

GERMAN UNIT AND ITS IMPACT ON DETERMINING THE NATURE OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1871 – 1882

A UNIDADE ALEMÃ E SEU IMPACTO NA DETERMINAÇÃO DA NATUREZA DA IMIGRAÇÃO PARA OS ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMÉRICA, 1871-1882

Article received on: 11/18/2025

Article accepted on: 2/13/2026

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The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest

Abstract

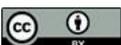
The study demonstrated the importance of the topic through the human, economic, and social strength it represented, which provided American society with the opportunity to invest the migrants' expertise in agriculture, industry, and trade. It focused on examining migration routes and the ways German immigrants moved to the United States, clarifying the journey from the moment of departure from European ports until arrival at major American centers. It explained the mechanisms of operation of maritime transport companies and their role in organizing voyages and setting prices. The study also explored the difficult conditions that accompanied the migrants' transatlantic passage, including health risks, shortages of supplies, and overcrowding on ships. Furthermore, it concentrated on analyzing the governmental procedures that accompanied the immigrants' entry into American ports, particularly the legislation aimed at regulating the movement of newcomers, registering them, and monitoring their situations.

Keywords: German Immigration. Transatlantic Migration. Maritime Transport Companies. Immigration Legislation. Migration Routes.

Resumo

O estudo demonstrou a importância do tema por meio do potencial humano, econômico e social que representava, o que proporcionou à sociedade americana a oportunidade de aproveitar os conhecimentos dos migrantes nas áreas da agricultura, da indústria e do comércio. Ele se concentrou em examinar as rotas migratórias e as formas como os imigrantes alemães se deslocavam para os Estados Unidos, esclarecendo a viagem desde o momento da partida dos portos europeus até a chegada aos principais centros americanos. Explicou os mecanismos de funcionamento das empresas de transporte marítimo e seu papel na organização das viagens e na fixação de preços. O estudo também explorou as difíceis condições que acompanharam a travessia transatlântica dos migrantes, incluindo riscos à saúde, escassez de suprimentos e superlotação nos navios. Além disso, concentrou-se na análise dos procedimentos governamentais que acompanharam a entrada dos imigrantes nos portos americanos, particularmente a legislação destinada a regular o movimento dos recém-chegados, registrá-los e monitorar suas situações.

Palavras-chave: Imigração Alemã. Migração Transatlântica. Empresas de Transporte Marítimo. Legislação de Imigração. Rotas Migratórias.



1 FIRST: GERMAN UNIFICATION OF 1871

Since 1864, the Kingdom of Prussia⁽¹⁾ has fought three wars against three countries in order to achieve German territorial integrity, the first of which is the war against Denmark in 1864⁽²⁾ to regain the German dukes of Schleswig and Holstein⁽³⁾, and the second war It broke out against Austria in 1866⁽⁴⁾, with the aim of isolating Austria internationally and eliminating its influence in Germany, the most recent of which was the war against France in 1870⁽⁵⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Kingdom of Prussia: One of the most important German kingdoms, the area in the southeast of the Baltic Sea was initially named, and later known as East Prussia, and the name evolved as the Prussian state grew to include the areas in northern and central Germany, as German settlement in Prussia began in the thirteenth century after the Knights of the Teutonic Order conquered it and eliminated the resistance of its pagan inhabitants belonging to the Baltic peoples Prussia emerged as the dominant power in Central Europe under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, who unified the German states, leading to the proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles In 1871, the kings of Prussia retained the title of German emperor. After Germany's defeat in World War I (1918), the Prussian monarchy was abolished and Prussia became a state in the Weimar Republic. For more details, if: Poultney Bigelow, *Genseric king of the Vandals and first Prussian Kaiser*, G. P. Putnans Sons, New York, 1918, P. 323.

⁽²⁾ In 1863, Denmark decided to annex Schleswieg and grant autonomy to Holstein, and Bismarck saw this as an opportunity to annex the two provinces to Prussia, and a dispute arose between Denmark and Prussia on the one hand, and Denmark and Austria on the other, and in 1864 the armies advanced Prussia and Austria towards the two provinces and war with Denmark ended in the latter's defeat and ceded the two provinces to Prussia. For more details, see: Milad Megrahi, *A Brief History of Modern and Contemporary Europe*, Dar Al-Mashriat Printing, Benghazi, p. 163;

⁽³⁾ When King Frederick VII of Denmark died, the Germans demanded the restoration of the two provinces, and Prussia and Austria succeeded in taking them by force, so Prussia administered Schleswijk, while Austria administered Holstein, but Austria encouraged one of the German princes to claim the throne of the two provinces Prussia seized the opportunity and declared war on Austria and won the Battle of Sadwa in 1866, and Bismarck concluded the Peace of Prague with Austria. For more details, see: Shawki El-Gamal and Abdullah Abdel Razek, *op. cit.*, p. 200, Mahdi Saleh Hadi Al-Jubouri, *Germany 1789-1871, A Study on the Role of Prussia in the Unification of Germany*, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Higher Institute for Political and International Studies, Al-Mustansiriya University, 2004, p. 252; Ihsan Abdul Hadi Salman Al-Naib, *The German Question from its Unification to its Reunification*, Publications of the Academy of Awareness and Cadre Qualification, Sulaimaniyah, 2013, pp. 58-59.

⁽⁴⁾ The Justin Agreement was concluded between Prussia and Austria on August 14, 1865, concerning the provinces of Schleswieg and Holstein, according to which it was decided that Prussia would administer Schleswieg and Austria would administer Holstein, and Bismarck believed that this treaty was temporary so that he could prepare an army and declare war on Austria, and concluded treaties with Russia, France and Italy, to move towards Austria and enter into a war, and the Prussian armies were able to defeat the armies Within seven weeks in the Battle of Sadwa, Austria was forced to conclude a peace treaty in 1866, and as a result, the counties of Schleswieg and Holstein joined Prussia and Austria were expelled from the German Union. For more details, see: Abdel Rahim Abdel Rahman, *Modern and Contemporary History of Europe*, Dar al-Kitab al-Jami'ah, Cairo, (d.-t.), p. 212; Mahdi Saleh Hadi al-Jubouri, *op. cit.*, p. 252.

⁽⁵⁾ Firas al-Bitar, *The Political and Military Encyclopedia*, vol. 6, Osama Publishing and Distribution House, Amman, 1992, pp. 2222-2229; Roger Parkinson, *Encyclopedia of Modern War*, translated by Samir Abd al-Rahim al-Chalabi, vol. 1, Dar al-Ma'mun for Translation and Publishing, Baghdad., 1990, pp. 88-90.

The Prussian army⁽⁶⁾ succeeded in defeating the French army at the Battle of Sedan in September 1870, the German armies entered France and besieged Paris, which surrendered in January 1871, signed the⁽⁷⁾ Treaty of Frankfurt, Prussia concluded treaties with the rulers of the German principalities, and led to the expansion of the North German Union^{(8) (9)} The name was changed to the German Empire, and the King of Prussia was named German Emperor instead of President of the Union on January 18, 1871, the establishment of the empire was proclaimed on the same day in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles, and William¹ ⁽¹⁰⁾of Prussia was crowned Emperor of the new state⁽¹¹⁾.

⁽⁶⁾ The Battle of Sedan is one of the battles of the Prussian-French War, in which the Prussians succeeded with the secret of the French Emperor Napoleon III and decisively defeated the French army, and the French National Defense Government declared the establishment of the Third French Republic on September 4, 1870, and after the siege of Paris, the capital fell on the 28th of In January 1871, the German emirates declared their union and the formation of the German Empire, under the rule of the Prussian King William I, finally uniting Germany as a nation-state. For more details, see: Montazer Musa Muhammad, Napoleon III and his Foreign Policy Towards Europe 1850-1871, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Faculty of Education, Al-Mustansiriya University, 2013, pp. 256-266; and Distribution, Cairo, 1969, pp. 84-85.

⁽⁷⁾ The Treaty of Frankfurt, signed on May 10, 1871, between France and Germany, provided that Germany should seize Blackmail, Strasbourg, Alsace and Lorraine, that France should pay a fine to Germany, and that the Prussian armies should occupy some French territory until such a fine was paid. For more details, see: Abdulaziz Suleiman Nawar and Abdul Majeed Nanai, Contemporary History: Europe from the French Revolution to World War II, Dar Al-Manhal Printing, 2014, p. 290; Alan Palmer, Encyclopedia of Modern History = 1879-1945, translated by: Sawsan Faisal Al-Samer and Yousef Muhammad Amin, vol. 1, Dar Al-Mamoun for Translation and Publishing, Baghdad, 1992, pp. 302-303.

⁽⁸⁾ The North German Confederation was a federation formed by treaties between Prussia and the other states north of the Main, and the constitution was the work of Bismarck, and the new federation was a federation in which each of its constituent states retained its own government, but the military power was under the control of the federal government (the Commander-in-Chief of the King of Prussia), and was headed by the King of Prussia represented by an advisor responsible to the King alone. For more details, see: William Langer, Encyclopedia of World History, translated by: Muhammad Mustafa Ziada, vol. 5, Egyptian Renaissance Library, Cairo, 1969, p. 1806.

⁽⁹⁾ Southern Kingdoms: The Kingdom of Bavaria, the largest and most important of the southern kingdoms, retained some special privileges within the empire, and the Kingdom of Württemberg. and the Kingdom of Baden. The Grand Duchy of Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt – the southern part of it. For more details, see: Gordon A. Craig, Germany, 1866 – 1945, Oxford University Press, 1978, PP. 1 – 15.

⁽¹⁰⁾ William I: The first German Emperor, born in Berlin, entered the military and attained the rank of lieutenant in 1807, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1813, accompanied his father King Frederick William III of Prussia (1770-1840) in the military campaign against Napoleon Bonaparte in 1814. He ascended the throne of the Kingdom of Prussia in 1861, and after Prussia's victory in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, King William I was crowned Emperor of Germany while retaining the title of King of Prussia. For more details, see: The New Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 28, Horace Everett Hooper Press, United States, 1911, PP. 665 – 666; Diether Raff and Bruce Little, A History of Germany From The Medieval Empire to the Present, Berg Pub Ltd., New York, Ed. 1, 1988, P. 463.

⁽¹¹⁾ Essam Abdel Fattah, Atlas of the Two World Wars: Land, War and Peace, Al-Sharif Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, 1st edition, 2015, p. 23;

The German constitution was proclaimed on April 16, 1871, and the German state was composed of twenty-five German states, including Alsace and Lorraine⁽¹²⁾, to eventually achieve German unity, and after unification Germany became a single bloc with weight in the old continent in terms of its population of 42 million people per year 1871, as well as its economic strength, as the economy continued to grow, in the fields of industry⁽¹³⁾, foreign trade, banking, national capital, and the production of coal and iron ore doubled. The Empire succeeded in regulating relations between the German and federal governments by establishing general federal laws⁽¹⁴⁾ such as the control of the Federal Government over the German Customs Union, and there were certain constitutional privileges that were left to each state⁽¹⁵⁾ Such as taxation, finance, the army, the fleet, the regulation of internal and external trade, and the banking system⁽¹⁶⁾.

Second: German Measures Towards Immigration to the United States of America and Their Impact on Determining the Numbers of Immigrants

After unification, the German authorities in some states decided to regulate immigration to the United States of America, which was conducted in a chaotic manner, (17)so

⁽¹²⁾ Mufid al-Zaidi, *Encyclopedia of Modern and Contemporary European History*, vol. 3, Osama Publishing House, Amman, 2004, p. 778; Ihsan Abdul Hadi Salman al-Nayeb, op. cit., p. 27; Muhammad Muhammad Saleh, *Modern History of Europe, 1870-1914*, Shafiq Publishing Press, Baghdad, 1968, p. 31.

⁽¹³⁾ Galal Yahya, *Modern and Contemporary European History until the First World War*, vol. 2, Modern University Office, Alexandria, (d. – T.) Khidr Khader, *The Development of International Relations from the French Revolution to the Beginning of the First World War 1789-1914*, Modern Book Foundation, Beirut, 1998, p. 255.

⁽¹⁴⁾ German Customs Union: An economic coalition formed by the German emirates to manage customs and economic policies within its territory, called Zollverein, founded in 1819 and strengthened economic relations between Prussia and the rest of the German principalities. For more details, see: Mohamed Sadiq Ismail, *The German Experience: A Study in the Factors of Political and Economic Success*, Al-Arabi Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, 2017, pp. 31-32.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Mohamed Abd al-Rahim, *Contemporary Europe 1870-1939*, Amiri Press, Cairo, 1946, pp. 19-20; J. Grant and Harold Timberley, *Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries 1789-1950*, translated by Bahaa Fahmy, vol.1, Arab Registry Foundation, Cairo, 1967, p. 538; Nouredine Hatoum, *History of Nationalist Movements (The Awakening of European Nationalities)*, Dar Al-Fikr Printing, Damascus, 1969, pp. 109-110.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Ali Haidar Suleiman, *History of Modern Europe*, Wasit Printing House, Baghdad, 1990, p. 253; Muhammad Kamal El-Desouki, *History of Modern Europe 1800-1918*, Al-Nahda Al-Jadida Press, Cairo, p. 174.

⁽¹⁷⁾ The Reichstag: The parliament of the North German Confederation, established after the Austro-Prussian War in 1866 and continued to function until the proclamation of the German Empire in 1871, the new Reichstag was much weaker than the other federal institutions, but in the constitution it had considerable powers, in contrast to the parliamentary systems of most of Germany's member states, as it shared the bandsequally in legislation. The election of members was carried out according to universal suffrage, specifically for men over the age of twenty-five, and the parliament was elected on the basis of universal suffrage for the first time on February 12, 1867, and the area of the North German Union was divided into (297) electoral districts, and the voting system was done directly to elect a member of

some members of the Reichstag sought to pass laws to regulate immigration, and on this basis, some German regional governments established immigration committees, which provided information on climate, working conditions, and travel costs to the United States of America. Other topics commonly considered by the committees were the state of medical care, schools and churches, and the threat posed by indigenous peoples in various regions of the United States of America⁽¹⁸⁾.

Officially, the local government of Baden took advantage of the issue of immigration to systematically get rid of political criminals, as in December 1871 the prisoners were amnestied on the condition that they leave German territory, and if they returned, they would have to serve the full term of their imprisonment, not only thieves, beggars, and vagabonds, but also the mothers of illegal children who were transported in large numbers to the United States of America. As a result of these legal provisions made by the German state governments, entire villages and rural areas in southern and western Germany were displaced⁽¹⁹⁾.

Similar to the economic development of the German Confederation and then in the Second Reich, German immigration to the United States of America diversified after 1871, and in that context it is possible to distinguish the groups that emigrated in stages. The first category was the category of industrialists and small artisans from southwestern and western Germany, which coincided with the industrial development witnessed in the United States of America at that time, and reached its highest extent during the years (1871-1874), while the second category that emigrated from Germany, included most of the lower and middle-class peasants from the north and northeast of Germany, whose migration began in the mid-1970s of the nineteenth century⁽²⁰⁾.

parliament, and after the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871, the Reichstag voted to join the states of Hessen and Bavaria Württemberg, at the request of the Federal Council and with the approval of the Reichstag, the North German Union was renamed the Deutsche Reich on December 9, 1870, and the Reichstag in the North German Union was replaced by the Reichstag of the German Empire, at which point the first elections after the new name were held on March 3, 1871. For more details, see: Werner Pöls and Georg Kotowski, *Historisches Lesebuch 1815 - 1871*, Ma. 1, Fischer Bucherei Press, Frankfurt, 1966, SS. 309 - 311; Charles Lowe, *The German Emperor William II*, Bliss Sands and Foster, London, 1895, P. 22 .
⁽¹⁸⁾ Carl Wittke, *Refugees of Revolution: The German Forty-Eighters in America*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1952, P. 45.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Rolf Engelsing, *Bremen als Auswanderhafen 1683 - 1880*, Bremen: Carl Schiinemann, 1961, S. 142.

(2) Peter Marschalck, *Deutsche Überseewanderung Jahrhundert*, Ein Beitrag zur soziologischen Theorie der Bevölkerung, *Zeitschrift: Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte*, 1973, S. 161.

⁽²⁰⁾ *The Law of Inheritance: An essential step in the construction of the legislative framework of the German nation-state after 1871*, the German Empire inherited different inheritance systems from former kingdoms and states (e.g., Prussian, Bavarian and Saxon law), and Otto von Bismarck standardized the laws in the context of state modernization in 1873, a commission for the codification of the civil code was formed at

The law of inheritance⁽²¹⁾, the division of property in the south-west and west, and the forest fires of 1846 in some areas of the western states, which reflected on the economic conditions of the population in those regions, in Rhineland and West Westphalia, led to an increase in immigrants⁽²²⁾ later Immigration was strong, especially in states such as Baden, Wurttemberg and Platinum, where the old inheritance law remained in force, while immigration from the states of Rhineland and Raines, which relied on civil law, declined⁽²³⁾ which was different from the inheritance laws of the south-west⁽²⁴⁾.

In the north-west and in Bavaria on the right bank of the Rhine, immigration was low because medium and large farms made it possible for small farmers to live safely, and this was the case in rural areas, in the districts of Schleswieg and Holstein following the emancipation of the peasants after 1871 and came under the control of the German authorities.⁽²⁵⁾ The situation was quite different, as there were practically no free farmers, and most of the workers and servants were engaged in the construction of real estate and domestic service, and these very unfavourable social conditions led to a strong emigration from Mecklenburg⁽²⁶⁾.

the level of the empire, which, after long discussions, led to the drafting of a uniform civil code, which included provisions for inheritance, and included basic principles: equality of heirs in terms of sex, the right of children, husband and wife to inherit, provisions on wills, and the regulation of the transfer of real and industrial property within a framework that maintained the stability of the economic and social system supported by Bismarck. For more details, see: Michael Stolleis, *A History of Public Law in Germany 1800 – 1914*, Oxford University Press, 2001, PP. 303 – 310.

⁽²²⁾F. R.U.S., Letter from Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Fish, Berlin, July 15, 1872, No. 141, P. 193.

⁽²³⁾ Civil law: each German state retained its own inheritance law, which led to the continuation of considerable variation in inheritance systems: in Württemberg, for example, a local civil code based on rural customs favoring the "sole heir" (Hofeserfolge) was adopted to ensure that the farm remained in the hands of one person, and in Baden, rules influenced by the Napoleonic law, which gave equal shares to the heirs, led to the fragmentation of agricultural property across generations, and in Hohenzollern the practice of customs continued Feudalism that gave preference to the eldest son in inheritance (primogenitur), especially in noble families. For more details, see: Michael Stolleis, *A History of Public Law in Germany 1800–1914*, Oxford University Press, 2001, PP. 303 – 310.

⁽²⁴⁾ LaVern J. Rippley, *The German-Americans: The Immigrant Heritage of America*, published by Twayne Publishers A Division of G. K. Hall&Co., Boston, 1978, pp. 74–76.

⁽²⁵⁾ Mecklenburg: A German province that established an independent duchy entity in northern Germany since the Middle Ages, as it was formed after the dissolution of the East Saxony duchy in 1348, and then divided into several sub-states, most notably Mecklenburg-Shuwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The province joined the German Confederation in 1815 as part of the Congress of Vienna, and retained its feudal privileges and conservative system until German unification in 1871. During the Imperial era, Mecklenburg represented a federal unit with special representation in the Federal Council. For more details, see: John James, *A History of Mecklenburg and the German North*, Reimer, Berlin, 1992, PP. 45–49; William W. Hagen, *German History in Modern Times*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2012, PP. 133 – 135. Michael Stolleis, *A History of Public Law in Germany 1800 – 1914*, Oxford University Press, 2001, PP. 303 – 310.

⁽²⁶⁾ Marschalck, *Op. Cit.*, S. 161.

For several weeks, the German newspapers were filled with letters and articles complaining about the increase in the number of German immigrants who arrived in the United States of America in late 1871 and the beginning of 1872, after which they were evil, and proposed solutions to end this "hateful" phenomenon, and the discussion on this issue reached the German parliament (the Reichstag), and a number of members called for the chancellor⁽²⁷⁾ Otto von Bismarck to order the German Consuls in the United States of America to ascertain the number of workers capable of working in American ports, who might be willing to do so, provided that they were free to return to Germany⁽²⁸⁾.

Some members of the Reichstag complained about the consequences of this migration, as it is an opportunity for those who do not want to serve in the military to emigrate to the United States of America, for example, the province of Lauenburg, which had a population of 41,000, witnessed the emigration of (1,500) Every two weeks he traveled to about 300 to 400 people, and some journalists and reporters thought that this excessive migration was the result of the temptations of interested agents, and expressed their great sympathy for the misguided victims, who were portrayed by the media as eager to "flee from the tragic conditions they have experienced in their homeland, if they have the necessary means⁽²⁹⁾."

On the other hand, other members found that this emigration was a natural consequence of obvious reasons, and on the basis of a petition submitted in March 1873 by agents of immigrants in Bremen to the Reichstag to regulate the transport of emigrants under legislation of the Reichstag, the committee to which the matter was referred issued a report in April 1873 in favour of such. The same committee recommended to the Reichstag not to consider the proposal of some landowners in Pomerania to abolish migrant agencies, and the committee

⁽²⁷⁾ Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898): A German politician born in the Duchy of Saxony, he served as Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Prussia (1862-1890), during which time he waged three short and decisive wars in favor of Prussia against Denmark, Austria and France. After the victory over Austria, the German Confederation abolished the German Confederation, and in its place the North German Confederation established the first German nation-state in 1867 and oversaw the unification of the German states and the establishment of the German Empire. He became its first chancellor after its establishment on March 21, 1871, until he was deposed by Emperor William II on March 20, 1890. After 1871, he skillfully used the strategy of balance of power to preserve the German Empire's gains in Europe, as well as to bring peace to prevent war. For his important role during his chancellorship to the German Reich, his ideas influenced Germany's domestic and foreign policy at the end of the nineteenth century, so he was known as the "Iron Chancellor". For more details, see: Emile Ludwig, Bismarck, translated by: Muhammad Ibrahim Al-Desouki and Muhammad Awad Mohammed, Dar Al-Hilal, Baghdad, 1956; Khalid Abd Namal Al-Dulaimi, "Bismarck and His Role in the Formulation of German Foreign Policy 1871-1890", *Journal of the Faculty of Arts*, Baghdad, No. 98, 2011, pp. 98-100.

⁽²⁸⁾ F. R.U.S., Letter from Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Fish, Berlin, May 14, 1872, No. 138, P. 189.

⁽²⁹⁾ Quoted in, F. R.U.S., Letter from Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Fish, Berlin, May 14, 1872, No. 138, P. 189.

declared that the increase in migration observed throughout Germany was due to reasons much deeper than the reduction in the number of migrant agents⁽³⁰⁾.

2 THIRD: THE IMPACT OF UNITY ON THE NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRATION

The contours of immigration from Germany to the United States changed markedly after 1871, as the number of immigrant peasants declined and increasing numbers of industrial and artisan workers emerged, and before that date farmers left the country as a result of the loss of hope of obtaining a source of livelihood from agricultural land under the prevailing economic and social structure, but subsequent transformations led peasants and small-town dwellers alike to leave in search of industrial jobs, thus the rates of immigration remained uneven in the German regions⁽³¹⁾.

But in the purely rural areas it was not possible to compensate for the income by working in the factories, and the peasant had to move away from industrial work in the big cities⁽³²⁾, and once uprooted, the decision was made to emigrate to the United States of America . 1877-1879)⁽³³⁾ and then, as the U.S. economy recovered, immigration from Germany reappeared as expected.

The services provided by the association were summarized as providing transport services by German ships from German ports to American ports, and American ships carrying

⁽³⁰⁾ F. R.U.S., Letter from Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Fish, Berlin, May 14, 1872 , No. 138, P. 189.

⁽³¹⁾ Mack Walker, *Germany and the Emigration 1816 - 1885*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1964, P. 193.

⁽³²⁾ Economic Panic: This crisis occurred after the collapse of the New York Stock Exchange in September 1873, which led to the closure of hundreds of banks during the next three years in the United States of America, and this depression continued for more than four years in the United States of America and for more than six years in Europe, the most prominent result of which was the collapse of the banking system. In the United States, investments in the transportation sector, the most vital sector of the U.S. economy at the time, declined, negatively affecting internal trade and the movement of goods, and the unemployment rate rose as hundreds of thousands of workers lost their jobs in major industrial cities such as New York and Chicago, and waves of protest and strikes increased, and as the demand for agricultural products declined and prices fell, farmers faced increasing difficulties in managing their crops and paying their debts. For more details, see: Ali Khairy Matrood, *The Role of President Ulysses S. Crarant in Addressing the Crisis of the Long Depression in the United States of America (1873-1877)*, *Lark Philosophy, Linguistics and Social Sciences*, Vol. 2, No. 28, 2018.

⁽³³⁾ Walker, *Op. Cit.*, P. 193.

goods to Europe were often docked at the ports of Le Havre and Antwerp Antwerp⁽³⁴⁾ and Rotterdam, unloading their goods and taking German immigrants on the return journey⁽³⁵⁾.

In the first three months of 1872, the three main German ports, Bremen, Hamburg and Stetin (Diaspora), witnessed the emigration of thousands of people, and the three steamship lines operating from these ports were unable to meet the great demands imposed on them, as in March 1872 it was announced that eight steamships would sail from Hamburg alone to New York, and seven steamships from Bremen. , with the exception of steamships from Stättin, a steamer from Germany departed for New York every two days⁽³⁶⁾.

The association divided immigrants into three classes: the rich, the middle class and the poor, and it is natural for the first class to be self-sufficient and can support itself, while the reasons that drove a number of members of the rich class to emigrate are intertwined, including taxes and fiscal policy, after the unification of Germany, the tax burden increased to fund the army and the new administration, which led some wealthy people to look for a less expensive and more stable tax environment, as well as Investment opportunities The United States of America represented a promising market for investment in land, railways, maritime trade, and emerging industries, areas that attracted German capitalists who wanted to expand their activity away from⁽³⁷⁾ the bureaucratic constraints of the German Reich, as well as social status. Wealthy families faced constraints in Germany because of the existing social hierarchy, as the nobility continued to monopolize political privileges, which led⁽³⁸⁾ the wealthy

⁽³⁴⁾The National Society for Migration and Explacement of Germany: An organizing body established in December 1847 in Hamburg with the aim of supervising the mass migration to the United States of America, regulating the affairs of German immigrants by providing guidance, controlling the work of travel agents, and seeking to ensure humane conditions on sea voyages. to the agricultural and economic crises of the 1840s, and to reduce the exploitation of immigrants by private companies. The association represented an early step in the attempt by the state and civil society to regulate migration and turn it into an organized phenomenon rather than an uncontrolled spontaneity. For more details, see: Marschalck, Op. Cit., S. 21.

⁽³⁵⁾ Walter F. Willcox, *International Migrations*, Vol. 1, *Statistics, Demographic Monographs*, New York: Gordon and Breach, 1969, PP. 686 – 689.

⁽³⁶⁾ F. R.U.S., Letter from Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Fish, Berlin, May 14, 1872, No. 138, P. 190.

⁽³⁷⁾ Bureaucracy: an organization based on official authority, on the functional division of administrative work between different levels, on official orders issued from presidencies to subordinates. The term may be used to denote a governmental instrument or governmental organization, and it may be used to express the control of employees without a tendency to the interests of the masses and without responsibility to them. For more details, see: Ahmed Zaki Badawi, *Dictionary of Political and International Terms*, Dar al-Kitab al-Masri, Cairo, 1989, p. 21.

⁽³⁸⁾ The bourgeoisie: a social class that is a middle class between the destitute masses and the noble nobility, whose members belong to a welfare status, and which includes merchants, factory owners, professional workers, and civil servants who are distinguished by their own system, programs, and common methods of social life. The bourgeoisie is divided There are three categories: 1. The middle bourgeoisie, which includes

bourgeoisie to look in the United States of America for a social space that would allow them a higher status, and finally a political climate; Wealthy liberal people chose to emigrate to a country with greater economic and political freedom, and wealthy families sent several of their children to the United States of America to seek education or business training, from where they integrated into American economic life, and then the family followed them or invested in new ventures⁽³⁹⁾.

The second class consisted of artisans and farmers, who constituted the majority of the immigrants and who often accepted invitations from relatives to join them, and the third class represented the poor class, which was a potential burden on the citizens of any coastal city they might land. As for the first two classes, the National Assembly advised the settlement of immigrants in the United States of America, where the Germans settled, such as the states of Missouri, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, and California. To ensure that they move easily and have the necessary connections to obtain immediate employment opportunities⁽⁴⁰⁾.

For the third class, the Society proposed the establishment of colonies for the poor somewhere in the newer western states, and the National Immigration Society pushed poor immigrants to the western states because land ownership there seemed feasible as provided⁽⁴¹⁾ for in the Homestead Act of 1862. Because agricultural settlement eased the burden of relief on the overcrowded eastern cities and reduced the unemployment rate, the association also believed that settling in close rural German colonies ensures self-sufficiency and preserves language, religion and social ties, and the association coordinated with the American railroad companies. The immigration councils in the Midwestern states that financed propaganda and provided incentives for transportation, tools and seeds, and the conviction of relative security

all those who are characterized by commercial or agricultural activity. 2. The upper bourgeoisie, which owns the means of production. 3. The lower bourgeoisie, which includes the middle or lower class in the field of commerce and industry, and all whose interests are closely linked to those of the upper and middle bourgeoisie. For more details, see: Ahmed Zaki Badawi, op. cit., pp. 19-20.

⁽³⁹⁾ Oscar Handlin, *A Pictorial History of Immigration*, New York: Crown Publisher, 1972, pp. 136 - 137.

⁽⁴⁰⁾ Handlin, Op. Cit., pp. 137 – 138.

⁽⁴¹⁾ The Housing Act: Passed on May 20, 1862, by Congress, under President Abraham Lincoln, citizens and resident immigrants were allowed to acquire 160 acres of public land in the West after proving their use for five years, with the aim of encouraging settlement and expanding agriculture. and freed slaves, to lands west of the Mississippi River, and contributed to the distribution of millions of acres of public land. His goal was to exploit uninhabited lands in the West, as he called for every head of a family who does not own land or a house to own a piece of land of one hundred and sixty acres without any consideration and has the right to cultivate it and build a house on it, thus having a great social and economic benefit as it reduces the number of unemployed people and rehabilitates abandoned lands in the West. More Details See: George M. Stephenson, *The Political History of The Public Lands*, Boston, 1917, p. 117.

increased after the expansion of the network of garrisons and railways and the inclusion of large areas in organized settlement, in addition to the fact that housing there gave the new settlers, especially the Germans, a rapid social uplift compared to the factories of the East, as the transition from a wage worker to a small farm owner gave a social progress that Germany did not allow. At that time, as well as the desire of the United States administration at the time, to increase the number of American settlers of various races in the western states in order to ensure that the number of Americans, as compared to the numbers of the native population, who were the majority in those areas, would increase in order to impose American sovereignty over those areas⁽⁴²⁾.

But the Society recognized that such a plan could not be effectively implemented, so it proposed to transport them via two routes to reach the western states; one running from New York State along the Great Lakes to Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois, and the other line running north from New Orleans along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The association was to operate through the cooperative efforts of other German associations in all major cities of the United States of America⁽⁴³⁾, and each organization collected funds from its members to assist immigrants from one group to another until they reached their destinations, and then to help them find work⁽⁴⁴⁾.

The German National Society for Migration and Displacement, as it was officially known, also made other arrangements: ⁽⁴⁵⁾

- (1) A travel guide explaining the journey in German, and arrangements have been made for the migrant to register any complaints he may have at the nearest office of the association so that the disturbing situations can be remedied.
- (2) A map of the United States that delineates territorial boundaries and divisions as well as railroad lines.
- (3) A historical guide to all the states in the union with identification of travel routes.
- (4) Migrants were to be appointed as their representatives to be their negotiators with the captain of the ship regarding problems that might arise during the voyage, and for the

⁽⁴²⁾ Frederick C. Luebke, *Immigrants and Politics: The Germans of Nebraska, 1880 – 1900*, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1969, PP. 16 – 25.

⁽⁴³⁾ Willcox, *Op. Cit.*, PP. 698 – 700.

⁽⁴⁴⁾ Wittke, *Refugees of Revolution*, *Op. Cit.*, P. 55.

⁽⁴⁵⁾ Frank Thistlethwaite, *Migration From Europe Overseas in the 19th and 20th Centuries*, *Rapports of the Eleventh International Congress of Historical Science*, Vol. 5, 1960, P. 46; Rippley, *Op. Cit.*, P. 78.

purpose of follow-up, migrants were required to keep their travel diaries and deliver them to the Society's office upon arrival at their destination, which could then be used as evidence against government agencies and shipping companies if they failed to meet their obligations.

- (5) The National Society provided other services, including the establishment of an office in the United States of America to collect and disseminate information on occupations available in the United States.
- (6) She established a library in Darmstadt that offers materials in German on key topics of interest to immigrants to the United States.
- (7) List of settlements where Germans lived, in Missouri, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, California
- (8) A business office that has helped immigrants solve legal issues related to inheritance and many other issues.

In addition to this encouragement from immigration associations, there was a great deal of commercial incentive to smuggle migrants, commercial interests recruited migrants to the ports at special prices and certain promises, agents sent by companies ⁽⁴⁶⁾ traveled throughout the country to encourage emigration, and unlike the British, the Germans were social, living with the rest of the immigrants from other European countries, especially Scots and Irishmen, and established entire German-speaking colonies throughout the Midwest such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin⁽⁴⁷⁾; but this led to limited hatred between the English and the Germans.

Other merchants set up ticket agencies in Bremen, Frankfurt, and other cities, and during the winter months, returnees from the USA were also recruited to make city-to-city tours glorifying the USA. The preceding circumstances were coupled with other factors, most notably freedom and the desire to find suitable job opportunities, and the desire to move presupposes political, social and psychological motives that had to always be accompanied by the necessary means of transportation, or specifically the development of land and sea transport in particular⁽⁴⁸⁾.

⁽⁴⁶⁾ Thistlethwaite, Op. Cit., p.47.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ Richard O'Connor, *The German-Americans*, New York: Little, Brown and Co., 1968, P. 184.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ Marcus L. Hansen, *The Immigrant in American History*, New York: Harper & Row Publishers, pp. 192-93.

On the other hand, the policy of the German Government had accelerated the pace of emigration,⁽⁴⁹⁾ owing to the marked increase in the conscription of Germans with the outbreak of the German Wars of Unification. Under the provisions of the Homestead Act, up to 160 acres became available free of charge to the settler, provided that he committed himself to living on the land for at least five years and improving it.⁽⁵⁰⁾

Another factor that influenced the influx of German immigrants to the United States was the highly stimulating state of American industry in the early 1870s: immigrants represented an influx of labor to areas of high demand, and they were attracted to the booming economy in the United States, which was in dire need of their services, a situation that prevailed again in the late 1870s and early 1880s. In the decades following the Civil War, the economic situation in the United States of America and Germany was roughly parallel, but German immigration was more closely related to the improvement of the American economy than to the German economy⁽⁵¹⁾.

Other factors that gave impetus to German immigration to the United States after the Civil War included improved conditions for ocean travel, better guarantees of safe travel by land and sea, and the passage of laws in the United States to protect new immigrants from abuse by unscrupulous businessmen and speculators. Previously, English-speaking immigrants dominated social and political institutions in the United States of America, knew the language and therefore knew how to deal with laws, seized most administrative positions, gained the greatest influence and left a mark beyond their numerical power, but after 1872, candidates for political office realized that there was considerable German influence in the United States of America⁽⁵²⁾.

The turmoil in the German states, which had been affected by the great wars fought by Russia, before they were united into a single nation, and the consequent military commitment and severe pressures on the population, played a major role in increasing immigration to the United States of America, and the temptations on the other side were no less influential than the difficulties the country faced at home, and since agricultural land was freely available to

⁽⁴⁹⁾ Congressional Globe, 34 Congress, 1st session, 27 march, 1871, PP. 598-606.

⁽⁵⁰⁾ Mack Walker, *Germany and the Emigration 1816 - 1885*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1964, P. 183.

⁽⁵¹⁾ *Ibid.*.

⁽⁵²⁾ Marcus L. Hansen, *The Atlantic Migration of 1607 - 1860*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1940, P. 148.

every new immigrant, the Germans, as they had been in the previous century, felt a desire to "Strong in land tenure."⁽⁵³⁾

The number of new German immigrants to the United States rose sharply again after 1871⁽⁵⁴⁾, so much so that in the period following the eight-year civil war the average number of new German immigrants exceeded 125,000 new German immigrants per year, but the economic panic that struck the United States of America in 1873 stifled the American economy to such an extent that immigration from Germany fell sharply from its previously high level to average Far fewer than 50,000 emigrants per year during the years 1874-1880. But after that, the number of German immigrants increased dramatically, reaching an all-time high of 250,000⁽⁵⁵⁾ in 1882.

It should be noted that during the period when immigration to the United States of America reached its highest levels, Germany brought in the largest number of immigrants from other European countries to replenish the workforce, which had been depleted by the number of immigrants who had emigrated to the United States (56) of America, owing to the lack of German laws limiting immigration and the increase in the frequency of illegal immigration.

In that sense, Chancellor Bismarck refused to apply the proposed laws to grant full freedom to Germans to emigrate (57) to the United States of America, including the introduction by the ⁽⁵⁸⁾German Peoples Party of a bill drafted by MP Friedrich Kapp in 1878 to pass

⁽⁵³⁾ Albert Bernhardt Faust, *The German Element in the United States with Special Reference to Its Political, Moral, Social, and Educational Influence*, Vol. 2, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1909, P. 586.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ Walker, Op. Cit., P. 44.

⁽⁵⁵⁾ Faust, Op. Cit., P. 586.

⁽⁵⁶⁾ Walker, Op. Cit., P. 193.

⁽⁵⁷⁾ Progressive People's Party: A liberal party founded in 1873, after a number of small political parties merged, the party's objectives were to demand full equal voting rights for all, the abolition of the class Prussian electoral system, a new local electoral law, amendments to the Imperial Constitution to transform the empire into a parliamentary democratic monarchy, the separation of church and state, and the demand for free trade, progressive taxation as well as the guarantee of safety and health. By 1912, the party was represented in the nineteen states of the German Empire, including the branch of the Party of Alsatian Progress in the Alsace-Lorraine region, and the majority of the party's members were middle-class, academics, employees, and trade unionists. For more details, see: James Clark Hunt, *The People's party in Württemberg and Southern Germany 1890 - 1914: the possibilities of democratic politics*, E.Kiett Press, Stuttgart, 1975, PP. 163 – 164 .

⁽⁵⁸⁾ Friedrich Kapp (1824-1882), German-American politician and writer, born in the province of Westphalia, Kapp studied law and philosophy at Heidelberg University, worked at the Westphalia Court of Appeal until 1848, and the 1848 revolution in Germany prompted Kapp to go to Frankfurt to work as a journalist. He moved to Brussels, from there to Paris, and in 1850 he emigrated to the United States of America, becoming a strong opponent of slavery in the southern states, and after returning to Germany he was elected to parliament for the National Liberal Party in the German Reichstag during the years (1872-1882). For more details, see:

Legislation to recognise the right of German citizens to emigrate. It should be noted that Kapp himself, who years earlier served as president of⁽⁵⁹⁾ the New York German-American Society and a member of the New York Immigration Commission, and after his return to Germany, served as a member of the Reichstag in 1872. It should be noted that the CAP Act did not contain any provisions seeking to settle Germans in the colonies or to establish exclusive German states in the United States of America⁽⁶⁰⁾, as some had previously attempted, but only stipulated that emigration was a constitutional right of German citizens.

Table 1

Shows the number of German immigrants who emigrated to the United States of America during the years 1871-1882⁽⁶¹⁾:

Number of German immigrants	Year
82554	1871
141109	1872
149671	1873
87291	1874
47769	1875
31937	1876
29298	1877
29313	1878
34602	1879
84638	1880
210485	1881
250630	1882
1096743	Total

On the one hand, the early years of the 1870s in the nineteenth century witnessed an increase in the pace of immigration, but it quickly decreased gradually as a result of the political stability and economic developments witnessed in Germany, and on the other hand, the Imperial German government did not make any decision on immigration. The course and

James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*: Grinnell-Lockwood, Forgotten Books Publisher, 1888, P. 494.

⁽⁵⁹⁾ The New York German-American Society was founded in October 1784, similar to the German Society in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by German immigrants John Christoph Kunze and Frederick Kapp (Frederick Kapp), the association supported the German-American churches in New York, and the German-American Association in New York introduced the important features of the New World. For more details, see:

Klaus Wust, *Guardian on the Hudson: the German Society of the City of New York, 1784 - 1984*, New York, 1984.

⁽⁶⁰⁾ Walker, *Op. Cit.*, P. 197.

⁽⁶¹⁾ *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1882*, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and many other Federal agencies and private organizations, 1882, P. 129.

nature of immigration remained the same before the German unification, however, some regional governments took some measures to regulate the immigration process, as well as the activity of immigration associations, and in the end, that period during the years (1871-1882) was considered the shortest period of time for immigration to the United States of America for many reasons that have been detailed in this article.

3 CONCLUSION

- 1- The research revealed the nature of German immigration routes to the United States, as the mabahith explained that the immigrant's journey was not limited to a geographical transition, but represented a complex experience in which German social groups crossed a difficult transition from European ports to American centers. The study showed that cruises reflected the scale of the health, economic and psychological challenges that migrants faced during their transit of the ocean, which contributed to the formation of a new collective awareness of what it means to migrate and rebuild life.
- 2- The study showed that shipping companies played a pivotal role in regulating the movement of immigration, imposing financial and health conditions that ranged from acceptable to strict, making the journey a disparate experience between classes, and this disparity led to clear differences in patterns of settlement upon arrival in the United States. The study provided a more comprehensive understanding of the nature of these firms as an intermediary link between the migrant and the host country.
- 3- The study showed that the US legislation regulating immigration contributed to determining the form of receiving migrants, as US ports dealt with arrivals according to strict medical and administrative rules to ensure the control of entry movement. The documents revealed that these measures were not merely an administrative organization, but a means of determining the extent to which an immigrant could integrate and contribute to the development of American society, making them a direct factor in the stability of the German community.

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Authors' Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

Data availability

All datasets relevant to this study's findings are fully available within the article.

How to cite this article (APA)

Saif, S. A. A., & Najjar, K. A. M. (2026). GERMAN UNIT AND ITS IMPACT ON DETERMINING THE NATURE OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1871 – 1882. *Veredas Do Direito*, 23(5), e235423. <https://doi.org/10.18623/rvd.v23.5423>