

### Peopling of America

Type	Group	Experience
Indigenous	Native peoples	In Latin America they are the work force, but in the U.S. they are either invisible or an obstruction to be removed. Seen as incapable of assimilation.
Settlers	English, original Dutch, French, Spanish	Come for different reasons, economic, political, adventure, looting, "City on the Hill". Establish early institutions.
Captives	African	Denied rights and humanity Debt peopnage and non-citizenship after emancipation
Exiles	Irish, Cuban, Vietnamese, some of the early German	Mixed migration, often includes skilled, strong ethnic identity and institutions, unclear about future status
Immigrants	Jews, Slavs, most Germans, Scandinavians, Greeks, Armenians, later Irish and Italian (after communities established)	Emphasis on assimilation, language acquisition and education – Americanization
Migrant labor	Mexican, Chinese, Japanese, Southern Italian (initially)	Seen as temporary, work as need for labor expands, return home as need for labor contracts, retention of home language and culture

### Waves of Migration to the Americas / United States

Wave	Years	Groups
I	50,000 to 20,000 BC	Migratory peoples from Asia become indigenous Native Americans
II	1500-1820	Great Britain (English, Scots-Irish), Africa, Netherlands, Spain, France, British West Indies.
III	1820-1880	Ireland, Germany, Scandanavia, China
IV	1880-1924	Russia (including Jews and Slavs), Austro-Hungarian Empire (including Jews, Slavs, Bohemians, Magyrs), Italy and Sicily, Balkins/Asian Minor (including Greeks, Turks, Armenians and Arabs)
V	1917-1965	Internal Migration: South Blacks and Whites, Puerto Ricans
VI	1965 to present	Latinos (Mexico, Dominican Republic, Central America, Andes), West Indies (Jamaica, Trinidad, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti), Asians (China, Korea, Vietnam and the Philippines), Eastern Europe and Middle East