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Auszug aus:

Stationenlernen The USA - A Country of Immigration

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Immigrants in the USA
Stationenlernen

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Titel:	**The USA - A Country of Immigration**
Reihe:	Stationenlernen Englisch Landeskunde USA
Bestellnummer:	71213
Kurzvorstellung:	Dieses komplett englischsprachige Stationenlernen Landeskunde USA beschäftigt sich mit dem Thema „The USA – A Country of Immigration". Es ist unterrichtsfertig aufgearbeitet und für den direkten und differenzierten Unterrichtseinsatz bestimmt.
	Die Schüler werden befähigt, den geschichtlichen Hintergrund der Einwanderung in die USA zu verstehen, sich mit legaler und illegaler Einwanderung auseinander zu setzen, die gesetzliche Lage von Einwanderung in die USA zu verstehen, sowie aktuelle Ereignisse zum Thema einzuordnen. Die Arbeitsblätter eignen sich hervorragend zur Verwendung im Themenfeld „The American Dream – Then and Now".
Inhaltsübersicht:	• Didaktisch-methodische Hinweise zum Einsatz dieses Materials
	• Einführender Informationszettel für Schüler
	• Laufzettel und Stationspass
	• 11 Stationen zum Thema "The USA - A Country of Immigration"
	• Ausführlicher Lösungsteil

Stationspass: The USA – A Country of Immigration

Name: _____

Station	Priority	Name of station	Finished	Any questions?
1	**Choice A**	Waves of Immigration to the USA		
2	**Choice A**	History of Immigration Policies		
3	**Mandatory**	Statistics on Immigration in the USA		
4	**Mandatory**	Legal Immigration		
5	**Mandatory**	Illegal Immigration		
6	**Mandatory**	Attitudes towards National Identity		
7	**Choice B**	Policy Issues I - The Mexican Border Wall		
8	**Choice B**	Policy Issues II – The Ban on Immigration from Muslim Countries		
9	**Choice B**	Policy Issues III - Detention Centers		
10	**Mandatory**	The USA - No longer a country of immigrants?		
11	**Mandatory**	Test yourself! Keywords about Immigration		

Station 1: Waves of Immigration to the USA

1. **Read the following text and highlight important information about the waves of immigration.**

Immigration plays a fundamental role in the self-conception of the United States of America. Ever since the United States were founded, the people of the United States have always viewed their immigration background as one of their major strengths. Only very few people in the U.S. do not have an immigration background. The settlement of the North American territory was a long-lasting and complex process, not without major difficulties for indigenous peoples, as well as amongst the settlers themselves. There are four main waves of immigration that defined the history of the United States.

The first wave of immigrants came to the USA from 1790 to 1820. Most of the immigrants were European, and came to the USA in search of freedom from political and religious persecution, as well as economic prosperity. However, about 1 in 10 of the immigrants died before they reached America due to starvation, disease or shipwreck.

The second wave of immigration took place between 1821 and 1860. During that time about 15 million arrivals were brought to the shores of the United States from different European countries. All in all, about four million German, three million Irish, three million British, and one million immigrants with Scandinavian background immigrated to the USA. Many immigrants left Europe because they were left without jobs due to the industrial revolution. About 40 percent of the immigrants from the second wave came from Ireland, in an attempt to escape the enduring famine there.

The third wave arrived in the United States of America between 1880 and 1914. The origin of the 18 million immigrants that came during that second wave differed a lot from that of the first wave. This time four million immigrants came from Italy, over three and a half million people from Austria-Hungary and three million from Russia, from which most immigrants were Jews and Slavs.

The U.S. Government conducted a very restrictive policy in the years from 1920 to 1960, during which immigration into the United States underwent a hiatus. The years from 1965 until today are considered as the fourth major wave of immigration. 16 million new arrivals came to the U.S. during that time. 24% of these were from Mexico, 24% from Central and South America and the Caribbean, and 35% were from Asia.

This means that almost 90% of the immigrants of the first two waves originally came from Europe, whereas only 12% of the third wave did. This shows a gradual and clear shift of the origins of the immigrants in the course of U.S. history.

2. Fill in the missing data in the chart with the information from the text above.

	Years	Ethnicities of immigrants	Other information
First wave			
Second wave			
Third wave			
Fourth wave			

3. Choose one of the following ethnic groups which immigrated into the USA in the past. Use the Internet to find out why factors influenced people from this ethnic group to immigrate to the USA, and what opportunities they had once they reached the USA.

Germany • Ireland • Britain • Scandinavia • Italy • Austria • China • India

Hungary • Russia • Mexico • Central and South America • Caribbean

4. Using the information from task 3, write a letter from the perspective of an immigrant from the ethnic group you chose, in which he/she tells a family member about his/her journey and new life in America.

Station 2: History of Immigration Policies

Fill in the blanks with the words/ phrases from the box.

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ancestry • annual influx • contribute • direct federal control • federal law •
immigration policy • ineligible • literacy test • privileged • prohibited • quotas •
recruit • refugee • restrictive • restrictive policy

The Colonial Era (1609-1775)

The immigrants who arrived in America during of the colonial era were mainly supposed to _____ their workforce to the new American nation. The recruitment of labor was the main goal of the immigration policy of that era. After 1740 more and more non-British groups arrived, promoted by a change in _____ towards arriving aliens.

The Open Door Era (1776-1881)

One of the many reasons that eventually led to the American Revolutionary War was Britain's _____ immigration policy. Up to that point the population was not uniform. In 1790, 48% of the U.S. American population had an English background, 19% an African one, 12% a Scottish/Scots-Irish one, and 10% had a German _____ , just to name the most common ones.

In 1790, the Congress decided that a free white person, who had lived on U.S. American soil for at least two or more years on, could become an American citizen. This has to be considered as the first _____ for the naturalization of aliens, forming the basis of the future increase of the U.S. American population in the nineteenth century. In the first part of that century, the government didn't control immigration in an active way. In the second half, immigration offices started to _____ new immigrants to come to different states in the U.S.

From the 1870s onwards, at least 280,000 immigrants arrived in the U.S. every year. In the 1880s, Congress established at set of statutes that made immigration an object of _____, that could now decide how many and which immigrants it wanted to enter the U.S. The perceived danger that aliens could present to America and its values and institutions was an ongoing issue in immigration debates.
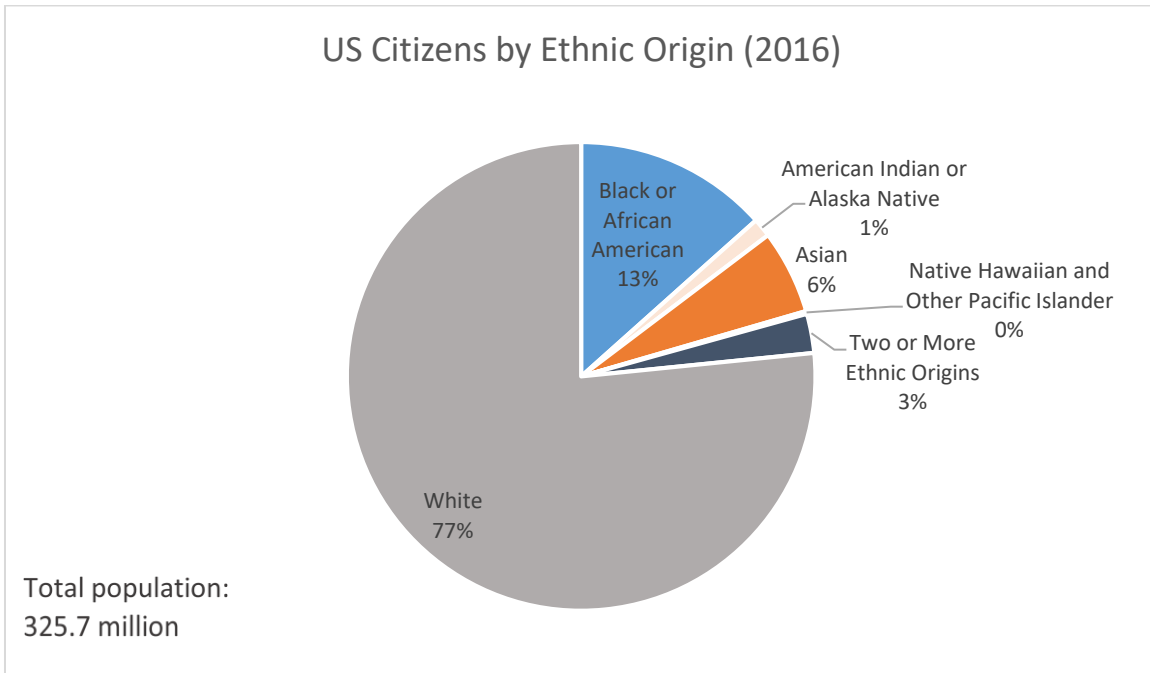
The Era of Regulation (1882-1916)

The era of regulation was heralded by the state of California. The gold rush brought along with it a flood of new immigrants, amongst them a lot of people from China. In 1869, 63,000 Chinese people came to the U.S. The Californian government tried to limit and reduce the number of immigrants from China by declaring them _____for the naturalization as U.S. American citizens, because they didn't consider them as "white" enough. This law became known as the Chinese Exclusion Act, established in 1882, based on the Naturalization Act of 1790.
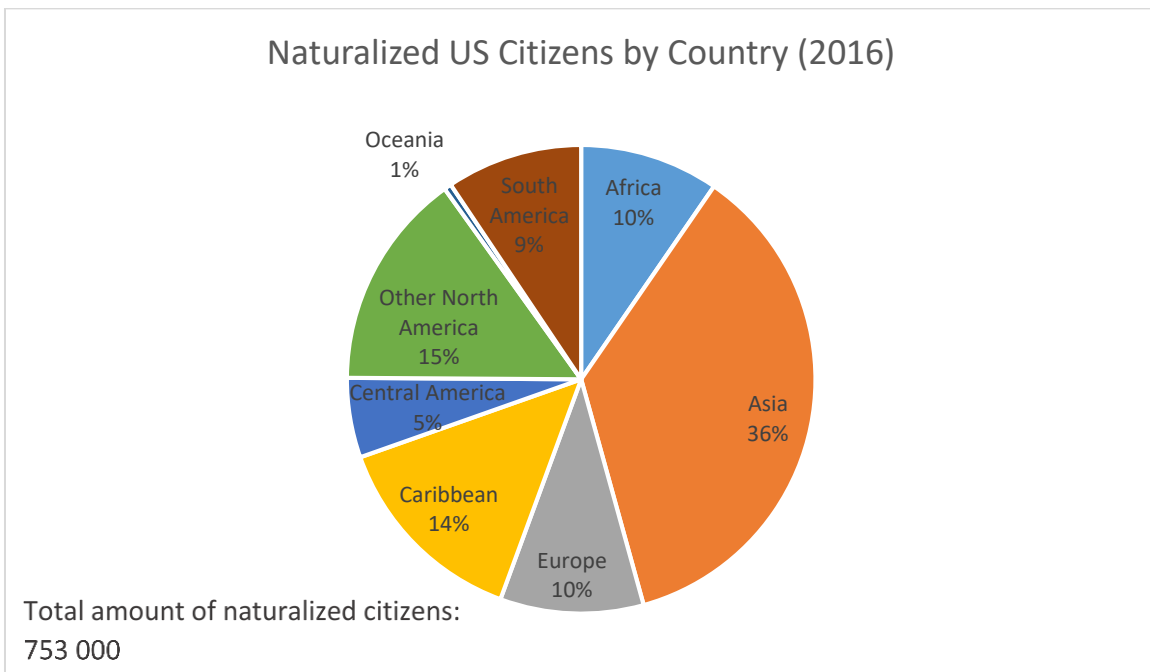
In 1882, Congress enacted an immigration law that has to be considered as the first comprehensive federal immigration law. In this law, immigrants without certain health or moral standards weren't allowed to enter the U.S. That way prostitutes, people with mental health problems, paupers and criminals were excluded.

Station 3: Statistics on Immigration in the USA

Describe the following charts.

US Citizens by Ethnic Origin (2016)

Black or African American 13%

American Indian or Alaska Native 1%

Asian 6%

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 0%

Two or More Ethnic Origins 3%

White 77%

Total population: 325.7 million

Source: 1. US Census Bureau (https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045217)

Naturalized US Citizens by Country (2016)

Oceania 1%

South America 9%

Africa 10%

Other North America 15%

Central America 5%

Caribbean 14%

Europe 10%

Asia 36%

Total amount of naturalized citizens: 753 000

Source: 2. US Department of Homeland Security (https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Naturalizations_2016.pdf)

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Year	Size of Immigrant* Population	Percentage of Total Population
1970	9.6 million	4.7%
1980	14.1 million	6.2%
1990	19.8 million	7.9%
2000	31.1 million	11.1%
2010	40.0 million	12.9%
2016	43.7 million	13.5%
*people born outside of the USA		

Source: 3. Migration Policy Institute (https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/frequently-requested-statistics-immigrants-and-immigration-united-states)

DESCRIBING CHARTS AND STATISTICS: USEFUL PHRASES

pie chart

table

There is a sudden increase…

The percentage of … remains steady…

The chart clearly shows that…

In conclusion, it can be stated that…

As can be seen from the chart…

There is a huge/small difference in numbers/percentage between…

_____
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