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The Development of American Immigration Policy Hispanics

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Dedication

I dedicate this humble work to the most precious people in my life, my parents, I would like to thank them for their particular supply and encouragement.

To My Lovely family of course dear uncle Lamine, and also my brothers and sister, especially Younes. without forgetting the best friend Boukabara Farouk .

To my friends, teachers, and all people who had supported me in my life and my studies.

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Abstract

America, was and still to this time the best destination for many waves of immigrants from each corner of the world. The American policy has impacted many immigrant groups. Yet, it would be worth examining a specific sample: the Hispanics. The purpose of this work is to explore the different policies that influenced this group. The research tries first to highlight basically two essential elements: America as a target country for different minorities, Hispanics as a sample, and the impact of the U.S foreign policy on Hispanic migration and how they shifted from diversity to dominance in America. The study argues the different policies adopted by the government towards Hispanics, however, this specific group kept crawling to the United States which held severe measures towards them.

Key words America, Hispanics migration, US Policy towards migration.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

General introduction

From the first Discovery of the United States till now, immigrants from different places in the world migrate to America for many reasons such as seeking a new job and a new free life that they dreamed about and also skipping from the oppression in their homelands. For that, Americans restricted the immigration by many policies so that they can select them and control their population because of their numerous quantity and among those newcomers Hispanics is a nice sample to search about according to their remarkable development of the population in America with the Afro-American, and also the impact of the foreign policies towards this group.

Thus the gap has been found that different American immigration policies touched many special groups and the Hispanics as a special group that can be tackled as a sample of the research. Subsequently, the purpose of this research is to examine the several policies that the United States has imposed towards immigrants and that tackled the Hispanics.

Furthermore, this research revolves around this case, and inspects these questions:

- * To which extent was the impact of the American immigration policy towards Hispanics ?
- * How could the Hispanics cope with the American immigration policy ?
- * How would Hispanics be a dominant group in the United States ?

These questions, in return, assume these hypotheses:

The American policy affects directly on the constant continuity of the Hispanic immigration through its different forms.

The Hispanics were benefited from the American policy which facilitated their immigration to the United States.

The work has been divided into three main chapters. The first chapter develops an insight into the importance of the new found land that the immigrants

found it as a perfect destination, following by an overview of the American immigration through different waves. Then, an insight into the main American immigration policies. While the second chapter hinges into the Hispanics portrait, their space and demography and also their population in America. The last chapter explores the evolution of the U.S foreign policy, and the Hispanics from a diversity to a dominant group in America.

This research work figure out the importance of the American immigration policy on the newcomers and how it did not restrict really the Hispanics, but they benefited from its positive sides and becoming a dominant group.

The limitations surrounding the conduct of this research work were fundamentally identified by the absence of libraries which minimized the advance and adequacy of the work. Moreover, time requirements and other exceptional conditions outside our ability to control the capacities and constrained the work.

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Chapter One: The Development of American Immigration.

1. Introduction

The United States of America is the most diverse country in the world, it has always been welcomed different ethnic groups from many countries. The number of the immigrants was increasing through the years, from the first discovery of the country by Christopher Columbus, however, all immigrants have left their homelands searching for a new life that they dreamed about it, better economic conditions, new opportunities, freedom for life and for practicing their religions freely without fear of being prosecuted.

2. America as a melting pot

America was known as the new found land. Its story is a story of immigrants, people came from the different parts of the world while that, there was a strange mixture of the blood, they were a mixture of English, Scottish, Irish, French, Dutch, Germans, Swedish, Spanish and also African slave trade. In 1790 through the years, the first census was taken that the English predominated, with English immigrants and their descendents comprising 60% of America's white population (Carter,2006).

So the immigrants have taken a terrible risk in a long path to reach America, some of them came with their friends or bringing their families and also alone, while others just came with their goods and nothing special except the important one, which is the culture. No one can forget his culture which he grows up with it and hold. The diverse ethnic country in the world live the experience of multicultural till today, people of different skin, tongue, faith, and culture live together and also married to each other. This mixture made the American born from a French or English father and Spanish or German mother, an American can be from any ethnic group lives in America.

Many people were coming to the new world from different places of the world and for this reason people call America a "melting pot " of culture.

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2.1. The melting Pot

The melting pot is a metaphor for a heterogeneous society, ending up plainly more homogeneous, the diverse component "dissolving together" into an agreeable entire with a typical culture or the other way around, for a homogeneous society, ending up noticeably more heterogeneous through the deluge of remote components with various social foundations with a potential making of disharmony with the previous culture (Brandi)

The liquefying together similitude was being used by the 1780s, the correct term blend came into general use in the Unified State after it was utilized as a representation depicting a combination of nationalities, culture and Ethnicities in the 1908 .

The principal use in American writing of the idea immigrants "softening" into the accepting society are found in the written work of J. Hector St. John de crevecoeur in his letters from an American agriculturist in 1782 (Hector).

Thus, the mixture of cultures made America a country not as the others, or in other words a special land.

The Newfoundland or America, the special country that has welcomed all ethnic groups over the world, giving opportunities, new chances, freedom of practicing all religions, and also safety. The free life in America led to be named also the free land. This made it a target land to the immigrants from each part of the world, and especially Europe.

In addition, after the United States has welcomed immigrants from different Countries with different aspects, religion, land, language, traditions, and culture, thus made it a land of foreigners, however, all of them could work and live together in the Same land in a same situation as immigrants. All of that made The united states a "Melting pot" of cultures (Brandi).

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3. An Overview of American immigration

3.1. On the Notion of Immigration

According to the Oxford dictionary, the term immigration is given to the movement of People from a country to another to live permanently. The movement of people From one country to another has existed throughout history, but the modern Immigration consists of a long-term, legal and permanent residence (2016).

3.2. Immigrant's Definition

An immigrant is a person who belongs to a country and holds a citizenship in this Country but who enters a different country to set up a permanent residence. Entering another country does not make an individual an immigrant, in order to be, a citizenship in one country is necessary. In addition, the individual must go to a different country with the specific intention and reasons of living there.

An immigrant is classified whether he is legal or not. A legal immigrant is a person who entered a country different from his own and seeks for having a permanent residence in the new country while first receiving the proper visa and clearance to enter the new country. An illegal or undocumented immigrant enters a country without receiving proper clearance different from his own and seeks for permanent residence (Guruncharri).

The history of immigration to the United States has started in the days not too long after the Christopher Columbus "discovery" of the new land America. Thus, the United states of America have been and still been a nation of immigrants, however, it has welcomed and still welcoming immigrants from each corner of the world (Guruncharri, 1).

After Columbus's discovery of the new land, people started to travel from their nations to America, using all capacities to reach this country, however all ethnic groups from different countries have made America their first destination, leaving the country which they belong to it , for some leaving their families, friends

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goods, souvenirs and also lovers while for others they brought their families and children, this have been just the difference between them it is not too much but it's so difficult for the fathers leaving their children.

In addition to that, the immigrants when they reach America, the first thing that they never forget is, their culture, it is considered as the glorious thing that they believe in it, and also a part of their identity, because it's the only thing that helps them to build a strong community.

The United states of America, a nation that has been shaped by a generation of Immigrants and their descendants, it has been also called "a permanently unfinished Country because it has been continuously built and rebuilt by immigrants. These Immigrants have not come at the same time or in one group, in fact they came from different countries in different periods and there are four major waves that immigrated and still in this time immigrating to the united states, without doubt for different and many reasons and purposes. (Guruncharri, 2).

3.3. The Immigration Waves

About 500.000 Europeans were motivated to leave their homelands, to reach America between 1609 and 1775, for economic, religious, and political reasons, and hope for a better economic future. The immigrants were English, Scots, Scots-Irish, Germans migrated to Pennsylvania for religious freedom, however, Dutch, French, Spanish immigrated to Florida and Southwest for (Christian converts) , while Puritans migrated to Massachusetts in order to establish their own community based on their own faith (Shirey, 2).

During the seventeenth century, most immigrants came from England and few numbers from France , Germany, Ireland, Italy and other countries. Further, to pay the charge of their transatlantic passage, many of these immigrants were indentured servants, between four to seven years just working for master. The first black Africans also came as servants, while all the others came as chattel slaves. In the early of the eighteenth century the population of Great Britain's North American colonies had raised to 250,000. The number of immigrants from Ireland, Scotland, and Germany had emerged magically, but those from England

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decreased. The colonial population almost doubled, to 450.000 during the period between 1700 and the beginning of the American Revolution in 1775. Philadelphia was the major port of entry, but immigrants also entered from Baltimore, Maryland, and Charleston South Carolina (Shirey, 4).

The Second Wave (1820-1860)

The American Revolution and wars in Europe were a cause of stagnation in immigration, the second wave was with a big number of immigrants and started around 1820. Therefore, the Industrial Revolution in Europe, the artisans and farmers were separated from their jobs and agriculture, and this led to seek for new chances (Shirey, 5).

In 1855, the Castle Garden was opened on the southern part of Manhattan Island in New York City as the nation's first immigration station. Thus, most of these immigrations entered the United States through New York City, instead of Philadelphia. During this wave most of the immigrants were Irish and Germans, they were arriving on the East Coast . Approximately one-third came from Ireland , which experienced a vast famine in the mid-19th century.

The Gold was discovered in California in 1848, and the railroad corporation was begun in 1862, a Chinese immigrants were seductive by gold and the probability of work , so they move to the West Coast of the United States that dried up in 1882. most of Chinese immigrants entered through port of San Francisco after the U.S. Congress enacted the Chinese exception act. However, they were single and their purpose was just to make a fortune, then get back, but in the end they found themselves living there and working in low-paying jobs (Shirey, 6).

Thus, the United States in 1870's experienced a great economic depression while at the same time Great Britain and Germany were enjoying relative luxury. Due to the combination of limited legislation and economic problems, the immigration to the United States took another period of lull.

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The Third Wave (1880-1920)

After a stagnation in immigration to America, the United States in the 1880's started searching to augment the proportion of the population, also the lack of workers in the railroad firm which led to seek for laborers, and start sending agents across the Atlantic to recruit immigrant workers. By the late nineteenth century, transoceanic transportation had become significantly cheaper and less hard, inciting poor Europeans to immigrate to the United States (Shirey, 6).

This period from 1880 to 1920 brought more than 23 million newcomers from all over the world, from Europe, Japan, China, Asian countries and mostly from Europe, the majority came from Southern and Eastern Europe. Restrictive United States immigration laws tightened, keeping the numbers of newcomers from Asia so few.

As well as the Chinese immigrants in the previous wave, the new immigrants from Southern and eastern Europe had faced a nice hostility in their new land from the native born American, they felt menaced by job competition and ethnic, religious and political differences, however the native born Americas pointed a new hostility against Jewish immigrants, Roman Catholics and Japanese.

At that time the United States Congress enacted a new series of restrictive immigration laws between 1917 and 1924. Thus, the immigrants were asked to show their ability to read and write, this was executed in the immigration act of 1917. The same law also was created the "Asiatic Barred zone" to disconnect immigration from most of Asia (Shirey)

Despite of that, the immigrants continued to seek for a better life in America. However, the congress passed a new immigration law that limits the number of newcomers by setting a formula to decrease immigration from Southern and eastern Europe. This law made it sure that the other immigrants would come from northern and Western European countries.

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The fourth wave(1965-present)

The fourth wave is from 1965 till now. A new law that altered the selection of immigrants from the country they were from, to giving priority to people who already had family in the United States or had skills that were needed in the labor market

The entry of the government Immigration and Nationality act finished the arrangement of quotas based on nationality. In their place was another, far less prohibitive quota system based on hemispheres. The new system allowed 120,000 foreigners for every year from the Western hemisphere and 170,000 from the Eastern hemisphere (Shirey, 7).

In 1978, even these quotas were pup planted by a solitary, overall amount 290,000 newcomers for each year from all parts of the world. from 1992 to 1994, this figure was raised to 700,000 immigrants before being diminished to 675,000 in 1995. None of these amounts put any cutoff points on the quantities of close family members of U.S. nationals who could enter the nation. As an outcome, the real quantities of foreigners who entered the United States lawfully were higher than the quota figures.

Among the primary decade of the twenty-first century, the United States was still amidst the biggest wave of migration in its history. One million newcomers entered the nation legitimately each year. By the primary decade of the twenty-first century, completely one-tenth of all residents of the United States were foreign born. Inaddition to these approximately 30 million lawful newcomers in the nation, the U.S. Evaluation assessed that 8.7 million immigrants were in the nation wrongfully (Shirey).

Most newcomers, both lawful and unlawful, were Hispanics from Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America. In the proximity of 1990 and 2000, the Hispanic populace of the United States expanded 63 percent from 22.4 million to 35.3 million residents. Surely, the biggest and longest persisting development of

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laborers between any two countries on the planet has been from Mexico to the United States (Shirey, 8).

4. American Immigration policy

4. 1. Most Common Policies in U.S. Immigration History

By 1907, 1.25 million people were processed on Ellis Island. A group of Americans started to wonder for the government's open door policy , further the number of newcomers increased. As well as the immigrants were taking their path from Northern and Western Europe, Germany, Britain, Ireland. From 1900 to 1914 about 13 million reached, at most, from Eastern and southern Europe, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Russia, Greece and Western Poland. So citizens began to feel nervous and angry towards these newcomers, for many reasons such as:

- The majority were unlettered.
- They were regularly poor.
- Many of them were roman catholic and jews, consequently from various cultural and religious background.
- The shock of the first world war and the dread of communism among the red scare in 1919, troubled many Americans.

Thus, the U.S. Congress passed three laws to limit the immigration, however every law was more serious than the past one (BBC Office in USA).

Literacy Test, 1917 Immigrants needed to pass a progressive on reading and writing tests. A significant number of the poorer Immigrants, mostly those from eastern Europe, had gotten no education and hence missed the tests and denied entry (BBC Office in USA).

The Emergency Quota Act, 1921 A law which limited the quantity of Immigrants to 357,000 every year, and furthermore set down a portion - just 3 percent of the total population of any overseas group already in U.S of America in 1910 could come in after 1921 (BBC Office in USA).

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The National Origins Act of 1924

The law decreased the most extreme number of Immigrants to 150,000 every year and cut the quantity to 2 percent, based on the population of U.S of America in 1890. The Act was gone for limiting southern and eastern Europeans foreigners. . It also barred Immigration from Asia and this enraged the Chinese and Jap anese people group that were at that moment in theUSA.(BBC Oficce in USA).

The Immigration and National Act of 1952

The Immigration and National Act (INA) of June 27, 1952 was a main reduction of existing immigration and nationality law. It progressed , with adjustments the fundamental components of both the 1917 and 1924 Acts, in addition those arrangements of the Internal Security Act of September 23, 1950, related to the avoidance of Communists (Wade).

The 1952 INA mirrored the cold war and hostile to communism of the period taking after the Second World War at the beginning of the Korean War. The law was basically an Act of conservatism rather that of bigotry, on the other side between the atmosphere of assessment in the 1920s and the mid 1950s is clear in the following statement in the 1950 report of the Senate Judiciary Committee, "Without giving credence to any theory of Nordic superiority, the subcommittee believes that the adoption of the national origins quota formula was a rational and logical method of numerically restricting immigration in such a manner as to best preserve the sociological and cultural balance of the United States."

Specifically, the continuation of the national origins quota system was seen by critics of the legislation as being wrong to the necessities of U.S outside policy, thus among this critics was President Truman, whose veto was superseded by a vote of 278 to 113 in the House, and 57 to 26 in the Senate. Quoting from his veto message:

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"Today, we are protecting ourselves as we were in 1924, against being flooded by immigrants from Eastern Europe. This is fantastic...We do not need to be protected against immigrants from these countries on the contrary we want to stretch out a helping hand, to save those who have managed to flee into Western Europe, to succor those who are brave enough to escape from barbarism, to welcome and restore them against the day when their countries will, as we hope, be free again...these are only a few examples of the absurdity, the cruelty of carrying over into this year of 1952 the isolationist limitations of our 1924 law. In no other realm of our national life are we so hampered and stultified by the dead hand of the past, as we are in this field of immigration."

Refugees and the Refugee Act of 1980

Between 1975 and 1980, refugees and refugee-related issues ruled congressional worry with movement more than they had since the years taking after the Second World War. Starting with the fall of Vietnam and Cambodia in April 1975, this five-year period saw the affirmation of more than 400,000 Indochinese refugees, the authorization of amendments to the Immigration and Nationality act as the displaced of the Refugee Act of 1980, and the departure from Mariel Harbor, Cuba, to southern Florida (Edward).

The 1980 refugee legislation was performed to a limited extent in light of Congress' expanding dissatisfaction with the trouble of managing the continuous huge scale Indochinese refugee stream under the current ad hoc refugee affirmation and resettlement systems (Edward, 141). The outcome was the corrections to the Immigration and Nationality Act contained in the Refugee Act of 1980, established on March 17, 1980 (142).

The Refugee Act canceled the constraints which had beforehand supported exiles escaping socialism or from nations in the Center East and redefined refugee conform with the definition utilized as a part of the Unified Countries Protocol and convention and Tradition Identifying with the Status of Refugees

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The term Refugees is now defined by the Immigration and National Act as: a man who is unwilling or not able to come back to his nation of nationality or ongoing home as a result of abuse or an all around established dread of mistreatment by virtue of race, religion, nationality, participation in a specific social gathering, or political sentiment.

The 1980 changes made arrangement for both a normal stream and the crisis confirmation of refugees, taking after administratively endorsed interview with the Congress. What's more, the law approved government help for the resettlement of refugees (Edward, 148).

Legal Immigration and The Immigration Act of 1990

After the order of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), which embraced a major change in discouragement against illegal immigration, congressional consideration moved to legal immigration, including the 1965-received arrangement of numerical points of confinement on permanent immigration. This was an issue for various reasons. Concern had emerged of the big number of immigrants admitted on the ground of family reunification contrasted with the quantity of independent and autonomous non-family immigrants, and over the set number of visas accessible to specific nations under the preference system (Muzaffar).

There was additionally worry about the developing visa waiting list, under the current preference system and about the affirmation of close relatives of U.S. natives outside as far as possible. Real enactment tending to these worries passed the Senate and was presented in the House in the 100th Congress (1987 to 1988). In any case, just brief enactment tending to constrained concerns passed both, , leaving further consideration of a full-scale amendment of lawful immigration to the 101st Congress.

The Immigration Act of 1990 (IMMACT90) was marked into law by President Bush Sr on November, 1990. It constituted a major modulation of the

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Immigration and Nationality Act, which remained the essential immigration law. essential concentration was as far as possible and preference system controlling permanent legal immigration. Other than legitimate immigration, the eight-title Act managed numerous different parts of immigration law running from nonimmigrant to criminal foreigners to naturalization.

The legitimate immigration changes incorporated included an augmentation in total immigration under a general adaptable top, an expansion in yearly work based immigration from 54,000 to 140,000, and a lasting arrangement for the confirmation of "differing qualities immigrants" from "underrepresented" nations.

IMMACT90 tended to a progression of different issues. It furnished undocumented Salvadorans with tentative protected status for a restricted period of time, and altered the Immigration and National Act to to authorize the lawyer general to award impermanent secured status to nationals of assigned nations, subject to armed conflict or natural disasters.

As a reaction to criticism of business approvals, , IMMACT90 extended the anti-discrimination arrangements of the IRCA, and expanded the punishments for unlawful discrimination. It essentially changed the political and ideological justification for prohibition and extradition which had been questionable since their enactment in 1952.(web)

5. Different Minorities and Ethnic Groups

5.1. Terminology

According to the dictionary of Dictionary.com The term ethnic is gotten from the Greek word ἔθνος ethnos more precisely, from the descriptive word ἔθνικός ethnikos, which was borrowed into Latin as ethnicus. The acquired English language term for this notion is folk, utilized nearby the Latinate individuals since the late Center English period.

An ethnic group or ethnicity is a classification of individuals who relate to each other in view of similitude, such as basic familial, dialect, social, social or

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national encounters. Not at all like other social group (fortune, age, hobbies), ethnicity is regularly an acquired status based on the general public in which one lives. However it can be adopted when person moves to another society. Membership of an ethnic group has a tendency to be characterized by a common social legacy, family line, cause myth, history, country, language or dialect, symbolic systems such as religion, mythology and custom, food, dressing style, art, and physical appearance (Wilson, 65).

The term "minority group" frequently happens close by a discourse of social equality and combined rights which obtained an importance in the twentieth century. Individuals from minority groups are inclined to various treatment in the nations and social orders in which they live. The discrimination may be directly in view of an individual's apparent membership of a minority group, without consideration of that individual's personal achievement. Activists campaigning on an area of issues may utilize the dialect of minority rights, including understudy rights, customer rights, and animal rights (Liberman).

In the 1990s, the term "minority" usually refers to four major racial and ethnic groups: African Americans, American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics. This change of America's racial and ethnic profile is most obvious in specific states and groups. The four minority groups make up one-half of occupants in Honolulu, Los Angeles, Miami, San Antonio, and several other metropolitan areas. In 25 years, California, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Texas will be "minority biggest part" states in which minorities will be more than one-a large portion of the population.

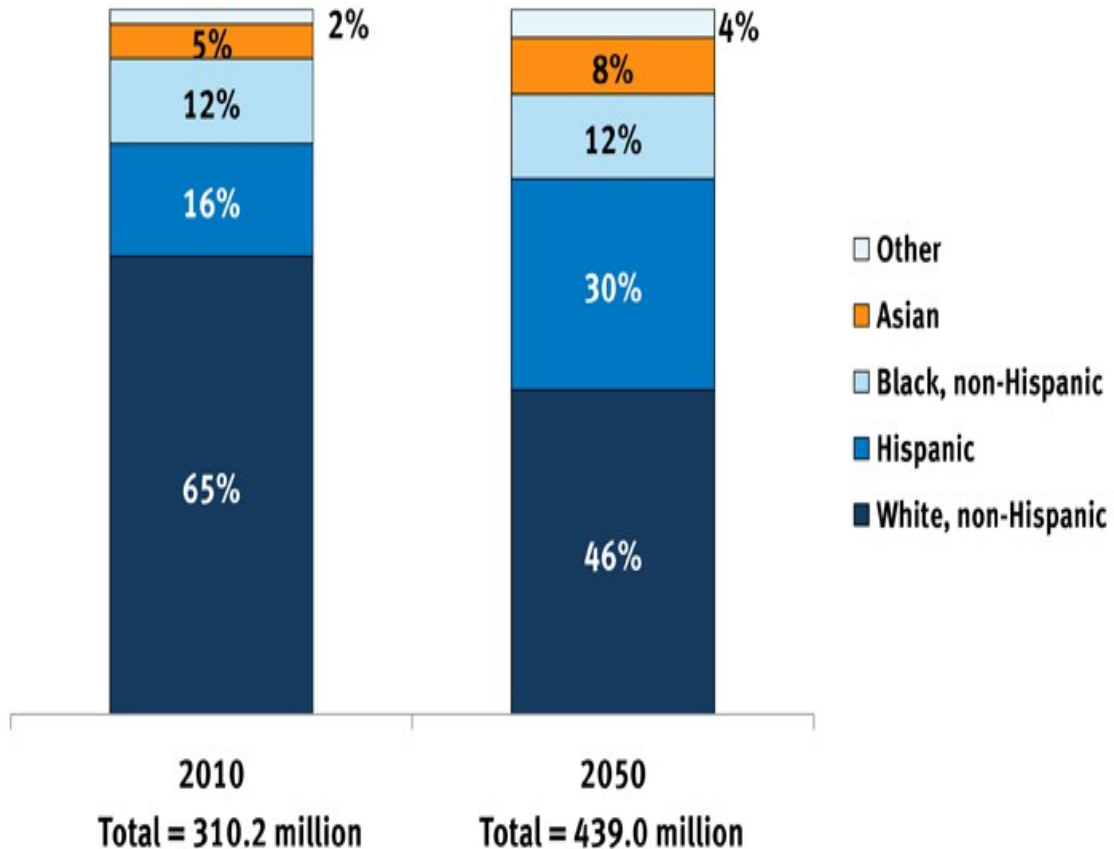
September 1999 The twentieth century has seen the change of the Assembled States from a predominately white populace attached in Western culture to a general public with a rich mass of racial and ethnic minorities. As the century started, the U.S. inhabitation was 87 percent white. The nonwhite minority was made principally of black Americans living in the village South. thus, at the end of the century, non-Hispanic whites represent under 75 percent of the U.S. population. The minority population is contained almost the same number of Hispanics as blacks,

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surging quantities of Asians, and a little but developing Native American population.

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Distribution of U.S. Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2010 and 2050



NOTES: All racial groups non-Hispanic. Other includes Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, Native Americans/Alaska Natives, and individuals with two or more races. Data do not include residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008, Projected Population by Single Year of Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2050. <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/downloadablefiles.html>.



By the center of the 21st century, non-Hispanic whites will make up a thin and fading majority of Americans. Hispanics will be about one-fourth of the U.S. population. While Blacks, Asians, and Native Americans together will make up approximately one-fourth of the population. "Minority" is probably going to have a very different meaning in the 21st century.

6. Conclusion

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The United States of America, as well as known the country that has been built by different groups of immigrants. It witnessed many waves of immigrants, and provided a various policies toward them. however it has seen different minorities that moved to reach it till especially the Hispanic ethnic group which made a remarkable progressive result in their population's statistics. it is well known till that time as the best destination for the immigrants over the world.

Chapter Two

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Chapter Two: Hispanics Portrait

1.1. Introduction

Hispanics, a term refers to the people, nations, and cultures that have a historical link to Spain. It commonly applies to countries once colonized by the Spanish Empire in the Americas. Thus a big portion of them immigrated to the US through the years, and became from a diverse group in America to a Dominant one.

2. Hispanic

2.1. Terminology

Hispanic as a term as utilized in United States of America, was instituted by the U.S Census Bureau in the 1970s to portray individuals with roots in more than twenty-three latin American nations and Spain, sharing a typical social legacy and language, they identify themselves as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South America, or of whatever other Hispanic origin or descendent they are called Hispanic in reference to the language they communicate which is Spanish (Aguilera-Titus and Figueroa Deck, 2)

Hispanics are the second biggest and quickest developing Ethnic gathering after the African American residing in the United States. They are assessed 50.5 million Hispanic and include 16.3 % of the entire population, the vast majority of them live in California, Florida, Texas, and New York and around 60% of these Hispanics trace their origin to Mexico (Austin).

The word latino is a Spanish word that has entered the English dialect. In Spanish, it implies somebody having a place with the general population of ancient Latium, in Italy, whose tongue was Latin; so the Romans obviously were latinos. Another and related significance of latino in Spanish alludes to somebody who has a place with the way of life and culture of the Romance language. That is, those peoples whose language, and to a differing degree, whose culture, as well, get from the tongue and civilization of Rome, which was Latin. Among these Romance languages are Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Rumanian. In this way, all Italians, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Rumanians, and Portuguese, and in addition each one of those Latin Americans whose tongue is Spanish or Portuguese are latinos.

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However an English-talking individual from Jamaica would not qualify. This last importance can be found in the English language also, in the English word "Latin," when utilized as a part of a few settings; along these lines well known "Latin" performers have been Rodolfo Valentino and Carmen Miranda.

In addition the Spanish word latino has limited its significance when utilized as a part of English untranslated as "Latin." This narrowing was secured when the United States government received the term latino formally in 1997 to supplement the English word "Hispanic,".

2.1.1. Hispanic vs. Latino

The expressions "Hispanic" and "Latino" allude to an ethnicity; individuals of this gathering might be of any race. Hispanic individuals may share a few shared characteristics in their language, culture, history, and legacy. As indicated by the Smithsonian Organization, the expression "Latino" incorporates people groups with Portuguese roots, for example, Brazilians, and also those of Spanish-language origin. In the United States, numerous Hispanics and Latinos are of both European and Native American parentage (mestizo). Others are completely or predominately of European family, or entirely of Amerindian parentage (CNN Library).

The distinction between the terms Hispanic and Latino is disturbing to some. . The U.S.Census Bureau compares the two terms and characterizes them as alluding to anybody from Spain and the Spanish-talking nations of the Americas. The term Latino has built up various definitions. One meaning of Latino is "a Latin male in the United States". This is the most old and the first definition utilized as a part of the United States, first utilized as a part of 1946. This definition includes Spanish speakers from both Europe and the Americas. Thus, by this definition, migrants from Spain and foreigners from Latin America are both Latino. This definition is predictable with the 21st-century use by the U.S. Census Bureau.

While the U.S. Census Bureau's meaning of "Hispanic" is restricted to Spain and Spanish-speaking Latin America, other government offices have somewhat extraordinary meanings of the term. The US Bureau of Transportation characterizes "Hispanic" as "people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, entral or South American, or other Spanish or Portuguese culture or origin careless of race. This

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definition has been received by the Small Business Administration and also by numerous government, state, and city offices. However, Not at all like the U.S Census Bureau's definition this obviously incorporates individuals with origins in Portuguese-speaking nations (United States census,2010).

2.1.2. Hispanics Diversity

the notion of diversity means appreciating the fact that every individual is exceptional and recognizing the individual contrasts which can be along the measurements of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, financial status, age physical capacities, religious convictions, political convictions or different philosophies in this course Friedrich Nietzsche states: " At bottom each man knows all around that he is a one of a kind being, just once on this planet; and by no exceptional shot will such a brilliantly picturesque bit of differences in solidarity as he seems to be, ever be assembled another opportunity" (12).

Diversity is the investigation of these distinctions in a sheltered and positive condition and it about seeing each other and moving past straightforward flexibility to endorsing and celebrating the rich measurements of differences contained inside every person. Maya Angelou who was an American creator states " it is the ideal opportunity for parents to every youngsters at an early stage that in assorted qualities there is excellence and there is quality."(71). It is critical to support and secure differences in light of the fact that by esteeming people and gatherings free from partiality, and by receiving an atmosphere where value and mutual regard are basic.

Diversity additionally implies something other than acknowledging or resistance contrast it also includes, knowing how to identify with those qualities and conditions that are not the same as our own and outside the groups to which we have a place, yet are available in different people and groups, these incorporate however are not restricted to age, ethnicity, class, sex, physical capacities, race, sexual orientation, and also religious status, instructive background, land area, parental status, and work experiences. We conclude , we respect individuals rights to self-identification, and we recognize that no one culture is superior to another.

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The differences and human diversity means differences among people. However in the case of Hispanic/ Latino population are the most various ethnic group. Among 51.9 million Latinos in the United States are individuals who follow their legacy to more than 20 Spanish-speaking countries around the world. However one group which is Mexicans dominates the nation's Latino population.

3.1. The Origins of Hispanics in America

In the New Found Land, before there was New Britain, there was New Spain, the teaching of American history regularly asserts the establishing and development of the English colonies in North America, their rise as a free country in 1776, and the progression of the United States from east to west. This treatment effectively discards the way that there was critical colonization by Spain of what is presently the American Southwest from the sixteenth century, and until the Mexican War is mentioned, that the entire Southwest, from Texas westbound to California, was a Spanish-speaking region with its own particular and special legacy, culture, and traditions for a long time.

The Spanish-speaking natives of the United States who were integrated into the nation thus of the Mexican War are called Mexican Americans. Their numbers have expanded due to immigration. Other Spanish-speaking citizens belong to their homeland, Cuba and Puerto Rico, and smaller numbers are immigrants from Central and South America and from the Dominican Republic. Taken together, these individuals are called Hispanics, or Latinos (Guisepi).

Puerto Ricans appreciate being in a special position from different Hispanics in that they are residents of the United States by birth, regardless of whether they were born in their country or in the United States. They were allowed citizenship in 1917. Puerto Rico turned into a property of the United States due to the Spanish-American War. They may go and back freely between the island and the territory without visas or travel permits. However Mexicans, Cubans, and others must enter the nation as foreigners with alien status and must apply for citizenship in a same procedures of all immigrants.

In spite of the fact that there are Hispanics in many parts of the United States, a few regions have particularly wide focuses. Eighty-six percent of Mexican

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Americans make their homes in five Southwestern states: Texas, California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado (Guiseppi).

Texas and California represent more than 50 percent of the entire Hispanic population in the United States. Around 66% of Puerto Ricans living in the United States are in the New York City zone, including close-by New Jersey. Around 60 percent of Cuban Hispanics live in Florida, with the heaviest focus in Dade Area (Miami). Another 20 percent are in the New York-New Jersey range, especially in Union City. Illinois also has extensive quantities of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban Hispanics, for the most part in Chicago.

There are two essential purposes behind Hispanic immigration to the United States: economic opportunities and escape from political oppression . Large quantities of Mexicans and Puerto Ricans entered the nation to escape poverty and to figure out a nice life. The twentieth century Cuban movement, which started in 1959 when Fidel Castro assumed control over the government of Cuba, was for the most part for political reasons.

As indicated by statistics made by the United States Department of commerce, Hispanics are a more youthful, less wealthy, and less educated group than whatever is left of the population. Their middle age is around 23. Sixty-three percent were under age 30 in 1992, and 40 percent were 18 or more youthful. The middle family salary was \$23,400. This was higher than the middle for blacks yet lower than whatever remains of the non-Hispanic middle of \$35,200. Of the three groups, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans. thus the Puerto Ricans had the most minimal salaries and the Cubans the highest. More than 23.4 percent lived beneath the poverty level in the mid 1990s.

3.1. The Major Countries in Latin America

3.1.1. Mexican Americans

Today's Mexican Americans are a result of chronicled improvement that started over four centuries back, when Spain conquered Mexico and made it a state. Before that the domain was possessed exclusively by Indians. The Mexican Americans are, subsequently, the second most seasoned component of American culture.

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Historical Background, Mexican American history can be isolated into many particular periods. The primary time, from 1520 until 1809, covers the period from the Spanish success until the start of the rebel against Spain. It was amid these about 300 years that the combination of Spanish and Indian societies occurred. Ahead of schedule in this period the Southwest of what is currently the United States was added to Mexico. The Spanish organization established one of the most seasoned urban communities in North America, Santa Clause in 1610. The last area to be colonized was California (Guisepe).

Among the second time, from 1810 until 1848, the Southwest was a piece of an independent Mexico. It grew gradually, to a great extent due to the separation amongst it and the capital of Mexico City. At that point in 1846 the Mexican War picked up the Southwest for the United States. The war was finished by the Arrangement, in which the United States guaranteed to ensure the privileges of Mexican Americans in the recently won regions.

In around 1910 the following time started with the begin of huge immigration from Mexico itself. This movement, lawful and unlawful, has proceeded to the present. The Mexican movement proceeded with relentlessly until the Great Depression of the 1930s. At that point, with the collapse of the United States economy, numerous outsiders come back to Mexico. Numerous others were sent back by the United States government. Amid this period, from 1910 until 1939, Mexican Americans remained to a great extent unassimilated, rustic, poor, and Spanish talking. They were generally overlooked Americans in the midst of the crises of the depression and World War II.

The current period started around 1940. In the decades since 1940 and particularly since 1960, Mexican Americans have developed as an unmistakable and noticeable social group in United States. In view of the civil rights development of the 1960s, they declared themselves and attempted to take what they saw to be their legitimate place in American life. This mindfulness was fortified by proceeded with migration from Mexico (Guisepe).

3.1.2. Puerto Ricans

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Citizens of Puerto Rico are not a solitary ethnic group. They are as different Hispanics, have acquired a mixture of cultures. Puerto Ricans have lived in the mainland United States since at any rate the 1830s. Around then there was a clearly sizable exchange between the island and New York City, however movement was not extensive. Before the century's over there were just around 1,500 Puerto Ricans in the greater part of the United States.

The Spanish-American War changed the status of the island by making it an ownership of United States. In 1917 the Jones act presented citizenship on Puerto Ricans, however they had not requested it. Throughout the following 23 years a few thousand inhabitants moved to the mainland. By 1940 there were almost 70,000 Puerto Ricans in the territory Joined States, for the most part in or close New York City (Pineda).

The huge migration started after World War II, and the objectives behind it were financial. Puerto Rico, similar to Mexico, had never possessed the capacity to build up a developing economy for its inhabitants. Economical plane t between San Juan and New York City made it potential for the Puerto Rican immigrants group to a big measure and multiply in size by 1950. By 1992 there were around 2.75 million Puerto Ricans on the mainland (Pineda, 2)

Similarly as with Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans who gone to the territory have a tendency to be youthful. The middle age is around 22. The families additionally have a tendency to be bigger. Many more Puerto Rican families have five or more children, in contrast with non-Hispanic families.

3.1.3. Cubans

In January 1959 Fidel Castro ousted the Cuban dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista. Relations with the United States soon started to fall apart. Castro reallocated property having a place with American organizations, , reported his aim of instigating upset all through Latin America, and set up close ties with the Soviet Union. In January 1961 President Dwight D. Eisenhower broke diplomatic relations with Cuba. Thus after four months, in the early months of President John F. Kennedy's organization, around 1,500 hostile to Castro Cubans attacked the southwestern shoreline of Cuba at a place called the Narrows of Pigs. This intrusion

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had been arranged by the United States Central Intelligence Agency with the assistance of Cubans who trusted that Castro would be easily overthrown.

The Bay of Pigs, attack was a total disappointment. In any case, it didn't end the expectations of Cubans in the United States that Castro's regime would be brief and that they would soon have the capacity to come back to their country. The expectation of returning still rouses numerous Cubans to work for Castro's overthrow. They went to the United States as refugees people starting in 1959; the mass migration has not stopped from that point forward (Pineda, 4)

By 1850 Cuba had built up a flourishing overall market for its cigars. The cigar business made a little working class. The development of this class bred a yearning for freedom from Spain. A resistance called the Ten Years War (1868-1878) flopped, however, and Spanish lead turned out to be more exhausted. A huge number of Cubans started leaving the island, and the majority of them set out toward Key West in close-by Florida. As Key West succeeded, labor unions from the North came to sort out the laborers. Strikes about demolished the economy, and the cigar makers searched for a more pleasing spot to settle.

Decades later, amid the Great Depression, the cigar business worldwide was hard hit. Numerous laborers left for different parts of the United States, however a generous center of Cuban Americans stayed in Ybor City and nearby (Pineda, 3).

Today Ybor City has been superseded as a Cuban populace focus by Little Havana in Miami, Fla. Miami has the most seasoned and biggest grouping of Cubans from the later waves of immigration. Florida is a characteristic goal for Cubans just 90 miles (145 kilometers) from their country and having a comparable atmosphere. Besides these two reasons, Cubans settled in Florida instead of in the more industrial North since it offered more prominent accessibility of housing and a bigger work advertise at the season of their arrival (R.A. Guisepi)

The Refugee Act of 1980 radically decreased the quantity of Cubans to be permitted into the nation. President Jimmy Carter in this manner grouped the Marielitos as contestants with their status pending. these new arrivals were dissimilar to the past Cuban immigrants in that they were for the most part youthful,

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single, grown-up guys. Just few of them could talk in English, and their educational level was for the most part lower than that of past entries (Pineda, 5)

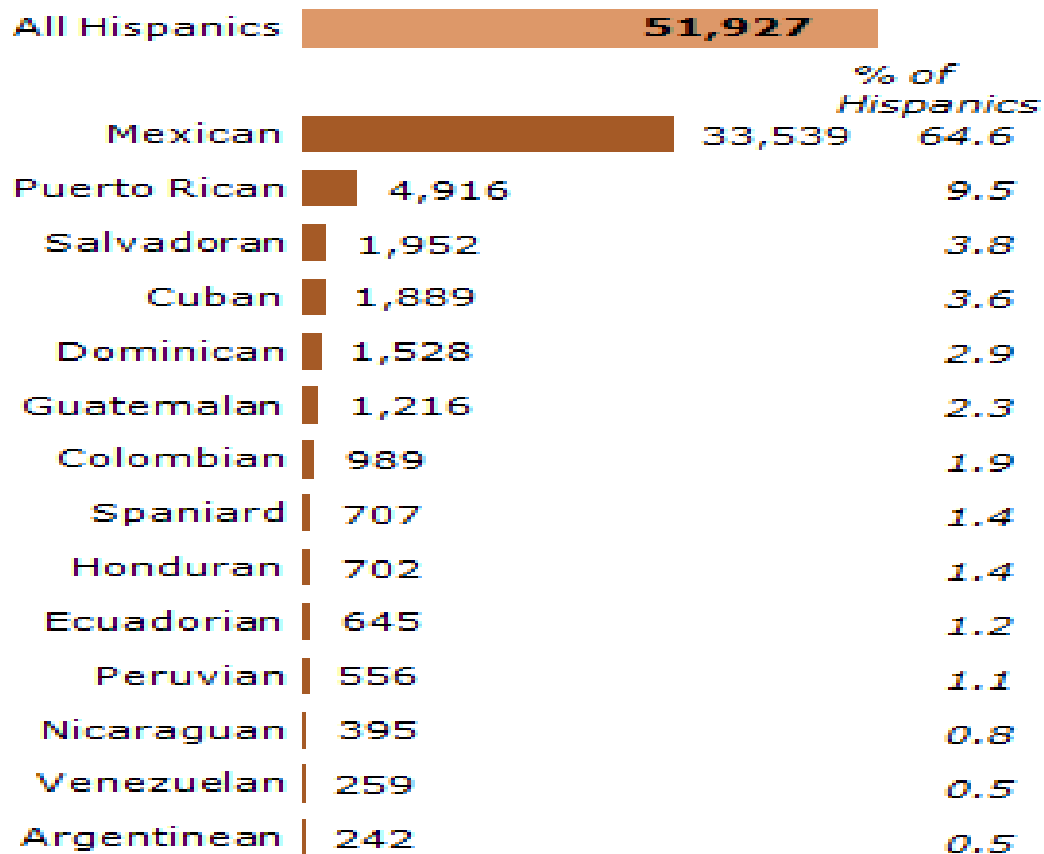
4. Hispanic Demography

The news that Hispanics have turned into the country's biggest minority was not a demographic surprise. This result had been anticipated no less than 30 years ago. This news occasion, however, was essential in light of the fact that the presence of Latinos on the American scene could never again be denied neither in the country's vital economic or educational policies nor in legislative issues or politics. So, the Latino populace has developed immensely as well as now constitutes a huge nearness all through a large portion of the United States. When restricted to few number of states, the Latino population has moved to new districts, including a significant part of the South, moved into new sections of the economy, and turn into an essential voting mass in many states. Its impact is elevated by the way that it is frequently more youthful than a maturing non-Latino America, having its potential effect on America's future all the more prominent([Gonzalez](#) and Lopez, 2).

Statistic development or decrease is a consequence of births and deaths, also called regular development and net immigration. The development of the Latino population is generally the consequence of two of these parts, births or fertility and immigration. While many accept that the development is expected totally to movement, Relatively high rates of Latino fertility now constitute generally 50% of all population development. That fertility is included to a great extent of births to immigrants, yet a sizeable component can likewise be credited to the U.S.Born separates Latino population development in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s into that subsequent from either immigration or fertility to both foreigners and the United States born ([Gonzalez](#) and Lopez, 2).

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Figure 1
U.S. Hispanic Population, by Origin,
2011
(in thousands)



Note: Total U.S. population is 311,592,000 (rounded to the nearest thousand).

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

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The country's Latino population is different. Spoken to among the 51.9 million Latinos in the United States are people who follow their legacy to more than 20 Spanish-speaking countries around the world. However one group which is the Mexicans dominate the country's Latino population.

In 2011, about two-thirds (64.6%) of U.S. Hispanics, or 33.5 million, followed their family starting points to Mexico, as indicated by Pew Research Center classifications of the 2011 American community survey (ACS). By correlation, Puerto Ricans, the country's second biggest Hispanic origin group, number around 5

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million and make up 9.5% of the aggregate Hispanic population in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Taking after Mexicans and Puerto Ricans are Salvadorans, Cubans, Dominicans, Guatemalans, Colombians, Spaniards, Hondurans, Ecuadorians, Peruvians, Nicaraguans, Venezuelans and Argentineans. Together these 14 bunches make up 95% of the U.S. Hispanic population. Among them, six Hispanic cause bunches have populations more prominent than one million. (Pew Hispanic Center,2011)

We can see that by this image that gives illustration for the United States Population by origin in 2011 by giving the percentage of each country.

5. Conclusion

To Conclude, Hispanics as ethnic groups containing about 23 country in Latin America emerged their population through years, the Mexicans take the lion share of the big portion in America, and till now are in a progressive step to raise their population, and becoming a dominant group.

Chapter Three

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Chapter Three: The Impact of the American Immigration Policy on Hispanics

1. Introduction

The U.S Government has imposed many policies toward immigration. It was made for many reasons such as organizing the foreigners throughout the government's needs in different domains and areas, in order to control the quantity of the new comers, and benefit from their skills. In the other hands and for other reasons as well as the political and economical issues, taking the example of the Civil War and Great Depression also led to the limitation of the immigrants.

Thus, the U.S immigration policies structured many difficulties to the new comers, taking the Hispanics as a sample, numerous people from many countries were in a difficult situations. Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba and many other nations from Latin America faced a double issue, the oppression of their governments from a side and the immigration policies from another one. In other words, immigration policies good or bad they were, the immigrants were sad because their dreams have been broken, they were searching for new life, new opportunities and also seeing their families which already have been migrated to America.

However the U.S immigration policies have been a big issue, but with all that, the Hispanics did not lose or forget their dreams and purpose about migrating to America, they continued their travels and crawl to rich the United States of America, and also taking a big portion of it.

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2. The Evolution of the American Immigration Policy on Hispanics

U.S. engagement with Latin America has a long history, and it has accepted an alternate character in various regions. Numerous Latin American migrants worked for U.S. organizations in their nations of origin. Many were specifically enrolled by those organizations to go to the United States, and those organizations frequently campaigned the U.S. Congress to guarantee proceeded with the immigration stream (Bedolla).

The United States' relations with Latin America have been profoundly affected by two critical U.S. standards: manifest destiny and the Monroe Doctrine. The first one that the United States was " destined " to be an Old Anglo Saxon Protestant country extending across the nation, had its foundations in pioneer political thought. Since the colonial period, numerous Americans have trusted that it was God's will that the United States ought to control the North American domain and that the country should have been founded on a typical arrangement of political goals, religious convictions and social practices. After some time, the possibility that it was the Unified States' predetermination to control a specific geographic circle would grow past the North American mainland and reach out over the Western Side of the equator through the Monroe Precept.

John Adams' child, John Quincy Adams, built up the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, when he was President James Monroe's secretary of state. Detailed when numerous Latin American nations were battling to pick up freedom from the majestic European powers, the doctrine looked to guarantee that Europe did not re-colonize the Western Side of the equator. In his Condition of the Union message in December of that year, President Monroe pronounced that the United States would not intervene in European wars or inside affaires. Similarly, he anticipated that Europe would remain out of the affairs of the New World. European efforts to interfere in the Americas would be deciphered by the United States as dangers to its "tranquility and safety."

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In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt included the "Roosevelt End product" to the Monroe Principle, which characterized U.S. mediation in Latin American residential issues as essential for national security (Bedolla).

The United States Government has provided many policies for the new comers, this was for many purposes that the U.S benefits from, according to the government's needs as well as in economic affairs or agricultural domains or other things, sometimes the policies were helpful to the immigrants however in other times it came in the opposite. thus, the policies were made in different periods through time, such as Literacy test in 1917 and the Emergency quota act in 1921, made for selecting and limiting the immigrant's quantity. Also the policies made for illegal migrants and refugees taking the example of the Refugee and Refugees act in 1980 which was performed to a limited extent in light of Congress' expanding dissatisfaction with the trouble of managing the continuous huge scale Indochinese refugee stream. This was followed by Legal and Illegal immigration act in 1990, This was an issue for various reasons. Concern had emerged of the big number of immigrants admitted on the ground of family reunification contrasted with the quantity of independent and autonomous non-family immigrants, and over the set number of visas accessible to specific nations under the preference system. (chap1)

The President Bush Sr on November, 1990, made the immigration act of 1990 also as policy to control and it constituted a major modulation of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which remained the essential immigration law. essential concentration was as far as possible and preference system controlling permanent legal immigration.

another policy which was made before 1990 but, it was ended by Obama the previous president of the U.S of America. it is the wet feet, dry feet strategy or wet foot, dry foot policy is the name given to a previous translation of the 1995 modification of the utilization of the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966 that basically says that any individual who fled Cuba and entered the United States would be permitted to seek after residency a year later.

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Before 1995, the US government permitted all Cubans who contacted US regional waters to stay in the US. After discuss with the Cuban government, the Clinton organization went to a convention with Cuba that it would not quit conceding individuals grasped in U.S. waters. For a very long while from there on, in what known as the "Wet foot, Dry foot" arrangement, a Cuban gotten on the waters between the two countries (with "wet feet") would rapidly be sent home or to a third nation. One who makes it to shore ("dry feet") gets an opportunity to stay in the United States, and later would qualify for facilitated "legitimate permanent residence" status as per the 1966 Demonstration and in the end U.S. citizenship. In January 2017, the Obama Administration reported the instant end of the policy (Teran).

By the recent time, Donald trump the U.S President and from the first time when he announced his candidacy in June 2015, showed a bad impression against Hispanics, he alluded to Mexican Immigrants as criminals and rapists, while calling to erect a frontier wall. After a month, he paid an unrehearsed visit to the U.S. Mexico border in Laredo, Texas and clarified why "the Hispanics" As solid to Mr. Trump as the blacks and the Muslims were going to "love" him. "There's extraordinary threat with the illegals," Trump told correspondents, before demanding he had an "incredible relationship" with Latinos (Moreno).

while, the idea of building the wall is that Mr. Trump said that he would build a border wall and make Mexicans pay for it, However the Previous Mexican presidents Vicente Fox and Felipe Calderón speedily terminated back at Trump over the proposition. "Mexican people, we are not going to pay any single cent for such a stupid wall," Calderón said in a meeting with CNBC. "and it's going to be totally useless." (Moreno).

The wall has been regularly contradicted by Mexico, Mexican Americans, and most of the American population. Contenders of the wall fight that it is an ineffectual approach to police the border and question the xenophobic and anti- Mexican tenor of Trump's campaign. A February 2017 poll by Pew Research Center found that

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62% of Americans restricted the plan, with particularly high dissent (83%) from Hispanics (Sofie and Hooghe).

3. The Impact of the U.S Foreign Policy on Hispanic Migration

3.1 Mexico

Mexican-Americans constitute the biggest Latino group in the United States, making up 66% of the aggregate Latino population, and have been available in the Southwest since that district was a piece of Mexico. One part of Mexican relocation that is not regularly underlined is its association with U.S. financial and political interests, both in Mexico and the United States (Flavia, 2).

Most records of Mexican migration to the United States contend that it was the social change created by the Mexican revolution, a bloody struggle which happened from 1910 to 1920, that prompted the principal and major wave of Mexican migration to the United States. While the Mexican revolution undeniably assumed a key role, a nearer examination of the quantity of yearly landings after the turn of the century uncovers that Mexican migration to the United States started to boost in 1908 and developed altogether in 1909 and 1910, before the revolution has taken root.

So, Mexican immigration streams to the United States are in any event to some degree clarified by economic rebuilding and U.S. association in Mexican financial improvement arrangement beginning in the late nineteenth century. This development was encouraged both by the administration and by business interests in the United States. U.S. organizations consistently sent enrollment specialists to Mexico to bring back laborers, frequently paying for their transportation costs. Congress did its part by setting no bounders (until 1965) on the quantities of transients who could enter the United States from the Western Side of the equator (Flavia,2).

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3.2 Puerto Rico

The U.S. control of Puerto Rico since the finish of the Spanish-American War in 1898 has fundamentally influenced the economy of the island and driven Puerto Rican movement to the Unified States. From the earliest starting point, the U.S. government looked to "modernize" the Puerto Rican economy. In support of these modernization endeavors, in 1947 the Puerto Rican legislature affirmed the Industrial Incentives Act, which gave tax cuts, ease work and land to U.S. organizations to push them to move assembling to the island. U.S. government authorities alluded to this go about as "Operation Bootstrap." accordingly, from 1958 to 1977, Puerto Rico experienced dramatic economic development, averaging more than 9 percent a year. Industrial facility work multiplied amid a similar period, and the quantity of production lines developed by around 20 percent (Flavia,4).

In spite of high unemployment, was the unhindered development of Puerto Ricans to the United States. Since they are U.S. citizens (subsequently of entry of the Jones Act in 1917), Puerto Ricans require no immigration documentation to move to the United States. As the island lost occupations, expansive quantities of Puerto Ricans started leaving the island and settling in the United States, rapidly a procedure that started at the turn of the twentieth century. An expected 470,000 Puerto Ricans 21 percent of the island's population emigrated in the 1950s in a development which has turned out to be known as the Great Migration.

3.3 Cuba

The United States additionally possessed Cuba after the Spanish-American War. U.S. troops were pulled back in 1902 yet not before the United States had constrained the insertion of the Platt Amendment into the Cuban constitution. Twice dismisses by the Cuban constitutional get together, the alteration, which considered U.S. mediation in Cuba at whatever point the United States regarded it necessary, was at last passed when U.S. leaders made it clear that their officers

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would not leave the island until the revision was received verbatim in the constitution (Flavia, 5)

The Cuban Upheaval prompted the main mass relocation of Cubans to the United States. Like Puerto Ricans, Cubans had been available in the U.S. since the late nineteenth century, yet their numbers raised significantly as Cubans started escaping the upheaval in 1959. Since it was the stature of the cold war, their nearness was supported and encouraged by the U.S. government. Not exclusively were Cuban migrants given special treatment under the 1966 Cuban Refugee Act, however they also got huge money related support an estimated \$4 billion from the U.S. government. Right up till today, Cubans are the main worker aggregate given programmed residency upon landing in the United States. That, obviously, motivates Cuban migration and is an immediate consequence of the typical part that resistance to the Castro administration plays inside U.S. foreign policy (Garcia,18).

4. U.S Hispanics: From Diversity to Dominance

Hispanic or Latino Catholics are talented with a culture and leadership impregnated with Catholic values, traditions and practices. Hispanic Catholics can contribute to the dialogue between faith and culture in a unique way. They are a bicultural and a bilingual people able and willing to build bridges between people from different cultures and ethnicities, and to model hospitality.

The phenomenal growth in numbers and diversity of the Hispanic population led the scholars to raise a couple of questions: Will the immigrants meld into American society in the manner most Americans like to think previous generations did? In light of their large numbers, many cultural differences, and close ties to their countries of origin, are they destined to change America in unfamiliar and potentially irrevocable ways? Many experts agree that these questions embody key political and social issues of the 21st century. They also believe that the experience of the past 50 years probably has raised more questions than it has answered (Bordas and Juana).

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Hispanics did make a huge pace towards a bright future in one the strongest countries in the world ; from being a small minority in the USA, Hispanics turned to be the most dominant ethnic group with Afro-Americans. They represent a significant portion of the overall population. As we look to the future, the size and importance of the native and foreign-born Hispanic populations will likely only increase. A study by Pew Research Center found that between 2008 and 2050 a vast majority or 93 percent of all growth in the country's working-age population will be made up of immigrants and their U.S.-born children notifying that almost half of all immigrants today identified as Hispanic and more than a quarter of all new births in the country are to Hispanic mothers, Hispanics will continue to have an expanding role in the workforce in the decades to come (Bordas).

Keeping in the same vein, Dolores Huerta is the cofounder of United Farm Workers asserted on the advancement of the Hispanic into prominence, she says that “Latinos have advanced because of the activist tradition of our leaders who organized people to address social injustice. As the Latino community comes into its power, our future leaders can learn from The Power of Latino Leadership as they create their own history. ‘Si Se Puede—Yes We Can’ is a call to action. Many people believe that the rising Hispanic influence is a recent phenomenon endorsed by our exploding demographics. It's true that the Hispanic population in the United States grew by 43 percent in the last decade, accounting for more than half of the population gain. Today one in six people in the United States is Hispanic. The numbers are fifty million strong and by 2050 one in three Americans will be Hispanic.

In her book “The Power of Latino Leadership Culture, Inclusion, and Contribution” Juana Bordas claims that Latinos are on a steady development to maintain the existing echo of their culture and ethnic background, she writes “And yet today, we are emerging with a strong identity. Latinos are embracing their culture and language, gaining economic and political clout, and expanding their global

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connections. These gains have been possible because of the vision, contribution, and relentless activism of our leaders. They have built a legacy of inclusive community leadership, based on cultural values and traditions, that has as its purpose to uplift people” (67).

Chicanos and other Hispanics proved their competency in Entertainment field and even in the American film. The American Entertainment Report set up updates on the status of the Hispanics and Chicanos in the area of entertainment; big number of actors and singers of Hispanic rooted origins participate in the works of Hollywood (Bordas).

The Latino community is becoming increasingly important to many aspects of the American life and society ; the economy, culture, and politics of the United States. Today, more than 55 million people almost one-fifth of the U.S. population are Hispanic, two-thirds of whom are of Mexican origin . Latinos in the United States are reaching new heights in educational attainment, making significant economic gains, and dramatically changing the political landscape. Within the next two decades, these developments will have profound implications for the United States, Mexico, and the rest of the Americas.

Many personalities of Hispanic origins influenced the main stream of the United States of America ; Cesar Chavez was a Chicano leader of the labor union, United Farm Workers. He was very influential in fighting for farm workers’ rights during the 1960’s and 1970’s. Moctesuma Esparza was an influential member of the Brown Berets and helped lead many successful walkouts during the 1960’s to improve the education of Chicano students. He later became the executive producer of the movie, Walkout. Salma Hayek is a talented actress and producer who has appeared in many successful movies such as Fools Rush In, Dogma, and Frida. Bill Richardson is the Governor of New Mexico. Richardson ran as a democratic presidential candidate during the 2008 primaries. Much of his work is in support of women and public education. Alberto Gonzalez was the former attorney general of the United States during the George W. Bush administration. He was a lawyer. Dr.

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Ochoa was the first female Latina Astronaut to travel into space. George Lopez is an actor and comedian. He has his own television sitcom .

5. Conclusion

Finally, the Hispanic community as a huge ethnic group as well as in the United States has witnessed many difficulties and barriers in both origin country and in their path of reaching America throughout the immigration. However, the United States made some policies for the new comers so that, for selecting the immigrants, naturalizing them such as Quota Act, or also for helping as well as with the refugees Act. The immigration policy has an impact for many countries of the Latin America and Hispanics, taking the example of Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Cuba as the most common nations, the Mexicans were the huge portion of immigrants among all Hispanics.

Thus, the Hispanics started being a small minority in America while becoming now a huge one, so Hispanics from a diverse group to dominance made by keeping migrating by waves and entering America in both forms legal and illegal led to increase their population in the United States, however with all the policies that were as a barriers for them as an immigrants.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

The United States of America and since the seventeenth century and till now has witnessed many immigrant waves in different periods, the immigrants moved from each part of the world, and behind the migration of these people were various reasons and for many purposes, new opportunities, better life conditions, and for living the oppression of their governments.

Many causes led these people to leave their countries and searching for a permanent residence in America. By the early time and first settlers moved from England they were numerous, while few numbers were from France, Germany, Italy and other countries. Each time the emigrants were continuing moving on to the United States, sometimes by a taking a hard and long path. Thus, the early twentieth century the majority of immigrants were Hispanics from Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America, and soon they become a big portion of the U.S population.

However the United States enacted some policies towards newcomers for selecting, restricting or also stopping their crawling to America. As a result, many policies affected a various ethnic groups and also migrant category in both types legal and illegal, in other hands it helped many immigrants to get naturalized in America according to the government's needs, because America is a country built by immigrants.

The contribution of the newcomers in The United States was wonderful and remarkable in many domains such as politics, culture, education, and especially in economic affairs. People were coming from a different cultures and some of them with their skills and a high educational level trying to be successful and helpful person so that they can feed their families and also to construct a wonderful family that can be adopted with the American culture.

Yet, after analysing the provided data concerning the research, it would be worth knowing that not all immigration policies made by the United States were against the newcomers, but sometimes for the national security such as in wars or for the population management and control. However, there was policies to help immigrants get naturalized in America and live in safety as well as the refugee and refugees act that made particularly for the refugees leaving their homelands because of wars or government oppression, taking also the dry foot wet foot policy that Obama has ended in 2016, was probably for the Cubans that left the nation in order to be far off the oppressions of their government and also skipping from the miserable life in Cuba. Therefore the new policy that proposed by the president Trump towards Mexico by making a wall and get Mexican pay for it to enter the United States is for many reasons such as stopping the illegal immigrants crawling to America and also other political purposes. Furthermore, the various policies the Hispanics did not stop moving to the US and they are recently a dominant group with the Afro-Americans because of their huge wave of immigration.

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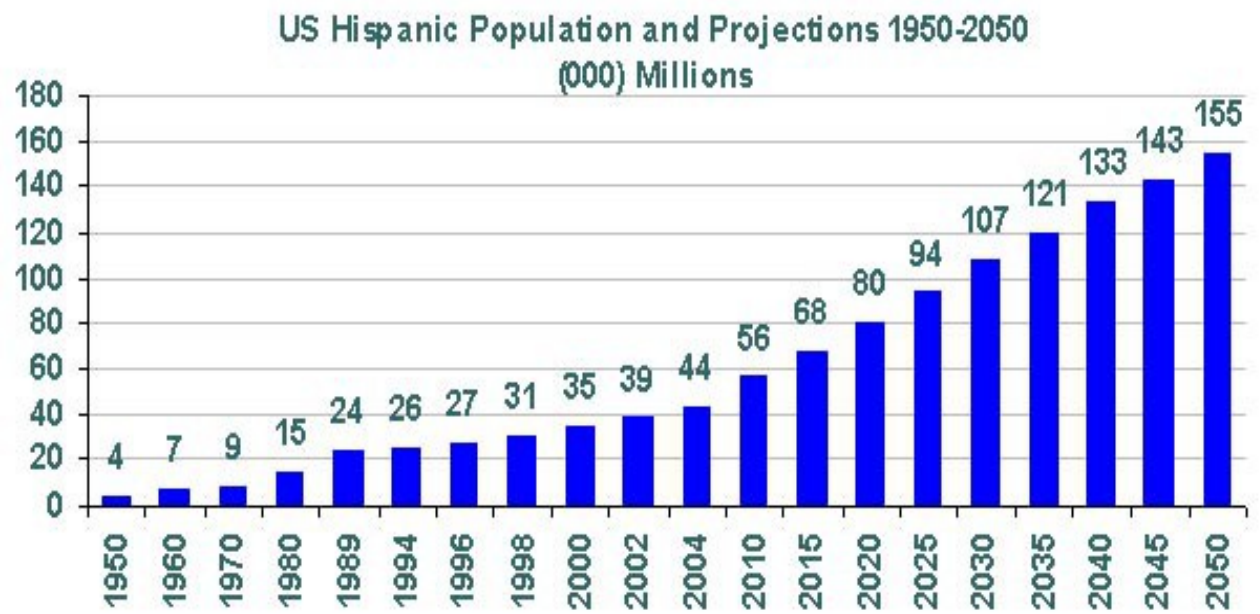
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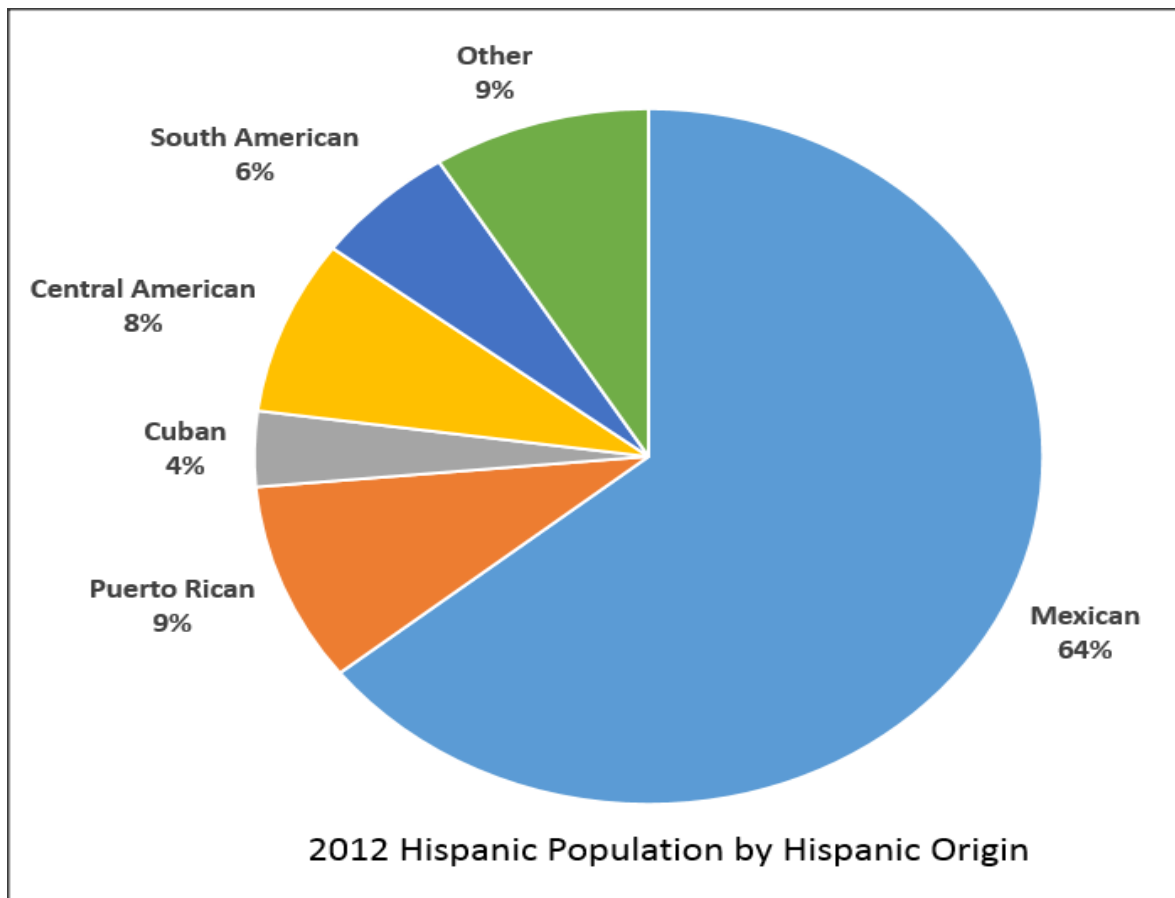
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APPENDICES



Source: Synovate, U.S. Census Bureau

Appendix One:*the evolution of US Hispanic population*



Appendix two: *Hispanic Population: 52,358,000 (17% of U.S. Total)*



Appendix three: *Battle-weary soldiers of the primarily Puerto Rican 65th Infantry unit in Korea, June 1951. U.S. Army*



Appendix four: *the fifth President of the United States “James Monroe” from 1817 to 1825*



Appendix five: *a wave of Mexican laborers were allowed to come to USA for work in agriculture and the railroads with specific agreements relating to wages during the war years.*



Appendix Six:*the 43rd President of the United States “George W. Bush”
from 2001 to 2009*



Appendix Seven: *the 44th President of the United States from 2009 to 2017*
“Barack Obama”



Appendix Eight: *the 45th and current President of the United States*

□□□□□□:

أمريكا، وكانت ولا تزال أفضل وجهة لكثير من موجات المهاجرين من كل ركن من أركان العالم. وقد أثرت السياسة الأمريكية على العديد من الجماعات المهاجرة. لذا ارتأينا أن تكون الدراسة حول عينة من هؤلاء المهاجرين وهم المنحدرين من أصول لاتينية كاسبان، والغرض من هذا البحث هو دراسة السياسات المختلفة التي أثرت على هذه المجموعة، كما تحاول الدراسة إبراز عنصرين أساسيين هما أمريكا كوجهة أولى للأقليات المختلفة، والاسبانيين بالأخص، وتأثير السياسة الخارجية للولايات المتحدة على المهاجرين من أصل إسباني، حيث تحولوا من أقلية إلى كثافة سكانية معتبرة في أمريكا، مع دراسة السياسات المختلفة التي اعتمدتها الحكومة تجاه المنحدرين من أصل إسباني، والتدابير المتخذة اتجاه هجرتهم.

□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□: أمريكا-هجرة ذوي الأصول الاسبانية -السياسة الأمريكية حول الهجرة.

Abstract

L'Amérique était et demeure encore la meilleure destination pour les mouvements migratoires à travers le monde entier. Les politiques américaines ont influencé différents groupes migratoires. Raison pour laquelle nous avons choisi de consacrer notre étude sur un échantillon spécifique : Les Hispaniques. L'objectif de ce travail de recherche est de montrer les politiques ayant influé sur ce groupe. Nous voulons à travers cette recherche de mettre en évidence deux éléments essentiels : L'Amérique en tant que pays-cible par différentes migrations minoritaires exclusivement et les Hispaniques comme échantillon généralement. Aussi, l'impact de la politique américaine à l'égard des Hispaniques ; comment d'une minorité, se sont transformés en une majorité populaire américaine, avec l'étude des différentes politiques adoptées pour les Hispaniques, et les mesures prises pendant leur migration.

Les mots-clés : L'Amérique, la migration des Hispaniques, la politique migratoire américaine.

Resumen:

América, es el mejor destino para muchos inmigrantes de todos los lugares del mundo. La política de Estados Unidos ha afectado a muchos grupos de inmigrantes. Así que decidimos que el estudio sea sobre una muestra de éstos inmigrantes que son de origen latino como los españoles , el objetivo de esta investigación es el estudio de las distintas políticas Afectado a este grupo, ya que el estudio está tratando de poner de relieve dos componentes principales América como un destino principal de diferentes minorías Y especialmente los españoles , y el impacto de la política exterior de los Estados Unidos de inmigrantes de de origen español, Donde se cambiaron de una minoría a una densidad de población considerable en los Estados Unidos, con el estudio de las distintas políticas adoptadas por el Gobierno Hacia los hispanos, y las medidas hecha contra su inmigración.

Palabras clave: América-inmigración hispana –la política Americana sobre inmigración.