

3. While push factors push people from their homes, pull factors pull people to new locations. Better education or medical care, family ties or a fondness for a particular place are all reasons that might attract a person to a new home. Like push factors, pull factors are based on the environment, culture, economy or politics. A family might move to eastern France to take advantage of the climate and landscape near the Alps, a long mountain range in Europe. This family would be pulled by an environmental factor.

Which of these describes immigration due to a political pull factor?

A. People leaving Eastern Europe in the 1940s when communist governments took hold of their countries.

B.

People coming to the US in the 1940s because they were drawn to the democratic government.

According to the text, "Pull factors pull people to new locations." The democratic government in the US is a political factor that pulled some people to immigrate in the 1940s.

C. People moving to Northern California because they are drawn to the mild weather.

D. People leaving Chicago because of the cold and snowy winters.

4. Don't get confused! The terms immigrant and emigrant can refer to the same person. An easy way to remember it is to look at the first letters of the words. An emigrant exits and an immigrant moves into. If a German woman left her home in Berlin, she emigrated from Germany. If she settled in London, she immigrated to England. A migrant is a person who moves but might not be planning a permanent relocation.

Chani left Israel and moved to France when she was 18. Chani is an

A. emigrant from Israel and an immigrant to France.

According to the text, "An emigrant exits and an immigrant moves into." Chani exited Israel and moved into France.

B. immigrant to Israel and an emigrant from France.

C. immigrant to Israel and France.

D. emigrant from Israel and France.

5. Imagine leaving your home, family and friends to move to a new place with a new language and culture. Even when migration is voluntary, it isn't easy. From 1880 to 1920, as the Industrial Revolution took away jobs and caused overcrowding in Southern and Eastern Europe, over 20 million people immigrated to the US. These people emigrated from many countries, including Italy, Greece, Poland and Russia. In New York, where the population had doubled every decade, immigrants often worked in factories and lived in crowded apartments called tenements. Tenements typically lacked running water and windows. Disease spread quickly. In addition to harsh living conditions, immigrants often faced discrimination due to religious and cultural differences.

From 1880-1920, immigrants to New York City most often

- A. lived in large homes and worked on farms. B. came to the United States from Spain.
C. were welcomed and treated fairly
regardless of religion or culture.



D.

lived in crowded, unsafe apartments and worked in factories.

According to the text, "In New York...immigrants often worked in factories and lived in crowded apartments called tenements." In tenements, "disease spread quickly," and they "typically lacked running water and windows."

6. When Europeans came to what would become the US, there were people already living there. In fact, Native American tribes had been living on the land for thousands of years. Nonetheless, settlers often tried to expand their territory and clashed with the Native Americans who called that land home. In 1830, the US government passed the Indian Removal Act. This law allowed President Jackson to negotiate land treaties with the Cherokee, Seminole, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Though it was supposed to be a voluntary migration, when nations resisted, Jackson forced them to leave. The Seminole who stayed on their land were met by US military. Thousands died in years of violence known as the Seminole Wars. In 1838, the US government forced the Cherokee nation to give up their land. The Cherokees' forced migration west is known today as the Trail of Tears. Many Cherokee people died of cold, hunger and disease before they arrived.

Which of these best describes the outcome of the Indian Removal Act?

- A. the voluntary migration of Native American tribes



B.

the forced migration of Native American tribes

According to the text, "Though it was supposed to be a voluntary migration, when nations resisted, Jackson forced them to leave."

- C. a seasonal migration of settlers to the West

- D. a war between the Seminole and the Cherokee

7. Today, there are an estimated 16 million refugees in the world. Major refugee populations include Palestinians, Afghans, Iraqis, Somalis, Congolese, Sudanese and Myanmarese. From 2012-2015, roughly 120,000 Rohingya refugees fled their country by boat. The Rohingya are Muslims living mainly in Myanmar (formerly Burma). They face continued discrimination and violence due to their ethnicity. Myanmar denies the Rohingya Muslims citizenship, freedom to travel and education. Many neighboring countries, including Thailand and Malaysia, have turned these refugees away fearing overcrowding and social issues. In May 2015, thousands of Rohingya refugees were stranded at sea as a result.

How many refugees are in the world today?

- A. about 120,000
B. about 1,000
C. about 16 million
D. about 10 million



C. about 16 million

According to the text, "Today, there are an estimated 16 million refugees in the world."

8. It's estimated that 40% of all current US citizens have an ancestor who passed through Ellis Island in New York Harbor. This federal immigration station was open between 1892 and 1954. Third-class passengers—those who could not afford more expensive tickets to the US—had to pass medical and legal inspections at Ellis Island before being allowed into the country. Many immigrants at this time came from Russia and eastern Europe, escaping war, drought, famine and religious persecution. Shira and her family left Russia due to violent attacks against the Jews known as pogroms. The Statue of Liberty, located on Ellis Island, would have been the first sign of arrival for Shira and many immigrants like her. In 1903, Emma Lazarus's poem "The New Colossus" was engraved on a bronze plaque at the base of Lady Liberty. The poem ends with these famous lines: ...Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

The poem engraved on the Statue of Liberty is best described as expressing



- A. a welcome to immigrants.
B. a threat to foreign governments.

According to the text, Emma Lazarus's poem reads in part, "Give me your tired, your poor, / Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free." These lines on the Statue of Liberty express a welcome to immigrants for whom the Statue of Liberty "would have been the first sign of arrival" in the US.

- C. something meaningless but beautiful.
D. greed and selfishness.