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**Realities and Prospects on Foreign Communities and  
coexistence in the US**

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Master's Degree in Literature and Civilization**

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# **Dedication**

We dedicate this work to my dear parents who both gave us support and encouragement and all members of my family.

To my dear teachers in the English department at Echahid Hamma Lakhdar University.

To my dear classmates and friends.

To all my beloved ones.

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## **Abstract**

The United States of America has a lengthy history of immigration , earning it the moniker "nation of immigrants" frequently. In actuality, throughout the various eras, it took in a sizable immigrant population from all over the world .Generally ,immigration' issues are play a crucial role which being increasingly considering. Therefore, the aim of this research is to investigate the realities and challenges that foreign populations face in the United States. Also to explore the coexistence with native inhabitants in different aspects of life . However. Through the descriptive analysis of data we found key terms which are: community resilience, assimilation,disapora,social integration and defining foreign communities. Furthermore, studying the minorities after that introduced the

brief history of American immigration .Furthermore, the data shows the different categories of the foreign communities such as undocumented immigrants and documented lawful permanent residents,temporary visitors and American citizens . In addition to, The patterns of immigrant cohabitation and integration in various spheres of society, including healthcare, education,language proficiency, the economy, and race . Besides the study demonstrate the organizations and acts that defended the rights of immigrants and served them heavily. As a consequence to this data there is Significant increase in the number of migrants entering to the united states, with an upward trend observed after the mid-1960s which means that they integrate and coexist with native citizens peacefully.

**Keywords: Coexistence , Foreign populations, Realities, Immigration .**

**List of Abbreviations and Acronyms**

<b>ACA</b>	Affordable Care Act
<b>CRBA</b>	Consular Report of Birth Abroad
<b>ELL</b>	Learning English as a Second Language

<b>ECLS-K</b>	The Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort
<b>INA</b>	The Immigration and Nationality Act
<b>IRCA</b>	The Immigration Reform and Control Act
<b>MIC</b>	The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
<b>NAAC</b>	National Assessment and Accreditation Council
<b>NELS</b>	National Education Longitudinal Study
<b>SAW</b>	Special Agriculture Worker program
<b>USCIS</b>	United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
<b>UNSCR</b>	United States Security Council Resolution
<b>UWD</b>	United We Dream

## **Table of Contents**

<b>Dedication .....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Abstract.....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>List of Abbreviations and Acronyms .....</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>Table of contents .....</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>General Introduction .....</b>	<b>8</b>
 <b>CHAPTER :ONE The Realities and Prospects of Foreign Communities in the United States .....</b>	 <b>11</b>

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>1.1Key terms :.....</b>	<b>13</b>
1.1.1 Community resilience :.....	13
1.1.2 Assimilation .....	13
1.1.3 Diaspora :.....	14
1.1.4 Cultural diversity :.....	14
1.1.5 Discrimination :.....	14
1.1.6 Social integration: .....	15
<b>1.2Definitions of foreign communities : .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>1.3 Types of minorities .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>1.4 The history of the immigration in the united states.....</b>	<b>18</b>
1.4.1Colonial period to 1820 : .....	18
1.4.2 1820-1900 .....	19
1.4.3 1860-1930 .....	20
1.4.4 1930- 1965 .....	21
1.4.51965- to the present day.....	21
1.4.6 A postscript on Immigration reform .....	22
<b>1.5 Categories of immigrants status in the us.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>1.6 Characteristics of the immigrants .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>26</b>
 <b>CHAPTER TWO :The Coexistence of Foreign Communities in the US</b> 	
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>2.1Definitions of the coexistence .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>2.2Integratation patterns .....</b>	<b>33</b>
2.2.1Education .....	34
2.2.2Employment and earnings.....	35
2.2.3Occupations .....	35
2.2.4 Poverty .....	36
2.2.5 Residential integration.....	37
2.2.6Health .....	37
2.2.7 Language.....	38
2.2.8 Crime.....	39
2.2.9 Race pattern .....	40
2.2.10 Family patterns .....	40

2.3The coexistence of cohorts.....	41
Conclusion .....	42
<b>CHAPTER THREE:The Analysis of Acts and Organizations of the US</b>	
<b>Immigration Introduction .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>3.1Acts .....</b>	<b>44</b>
3.1.1Immigration Act of 1921.....	44
3.1.1.1.2 Immigration and nationality act of 1965.....	44
3.1.1.1.3 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA).....	44
3.1.1.1.4 The Nationality Act of 1790 .....	44
3.1.1.1.6 The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 .....	44
<b>3.2 President Trump's language on immigration .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>3.3Organizations .....</b>	<b>44</b>
3.3.1Welcoming America organization.....	44
3.3.1.1 The centr for immigration Studies organization .....	44
3.3.1.1.1National Network for immigrants and refugee rights .....	44
3.3.1.1.2 The new american economy organization .....	44
3.3.1.1.4 United We Dream organization.....	44
3.3.1.1.5The american immigration council organization .....	44
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>General Conclusion.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>62</b>

.....	66
ملخص	

## General Introduction

### 1. Background of the study:

The United States of America is acknowledged as a melting pot of several ethnic communities due to the fact that its population is composed of a diversified mixture of people from various locations. However, it is harder than one might think to start a new community. The populations of foreign-born people are currently growing. The overall number of non-native Americans living in the United States expanded significantly between 1970 and 2000, with no fewer than 10.3 million people coming to live in the United States, according to the survey report from the Pew Hispanic Center (Venezuela et al., 2005). Americans from all around the country are experiencing the effects as the proportion of foreign-born groups living in the US increased to 34% last year, whether in the workplace, in schools, as voters, or as shoppers (US census bureau, 2006).

It is anticipated that a number of push and pull variables will keep this trend going. The US continues to draw a large number of individuals from developing nations due to its sophisticated infrastructure and stable sociopolitical environment. However, many who are deprived of opportunities and rights in their home countries as a result of swift political, social, and economic transformations, are forced to come to America in search of a better life. According to Valencia and his colleagues (2002), the Immigration Act of 1965 has achieved significant annual gains in the number of legal immigrants, and each year, approximately one million lawful immigrants enter the country. According to Pandall et al. (1996), refugees are another group of immigrants who are seeking protection due to their history of persecution or legitimate fear of it. In addition, millions of people have been displaced by the fall of the Soviet Union and several African civil wars, which have made international migration an increasingly complex and intensely felt occurrence in recent years (Wiener, 1998). With an eye toward the future of the coexistence of

foreign groups in the US, all of these realities and the internalized atmosphere need to be carefully evaluated and studied.

## **2.Statement of the Problem :**

Foreign communities in the United States may face discrimination, prejudice, xenophobia, and marginalization, as well as restrictions on the freedom to practice their religion. They can have difficulty getting crucial services such as health care and education. Economic challenges, linguistic barriers, and legal uncertainty can all exacerbate their difficulties in adjusting to their new surroundings.

## **3.Research Question:**

The current study focuses on two aspects , the realities and the Coexistence of foreign communities in

America. More precisely, there are three questions that be should addressed in the following paper

- What are the realities and prospects of foreign communities in the US ?
- In what way do immigrants coexist in the united states?
- How do Immigrants integrate into American society?

## **4.Aims of the Study**

The aim of this research is to investigate the realities and challenges that foreign populations face in the United States. Additionally, to explore the coexistence with native inhabitants in a different aspects of life .

## **5.Significance of the Study:**

There are opportunities for development through policy reforms, networks of community support, and initiatives that foster diversity and inclusion. It can involve attempts to alleviate socioeconomic disparities, increased support for integration programs, comprehensive immigration reform, and anti-discrimination laws. It is imperative that government agencies, national government organizations, and grassroots organizations work together to address these concerns and make the United States a more welcoming place for immigrants.

## **6. Methodology :**

The method that adopted in this paper is mixed method study is carried out including historical analytical and descriptive study are used to collect and analyse data.

## **7. Structure of the study :**

The present dissertation consists of three chapters the first chapter discusses crucial themes and defining the foreign communities besides mentioning the categories of minorities Also, this chapter introduced briefly the history of immigration in the united states and presenting the types of the immigrants and showing the characteristics of the foreign people

The second chapter examines the concept of Coexistence, integration into American community and the integration patterns including education, race, and economic .besides discussing the cohorts Coexistence .

The third chapter of dissertation examines the acts, organizations, and President Trump's statements in light of the US context and corpus analysis.

# CHAPTER ONE

## **The Realities and Prospects of Foreign Communities in the United States**

### **CHAPTER :ONE The Realities and Prospects of Foreign Communities in the United States**

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>1.1Key terms : .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>1.1.1 Community resilience : .....</b>	
14	
<b>1.1.2 Assimilation .....</b>	
14	
<b>1.1.3 Diaspora : .....</b>	
15	
<b>1.1.4 Cultural diversity : .....</b>	
15	
<b>1.1.5 Discrimination : .....</b>	
15	
<b>1.1.6 Social</b>	
<b>integration:.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>1.2Definitions of foreign communities :.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>1.3 Types of minorities .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>1.4 The history of the immigration in the united states .....</b>	<b>19</b>

<b>1.4.1 Colonial period to 1820 :</b> .....	
19	
<b>1.4.2 1820-1900</b> .....	
20	
<b>1.4.3 1860-1930</b> .....	
21	
<b>1.4.4 1930- 1965</b> .....	
22	
<b>1.4.5 1965- to the present day</b> .....	
<b>22 1.4.6 A postscript on Immigration reform</b>	
.....	23
<b>1.5 Categories of immigrants status in the us</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>1.6 Characteristics of the immigrants</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>Conclusion</b> .....	<b>27</b>

## **Introduction**

This chapter of the thesis includes the following contents : defining key terms, definitions, types of minorities , history of immigration in the united states , categorizes of the immigrants, such as naturalized citizens , undocumented populations , permanent residents, and characteristics of the foreigners communities in the united states .

### **1.1 Key terms :**

Through analyzing data we introduce concepts that related to our topic as follows : community resilience, assimilation, cultural diversity, diaspora, discrimination, Social integration.

#### **1.1.1 Community Resilience :**

It is the ability of a community continuously adapt and make use its resources in order to respond to ,endure , and circumstances ,over an extended period of time is known as community resilience . This enables a community to flourish and adapt following a calamity . Communities are able to mitigate the effects of disasters and provide a smooth transition back to normalcy . A community can rebuild both physically and economically by working together and putting a community resilience strategy into action (Bosher& Chumtina , 2017).

#### **1.1.2 Assimilation**

It is commonly defined as " the phenomenon that occurs when groups of individuals have different characteristics cultures have continual first- hand touch , with changes in original cultural patterns of either " ( Sam & Berry , 2010) . This term of acculturation identifies assimilation is merely a step of acculturation , and the two concepts are occasionally used interchangeably. in recent years , with growing worldwide mobility , there has also been a proliferation of new terminology , such as biculturalism , multiculturalism , integration , and globalization , and these

concepts have been used interchangeably with acculturation . or as alternate concepts. There is no attempt here to justify the distinctions between all of these . We would want to underline that the two most commonly used terms in this field are assimilation and the second one believe that acculturation is the most important , generic and desirable. Acculturation , rather than assimilation , recognizes the reciprocal influence of cultural groups on one another during the process. The second reason is that acculturation involves a number of processes and results ; groups and individuals within groups employ many approaches to deal with the acculturation experience . .

### **1.1.3 Diaspora :**

the term diaspora refers to the Greek language that is derived from a translation of the Hebrew word gault . Outside or It describe a broad of group of individuals who are living f their ancestral country but share similar cultural and regional origins. Immigration and colonization are mentioned in the ancient Greek word diaspora(Anteby & Berthomiere , 2005 ) .

### **1.1.4 Cultural Diversity :**

is a contentious concept that primarily describes the coexistence of many human knowledge basses ,worldviews ,artistic expressions, ethics ,rules, traditions , religion, languages, races, capacities, disabilities, gender, ethnicities ,localities(Cong, 2019) .

### **1.1.5 Discrimination :**

is the unfair or discriminatory treatment of individuals or groups on the basis of traits like race, gender, age, or sexual orientation. When someone is treated unfairly or has their dignity violated, that is discrimination. Direct , indirect ,harassing ,or insufficient discrimination are some examples of its forms.

### **1.1.6 Social Integration:**

is the process of integrating different groups to form a cohesive community. The procedure usually entails integrating the minority group into the majority community. The complexity of social integration and the factors that influence its success or failure are multifaceted culture, language, and meaning are all crucial components of social integration in society.

### **1.2 Definitions of Foreign Communities :**

Foreigners are not homogenous groups each host country has its own immigration history with distinct immigrant groups. For instance, for Grieco and Trevelyan (2010) claim that the majority of immigrants in the united states are mainly from Mexico , China and Philippines .According to office for national statistics (2011) in contrast to foreigners to Great Britain is mostly from Pakistan ,Indian , Irish and polish. therefore , on one side asking about attitudes towards immigrants in a nation means asking about diverse composed community which might not shortened of the complexity of this category on the other side generally foreigners may be viewed as menace regardless of this origin due to the presence of foreigners challenge ethnonational definitions of society .

According to Grieco et al. (2012) highlights that the Foreign born population of any one who is not US inhabitant at birth this contains individuals who have become American citizens through naturalization .Also any other person is counted among the native born population including people born in the united states Puerto Rico a US island region (Guam ,the commonwealth of the northern Mariana Islands, and the US Virginia islands ), or broad to the united state citizen parent

or parents. According to the census bureau nativity status indicates that whether a person is native born or foreign born.

In the United States, groups of people who came from other nations and formed their own communities inside American culture are referred to as foreign communities. These communities frequently have similar cultural, linguistic, or ethnic backgrounds. Which support individuals in preserving their identity even though residing in a foreign nation it is imperative to comprehend the definitions and attributes of these international communities in order to foster diversity, inclusivity, and cross-cultural understanding inside the United States. Groups of individuals that relocate from one nation or area to another with the goal of settling there are referred to as immigrant communities. These groups frequently have similar cultural origins and may experience comparable difficulties adjusting to their new environments.

The two factors that are most frequently used to define the immigrant population are nationality and place of birth. All people who have ever moved from their country of birth to their present country of residence are considered foreign born. Those who were born outside of their nation nonetheless bear the nationality of their birthplace. People who were born in the host nation may be included. The regulations controlling the process of obtaining citizenship in each nation determine how different the populations of foreign-born people are from each other. This indicator's value is expressed as a population percentage.

Someone who consciously chooses to leave their place of origin and go to a foreign nation with the goal of settling there is considered an immigrant. After that, a protracted visa application process is required for immigrants to enter a new nation. Many go on to become citizens after becoming lawful permanent residents. In addition to researching their intended location, looking

into job prospects , and learning the language of the nation they intend to call home , immigrants are most critically free to leave and return whenever they please.

A minority group can be described as a group of people who possess similar interests or qualities that set themselves apart from the larger majority of the population to which they pertain or who resides in close proximity within an identical governmental authorities . minorities may consist of persons who shared interests in a range of activities , for instance sports, environmental concerns, professional endeavors , and leisure pursuits . the word " minority " interest is tends to be used to indicate that a specific task stimulates the intention of fewer than the most of the pertinent demographic.However, in social science and public discourse more broadly , the word has come to refer to groups with a generally long- lasting or permanent minority status based on ethnic or cultural characteristics . therefore , the term "minority " refers to those who have unique linguistic, national , religious , or ethnic affiliations . minority members can subsequently be by their ethnicity , manner of dressing , language , area of residence , or unique cultural customs.

### **1.3 Types of Minorities**

There are two categories of minorities in the modern world that play crucial roles in state governance . these are indigenous , territorially based minorities that have been formed by international migration patterns . they are also referred to as national minorities and transnational minorities. Which indigenous minorities that are based on territories . it is common to refer to the first as first nations . these peoples are indigenous ,or aboriginal , and were constantly displaced by subsequent migrations . thus , over the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries , European migration to north and south America as well as Oceania led to the defeat , displacement , and near extinction of the original indigenous peoples . First nations have made important progress in recent years in reiterating their claims to national status and receiving compensation for treaties breached with their forefathers . in the royal commission report on aboriginal peoples in Canada ( 1996) , with

Canada specifically attempted to redefine its relationship with its native peoples . The report promoted a new alliance between Canada and its indigenous peoples , with Canada acknowledging their national identity and autonomy rights. At the federal ,provincial , local levels , it was suggested that indigenous peoples be regarded as partners . both the federal and provincial governments have ratified treaties that give aboriginal peoples political and land rights. One such example is the British Columbian government . the Nunavut region was the first section of Canada to be ruled by one of the country 's original nations , the Inuit , when it became a territory in 1999.

National minorities geographically based minorities like Britons and Corsicans in France , the Scots or Welsh in the united kingdom, and the Basques and Catalans in Spain are referred to as national minorities in Europe , during the state-building processes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries , these minorities were formed as a core populations like the English , the French , and Castilians , expanded their political sovereignty and incorporated neighboring territories inhabited by different ethnic group , or by previously autonomous national groups , like the Scots and Catalans , who occasionally enjoyed their own constitutions and laws .

## **1.4 The history of the immigration in the United States**

The united states has been called " a nation of immigrants " it is well known that the united states of America has a long immigration history. As the first Spanish and English settlers arrived on the shores of the country, the waves of immigration were mainly from Europe In nineteenth century until the Current day.

### **1.4.1 Colonial period to 1820 :**

The people from northern and western Europe made up the majority of immigrants until the early 1820s (Bouvier and Gardner 1986). Native Americans voiced cultural and economic worries about immigrants even back then. When other non-English groups arrived, some of the early settlers responded unfavorably, especially the German and Irish, who were occasionally received with open hostility, mistrust, and mockery. Jones (1960) Concerns about the economy centered on immigrant poverty and destitution. In fact, during this time, newcomers were frequently extremely impoverished. While some come from European nations purifying their assistance lists by encouraging emigration, others arrived in indentured servitude (Jones, 1960; Stephenson, 1926).

Additionally, the propensity of immigrants to establish themselves in ethnic communities fueled anti-immigrant prejudice. Both urban and rural America now share worries regarding poverty and immigrant. In response to immigration, the colonies taxed ship captains head taxes for immigrants who were thought to have become destitute. Or holding domestic sponsors or ship captains accountable in the event that an immigrant becomes a public figure Hansen (1940). Even though there was little immigration during this early time, there was a general mistrust of foreigners. Immigrants were typically impoverished and tended to congregate in rural and urban ethnic enclaves.

#### **1.4.2 1820-1900**

The first Great wave. Around 1820, the first significant wave of immigrants arrived in the United States, with approximately 143,000 arriving in the 1820s. Approximately 30 years later, 2.6 million arrived in the 1850s (Jensen 198). Considering that there were only 23 million people living in the United States in 1850, this was a significant influx. The main causes of immigration were labor displacement in Europe brought on by technological advancements, the rapid population of the continent increase, improvements in transatlantic travel, labor recruitment by us,

employees and tales of a better life in the united states . (mayo-smith 1980, porter and Bach 1985, Stephensen 1926, vialet 2002; Davis, 1947 ) . The period of immigration was the result of a near perfect match between the needs of a new country and overcrowded Europe, according to Vialet (2002 , pp .13-14 ) . America had a boundless for people to push back the frontier, to build the railways. To establish new republics and protect shaky borders. This requirement was reflected in the policy, which was primarily pro-immigration, the Midwest, the plains, and beyond became agricultural lands open to immigrants as well as native-born people in 1862 with the passage of the homestead act. The presence of Norwegians, Swedes, and other northern European settlers in these areas is still reflected in the regional cultures today. Ironically, a new wave of immigration may be able to reverse the current population and economic decline in some of these same towns.

### **1.4.3 1860-1930**

The second wave lasted from 1860 to 1930 . the second massive of immigrants to the us , which coincided with the first . moved from northern European countries to southern and concerned Europe, the emigration from northwest Europe which shifted eastward and southward due to economic and demographic dynamics(jones, 1960 ). Furthermore, the second generation immigrants were distinct in their appearance , religion , and other aspects , which made assimilation more challenging. Compared to the previous wave of immigrants , these newcomers found an America that was significantly more urban and industrial . the second wave came from less developed nations , often arrived with very little, settled in impoverished urban neighbourhoods , and put a pressure on the resources of cities that were ill- prepared to handle them. All of this increased worries that the country was taking in an excessive number of lowincome immigrants . there was evidence that these immigrants were succeeding economically (Lietzen, 1960 ) ,but there were also strong views of unfavourable social and economic repercussions . an age of stringent immigration rules was the outcome . the Chinese labour inflow was abruptly stopped by the Chinese exclusion act of 1891 . congress aimed to impose restrictions

on the immigration of some immigrant classes in 1891, including paupers and those who were seen to pose a risk to public safety. The 1917 immigrants quadrupled the head tax on newcomers, expanded and formalized literacy as a requirement for admittance Chinese immigrants' exclusion from other Asian countries (Jones, 1960). By enacting the national origin quota system, which severely restricted immigration and established country of origin quotas that disproportionately prefer northwest Europe, the immigrant acts of 1921 and 1924 significantly changed immigration.

#### **1.4.4 1930- 1965**

A period of very little immigration. The national origin quota system significantly curtailed the immigration flow, and the great depression further lowered the desire and capacity to go from Europe. Some of the restrictions were loosened during World War 2 due to labour demand. Samora et al, (1971) reported that the bracero program, for instance, actively sought out Mexican labour for employment in American agriculture. The immigration and nationality act of 1952 prioritized prospective immigrants who have the necessary skills for the job market. Those looking to be reunited with family members come second, president Truman's veto of the 1952 statute was overridden because he did not want the discriminatory quota system to remain in place.

#### **1.4.5 1965- to the Present Day:**

The third great wave of immigration started until today. The 1965 modification to the immigration and nationality act promoted equality and civil rights by replacing the national origin quota system with a more fair worldwide visa distribution. The law further confused the categories of preference and made family reunion the primary entrance requirement. Immigration increased as a result, and migratory flows changed to countries in Latin America and Asia. There are notable similarities between the second wave and this one, such as the move to less developed and wealthy nations of origin and the immigrant groups that had distinct cultures, languages, and

physical characteristics. Both waves also sparked political and public anxiety over the alleged detrimental effects on society and the economy. Two economic concerns are crucial now, yet there are no clear answers. First, do recent immigrants lower wages by displacing native workers that is what Martin and Midgley (2003) say. While the consequences of displacement and wages are relatively small overall, they could be significant in some areas, most notably agriculture and meat packing. Second, do recent immigrants cover their own expenses and pay more in taxes than they receive in benefits it is crucial to remember that financial effects are typically location-specific, with states and localities frequently suffering the brunt of them. Price of education as well as services. Benefits like immigrant tax contributions, on the other hand, are disproportionately federal. The likelihood of immigrants making more money is higher when they have more education which generate a positive net impact right now. Eventually, the long run effects of immigrants on the body that remains to be seen since it will rely on their financial success of children (Martin and Midgely, 2003).

#### **1.4.6 A Postscript on Immigration Reform**

The legislative priorities are once again dominated by immigration policy. Which concerns about the influx of immigrants in the 1980s, especially those who were entering or residing in the United States illegally, prompted the NAACP and organized labor to issue strong appeals for action (LeMay 2004). The Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 was the result of a drawn-out and heated discussion. According to Martin and Midgley (2003), the main components of IRCA were employer sanctions and an amnesty program that made 2.7 million unauthorized workers legally recognized. The special agriculture worker program, which authorized people who had worked in agriculture for 90 days or more, it was a crucial element for rural America. According to Kandel and Cromartie (2004), an unanticipated (but not unexpected) result of the amnesty program was that these agricultural workers were free to go to other areas and industries since they were now legally recognized. In the process, they

generated on unfulfilled demand for agricultural labor, which attracted more unauthorized immigrants. This affected the rural communities they were moving away from as much as the ones they were settling in (Baxter & Nowrasteh, 2021).

### **1.5 Categories of Immigrants Status in the US**

The United States that are not bound the immigration law is a complicated system. This is a result of the large number of individuals who have entered the nation under various conditions; some enter for a shorter time than others and remain for an extended amount of time. It is impossible to categorize everyone as a result. Bolter (2019) stated four or more categories of immigrant status offered by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services. A person must select one of the four immigrant statuses when applying to enter the United States. Later on, if they are qualified to do so, they can change from the designated status to another.

Lawful permanent residents are: those who enter the country with green cards. In 1% sanding. citizenship in the United States can be obtained by immigrants upon completion of a three to four year stay. Over a million immigrants obtain LPR status annually. They are allowed to remain in the US, work, and pay taxes. They are also eligible to use some social services and vote. Green cards are provided in many varieties, which are involved green cards dependent on family, green cards depending on employment, green cards through the diversity lottery; humanitarian, green cards for permanent residents green cards based on family are granted to foreign relatives of US residents. When someone immigrates to the United States, once they meet the conditions, they can become citizens of the US. Then they can use family-based green card sponsorship to sponsor members of their own family. On the other side, foreign workers who are sponsored by American businesses to come and work in the US are granted employment – based green cards. One such instance is the H-1B visa. In a similar vein, many types of

immigrants receive different kinds of green cards . people from a particular nation who do not receive enough green cards are given lottery green cards . the uscis grants up to 55.000 diversity lottery green cards each year in an effort to increase the nation ' s diversity .

Temporary visitor status : for short -term visits to the united states , immigrants are granted temporary visas . they aim to leave the nation after their visa expires and go back to their native country , with no plans to remain here permanently . temporary immigrants are those who are here on a business or visitor visa (such as a b1 or b2). Once their particular tasks or objectives have been fulfilled. If there is no way to extend the visa , they will have to depart the united states . the ds – 160 form , an online application for a non – immigrants visa, must be submitted by foreign nationals seeking this visa . by doing so, you confirm that you are visiting temporarily. A tourist visa can be obtained for travel, employment , getting medical care , or seeing family . this visa can be used for a period of one month to ten years. Visitors on business on a b1 visa are allowed to stay for up to one year , after which they must leave . they might enter the nation to attend a business function or meet with business partners . close an estate or negotiate a contract.

Undocumented immigrant status : tens of thousands of people enter the united states illegally each year . unless they are arrested by the authorities , they live and work in the us illegally. Additionally, at the border point of entry , these foreign nationals may be imprisoned and taken to a prison for additional questioning . while some of these individuals are deported back to their home countries , others are granted immigrant status. Those who are granted immigration status are known as illegal immigrants since they are considered unauthorized immigrants . instead of entering the country illegally , according to statistics, 62 percent of illegal immigrants in the country chose to remain when their visas expired . for this reason , even if your visa was legitimate when you arrived , you can still be considered an illegal immigrant if you stay in the nation after

it has cancelled . therefore , if renewing your visa is not an option , it is usually advisable recommended to depart the united states a few

United states citizen : if you were born and raised outside of the united states , you are still eligible to retain your citizenship when you enter the country . unlike other foreign – born immigrant, you are exempt from the citizenship process . under INA 301 (a) , (b) , (c), this is addressed . for this to be , one of your parents must be a naturalized or born American citizen . therefore , it is still possible to apply for and be granted U.S citizenship even if you have spent your whole life living and working abroad . however , in order to demonstrate that your parents are in fact American , you will need to go through an application and verification process . you can provide evidence in the form of their id cards, birth certificates , or state- issued driver ' s license . the second requirement is to yield that you are their child . you can do this by presenting a record of your CRBA ( reports of birth abroad) . as an American citizen , it will receive the visa to enter the united states after the documents have been checked and accepted . finally , when getting your social security card. all the rights that the typical American citizen is entitled to will be accorded to .

## **1.6 Characteristics of the immigrants**

Language diversity languages other than English are spoken as the major or secondary language in many immigrant communities in the united states. This language variety strengthens America ' s multicultural fabric .

Ethnic identity communities of immigrants frequently hold fast to a deep sense of ethnic identity anchored in their own country . their festivals , cuisine , attire , and other cultural manifestations all represent their identity .

Social networks in international societies, social networking is essential for giving both newcomers and long-time immigrants a sense of belonging as well as support and information.

Challenges and opportunities language obstacles, prejudice, and cultural conflicts are just a few of the difficulties that immigrant communities must deal with. Meanwhile, they also present chances for innovation, economic expansion, and cross-cultural interaction.

### **Conclusion**

The foreign communities research in the United States displays a vibrant mosaic of diversity driven by historical background, socioeconomic variables, and personal migration experiences. Each group from the early waves of Asia, Latin America, and Africa brought from them their own behalf peculiar cultural legacy and contributed to the richness of the American civilization. The American dream has always been represented by immigrants, who have pursued for opportunity, safety, and the prospect of a best life. These communities have proved to be resilient, creative, and determined to attain even though obstacles and setbacks.

## CHAPTER TWO

### **The Coexistence of Foreign Communities in the US**

## **CHAPTER TWO :The Coexistence of Foreign Communities in the US**

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>2.1Definitions of the coexistence .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>2.2Integration patterns .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>2.2.1Education .....</b>	
35	
<b>2.2.2Employment and earnings .....</b>	
35	
<b>2.2.3Occupations .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>2.2.4 Poverty .....</b>	
37	
<b>2.2.5 Residential integration .....</b>	
38	
<b>2.2.6Health .....</b>	
38	
<b>2.2.7 Language .....</b>	
39	
<b>2.2.8 Crime .....</b>	
40	
<b>2.2.9 Race pattern .....</b>	
40	
<b>2.2.10 Family patterns.....</b>	<b>41</b>

<b>2.3The coexistence of cohorts .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	

In this part of the thesis, the general information about the coexistence of foreign societies has been tackled in the following ways: There are several definitions of the concept of coexistence, the integration into American society, and their different integration patterns, including education, employment and earnings, occupation, poverty , residential integration, health, language , crime,and family integration. Also discusses the coexistence of cohorts.

## **2.1Definitions of Coexistence**

Bar-Tal (2004) highlights a common mindset among those who acknowledge another group's right to coexist peacefully as a valid, equal partner with whom conflicts must be settled amicably is known as coexistence. Because of the tense connections between the two groups, achieving coexistence is extremely difficult. These unfavorable relationships are widely held and necessitate significant societal transformation to end. They are the product of ethnocentric ideas or unresolvable conflict. One crucial role that education for coexistence plays in this transformation

E-Mosely (1962) emphasized The difference in meanings between two terms living together and foreign Affairs in various communities and political systems is a major barrier to reaching a true state of peaceful coexistence in today's sharply divided world. Of course, the gap is but another illustration of the vocabularly estrangement that impedes all attempts at meaningful and direct interchange of ideas across or through psychological and ideological barriers. As we all too well know, terms like "democracy," "freedom," and "progress" are used in the two contexts but have quite distinct, even diametrically opposed meanings. The clash of absolutes, the insistence on the absolute goodness of one ideal and the absolute evil of the way of life it attempts to replace and destroy, is another barrier. For those who embrace and advocate it, the idea that they are only tools

of history serves as justification for a great deal of conceit and self-righteousness. They see the enemy as morally repugnant in every thought and action, in addition to being doomed. Ultimately, the contradiction in words "scientific relation" forms the ideological armor that surrounds the leaders of the Communist Party . it is theoretical foundations, established more than a century ago at the start of the Industrial period, must be demonstrated to be wholly accurate and unquestionable in the present; hence, anyone who dared to reevaluate or challenge even a small portion of its fundamentalist dogmas faced with silence or destruction.

Undoubtedly, the most up-to-date and authoritative declaration of Communist doctrine is the newly approved Communist Party of the Soviet Union Program, which was overwhelmingly approved by the 22<sup>nd</sup> Party Congress on October 31, 1961. Though long and riddled with internal contradictions, it was purposefully written to function as the primary manual for Soviet action, policy, and philosophy throughout "the next historic epoch." The draft program was "discussed" in tens of thousands of meetings over the 10 weeks that passed before the Congress met, and since then, millions of copies printed in numerous languages have been disseminated. Therefore, its claims about the nature and intent of coexistence need to be carefully considered first.

In terms of intergroup relations, coexistence is a situation that follows persistently negative relationships that entail violence, delegitimization of at least one side, or other negative behaviors that have a substantial impact on at least one of the groups involved (Weiner, 1998a). It is described as accepting the other group as a legitimate and equal partner with whom conflicts must be settled amicably and acknowledging their right to exist peacefully with their differences. The development of more complex harmonious intergroup relations, including reconciliation, requires the completion of this intergroup relations phase. One of the most well-known examples of coexistence is the *détente* between the Soviet Union and the United States in the 1970s (Garthoff,

1994). It is critical to understand that the process of developing cohabitation starts at the lowest point of antagonistic relationships between groups (Bar-Tal, 2000).

There are two possible roots for these negative interactions that are not mutually exclusive. The first source is rooted in fundamental ideas and frequently ideologies that one group is superior because to its race, attributes, ancestry, religion, or culture (LeVine & Campbell, 1972; Sumner, 1906). These fundamentally ethnocentric ideas not only support discriminatory attitudes but also frequently result in actions such as exploitation, discrimination, mass murder, and even ethnic cleansing and genocide (Staub & Bar-Tal, 2003). This was the situation in the USA during segregation, South Africa under Apartheid, and Nazi Germany.

The second source relates to unresolvable disputes that are violent, passionate, and last for many years. As a result, they inevitably cause lasting hostility between people or societies, as well as atrocities and genocide (Bar-Tal, in press; Kriesberg, Northrup, & Thorson, 1989). The Israeli-Arab war, the Kashmir conflict, and the Chechen struggle are a few instances of this type of conflict. The fact that the unfavorable intergroup connections in both situations have a cultural foundation, are rooted in a socio-psychological repertoire that is widely held by society's members, and are frequently reinforced by governmental, corporate, and occasionally even judicial institutions is significant. Following a period of severe negative relations, coexistence suggests that leaders have changed their ways, that there is communication between the two parties, and that a new status of intergroup relations is being negotiated. It also means that significant and powerful segments of society need to adapt and support the new intergroup relations and that various groups, organizations, and institutions view achieving coexistence as a key societal goal (Chayes, & Minow, 2003; Weiner, 1998b).

The primary elements of cohabitation consist of: Recognition in the legitimate existence of the other group :Recognizing the existence of another group while accepting its differences in objectives, values, ideologies, religion, race, nationality, ethnicity, culture, and other areas is known as coexistence. This accepts the legitimacy of the distinctions between the groups and suggests that they all have the same right to exist and live in peace. Furthermore, the groups' legitimacy to voice disagreements and concerns that are subsequently settled peacefully is acknowledged. As the reasons for the decline in their intergroup connections, each group is prepared to address them. Individualization Coexistence necessitates personalizing the opposing group's members, or seeing them as fellow human beings with respectable wants, ambitions, and objectives.

Equal partnership: To coexist, one must acknowledge the idea of treating other groups equally and without superiority. This idea holds true for both negotiations and other kinds of interactions. Acts without violence Coexistence suggests that even if there may still be conflict and disagreement, the parties involved have made the decision to forgo using force in confrontation in favor of peaceful strategies to accomplish their objectives. It indicates that the parties are prepared to set up negotiating procedures to address the list of disagreements and find a solution. Coexistence encompasses more than just the behaviors that the listed Prerequisite simply.

However, the fundamental aspect of coexistence is a common mindset among the community's members. In this way, coexistence is basically a process that shapes the sociopsychological toolkit of society's participants. It ought to be regarded as an essential initial step and a prerequisite for carrying out the process of enhancing intergroup connections (Kriesberg, 1998; Lederach, 1997). It is only feasible to progressively advance toward more harmonic and peaceful intergroup

relations and even reconciliation after solidifying this phase of cohabitation (Bar-Siman-Tov, 2004; Bloomfield, Barnes, & Huyse, 2003; Rothstein, 1999; Whittaker, 1999).

N-khaminwa (2003) emphasized that There are several definitions of coexistence, including: \* existing together (in space or time) and in mutual tolerance; \* learning to accept and value differences; and \* having a connection with individuals or groups in which no one is attempting to harm the other.

To engage in interactions with a dedication to respect, tolerance, and the understanding that disputes should be resolved amicably rather than using force understanding that people and groups differ in many ways—such as class, ethnicity, religion, gender, and political inclination— is fundamental to coexistence. These group identities may either initiate or contribute to conflicts, or they may become more entrenched as disputes intensify and worsen. However, a coexistence strategy reduced the possibility that identity group differences may intensify into harmful or unresolvable disputes.

## **2.2Integration patterns**

Mary et al.(2015) highlighted that recent immigrants and their offspring are assimilating into American culture. Integration rises with time in all measured outcomes: immigrants become more like native-born Americans with longer residency, and second- and third-generation Americans become more like other native-born Americans than their parents were.

In terms of living above the poverty line, income, occupational distribution, residential integration, language proficiency, and educational achievement, immigrants also enhance their well-being with time as they acclimate to a more native-like lifestyle .However, the sector of American culture and the immigrant's beginning point are very important to the immigrant's and

their descendants' well-being. The social class, the legal status, the racial and ethnic groupings, and the region into which they integrated. Three noteworthy outcomes—health, crime, and the proportion of children raised by two parents—show how well-being drops as immigrants and their descendants' contact with native born Americans increases.

### **2.2.1 Education**

Despite huge inequalities in starting points across the early generations, there has been significant intergenerational growth in educational achievement. Most second-generation individuals of modern immigrant groups have as much or more education than typical third- and fourth-generation native-born Americans. This holds true for both men and women.

However, this general image obscures significant differences between and among populations. One variation from previous waves of immigrants is the significant proportion of highly trained immigrants who are currently arriving in the United States. More than a quarter of foreign-born people today have a college degree or higher, and they contribute significantly to the US scientific and technological sector. These immigrants' children also perform extraordinarily well academically, often reaching the highest tiers of the occupational distribution.

Other immigrants begin with extremely low levels of schooling. This is especially true for foreign-born Mexicans and Central Americans, who have an average of less than ten years of education. These immigrant children make significant progress relative to their parents, with an average education of more than 12 years, but they do not reach parity with the general population of native born. This outcome mostly reflects the low levels of schooling, English proficiency, and other forms of human capital that their parents bring to the US.

### **2.2.2 Employment and earnings**

Immigrant men have greater employment rates than second and subsequent generations. This job advantage is most apparent among the least educated immigrants, who are substantially more likely to be employed than comparably educated native-born men, showing that they are filling an important niche in our economy. Trajectories for second and subsequent generations of men differ by ethnicity and race. According to this measure, Asian males are successfully integrating with the non-hispanic white population, whereas Hispanic men are making gains if their lower education is taken into consideration. Second-generation blacks, on the other hand, appear to be integrating with the broader black native-born population, with more education not translating into higher employment rates. Among women, the pattern is reversed, with immigrants having a far lower employment rate than native-born women, but second- and higher-generation women's work rates are approaching parity with the overall native-born population regardless of race.

Foreign-born workers' incomes increase relative to native-born workers the longer they live in the United States. Overall patterns, however, are still shaped by racial and ethnic inequality, Hispanic (mostly Mexican) immigrants experience significantly slower earnings assimilation than other immigrants. Although Asian immigrants and their descendants appear to do just as well as native born whites, these comparisons become less favorable when controlling for education. Despite their educational advantage, Asian American men tend to earn less than third generation non-Hispanic whites with the same degree of education.

### **2.2.3 Occupations**

The occupational distribution of the first and second generations provide an image of intergenerational improvement akin to that for education and earnings. The groups concentrating in

low-status occupations in the first generation improve their occupational position significantly in the second generation, but they do not reach parity with third and subsequent generations of Americans. Second generation children of Mexican and Central American immigrants. In terms of occupation, 22 percent of second generation Mexican men and 31 percent of second generation Central American men held professional or administrative positions between 2003 and 2013. Second generation men, like their biological fathers, were overrepresented in service jobs, though they have mostly abandoned agricultural work. Second-generation Mexican men were also less likely than their immigrant parents to work in the informal sector, and they were more likely to obtain health and retirement benefits from their employers. During this time, second generation women had an even bigger career leap. And the difference between them and succeeding generation women narrowed significantly.

The strong representation of first and second generations across the vocational range. Recent analysis suggests that the US workforce has welcomed immigrants and their offspring into higher-level employment. This pattern of workforce integration is likely to continue when the baby boomers complete their retirement over the following 20 years.

#### **2.2.4 Poverty**

Even though immigrants have higher labor force participation rates and work longer hours on average than native-born people, they are more likely to be impoverished. In 2013, the percentage of foreign-born individuals living in poverty was 18.4%. as opposed to 13.4% for those who were born there. Still, above the course of generations, the poverty rate decreased from above 18%. Adult immigrants who are first generation now make up 11.6 percent of the second generation, 13.6 percent of the third, and so on. There is a concerning disparity in poverty between black second generation and black first generation within these general trends, which differ by race and ethnic group. The examination by the panel also reveals that there is a difference in progress between

Asian Americans in the second and third generations. Although there has been significant advancement from the first to the second generation, first generation Hispanics still have the highest rates of poverty overall.

### **2.2.5 Residential integration**

With time, the majority of immigrants and their offspring eventually become less divided from the majority of native born white people and more scattered among different areas, cities, neighborhoods, and towns. Some, but not all, of the high levels of segregation between nativeborn inhabitants and foreign-born individuals can be explained by occupation and earnings. Duration of residency is also important. Compared to immigrants who have been in the nation for 10–20 years, freshly arrived immigrants have higher levels of residential segregation from native-born whites because they frequently opt to live in regions with other immigrants. Race has an autonomous role; Asians and native-born Whites are less separated in urban areas. Hispanics come next, and finally Black Immigrants, who are the group most isolated from White people who were born here. Additionally, new study indicates that legal status has an independent effect. With immigrants and unauthorized people being separated more.

### **2.2.6 Health**

Foreign-born immigrants have better newborn, child, and adult health outcomes than the entire US foreign population, as well as better outcomes than US-born members of their ethnic group. The risk of dying from cardiovascular disease and all cancers combined is lower in foreign-born Americans than in native-born Americans. In addition to having lower rates of obesity, chronic health disorders, and infant mortality, immigrants also have lower rates of depression and alcohol misuse. They also have fewer functional limits.

Foreign-born immigrants also have a longer life expectancy. They have a life expectancy of 80.0 years, 3.4 years longer than the native-born population. They have a life expectancy of 80.0

years, 3.4 years longer than the native-born population. This immigrant advantage extends across all major ethnoracial groupings. These advantages fade with time and generations when their health status converges with that of native-born people.

Immigrants often have greater health than native-born Americans. They face barriers to accessing health care that meets their preventative and medical requirements. It appears that the Affordable Care Act (ACA) will help with this. Many impoverished immigrants, nonetheless, unauthorized immigrants are expressly barred from the ACA's entire coverage and are not eligible for any non-emergency medical care in US hospitals.

### **2.2.7 Language**

The United States' linguistic variety has expanded in tandem with the country's growing and increasingly diverse immigrant population. Approximately 85% of people who were born abroad speak a language other than English at home nowadays. Sixty-two percent of immigrants speak Spanish at home, making it the most widely spoken language (apart from English).

The degree to which someone may claim to speak English fluently, or English language proficiency, is a more reliable indicator of linguistic integration. Evidence suggests that integration is occurring at least as quickly as it did during previous waves of primarily European immigrants in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. English is now often spoken by new immigrants as a first or second language. According to polls, over 50% of foreign-born people say they speak English very well or well. Conversely, less than 10% claim to speak no English at all. The level of English proficiency varies significantly depending on the location and birth country. For example, immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean, compared to immigrants from other regions, they typically report lower rates of English language competency, and they are more likely to claim not to know the language at all.

In general, the second generation is learning English and losing the language of their ancestors at around the same rates as their historical predecessors, with three generations being the typical time frame for English monolingualism. Speakers of Spanish and their offspring seem to be losing Spanish and gaining English more slowly than other immigrant groups, though. Nevertheless, the third generation of Mexican Americans has virtually finished the shift to English supremacy, especially in the heavily Spanish-speaking region of southern California; Even though 17% of respondents said they can speak Spanish really well, just 4% of respondents still speak the language at home.

The obstacles to English proficiency, especially for low-skilled, undereducated, residentially divided, and illegal immigrant communities, are concerning notwithstanding the prospects for linguistic integration. Even though the number of people learning English as a second language (ELL) has increased, funding for ELL classes has decreased. Since the number of ELL children has increased significantly in recent decades, many school systems are facing difficulties. The population of school-age ELLs has increased significantly faster since 1990 than the overall school-age population. ELL students currently make up 9% of all pupils in the K–12 system. By state and district, their proportional concentration varies significantly. There aren't many resources available for teaching English to adults or children as a second language overall.

### **2.2.8 Crime**

The reverse of what many Americans fear is true: lower crime rates are linked to increased immigrant frequency. The rate of incarceration for foreign-born men between the ages of 18 and 39 is one-fourth that of native-born men. Comparable non-immigrant neighborhoods had far higher rates of crime and violence than cities and neighborhoods with higher immigrant concentrations. Their phenomena is mirrored over time as well as in space. There is, Nonetheless, data suggests that the crime rates of the second and third generations rise in a manner more akin

to that of the overall population of Native Americans. If this pattern is verified, it could be an undesirable part of integration.

### **2.2.9 Race pattern**

The panel discovered that racial factors influence immigrant integration trends. Even after accounting for all of their other traits, Blacks, Latinos, and Asians' perceived race still matters, despite evidence of integration and improvements in their socioeconomic status. The slowest rate of integration is occurring between native-born non-Hispanic Whites and black immigrants and their descendants. The group integrating fastest is native-born non-Hispanic whites, followed by Asian immigrants and their descendants, with Latinos falling in between. The panel discovered evidence of both racial prejudice against Latinos and the possibility that the huge number of undocumented individuals in their community had a greater influence on their integration paths than revitalization efforts. With the evidence at hand, the panel is unable to definitively determine whether Latinos are following a path of racial marginalization or one of continuous progress that might eventually result in a reduction in the importance of group boundaries. It is reasonable to conclude that improvements in racial discrimination and socioeconomic success will benefit both native-born Americans and immigrants in the United States.

### **2.2.10 Family patterns**

The panel's analysis shows that the patterns of immigrant family formation vary throughout time. Out-of-wedlock birth rates and divorce rates among immigrants are initially substantially lower than in general, native-born Americans. However, as decades pass, these rates rise while the possibility of living in extended families with several generations living under one roof decreases. Therefore, compared to third generation children, immigrant children are significantly more likely to live in two-parent households. In general, this holds true for all of the major racial and ethnic groupings. Children raised in two-parent households benefit from several significant

advantages: Compared to households with one or no parents, they are linked to lower rates of stress, more successful parenting techniques, and less stress than homes with a single parent or none at all. Families with two parents continue to be very common. For kids of the second generation. However, during the second and third generations, there is a significant fall in the proportion of children raised by two parents. Approaching the percentage of other families with native-born members. Because families with a single parent are more likely to be poor. This future benefit.

### **2.3 The coexistence of Cohorts**

Philip (2004) highlights The modern Arab-American community consists of these three cohorts and/or their descendants. Everyone there has, in differing degrees, witnessed the evolution of North American politics, global Islams, and Arab geopolitics. It is countered, although, that these groups have been impacted in different ways, and that this has consequences for the preservation and dissemination of ethnic identity. The adjacent table, which condenses the prior discussion, presents a comparison summary of the key events and trends influencing the three cohorts and their offspring. The synthesis offered enables the investigation of potential changes in the Arab American community as different cohorts succeed one another and results in some testable generalizations regarding Arab Americans. The number of new immigrant Arab groups and Muslims from a variety of other nations outnumbers the descendants of the pioneer cohort. Disagreements have surfaced as a new first generation of foreign-born people has gained prominence. There could be a feeling of diminishing authenticity, both religiously and ethnically, among the third and fourth generation descendants of the pioneers: that they are not considered as "real" Muslims or Arabs. If anything, Arab immigrants may find themselves, at best, shunned rather than setting the example for how to properly adjust to life in the United States or Canada. The female members of the pioneer generation are under a lot of pressure from the current wave of Differentiated Immigrants. Worry for manifestations of death is frequently articulated as a worry

for women's behavior in Islamic perspectives, as well as in Christian and other perspectives. Despite being conservative by North American norms, the family indoctrination of pioneer women most likely combined North American and Islamic customs. This program was unlikely to have included strict Islamic clothing regulations or severe activity limits. As a result, women in their third and fourth generations have occasionally drawn the wrath of the most recent Differentiated cohort; pioneer descendants risk being painted as instances of Muslims who have "gone bad". The data points to the pioneer cohort's progeny as a vulnerable population with a high rate of unaccompanied outmarriage.

### **Conclusion**

Despite the sexual, religious, ethnic, and cultural differences of the foreign peoples in the United States, as well as the difficulties and problems they faced, they were able to coexist and integrate with the indigenous people.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

# **The Analysis of Acts and Organizations of the US Immigration**

## CHAPTER THREE: The Analysis of Act and Organizations of the US

### Immigration

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>46</b>
<b>3.1 Acts</b> .....	<b>46</b>
<b>3.1.1 Immigration Act of 1921</b> .....	46
<b>3.1.1.1.2 Immigration and nationality act of 1965</b> .....	47
<b>3.1.1.1.3 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA)</b> .....	49
<b>3.1.1.1.4 The Nationality Act of 1790</b> .....	50
<b>3.1.1.1.6 The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882</b> .....	51
<b>3.2 President Trump's language on immigration</b> .....	<b>52</b>
<b>3.3 Organizations</b> .....	<b>53</b>
<b>3.3.1 Welcoming America organization</b> .....	53
<b>3.3.1.1 The center for immigration Studies organization</b> .....	54
<b>3.3.1.1.1 National Network for immigrants and refugee rights</b> .....	55
<b>3.3.1.1.2 The new American economy organization</b> .....	57
<b>3.3.1.1.4 United We Dream organization</b> .....	58
<b>3.3.1.1.5 The American Immigration Council organization</b> .....	60
<b>Conclusion</b> .....	<b>61</b>

#### Introduction

In this chapter of thesis we carried out analysis of acts, Organizations that aiming primary to reform immigration policy and the language used by the president Donald Trump based on the US context and the corpus analysis

#### 3.1 Acts

##### 3.1.1 Immigration Act of 1921

Fears of increased immigration after the end of World War I and the spread of radicalism propelled Congress to enact this "emergency" measure imposing drastic quantitative caps on immigration.

In American immigration history, the Immigration Act of 1921—also referred to as the Emergency Quota Act—was a significant piece of legislation. Based on nationality, the Act established a quota system that caps the annual number of immigrants admitted to the United States. The percentage of each nationality in the US population as reported by the 1910 census served as the basis for the quotas. This gave preference to immigrants from Asia and Africa as well as from Western and Northern Europe over those from Southern and Eastern Europe. However, The national origins formula, which was instituted by the Act, set a cap on immigration from any given nation at 3% of the total number of citizens from that nation who were already residing in the US in 1910. This effectively discriminated against immigrants from populous nations like Italy, Poland, and Russia, as well as those from more recent immigration waves. Also, The Act specified a number of groups excluded from the quotas, including immigrants from Western Hemisphere nations, spouses of U.S. citizens, and their unmarried children under the age of 18. Besides, The goal of the Immigration Act of 1921 was to maintain the ethnic makeup of the country, especially by lowering the number of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, who were seen by some Americans as being of lower cultural and racial status. Concerns about the economy also played a role, as some claimed that the immigration wave was lowering salaries and increasing unemployment.

In addition, The Act signaled the start of a more limited immigration policy and a dramatic break from the US's long-standing open immigration policy. It paved the way for more stringent immigration laws, which culminated in the Immigration Act of 1924. This law imposed harsher quotas based on the 1890 census, severely curtailing immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe and virtually barring Asians from entering the country. The Immigration Act of 1921 had a lasting impact on the immigration laws and population of the United States. It influenced the 20<sup>th</sup>-century demographics of the United States and the decrease in immigration from specific areas. It also prompted discussions about the place of immigrants in American society and brought attention

to concerns of racial and ethnic bias in immigration policy. This law may have made racial discrimination and hate between immigrants itself also, its mission is to limit and reduce them in general. This act didn't serve immigrants at all.

As a consequence, the above-mentioned organizations and laws succeeded to reform the immigration policy and served the foreign communities through giving them rights, protection and voices in the American community. This is prominent in coexistence and integration into indigenous societies.

### **3.1.1.1 Immigration and nationality act of 1965**

This law set the main principles for immigration regulation still enforced today. It applied a system of preferences for family reunification (75 percent), employment (20 percent), and refugees (5 percent) and for the first time capped immigration from the within Americas.

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, also known as the Hart-Clark Act, was an essential piece of legislation that led to a radical shift in American immigration policy. Abolishing the national origin quota system was the most crucial element of the 1965 Act that was created by the Immigration Act of 1924. The Quota system strictly restricted immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. In addition to Asia, on the other hand, strongly preferred immigration from northern and western European countries. When the racist Quota rejected the Act of 1965, it marked a remarkable removal from radical and ethnic bias. The policies of immigration contributed to pave the way for a more fair and comprehensive system. Instead of based only on the national origin quota. The preference system relied on family unification, professions, and rehabilitation, which was introduced by the 1965 Act. Families that depend on immigrants preferences have given priority to the reunion of their families. Through allowing the American population and legal permanent residents sponsors to take care of particular relatives to immigrate,. Recruitment-based preferences that aimed to catch skilled employees and regulars to America rely on their certificates and reinforcement to the economy.

The Act of 1965 had a deep effect on the patterns of immigration to the United States. It caused a big expansion of immigration from nations in Asia, Latin America, and other countries where the quota system was limited. Foreign communities started to arrive in America in large numbers from around the world. Leading to a variety of cultures, linguistics, linguistic and ethnicities in the American community. This change demographically reform societies across regions in reaching the build of life of Americans, strengthening family unity through immigration considered one of the important elements of the 1965 Act through favoring family based predilection contributed to facilitating the reunion of foreign families and enhancing the social connection with immigrant societies and the USA family care. Became cornerstone the policy of immigration reflected Significant family relation and promoting networks the immigrant experience. The Immigration Nationality Act of 1965 represented a historical achievement in the history of US immigration and a landmark in fighting for civil rights and social justice. However, it has also been a topic of continued debate and discussion, especially regarding the issue of border security and undocumented immigration and its impact on the labor market and wages. Nevertheless, it is considered a legacy of the diversity of America's commitment, implication, and chance to form the policy of immigration and dialogue in the United States today.

This law favors western and northern European countries rather than southern and eastern Europe. On the other hand, by allowing such an opportunity to be the priority of others, the advantage is based on the family reunification of the immigrants and the empowerment of their social links. Furthermore, the constriction was on the aliens family care.

#### **3.1.1.1.1 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA)**

When Congress passed and the president signed into law the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, the result was the first major revision of America's immigration laws in decades. The law seeks to preserve jobs for those who are legally entitled to them—American citizens and aliens who are authorized to work in the United States.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is responsible for implementing this law. IRCA prohibits employers from knowingly hiring, recruiting, or referring for a fee any alien who is unauthorized to work. The public policy behind this law reflects the concern that the problem of illegal immigration and employment requires greater control and stronger enforcement mechanisms by the federal government. As a result of this law, all employers are required to verify both the identity and employment eligibility of all regular, temporary employees, temporary agency personnel, and student employees hired after November 6, 1986, and complete and retain a one-page form (INS Form I-9) documenting this verification. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in both civil and criminal liability with the imposition of substantial fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 per hire, as well as possible imprisonment for a pattern or practice of noncompliance. Most importantly, failure to verify a new employee's identity and employment eligibility will result in the termination of employment for that employ.

There is a plethora of acts that made it for immigration in the US. One of them, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, which was signed by the Congress and president. It resulted in the principle review of the immigration code in America in centuries. The aim of this law is to ensure that immigrants who have entered legally. So that to work in the US should be whether American population or licensed foreigners. Through the Immigration and Naturalization Department, the unauthorized workers could be banned or referred for free. This issue caused concern and tension for the government and citizens. Therefore, it requires great monitoring and the implementation of strong mechanisms. The outcome of this law is that temporary, regular, personnel temporary agencies and student workers verify identity and employment after November 6, 1986. Complete and keep a one-page form (INS Form I-9) to document this law. Consequently, non-compliance with requirements and orders to verify identity and work for the workers leads to civil and criminal liability. With the imposition of large financial fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 per employee, in addition to inevitable imprisonment and cruel torment due

to the pattern or practice of the crime of non-compliance, the more important thing is that the process of not verifying the new worker's identity, eligibility, and employment for the employee led to his pulling out of work and being fired him.

Generally, this act maintains the privilege of a job for immigrants around the world. Which is not allowed in another country, which means that an immigrant is one who has entered the United States legally. This rule was characterized by the authority policy and put strict sanctions on foreigners. By considering the source of development and a civilized nation in presenting challenges and opportunities to the citizens.

#### **3.1.1.1.2 The Nationality Act of 1790**

This was the first law to define eligibility for citizenship by naturalization and establish standards and procedures by which immigrants became US citizens. In this early version, Congress limited this important right to “free white persons.”

In this law, Congress was the first to set eligibility to obtain citizenship by naturalization. It concerns the right to free people or white immigrants. Practically, male real estate owners are only white, not blacks; they have the right to naturalize and obtain the status of native American citizens. While women, people, children, and elders who are not white and experienced servants cannot get that right, Despite the ethnic limits that still exist and have not been radically eliminated until the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two,, reaching citizenship will be more extensive over time. The Nationality Act of 1790 produced legitimate division of an equalified alien for citizenship, which greatly affected Asian immigrants and extracted withdrew their rights, like non-citizens, in many areas of life in the United States, such as property ownership, court representation, public employment, and voting.

In the law of citizenship, which focused on the rights of free persons and white foreigners that they want the right of nationality and guarantee the status of citizenship, that is considered a distinct category of the communities. Also, it is essential to classify each group in other cases of

citizenship in the United States. This law was unfair to non-white people at all because it shaped discrimination, hate, and hostility against black and white immigrants, so it was neither considered nor helpful to all immigrants and should be balanced between black and white immigrants as long as their entry was legal.

### **3.1.1.1.3 The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882**

"The Chinese Exclusion" and the language used by President Trump regarding immigration share some commonalities and variations.

The Chinese Exclusion Act was differentiated by overt discriminatory language and oratory targeting Chinese immigrants. Supporters and politicians used pejorative expressions and stereotypes, portraying Chinese immigrants as uncoveted and a menace to the American community and economy. The Chinese Exclusion Act was characterized by overt discriminatory language and rhetoric targeting Chinese immigrants. Politicians and advocates used derogatory terms and stereotypes to portray Chinese immigrants as undesirable and a threat to American society and the economy. This included targeting them as "workers" who took jobs away from American workers and carried diseases. The aim of this law is to restrict and stop Chinese immigration to the United States, reflecting prevalent anti-Chinese feelings and fright of economic competition and cultural "othering." This Act had deep economic, social, and cultural impacts. Which led to the secession of families. The shaping of the Chinese neighborhoods. And the perpetuation of preferential behaviors and actions against Chinese Americans.

### **3.2 President Trump's language on immigration**

Speech and Tone\*\*: President Trump's language of immigration is characterized by strong speeches and polarization of phrases, especially with regard to illegal immigrants and individuals from certain nations. He has used terms such as "illegal foreigners," "chain migration," and "border security," framing immigration as an economic issue and national security."

**\*Political Positions\*\***: President Trump has called for limited immigration policies, including the building of a border wall with Mexico, implementing a travel ban targeting numerous Muslim-majority countries, and ending programs like DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals).

President Trump's language and policies on immigration have sparked discussions on issues like border security, asylum, refugee resettlement, and family reunion. They have also contributed to increasing tensions and varieties within the American community over immigration reform and the dealings of immigrants.

Whereas there are some similarities in terms of discriminatory language and policies targeting specific immigrant categories, the context and historical situations surrounding the Chinese Exclusion Act and President Trump's language on immigration are different. The Chinese Exclusion Act was a product of its time, reflecting the anti-immigrant and xenophobic feelings prevalent in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, while the language of President Trump and his policies on immigration reflect contemporaneous controversy and political dynamics.

Generally, the behavior of the President Trump of eliminating Chinese immigration is not civilized and racist language when he communicate with them in Compare to European and asian communities, that welcomed in the united States. But this way treatment influenced on different aspects of life specifically in the Economic side.

### **3.3 Organizations**

#### **3.3.1 Welcoming America organization**

Welcoming America is an organization located in the United States that highlights constructing a comprehensive society through strengthening alternate respect and cooperation between foreigners and native citizens of the nation. The main principle of the organization is to build inclusive societies that embrace immigrants and promote a feeling of belonging for everybody. In addition, in 2009, David Lubell established elcoming America organization to

realize the need to process increasing tensions between immigrant and nonimmigrant societies. It started as a local initiative in Nashville, Nashville Tennessee before expanding nationally. However, this organization uses multiple approaches to investigate its tasks. Including providing sources, training, technical support, local government, non-profit society institutions, and implementing foreigner- friendly practices and policies. Furthermore, the organization presents different programs and initiatives in order to promote integration and variety. This compromised the certified welcoming agenda, which includes regions and provinces that show commitment to immigrants, and the (wwe ) global network, which supports comprehensive economic progress strategies.

Besides, welcoming America is also involved in advocacy efforts nationally, locally, and state to strengthen policies that support migrants and refugees and support the organization's mission of building inclusive societies. Moreover, after several years, welcoming America has made a large step in promoting inclusion and fostering discourses between immigrants and native population societies. Its approach is attributed to helping and enhancing social cohesion, raising economic chances, and strengthening societies around the United States. In general, welcoming America played an important role in promoting understanding and assistance between aliens and residents born in the nation. Mostly contributing to the social and economic well-being of societies at the national level. This organization,

Welcome America is considered one of the non-profit organizations that serves immigrants in the United States. Through the goals that emphasize immigration unity and a strong connection to resolve all the issues in the United States population,.

### **3.3.1.1 The center for immigration Studies organization**

The Center for Immigration Studies (CCMS) is a New York City-based non-profit intellectual center that conducts tests and studies on international immigration and refugee issues. In addition, in 1964, Scalabrini established CMS as a Catholic education college specializing in the study of immigration. After several years, it has developed and become a leading independent

institution, highlighting the policies of immigration, immigration inclusion, and asylum security. Nonetheless, one of the main functions of CMS is to conduct strict research on immigration directions and policies. It publishes scientific articles, reports, and policy summaries based on its research results. This publication contributes to academic understanding and reporting on immigration policy discussions. Furthermore, CMS collects and interprets data analysis related to international immigration, refugee, and immigrant population flows. It retains data and produces statistical reports that provide valuable insights on immigration categories, demographic trends, and social and economic features of immigrant societies.

However, CMS is involved in policy analysis and advocacy for strengthening arguments on the basis of policies that maintain the rights and welfare of immigrants and refugees. It investigates expert analysis and recommendations for the policy, government agencies, and civil society in a wide range of immigration issues. Moreover, CMS cooperates with academic institutions, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and international commissions to enhance its research program and advocacy aims. It involves a joint research design, speakers, and policy foreigners to promote discourse, Assistance, and immigration issues. While CMS provides training and ability- building for agendas and policymakers, researchers and participants working on immigration and asylum seek. This program aims to improve knowledge, skills, understanding of the dynamics of immigration, and activeness in policy responses.

In addition, CMS participates in public awareness and education initiatives to increase consciousness and support informed debate and immigration refugee issues. It regulates public scenes, courses, and media campaigns to publish the results of each research and advocacy policy reform. Yet, CMS has proven itself to be respected sovereign in the immigration and refugee problems at the national and international levels. Research and advocacy enforcement have influenced political discussion and, decision at different levels, contributing to more humanity and effectiveness in immigration policy. Overall, the Center for Migration Study plays a crucial

role in promoting knowledge, policy, media, and the rights and welfare of immigrants and refugees through its research, analytics, advocacy, and awareness activities.

This organization takes care of immigrants who come from all over the world by providing them with rights like the welfare of native citizens and encouraging researchers to study the immigration of humankind.

### **3.3.1.1 National Network for immigrants and refugee rights**

The analysis of national network of immigrants and refugee rights organization includes evaluating different sides as its task pattern activities effect problems and future prospects, and understanding the organization's tasks and objective statement provides insights into its comprehensive purpose and certain issues aiming at processing it, like advocating policy reform and human rights safeguard or direct services to immigrants or refugees. However, the structure of the organization includes its staff, leadership, and base of members, which helps in understanding its ability to implement initiatives and mobilize support. It is a popular organization based on an alliance of multiple groups or independent entities. Besides, analysis of the organization's activities and agenda shows how it approaches its mission. This could include legal aid services, advocacy organizations, society, education, or direct support for refugees residing in the nation. Evaluating the organization's effect includes evaluating its success in achieving its goals and making changes for immigrants and refugees. This can be measured through policy and legal victories, community empowerment, or improvements in the lives of those served.

In addition, determining the problems and obstacles that organizations faced, such as political oppression, resource constraints, or legal barriers, provides context for their activeness and potential for improvement. But checking the organization's cooperation with other stakeholders includes government agencies, NGOs, advocacy categories, and social organizations. Sheds light

on its capacity to utilize sources and build awareness to enhance its mission. Moreover, understanding how the public views the organization, policymakers, and the media can influence public perspectives and policy findings. Nonetheless, considering an organization involves assessing its long-term stability, including funding, strategy planning, and adaptability in response to advanced problems and chances. Through this analysis, one can gain an understanding of the national immigrant network and the refugee rights organization. It is a rule in the broader advocacy scene and the possibility of creating a meaningful change in the lives of immigrants and refugees.

This national network is considered beneficial for the immigrants as it protects their rights to live in a safe and provides other services that greatly help them, giving them space to discuss their issues and obstacles with the native population.

#### **3.3.1.1.2 The new American economy organization**

The New American Economy (NAE) is a bipartisan collective located in the United States that defends migration repair to support economic development, invention, and job opportunities for job. However, The New American Economy's mission is to advocate for migration policies that will create jobs, push economic outgrowth, and consolidate creativity in America. It aims to show the advantages and effects of foreign communities on the economic field through research, analysis, and advocacy. Besides, NAE adopts a bipartisan tactic for immigration repair; it includes policymakers, business leaders, and stakeholders in the community from all over the political spectrum, aiming for common solutions to expatriation issues that benefit foreign citizens and the American economy. In addition, the organization conducts research and tests on economic assistance to immigrants in diverse sectors of the economy, such as entrepreneurship, workforce progress, invention, and renewal of tax revenue. It produces reports, research, and data visualizations to report public speech and political decision-making. Whereas, NAE participates in advocacy efforts to strengthen the policies of immigration that are consistent with its economic

objectives. This comprises pressure on policymakers, submitting the certificate, and mobilizing boosts from the business sector, civic organizations, and society leaders.

Also, the organization informs the audience about the economic benefits of immigration via a public awareness campaign, manifestations in the media, opinion articles, and lectures. It aims to face myths and misinformation about migration and focus on the advantages that immigrants present to the community. Therefore, NAE elaborates closely with business leaders and employers to defend immigration policies that meet labor market needs, such as visa reforms to catch extremely skilled talent, non-permanent worker agendas for seasonal industries, and paths to lawful status for unauthorized workers. NAE cooperates with state and local governments to support immigrant-friendly policies and initiatives that consolidate economic development, workforce integration, and community stimulation. This organization builds alliances with other advocacy groups, think tanks, educational institutions, and government agencies to progress its policy objectives and magnify its advocacy efforts. NAE scales the influence of corroboration efforts by tracking policy modifications, economic results, and public conceptions related to immigration. It evaluates the extent to which his research and efforts have shaped migration policies and public opinion. Whereas NAE concentrates primarily on U.S. immigration policy, it also studies international immigration trends and policies to enrich its advocacy and provide a global point of view on immigration issues.

Generally, the new US economy plays an important role in forming the national dialogue on immigration reform by accentuating the economic benefits of migration and calling for policies that harness the talents and contributions of foreign communities, propagating economic growth and flower.

This is a good job for the organization that helps America and immigrants alike, so defending immigrants has benefited them by developing numerous sectors, most of which are economics, and providing positions for work that both of which serve the government.

#### **3.3.1.1.3 United We Dream organization**

United We Dream (UWD) is the largest organization led by young immigrants in the United States and defends the rights of immigrant youth and their families. However, We Dream's mission is to potentially construct and develop the lives of young immigrants and their families through advocacy, planning, leadership improvement, and strategic partnerships. Also, United We Dream was established in 2008. And it grew out of the Dreamer movement, which advocates for legislative relief for unauthorized youth brought to the United States as children. It has since expanded into a national web with sections in states across the nation. United We Dream is led by and composed mostly of immigrant youth. Its grassroots organizing sample authorizes young immigrants to be leaders in their societies, advocating for policies that directly influence their lives.

Besides, the organization participates in advocacy campaigns locally, state, and federally to press for pro-immigrant policies, including pathways to citizenship, preservation of packages, access to education, and health care for all regardless of immigration status. United We Dream uses direct action tactics, including protests, sit-ins, and civil disobedience, to raise consciousness about immigration issues, face unfair policies, and claim accountability from lawmakers and government agencies. Furthermore, the organization manages community organizing efforts, builds authority within immigrant societies, gathers support for immigrant rights, and provides resources and support to those directly affected by immigration policies.

Moreover, United We Dream monopolizes leadership improvement programs to empower immigrant youth to be effective advocates and organizers. This includes training in advocacy skills, public speaking, social organizing, and campaign strategy. United We Dream cooperates with other organizations, advocacy categories, and social justice movements, constructing coalitions in continuation of common goals like ethnic justice, economic justice, and LGBTQ+ rights. In addition, the organization grants support services to immigrant youth and their families, including legal relief, know-your-rights workshops, mental health resources, and pedagogical scholarships. United We Dream uses media and communications strategies to magnify the voices of immigrant youth, participate in their stories, and form public narratives about immigration. Including social media campaigns, storytelling initiatives, and media appearances.

Finally, the United We Dream organization plays a critical role in advocating for the rights and dignity of immigrant youth and their families, mobilizing communities, and shaping the national conversation on immigration repair and social justice.

#### **3.3.1.1.4 The American immigration council organization**

The American Immigration Council is a non-beneficial organization centered in the United States that advocates for immigration policy and law. First of all, the council is objectively to support rules, policies, and attitudes that highlight America's historic past as a nation of immigrants. It promotes fair and just immigration laws and policies that protect the rights and dignity of immigrants and refugees. In addition to that, the American Council uses its legal expertise to challenge immigration policy and practices in court. This includes representing people in immigration court, submitting amicus briefs in important cases, and contesting government acts that violate immigrants' rights. Also, the council's goal is to establish legal precedents, assess the impact of immigration efforts and measures, and learn from immigrant communities' experiences.

By providing policymakers with evidence-based insights to help them build more effective and humane immigration policies,

Furthermore, it targeted advocacy initiatives and rallied public support for immigration reform. This involves grassroots organizations, lobbying policymakers, and working with the media to raise awareness about critical immigration issues. Through forming coalitions. Moreover, the group addresses a wide range of immigration-related issues, including reunion of families, asylum and refugee protection, detention and expulsion, employment-based immigration, immigrant integration, and immigrant rights. Further, it offers assistance and training in educational programs to the refugees. This may contain rights for workshops and legitimate clinics to aid access to the difficulties of the immigration system. Even as it produce research papers and the experiences of immigrants in American society, And work with other organizations and participants in order to create alliances and agreements to build immigrant rights.

### **Conclusion**

This American council strives to advance the rights and preservation of refugees and immigrants in the United States through a variety of lawful rules. In general, the council is characterized by the advancement of the protection of communities and asylums in the United States through different outreach efforts.

## **General Conclusion**

The diverse nationalities, languages, religions, and races of the newcomers made the United States a land of differences. Immigrants fled to the new world, which represented a land of opportunity, in search of happiness, liberty, and democracy after being persecuted and oppressed in their home countries. Their goal was to improve their lives and achieve what they were unable to in their home land.

The study described the inflow and trends over time in the United States among the legal immigrants. The migrants flow into America has significantly increased, and the trend of

American immigration towards to be upwards after the year 1965.I briefly presented the immigration history of America and mainly source nations during four periods in the united states. Obviously, the dominant source countries were from the northern and Western Europe changed to Southern and Eastern Europe, until the Asian and Latin American Nations during this days. Moreover ,the lawful number of immigrants grew rapidly in American immigration history, compared with the different era . It can be seen clearly that the largest number occurs the epoch that from 1860 to 1930.However, the number of immigrants growth stable after the year 1965 especially in the Current days.The primary data is in the basis on the yearbook of Immigration statistics in the US .1820 to 2008 .which from the US homeland security or statistic bureau .

The 21 century shift in immigration policy and the diversification of Immigrant patterns beyond race have led to various acts taken by locals who view immigration as a threat to both themselves and their country. The threat in its position and the recent problem in the law resulted in the creation of several anti-immigration categories. Also, The migrants flow in america has significantly increased ,and the trend of American immigration towards to be upwards after the year of 1965.

The study also concludes that since 1965,the first priority of US visa policy was to attract and accept experts and workers with high levels of talent . Today, a look at the faculty of any major research university in the united states reveals a wide range of different Backgrounds, which attracted and maintained as the best and brightes students from around the globe.

Moreover , the second part moves the discussion further and deeper into the cultural and social components s of migration trying to reveal that many aspects such as the integration of immigrants into American society such language,education,occupations,economic,povertry,race,

employment and earnings, health, crime, residential integration and family patterns. In addition to the study goes further in understanding the concept of Coexistence besides it discusses the Coexistence of cohorts.

Finally, based on the results of our investigation. In the long run, immigration is good for America. Because of this, immigration to the United States is still accepted today. The United States would rather modify the immigration laws than abolish them, even in the face of grave immigration concerns including illegal immigration and concerns about the integrity of American identity and culture. This illustrates the importance of immigration to the United States.

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## ملخص

تتمتع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بتاريخ طويل من الهجرة، مما أكسبها لقب "أمة المهاجرين" في كثير من الأحيان. في الواقع، على مر العصور المختلفة، استقبلت أعدادًا كبيرة من المهاجرين من جميع أنحاء العالم. بشكل عام، تلعب قضايا الهجرة دورًا حاسمًا يتم أخذه في الاعتبار بشكل متزايد. لذلك، فإن الهدف من هذا البحث هو دراسة الحقائق والتحديات التي يواجهها السكان الأجانب في الولايات المتحدة. أيضًا لاستكشاف التعايش مع السكان الأصليين في مختلف جوانب الحياة. ومع ذلك، فمن خلال التحليل الوصفي للبيانات وجدنا مصطلحات أساسية وهي: مرونة المجتمع، والاستيعاب، والشتات، والاندماج الاجتماعي، وتعريف المجتمعات الأجنبية. علاوة على ذلك، فإن دراسة الأقليات بعد ذلك قدمت نبذة تاريخية عن الهجرة الأمريكية. علاوة على ذلك، تظهر البيانات الفئات المختلفة للجاليات الأجنبية مثل المهاجرين غير الشرعيين والمقيمين الدائمين القانونيين والزوار المؤقتين والمواطنين الأمريكيين. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، أنماط تعايش المهاجرين واندماجهم في مختلف مجالات المجتمع، بما في ذلك الرعاية الصحية والتعليم وإتقان اللغة والاقتصاد والعرق. إلى جانب عرض الدراسة للمنظمات والأعمال التي دافعت عن حقوق المهاجرين وخدمتهم بشكل كبير. ونتيجة لهذه البيانات، هناك زيادة كبيرة في عدد المهاجرين الذين يدخلون إلى الولايات المتحدة، مع اتجاه تصاعدي لوحظ بعد منتصف الستينيات مما يعني أنهم يندمجون ويتعايشون مع المواطنين الأصليين بسلام.

كلمات مفتاحية: التعايش، السكان الاجانب، الوقائع .

