

Introduction

1861 was the main year that Italian immigrants surged in the United States. According to Schaefer (2009), this surge continued until the 1920s, where approximately 4million Italians migrated to the United States.

MAIN SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1861-1890

Europe	1861-1870	1871-1880	1881-1890
Austria-Hungary	7,800	72,069	353,719
Denmark	17,094	31,771	88,132
France	35,986	72,206	50,464
Germany	787,468	718,182	1,452,970
Great Britain			
England	222,277	437,706	644,680
Scotland	38,769	87,564	149,869
Ireland	435,778	436,871	655,482
Italy	11,725	55,759	307,309
Norway	71,631	95,323	176,586
Sweden	37,667	115,922	391,776
Switzerland	23,286	28,293	81,988
USSR	2,512	39,284	213,282

Migration Process

According to Zinn (2005), Italians emigrated from the Southern regions, below the Umbria area



Push Factors for leaving:

- 1)Overpopulation in southern regions.
 - 2)Heavy taxes for the South
 - 3)Less educational institutions available
 - 4) Diseases like malaria plagued the South.
- All push factors resulted in a weaker quality of reproductive success.

Pull Factors for leaving:

- 1)American Education surpasses Italian education opportunities.
- 2) More access to tangible and intangible resources like jobs, property, opportunity, and better living conditions.

Migration Part II

According to Schaefer (2009), most Italians settled in the Northeastern region, with the biggest majority of Italians in the New York region.



German and Ireland immigrants settled first. Therefore, they overcame their deprivations in the United States and inflicted deprivations on Italians by blocking their resources such as proper markets to buy and sell commodities and educational institutions.

Jobs for Italian-Americans



According to Zinn (2005), Italian-Americans were blocked based on the social marker of language. Most Italian immigrants did not speak English, which led to relative deprivation of resources.

Italians were not only blocked from jobs, but education as well. The Irish and German migrated to America first, so they had control over the market and blocked Italians from access to markets.

Housing Conditions

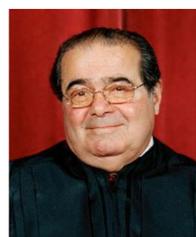
Italians were relatively deprived of intangible resources such as privacy. They were also denied tangible resources such as hot and clean water and education.



The Irish and German Immigrants came to the United States first and dominated the access to housing.

The Irish and German created Timeslot housing, where Italians had certain times when they were allowed to sleep (Mintz, 2005).

Modern Job Advancement



Italian-Americans today hold powerful positions that whites in other ethnic groups obtained as well.

- 1)Antonin Gregory Scalia is an Italian-American who was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by Ronald Reagan.
- 2) Geraldine Ferraro was a District Attorney in Queens, New York. However, according to Mintz (2007), the most important role she played was attempting to break the glass ceiling. She was the first woman who ran as vice-president..



Modern Educational Outcome

According to Census Bureau of the United States, "Italian-Americans have an average high school graduation rate, and a higher rate of advanced degrees compared to the national average" (2001). Italian-Americans are not blocked as often as they were in the early 1900s. According to Mintz (2007), "Italians receive high paying jobs, and dominant positions throughout the world."

However, the percentage (%) of Italian-Americans who do not attend college is still extremely high.

Education Attainment	% of Italian Americans
No college	38
Some college	29
Bachelors degree	21
Graduate/professional	12

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