Appendix C:

Secondary Sources
Appendix C1: New York Times Immigration Map

Immigration Explorer
Select a foreign-born group to see how they settled across the United States.

Note: Due to limitations in the Census data, foreign-born populations are not available in all areas for all years.

Sources: Social Explorer, www.socialexplorer.com; Minnesota Population Center; U.S. Census Bureau

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All Countries ▼

SHOW Percent of population
Number of residents

Largest foreign-born group in each county
- North America
- Western Europe
- Asia, Middle East
- Latin America
- Russia, E. Europe
- Africa
- No data

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Pale of Settlement

Pale of Settlement. It was created in 1791 by Catherine the Great during the division of Poland between Germany and Russian Empire. Within this area, Jewish people lived in shtetls or small towns, where they initially enjoyed many rights and opportunities despite regulations about their movements beyond the Pale. Because these shtetls were populated primarily by Jewish people, they did not often have to deal with direct antisemitism from any Gentile, or non-Jewish, neighbors. However, by the late nineteenth century, discrimination against the Jewish community had increased along with growing economic concerns. Many blamed Jewish people for the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881 which, despite any real evidence, served as a spark to launch a series of attacks on Jewish communities called pogroms. These pogroms were authorized and later supported by Tsar Alexander III, who also enacted many harsh economic restrictions against the Jewish people, such as when and how they were allowed to work. Many died and about two million Jewish people decided to move elsewhere with hope that their living conditions would improve. Many came to America, which had fewer limited immigration requirements for Eastern Europeans prior to 1924 and provided many opportunities for both work and school.
Appendix C3: Image Analysis of Rosh Hashanah Cards

About This Image:
This embossed, ornamental card celebrates Jewish immigration to the United States. On the card, a family stands outside an open gate, where a woman (an allegorical representation of America), dressed in an outfit resembling an American flag, stands with an eagle over her head. The Hebrew letters on the brim of her hat phonoetically spell out "America." The Hebrew lettering at the bottom of the card translates to read "Open the gate and the righteous generation will enter." Judging from their clothing, the family appears to be from Eastern Europe or Russia, and have very few possessions. Behind the family is a vast ocean, as well as two large ships. Before commercial aviation became practical after World War II, the only way that European immigrants, such as this family, could reach the United States was by ship.

I see:
Appendix C3: Image Analysis of Rosh Hashanah Cards

- Several people are entering through a gate
- A woman holding a key is opening the gate for them.
- She is wearing a hat that says “America” in Hebrew script.
- There is a ship in the distance.
- There is an eagle above the woman carrying an olive branch and arrows.
- The people are carrying packages and are wearing layers.
- Everyone is smiling.

I think:
- The people are an immigrant family arriving in America.
- The woman is Lady America.
- The immigrant family is Jewish.
- They are happy about arriving in America.
- The ships in the distance are what they used to get here.

I wonder:
- What made the family immigrate to America?
- Why isn't the father smiling?
- Why is there a gate around America at all? Are there any groups Lady America wouldn't open the gate for?
- What is the purpose of this image?
- Who is it being shown to?
- Do you think the card is welcoming?
- Do you think the family will assimilate into American culture?
About This Image:
Under the Imperial Russian coat of arms, traditionally dressed Russian Jews, packs in hand, line Europe’s shore as they gaze across the ocean. Waiting for them under an American eagle holding a banner with the legend "Shelter us in the shadow of Your wings" (Psalms 17:8), are their Americanized relatives, whose outstretched arms simultaneously beckon and welcome them to their new home.
Appendix C3: Image Analysis of Rosh Hashanah Cards

I see:

- Two land masses are divided by a body of water.
- There are people on each land mass; one group of people on the left is reaching out towards the other group on the right.
- The left group is wearing nicer clothes than the right group.
- The right group is carrying packages.
- There is an eagle above each group of people. The eagle above the left group has the American flag and a banner in Hebrew. The eagle above the right group resembles the Russian coat of arms.
- There is a ship in the background. It is sailing towards the left group.
- The s

I think:

- The left group represents America, and the right group represents Russia.
- The right group is Jewish people trying to immigrate to America.
- The left group is their Americanized relatives.
- The ship is sailing towards America.
- All of the groups are Jewish.

I wonder:

- What is the purpose of this image? Who is it being sent to?
- What can the left group do for the right group to help, besides extending their arms?
- Is there any animosity between the two eagles?