



**People's Democratic Republic of Algeria**  
**Ministry of High Education and Scientific Research**  
**Dr. MOULAY TAHAR University of SAIDA**  
**Faculty of Letters, Languages and Arts**  
**Department of Literature and English Language**

## ***The Impact of Immigration on American Society during the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries***

Thesis submitted to the Department of English Language and Literature as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of *Master* in Literature and civilization.

**Submitted by:**

Miss. Noria MOHAMMEDI

**Supervised by:**

Dr. Fatiha BOUGUESSMIA

### **Board of Examiners**

Dr. H. Mokaddem	President	University of Saida
Dr. F. BOUGUESSMIA	Supervisor	University of Saida
Dr. A. MOUSSAOUI	Examiner	University of Saida

**Academic Year: 2021/2022**

## **Declaration of Originality**

I hereby declare that this submission is my work and that, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which has been accepted for the qualification of any other degree or diploma of a university or other institution.

**Date:** .....

**Name:** Noria MOHAMMEDI

**Signature:**.....

## **Dedication**

To my mother my first and forever supporter, I would not be here without her, thanks to God then to her I am graduating today after 17 years of studying, she was always pushing me to be the best of me .

To my dear father who always believed in me and has been always by my side you are the reason of my strength. For his great presence and continuous care I appreciate everything he did for me.

To my lovely sister, my brother, To my dear son, I love you unconditionally.

To my close friends, who I have spent these 5 years with, I have the unforgettable moments and souvenirs with you, I love them and I wish them all the best and success.

To every person who helped me in my study career.

## **Acknowledgments**

I would like to thank my supervisor Dr. Fatiha BOUGUESSMIA, for her patience and knowledge. My thanks also go to all my university's teachers.

## **Abstract**

The United States of America has always been and continues to be a safe refuge for many immigrants escaping poverty, injustice, and abuses of their human rights, as well as a dream for many, since it provides numerous rights, work opportunities, and a higher quality of life. Immigration to the United States of America has and continues to have a significant impact on many elements, particularly the economic and cultural components.

This investigation will delve into the history of immigration to the US, in addition to the consequences and results of immigration on the country. It will also attempt to summarize the most significant events that occurred between the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

The research will address the results and impacts of immigration in the American society in terms of the political, cultural and economic aspect in particular, because the economic aspect is the most noticeable and developed of all fields.

**Keywords:** United States, Impact, Twentieth and Twenty first Centuries, American Society, Immigration.

<b>Table of Contents</b>	
<b>Declaration of Originality</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Dedication</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Acknowledgments</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>List of abbreviations</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>General Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><i>Chapter One: History of Immigration to the USA</i></b>	
1.1. Introduction	4
1.2. Definition of Immigration	4
1.3. Immigration during the Colonial Period	4
1.4. American Asian History	5
1.5. Sedition and Alien Act of 1798	6
1.5.1. Political Interactions	7
1.5.2. Jean Hottinguer, Pierre Bellamy, and Lucien Hauteval, XYZ Affair by President John Adams	7
1.5.3. Sedition Act Debate	7
1.5.4. Feedback to the Alien and Sedition Act	8
1.5.5. Legacy of Alien and Sedition Acts	8
1.6. Indian treaties and the Removal Act during presidency of Andrew Jackson	8
1.7. Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty of 1848, which ended the Mexican–American War	10
1.7.1. Results of the African American War	12
1.8. Passenger cases of 1849	12
1.9. People v. Hall of 1854	13
1.10. The U.S vs. Wong Kim Ark of 1898	15
1.11. The Most Common Reasons for Immigration to the United States	15
1.12. Conclusion	17
<b><i>Chapter Two: The Impact of Immigration in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century</i></b>	
2.1. Introduction	19
2.2. Gentlemen’s Accord of 1907	19
2.3. The Immigration Act of 1917’s Aspects	20
2.4. Bracero Program 1942	21
2.5. Immigration and political inclinations in the United States	21
2.6. The Late 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	24
2.7. Immigration’s Impact on US’s Society	25
2.8. Labor Market Effects	27
2.9. United States-Fiscal Impacts	29
2.10. Conclusion	30
<b><i>Chapter Three: The Impact of Immigration on U.S. in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century</i></b>	
3.1. Introduction	32
3.2. The Dream Act of 2001	32
3.3. DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals)	34
3.4. The program known as Deferred Action for Parents of Lawful Permanent Residents and Americans	35
3.5. The Problem of Immigration Measurement	37
3.6. The Role of Immigration in a 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Economy	39
3.6.1. Revisiting Employment-Based Immigration	39

3.6.2. The U.S Attraction to the Best and Brightest	41
3.6.3. The Importance of Immigrant Labor in Nowadays Economy	41
3.6.4. The Contribution of Immigrants to US Growth and Innovation	42
3.6.5. Family-Based Immigration's role in Improving Employment-Based immigration	43
3.7. The Increase in the Immigrant Population	43
3.8. Immigration and Culture	45
3.9. Immigration and American Politics	46
3.10. Conclusion	47
<b>General Conclusion</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	

## **List of acronyms**

**CCES:** Cooperative Congressional Election Study

**ISD:** County Internal Services Division

**DACA:** Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals

**WW2:** World War Two

**DAPA:** Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents

**MPI:** The Migration Policy Institute

**ICE:** Immigration and Customs Enforcement

**CPS:** The current Population Survey

**LPR:** Legal permanent resident

**INS:** The Immigration and Naturalization Service

**IRCA:** The Immigration Reform and Control Act

**IMMACT:** The Immigration Act

**IMMACT 90:** The Immigration Act of 1990



## ***General Introduction***

## **General Introduction**

Immigration is the process by which people come into a foreign country to live there, or the number of people coming in. Migration has had an impact on many countries around the world in the US, specifically, which has a great history of immigration and immigrants. Furthermore, the United States of America, usually known as the United States, America, is a country which has a diversified population of more than 320 million people of various nationalities and cultures. Everyone admires that the United States is the world's most powerful nation ever and has the greatest economy in the whole world. Moreover, the USA is a great opportunity for everybody, not only working students, but also job seekers. In addition, the USA is the most suitable place for people who were oppressed in their country, and did not have the most basic human rights, such as the right to housing, the right to education, the right to work, and even the right to entertainment. The opportunities offered by the U.S to its citizens and even to immigrants, are irreplaceable and prodigious, as it opens the doors of practical, serious, recreational and entertaining life for immigrants. And, because the United States of America is the most vulnerable to immigrants of all races and cultures, immigration has had a huge and lasting impact on the economy, Labor Market, and society in general.

This study will focus on the overall history of early immigration to America. The research will also attempt to describe the most important events that took place from the twentieth century until nowadays. It will also discuss the effects and outcomes of immigration on the United States of America as well as the changes that have occurred in many domains, particularly the economic and cultural ones. This paper aims to answer the following questions:

1. When did immigration to United States begin?
2. How has immigration affected U.S society?

The following hypotheses can be the answers of the previous questions:

1. Immigration to US may be traced all the way back to the first Europeans led by the Spanish and French who had started establishing settlements in what would become the US by the 1500 s.
2. Immigration may have a great impact on the United States society.

In fact this thesis is divided into three chapters organized chronologically. Chapter one deals with the history of immigration to the USA; including historical background, the definition of immigration, and many important events that occurred during the early period of immigration. Finally, it outlines some of the causes that lead people to immigrate to US. The second chapter focuses on the impacts of immigration on US in the twentieth century, including the economic and political effect. The third chapter sheds light on the role of immigration in US economy from 2000 until the current day. Besides, it discusses the contribution of immigrant in US growth and innovation.

## ***Chapter One:***

# ***History of Immigration to the USA***

## **1.1. Introduction**

The United States has always been a nation of immigrants, welcomes people of all races, faiths and beliefs from all over the world. This chapter outlines immigration. Next it discusses its history and deals with the acts and events of the period from 1500 to 1898. Finally, it traces some of the reasons that lead people to immigrate to US.

## **1.2. Definition of Immigration**

Immigration is a long-standing phenomenon; people have always moved from one location to another in search of fresh opportunities or to avoid natural calamities. Immigration has grown easier and faster as a result of increased transportation and the industrial revolution. (Soltani, 2018)

Initially, human migration was driven by famine and the need to flee danger. However, in modern times, human migration is used to reunite families, flee persecution, or seek better living conditions. Migration has had an impact on many countries around the world, both positively and negatively. Moreover, According to Cambridge Dictionary the word immigration is the process by which people come into a foreign country to live there or the number of people coming in. (Cambridge dictionary, 2022) To immigrate is to move permanently to another country. Often confused with emigrate, which means to move permanently away from a country. You emigrate from one country in order to immigrate to another. (Soltani, 2018)

Finally, the immigrant is when someone moves from his household country to another country to gain residency in order to become a legal resident; however, simply visiting or working in another country does not qualify as an immigrant.

## **1.3. Immigration during the Colonial Period**

America has always been a country of immigrants, beginning with its first occupants, who tens of thousands of years ago crossed the land bridge between Asia and North America. The first Europeans, headed by the Spanish and French, began settling in what would later become the United States in the 1500s. The English established their first permanent colony in modern-day America, Jamestown, in the Virginia Colony, in 1607.

(History editors, 2009)

Some of the original immigrants migrated to America in quest of religious liberty. In 1620, a group of around 100 individuals known as the Pilgrims fled religious persecution in Europe and established a colony in what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was established by Puritans seeking religious freedom. 20,000 Puritans are reported to have migrated to the region between 1630 and 1640. (History editors, 2009)

The majority of immigrants come to America in search of better economic possibilities. Nevertheless, due to the high cost of transportation, an estimated one-half or more of the white Europeans who made the journey did so as indentured slaves. While a few persons indentured themselves freely, others were abducted in European towns and forced into service in America. (History editors, 2009)

Thousands of English prisoners were also sent across the Atlantic as indentured slaves. Enslaved people from West Africa were another group of immigrants who entered against their choice during the colonial period. A group of roughly 20 Africans were forced into indentured service at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619, according to the oldest records of slavery in America. According to some estimates, there were 7,000 Africans in the American colonies by 1680, rising to 700,000 by 1790. The importing of enslaved individuals into the United States was prohibited by Congress in 1808, but the practice continued. Approximately 4 million enslaved persons were freed as a result of the American Civil War (1861-1865). (History editors, 2009)

#### **1.4. American Asian History**

For much of American history, Asian immigrants were deemed racially disqualified for citizenship and had the most stringent immigration restrictions. Chinese were the initial targets of aggressive immigration since they were seen as yellow aggression and frequently participated in slave labor contests. Both the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan and the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882–1943) attempted to enforce immigration restrictions (1907-1908). Middle Eastern immigrants and Filipinos from American territory were restricted from entering Southeast Asia as a result of the Restricted Areas Act of 1917.

For non-citizens and excluding immigrants, less safeguards and legal standing have been created, notably the military necessity justifications used to imprison about 120,000 Japanese Americans, of whom two-thirds were born in the USA. Until the immigration laws changed, the number of Asian immigrants remained low. (Immigration history, 2019)

World War II, as overt racism became increasingly unacceptable and concerns grew over international relations, in addition Immigration restrictions against Asians were adversely influenced, and in 1965, manual work, family reunion, and preference for refugees took their place. As a result, these modifications have led to an explosive growth in Asian immigration and people from much more varied backgrounds. (Immigration history, 2019)

Asians are now disproportionately disproportionate because of their preference for skilled employment, which fuels new stereotypes about Asians as a model minority, suggesting that high levels of education and economic development have eliminated racism from American society. (Immigration history, 2019)

## **1.5. Sedition and Alien Act of 1798**

Federalists accused Republicans of working with France against their own government as tensions rose. In June 1798, Alexander Hamilton stated in the United States Gazette that the Jeffersonians were more French than Americans, eager to sacrifice their country's independence and happiness at the altar of France. Fears of a French invasion compelled President John Adams to initiate war preparations and enact a new land tax to help fund them. In reaction to the infiltration of enemy spies into American society in June and July 1798, the Federistic majority in Congress established four new legislation known as common, foreign, and sedition. The naturalization statute extended the residency requirements for US citizenship from five to fourteen years. (The Republicans were popular among many young immigrants and new citizens.) Most crucially, Congress approved the Sedition Act, which was directed squarely at people who opposed Adams and the Federalists' administration. The new legislation makes it illegal to write false, scandalous, or spiteful things about Congress and the President, despite the fact that the two young parties are embroiled in a bitter feud in rival newspapers and other publications, and the government has made it illegal to coordinate with opponents. (History editors, 2009).

### **1.5.1. Political Interactions:**

Prior to John Adams' election as the second President of the USA in 1796, the Federalist Party, which advocated for a strong central government, dominated politics in the new republic. In opposition to the Federalists was the Democratic-Republican Party, sometimes known as Republicans or Jeffersonians after its ideological leader, Thomas Jefferson. Republicans wanted to give state governments more power and accused the Federalists of favoring a monarchical government type. (History.com Editors, 2009)

### **1.5.2. Jean Hottinguer, Pierre Bellamy, and Lucien Hauteval, XYZ Affair by President John Adams:**

Foreign policy was also a key source of disagreement between the two parties. George Washington's Federalist government concluded the Jay Treaty with Britain in 1794, significantly improving Anglo-American ties but enraging the French (who were then at war with Britain). Soon after entering office, Adams despatched a three-man expedition to Paris to meet with French Foreign Minister Charles Talleyrand. Instead, three French delegates designated in official US records as X, Y, and Z demanded a \$250,000 bribe and a \$10 million loan before discussions could begin. The so-called XYZ Affair provoked fury and cries for war against France in the United States after the Americans rejected it. (History.com Editors, 2009)

### **1.5.3. Sedition Act Debate:**

Republicans who make up a minority in Congress have protested that the Sedition Act violates the First Amendment, which safeguards press and speech freedom. The majority of judges are federalists, there are long-standing common law incitement sanctions in British and American courts, and freedom of speech must be balanced with personal accountability for false evidence. The Sedition Act was ratified by Adams on July 14, 1798. On March 3, 1801, the last day of his administration, it came to an end. Resolutions in conformity with the Sedition Act and the Alien Law were approved by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. James Madison co-wrote the Virginia resolution with Thomas Jefferson, who also wrote the Kentucky and Kentucky resolutions. Both argued that the federal government lacked the authority to enact laws that did not follow the Constitution's guidelines. (History.com Editors, 2009)



#### **1.5.4. Feedback to the Alien and Sedition Act:**

The first person to be charged under the new law was Matthew Lyon, a Republican legislator from Vermont, in October 1798. A grand jury accused Lyon for, among other things, publishing letters during his reelection campaign in Republican newspapers with the intent to harm the government and President Adams. Lyon represented himself in court and argued that the Sedition Act was unconstitutional and that he had no desire to undermine the country. In addition, the judge judged him guilty and gave him a sentence of four months in jail and a \$1,000 fine. Lyon was re-elected while he was incarcerated, and he later rejected a Federalist attempt to remove him from the House. Another well-known sedition case was the journalist and Republican supporter James Callender. To sum up, after Jefferson was elected, Callender wanted a government job in exchange for his efforts. When he was unable to get one, he responded by publishing the first public accusations of Jefferson's long-rumored connection with a slave woman, Sally Hemings, in a series of newspaper pieces. (History.com Editors, 2009)

#### **1.5.5. Legacy of Alien and Sedition Acts:**

Between 1798 and 1801, at least 26 people were found guilty of breaking the Sedition Act by federal courts in the United States; several of them were editors of Republican magazines, and all of them opposed the Adams government. In the US, the prosecutions triggered a heated discussion over what it means to have a free press and what rights political opposition groups ought to have. The enactment of the Sedition and Alien Acts is generally recognized as one of Adams' biggest mistakes, and in the end, public hostility to them helped Jefferson beat Adams in the fiercely disputed 1800 presidential election. The Alien and Sedition Acts had all been repealed or expired by 1802 with the exception of the Alien Enemies Act, which has remained in effect. In 1918, the law was updated to include women. (History.com Editors, 2009)

### **1.6. Indian treaties and the Removal Act under Andrew Jackson's Presidency**

The Removal Act of 1830 strengthened the use of treaties by the American government to drive Indians from their ancestral lands. When this failed, the government periodically disobeyed Supreme Court decisions and treaties to aid European Americans in their

westward migration over the whole continent. As the 19th century got under way, land-hungry Americans flocked into the coastal South's wilderness, pressing toward and into what would eventually become the states of Alabama and Mississippi. Because they appeared to be the main barrier to the expansion of the west, white settlers petitioned the federal government to have the Indian tribes residing there removed. The Southeast Indian tribes were encouraged by Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe to sell their area for land west of the Mississippi River, but they did not take the required action to make this happen. In fact, a conflict led to the first significant transfer of territory. (history state , nd.)

In 1814, Major General Andrew Jackson led an expedition against the Creek Indians that resulted in the Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, which took place in present-day Alabama close to the Georgia line. Jackson's troops thoroughly routed the Creeks and severely depleted their military strength. Then he made the Indians sign a contract ceding to the United States twenty million acres of their ancestral land, or nearly half of present-day Alabama and a fifth of Georgia. Jackson took the lead in the Indian removal effort during the following ten years and was involved in the negotiations for nine of the eleven major treaties. The Native American tribes, notably the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw, realized they couldn't defeat the Americans in combat under such pressure. In reaction to the settlers' voracious quest for land, the Indians created an appeasement strategy. They intended to maintain at least a bit of their property by giving away a substantial chunk of it. In the Second Seminole War, the Seminole tribe in Florida retaliated (1835-1842) and the Third Seminole War (1855-1858), but neither appeasement nor resistance succeeded. Additionally, in early treaties established between the federal government and Indian tribes, the tribes proclaimed themselves to be under the protection of the U.S., according to the Constitution. When Andrew Jackson was elected as president (1829-1837), he used these legal precedents to develop a systematic campaign for Indian relocation. Jackson persuaded Congress to approve the Removal Act of 1830. (history state , nd.)

The law outlined a process through which the President may grant Indian tribes who consented to give up their ancestral lands territories west of the Mississippi River. The act guaranteed that the Indians would live on their new property under the protection of the US government for the remainder of their lives, as well as providing financial and material help for them to migrate to their new places and start new lives. With the act in place,

Jackson and his followers had free reign to blackmail, extort, and scare tribes into signing treaties of removal from the Southeast. Jackson's presidency was effective in general. He had ratified nearly 70 removal agreements by the end of his term, which allowed for the relocation of nearly 50,000 eastern Indians to Indian Territory (defined as the portion of the United States west of the Mississippi River that does not include the states of Missouri and Iowa along with the Territory of Arkansas) and the opening of millions of acres of productive land east of the Mississippi to white settlers. (History state , nd.)

Cherokee Nation refused to challenge Georgia legislation restricting their freedoms on tribal territories in court. Chief Justice John Marshall declared in 1831 that Indian Territory is admitted to compose a part of the United States. Despite the expanse of the Indian Territory, the government planned for the Indians to settle in a smaller area—what would ultimately become eastern Oklahoma. The Supreme Court, on the other hand, reversed itself the next year, ruling that Indian tribes were sovereign and free from Georgia laws. President Jackson, however, steadfastly refused to recognize the court's decision. He obtained the signature of a Cherokee chief who approved of removal for the Treaty of New Echota, which Congress signed in 1835 against objections from Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. Only a tiny number of the Cherokee people, who came to Principal Chief John Ross in a last-ditch effort to save their country, participated in the signing ceremony. When Georgia state militia and federal forces drove the Cherokee tribe over the Mississippi to the parched plains in 1838, this effort proved unsuccessful. (History state , nd.)

Between three and four thousand Cherokees are believed to have died in the Trail of Tears as a result of removal from their ancestral lands by the U.S. government. From the Atlantic to the Mississippi, there were no Indian tribes in the American South by the 1840s, with the exception of a small group of Seminoles fighting against removal in Florida. (History state, nd.)

## **1.7. Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty of 1848, which ended the Mexican–American War**

The Mexican-American War was resolved with the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty in 1848. The Mexican-American War was effectively put to an end in favor of the United States on February 2, 1848, when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed. A Texas-related territorial dispute had sparked the war almost two years prior, in May 1846. The treaty

increased US territory by 525,000 square miles, encompassing area that is now all or part of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Additionally, Mexico gave up all claims to Texas and recognised the Rio Grande as America's southern border. On May 13, 1846, the United States Congress voted as president of President James, and President James requested to announce the controversy. (History.com editors, 2009)

Under the threat of war, after 1836, after the latter won the independence of Mexico, the country still had no Texas. However, in 1844, President John Taylor (1790–1862) investigated relations with the Republic of Texas and reached an agreement in the Treaty of the Annex. In addition, the treaty has failed by a broad margin. The Senator will then interfere with the balance of the government between North Korea and the South Slave State, and the war with Mexico, which has broken the relationship with the United States, is dangerous. The Mexican government did not follow their threats to explain the war, but the border conflicts of that time, and the president of the osteignment ordered the army to interfere between rivers and large rivers. POLK dispatched John Slidell (1793-1871), a diplomat in Mexico, in November. (History.com editors, 2009)

For US citizens, for American citizens, for US citizens to offer a buyer in exchange for an agreement with a buyer-failure of the mission, the US Army was held by Taylor General (1784–1794) while the Rio Grande and Tex licenses were discussed to the south. There is a limit in the northeastern Rio Grande, and the development of Taylor Army soldiers in April 1846 and the soldiers Polk announced that Mexico's progress was released as an attack on the United States. (History.com editors, 2009)

After the Mexican army was routed and Mexico City fell in September 1847, the Mexican government capitulated and peace talks got under way. On February 2nd, 1848, the conflict was put to an official conclusion with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in Mexico. The treaty increased the size of US territory by 525,000 square miles, encompassing areas that are today all or a portion of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Additionally, Mexico gave up all claims to Texas and recognized the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of the United States. The United States agreed to resolve any claims made by American citizens against Mexico in return for paying Mexico \$15 million. (History.com editors, 2009)

### **1.7.1. Results of the African American War:**

Polk's war was successful, but after nearly two expensive and terrible years of combat, the populace turned against him. Furthermore, the acrimonious conflict rekindled the argument against expanding slavery, which in turn paved the way for the American Civil War in the 1860s. After serving his first term, Polk chose not to run for re-election. He passed just three months later, in June 1849, at the age of 53. A national hero during the Mexican-American War, Zachary Taylor campaigned for president in 1848 and won. However, 16 months after his inauguration, Taylor fell sick and passed away. (History.com editors, 2009)

### **1.8. Passenger cases of 1849**

On a 5-4 vote, Chief Justice Taney's Court issued a ruling in 1849 about the legal status of free blacks and immigrants in respect to the federal commerce authority. The 1850 Compromise and the escalating political tension over immigration growth, conflicts over fugitive slaves, and the extension of slavery into the West all had a role in the decision the federal government virtually entirely took over the states' role in immigration control in the decades after the Civil War. But in *Arizona v. US*, Justice Scalia's dissenting opinion alluded to a time when states had more control over who was allowed to cross their borders; this dissent has brought the Passenger Cases back into the public view. (Freyer, 2014)

The *Passenger Cases and the Commerce Clause* by Tony Allan Freyer examines the origins, state court rulings, federal precedents, appellate arguments, and opinion-making that led to the *Passenger Cases* decision, as well as the role the antebellum Supreme Court played in prescribing state-federal regulation of immigrants and the movement of free blacks within the United States. Due to the Court's divided ruling, the 1850 Compromise acquired political legitimacy. It resulted in the strengthening of the fugitive slave statute, the acceptance of slavery in western regions based on popular vote (popular sovereignty), and the abolishment of the slave trade in Washington, D.C. (Freyer, 2014)

The *Passenger Cases* separated people's views, which had an impact on the immigration and slavery issues, which had an impact on how free and slave labor states were balanced and led to the Civil War. States did, in reality, enact laws authorizing the expulsion of free

blacks and undesired white immigrants. The Court's 5-4 split anticipated the Justices' more well-known, but even more divisive, opinions in the Dred Scott case (1857). The Passenger Cases demonstrated the continued discussion over how to handle people who want to enter our nation even as federal law began to dominate immigration policy by taking into account the post-Reconstruction emergence of new criteria by which to examine immigration problems. (Freyer, 2014)

In the early years of the republic, states exercised significant control over immigrants and, in the case of southern states, free blacks. The persistence of these problems proved that a more sensible, compassionate, and uniform immigration policy was necessary. When it comes to immigration law, these issues are still as complex as they were more than 150 years ago. The Supreme Court earlier held that the Constitution's definition of commerce did not include people, and that state police powers to control immigration and trade could coexist with federal powers over trade and commerce. In the Passenger Cases, the Supreme Court overturned these rulings, concluding that state regulation of immigration through taxation was an unconstitutional interference with federal power under the commerce clause, thereby expanding the potential jurisdiction of the national government under that section. The Dred Scott judgment concerning runaway slaves was made possible by the court's conclusion that persons may be seen as a commodity susceptible to commerce and government regulation. State law concerning fugitive slaves may be superseded by federal law if persons are included by the commerce clause. Additionally, the current discussion over state immigration laws serves as a reminder of how much control the states once held over who may immigrate to our country. (Freyer, 2014)

### **1.9. People vs Hall of 1854**

Yee Shun was a newcomer to Las Vegas, New Mexico Territory, and he had no plans of staying long. Despite having a job lined up at a local hotel, he'd opted to relocate to Albuquerque, a frontier town even more exciting and lively than 1882 Las Vegas. But first, he wanted to locate a friend who worked at a Chinese-owned laundry in the area. In more ways than one, that decision proved disastrous. It was the catalyst for the murder of one guy and the suicide of another. It also resulted in an unexpected outcome: a judicial case that overturned a long-standing policy of not allowing Chinese people to testify in US courts. (History.com editors, 2019)

Railroad firms required a reservoir of inexpensive labor prepared to take on dangerous and frequently backbreaking work as they competed to build as soon as possible, and Chinese immigrants suited the bill. Up to 15,000 Chinese men worked on the railroads, then went on to work in mining, farming, sewing, laundry, and other industries. Despite the fact that Chinese immigrants were critical to westward progress, many white Americans were wary of pockets of unknown laborers who spoke a different language, had a different religion, and contributed significantly to labor and business in the expanding West. (History.com editors, 2019)

The Chinese Exclusion Acts, a body of legislation that restricted Chinese-born people's civil rights in the United States and forbade immigration from China, were passed in the 1880s, marking the height of anti-Chinese prejudice. Exclusion Act of 1882 halted immigration for ten years, required Chinese citizens to carry identification at all times, and denied Chinese citizens the right to naturalization. In many governments and territories, Chinese citizens lacked another civil right: the right to testify in court. Laws and court judgments denying them that right date back practically to the beginning of Chinese immigration to the United Areas, and in states where such laws did not exist. (history.com editors, 2019)

The California Supreme Court overturned the conviction of a white man, George W. Hall, who was executed for murder in 1854 on the basis of the evidence of Chinese witnesses. His lawyers argued that the testimony of the Chinese witnesses should be thrown out because of other rules prohibiting Native Americans and mixed-race persons from testifying in court. The court described Chinese people as inferior in its decision overturning Hall's conviction, warning that if Chinese-born persons were given the right to testify in court, they would soon demand the right to vote. Despite laws and procedures that barred Chinese witnesses from testifying in court, white witnesses were free to testify against Chinese persons in court. (History.com editors, 2019)

In Las Vegas, Yee discovered firsthand about the prohibition on Chinese testimony. There was a fight at the Laundromat where he went to meet his companion, and another Chinese man, Jim Lee, was shot and died. Yee, who was 20 at the time, was charged with the murder. Jo Chinaman, the laundry's owner, was asked to testify during the trial. When he went before the judge, he was asked if he was a Christian and if he knew what the court's oath meant. Jo Chinaman stated that he was not a Christian and had no



understanding of the oath, but that he would tell the truth nonetheless. Then he testified that Yee was the one who murdered Jim Lee. (History.com editors, 2019)

### **1.10. The U.S vs. Wong Kim Ark of 1898**

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States expressly permits birthright citizenship. Nonetheless, on October 30, President Donald Trump declared his intention to sign an executive order preventing children of foreign parents from becoming Americans through naturalization on US grounds. Trump's announcement ignited controversy over a long-standing issue, one that the Supreme Court addressed 120 years ago in favor of birthright citizenship, regardless of the fact that the country's laws at the time were intentionally exclusive and racist. In addition, in 1898, the Supreme Court ruled *US v. Wong Kim Ark*. Wong was born to Chinese parents in San Francisco in 1873. (quartz, 2018)

He had lived in America his entire life. His parents finally fled the nation, and when he was in his teens and twenties, he returned to China. (Quartz, 2018)

When Wong returned to the United States in 1895, a customs agent refused his entry, claiming that he was not a US citizen due to the Chinese Exclusion Acts, which were enacted in 1882 and were extended in various forms until 1943. In the majority opinion, the Supreme Court stated unequivocally that a US citizen cannot be denied entry into the country based on exclusionary immigration laws. So the justices had to decide whether the 14th Amendment applies to any child born in the United States, or whether it has some built-in limitations that are not obvious from the plain language of the law. (Quartz, 2018)

### **1.11. The Most Popular Reasons for Immigration to the United States**

Each year, numerous individuals apply for visas to visit the United States. Several proposals are approved, while many more are rejected. What is it about living in the US that applies to people from other regions of the world?

The United States continues to be the most preferred destination for people wishing to achieve their dreams. Despite the current economic crisis, the country still has the world's most vibrant economy. The number of job vacancies is likely to return to normal now that



the economy is virtually recovered. If you wish to experience the American ideal, the United States continues to be the place to be. (Golchin, 2015)

Many people still want to live in America, especially in big cities like New York and Los Angeles. The United States has the world's best entertainment, technology, nightlife, and other luxuries. Tropical residents regularly express a wish to visit America in order to see snow. The United States also has a government that provides food stamps and health care to the needy. (Golchin, 2015)

It is undeniable that many American men meet and become obsessed with their marriages over the internet. Many of these spouses must first remain in their native countries while their husbands work with immigration attorneys to arrange their immigration to the United States. Parents from foreign nations may work in the United States while their children remain in their native country. With the assistance of an immigration attorney, these parents would be able to file for their children to follow them in the United States after gaining permanent resident status. (Golchin, 2015)

Many parts of the world are now under chaos, along with the Middle East, African countries, and other continents. People in those countries rightly want to escape danger and horrible conditions. The most popular destination remains America, the land of the free. (Golchin, 2015)

Every year, immigrants fleeing war-torn countries flock to the United States, where they live and thrive. If they had an immigration attorney on their side, they might be able to obtain residency in the end. The United States is home to many of the most reputed educational institutions in the world, making it possible to obtain the highest education and opportunities. (Golchin, 2015)

Whatever the reason why a person chooses to relocate to the United States, it will be challenging to do anything without aid of immigration lawyers. From the time you apply for a visa to the time you seek for nationality, an immigration consultant is your closest friend. An immigration attorney is your best friend from the time you apply for a visa until the time you apply for citizenship. (Golchin, 2015)

## **1.12. Conclusion**

The United States of America has always carried a long history full of developments and events that remained firmly rooted in the history of immigration to USA, like we have seen in this chapter. As for the next chapter, it will address the events and impact of immigration during the twentieth century.

## ***Chapter Two:***

### ***The Impact of Immigration in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century***

## **2.1. Introduction**

The United States of America witnessed several changes and influences as well as a huge impact during the period of the twentieth century. This chapter will address the most important and most famous events that occurred during this period of time, including the Bracero Program of 1942, the Agreement of Gentlemen of 1907 and so on. Thus, it will discuss the impact of immigration on the United States of America during the twentieth century, including the effects of immigrants on U.S. Labor Market and Economy, and the immigration's contribution to changing and developing the US culture and society.

## **2.2. Gentlemen's Accord of 1907**

Gentlemen's Agreement, (1907), an agreement between the United States and Japan in which Japan pledged not to give passports to emigrants to the United States save to specified kinds of business and professional men. In exchange, US President Theodore Roosevelt pledged to persuade San Francisco to revoke an ordinance that separated children of Japanese parents from white kids in schools. (Britannica, 2022)

Japanese immigration to the United States' Pacific Coast had expanded substantially in the early twentieth century, and the concerns addressed in the Gentlemen's Agreement reflected Californians' fears that Japanese immigrants would decrease wages and seize control of most of the fertile farmland. The Japanese government dutifully followed through on its end of the bargain, and the San Francisco school board reversed the segregation order, but racism and prejudice against Japanese in California persisted. The Japanese number living in the United States grew as a consequence of a provision allowing spouses to come, and the deal was ultimately supplanted by the tighter Immigration Act of 1924. (Britannica, 2022)

It may be suggested to use a gentlemen's agreement to conclude a contract between two or more parties without the requirement for legal or administrative supervision or a dependable third party enforcer, such as a judge or court. This can save transaction costs and increase the flexibility of the deal's reconciliation. (Hayes, 2022)

A gentlemen's agreement that limited Japanese nationals' ability to immigrate to the United States was reached by American negotiators in 1907. In exchange, President Roosevelt affirmed to revoke a San Francisco law that separated Japanese children from schoolchildren of other races. (Hayes, 2022)

### **2.3. The Immigration Act of 1917's Aspects**

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was the first law that drastically limited immigration to the United States; the Immigration Act of 1917 was the second. The Act established new limits and tightened those that had already been put in place as a result of the Chinese Inclusion Act. These limitations—both regional and national—made up the nation's most expansive and restrictive immigration laws to date. The act's key provisions were raising the head tax that travelers must pay to enter the US, expanding the categories of people who were denied admission, adding enforcement and funding methods, and requiring applicants to pass a literacy test. (texasmexico, 2021)

In addition, the limits applied to immigrants from all over the world, although many of them targeted those from Europe and Asia. The two key provisions that immediately impacted Mexican prospective immigrants were the head tariff and the literacy exam. For more over two decades, Congress sought to impose such a literacy test but was continually thwarted by veto powers from Presidents Cleveland, Taft, and Wilson. (texasmexico, 2021)

Despite growing worries of radicalization and immigration in the aftermath of World War I, Congress successfully overrode President Wilson's second veto and approved the 1917 Immigration Act. The initial version of the new literacy exam required reading and writing a brief text from the United States Constitution, but it was changed to demand passages in any language. The new literacy exam's first form demanded reading and writing a short paragraph from the US Constitution, but it was altered to require passages in any language. (texasmexico, 2021)

## **2.4. Bracero Program of 1942**

Over four decades ago, the Bracero Program, which effectively reaches of Mexican guest laborers to the United States, came to an end. Current immigration policy disputes, including speculations of a new guest worker program, have resurrected the program, highlighting the necessity of comprehending this part of American history. Despite the fact that the Bracero Program is being re-examined as a prospective model by top US and Mexican authorities, most Americans are ignorant of the program, which is the country's greatest experiment with foreign labor. This crucial narrative had been inadequately chronicled and analyzed, even by academics, until lately. The Bracero Program emerged as a result of a series of bi-lateral agreements between Mexico and the United States that allowed millions of Mexican men to migrate to the United States to work on short-term, largely agricultural labor contracts. From 1942 through 1964, 4.6 million contracts were signed, with many employees returning on several terms, making it the United States' greatest contract labor program. The images, stories, documents, and artifacts of the Bracero Program contribute to our understanding of migrant workers' lives in Mexico and the United States, as well as immigration, citizenship, nationalism, agriculture, labor practices, race relations, gender, sexuality, the family, visual culture, and the Cold War era. (Bracero history archive, 2021)

The Bracero Program was designed to provide safeguards for both Mexican and domestic workers. Employers were only allowed to utilize Braceros as strikebreakers in regions where there was a labor shortage. Many of these laws were disregarded in practice, and Mexican and native laborers suffered as a result. (Bracero history archive, 2021)

## **2.5. Immigration and political inclinations in the United States**

The rise of anti-immigrant, right-wing parties that depict immigrant integration as a serious threat to host countries in recent years is evidence that immigration has become as a significant political and social problem around the world. Less is understood about the long-term impacts of immigration on the political philosophy of the native people, despite extensive research on the brief political consequences of immigration. (Giuliano & Tabellini, 2020)

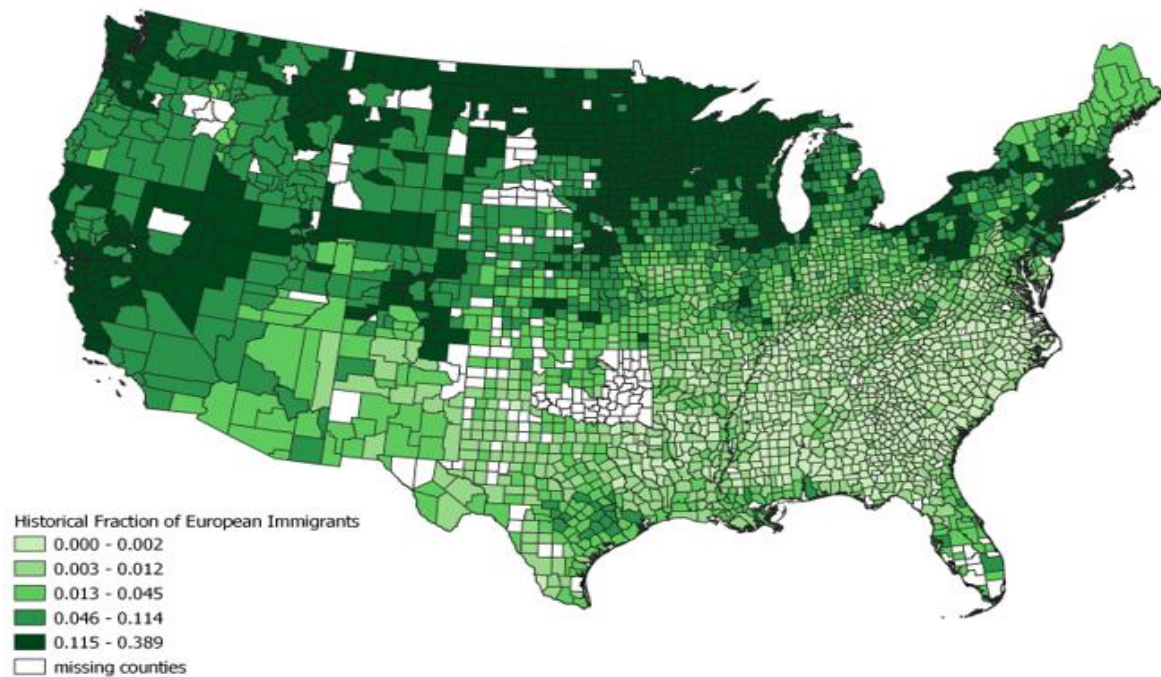
However, the long-term impacts of immigration on indigenous' political inclinations might differ dramatically from the short-term consequences. First, according to the contact hypothesis, locals can modify their opinions toward minorities following extensive contacts, perhaps eradicating previously unfavorable prejudices. Second, while most immigration literature portrays assimilation as a one-sided process in which immigrants converge on a new, local culture, it is conceivable for immigrants' culture to flow over into the native population, eventually resulting in a varied or melting pot society. (Giuliano & Tabellini, 2020)

The recent work investigates these ideas by looking at the long-term consequences of millions of Europeans migrating to the United States from 1900 to 1930 on the political ideology of US-born people today, which we measure using nationally representative survey data from the Cooperative Congressional Election Study (CCES). There are several advantages to concentrating on this historical period, often known as the Age of Mass Migration. First, locals' fears about lack of integration loomed big, just like they do now. (Giuliano & Tabellini, 2020)

Second, the demographics of immigrants have shifted considerably over the last 30 years, enabling us to take advantage of differences in cultural backgrounds and political views across European groups. Third, we may evaluate the impact of immigration on American ideology over the course of a century by focusing on the Age of Mass Migration. (Giuliano & Tabellini, 2020)

The years 1900-1930 are also a near-ideal quasi-natural study for determining the causal impacts of immigration. Between 1910 and 1930, countrywide shocks that were largely unconnected to cultural, political, or economic situations in specific US counties had a varied influence on immigration from varied European nations. Second, because immigrants prefer to congregate in places with bigger ethnic enclaves, the impact of these shocks differed significantly among European nations, resulting in substantial diversity in the quantity and cultural mix of immigrants received by US counties between 1910 and 1930. (Giuliano & Tabellini, 2020)

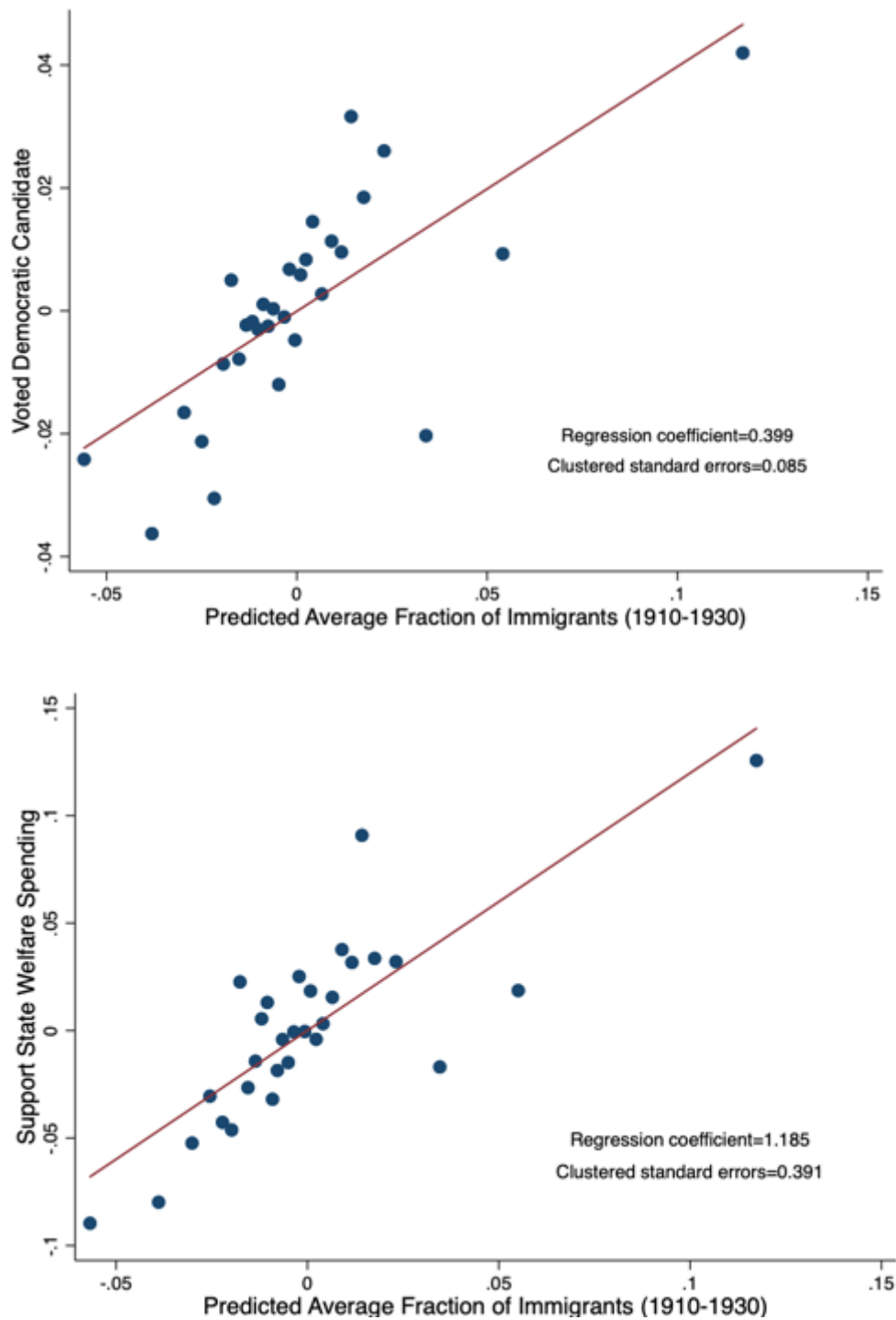
**Figure 1:** Plotting the average immigrant share among counties between 1910 and 1930 demonstrates this variation. (Giuliano & Tabellini, 2020)



***Figure two: Historical immigration's consequences on political ideology***

The second figure shows that people born in the U.S. who currently reside in locations with higher levels of historical immigration are far more motivated to vote Democratic and advocate for more generous social expenditures. These effects' scope is equivalent to that of the main American political preference determinants. For instance, a five percentage point increase in the average immigrant contribution is about equivalent to the effect of race in other work or a pay change from \$100,000 to \$20,000 US annually in other labor. (Alesina & Giuliano, 2011)





(Giuliano & Tabellini, 2020)

## 2.6. The Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), like in the past, adjusted to the new issues that surfaced in the 1980s and 1990s. The evolution of INS was influenced by shifts

in global migration patterns, the simplicity of contemporary overseas travel, and a rising focus on stopping illegal immigration in the final decades of the century. (USCIS, 2019)

The Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 expanded the INS's responsibilities. INS was charged by IRCA with trying to enforce sanctions against employers in the United States who employed undocumented aliens. Employer sanction duties entailed investigating, prosecuting, and fining personal and corporate employers, as well as deporting those found to be operating illegally. The 1986 law also permitted certain illegal aliens in the United States to legalize their presence. The INS was in charge of the legalization program. (USCIS, 2019)

The immigration screening process was once more revised by the Immigration Act of 1990 (IMMACT 90). IMMACT 90 changed the preference categories controlling permanent legal immigration and increased the amount of immigrant visas that were available. Family-sponsored, employment-based, and diversity immigrants chosen by lottery from nations with low immigration volumes are the three categories into which immigrant visas are currently separated. The 1990 Act also terminated judicial naturalization and instituted an administrative citizenship process. Currently, federal naturalization examiners decide whether to approve or reject petitions. (USCIS, 2019)

## **2.7. Immigration's Impact on US's Society**

As a result of earlier migration from all across the world, the US has changed. Because it is notoriously difficult to measure cultural changes as they occur, it is significantly more difficult to discover and quantify the current effects of immigration on the country.. It's also tough since the United States is already a very diverse culture, and fresh immigration only adds to the mix. It's hard to assess the society into which immigrants are assimilating when the culture itself is changing. The panel documents the increase in racial, ethnic, and religious variety in the U.S. population, which has resulted in increasing intergroup contact and the changing of American communities and institutions as a primary means of illustrating how immigration has impacted American society. (Waters & Pineau, 2015)

In 1970, non-Hispanic whites made up 83 percent of the US population; today, they make up about 62 percent, and immigration is to blame for much of this change, both

straightforwardly through the arrival of foreign-born immigrants and indirectly through the higher birth rates of immigrants and their children. Hispanics have increased their share of the overall population of the United States from little over 4.5 percent in 1970 to almost 17 percent now. As immigration from Mexico has fallen, Asians are now the fastest-growing immigrant group in the country; Asians made up less than 1% of the population in 1970 but now make up 6%. Black immigration has increased as well. In 1970, blacks made up only 2.5 percent of foreign-born residents; now, they make up 9 percent of all immigrants in the United States. (Waters & Pineau, 2015)

Immigration has resulted in ethnic and racial variety that is no longer restricted to a few states and cities with a history of absorbing immigrants. New immigrants are already settling across the country, especially in locations where there hasn't been a big inflow of immigrants in generations. The landscape of immigration has shifted as a result of this new trend. The states with the highest immigrant population increase now are mostly in the South. The existence of racial and religious minorities in new settlements and non - metropolitan regions poses fresh integration and incorporation issues for many municipalities and small towns that are unfamiliar with large minority and immigrant populations. Simultaneously, many communities in new target locations have implemented welcoming policies to promote immigrant labor and facilitate their absorption into the community. (Waters & Pineau, 2015)

Immigrants and their descendants have been pioneer integrators of formerly all-white or all-black venues in cities across the country. As a result, many communities are now more varied than they've ever been, and the number of all-white census tracts is decreasing. Nonetheless, racial segregation persists across the country, with blacks being the most segregated from whites, followed by Hispanics and finally Asians from the non-Hispanic white population. (Waters & Pineau, 2015)

Despite the fact that Christians make about three-quarters of all immigrants, immigration is bringing fresh religious diversity to the United States. Muslims make about 4% of the foreign-born population, and while they beat the national average in terms of education and prosperity, they also face severe prejudice and discrimination. Asian immigrants are notably religiously varied, with substantial proportions of Hindus, Buddhists, and others who claim no any affiliation. Even if religious membership among native-born Americans declines, immigrants benefit from religious engagement,

which may enhance support for the religious organizations they support. (Waters & Pineau, 2015)

Immigrants also have made a significant contribution to the changing patterns of ethnic and racial mixing in personal and marital relationships in America. The number of marriages between native-born people and immigrants appears to have risen dramatically over time. Intercultural or interethnic marriages now account for around one out of every seven new marriages, which is more than double the rate of a generation earlier. As a result, the cultural and social distinctions between people living in the United States that were born here and those who were born abroad are less stark than they formerly were. (Waters & Pineau, 2015)

Additionally, second and third generation members of immigrant minority communities are far more likely to marry higher generation native-born spouses than their first generation counterparts. Intermarriages have further contributed to the rise in the number of persons of mixed races in the United States. (Waters & Pineau, 2015)

Intermarriage also has a significant impact on family connections. According to a recent poll, more than 35% of Americans say that one of their close relatives is of a particular ethnicity. Immigrants and their descendants' integration is a crucial factor in this high level of intermixing. The distinctions between what Americans consider to-be distinct ethnoracial groupings may become considerably more muddled in the future. Immigrants become Americans not only via their integration into our communities, schools, and businesses, but also through their integration into our families. (Waters & Pineau, 2015)

## **2.8. Labor Market Effects**

If labor supply is less sensitive to changes in wages, indigenous employment will be less than income, but less than if labor supply is much more sensitive to rising wages. When an employer's labor demand becomes insensitive to wage fluctuations, Native American wages and employment are lower than those of non-native workers. Regarding the specific sensitivity of labor supply and demand to changes in wages, the more immigrants are brought in, the greater the loss of indigenous people's wages and employment. The extent to which a native workforce can be replaced by immigrants

determines the severity of its impact on the native population. (M. Orrenius,M.Zavodny, 2013)

Some locals benefit from immigrants, while others will definitely lose. Natives whose skills complement the skills of immigrants may benefit more from immigrants than natives whose skills can be exchanged may lose. Early migrants are most comparable to new migrants and therefore interact most closely, with the greatest impact on the negative impact of the labor market compared to indigenous peoples. (M. Orrenius,M.Zavodny, 2013)

Despite the amount of immigrants to the United States, especially low-skilled workers, the overwhelming weight of empirical data shows that immigrants have far less negative impact on indigenous wages than expected. For example, Card (2001) claims that immigration in the 1980s reduced the income and employment rate of low-skilled indigenous people by 1-3 percentage points in typical gateway cities such as Miami and Los Angeles. (M. Orrenius,M.Zavodny, 2013)

According to Ottaviano and Peri (2012), the influx of immigrants between 1990 and 2006 reportedly reduced the income of non-university resident by about 1% in the short term, but in time. It increased somewhat over time. Borjas (2003) concluded that between 1980 and 2000, the influx of immigrants reduced the wages of indigenous peoples without high school diplomas by about 9%. Other studies have found even worse effects. But even the worst predictions show that other factors, not immigrants, were primarily responsible for the long-term decline in incomes of poorly educated indigenous peoples. (M. Orrenius,M.Zavodny, 2013)

Why does the impact of immigrants not have a significant impact on locals? If foreign workers complement local workers, the productivity gains brought about by migrants can increase local wages. Immigrants can change the combination of business and work. Studies show that as labor costs go down, companies employ more workers in the manufacturing process than any other method. Lower labor costs and higher capital relative benefits brought about by immigrants can also boost investment and capital inflows. The fact that migrants usually settle in economically prosperous areas that may face labor shortages is another consideration. It can be difficult to assess the negative impact on wages, as locals and other immigrants may immigrate in response to

immigrants. Immigrants are also consumers themselves, supporting the economy by stimulating demand. Last but not least, as mentioned earlier, some migrants are creating jobs through innovative and entrepreneurial efforts. (M. Orrenius, M. Zavodny, 2013)

## **2.9. United States-Fiscal Impacts**

In 1992, the net costs and advantages of the United States immigration for all government levels were estimated to be \$42.5 billion by the study that has received the most controversy. A nonprofit organization called The Packing Potential Network advocates for significant reductions in immigration to America, provided funding for Donald Huddle's research. The Costs of Immigration (Huddle 1993) makes use of estimating techniques that are subject to a variety of inaccuracies. The post-1970 immigrants in Huddle's analysis display a revenue surplus of at least \$25 billion above social care expenses when these inaccuracies are fixed (Passel and Clark 1994).

Additionally, three significant inaccuracies have an influence on Huddle's revenue projections (Passel 1994). To begin with, he draws his generalizations from the wrong immigrant community. For legal immigrants in Los Angeles County, Huddle is relying on income projections from the ISD study. (M. FIX et al., 1994)

Although Huddle utilizes the ISD figures to represent all legal immigrants who entered the country between 1970 and 1992, they are for legal immigrants who came in Los Angeles in the 1980s. In actuality, there is a big disparity between these groups' earnings. For legal immigrants who entered L.A. County between 1980 and 1990, the anticipated yearly income based on Huddle's ISD numbers is \$9,700. For legal immigrants to the United States, income figures from the 1990 Census are available. From 1970 and 1990, at an average annual rate of about \$14,000, or nearly 45 percent higher than the ISD projections. Second, if earnings are estimated too low, the tax rates that apply to immigrants are necessarily understated. (M. FIX et al., 1994)

Third, in adding to undercounting taxes paid, the analysis leaves out a number of key income sources, such as Social Security payments, unemployment insurance, and fuel taxes, which are included in the ISD study. People with low and moderate incomes, including most immigrants, are disproportionately impacted by all of these taxes. Huddle estimates that post-1970 immigrants—legal, undocumented, and those granted

amnesty—paid \$20.2 billion in taxes, more than \$50 billion less than the \$70.3 billion that would have been calculated using more accurate information, suppositions, and techniques. (M.FIXet al., 1994)

## **2.10. Conclusion**

Immigration to the United States saw a sharp rise dramatically in the latter half of the twentieth century, having a significant impact on society in a variety of ways, including the economic aspect and the impact of immigrants on the labor market, as well as the impact of immigration on the culture of the United States, as discussed in the preceding chapter. In addition, the chapter discussed how immigrants contribute to the national economy. While the final and subsequent chapters will discuss how immigration has affected the United States in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### ***Chapter Three:***

## ***The Impact of Immigration on U.S. in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century***



### **3.1. Introduction**

The US has long been a major destination for people from all over the world who are seeking justice, rights, and freedoms. As the twenty-first century has begun,, the United States has seen numerous events, including the Dream Act of 2001, Barack Obama's DACA deal of 2012, and DAPA. This chapter examines several significant events that happened between the turn of the century and the present, as well as the effects of immigration on the United States of America in this century.

### **3.2. The Dream Act of 2001**

Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, a Republican, introduced the Relief, development and Education for Alien Minors act to the Judiciary Committee in the 107th Congress. It allowed states to determine state residency for higher education purposes and granted the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status for some alien college-bound students who have been long-term residents of the US. Before proposing the bill, Senator Hatch delivered a statement on the Senate floor detailing the Dream Act's goals. He pointed out that the Dream Act allowed children who were forcibly brought to the United States to follow their dreams, earn a college education, and attain legal status. The goal of this bill is to ensure that children, regardless of their immigration status or their parents' illegal status, are supported in their efforts to attend college and that undocumented children who obtain a higher education degree are granted status adjustment. According to the provisions of the Dream Act, illegal immigrants are allowed to gain permanent residency in the country while also finishing a 4- or 2-year college degree. They must have resided in the United States for five years, be of good moral character, not have been convicted of specific offenses, and be admitted into a qualified institution of higher learning.(Sofia Paschero, 2021)

After qualifying for the act, the person can change his or her status to conditional permanent residence. The student has four or six years to complete his or her education at a qualified institution. The student must continue his or her continuous physical presence in the United States after graduation. The student's conditions of status are lifted, and the student becomes a full-fledged permanent resident, assuming that the student has not been deported due to criminal convictions on security grounds. Undocumented immigrants are not guaranteed permanent status under the Dream act. (Sofia Paschero, 2021)

They must first obtain the status of conditional permanent residents. They must then prove that they have met all of the conditions in order to obtain legal resident status. Senator Hatch concluded his statement by urging his companions to vote in favor of the bill so that countless worthy immigrant children would have hope and opportunity. They must obtain provisional permanent residency first. They can even later prove that they have met all of the conditions to get permanent residence status. Illegal aliens would have been given a path to citizenship under the Dream act. However, acquiring citizenship would be a lengthy process that would take years. After Senator Hatch presented the Dream act, the media began to report on it, and many questions arose. (Sofia Paschero, 2021)

There appeared to be some misunderstandings in the bill's requirements section and his speech that needed to be clarified. Certain senators voted against Senator Hatch. To begin with, Senator Hatch stated that the bill would not provide undocumented students with in-state tuition. In other words, it removes immigration, which is a federal issue, from a state-based decision. He explained that his home state of Utah had passed legislation allowing long-term undocumented students to pay in-state tuition for example (the Arizona State). (Sofia Paschero, 2021)

Second, he defined who was eligible for the Dream act. Only those who have been considered illegal children for a long time are eligible for legal status upon graduation from high school. He reaffirmed that immigrants who crossed the border today, yesterday, a week ago, or four years ago, and 364 days before the bill's enactment would not be eligible. He stated when introducing the Dream act that undocumented individuals who committed certain offenses could be passed or qualified. Later, Senator Durbin was required to clarify this because there is a widespread misconception that undocumented immigrants are criminals. (Sofia Paschero, 2021)

Fourth, no benefits will be provided to immediate family members. This tends to mean that undocumented people who apply will be the only ones to receive benefits, and no one else in their family will. Senator Patrick J. Leahy endorsed the legislation. He did, however, argue that denying undocumented children in-state tuition is unjust. He claimed that without financial aid for higher education, those who qualify for the Dream act would be unable to further their education and contribute to American society. He also remarked that denying a college education is shortsighted, and he encouraged the bill's passing as

revised. Senator Maria Cantwell (D-Washington) stated that this was a serious enough subject and that she would support the bill as a cosponsor. (Sofia Paschero, 2021)

### **3.3. DACA Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals**

For many years, a program was known as DACA, which protects some 650,000 young immigrants from deportation, has been a policy roller coaster, with court judgments and administration moves abolishing, restarting, or partly rolling back the program every few months. Because of the halts and starts, people who are known as Dreamers are unsure whether the danger of deportation would be reinstated with a single court decision or presidential directive. Though President Biden has consistently expressed support for the Dreamers, who were brought to the United States as youngsters, DACA continues to face legal challenges that imperil the program. A federal court deemed the program illegal on Friday, concluding that President Barack Obama overstepped his authority when he established DACA in 2012. However, the court stated that current program participants would not be harmed immediately and that the federal government should not take any immigration, deportation, or criminal action against them which it would not otherwise take. (Nieto, 2020)

President Obama established the program in 2012 as a stopgap measure to protect those brought to the United States as children who did not have citizenship or lawful resident status from deportation. The protection is valid for two years and is renewed. The program does not offer a route to citizenship. Participation in the program has a number of advantages. Along with the right to remain in the nation, individuals can receive work permits and health insurance from firms that provide them. The ability to work lawfully has also enabled them to attend school, pursue further education, and receive driver's licenses in some jurisdictions. In certain states, they are eligible for in-state tuition as well as state-funded educational scholarships and loans. (Nieto, 2020)

DACA recipients are commonly referred to as Dreamers, after a similar piece of legislation known as the Dream Act, which was introduced in 2001 and would have provided its beneficiaries with a road to citizenship as well as protection from deportation. Various versions of the measure have been debated over the years as Congress dealt with a broad revamp of the country's immigration system, but none has been passed. DACA recipients are currently in their mid-20s on average, with the oldest in their late 30s. Others

were born in Central or South America, Asia, or the Caribbean and were brought to the United States from Mexico. A candidate had to be enrolled in high school, have a diploma, or have served in the military to be considered. People with a substantial criminal history (defined as a felony or major misdemeanor conviction, or three misdemeanor convictions) are not eligible, notwithstanding what former President Donald J. Trump has declared. (Nieto, 2020)

The judge decided that the Department of Homeland Security may keep accepting new applications but is temporarily barred from granting them. For the time being, immigrants presently enrolled in the program, the majority of who were brought to the US as children, will be permitted to stay and work in the nation, though those protections may be revoked if the government is unable to correct a number of legal flaws. On Saturday, the Biden administration declared its determination to appeal the ruling. The White House stated in a statement that that the Department of Homeland Security plans to submit a proposed regulation on DACA soon. However, unless Congress intervenes with legislation, the Supreme Court will very certainly rule on the legitimacy of DACA. (Nieto, 2020)

In the absence of comprehensive immigration reform, President Biden moved to improve the DACA program on his first day in office, and the notion of providing a road to citizenship to the young immigrants who have registered has received bipartisan popular support. The Texas court decision, however, has created a new complication for the hundreds of thousands of immigrants who have been able to start families, own homes, and work in the United States without fear of deportation. The decision also provides Mr. Biden with a substantial new problem as he tries to rally support in Congress for his ambitious plan to legalize up to 10 million more immigrants. (Nieto, 2020)

### **3.4. The program known as Deferred Action for Parents of Lawful Permanent Residents and Americans**

America's immigration rules have undergone major modification over the last ten years. Immigration-related policies and regulations have undergone critical revisions as a result of political advancements and shifts in presidential administrations. A number of governmental, political, and civil society organizations have strongly opposed the executive order known as Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful

Permanent Residents (DAPA). The US Supreme Court is still debating the topic at the moment. (Gogol, 2022)

Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents, or DAPA as it is more commonly known, is a program that provides immigration relief to certain undocumented immigrants who have been living in the country since 2010 and have children who are either lawful permanent residents or citizens of the United States by birth. The Obama administration implemented this policy in the face of strong criticism and debate from several opposing parties. The program, which was unveiled in November 2014, was established by presidential executive order and was never approved by the US Congress. Due to various claimed legal and constitutional issues, the DAPA program was never signed into law. Numerous states brought legal claims contesting the scheme. (Gogol, 2022)

A temporary injunction was approved to halt the program in February 2015. The Supreme Court's divided decision further halted the program's efforts to become actual law. The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program has a sister program called DAPA. In that it encompassed and preserved the children's parents who are U.S. by birth citizens or who have green cards from deportation, DAPA was considerably more expansive in its scope than DACA. The program's main goal was to safeguard the approximately 4 million relatives of American citizens and people with green cards. Deferred action should not be mistaken with legal residency, it is vital to highlight. (Gogol, 2022)

This would make it possible for parents of American citizens or those with green cards to seek for legal permanent residency, become contributing members of society, and leave their status as undocumented immigrants behind. In its current form, the law continues to be a presidential executive order which is pending before the Supreme Court. (Gogol, 2022)

DAPA is an essential initiative that might shield more than 4 million kin of US citizens and holders of green cards. For the majority of immigrants, refugees, and seeking asylum, the immigration procedure is already a trying and taxing experience. Millions of undocumented immigrants can rest a little better thanks to the DAPA program because they will no longer be deported. (Gogol, 2022)

### **3.5. The Problem of Immigration Measurement**

Immigration became a significant factor in American demographic dynamics. It accounted for over a third of yearly population increase and nearly half of labor force growth during the 1990s and early 2000s. The number of foreign-born persons in the United States has reached a new high of 38 million, accounting for about 13% of the overall population. When the offspring of immigrants are included, the percentage rises to one-third of the population. One in every three Americans is now a first or second generation American. Of course, this is simply an average, and as one travels down the age distribution, the percentage of foreign-born and their offspring climbs, implying that the fate of these two generations will be heavily influenced by what happens to them. Accurate data on first- and second-generation immigrants is critical for predicting the United States' social, economic, and demographic future. Sadly, immigration figures remain the demographic accounting system's weakest link. (Massey D.S, 2010)

This long-standing flaw derives in part from the nature of the underlying demographic phenomena. The latter of the three components to population growth—fertility, death, and net migration—is by far the most difficult to quantify. Birth and death are straightforward to define and reasonably simple to detect and record. Birth is an unambiguous event that occurs just once in the lives of all humans. A successful birth begins a human existence, with all of the ramifications for society that are impossible to miss. (Massey D.S, 2010)

Even though modern medicine has blurred the lines, the beginning of life through delivery is still distinct and straight-forward to identify and document with minimum governmental intervention. The nature of the underlying demographic problem is partly to blame for this long-standing vulnerability. Fertility, death, and net migration are the three factors that contribute to population expansion, and the last is by far the most difficult to quantify scientifically. Birth and death are straightforward to define and detect. Birth is a clear event that occurs just once in the lives of all humans. A successful birth begins a human existence, with all of its numerous societal implications, making it difficult to miss. Despite the fact that modern medicine has blurred the lines a little, the beginning of life via birth is still distinct and straightforward to identify and document with minimum governmental effort. Of course, human's age at a fixed rate after birth, subject to a changing chance of mortality, but death is an unequivocal occurrence. (Massey D.S, 2010)

The event produces a product that should be dealt with socially, culturally, and materially. Keeping a regular count of the deceased is not difficult in a well-functioning society since bodies are of fundamental societal interest, are difficult to disguise, and require some sort of disposal, readily bringing them to the notice of state authorities responsible with their registration. Even though societal influences impact birth and death, they are fundamentally biological phenomena rooted in human physiology. Migration, on the other hand, is a social rather than a biological phenomenon, and, unlike birth or death, it may occur more than once or not at all. Of course, humans move around in space naturally, and this mobility is founded in biology. Humans, like other species, explore the environment in order to get resources, live, and reproduce. (Massey D.S, 2010)

However, the transition of this natural movement into what is known as migration is a social process involving the consensual delineation of borders in space by a human society that is validated, overseen, and enforced by civil power. The socially defined boundary is sometimes demarcated in the physical world and made plain, as it is along the Mexico-US border, but it is sometimes simply in people's imaginations or on a map, as it is along the Maryland-Washington, D.C. border. A move, unlike a birth or death, is inherently a social event; while one cannot become un-born or un-dead, one may simply return to one's origins, as well as go to another location and another beyond that before returning to the country of origin. As a result, civil authorities find it more difficult to identify and track movements and recording and tabulating them takes more time and money. (Massey D.S, 2010)

Furthermore, net migration, the third component of population increase, is the result of not one but two socially defined events—arrival and departure—and the nature and determinants of movement into and out of an area are frequently quite different, making modeling and forecasting inherently difficult. These challenges define mobility inside and between nations, but crossing an international border exacerbates the inherent problems since the social construction of movement includes two separate frames of social reference, which may be in conflict as well as competition. Furthermore, concerns of identity, citizenship, belonging, and entitlement are inextricably linked to the measurement of international migration, resulting in strong feelings and interests around the determination of who is and who is not a migrant. (Massey D.S, 2010)



An international relocation is therefore much more than a demographic statistic; it is a social, economic, and political event that is characterized and quantified by powerful and frequently opposing interests. Because the concept of international migration is so political, the state and those in power frequently strive to distort official categories and definitions in order to achieve political goals, make ideological points, or give the impression of some socially approved version of reality. A simple change of location between Mexico and the United States means very different things and has very different societal implications depending on whether the mover is classified as a lawful U.S. resident, a temporary worker, a tourist, an exchange student, a business visitor, a refugee, or an unlawful migrant, and many people on both sides of the border truly care about which category cross-border movers are placed into. (Massey D.S, 2010)

### **3.6. The Role of Immigration in a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Economy**

#### **3.6.1. Revisiting Employment-Based Immigration:**

While the globe has evolved, the immigration system has remained unchanged. Though, the world has changed dramatically since 1990, our employment-based immigration system has stayed largely unchanged, unaffected by shifting economic, political, and social situations. Many officials agree that the existing legal immigration flow is out of step with both American labor demands and global realities. Additionally, our current laws do not consider our economic needs. The Immigration Act of 1990 increased the yearly cap on employment-based immigration from 56,000 to 140,000 people and established five different employment-based immigration preferences. Congress set the figure years ago without considering actual labor market needs, and it has not been adjusted to reflect changing economic realities. (Immigration center, 2011)

Moreover, the system of temporary visas is ineffective. Foreign workers can apply for a variety of temporary visas under US immigration law. The H1B visa for highly skilled immigrants is limited to 65,000 each year, with an additional 20,000 visas available for foreign professionals with a Masters or Doctorate from a U.S. university. Every year, all of these visas are commonly used. The maximum has been reached on the first day of visa availability in several years. The immigration system requires more flexibility. Furthermore, the permanent-temporary visa dichotomy frequently works against firms and



workers. Employers may be eligible to obtain seasonal worker visas just when they require permanent personnel in particular instances. (Immigration center, 2011)

Finally, Workers who arrive on temporary visas may find permanent jobs, but are unable to adjust to a permanent visa under the current system. Thus, the current system does not have the flexibility needed to respond to the country's evolving economic. Although the world has changed, the immigration system has remained unchanged. There is enough evidence that immigration, like it has in the past, helps to drive the American economy. As employees, entrepreneurs, taxpayers, and consumers, immigrants continue to play a vital role in the economy. Most analysts, however, believe that our existing immigration system is outmoded and broken, making it harder for the United States to compete in the global marketplace. The last time Congress made substantial modifications to the employment-based immigration system was in 1990, when Congress passed the Immigration Act of 1990, which established the five-tiered system and numerical restrictions in use today. Since 1965, the whole immigration system has been revised, and as some analysts have highlighted, piecemeal adjustments have converted existing legislation into a tangle of obsolete, inconsistent, and ineffective quotas, rules, and regulations. (Immigration center, 2011)

While the world has changed dramatically since 1990, our employment-based immigration system has remained stagnant, immune to shifting economic, political, and social factors. Many officials believe that our existing legal immigration flow is out of step with America's labor demands and global reality. However, Congress has failed to approve crucial immigration changes, instead focusing on enforcing present rules and deporting a rising number of immigrants. The Council on Foreign Relations' Edward Alden has described the United States' refusal to alter its immigration system as national suicide. (Immigration center, 2011)

If the United States is to flourish in the modern global 21st century economy, employment-based immigration must be viewed as a strategic resource that can meet labor market needs while also fostering economic growth and competition, all while safeguarding American workers and improving If the United States is to flourish in the modern global 21st century economy, employment-based immigration must be viewed as a strategic resource that can meet labor market needs while also fostering economic growth

and competition, all while safeguarding American workers and improving wages and working conditions. (Immigration center, 2011)

The Immigration Act of 1990 increased the yearly cap on employment-based immigration from 56,000 to 140,000 people and established five employment-based immigration preferences. Congress established the figure years ago without respect for actual labor market demands, and it has not been modified to reflect changing economic realities. This figure includes immigrants as well as their qualified spouses and minor children, implying that the real number of employees granted green cards is substantially lower. (Immigration center, 2011)

The process of getting a job opportunity and an employer ready to sponsor someone who wants to immigrate to the United States on a work visa can be expensive and time-consuming. The bulks of the positions that qualify require advanced degrees and are geared at experts like scientists, professors, and foreign executives. Due to numerical restrictions, some foreign employees and their employers may have to wait up to ten years for a green card to become accessible. More than one million highly qualified immigrants are awaiting an employment-based green card; their applications have been accepted, but it will take years for a visa to become available due to numerical constraints imposed by the 1990 law. (Immigration center, 2011)

### **3.6.2. The U.S Attraction to the Best and Brightest:**

For foreign talent, more nations are competing. Immigrants can select the nation that offers the best opportunities for themselves and their family in a global economy where highly skilled immigrants are in high demand. Some nations have changed their immigration policies in order to attract more highly qualified workers. In addition, Immigrants with entrepreneurial skills are establishing enterprises in other nations. (Immigration center, 2011)

### **3.6.3. The Importance of Immigrant Labor in Nowadays Economy:**

Immigrants and economic progress are inextricably linked. Immigration levels are positively connected with economic productivity and growth, according to research. The Fiscal Policy Institute. Over and above, according to economists, Immigration is indeed

linked to a slight but favorable improvement in the actual income of native employees. Besides, immigrant laborers support American workers. Immigrants enhance the labor force, which expands the economy. Furthermore, immigrant employees are clustered at the top and bottom of the educational range, whereas the majority of Americans are in the center. Because of this discrepancy, studies have discovered that immigrant and American employees complement instead of compete with one another, resulting in increased growth in the economy. As well, immigrant laborers create job opportunities throughout the economy. Immigration may force native-born Americans into higher-paying positions, increase production efficiency, and generate jobs. (Immigration center, 2011)

Furthermore, as the Economic Policy Institute says, immigrant workers influence demand by purchasing food, automobiles, and paying rent. In other words, although new employees increase labor supply, they also purchase products and services, resulting in greater job creation. A larger economy does not entail lower incomes or increased unemployment; it is just a larger economy. (Immigration center, 2011)

Furthermore, as Baby Boomers retire, immigrants will assist to replenish the skill pool. The National Academy of Sciences states that as more native-born employees retire, immigration will become increasingly crucial in maintaining the U.S. science and engineering labor force. Thus, to meet these problems, the United States will need to establish new educational programs to generate more highly skilled Americans, as well as alter its high-skilled immigration policies. (Immigration center, 2011)

#### **3.6.4. The Contribution of Immigrants to US Growth and Innovation:**

Immigrants are more likely to establish their own firms. Entrepreneurship is a key driver of job creation and economic progress, and several studies have found that immigrants are more likely than locals to establish their own firms. According to a Kauffman Foundation survey from 2011, immigrants were more than twice as likely to start enterprises each month as native-born in 2010. (Immigration center, 2011)

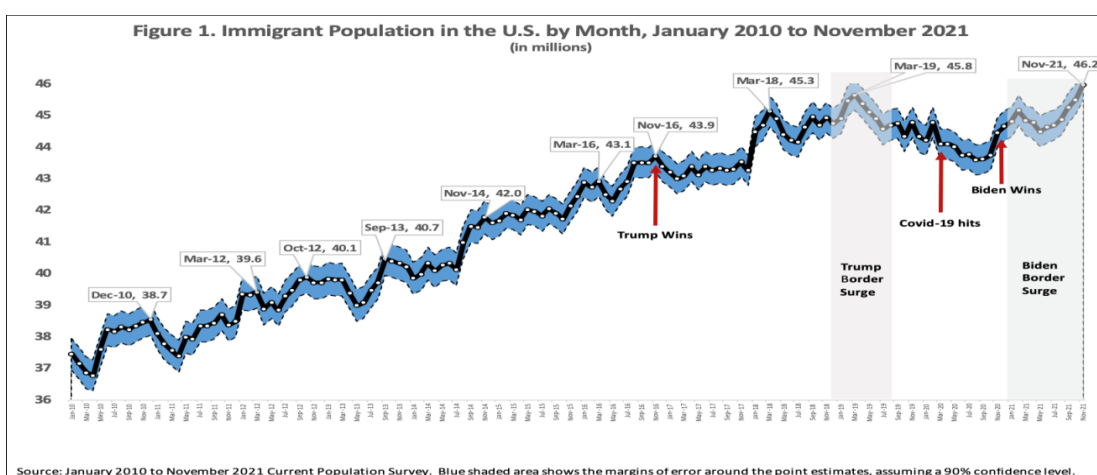
Immigrants contribute new perspectives and ideas to the corporate world. According to a September 2010 research by the Brookings Institution's Hamilton Project, among those with higher degrees; immigrants are three times as likely to submit patents than U.S. born citizens. Michael Greenstone and Adam Looney, Ten Economic Facts about Immigration

(Washington, DC: The Hamilton Project of the Brookings Institution, September 2010). Additionally, these patents assist both native-born researchers and scientists. There is evidence, for instance, that foreign-born and American-born scientists benefit from and build on one other's work. The increased number of patents gained by immigrants corresponds with a rise in the number of patents issued to native-born Americans, improving the United States' total inventive capacity. (Immigration center, 2011)

### **3.6.5. Family-Based Immigration's role in Improving Employment-Based Immigration:**

Immigrant families work and contribute to the economy. Because they are no longer separated from their loved ones, Reuniting families in the country boosts the output of foreign workers who are employed in US; and immigrants coming under the family reunification category are themselves workers and innovators. Moreover, immigration based on family ties promotes creativity and entrepreneurship. Significant research indicates that tight family ties enhance entrepreneurship because families may provide essential resources that boost entrepreneurship, such as assistance in taking care of children and working in family-owned firms. Along with, according to Small Company Administration data, immigrant women are one of the fastest-growing categories of small business owners in America. (Immigration center, 2011)

### **3.7. The Increase in the Immigrant Population**



(Camarota & Zeigleron, 2021)

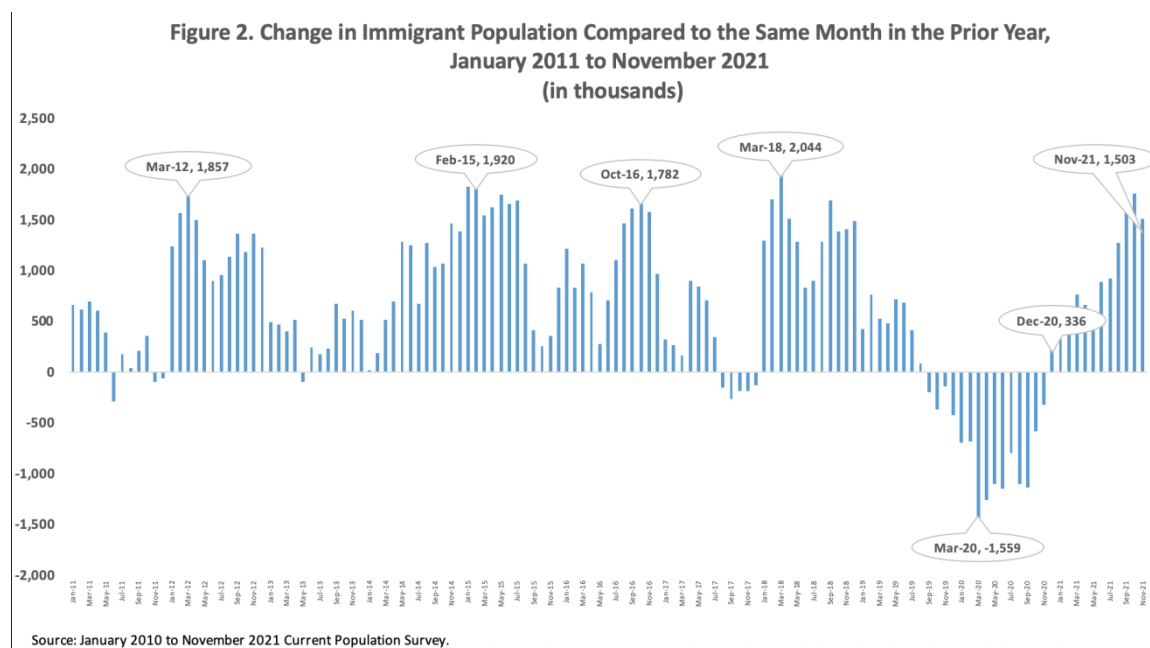
Figure one shows the total population of immigrants (both legal and illegal), together with the associated error bars, from January 2010 through November 2021. According to the information, the country's immigrant population increased to 46.2 million in November 2021, a 1.5 million rise from November 2020. When we compare October 2020, just before the election, to November 2021, we discover a 2.2 million rise. Interestingly, in contrast to the 1.5 million gain in the immigrant population following Biden's election, the immigrant population declined somewhat in the year following Trump's victory (November 2016 to November 2017). This indicates that each administration's actions and public pronouncements had a substantial influence. (Camarota & Zeigleron, 2021)

Because the foreign-born population can only grow owing to new arrivals, the huge increases in monthly CPS must be attributable to a considerable rise in the number of foreigners settling in the nation during the previous year. Of course, the net change in the foreign-born population reflects the amount of outmigration by both legal and illegal immigrants. It had anticipated yearly out-migration at almost one million people. As a result of the rapid expansion, out-migration is likely to have decreased as well. Natural death among the current population of immigrants in the country also has an influence on net changes in the amount of immigrants. . (Camarota & Zeigleron, 2021)

However, this does not vary greatly from year to year. The increase in the previous year comes after a 1.2 million drop from February to September 2020. That drop almost definitely reflects the significant reduction in new uncontrolled immigration caused by Covid-19 restrictions on international travel, the suspension, for a moment, of visa processing at American consulates overseas, the Remain in Mexico policy for asylum seekers, and Title 42 expulsions, which allowed the US government to send illegal border-crossers instantly back to Mexico, even if they were not Mexican citizens. All of these, and other considerations, have greatly reduced the rate of new arrivals into the nation. Simultaneously, some amount of immigrant outmigration, including deportations, persisted during this time period, as did natural mortality, leading the overall immigrant population to shrink through the middle of 2020. . (Camarota & Zeigleron, 2021)

The resumption of visa processing at American consulates has permitted many more permanent immigrants (green card holders), as well as short-term (e.g., tourists) and long-term temporary visitors, to enter from overseas (e.g., guest-workers and students). The large influx of illegal immigrants along the southern border, fueled in part by the notion,

based on his campaign promises, that President Biden would reduce immigration enforcement, explains at least some of the increase in the immigrant population shown in the monthly CPS. The administration's decision to halt mostly all deportations, leading to a huge reduction in deportations, the end of Remain in Mexico, the scaling back of Title 42 expulsions, and Congress's ongoing efforts to pass a bill legalizing illegal immigrants have all probably made illegal immigrants in the country feel more secure, reducing out-migration whereas encouraging new illegal immigration. (Camarota & Zeigleron, 2021)



. (Camarota & Zeigleron, 2021)

### 3.8. Immigration and Culture

Immigration and diversity have historically been beneficial to countries, particularly the United States. During his official visit to the United Kingdom this week, US President Donald Trump lambasted UK Prime Minister Theresa May, London Mayor Sadiq Khan, and the country's military spending, according to The Hill. (McCarthy, 2018)

His major obsession, on the other hand, has been immigration. The president has raged against immigration in the United Kingdom, Europe, and the United States on several occasions. (McCarthy, 2018)

Immigration and diversity have historically been beneficial to countries, particularly the United States. There are many reasons why immigration is beneficial. (McCarthy, 2018)

Trump stated that immigration alter the cultural fiber of a nation. They certainly do. But so do the passing of time, new technologies, social media, a native-born population, and a variety of other factors. In actuality, immigrants improve culture by bringing new ideas, knowledge, traditions, cuisines, and art. They enrich current culture rather than eliminating it. (McCarthy, 2018)

A great deal of research has been conducted to demonstrate the beneficial impact that immigrants have on local and national economies. According to the Mercatus Center, immigrants raise salaries, increase the economy, and are much more likely to begin enterprises than the ordinary US native. (McCarthy, 2018)

Immigrants finance government measures such as road construction, school improvement, water system modernization, and courtroom operations by boosting the economy and paying the taxes. (McCarthy, 2018)

Every year, the globe grows more interlinked as individuals exchange cultures, participate in global trade, and form connections with others from all backgrounds. (McCarthy, 2018)

Immigrants go to new nations for a number of reasons, including the pursuit of opportunity, the reunion of family and friends, and the fulfillment of a dream. On the other hand, refugees and asylum seekers go to new nations to flee life-threatening conditions. (McCarthy, 2018)

### **3.9. Immigration and American Politics**

Marisa Abrajano explains how immigration might have a significant and long-term impact on American politics. The article, which is based on Abrajano and Zoltan Hajnal's forthcoming book *White Backlash: Immigration, Race, and American Politics*, provides a new perspective on how demography will affect political alignment, social policy, and election outcomes. (Hudak, 2016)

According to Abrajano's article, while many analysts believe that growth in the Latino population (and Latinos' increased support for the Democratic Party) bode well for Democrats' political prospects, such view may be erroneous. She contends that Latino population increase, Democratic Party reaction to specific policies, and media issue framing such as Latino menace may continue to push white voters toward the Republican Party. (Hudak, 2016)

The study examines the history of white flight from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party. Abrajano notes that if white native-born Americans, particularly voters, perceive immigrants and immigration politics as a threat. Immigration is a contentious topic. It has the power to influence more than simply the appearance of civilization. It has the potential to impact how society reacts to public policy needs. Researchers and spectators are frequently suspicious of the impact of immigration concerns on long-term political trends. Indeed, according to Abrajano, there is no concrete evidence that immigration has had an enduring influence on the underlying political decisions of the white majority and that when a new racial politics evolves that is not based on a black-white dichotomy, the implications on American politics might be massive. (Hudak, 2016)

### **3.10. Conclusion**

The chapter, we have seen the events that occurred during the beginning of the twenty-first century until now, and the consequences that affected the United States of America in particular, the chapter discussed the importance of immigrant labor in today's economy. In addition, it dealt with the reason behind revisiting Employment-Based Immigration, it illustrated also with immigration's effect on US policy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.



## ***General Conclusion***

### **General Conclusion**

The process of individuals moving to a foreign nation to reside, or the quantity of people moving there, is referred to as migration. Many countries throughout the world have been affected by migration, particularly the United States of America, which has a long history of immigration.

Beginning with its initial residents, who crossed the land bridge between Asia and North America tens of thousands of years ago, America has always been a country of immigrants. In the 1500s, the first Europeans arrived in what would eventually become the United States, led by the Spanish and French. Thousands of English captives were also shipped as indentured slaves across the Atlantic.

Panel records the expanding diversity of races, ethnicities, and religions in the US. White people who were not Hispanic made up 83% of the country's population in 1970; today they account for about 62%. Hispanics have increased their share of the total population from just over 4.5% in 1970 to almost 17% today.

Asian immigrants are particularly religiously diverse, with large numbers of Hindus, Buddhists and individuals who do not identify with any religion. The number of marriages between native-born people and immigrants appears to have increased dramatically. Intercultural or interethnic marriages now account for around one out of every seven new marriages. As a consequence, social and cultural boundaries between the U.S. populations are less strongly defined.

The annual quota for employment-based immigration was raised from 56,000 to 140,000 persons by the Immigration Act of 1990. Many officials concur that the current legal immigration flow is out of line with both domestic and global labor demands. The temporary visa system is useless. Immigration, contributes to the growth of the American economy. The current immigration system, according to most observers, is outdated and flawed. Temporary employees who enter on temporary visas may obtain permanent positions, but under the existing system, they are unable to change to a permanent visa.

The Immigration Act of 1990 increased the yearly cap on employment-based immigration from 56,000 to 140,000 people. Many officials believe that the existing legal

## ***General Conclusion***

---

immigration flow is out of step with America's labor demands and global reality. Congress has failed to approve crucial immigration changes.

The main goal of the research was to show the reader the huge history and the great impact that immigration has caused on the United States. The study aimed also to describe the most significant events from the twentieth century to the present day. In addition, it covered the consequences and outcomes of immigration on the United States of America, as well as the changes that have happened in a variety of areas such as the US's economic, political and cultural aspects.

## *References*

## References

- A&E Television Networks. (n.d.). Treaty of guadalupe hidalgo. History.com. Retrieved September 15, 2022, from [https://www.history.com/.amp/topics/mexican-american-war/treaty-of-guadalupe-hidalgo?fbclid=IwAR1YJBxZqbe6WiA4zL\\_xkTHmrIF6WP4Wr9fueLX7IG0Bta2aJWj5mAjTAgY](https://www.history.com/.amp/topics/mexican-american-war/treaty-of-guadalupe-hidalgo?fbclid=IwAR1YJBxZqbe6WiA4zL_xkTHmrIF6WP4Wr9fueLX7IG0Bta2aJWj5mAjTAgY)
- About · Bracero history archive. Bracero History Archive. (n.d.). Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://braceroarchive.org/about>
- Camarota and Zeigleron December 20, S. A. and K. (2021). Immigrant population hits record 46.2 million in November 2021. CIS.org. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://cis.org/Camarota/Immigrant-Population-Hits-Record-462-Million-November-2021>
- Freyer, T. A. (n.d.). The passenger cases and the Commerce Clause : Berkeley Law. Retrieved September 15, 2022, from <https://lawcat.berkeley.edu/record/370662?fbclid=IwAR3RbdDBx0xQQ9pvK4XIRRFMmP3ypy2pPvjSGFQBiZzlQ2Cre6DVM3SzHa0>
- Giuliano, P., & Tabellini, M. (2020, June 10). The seeds of ideology: Historical immigration and political preferences in the US. CEPR. Retrieved September 16, 2022, from <https://cepr.org/voxeu/columns/seeds-ideology-historical-immigration-and-political-preferences-us>
- Gogol, F. (2022, August 24). Everything you need to know about dapa [2022]. Stilt Blog. Retrieved September 16, 2022, from <https://www.stilt.com/blog/2021/08/deferred-action-parents-of-americans-lawful-permanent-residents-dapa/>
- Golchin, A. (2015, May 9). The most common reasons why people immigrate to Us. San Diego Immigration Law Center. Retrieved September 15, 2022, from <https://sandiegoimmigrationlawcenter.com/the-most-common-reasons-why-people-immigrate-to-us/>
- Google. (2019). Chinese Americans were once forbidden to testify in court. A murder changed that. history .com. Retrieved September 15, 2022, from <https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.history.com/.amp/news/chinese-exclusion-act-yee-shun-legal-rights>
- Hayes, A. (2022, February 19). Inside gentlemen's agreements. Investopedia. Retrieved September 16, 2022, from <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/gentlemansagreement.asp>.

## References

---

- History.com Editors. (2009, October 29). U.S. immigration before 1965. History.com. Retrieved September 15, 2022, from <https://www.history.com/topics/immigration/u-s-immigration-before-1965>
- Hudak, J. (2016, July 29). Immigration may change American politics as we know it. Brookings. Retrieved June 13, 2022, from <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/fixgov/2014/07/31/immigration-may-change-american-politics-as-we-know-it/>
- Immigration and immigrants - urban institute. (n.d.). Retrieved September 14, 2022, from [http://webarchive.urban.org/UploadedPDF/305184\\_immigration\\_immigrants.pdf](http://webarchive.urban.org/UploadedPDF/305184_immigration_immigrants.pdf)
- Immigration. IMMIGRATION | signification, définition dans le dictionnaire Anglais de Cambridge. (n.d.). Retrieved September 15, 2022, from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/immigration>
- Lesson Plan: Asian immigration. Immigration History. (n.d.). Retrieved September 15, 2022, from <https://immigrationhistory.org/lesson-plan/asian-migration/>
- Marian L. Smith. INS Administration of Racial Provisions in U.S. Immigration and Nationality Law since 1898 (2002, Vol. 34, No. 2).
- Massey D. S. (2010). Immigration Statistics for the 21st Century. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 631(1), 124–140. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716210373329>
- McCarthy, J. (2018, July 13). 5 ways immigration actually benefits a country's culture. Global Citizen. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://www.globalcitizen.org/fr/content/how-immigrants-benefit-society-trump/>
- National Archives and Records Administration. (2002). Race, nationality, and Reality. National Archives and Records Administration. Retrieved May 21, 2022.
- Nieto, G. M. (2020, June 18). *What is Daca? and where does it stand now?* The New York Times. Retrieved September 15, 2022, from [https://www.nytimes.com/article/what-is-daca.html?fbclid=IwAR2DMg7R0hpO\\_6g3atEJEfx\\_eqwIpaQ6PbVtMKhQR816krrNyIhJbvLL5m0](https://www.nytimes.com/article/what-is-daca.html?fbclid=IwAR2DMg7R0hpO_6g3atEJEfx_eqwIpaQ6PbVtMKhQR816krrNyIhJbvLL5m0)
- Orrenius and Zavodny, P. (2022). *Immigrants in the U.S. Labor Market* [Ebook].
- Paschero, Sofia. (2021). Digital Commons University of South Florida (USF). Site. Retrieved September 15, 2022, from <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/>
- Quartz. (2018). An 1898 US Supreme Court case confirmed Birthright Citizenship. Quartz. Retrieved September 15, 2022, from <https://qz.com/1447349/an-1898-us-supreme->

## References

---

[court-case-confirmed-birthright-](#)

[citizenship/amp/?fbclid=IwAR0zIX6DhLz8mTgUuT3aeLgjwrwAA7fPz0TOctfMjKJacDb9SqZbLLpnpLM](#)

- Rebooting the american dream - american immigration council. (n.d.). Retrieved September 14, 2022, from

[https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/sites/default/files/research/IPC\\_-](https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/sites/default/files/research/IPC_-_Rebooting_the_American_Dream_110811.pdf)

[\\_Rebooting the American Dream 110811.pdf](#) Retrieved 28 September 2013, from.

- Soltani, W. (2018). The Impact of American Immigration policy on Muslim Community in the Usa (dissertation). W.soltani, Saida, Master degree.

- Steven A. Camarota and Karen Zeigleron February 23. (2022, February). Foreign-born population hits record 46.6 million in January 2022. CIS.org. Retrieved May 31, 2022, from [https://cis.org/Camarota/ForeignBorn-Population-Hits-Record-466-Million-January-2022?fbclid=IwAR2PusF6pgaqrHKiHwPMEr3tdlaEN-](https://cis.org/Camarota/ForeignBorn-Population-Hits-Record-466-Million-January-2022?fbclid=IwAR2PusF6pgaqrHKiHwPMEr3tdlaEN-W2G5VIJVFjsPPbUIXV0DfWQuKitc)

[W2G5VIJVFjsPPbUIXV0DfWQuKitc](#)

- Texasmexico, W. by: (2021, March 22). The Immigration Act of 1917. Texas-México Center blog. Retrieved September 16, 2022, from <https://blog.smu.edu/texasmexico/2020/11/16/the-immigration-act-of-1917/>

- U.S. Department of State. (n.d.). U.S. Department of State. Retrieved September 15, 2022, from [https://history.state.gov/milestones/1830-1860/indian-treaties?fbclid=IwAR0WaVIsDhTX4WHYSsyQ0SoO6knBW0oAF1\\_jGKvy8vAEaFpH10C0V5QceA4](https://history.state.gov/milestones/1830-1860/indian-treaties?fbclid=IwAR0WaVIsDhTX4WHYSsyQ0SoO6knBW0oAF1_jGKvy8vAEaFpH10C0V5QceA4)

- Uscis. (2019, December 4). Late Twentieth Century. USCIS. Retrieved September 16, 2022, from <https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/our-history/overview-of-agency-history/late-twentieth-century>

- Waters, M. C., & Pineau, M. G. (2015). The integration of immigrants into American Society. Natl Academy Press.

## *Appendices*



## Appendix:



