

Reading assessment

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Reading Assessment al Affiliation Reading Assessment Questions A After World War II, majority of immigrants who moved to American remained homeless. Homelessness limited U. S. political superiority. American government had to strive to settle its citizens and the massive influx of foreign immigrants (Smith, 1971).

Destruction of industrial infrastructure during the war led to collapse of the economy. The unfolding industrial and economic issues became limited political superiority of US.

Question B

From 1880 to 1925, millions of Jews moved to New York, they were seeking better opportunities better opportunities in America and fleeing the slaughters of the Russian empire. In 1945, U. S. congress passed war brides act, an act that allowed foreign-born wives of American ex-soldiers to migrate to New York. After the World War II, displaced individuals immigrated to New York.

The current immigrants are different from the earlier immigrants in the sense that they form the source of terrorists and other ill intention arrivals with an objective of destroying the United States.

Question C

John Amagoalik quote emphasizes relevance of Nunavut to original inhabitants of Australia and Greenland, Canada. Amagoalik argues that preserving Nunavut would assist Inuit and Aboriginals in protecting the erosion of their culture and history. Therefore, Nunavut existence remains symbolic of Aboriginals and Inuit historical reality.

Gurston Dacks quote contradicts ideas advanced by Amagoalik. He argues that Nunavut have no particular value. Dacks, further states that Nunavut <https://assignbuster.com/reading-assessment/>

existence would only revoke postwar ideals rather than infer benefits to Austrian or Canadian community (Smith, 1971).

Third response would argue that Nunavut demarcates a political boundary. Facing out Nunavut boundary would elicit conflicts between Inuit and Aboriginals.

Question D

Clash of civilization theory proposes that post-Cold War would result from peoples' religious and cultural identities. Media arguments and research findings support clash of civilizations theory. Media reports on continued disagreements between Islam community and the Western countries relates to the theory. Contemporary media news reports that Islamic communities have decided to form militant movements that reject Western values and way of living.

Unfolding religious and cultural events prompts for analysis to support clash of civilizations theory. Cultural and religious differences between Islam and Christian community require insightful analysis and professional views to ascertain clash of civilizations theory.

References

Smith, A. D. (1971). *Theories of nationalism*. London. Gerald Duckworth & Co Ltd.