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Irish Immigration to America

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Introduction

The migration of the Irish nationals from Ireland to America is one of the significant historical events in America between the years 1820 to 1930. This report will critically analyze the cause of migration of Irish nationals to America by carefully explaining the primary factors that contributed to immigration. Further, the report will discuss the course of migration from Ireland to America and the consequences of immigration. The report will conclude by giving a detailed explanation of significant evidence of immigration discussed in the report.

Causes of Irish immigration to America.

The Irish immigration began around 1820, whereby people from Ireland started migrating from the country to America. The population of immigrants from Ireland contributes to one-third of the total immigrant to America. The end of the immigration of Irish was around 1930. Several factors contributed to the immigration of Irish from Ireland. One of the primary causes includes religious conflict. The rise of religious conflict in Ireland contributed to the Irish migration to America (Garni, 2017). The immigrant went to America in search of religious freedom; there was freedom of religion in America, unlike in Ireland. The other primary motivator to migrate to America includes economic factors such as searching for America's land ownership. The Irish went to America to look for a land where they can own and practice farming. This is because most of the Irish did not own land in Ireland to grow crops and rear livestock.

The course of Irish immigration

The rise of religious conflict in Ireland forced the Irish people to look for a place to exercise religious freedom. At around 1820, the Irish started migrating to America in search of a

place to get religious freedom. Other factors such as the search for land to cultivate crops and rear animals motivated the Irish people to migrate into America (Morris, 2015). Most Irish people were educated and were well-equipped with both skills and the right technology to participate in other economic activities such as farming. The Scottish Irish were the most critical immigrant since they were educated and well equipped with adequate skills, bringing new technology into America. The availability of skills and education from the Scottish Irish made them different from other immigrants into America because the Scottish Irish brought with them new technology and new farming methods, which improved America's economic status.

Consequences of Irish immigration to America,

The migration of Irish nationals to America has various effects on the economy of America. One of the significant effects of the migration of Irish nationals to America is improving the technology used. The Irish nationals who migrated to America were well equipped with knowledge and skills, which promoted the development of new technology, improving production in the agricultural sector (Abramitzky & Boustán, 2017). Another effect of migration of Irish nationals to America leads to an increase in population in America. The migration of Irish nationals to America contributed to an increase in the number of occupants in America, leading to the competition of scarce economic resources.

Evidence

An increase in agricultural production is one of the significant effects of the immigration of Irish nationals to America. The Irish nationals were well skilled and educated; hence, they transformed their agriculture skills to cultivation in the areas in which they settled (Scull, 2020). For example, it is evidenced that there is agriculture practice in areas in which the Irish nationals

settled. For example, there is excellent agricultural performance in areas such as Pennsylvania and Philadelphia.

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