

# Spanish immigration to united states from 1800's to the 1865



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of the Spanish Immigration to United States Introduction The history of immigration to the United States has concentrated on increasing the population as well as changing the culture. The changes accompanied with immigration changed the entire structure of United States in terms of culture, politics and economics. From location and economic perspective, United States was an ideal place and therefore, the number of immigrants from 1800 increased at a substantial level. Spanish immigrants from Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, etc came to United States in search for better jobs and improving their living conditions as they believed that United States of America was the land of opportunities (Alexander, 125). The aim of this paper is to analyze the Spanish immigration from 1800 to 1865 in the lights of broad and diverse academic resources. Furthermore, it will analyze the impact of Spanish immigration on the economics of United States.

### Overview

As mentioned earlier, United States of America was the land of opportunities for the Spanish immigrants. The main aim of the Spanish immigrants was to find jobs in order to improve their living conditions. In the eighteenth century, Spanish speaking countries had weak markets with extremely low wages. Some of them were experiencing political and economic stability and did not have jobs. Thus, Spanish immigrants moved to United States. During that time, Spanish immigrants were in demand because they possessed “good work ethic and little political voice” (Bankston & Hidalgo, 45). The creation and introduction of the steam engine in the nineteenth century called for the need of labor in order to place and put the track. Therefore, Spanish immigrants were allowed to migrate to USA.

### Spanish Immigration and Economics

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The invention and adoption of railway transport changed the structure of the United States in the nineteenth century. It concentrated on creating working opportunities and therefore, United States became the hub for immigration. Large number of Spanish immigrants migrated to US because of better working conditions and better wages as compared to their country of origin (Alexander, 159). The Spanish immigration proved to be beneficial for US in terms of economics as Spanish labor was readily available. Throughout the 1800s, Spanish immigrants were employed in construction industries, steel industry, etc. The expansion of rail road business meant for railway tracks and soon, majority of the Spanish immigrants were employed as labors in placing railway tracks. They also entered the agricultural domain and continued to work in industries. Research suggests that from 1800 to 1865, the introduction of several inventions led to the establishment and development of new industries (Bankston & Hidalgo, 95). The market conditions improved steadily and new markets opened, which further increased the Spanish immigration. Expansion in the railroads industry, construction industry, textile industry, agricultural industry, etc encouraged Spanish immigrants because of the grow need of labor. From 1845-1855, developments were made in the production of cotton cloth, production of shoes, production of woolen clothes, further accelerated the need for Spanish immigrants to be employed as workers. During this period, it is estimated that more than three hundred thousand Spanish immigrants moved to United States yearly (Bankston & Hidalgo, 225).

## Conclusion

The aim of this paper was to analyze the Spanish immigration to United

Stated from 1800 to 1865 in the lights of broad and diverse academic  
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resources. The data presented in this essay suggests that economics played an important role in luring Spanish immigrants to migrate to USA in search for better working conditions.

#### Work Cited

Alexander, June Granatir. *Daily Life in Immigrant America, 1870-1920: How the Second Great Wave of Immigrants Made Their Way in America* (Chicago: Ivan R. Dee)

Bankston, Carl L. III and Danielle Antoinette Hidalgo, eds. *Immigration in U.S. History* Salem Press, (2006)