Discussion

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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*“The signs of obvious unwelcome that awaited the Quakers in the seventeenth century continued in less strident though always visible forms in the eighteenth century. No one attempted to lynch the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian immigrants who tried to land at Boston port in the 1720s, but mobs gathered to prevent their settling. The familiar arguments were made: immigrants were likely to become public charges, "foreigners" would eat Bostonians out of house and home, they represented unfair competition to the native-born working classes. Some Scotch-Irish immigrants made their way to, Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, but the major direction of their movement shifted to the less-populated frontier sections of Penn- sylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas”* (Osofsky, 1975).

Irish immigrants were discriminated due to their ethnicity and religion, but the discrimination was not only focused on doctrine beliefs but rather the simple fact that they were Irish. Irish immigrants were treated as a third class citizen, and when they arrived, they were met with hostility. The discrimination was not only limited to verbal taunts, but they were also discriminated in jobs as the natively born working class considered them a danger to their jobs. The decimation that Irish immigrants faced at that time is almost nonexistent now, and they now have the same rights as other American. Irish are not discriminated now, and they are considered white American which have given the same level of respect as other Americans. The discrimination that Irish people faced due to their religious and national background has now shifted to other ethnic groups.

Irish immigrants came to America through the mass exodus with the hopes of a better life and a new life. Irish immigrants were trying to escape the horrors that they faced back home and were trying to find respect in their new home. They wanted to have the necessities such as food, protection, a roof above their heads and all the essential things required for their family to survive. This all turned out to be wishful thinking as their lack of education, and lack of skill in the industrial revolution created problems for them. They had to struggle a lot while fitting into American society, but they were able to find a way to connect with the American people through baseball. At that point, Irish Immigrant finally achieved their goal. The resistance that they face initially and education, as well as their perception of laziness, threw them into poverty which was the exact situation that they were trying to avoid. Because America was in the middle of the industrial revolution, the Irish Immigrant failed to find any work because there were no skills that they could offer in the industrialized world. They turned towards the low wage jobs and had to compete against African American for these jobs which escalated the socioeconomic factor. They became the outcast, but their ability to speak English became their only positive force which helped them a lot.

**References**

Ososfsky, G. (1975). "Abolitionists, Irish Immigrants, and the Dilemmas of Romantic Nationalism." The American Historical Review, Vol. 80, No. 4 (Oct., 1975), 889-912.