

Immigrants and Runaway Slaves

🍷 People and Cultures

- Turn to pages 50–51 of the Atlas. Read the overview. Also look at graph B, “Immigrant Origins.” Write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false.
 - _____ U.S. immigration in the 1840s and 1850s was mainly from Northern and Western Europe.
 - _____ Immigration stayed at the same level between 1830 and 1840.
 - _____ Asians began to come to the United States between 1850 and 1860.
 - _____ All immigrants were welcomed by Americans.

🍷 Time and Change

- Look at map C, “Immigrants.” Also look at graph E, “People of the New Nation,” on page 33. Label ethnic groups that were present in 1790 as **older** and those that came between 1820 and 1860 as **newer**.

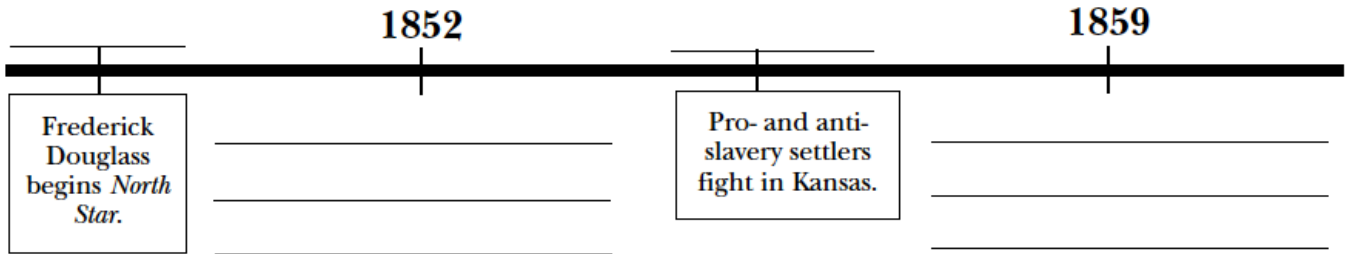
a. _____ Swedish	e. _____ German
b. _____ Irish	f. _____ Dutch
c. _____ Scots-Irish	g. _____ British (English)
d. _____ African	h. _____ Chinese

🍷 Gathering the Facts

- Look at graph A, “Irish and British Immigrants,” and map C. Use the information to complete the following sentences.
 - In the 1820 British and _____ immigration to the United States were about the same.
 - Irish immigration peaked in the year _____ with _____ people coming to America.
 - The biggest reason for the jump in the 1840s and early 1850s was the _____ Famine in Ireland.
 - British immigration also _____ between 1820 and 1860, but at a much slower rate.

🗺️ History Through Maps

4. Look at map D, “Abolition Movement.” Use the information to complete the following timeline.



🗺️ Places, Regions, and Landscapes

5. Look at map E, “Underground Railroad.” Use the information to answer the following questions.

- a. Which direction did most Underground Railroad routes go? _____
- b. Where did slaves in Texas escape to? _____
- c. What country was the greatest destination for the Underground Railroad?

- d. Where did slaves in Georgia escape to? _____

🗺️ Links Far and Near

6. Look at maps D and E and photo F. Use the information to complete the journal below.

I was born Araminta Ross but, when this picture was taken of me, I was known as _____ . In 1849 I escaped from slavery to Philadelphia on the _____ Railroad. I became a conductor on the Railroad, which meant I helped _____ slaves escape to freedom. During my time as a conductor I met John Brown and others who wanted to end slavery, known as _____. After the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, many escaped slaves made their way through the northern states to the safety of Canada, which was then known as _____