

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2011 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

Compare and contrast the ways that many Americans expressed their opposition to immigrants in the 1840s–1850s with the ways that many Americans expressed their opposition to immigrants in the 1910s–1920s.

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that compares and contrasts the ways that many Americans expressed their opposition to immigrants in the 1840s–1850s with the ways Americans expressed their opposition in the 1910s–1920s.
- Develops the thesis with substantial relevant and specific historical information related to the ways that many Americans expressed opposition to immigration in both the 1840s–1850s and the 1910s–1920s.
- Provides effective analysis of the ways Americans expressed their opposition in both periods; treatment of time periods may be somewhat uneven.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the overall quality of the essay.
- Is well organized and well written.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a partially developed thesis that compares and contrasts the ways that many Americans expressed their opposition to immigrants in the 1840s–1850s with the ways Americans expressed their opposition in the 1910s–1920s.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant and specific historical information related to the ways that many Americans expressed opposition to immigration in both the 1840s–1850s and the 1910s–1920s.
- Provides some analysis of the ways Americans expressed their opposition in both periods; treatment of time periods may be substantially uneven.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the overall quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay

- Contains an unfocused or limited thesis, or simply paraphrases the question.
- Provides minimal relevant information, or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- May partially address both time periods with limited or no analysis, or may address only one time period.
- May have major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or written.

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or simply restates the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inappropriate response.
- Has numerous errors.
- Is organized and/or written so poorly that it inhibits understanding.

The — Essay

- Is completely off topic or blank.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2011 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4 (continued)

Information List: 1840s–1850s

- Arguments against immigration and immigrants:
 - Ethnic neighborhoods in cities viewed with suspicion; slums, poverty, crime, alcoholism, disease.
 - Immigrants were inherently inferior to “older-stock Americans.”
 - Workers argued that immigrants worked for lower wages, taking jobs from native-born labor force.
 - Whigs complained that immigrants voted Democratic and would corrupt the political process.
 - Taxpayers would have to pay for schools, hospitals, civic services.
- Much opposition to Irish immigrants: in Boston, “No Irish Need Apply” signs; cultural denigration of Irish immigrants: Irish caricatured as monkeys, drunks, “non-white” (Irish responded with insistence on their “whiteness”).
- Anti-Catholicism mixed with anti-immigrant sentiment.
 - Philadelphia, 1844 “Bible Riots” (aka: “Nannygoat Market Riots”): attacks on priests/nuns; Catholic churches burned and vandalized; fighting killed and wounded a number of people.
 - Riots between native-born and Irish workers on canal and railroad projects.
 - Lurid anti-Catholic/anti-immigrant popular literature and cartoons (*Maria Monk, Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk; or, The Hidden Secrets of a Nun’s Life in a Convent Exposed*, 1836).
 - Louisville, KY, 1855 “Bloody Monday” election riots: Democrats vs. Know-Nothings, people killed.
- Not as much opposition to German immigrants (mostly Protestant, had more skills and resources, settled in sparsely populated areas of the Midwest as family groups), although sometimes they were regarded with suspicion (particularly Catholic German immigrants); German immigrants were often more educated and had more financial resources than their American neighbors.
- Discrimination against Chinese and Mexicans in mining camps in the 1850s.
- California: various anti-Chinese laws and court rulings in the 1850s:
 - 1852, Foreign Miners License Tax: \$4/month tax; primarily aimed at Chinese.
 - 1854, *People v. Hall* (CA Supreme Court): existing state law said blacks, mulattoes, and Indians could not testify against whites; the court ruled that the law was meant to apply to all non-whites; established that no Chinese immigrants or Chinese-Americans could testify against white citizens in court.
 - 1855 and 1858: laws passed to stop Chinese immigration to the state (laws found unconstitutional).
- Discrimination in 1840s–1850s against Hispanics (Tejanos) in Texas (particularly after annexation) and in California, as more Anglo settlers moved to both areas.
 - 1850, Foreign Miners’ Tax in CA: \$20/month tax on California-born Mexican American laborers (although they had been granted citizenship by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo); repealed in 1851.
 - 1855: CA legislature outlawed bullfights and adopted an antivagrancy act aimed at Mexican American laborers.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2011 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4 (continued)

- Nativism in 1850s — violence against immigrants:
 - 1854, New Orleans: vigilance committee vs. Catholics/immigrants, clashed in Jackson Square.
 - 1854, Lawrence, MA: Irish neighborhood destroyed.
 - 1855, Chicago Lager Beer Riots: mayor's attempt to close saloons on Sunday met with protests by German, Irish, Swedish workingmen; National Guard, militia called out; martial law imposed.
- Riots a factor in the creation of urban police forces and attempts to control the volunteer fire companies, which were often ethnic-oriented political gangs (i.e., primary reason behind the 1854 expansion of the city of Philadelphia from 2 to 129 sq. miles, to incorporate the immigrant suburbs of Kensington and Southwark to extend police jurisdiction to these immigrant areas).
- 1845 Philadelphia convention of nativists formed the Native American Party.
- American Party (1850; popularly known as Know-Nothings; grew out of the 1849-50 Supreme Order of the Star-Spangled Banner in NY):
 - Grew to 1,500,000 by 1854.
 - Attracted anti-immigrant Whigs, anti-Catholics.
 - Membership restricted to native-born, white Protestants, who were sworn to secrecy.
 - Accused immigrants of plotting with Catholics to overthrow U.S. democracy; disliked Catholic Church's opposition to liberal European revolutions of 1848.
 - Thought immigration was responsible for rising crime and rising rate of relief for the poor.
 - Supported extension of period for naturalization from 5 to 21 years; ban on naturalized citizens' holding of public office; use of Protestant Bible (King James version) in public schools; head tax to inhibit immigration; literacy test for voting; restriction on the sale of liquor.
 - Popular in MA (1854, elected 11 congressmen, governor, all state officers, all state senators), PA, NY, DE; made gains in 1854 congressional elections (74 Know-Nothing congressmen); 1855: won MD, KY, TX, and won candidates in NY, CA, TN, VA, GA, AL, MS, LA.
 - Western members of party did not oppose naturalized Protestants because of German voters.
 - Split over antislavery into northern and southern wings in 1855; party declined by 1856.
 - 1856: ran Millard Fillmore for president (polled 22 percent of popular vote; 8 electoral votes).

Information List: 1910s–1920s

- Some Progressives favored immigration restriction as a way to solve urban problems (poverty, overcrowding, social unrest, unemployment, drug use); temperance was partly an expression of the belief that immigrants' use of liquor had to be "disciplined"; some Progressives saw Americanization as a way to break immigrants' ethnic culture.
- Popularization of ideas of racial hierarchy: eugenics; Madison Grant, *The Passing of the Great Race*, 1916; army IQ tests administered during WWI seemed to suggest that blacks and new immigrants had inferior intelligence to native, white Protestants.
- Popular concepts of degrees of "whiteness" started to change into "absolute whiteness" and "absolute colored"; for example, the Irish were no longer a variation of "whiteness" but instead they were white; new thinking greatly simplified dividing the world's peoples into desirable and undesirable groups.
- Dillingham Commission Report, 1911 (federal commission began in 1907): argued that newer immigrants were less assimilable than earlier immigrants.

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2011 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4 (continued)

- Fear of immigrants during WWI:
 - Anti-German, anti-Irish sentiment.
 - Demand for “100 percent Americanism,” particularly by Committee on Public Information.
 - Some states and towns burned German books, music, language instruction (16 states by end of the war).
 - Popular renaming of German items, e.g., “liberty cabbage” for sauerkraut, “liberty steaks” for hamburgers.
 - Vigilantism against German Americans and German aliens; many in the Midwest were particularly vulnerable.
 - Milwaukee: Loyalty League convinced school board to ban teaching of German, closed German theaters and music halls.
 - American Protective League: sought to purge radicals and reformers, wiretapped phones, intercepted private mail, burglarized union offices, broke up German-language newspapers, harassed immigrants.
 - 1917 Trading with the Enemy Act: postmaster general authorized to suspend mailing privileges of foreign-language periodicals and newspapers deemed offensive to the government.
 - 1918 Alien Act: deportation of any noncitizen who advocated revolution or anarchism.
- 1917 Immigration Act:
 - Required literacy test (earlier attempts to pass literacy tests had been vetoed by Cleveland in 1896, by Taft in 1913, and by Wilson in 1915; in 1917 Wilson vetoed yet another such bill; this act was passed over his veto).
 - Created an “Asiatic Barred Zone” (Japan and Korea left out of it, but prior limitations on laborers from China and Japan still applied).
 - Mexicans exempted temporarily.
- Some western states forbade Asian immigrants to own or lease land.
 - CA 1913 Alien Land Act: “aliens not eligible for citizenship” could not purchase or lease land for longer than three years.
 - CA 1920 Alien Land Act: no rentals of land by aliens ineligible for citizenship or by corporations with stock held by aliens ineligible for citizenship.
- Red Scare, 1919-20 (Palmer Raids): linked Bolshevism, socialism, radicalism with immigrants.
- Increased immigration was blamed for post-WWI depression and unemployment; AFL proposed to halt immigration for two years; fear that immigrant workers raised unemployment and lowered wages.
- Prohibition, 1920: drinking associated with Catholic immigrants, particularly urban ones; seen as a way to “discipline” new immigrant population; brewing industry connected to German immigrants.
- Fear of “new immigrants” from southern and eastern Europe (associated with radicalism, genetic and cultural inferiority).
- Campaign in early 1920s by CA congressmen and senators to ban Japanese “picture brides” from immigrating to the United States.
- Trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, 1921, and execution, 1927: showed fear and association of immigrants with political radicalism.
- Ku Klux Klan of 1920s.
- “100 percent Americanism.”

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2011 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4 (continued)

- White supremacy (slogan: “Native, White, Protestant Supremacy”):
 - Became a force in Democratic Party politics, particularly in Midwest and small-town America.
 - Systematic terror against blacks, Jews, Catholics, foreigners.
 - Faded after Stephenson affair, Indiana, 1925.
- 1921 Immigration Act (Emergency Quota Act):
 - Established overall maximum of 357,000 immigrants per year.
 - Quotas based on national origins: 3 percent of each country’s nationals residing in U.S. in 1910.
- 1922 Married Women’s Act (Cable Act): “any woman citizen who married an alien ineligible for citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the U.S.”; women could not acquire citizenship by virtue of spouse’s status; rather, they had to apply on their own.
- *Ozawa v. U.S.* (1922): Japanese immigrants were unassimilable aliens and racially ineligible for U.S. citizenship; Supreme Court ruled that the definition of “race” was not a scientific one but instead based on the “understanding of the common man”; therefore “white persons,” the phrase in the law, meant northern and western Europeans.
- *U.S. v. Thind* (1923): Asian Indian immigrants were unassimilable aliens and racially ineligible for U.S. citizenship.
- 1924 Johnson–Reed Immigration Act (National Origins Act) — established National Origins Plan to begin in 1929:
 - Cut maximum annual immigration to 164,000 and reduced European quotas to 2 percent of each nationality in U.S. in 1890, thereby discriminating against southern and eastern Europeans.
 - Excluded “aliens ineligible for citizenship” (east and south Asia, Japan; Chinese were already excluded by laws of 1882, 1892).
 - Filipinos, Mexicans, and Canadians (western hemisphere) were exempted from the 1924 act.
 - Prevented Asian women from joining their husbands in the U.S.
 - Allowed all other foreign-born wives and children of U.S. citizens to enter as non-quota immigrants.
 - Divided balance of world into “five colored races” (black, mulatto, Chinese, Japanese, Indian).
 - Created a new category: “illegal alien.”
- *Hidemitsu v. U.S.* (1925): forbade naturalization of Japanese (to maintain distinction of race and color in naturalization laws).
- U.S. Border Patrol established in 1925; made border crossing from Mexico more difficult (head taxes, visa fees, literacy tests, document checks).
- 1927 revised National Origins Act:
 - Established new quotas to begin in 1929.
 - Set annual limit of 150,000 immigrants; completely excluded Japanese.
 - European quotas were decided in proportion to “national origins” (country of birth or descent) of continental U.S. inhabitants in 1920.
 - Immigrants from western hemisphere (except “potential paupers” as defined by Labor Dept.) were excluded from quotas.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2011 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4 (continued)

- Mexicans subjected to discrimination:
 - In employment and residence patterns.
 - Often confined to barrios.
 - Legal restrictions in some states on employment, such as teaching, legal profession, public works projects.
 - Agribusiness interests tried to keep borders open, using racial stereotyping as their weapon (only Mexicans could perform physically demanding work “owing to their crouching and bending habits”).
 - School systems were segregated.
- 1929 Anti-Filipino riots in CA resulted in 1934 legislation to eliminate immigration from the Philippines.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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1 of 4

Americans' perceptions of immigrants remained hostile in both the periods of the mid-1800s and the early 1900s. Nativist sentiments have pervaded American society throughout history, but it has done so to different extents. Immigrants were opposed both by law and through de facto actions in both the 1840s-1850s and the 1910s-1920s, but the characteristic discrimination of Europeans and Asians in the earlier period ~~was~~ contrasts with the more radical and violent opposition to immigrants in the later period.

The 1840s and 1850s were years of many changes for American people, which included westward expansion and industrialization, each giving rise to a discrimination against immigrants that both mirrors and contrasts the opposition faced in the early 20th century. As the western frontier opened to settlement and people were drawn west as a result of the California Gold Rush in 1848, and railroad, mining, and agricultural excursions, Asian immigrants were drawn there as well. The response of American natives was clear - law set by settlers made it harder for

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2 of 4

immigrants to get land and a mine tax was implemented on those of foreign origins. Meanwhile, as the first Market Revolution occurred, the cities faced an influx of immigrants mainly from Western and Northern European origins. In both rural and urban settings, these immigrants faced the worst working conditions and were forced to live in poverty in places like tenements and slums. One response in the cities that culminated American Nativism was the formation of the American, or Know-Nothing Party during this time. Although some politics were involved in the opposition to immigrants in the 1840s and 1850s, ^{federal} government did little to oppress immigrants at this time, and violence in the form of riots in cities were uncommon. ~~The~~ immigrants were oppressed based on a general consensus against them as well as just de facto conditions that hurt their conditions, unlike in later years when both law and violence would add to their pains.

During the 1910s and 1920s, opposition to a wider group of immigrants culminated in society, and was exposed through political

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3 of 4

judicial and violent means. Firstly, unlike in the 1840s and 1850s, national laws were passed that legally restricted the flow of immigrants. The National Origins Act and other quota laws in 1921 and 1924 created a quota system that favored Northwestern Europeans over Southeastern and Asian ones. Informally, opposition to immigrants was heightened through the revitalization of the Ku Klux Klan, which was opposed to Catholics and Jews as well as blacks and used violence in their opposition. The Red Scare following WWI also intensified opposition to immigrants in the antiradical spirit of the time. A federal official conducted the Palmer Raids which viciously ousted anyone believed to be of communist beliefs, and these allegations were often based on immigrant status. The Sacco & Vanzetti Case during this time was also proof of unfair opposition to immigrants that worked through the law — two foreign born self-proclaimed anarchists were executed with little

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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4 of 4

proof of their guilt. In an, the opposition to immigrants in the 1910s - 1920s was based in violence and law, and while nativist sentiments were the same, the mechanisms of oppression were different.

Americans' sense of nativism has influenced opposition to immigrants the same throughout history - however, the manner by which this opposition has been carried out is different.

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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4 B
1 of 2

Ironically enough the melting pot that is America has gone through periods greatly resenting immigrants. The massive wave of immigrants from Ireland ~~and Germany~~ and Germany in the 1840's - 1850's due to the potato famine and Revolution of 1848, was very similar to the immigration of Southern and Eastern Europeans in the 1910s - 1920s. Although some of the nativist reactions and government policies towards immigrants in these two periods may be slightly different, they both were subject to horrid conditions and treatment upon arrival.

Both the new and old immigrants faced many of the same challenges upon arrival. Both typically had to at first stay in the slums of New York City's lower east side. Besides poverty and the drastic struggle to assimilate both groups of immigrants faced major nativist reactions ~~Due~~ Due to the massive wave of immigrants from Ireland, the Irish with their foreign Catholicism, and accents faced signs on doors reading "No Irish Need Apply" ~~on~~ on a daily basis. There was even the creation of the "Know Nothing" Party whose was directly against ~~the~~ Irish immigration. They were often forced to do the worst type of work such as coal mining and until able to move out of the lower east side lived a horrible existence.

Similar to the Irish, the New immigrants faced many of the same struggles. While the Irish had to deal with a political party to keep them out, the new immigrants

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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4B
2 of 2

actually faced governmental policies designed to bar them from society. All of these new immigrants had to pass through Ellis Island whose role was to weed them out and if not considered "healthy enough" to ~~be~~ enter they were shipped back to Europe. If they were fortunate enough to enter the country they often lived in the lower East slums that the Irish had just gotten out of. They were given horrid jobs, worked horrid hours, for horrid pay. They were easily spotted out by their accents and darker skin shade and often picked upon. When the Ku Klux Klan reemerged in the 1920's they not only targeted blacks but also immigrants, Catholics and Jews who made up the majority of those immigrants. In 1924 the United States government even passed the Emergency Quota Act ^{of 1924} which allowed only ^{a small} ~~three~~ percent of the immigrants in as those who were in the nation according to ~~the~~ the census of 1920. However, this ~~was~~ percentage would soon be reduced ~~at~~ further and pushed back to the census of 1890 which there were less fewer immigrants already living in the United States. This shows further the very nativist reaction that wished and virtually succeeded in closing the nations doors to immigrants.

Overall, despite the beautiful Statue of Liberty standing in New York Harbor that welcomes immigrants with this hope of a better life, ~~the immigrants~~ both the old and new immigrants initial entrance to America was far from ideal. They faced massive nativist reactions, but in the end helped make America what it is today.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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Immigrants have always been despised. Even today there is a great mistrust or even hate for Hispanic immigrants held by many Americans. In what ways were immigrants discriminated against in the 1840s through the 1890s and how does this compare to the treatment of immigrants from the 1910 through the 1920s? Both ~~sets~~ waves of immigrants were discriminated against, sometimes in similar and sometimes in different ways.

Many immigrants coming to America from 1840 to 1899 were either Irish immigrants in New York City or Chinese on the West Coast. The Irish were looked upon as dogs and were treated as such. They were abused by local police and government officials, they worked for low wages, and they lived in slums. Chinese immigrants were stereotyped as opium addicts and used for labor on the railroads with very little pay.

Immigrants from the early twentieth century were very often Jewish, Italian, or Eastern Europeans. They were forced to go through the horrendous ordeal of Ellis Island. Then, they lived in poor conditions, did hard work in unsafe conditions, and were paid very small amounts.

Both waves of immigrants were opposed by many Americans. Occasionally they faced similar treatments from their discriminators. Both waves lived in ghettos, worked hard for small amounts of money, and were abused by Americans. The differences are small, but can be seen. Both the immigrants from the 19th century and the immigrants from the 20th century were mistreated with varying degrees of of cruel and unusual punishment.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2011 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 4

Overview

The question asked students to compare and contrast the ways that many Americans expressed their opposition to immigrants in the 1840s–1850s with the ways they expressed their opposition to immigrants in the 1910s–1920s. The question required them to make comparisons and to connect events (in this case, nativism or opposition to immigrants) across time periods and to demonstrate a broader understanding of themes in immigration history.

Sample: 4A

Score: 7

The essay's thesis clearly states the similar and different expressions of opposition to immigrants in the two time periods. Although there is more factual information on the 1910s and 1920s, there is a sufficient amount on the 1840s and 1850s, including the Miners Tax and the Know-Nothing Party. Discussion of opposition in both time periods shows similarities, and the mention of "more radical and violent" opposition in the later period shows contrast. This essay is well written, and the thesis is developed throughout.

Sample: 4B

Score: 5

This essay has a partially developed thesis that compares and contrasts the ways Americans opposed immigrants in the two periods in a limited way. It discusses the sources of immigration, distinguishing between the reactions of Americans to these two groups in the early and later periods. It mentions the Know-Nothings and Irish Need Not Apply signs, as well as working conditions, although the reference to coal mining is problematic. The essay differentiates the later period in terms of legislation passed to discourage immigration, though there is some confusion about the dating of the Emergency Quota and National Origins Acts. Nor was the quota of the 1924 act based on the census of 1920. The essay is correct about the Ku Klux Klan.

Sample: 4C

Score: 3

This simplistic thesis paraphrases the question and states that opposition to immigrants in these periods was both similar and different. The essay, however, describes only the similarities and does so in a general way. There is little relevant factual information other than the nationalities of the immigrants.