

The supporting of bilingualism language in education in u.s

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College: The investigation on the official Language of movement in U. S. indicates that the majority of Hispanics immigrated to United States in 1908 as well as in 1924. Given that they were one third of the immigrants in U. S. within that period of migration from their mother country, they had to struggle with the language as they could not comprehend it fully. (Ofelia and Baker, 2007, pg4).

A number of immigrants that managed to stay in United States did not carry on with their education because of dropping out of school. In 1973, the Supreme Court resolved that even the Hispanic students had the right of integrating with other white students. In late 1960's, where the black students started having a stable mixture with white students, the Hispanic students were still being segregated from other races (Cisneros, 2009).

The supporting of Bilingualism language in Education in U. S. involves many programs. One of the programs is the simultaneous teaching students that speak English the Spanish language as well as teaching Spanish speaking students English language. Another means is to offer scholastic lessons that focus in the native language of students while simultaneously insisting on Spanish students to take English courses as a subsequent foreign language (Diaz 23).

Towards the late 1970's, Hispanic students had gradually been isolated. In as much as 54. 8% of Hispanic students had managed to go to white schools, only 71% had managed to attend Hispanic schools by late 1980's. Such drastic increase of Latin in the U. S. within 10 years has made their votes to be so critical during elections. Politics' opposition of Bilingualism in U. S. was evidenced in California State. For example, Hispanics do not participate in

voting exercise as their population is composed of young age. Sociologists say, the younger the society's age, the lesser the politicians would be interested in their votes (Schmidt, 2011).

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