

Africans confronted the message from white America that they were unwelcome and the majority opposed emigration to Africa, deciding to remain in America and continue the fight for their freedom.

Table 3. Africans Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by Selected Country of Origin in Fiscal Years 1820 to 1859

Place of origin	1820 to 1829	1830 to 1839	1840 to 1849	1850 to 1859	1820 to 1859
Africa	19	66	67	104	256
Egypt	-	-	-	5	5
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	0
Liberia	1	8	5	7	21
Morocco	-	4	1	-	5
South Africa	-	-	-	-	0
Other Africa	18	54	61	92	225

Note: Figures for 1820 to 1859 represent alien passenger arrivals at seaports and refer to country of origin. Land arrivals were not fully recorded until 1908. Because country boundaries may have changed, data for a particular country may not refer to the same geographic area over time. For this table, Fiscal Year 1843 covers 9 months ending September 30, 1843; Fiscal Years 1832 and 1850 cover 15 months ending December 31 of the respective years.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, September 2012, Table 2. Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by Region and Selected Country of Last Residence: Fiscal Years 1820 to 2011, page 7. Also available as .xls file at <http://www.dhs.gov/yearbook-immigration-statistics-2011-1>.

AFRICAN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1865 TO 1960

From the second half of the nineteenth century to the first sixty years of the twentieth century, Africans did not immigrate to the United States in significant numbers. After the end of slavery, African Americans experienced a brief period of freedom and upward mobility in the era of Reconstruction (1865-1877). But this was short-lived, due to institutionalized racism and the emergence of the former slave-holding states in state and national politics. The gains made by African Americans in