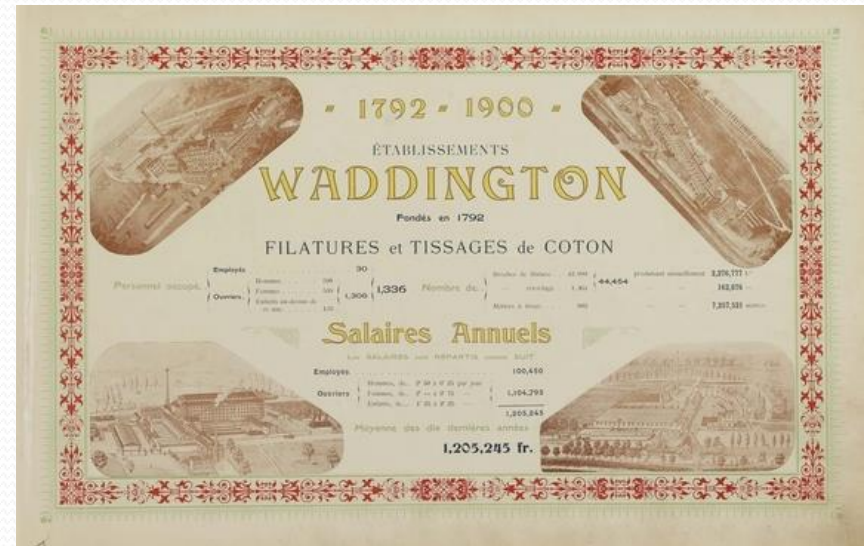


IMMIGRATION TO FRANCE

From XIXth century to
1914

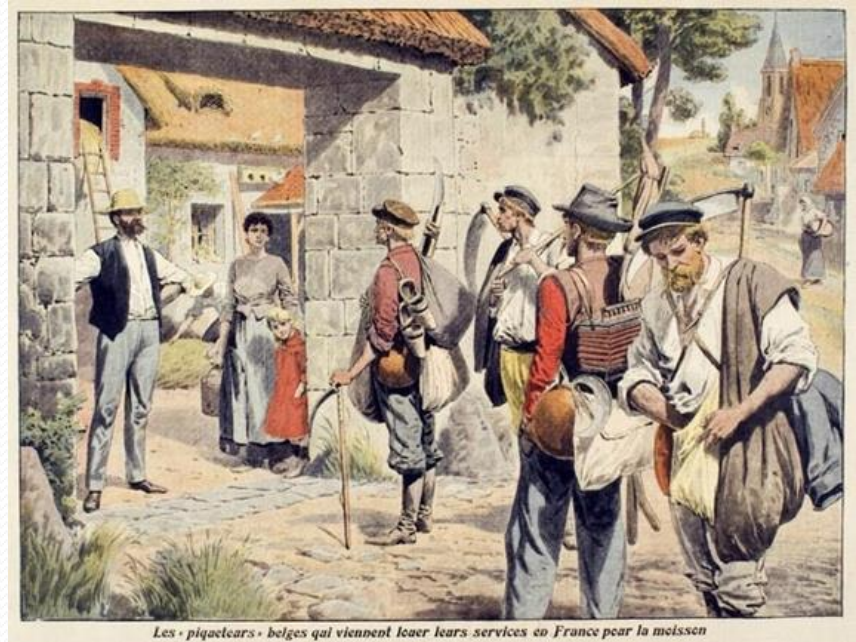
English immigrants

- Their population consisted of engineers and skilled workers.
- Approximately 80,000 trained technicians allowed France to launch its metallurgy industry and to build its first railroads.



Belgian immigrants

- They arrived in 1840. They worked as labourers or seasonal workers in agriculture, or in a more long-lasting way in the textile industry and the coal mines.
- The Belgians were the first settled foreign nationality till the end of the XIXth century, with half a million individuals in the 1880s.





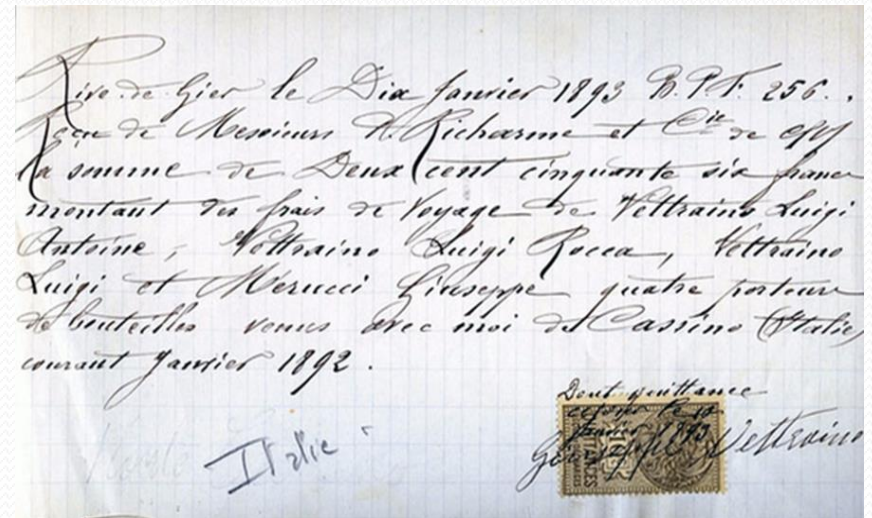
The first wave of Polish immigrants

- It is the most prestigious political exile of the XIXth century.
- After the failure of the uprising of Warsaw against the tsarist power (1830-1831), the rebelled leaders take refuge in Paris, and settle down on Saint-Louis Island.



Italian immigrants

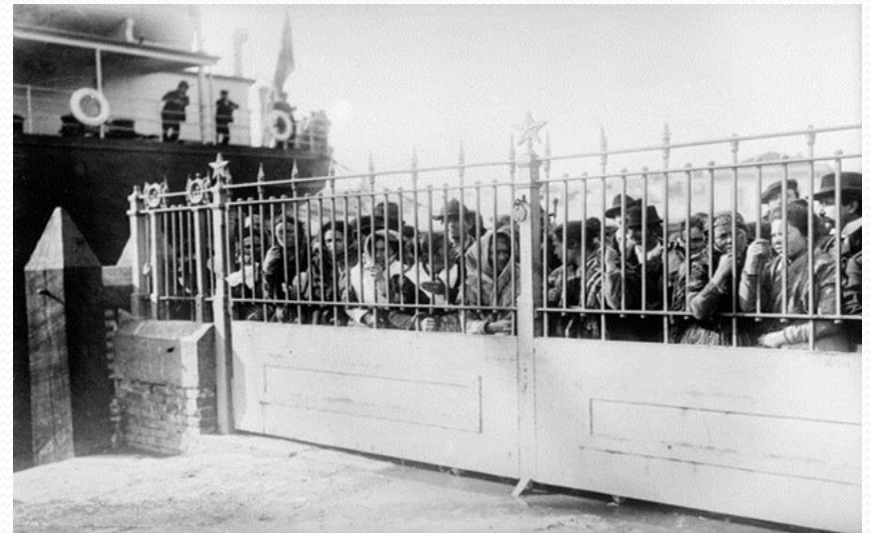
- In 1901, the Italians come in large numbers. They were pushed by poverty.
- They mainly came from the North (Piedmont, Lombardy) and of the centre (Tuscany).
- They concentrated at first in the Mediterranean regions and little by little gained the Lorraine where they were hired in the mining and steel-making industries.



From 1914 To 1944

A new wave of Italian immigrants

- A new a recruitment of contracted workers was added to the 420,000 Italians already in France before the World War I.
- They came from the North and the centre of Italy and settled down everywhere but especially in Paris.
- In 1931, there were more than 800,000 Italians in France.



Armenian immigrants

- Men, women and children, survivors of the 1915 genocide, left for Greece, Syria and Lebanon first.
- Some of them arrived in France. They landed and settled down in Marseille or went up the valley of the Rhône and up to Paris region.
- They were taken as political refugees.
- In 1931, they were 36 000.



The second wave of Polish immigrants

- In 1919, the treaty of Versailles allowed the revival of an independent Poland.
- The rural overpopulation and the delay of the industrialization caused the poorest to migrate.
- In 1931, more than 500,000 Poles were distributed in 86 agricultural or industrial French departments.



Russian immigrants

- The Revolution of 1917, the civil war and the installation of the communist power brought to France political refugees.
- They settled down especially in the Paris region.
- In 1931, they were 72,000. Almost everyone were stateless persons.



Spanish immigrants

- Numerous Spanish refugees fled to France when the Spanish Civil War broke out.
- Between 1937 and in February 1939, the republican fighters were disarmed and accommodated in improvised camps on the beaches of Argelès, Barcarès, Saint Cyprien, and then in Gurs in the Pyrenean mountain.



**THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING!**

Sources

- Website : Musée de l'immigration, Palais de la Porte Dorée, Paris
- 3 history books : Un siècle d'immigrations en France
 - 1851/1918
 - 1919/1945
 - 1945 à nos jours