

Hispanic-latino americans

Sociology



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Comparison: Hispanics vs Latino A good example of a successful American Hispanic community in the United States of America are the Spanish or the Spaniards. This is true in relative and comparative terms against the Latino Americans due to their different social life and immigration patterns and programs on how they entered the United States of America. The predisposition and the mode of entry into the United States of America or the Americas as in the case of Hispanic Americans exposed them to different set of conditions and privileges. This paper will draw the distinctions and privileges that the Hispanics had over and above the Latino Americans thereby explaining or justifying the gap between them in terms of economic performance. This is to imply that the Hispanic Americans are relatively more successful as compared to the Latino Americans.

To begin with, the history of Hispanic started on the voyage or expedition which was spearheaded by the legendary Christopher Columbus in the fourteenth century, specifically, 1492 (Acosta, 81). This expedition and exploration mission was guided by the missionaries who had preceded the voyage and expedition by the explorer Christopher Columbus. Thus, when he moved and conquered the Americas he took with him valuable slave and other forms of wealth to entice the conquered community. In the long run. This is to mention that once they had settled in America, they assumed the position of owners and wealthy people. For instance, the colonialists by definition and virtue of their social position were masters because they owned land, estates and other material possessions. It goes without saying that the fact that the Hispanic Americans were the colonial masters of sorts predisposed them to a life of material possession and a higher social status in the society.

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On the other hand, the Latino Americans such as the Mexicans have a relative less rate or disposition of success in America. To begin with, they entered the Americas as illegal immigrants who risked being arrested and deported back to their homes. During transit to their destination, they had no legal documents thus their chances of getting formal jobs and better means of livelihood was reduced. No documents in principle translates to no rights which means that such a person could not enjoy even the irreducible minimums postulated by the constitution of the United States of America. As a matter of fact, most Mexicans in Americas had to take low paying manual jobs because they entered Americas as illegal immigrants. Thus, they had to take paying jobs, live in low housing units, and live “ silent” lives because if they are arrested they would be imprisoned for being in the court without legal document or at best deported. In brief, the social life of the Latino America such as the Mexicans was relatively low because they had no social entitlements due to the fact that they entered the country illegally.

Comparatively, it would be fair to mention and assert that the Hispanic Americans entered United States of America and assumed positions of owners of estates and business. The Latino Americans on the other hand entered the United States and become workers and fugitives.

Work cited

Acosta-Belen, Edna. " From settlers to newcomers: The Hispanic legacy in the United States." *The Hispanic Experience in the United States* (1988): 81-106.