

# Assignment hispanic american diversity



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Hispanic American Diversity Janie Stone ETH/125 cultural Diversity (AXIA)  
Erin Bailey July 28, 2010 University of Phoenix While Americans are making their decision on whether or not to accept the ongoing new comers to America, they are making way for themselves and doing well at it. Many ethnic groups here in America, are being grouped together as if from the same place simply because they have something in common. The most important factor of this that has been overlooked is they come from different countries with a different set of ancestors.

A major factor problem with assimilation for migrants and mmigrants is discrimination. According to John Baugh, Ph. D, the Margaret Bush Wilson Professor and director of African and African American Studies in Arts & Sciences at Washington University in St. Louis, has founded that many people made racist, snap judgments about callers with diverse dialects. Mexican Americans According to Angel Tate with the Associate Content News, Mexican Americans are diverse people who have attained socioeconomic, linguistic assimilation, and legal status.

Most are in pursuit of the American Dream and work hard to escape the umble status of the earlier generations, who are excluded from this attempt due to not having attained legal status in the United States. Alba states that Hispanics who are born in the United States or have lived in the United States for 10 years speak English well; English is the dominant language by the second generation; and by the third generation monolingualism is common. Hispanics most recent migration allows them to use their native tongue more frequently. Mexican Americans are not as established entrepreneurs as some other immigrants.

Throughout the history of immigration to America, Mexicans seem to have had little progress in moving up from immigrant status to mainstream social status, partly due to the amount of discrimination and the poor education systems provided to them. (Alba 2006) Puerto Rican Americans Roman Catholicism is the main faith of the Puerto Ricans, however, some other Protestant denominations are chosen occasionally. Puerto Ricans are all American citizens due to the Commonwealth that the United States has authority over. They have their own governor, constitution, and legislature.

Spanish is the chosen language they use daily, however, English is taught in the majority of elementary schools. Puerto Rican American assimilation has been both successful and distraught with problems. Twenty-five percent of Puerto Ricans living in the United States and 55% of Puerto Ricans living in Puerto Rico are still experiencing serious problems, and though American citizenship presumably carries many advantages, Puerto Ricans continue to struggle with problems such as drug-use, crime, lack of educational opportunities, and the breakdown of the familial structure. Green, n. d. )

Cuban Americans The 1959 revolution gave Miami, Florida the status of the Latin American Capital. Asylum was sought from many political refugees. The change that occurred in Miami extended to a large degree leading to the term "reverse acculturation", meaning Miami residents had to become accustomed to the Cuban economical impact and political domination. (A. Tate) However, unlike the Cuban immigrants, Haitian immigrants, derogatively referred to as "the boat people," faced insurmountable racism and alienation for their entry into the United States.

Haitian immigrants changed the typical assimilation by concealing their heritage and adapting the dress and attitudes of the African American inner city youths. (Cato, n. d. ) Dominican Americans As the primary Roman Catholic Dominican speak Spanish as their native language, they also incorporate more English today than in the past. The Dominican American rarely will practice another faith but, the existence of Protestant, Jewish, and Afro- Christian religions are utilized for a small portion of this ethnic group.

The majority of the communities established by the Dominican American have just begun, however they do maintain contact along with interest in the Dominican Republic and many relocate back to their originating country to launch and ascertain businesses within the island. The practices of the Dominicans on American principles and standards are not only appreciated, but appealing enough for the Dominican to become familiar with the United States culture prior to coming to America. Being one of the newest ethnic groups coming to America, they are still adjusting to assimilation, often feeling like they are being disloyal to their own country.

The 1990's demonstrated an increase in poverty among Dominican Americans; single-parent homes headed by women in particular relied more heavily on public assistance. Though the familial unit remains important, it is different in America versus the Dominican Republic, notably families tend to decrease in size. (Buffington, n. d. ) All of the above have clearly different cultural personality wealth in familial links that unites them to their individual countries, however due to the Spanish language shared as a common characteristic by all as a whole; they have been grouped in the Hispanic American category.

The dialect and origin are just as different as the accents from the east coast to west coast of the United States. Some changes will occur when settled in their new country and the effects can and will reach as far as their religion, familial ties, and economic socialism. Some ethnic groups seem to flourish in the U. S. as some do not seem to do as well, almost to the point of struggling. References: Alba, R. (2006). Mexican Americans and the American dream. Political Science ; Politics. American Political Science Association. Retrieved July 28, 2010 <http://>