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**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

In the last two decades, immigration has become a pressing issue and has in turn led to an explosion of theories and research trying to find out its main causes. The main causes of existence of immigration are due to superiority of American economy as compared to other economies, and also religious and political reasons. The main one is the dissatisfaction by the people of their native's land economic lot in comparison to the might of United States. An article by the New York Times on immigration and emigrants dated February 2 2011 is one of the recent editorials that are keen to talk about immigration in certain states in United States.

The concern raised is the fact that illegal immigrants were more than the legal ones. A state like Arizona had introduced laws that were seeking the immigrants to carry their papers all the time. Though the laws in Arizona were blocked, there was a resolution by many states that they introduce laws similar to the ones in Arizona that aimed at limiting illegal immigrants' children from accessing public colleges, as well as punishing employers who were employing illegal immigrants (New Work Times Para 6).

The facility at Ellis Island which opened in 1892 could process up to 5, 000 people a day. On some days between 1905 and 1914 it had to process more than 10, 000 immigrants a day. Many arrivals had left their homelands to escape mobs who attacked them because of their ethnicity, religion, or politics. The German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and Ottoman (Turkish) empires ruled over many different peoples and nationalities and often cruelly mistreated them. Until 1899, U. S. immigration officials asked arrivals which nation they had left, not their religion or ancestry.

So oppressed people were listed under the countries from which they fled. Armenians who escaped from Turkey were recorded as Turks, and Jews who had been beaten by mobs in Russia were listed as Russians. This so called "new immigration" was different in many other ways from previous immigration. For the first time, Catholic and Jewish immigrants outnumbered Protestants, and still other arrivals were Muslims, Buddhists, or Greek or Russian Orthodox church members. Until 1897, 90 percent of all overseas immigrants had come from Protestant northern and western Europe. Many of these nations had democratic traditions and education systems. Even among the poor, many had spent a few years in school or had acquired some industrial skills on the job, and more than a few spoke English.

Many of these men and women settled in agriculture regions of the United States. Their goal was to buy readily available land and start small family farms. The people of the new immigration differed from earlier arrivals in other ways. Very few spoke English, and some could not read or write any language. Most were Catholic, but ten percent were Jewish.

All of this was soon proved to be not true. Only one third were actually illiterate, and 90 percent of those who could not speak English learned to do in less than ten years after they arrived. Their stamina helped make America an industrial giant and the world's economic power.

The new immigrants came at a turning point in American growth. Bosses rarely knew their workers. Class animosity often divided management and labor.

Corporations showed little interest in their workers. Instead, these business sought to maximize profits. To lower wages, plant managers often tried to pit one racial, religious, or ethnic minority against another to keep the pot of hostility boiling. A labor paper reported that employers were “ keeping up a constant war of the races.

” Bosses placed spies among their employees so they could report “ troublemakers” - any who urged workers to organize unions.