

Americans ch 16 section 1 assessment answers

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What was the biggest single reason for the growth of the American population in the nineteenth century? With new land, immigration to the country continued to increase. Irish, German, British, and French immigrants added to the country's population, which leaped from over 5 million in 1800 to over 10 million in 1820. As the 19th century progressed, immigration grew each year.

In what way did some employers treat immigrant workers unjustly? They may also be afraid that they will be disciplined if they stand up for their rights. As a result, many employers take advantage of immigrants, particularly those who are not in the country legally. Often, immigrants do not receive minimum wage or are denied payment for working overtime.

What is a system in which workers are bound in servitude until their debts are paid? Peonage, also called debt slavery or debt servitude, is a system where an employer compels a worker to pay off a debt with work. Legally, peonage was outlawed by Congress in 1867.

How were North American societies linked to each other? Cultural Connections
The Iroquois alliance was a notable example of a political link among early North American peoples. For the most part, however, the connections between native North Americans were economic and cultural. They traded, had similar religious beliefs, and shared social patterns.

What was the main reason for population growth in the colonies? The colonists were remarkably prolific. Economic opportunity, especially in the form of readily available land, encouraged early marriages and large families. Bachelors and unwed

women could not live very comfortably and were relatively few.

What is the biggest reason why immigrants came to America at the turn of the 19th century? Fleeing crop failure, land and job shortages, rising taxes, and famine, many came to the U. S. because it was perceived as the land of economic opportunity.

How were migrant workers usually treated what was life like for them? Migrant workers lacked educational opportunities for their children, lived in poverty and terrible housing conditions, and faced discrimination and violence when they sought fair treatment. Attempts to organize workers into unions were violently suppressed.

Why were migrant workers treated poorly? They were blamed for taking jobs away from white Americans. They typically worked on farms. They became the target for discrimination and hatred during the Great Depression. During the Great Depression migrant workers had a hard time finding work.

What hardships did migrant workers face? Low wages and long working hours can force migrant workers to undertake dangerous or excessive work. Excessive working hours and wages that do not meet minimum wage laws may result in working poverty (see Living Wage and Working Time issues).

Why is indentured servitude bad? The rights to the individual's labor could be bought and sold, but the servants themselves were not considered property and were free upon the end of their indenture (usually a period of five to seven years). Nevertheless, indentured servants, along with normal servants, were often subject to physical abuse.

Is indentured servitude illegal? Today, indentured servitude is illegal in the United States and most other countries. An illegal form of indentured servitude still exists as "debt bondage," a form of human trafficking.

Why did people become indentured servants? Some people indentured themselves in order to gain passage to America or to escape debt and poverty. Others, including convicts, were sold into indenture upon arrival. Indentures are a type of contract that was torn in two, so each party could have a portion.

Who was in America first? In the 1970s, college students in archaeology such as myself learned that the first human beings to arrive in North America had come over a land bridge from Asia and Siberia approximately 13,000 to 13,500 years ago. These people, the first North Americans, were known collectively as Clovis people.

Where are Native Americans from? The First Amerindian Natives are postulated to have come from Asia through the Bering land bridge between 30,000–12,000 years before the present (BP). These conclusions have been based on cultural, morphological and genetic similarities between American and Asian populations.

Which customs and beliefs were shared by most indigenous peoples in North America? Second, most native peoples worshiped an all-powerful, all-knowing Creator or “Master Spirit” (a being that assumed a variety of forms and both genders). They also venerated or placated a host of lesser supernatural entities, including an evil god who dealt out disaster, suffering, and death.

What was the largest group of non willing immigrants to America were taken from? While colonists opposed transportation, the colonies were unable to prevent the migration of British subjects who were exempted from many colonial immigration restrictions. The largest population of forced migrants to North America were not criminals from Britain but 388,000 African slaves.

What was the first state to be colonized? The first of the colonies to be established, Virginia came into existence in 1607. A group of colonists called the Virginia Company founded the first permanent English settlement in North America on May 14, 1607, naming it Jamestown for its location on the banks of the James River.

Why were most colonies created? In the 1600s and 1700s, Europeans came to North America looking for religious freedom, economic opportunities, and political liberty. They created 13 colonies on the East Coast of the continent. Later, when the colonists won independence, these colonies became the 13 original states.

Why did many rural Americans decide to migrate to cities in the late 1800s? The industrial boom of the late nineteenth century led Americans and immigrants from the world over to leave farming life and head to the city.

What was a major reason why most immigrants to the United States around 1900 settled in the cities on the East Coast? Most of the immigrants chose to settle in American cities, where jobs were located.

What were the three main reasons that immigrants came to America? People may choose to immigrate for a variety of reasons, such as employment opportunities, to escape a violent conflict, environmental factors, educational purposes, or to reunite with family.

Why did migrant workers move from place to place during the Great Depression? The Great Depression and the Dust Bowl (a period of drought that destroyed millions of acres of farmland) forced white farmers to sell their farms and become migrant workers who traveled from farm to farm to pick fruit and other crops at starvation wages.

What was the main goal of the farm workers movement? United Farm Workers (UFW), U.S. labour union founded in 1962 as the National Farm Workers Association by the labour leaders and activists Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta. It seeks to empower migrant farmworkers and to improve their wages and working conditions.

Why did so many families migrate from the Great Plains during the Dust Bowl era? When the drought and dust storms showed no signs of letting up, many people abandoned their land. Others would have stayed but were forced out when they lost their land in bank foreclosures.

What kind of help was offered to the migrant workers? The NFJP provides funding to help migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families achieve economic self-sufficiency by offering supportive services to them while they work in agriculture or by helping them to acquire new skills for jobs offering better pay.

How were migrant workers discriminated against? Of the working immigrants surveyed, nearly half — 47% — reported being paid less than U.S.-born workers to do the same job, not being paid for all their hours worked, being given fewer opportunities for promotions or raises, getting worse shifts or having less control over their hours, or being harassed or threatened ...

What are the advantages and disadvantages of migrant workers? The advantages and disadvantages of migration include various factors. The advantages include a more flexible labor market, and a larger pool of skills, whereas the disadvantages include crowding, congestion, and increased demand for public services due to immigration.

What was the biggest reason for population growth in the 19th century? In 1800, during the Industrial Revolution, there were approximately 1 billion people on Earth. Continued agricultural expansion and extraction of fossil fuels and minerals led to rapid global economic growth and, in turn, population growth in the 19th century.

What factors lead to great growth in America during the late 19th century? Old industries expanded and many new ones, including petroleum refining, steel manufacturing, and electrical power, emerged. Railroads expanded significantly, bringing even remote parts of the country into a national market economy. Industrial growth transformed American society.

What was a main reason for United States expansion in the late 19th century? During this crucial period, the United States pursued a policy of expansion based on “manifest destiny,” the ideology that Americans were in fact destined to extend their nation across the continent. The United States even proved to be willing to go to war to secure new territories.

What factors led to the growth of American cities in the 19th century? Owing most of their population growth to the expansion of industry, U.S. cities grew by about 15 million people in the two decades before 1900. Many of those who helped account for the population growth of cities were immigrants arriving from around the world.

Why did the population increase during the 16th century? In conclusion, the population growth in the 16th century was driven by a combination of factors, including improvements in agriculture, trade expansion, advancements in medicine, and social changes.

What was the biggest reason for a population boom in the late 19th century quizlet? 1. What was the biggest single reason for the American population growth in the nineteenth century. 1. The biggest reason for American population growth was immigration.

What was the main reason for population growth? Falling Mortality Rate The primary (and perhaps most obvious) cause of population growth is an imbalance between births and deaths.

Was the Gilded Age good or bad? The Gilded Age, which roughly spanned the late 1870s to the early 1900s, was a time of rapid industrialization, economic growth, and prosperity for the wealthy. It was also a time of exploitation and extreme poverty for the working class.

How did industrialization remake the American economy and impact American workers? The Industrial Revolution shifted societies from an agrarian economy to a manufacturing one, with products being made by machines rather than by hand. This led to increased production and efficiency, lower prices, more goods, improved wages, and migration from rural areas to urban areas.

How did the rich live in the Gilded Age? During the "Gilded Age," every man was a potential Andrew Carnegie, and Americans who achieved wealth celebrated it as never before. In New York, the opera, the theatre, and lavish parties consumed the ruling class' leisure hours. Sherry's Restaurant hosted formal horseback dinners for the New York Riding Club.

Why was Westward expansion bad? There were several negative effects of Westward expansion. First, many Native American groups, especially the Plains Indians, were hurt by Western expansion. White settlers desecrated the buffalo population, which the Plains Indians relied on for sustenance and survival.

What conflicts arose from westward expansion? Some of the most notable conflicts on the 19th century were the Great Sioux Uprising (as one of the largest conflicts), the Battle of Little Bighorn (because of the utter defeat of George Armstrong Custer and his army), and the Massacre at Wounded Knee (which was effectively the last skirmish before most tribes were ...

What were three effects of westward expansion? In the nineteenth century, the United States expanded its territory westward at a dramatic pace, leading to conflict, national growth, and ongoing cultural exchange within a transformed continent.

Which reason best explains why American cities grew in the late 1800s?

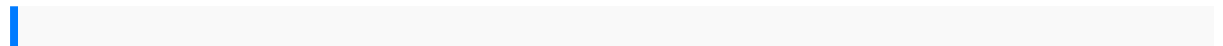
Answer and Explanation: American cities grew in the late 1800s because there were available jobs in cities. Many people moved to cities to find work in the many industries that were growing and expanding. In addition, cities grew quickly because of increased immigration during that time period.

What was the main reason why cities grew rapidly in the early 1800s?

Urbanization Begins in the United States “Cities grew because industrial factories required large workforces and workers and their families needed places to live near their jobs.

What factors led immigrants to American cities in the late nineteenth century?

There were numerous factors that pushed people out of their homelands, but by far the most important factor drawing immigrants to the United States between 1880 and 1920 was the maturation of American capitalism. Immigrants poured into the cities looking for work.



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