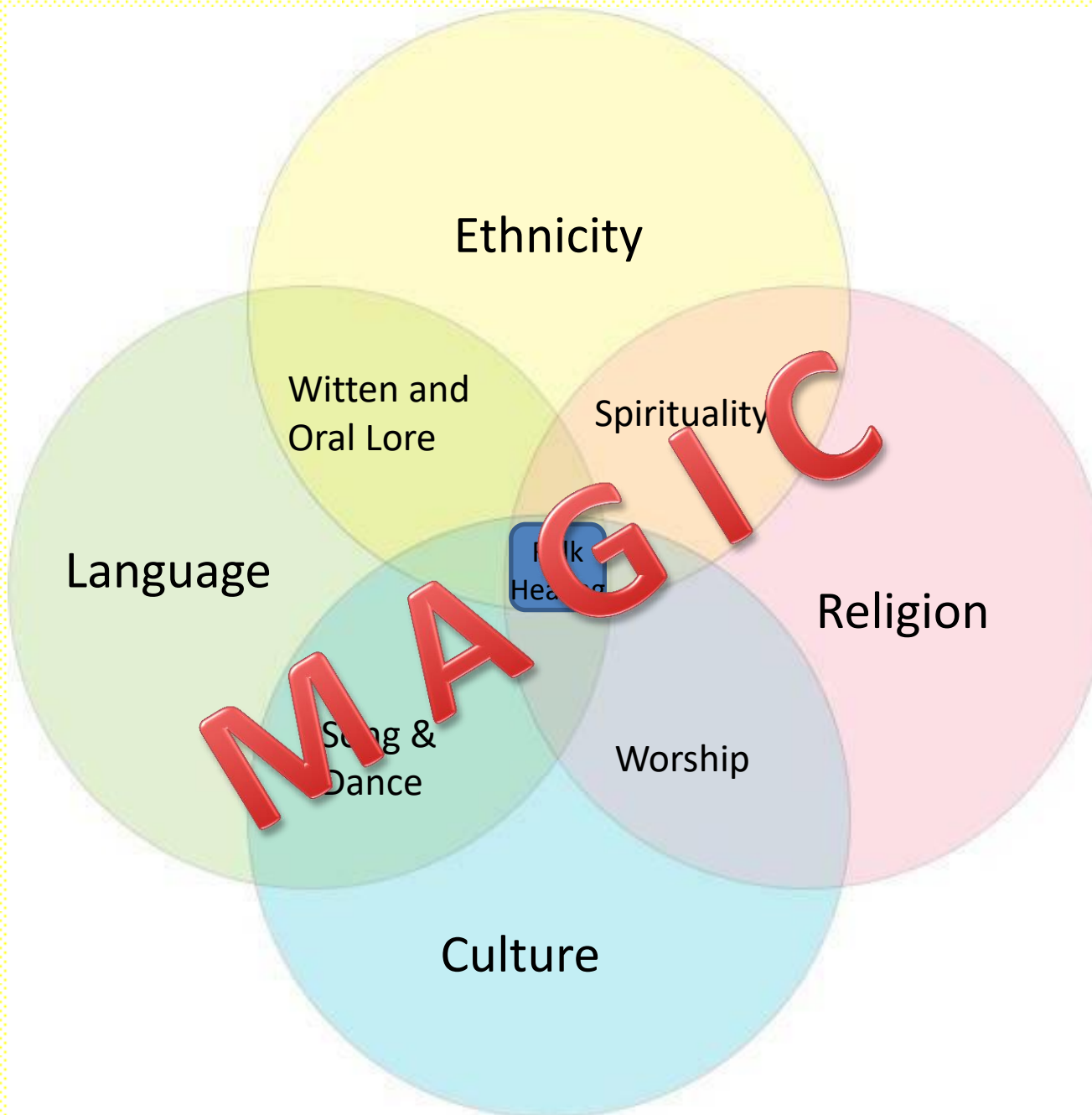
- Some authors use the terms spirituality and religiosity as synonyms because the two concepts have common matrix in rites and rituals.
- Spirituality is associated with:
 - Finding meaning and purpose in life.
 - Transcending beyond the physical body.
 - Sensing connectedness with self, others and nature.
 - Relating to a power greater than oneself.
- Religiosity is associated with human expression of the rites and rituals of a particular faith tradition.
- Spirituality, Religiosity and Culture are inextricably woven together .

Religiosity

- The rituals, symbols and myths tied to religion can be interpreted as ways of making sense of the world.
- Believers in a sacred power view the world through the lens of their mythic vocabularies.
- They regulate their lives according to the models and injunctions of their religious traditions.

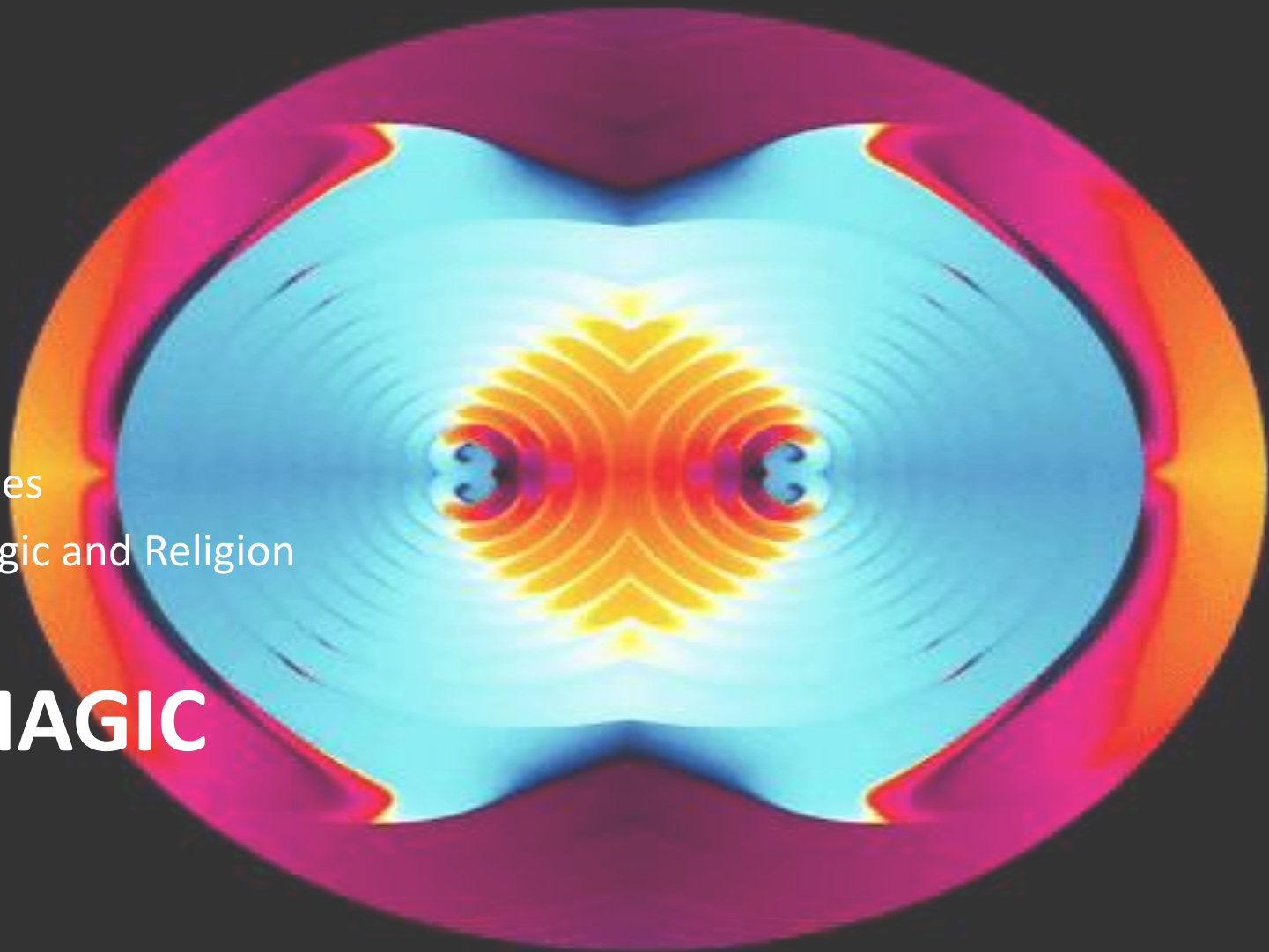
Religiosity and Healing

- It is often assumed that patients of a certain ethnicity also have a uniform core set of cultural beliefs about illness.
- Some people adopt different and distinctive values, beliefs and rules for behavior even if they have the same linguistic, ethnic and religious traits as their fellow countrymen.
- The interaction between religion and folk medicine has become part of official religious rites and remedies.
- This shows a strong connection between the Catholic religion, magic and pre-Christian practices.



Interaction of many social factors in the development of Folk Healing.

Ramírez 2021



Types
Magic and Religion

MAGIC

Magic

- The application of beliefs, rituals or actions thinking that they can manipulate natural and/or supernatural beings and forces.
- In early modern Europe, Protestants claimed that Roman Catholicism was magic rather than religion.
- As Christian Europeans colonized other parts of the world in the 16th century, they labeled any beliefs as non-Christian and magical.

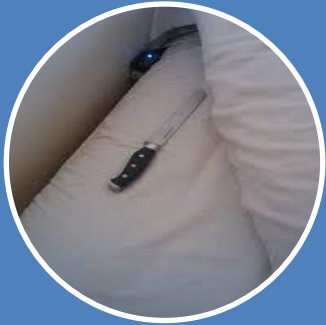
Religion and Magic



No consensus on how religion and magic are related to each other:

- Some think they have a shared origin.
- Some think they are interlaced sister beliefs.
- Some think religion developed from magic.
- Some think magic developed from religion.
- Some think they are not related at all.

Types of Magic



Sympathetic:
effective
connection
between things
that exhibit
perceived likeness
or effect.



Contagious:
relationship
between objects
that were once in
contact but are
now separated.



Transference:
transferring
malady to an
object to be
carried away.



Apotropaic:
protective,
wards off
maladies and
evil effects.



Ramírez 2022



SYMPATHETIC MAGIC

Sympathetic Magic

- A person can influence something based on its relationship or resemblance to another thing and an effect on one can cause an analogous effect on the other, apparently without a causal link between the two objects.
- In some countries, a barren woman is thought to cause a barren garden, and her husband can seek a divorce on economic grounds.
- Many folktales feature a villain whose *life* exists in another object, and who can only be killed if that other object is destroyed (horcrux).

Horcruxes



Harry Potter destroys Voldemort's diary horcrux with a basilisk fang.

Sympathetic Magic

Popular beliefs in the folk-medicine of different societies about plants, fruits and vegetables are based on sympathetic magic:

- Certain herbs with yellow sap can cure jaundice.
- Walnuts strengthen the brain because they resemble it.
- Red beet-juice is good for the blood.
- Phallic-shaped roots will cure male impotence.
- Female genital-shaped plants will improve sexual performance.

YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT



Foods that resemble organs they're good for



Carrot



Eyes



Walnut



Brain



Grapes



Lungs



Tomato



Heart



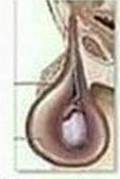
Ginger



Stomach



Figs



Scrotum



Citrus



Breast



Sweet potato



Pancreas



Kidney Beans



Kidney



Bones



Celery



Hearing



Mushroom



Avocado



Uterus

**Sympathetic
Magic**

Sympathetic Magic

Anatomical Parts (1)



Hot Lips fungus



Doll's eye fungus



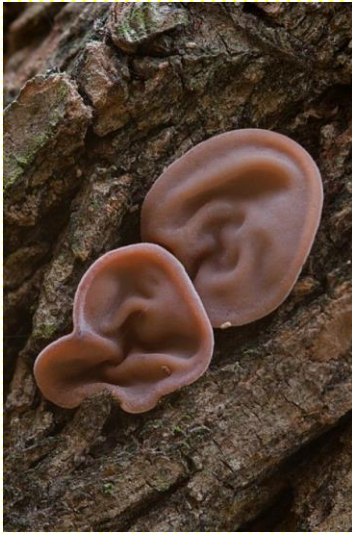
Breast & Nipple fungus



Deadly snapdragon seed pods

Sympathetic Magic

Anatomical Parts (2)



Wood ear fungus



Purple Jellydisc fungus



Devil's fingers fungus



Wrinkled peach mushroom

Sympathetic Magic

Anatomical Parts (3)



Vietnamese loofah fruit



False morel mushrooms

Mandragora root



Sympathetic Magic

Anatomical parts (4)



Carnivorous pitcher plant



Dancing man orchid



Orchid bulb roots



Poppy plant

APOTROPAIC MAGIC

Apotropaic Magic

- A type of Protective magic intended to turn away harm or evil influences, deflecting misfortune or averting the *evil eye*.
- Apotropaic customs may be practiced out of superstition or tradition:
 - Good luck charms.
 - Amulets.
 - Gestures like crossed fingers or knocking on wood.

Charms, Amulets and Talismans (1)

CHARMS



- Small ornament worn on a necklace or bracelet supposed to attract health, good luck and good fortune to owner.
- Object, act, or saying believed to have magic power
- Word, practice or expression believed to exercise influence over the outcome of a specific situation.
- Beliefs of the owner can make an object a talisman, amulet or charm.

Charms, Amulets and Talismans (2)

AMULETS



- Intended for more general purposes.
- Provide protection from danger, illness and misfortune.
- Talismans are active, amulets are passive.
- Amulets react to events in wearer's life, they don't create anything.
- Man-made objects: medals, scapulars, jewelry items.
- Natural objects: rabbit's foot, four-leaf clover, animal claw.

Charms, Talismans and Amulets (3)

TALISMANS



- Give specific power, protection, energy, or encouragement to those who own them.
- Always provide specific benefits to their owners.
- Made for specific *positive* purposes.
- Made on demand at cosmically and spiritually significant times.

It is extremely brave and foolish to deliberately try to make a *negative* talisman.

Baby Wearing an Amulet



The red coral amulets or the black hand (*mano negra*) protect babies against evil eye (*mal de ojo*), bad spirits and assault by negative forces.

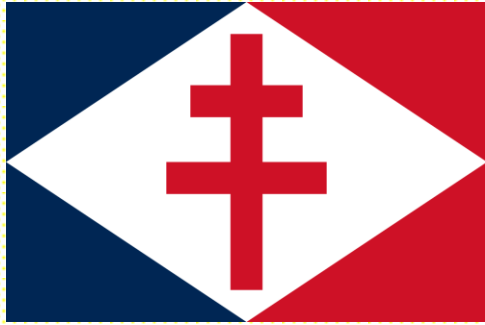
Catholic Amulets:

Cross of Caravaca



- Appeared in 1232 in Caravaca, Spain.
- *Lignum crucis*: fragment of the True Cross.
- Brings strong health, good luck, fortune, and money.
- Wards off evil intentions and gossip from enemies of wearers who pray with it.
- Has devotional potency and practical ritual power.

Images of the Double Cross

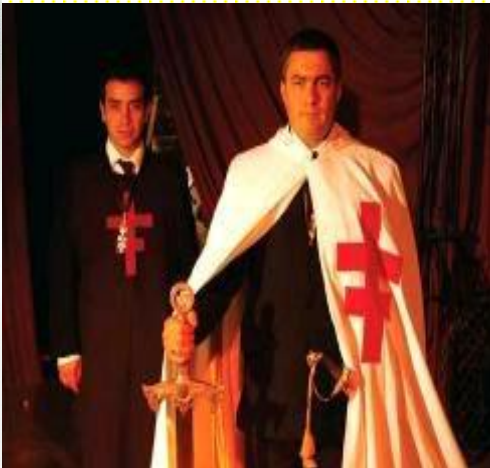


Naval French Free Forces

The cross with double bars is also called Cross of Lorraine-Anjou, the patriarchal cross, the Orthodox cross or the archiepiscopal cross.



Leviathan Cross used as a symbol of Satan.



Order of Liberation of France

The Double Cross Today



Fight against TBC



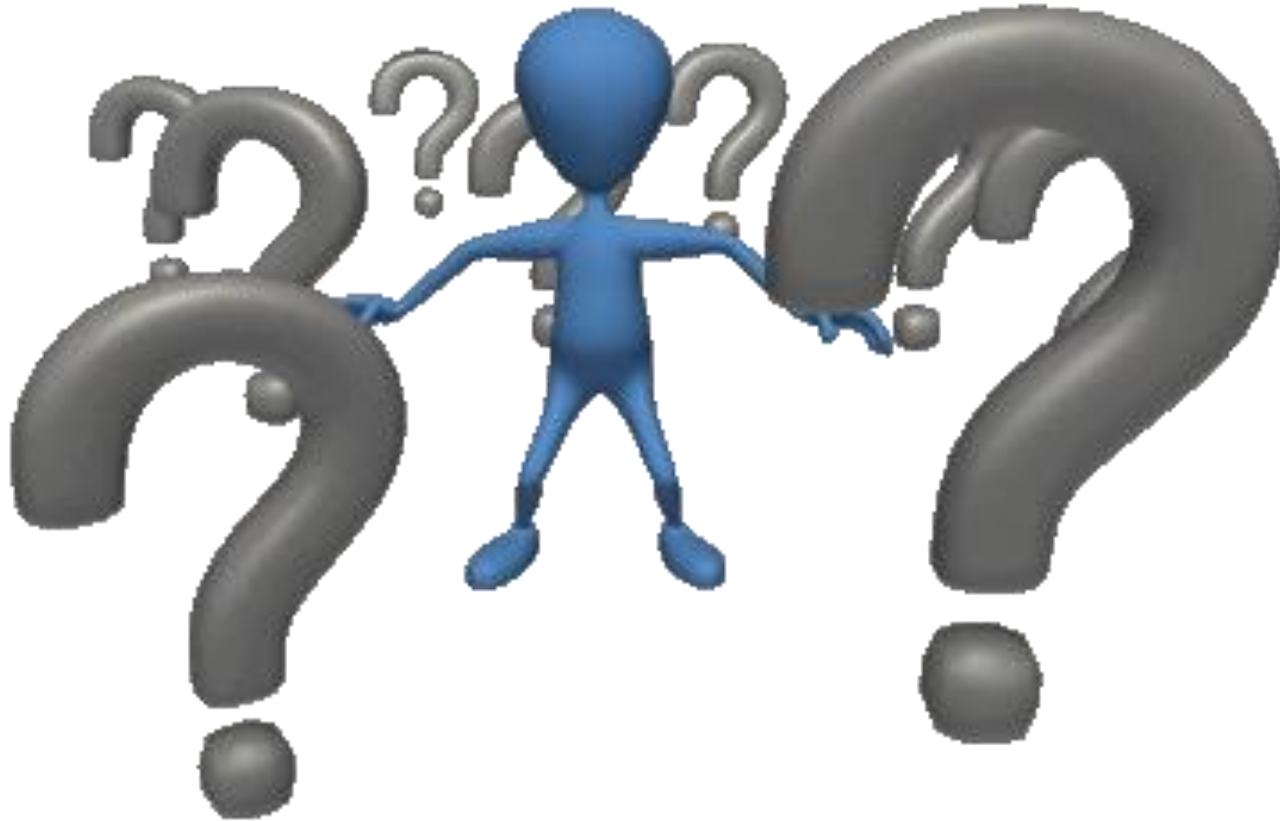
Symbol in food products.



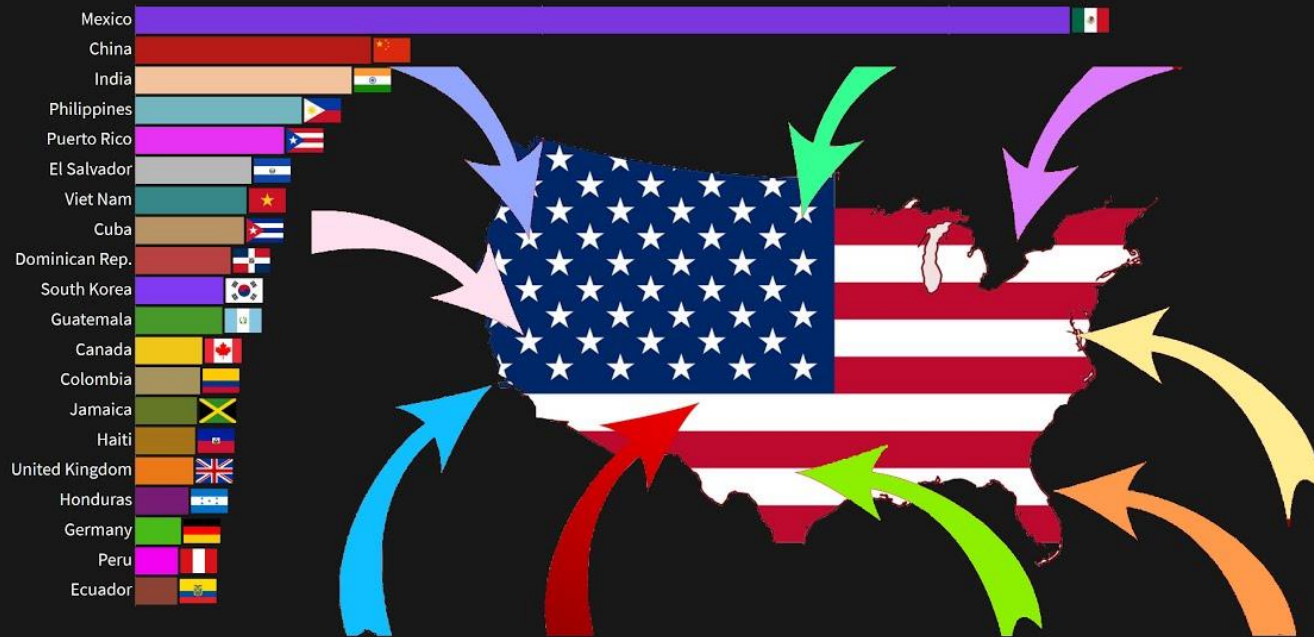
Eat an OREO!!!

So, the next time you need health, good fortune and protection from evil...

Questions?



Largest Immigrant Groups in the U.S.



Reasons for Immigration (Why)

Ports of Entry (Where)

Nations of Origin (Whence)

Routes (How)

Times (When)

IMMIGRATION TO THE US

12 Million Immigrants to the US (1870 - 1900)

People
came:

Fleeing crop
failures

Fleeing land and
job shortages

To avoid rising
taxes

Escaping famine

Seeking personal
freedom

Escaping political
or religious
persecution

People also
came:

Offer of free
land

Many
available jobs

Reasonable
taxes

Plentiful
Food

Friends &
Family

Religious
Freedom

In America, the streets are paved with GOLD!

Immigration to US

- In the 1800s, people in many parts of the world left their homes and immigrated to the US.
- During the 1870s and 1880s, most of these people were from Germany, Ireland, and England.
- A large wave of immigrants from China came after the 1849 California Gold Rush.

Reasons for Immigration

The “**Push**”: people are forced from their original home country by many reasons or circumstances.

The “**Pull**”: people are drawn by offer of land, better life, working conditions and a better future.

The “**Grab**”: people are abducted from their homes and forcibly transported for slave labor.

600K enslaved Africans arrived in America against their will.

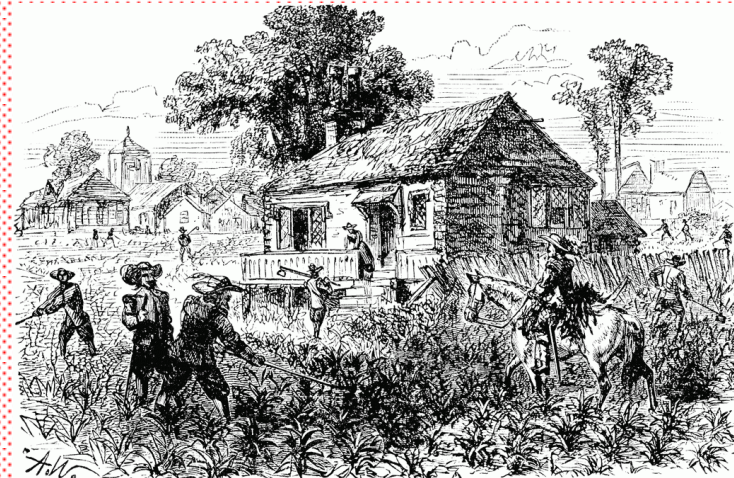
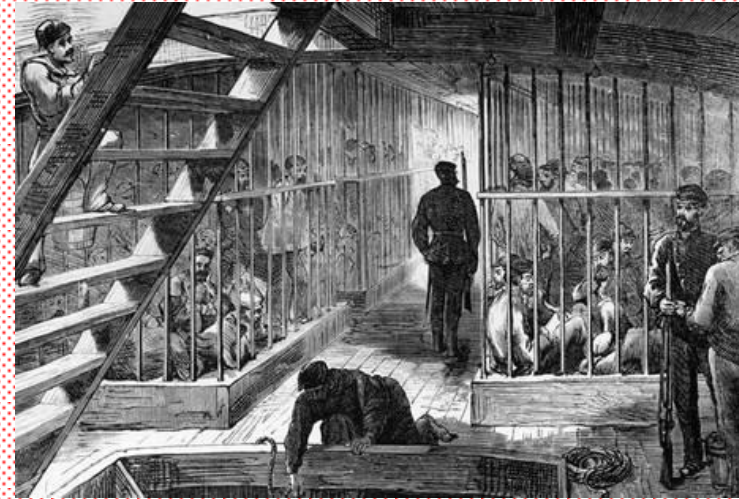
Convict Colonists ⁽¹⁾

- Often hidden, denied and unacknowledged type of immigration to the colonies.
- This is a different type of “**Grab**”, because the person was not free to begin with.
- Can’t joke about Australia’s prisoner settlers.

Many current day Americans may have British delinquent ancestors!

Convict Colonists (3)

- Many were put to work doing manual labor, or in time of wars, serve as soldiers.
- Criminals could have been convicted of any type of crime, or were just debtors: in England, murderers were hung !
- About 20K convicts were sent to Virginia and settled along the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers.
- They were convicts, not indentured servants: indentured servants chose to come, convicts did not.



Convict Colonists (4)

- Georgia was originally started as a debtors' colony by James Oglethorpe in 1732 and it got some 52K convicts.
- The English emptied their jails of petty criminals and debtors hoping they would never return.
- It was a profit-making scheme:
 - They were sold off to plantation owners as indentured servants.
 - Relieved the British economy since they did not have to be fed and housed in English jails.

Convict Colonists (5)

- 5K or so convicts may have perished en route to America from smallpox, scurvy and typhus.
- A 1729 ship from England & Ireland to Philadelphia lost 100 of its 190 passengers and crew to disease and starvation.
- Convict laborers were cheaper than indentured white or enslaved African laborers.
- They could be more easily exploited because they already existed outside society's rules.

SETTLING the FRONTIERS

What to Do With All This Land?



Railroad Land Grants ⁽¹⁾

- When the U.S. government decided a transcontinental railroad was necessary, it stimulated private industry to build one.
- The government passed the *Pacific Railroad Act* that provided public land grants to railroads in exchange for building tracks in specific locations.
- Railroad expansion in new territory attracted settlers to establish communities and increase the value of land, so railroads could profit by selling their portions of land.

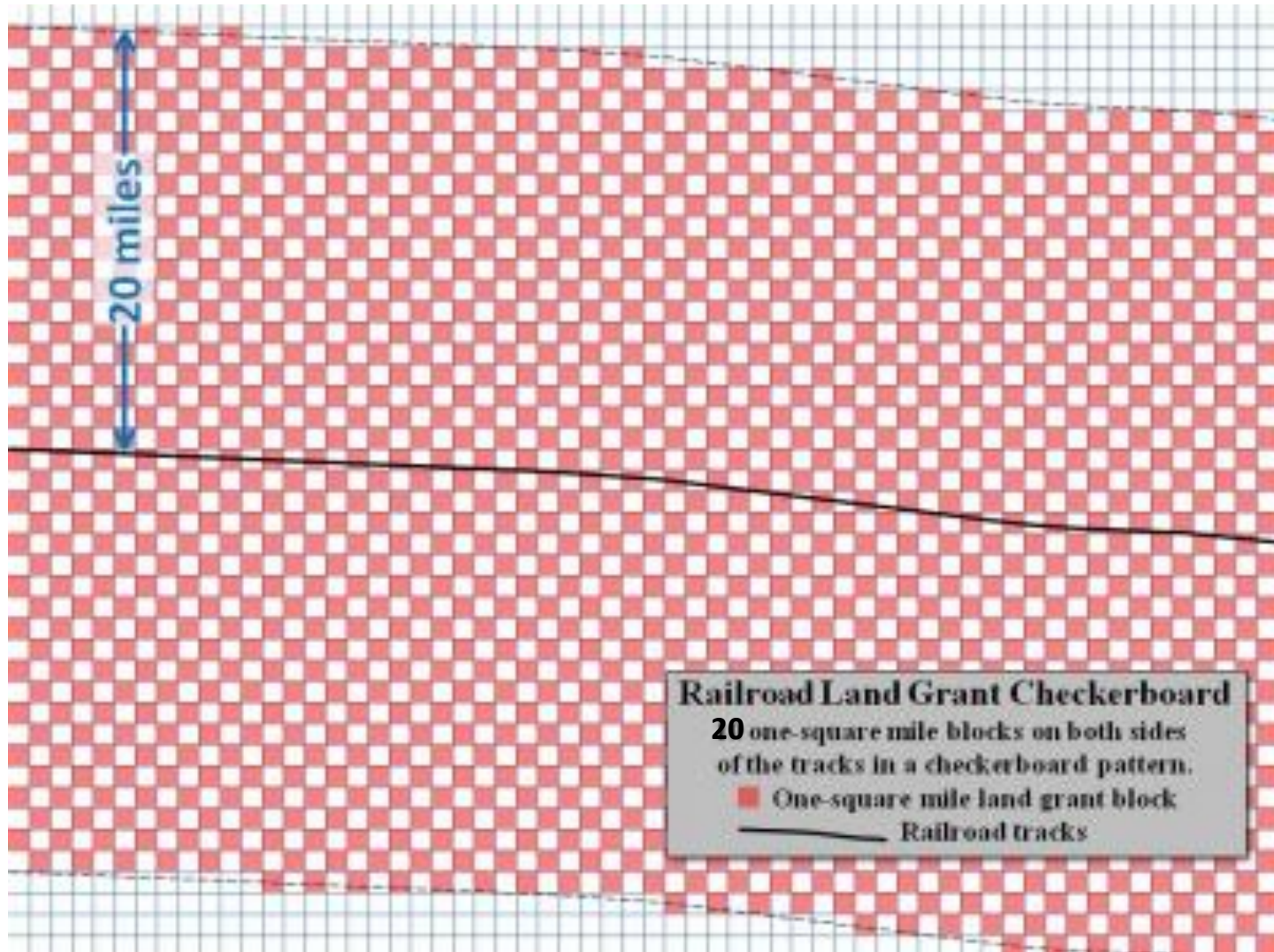
Railroad Land Grants ⁽²⁾

- The government divided the public lands into one-mile square sections: **36** sections arranged in a 6 by 6 square, (6 miles by 6 miles make a *township*).
- Government kept $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sections and the railroads received alternate sections, in a checkerboard pattern.
- Government lands could be offered for homesteading or sold for a profit.
- Between 1850 and 1870, 7% of the land in the United States was given to 80 railroads; mostly in the west (railroads were given $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ of the land in Kansas).

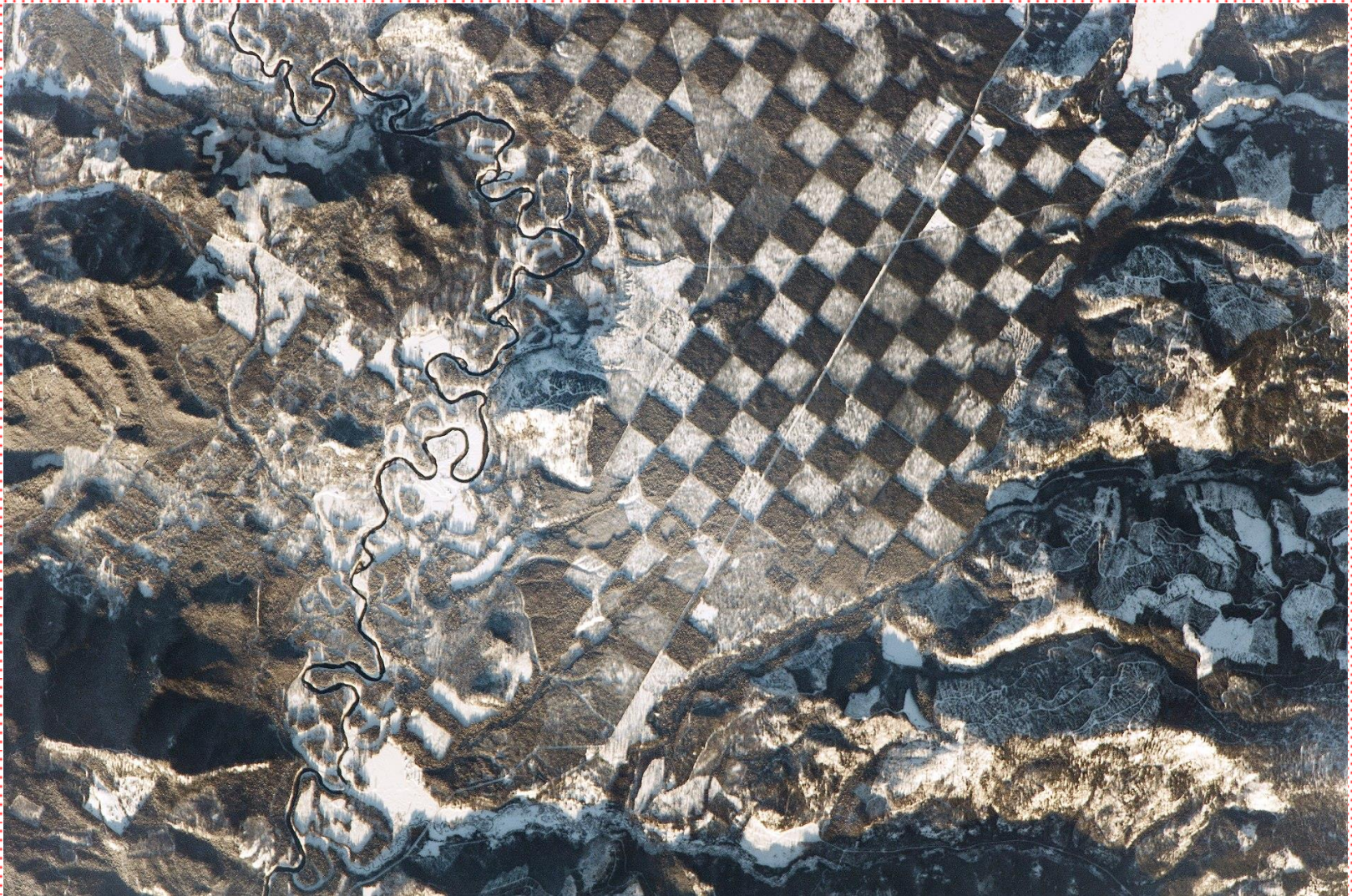
Checkerboarding

- Occurred in the West where railroads would be granted every other section along a rail corridor.
- These grants, which typically extended 6 to 40 miles (10 to 64 km) from either side of the track, were a subsidy to the railroads.

Railroad Land Grants (3)



Checkerboarding Northern Idaho



Railroad Land Grants ⁽⁴⁾

- Within that 36 square miles area, the government gave two sections to states in order to help fund state (Land grant) colleges.
- In all, the railroads were granted a total of **131 million acres** of federal land or the equivalent of a little more than the states of Wyoming and Colorado combined.

Railroads Attract Settlers

346

IF YOU WANT A FARM OR HOME
"THE BEST THING IN THE WEST"
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
RAILROAD
LANDS
IN SOUTHWEST KANSAS.

TEMPERATE CLIMATE, EXCELLENT HEALTH, PURE AND ABUNDANT WATER.
GOOD SOIL FOR WHEAT, CORN AND FRUIT.
The Best Stock Country in the World.

For Full Information apply to
LAND COMMISSIONER,
 A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.
 Agent, *Muskunft ertheilt, S. B. Schmidt, Deutscher Gen'l Mgt., Topeka, Kas.*

Knights & Leonard, Printers, Chicago.

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS!

MILLIONS OF ACRES

View on the Big Blaw, between Comden and Croft, representing Valley and Rolling Prairie Land in Nebraska.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA
LANDS
 FOR SALE ON **10 YEARS CREDIT**
 BY THE
Burlington & Missouri River R.R. Co.

AT 6 PER CT. INTEREST AND LOW PRICES.
 Only One-Seventh of Principal Due Annually, beginning Four Years after purchase.
 20 PER CENT. DEDUCTED FROM 10 YEARS PRICE, FOR CASH.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS SOLD
 and Cost allowed in First Interest paid, on Land bought in 30 days from date of ticket.
These are Extraordinary Inducements. GET A FREE PASS in the State where the Land bought is located. These FREE TICKETS RETURN \$5, then to purchase United States Land at \$2.50 per Acre. EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS ON FREIGHT AND PASSAGE ARE AFFORDED TO PURCHASERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

Address **GEO. S. HARRIS, LAND COMMISSIONER,**
 or **T. H. LEAVITT, Ass't Land Comm'r, Burlington, Iowa.**
 Or apply to
FREE ROOMS for buyers to board themselves are provided at Burlington and Lincoln.

Circulars are supplied GRATIS for distribution in ORGANIZING COLONIES and to induce individuals to emigrate WEST.

JEDEN MILION AKRU
B. & M. DRAHY
POZEMKU
VIOWA A
NEBRASGE
NA PRODEJ
ZALEVNE GENY
A PRI
MIRNYCH PODMINKACH

ALP SI PRILEHOVA ZARADA PROKANTU
 V OBYTOVAH B. NEBRASKY IOWY
 HODNA VELEKOSTI PRILEHOVA
 JAKO VELEKOSTI PRILEHOVA
 LECHOSTI NABIVUVA
 BYLY

CTETE OBSAH.

Passagerare som på våren och under sommaren önska blifva befordrade med postångfartygen via England

TILL AMERIKA

torde ju förr desto heldre betinga platser, emedan priset sannolikt blifver högre längre fram, antingen i Bollnäs hos Herrar G. H. Collini och P. Fredenborg eller hos undertecknad.

Göteborg i Januari 1868.

S. SÖRENSEN,
 Kontor Magazinsgatan M 10.

(49)

Då flera personer till mig yttrat sin önskan att få uppgöra resällskap med mig till Amerika, så får jag härmed vänligen underrätta att detta kan låta sig göra, och att jag afreser från Bollnäs per jernvägen den 15 Maj för att Lördagen den 16 Maj från Söderhamn fortsätta resan till Stockholm, Bollnäs, Alfta & Ellikarhed den 18 April 1868.

ERIK HEDBERG.

Såsom tillägg får jag nämna att jag varit i Amerika i 15 år, och nu varit hem på ett kort besök, för att upplifva dag återvända, och kunna de personer som hafva alltför lång väg att uppsöka mig, anmäla sig för resällskap antingen hos herr P. Fredenborg eller G. H. Collini i Bollnäs.

(298)

D. Sme.

Immigrant Ports of Entry

From Europe
through East
Coast ports

- Boston MA
- Baltimore MD
- Philadelphia PA
- New Orleans LA
- Galveston TX
- New York City NY

From Asia
through West
Coast ports

- San Francisco (Angel Island), CA
- Los Angeles, CA
- San Diego, CA
- Seattle, WA
- Portland, OR

More than 70% of all immigrants entered through NYC, known as the "Golden Door."

Immigrant Travel Time

- Ships in the 1700's relied on sails to propel them, so the length of the voyage greatly depended on the wind; the average journey was about 7 weeks.
- Immigrants also had to spend long amounts of time on ships once they got to the American colonies if they could not afford to pay the required passage fee.
- Those who could not pay were required to remain on board the ship until they were sold into indentured servitude and forced to work to pay for their voyage.

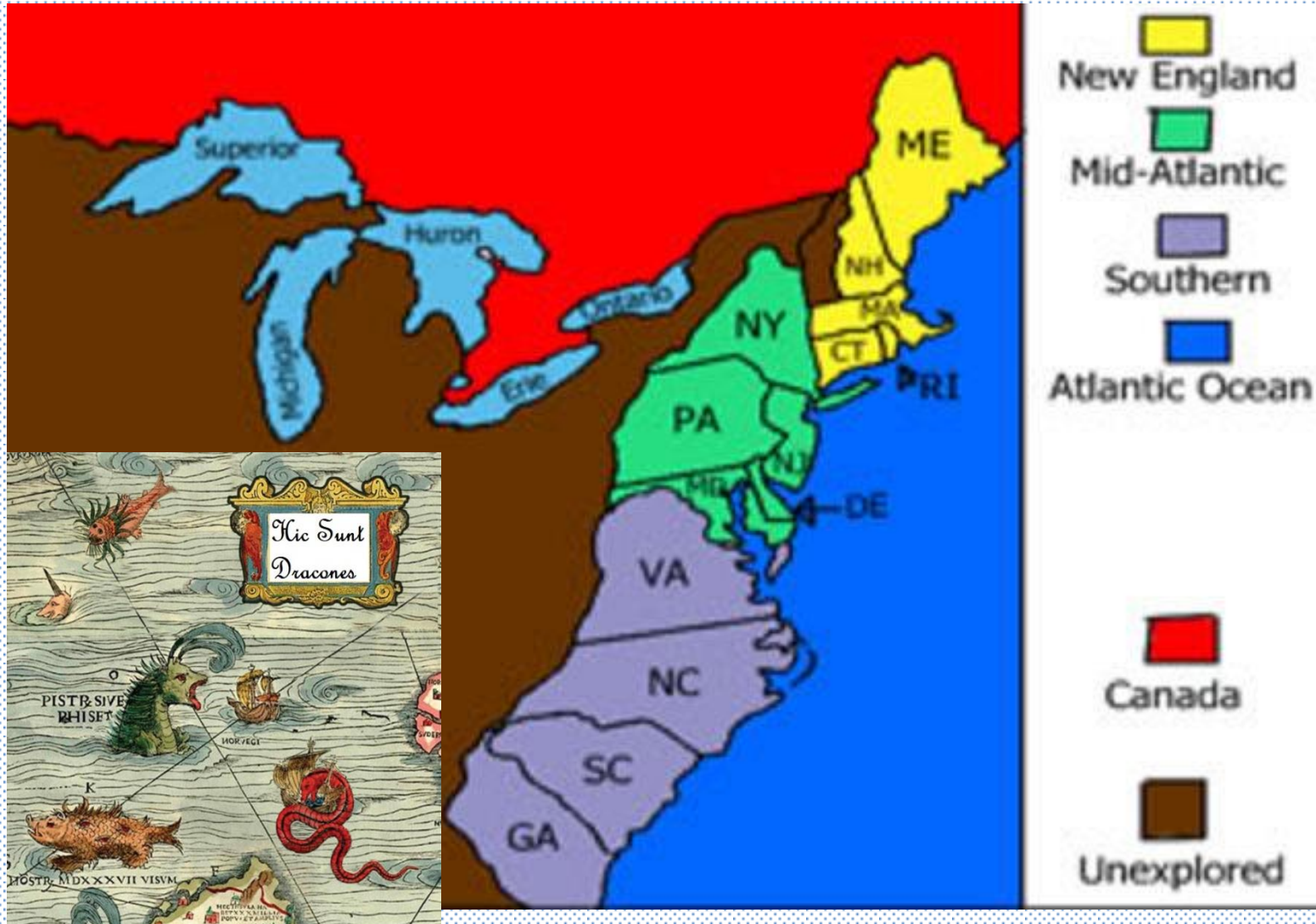
British Immigration

- In 1607 the first successful English colony settled in Jamestown, Virginia.
- Once tobacco was found to be a profitable cash crop, many plantations were established along the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia and Maryland.
- This brought many Northern European immigrants, primarily of British, German, and Dutch extraction.
- The British were by far the largest group of arrivals, and they remained as part of the British Empire.
- Over 90% of these early immigrants became farmers.

British Immigration

- 100 English Pilgrims established a small settlement near Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620.
- Tens of thousands of English Puritans arrived and settled in Boston, Massachusetts and adjacent areas from around 1629 to 1640 to create a land dedicated to their religion.
- The earliest New English colonies, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, were established along the northeast coast.
- Large scale immigration to this region ended before 1700,

13 Original Colonies



British Slave Ships

- Between 1600 to 1850, British slave ships made an estimated 10K voyages across the Atlantic, transporting approximately 3.4M people, of whom only 2.6M survived
- The voyage lasted 144 days, **approximately four and a half months.**

New England

- The New English colonists were the most urban and educated of all their contemporaries with many skilled farmers, tradesmen and craftsmen.
- They started the first university, Harvard, in 1635 in order to train their ministers.
- They mostly settled in small villages for mutual support and common religious activities.
- Shipbuilding, commerce, agriculture, and fishing were their main sources of income.

British Immigration

- About 350K (more than ½) of all European immigrants to Colonial America during the 17th and 18th centuries arrived as indentured servants.
- From 1770 to 1775 arrivals numbered:
 - 7K English.
 - 15K Scots.
 - 14K Scots-Irish.
 - 5K Germans.
 - 4K Irish Catholics.
- One half of the English immigrants were young, single men who were well-skilled, trained artisans.

British Immigration

- The European populations of the Middle Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware were ethnically very mixed.
- The English constituted:
 - 30% in Pennsylvania.
 - 45% in New Jersey.
 - 18% in New York.
- In the first 1790 federal census the population of the US was enumerated to be 3,929,214.

Early United States Era

- Until 1820, immigrants were fewer than 8K/year, including French refugees from the slave revolt in Haiti.
- From 1836 to 1914, over 30 million Europeans migrated to the United States.
- The death rate on transatlantic voyages was high: about 1 in 7 (14.5%) travelers died.

European Immigrants

- Each group had a distinctive migration patterns:
 - Gender balance within the migratory pool.
 - Permanence of their migration.
 - Literacy rates.
 - Balance between adults and children.
- European immigrants joined the Union Army in large numbers, including 177,000 born in Germany and 144,000 born in Ireland, a full 16% of the Union Army.
- Immigrants flocked to urban destinations and made up the bulk of the U.S. industrial labor pool,

Scots-Irish

- Many Ulster-Scots emigrated to the North American colonies of Great Britain.
- Between 1717 and 1775, about 200K migrated to what became the USA.
- When the British took control of New France, many Ulster-Scots migrated to these areas also.
- These people are known as the Scotch-Irish Canadians.

Scotland

Main phases of Scottish immigration during the 17th century were

- (1) Nova Scotia, 1620's
- (2) New England & Chesapeake Bay, 1650's
- (3) South Carolina, mid-1680's
- (4) East New Jersey, also mid-1680's.

French-Canadians

- Between 1840 and 1930, about 900K French Canadians left Quebec in order to immigrate to the US and settle, mainly in New England.
- It was a massive exodus, considering the fact that the population of Quebec was only 892,061 in 1851.
- During the same period, almost 4M other Canadians immigrated to the US.
- In the New England states 12% of the population can trace its ancestry back to Quebec and 10% can trace its ancestry back to the Maritime Provinces.

Huguenots

- French Calvinist Protestants persecuted and killed by Louis XIV and XV unless converted.
- In 16th and 17th centuries the Huguenot population of France was reduced by ~85%.
- The St. Bartholomew's massacre in 1572 and many *dragonnades* showed persistent persecution, loss of rights and caused exodus.

Huguenots

- The Huguenots were also tradesmen, businessmen and hardy workmen.
- Most Huguenot émigrés went to Europe's Protestant states.
- Some fled to South Africa, Dutch East Indies, the Caribbean and English & Dutch settlements in North America.
- A few families went to Orthodox Russia and to Canada: Quebec and Acadia

Ireland

- The Gold Rush started at the end of the Irish potato famine, which had caused a mass exodus of poor Irish.
- Many of them arrived on American shores and made their way West.
- Between 1820 and 1860, the Irish, many of them Catholic, were about $\frac{1}{3}$ of all immigrants to the US.
- By the 1880's, the Irish made up $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population of San Francisco.

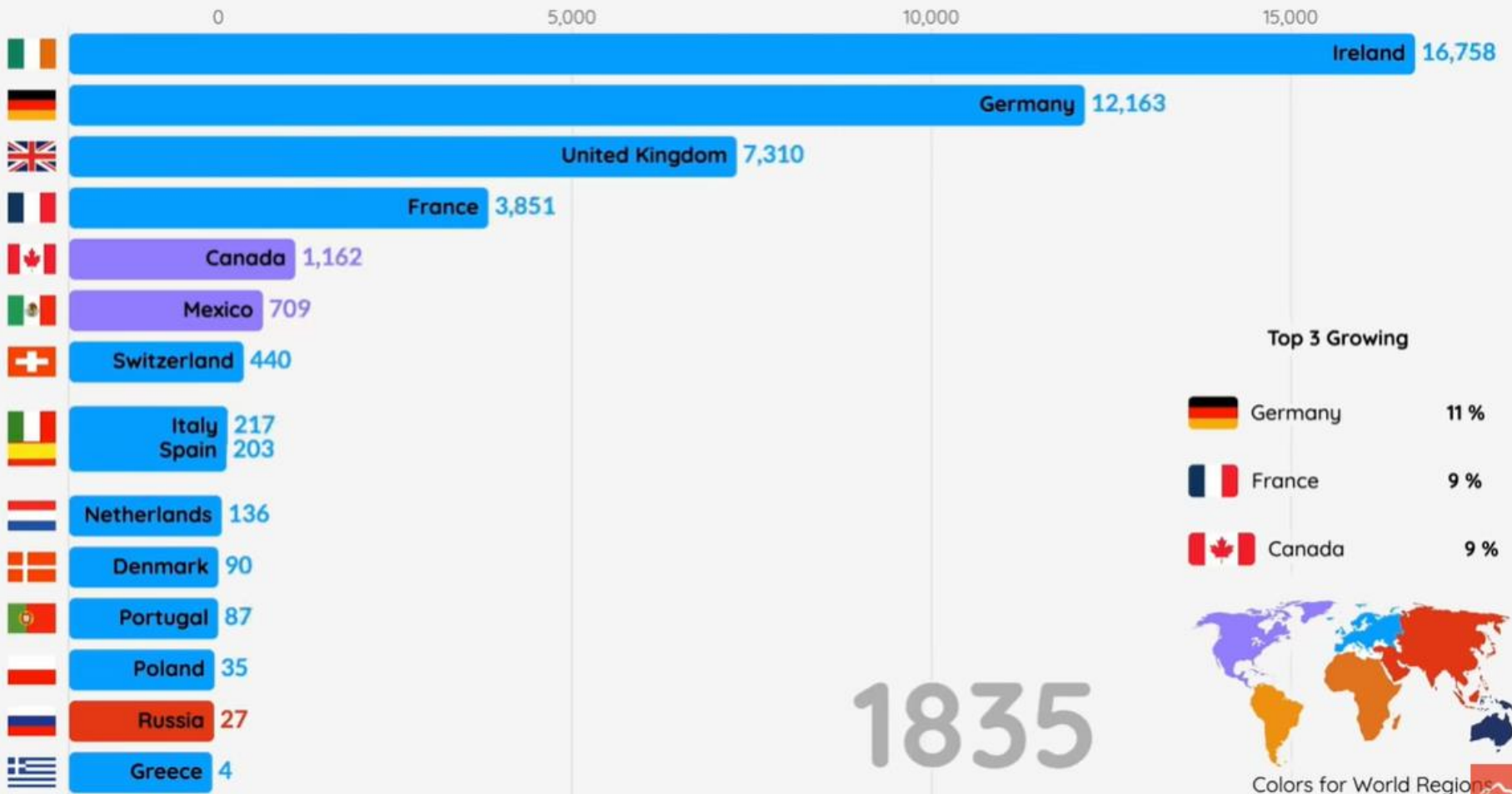
17th and 18th Centuries

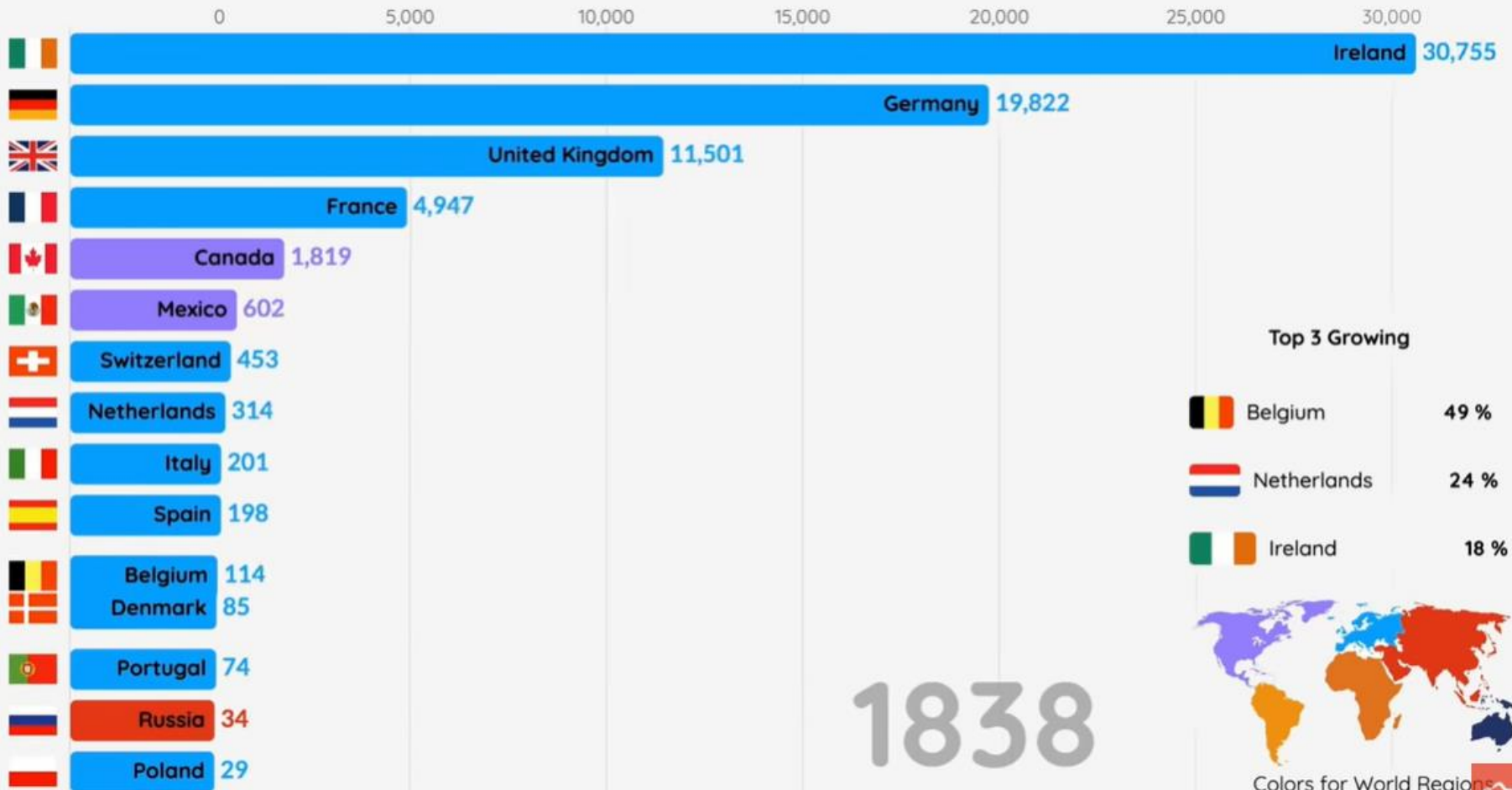
- About 1 Million immigrants moved to the United States from Europe between 1600 and 1799.
- ~400K were Scots, Scots-Irish from Ulster, Germans, Swiss, French Huguenots, and 300K were involuntarily transported Africans.
- During the 17th century, approximately 400K English people (85–90% of white immigrants) migrated to the Colonies, but only ½ of them stayed.
- From 1700 to 1775, about 475K Europeans immigrated to America, but only 52K were English.

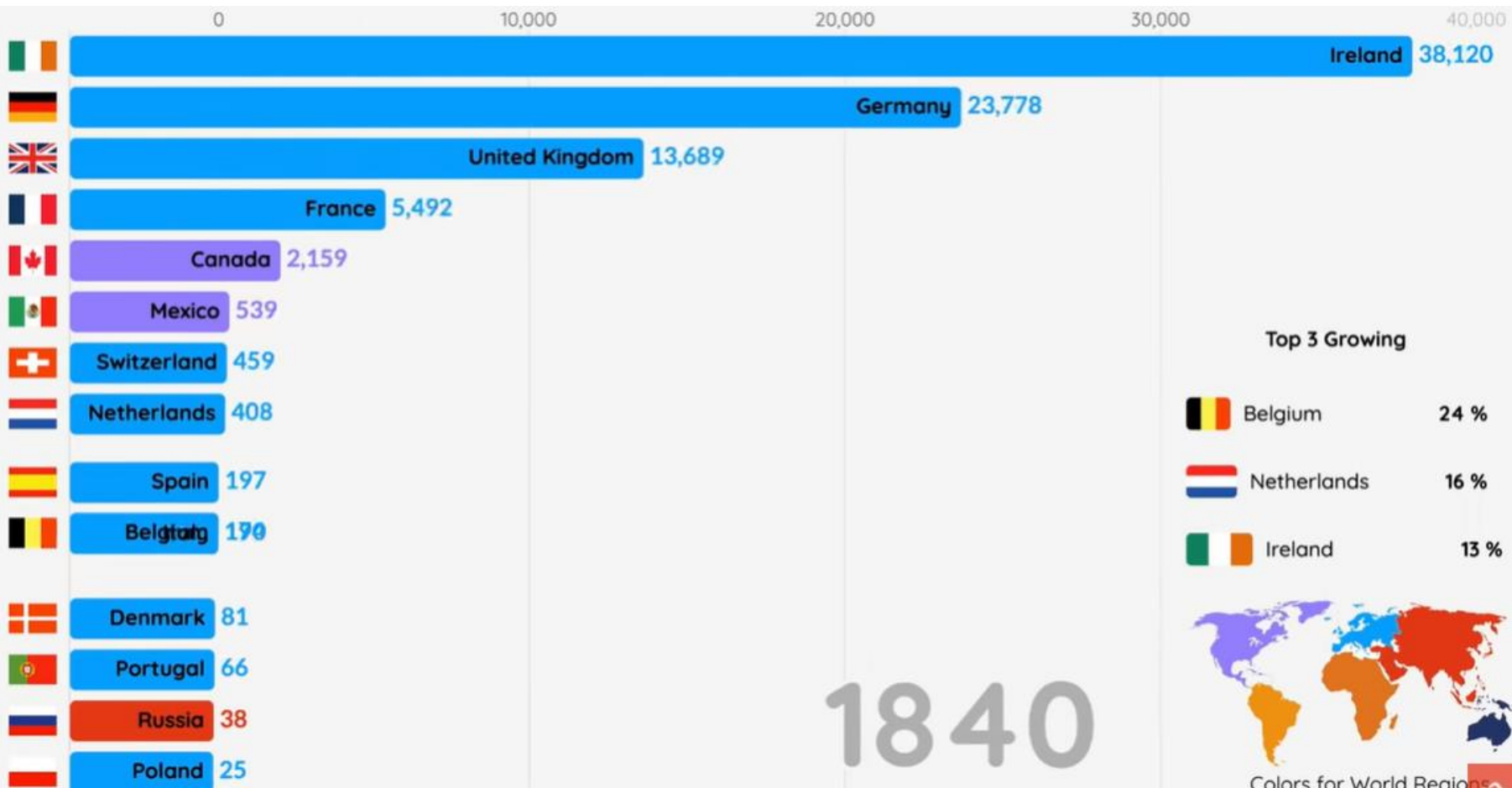
20th Century

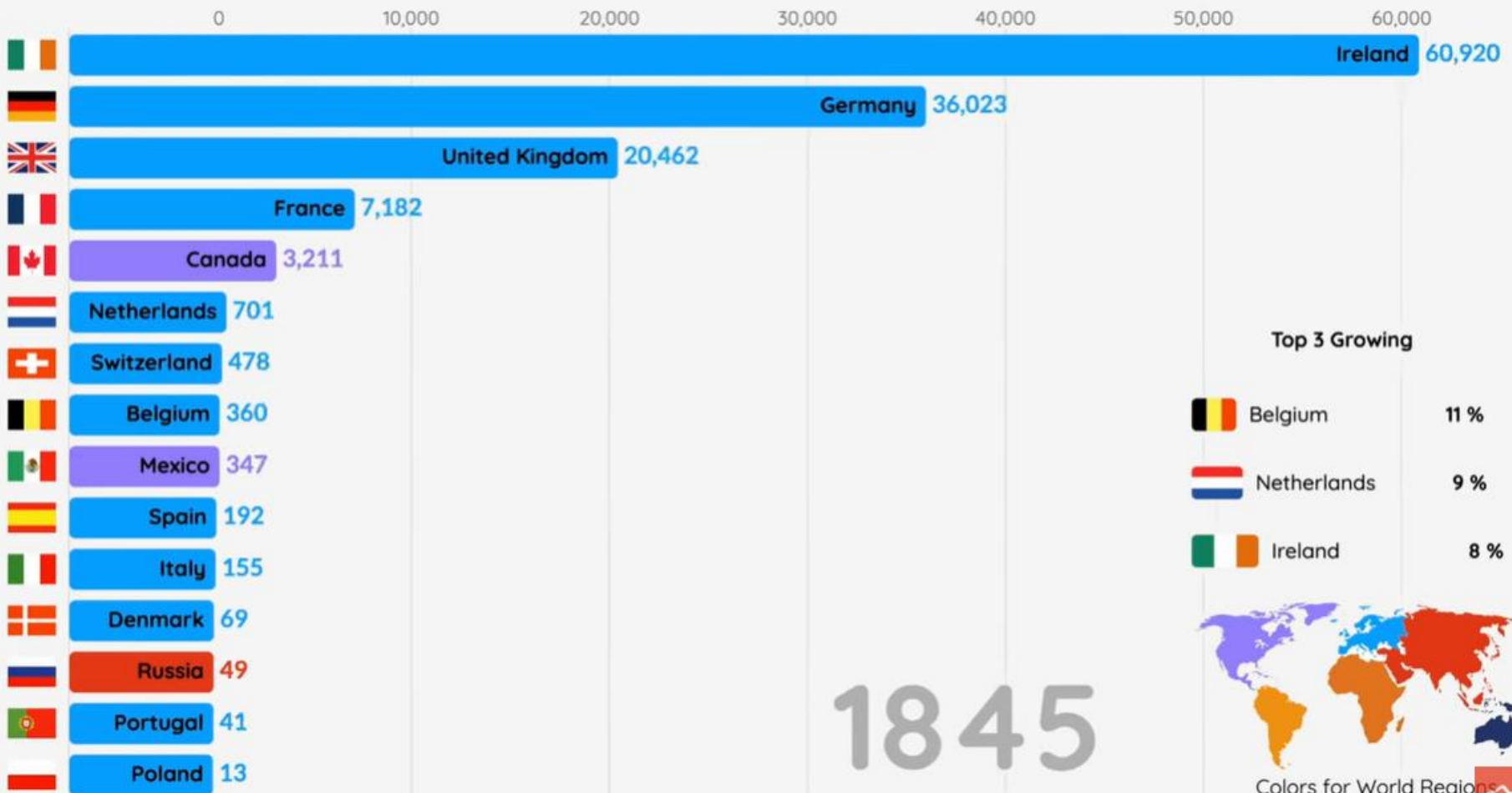
- The peak year of European immigration was in 1907, when 1,285,349 persons entered the country.
- By 1910, 13.5 million immigrants were living in the United States.
- In the early 1930s, more people emigrated from the United States than to it.
- Most of the Jewish refugees fleeing the Nazis and World War II were barred from coming to the United States.

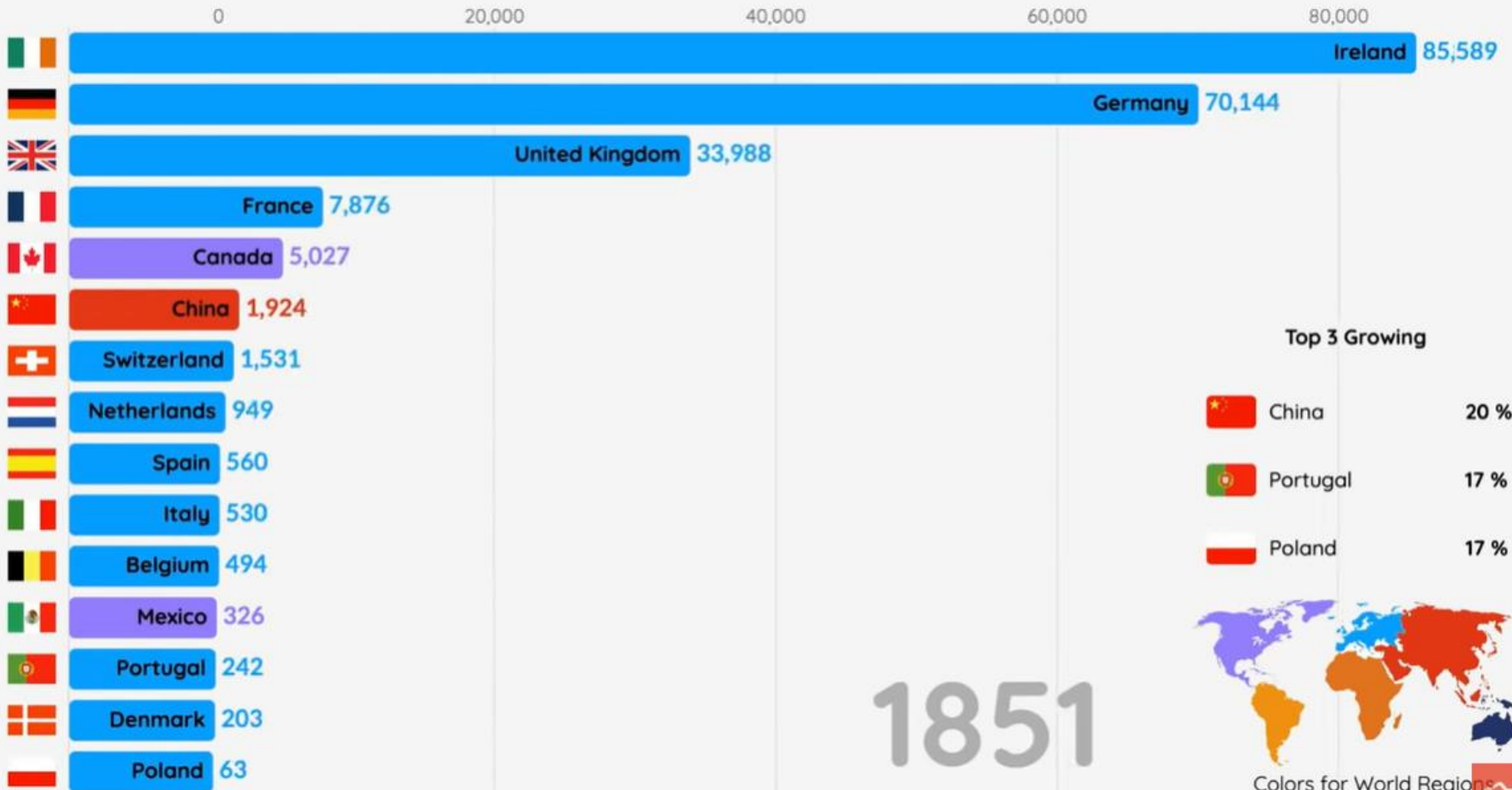
IMMIGRATION to US 19TH CENTURY

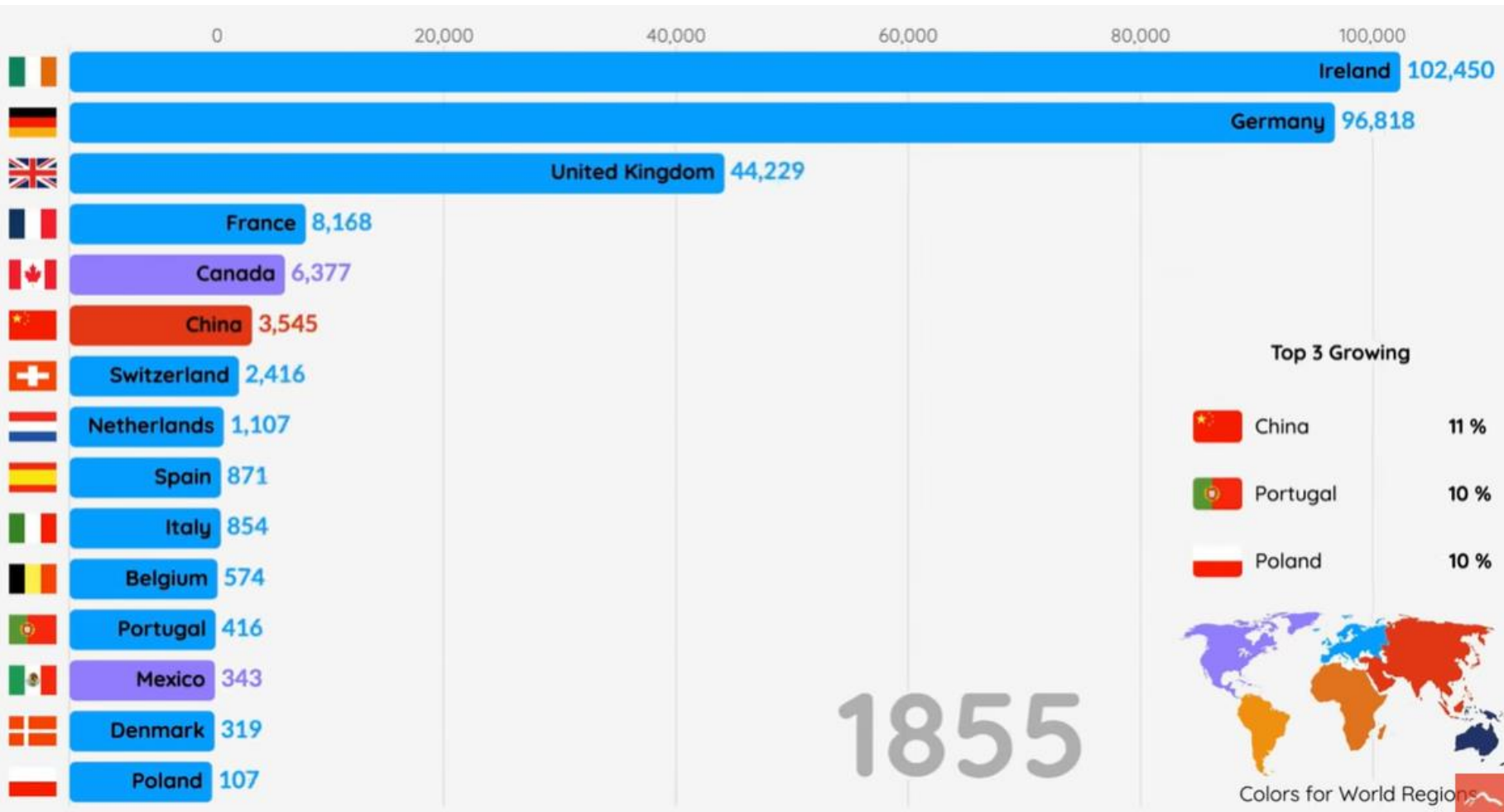


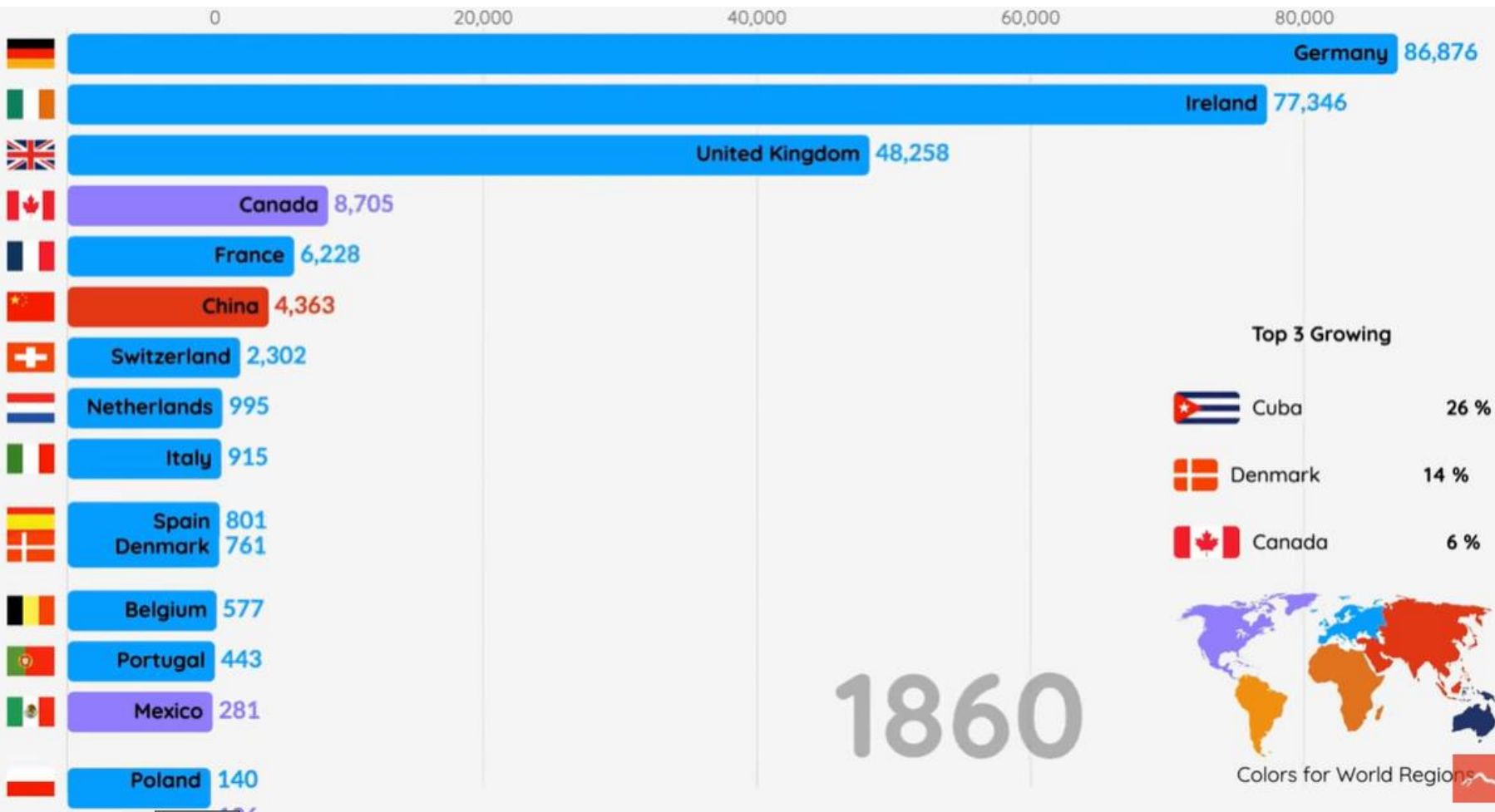


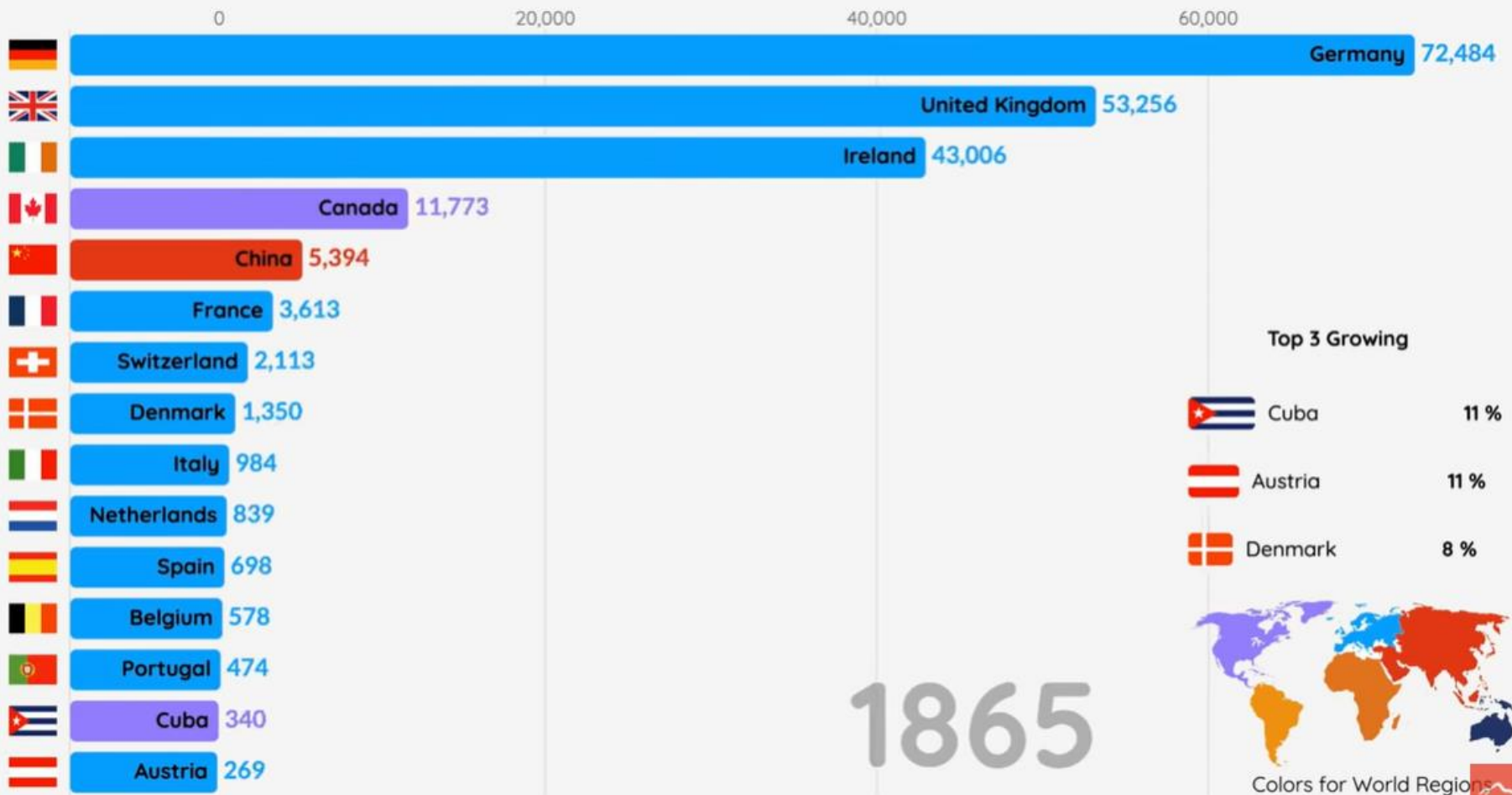


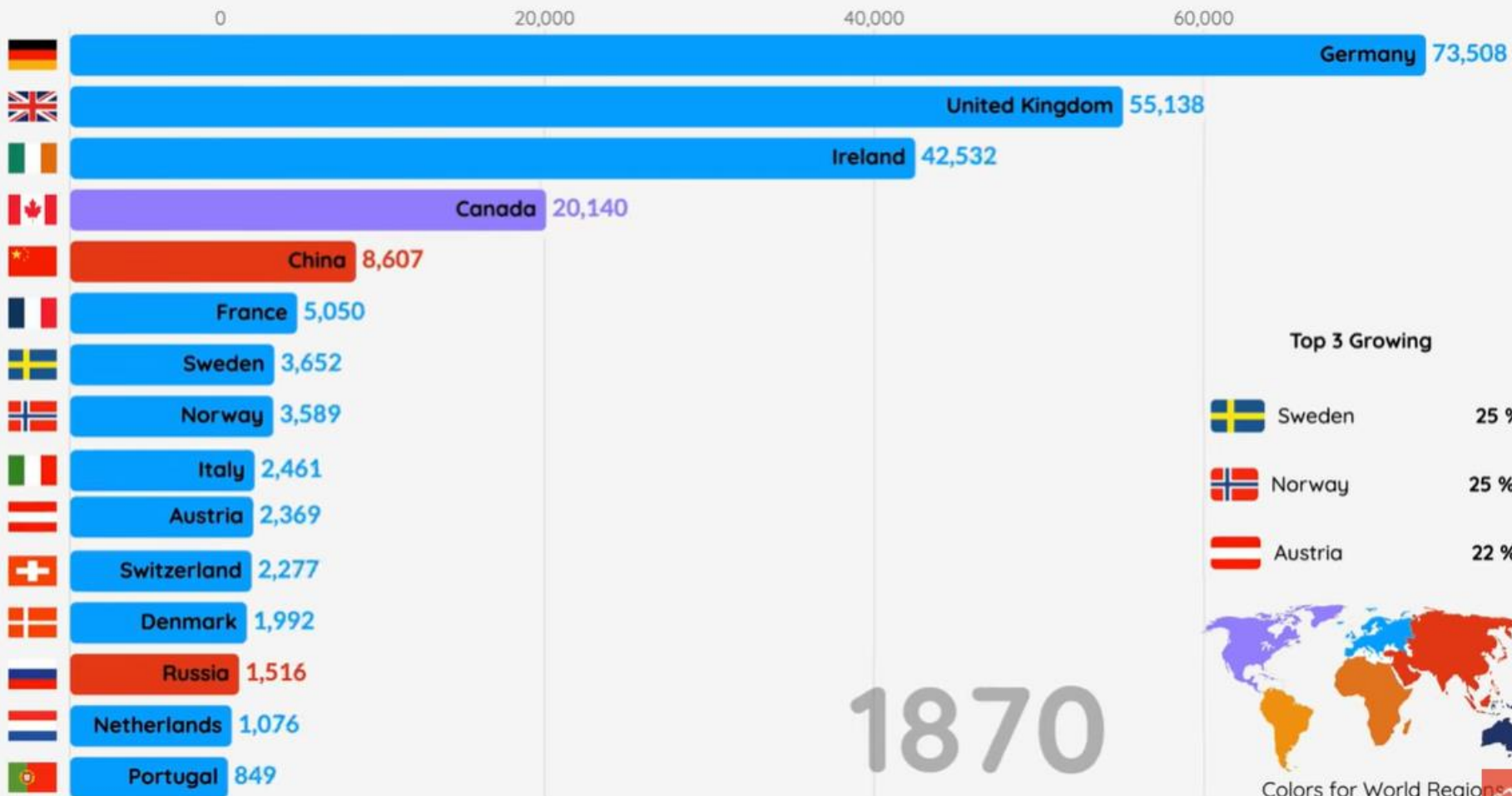


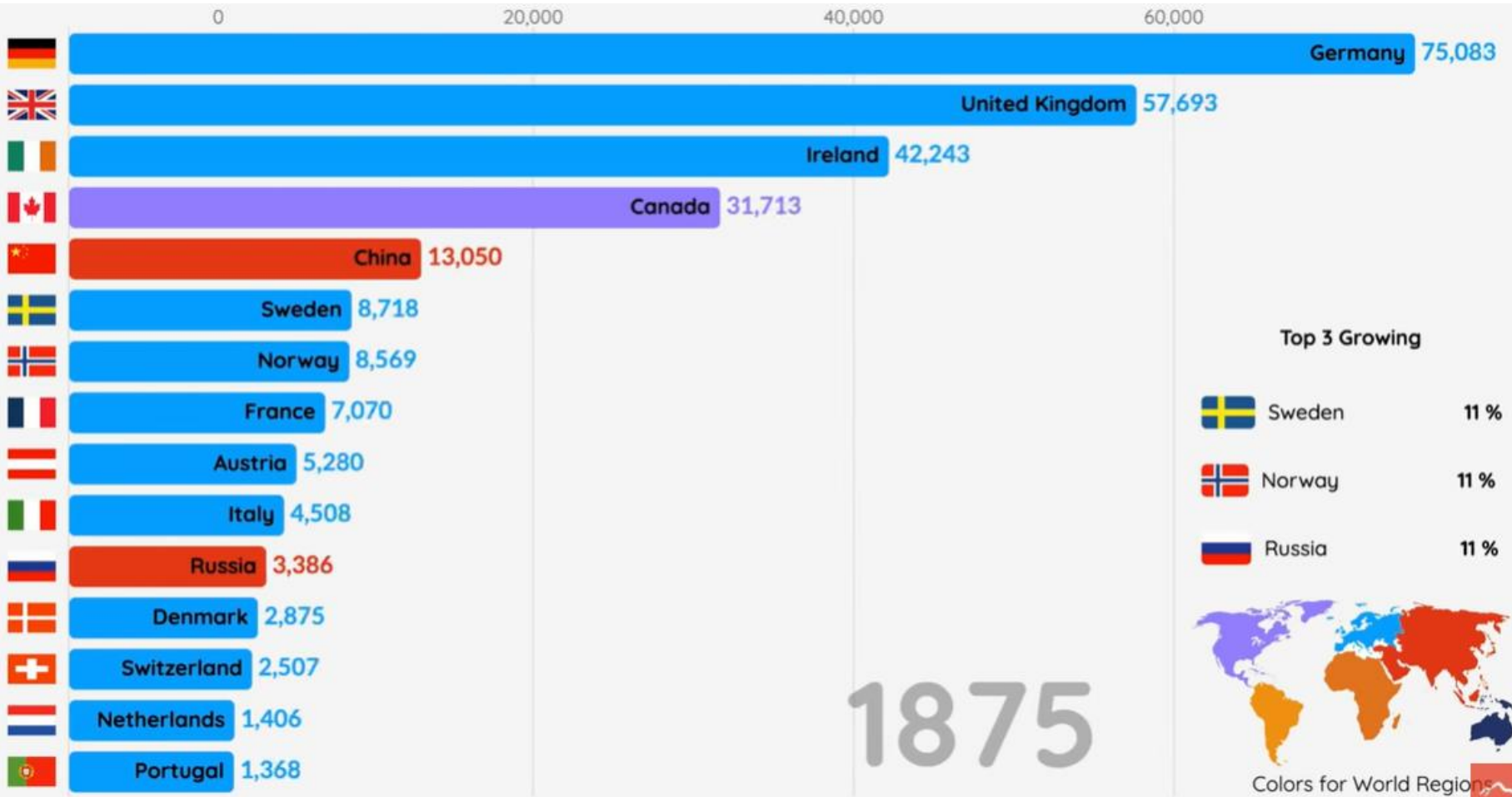


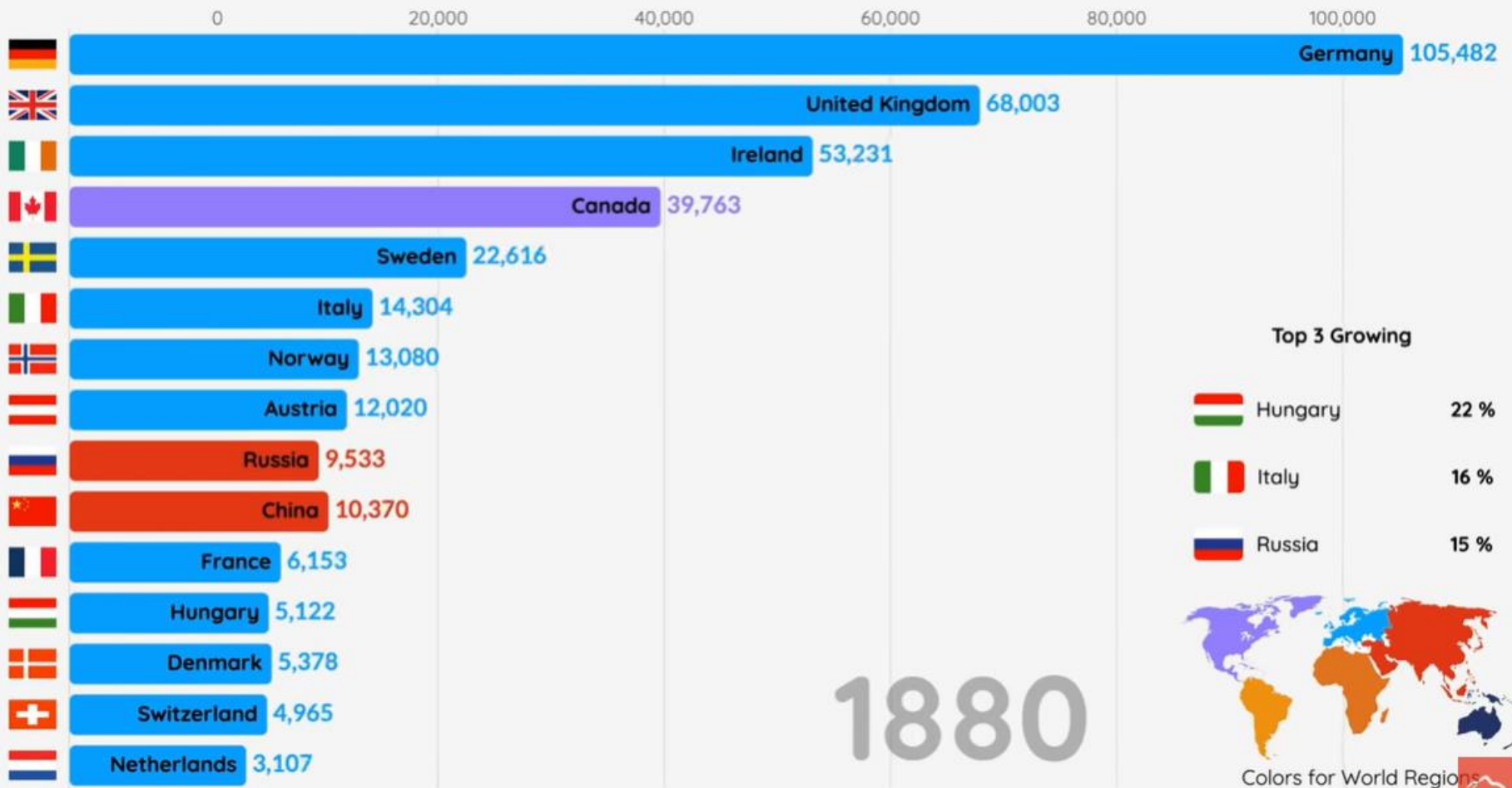


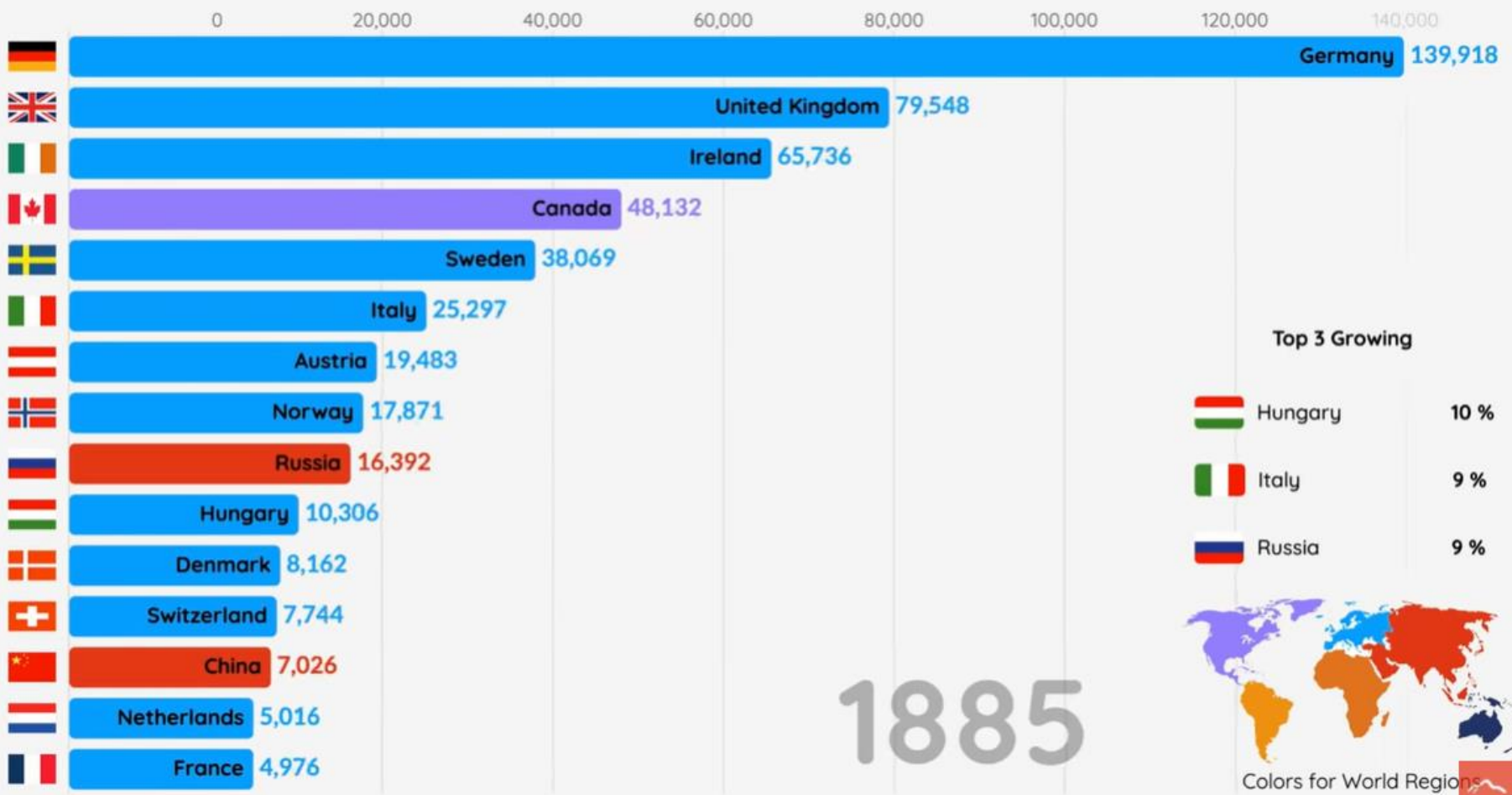


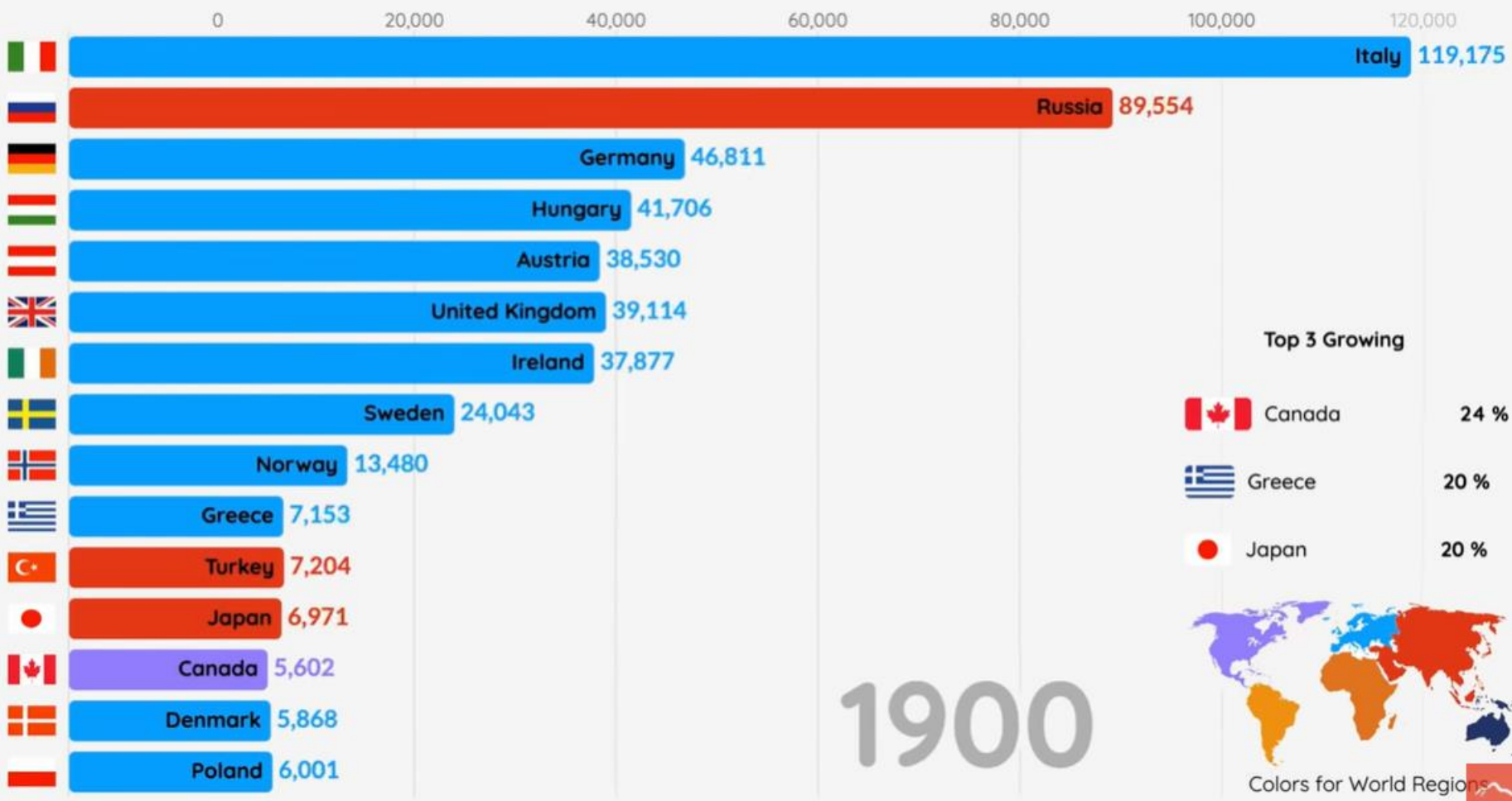


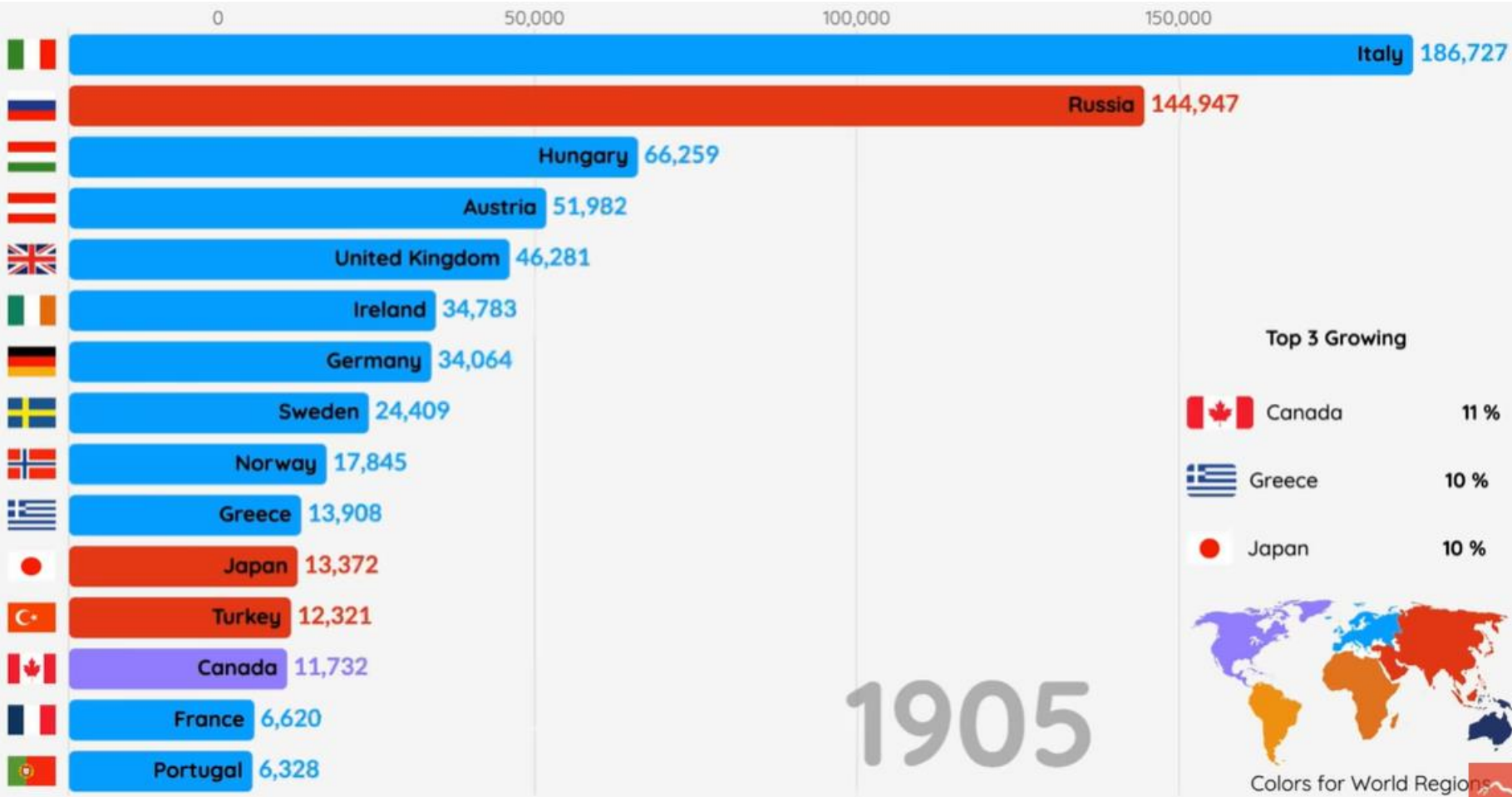


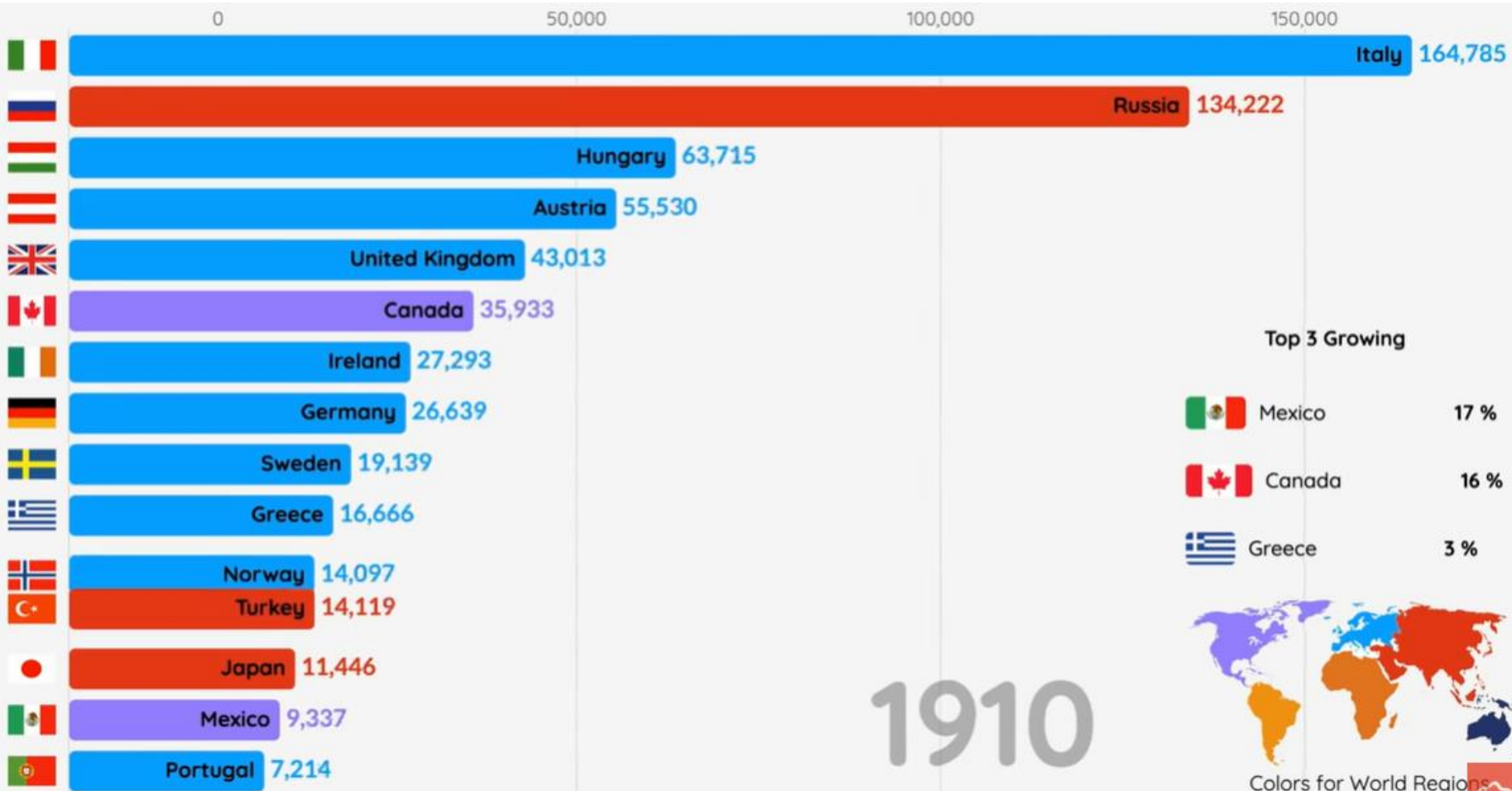












Xenophobia

- By the 1890s, many well-off, white, and native-born Americans considered immigration to pose a serious danger to the nation's health and security.
- Irish and German Catholic immigration was opposed in the 1850s in New York.
- It was powered by popular fears that the country was being overwhelmed by Catholic immigrants, often regarded as hostile to American values and controlled by the Pope in Rome.

Xenophobia

- In 1875, the US passed the Page Act, outlawing the importation of Asian laborers, any Asian woman who would engage in prostitution, and all people considered to be convicts in their own countries.
- In 1882 the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed by Congress.
- By the 1890's, Italians, Jews and others from Southern, Central and Eastern Europe were labeled *inferior races* by US's leading scientists and politicians.

Is America A Melting Pot or a Salad?



Melting Pot or Salad?

Melting Pot (Assimilation)

- Flavors Blend.
- Various cultures combine to form a unique US culture.
- Individual contributions are indistinguishable.
- Each is part of the whole.
- Americans sole designation.

Salad (Acculturation)

- Flavors Mix
- Immigrants retain unique aspects of their cultures.
- Nations' characteristics are identifiable in US society.
- Each culture contributes to the overall makeup.
- This supports the use of the-American designation.

Division into Regions

(Arbitrary)

- American Indian Tribes: West, SW and NE.
- Area of the Original 13 Colonies.
- America's Heartland, corn-belt, wheat-belt.
- Great Lakes area.
- NE Atlantic and NW Pacific seaboards.
- Appalachian and Ozark areas.
- Florida-Louisiana Caribbean Gulf area.

United States regions and divisions



WEST

- Pacific
- Mountain

MIDWEST

- West North Central
- East North Central

NORTHEAST

- Mid-Atlantic
- New England



SOUTH

- West South Central
- East South Central
- South Atlantic

Final Questions/Comments



Next Week

February 8th, 2022

- Session 1. Definitions, Immigration, ethnic areas.
- **Session 2. American Indians, NE, SW, Alaska.**
- Session 3. The First 13 Colonies region.
- Session 4. Great Lakes Region.
- Session 5. Appalachia, Ozarks, Hoodoo.
- Session 5. Wheat & corn-belt states, Heartland.
- Session 7. NE Atlantic & NW Pacific seaboards.
- Session 8. Florida-Louisiana Gulf region.

THANK
YOU