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Effects of the History of Immigrants in USA after the WWII

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Dedication 1

I dedicate this work to my father Badreddine who is the source of affection and model of success and to my mother Nafissa for her great support and to my two brothers Raouf and Haithem.

Special dedication goes to my cousin Adel who is like a brother to me for being there for me since the day we born, and to my friends whom I had an enjoyable life various university: Seddik, Merouane, Kamel and Mohammed.

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Dedication 2

To my angel mother

To my dear father

To every dear person to my heart

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List of Acronyms

DACA	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
FAIR	Federation for American Immigration Reform
IRO	International Refugee Organization
US	United States
USA	United States of America
WWII	World War Two

Abstract

This study focuses on immigration to the United States of America after the Second World War. People from around the world viewed the USA as an ideal destination because it was promoted as the "Land of Opportunities." Therefore, the aim of this study is to detect the trends of immigration to America and uncover the motives behind immigration decisions in the USA. We adopt a descriptive analytical method to explain this issue. The available data indicates that there was an increase in immigration flow into America during that specific time. Thus, this dissertation analyzes the effects of immigrants in different aspects, primarily: economy, society, and culture.

KEY WORDS: Land of opportunities, ideal destination, trends, immigration, USA, flow.

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General Introduction

Background of the Study

After the operationalization of the Reed Act in 1924, which stipulated that 2% could be accepted as immigrants from each country after the Second World War, the number of immigrants to the United States of America increased. The United States of America is a multi-asset, with 62% representing the non-Hispanic white population due to immigration. Among the measures that America has applied to migrants is that it has divided them into volunteer immigrants and forced immigrants, as researchers have focused precisely on the reasons why migrants have done so.

In return, to the impact of immigration, the United States has deflected negative effects and focused on what immigrants can offer across sectors, focusing mainly on the economy and politics.

Motivation

After the end of World War II, large numbers of migrants from around the world flocked to America, bringing with it many opportunities and challenges to the United States. This phenomenon is of great importance for researchers and scientists to analyze the diversity of migrants, especially after the World War. This thesis helps to examine the motivations and incentives for immigration, and the challenges that migrants faced at the time. Also, analyze the reaction that migrants received after coming to America. During this study, we hope to understand in depth the processes of immigration and the effects of migrants on different sectors and the effects on their new lives.

Objectives

After World War II, the United States experienced a significant influx of immigrants from various regions of the world. The war had led to the displacement of millions of people, and many saw the USA as a land of opportunity and refuge. The post-war period saw the emergence of new immigration patterns and changes in US immigration policy, leading to a diverse and multicultural society. The objective of this study is:

1. To learn about the motivations and incentives to migrate to America.

2. To explore the wave of immigration to America and how he met it, whether the government or the local population.
3. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the factors that influenced the immigration of people to the USA during this period, as well as the social, economic, political, and cultural impact of immigration on the country

Statement of the Problem

In the past, the United States of America regarded as the “Dream Land” because of the opportunities it grants to bring in immigrants, but today these dreams have faded due to indigenous fears that immigrants are incompatible with American society. Others fear not providing any benefit to the economy in the current crises and over time, it has become a problem of public opinion.

As waves of immigration to America continue, they have been treated as a crisis, but over time and with the policies taken by the government, they have come to see that immigration can have a positive impact on the country in various sectors in the coming years. Some studies have also shown that the crime rate among immigrants is generally much lower than that among indigenous people, which reinforces the hypothesis of the positive impact of immigration on America. Others believe that immigration's contribution is minimal after the World War and therefore that immigration is relatively unnecessary.

Research Questions

According to the above objectives, this study based on the following questions:

- What prompted the United States to open its doors to immigrants?

- How has the US immigration system evolved and developed over time in terms of the changes implemented?
- How has the United States public and political sphere responded to threats and their impact on immigrants?
- What is the impact of immigration on America, including its effects on the economic and political dynamics of the country, as well as on American society and culture, including issues of identity?

Methodology

This study uses both qualitative data and the descriptive historical method. Qualitative data will be gathered through interviews and focus groups with immigrants and other stakeholders, while the descriptive historical method to describe the event and data in the USA after the WWII.

Structure of the Dissertation

This dissertation contains three chapters.

Chapter I is merely a comprehensive definition of immigration, in which the history of immigration to the United States is briefly remembered and the reasons for which America is the main destination of immigrants with its types and the impact of the world war on immigration and immigrants.

Chapter II describes the prevalence of immigration in the United States after the World War as well as America's debates and actions against migrants.

In Chapter III, we will see the reaction of the local population and the impact of threats against migrants as well as the groups formed against them. Chapter IV is an analysis of the impact of immigration on different sectors in addition to the cultural diversity added by immigration to America

Literature Review

Literature review There was some research have been working on this topic of immigration to USA after the second world war such as the dissertation of " the impact of immigration on the United States of America after the WWII " by CHAIBI BAYA and another dissertation by XIAO ZHOU called " an analysis of immigration in the United States " Our research will be more specific time and will give more details about the reasons that led to it and it is consequences that accured in USA due to immigration

Chapter One: The Motives of Immigration in the USA

1.1. Introduction

Immigration has played an important role in the history and development of the United States of America, with millions of people around the world seeking better opportunities and better lives. This chapter aims to investigate the motives of Immigration to the United States of America. The reasons for making the United States the main destination, as well as its influence on American society and culture, by highlighting different waves and types of immigration. This chapter aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of Immigration at the time and its various motives for the United States of America.

1.2. Definition of Immigration

Immigration is a dynamic and intricate process characterized by individuals relocating from their home country to another with the aim of building a new life. This multifaceted phenomenon has captivated widespread attention and sparked extensive deliberation, as it holds the power to shape and transform societies, economies, and cultures on a global scale.

Different Definitions and Quotes:

1. “Immigration is not about visa numbers or building a fence. It is about reclaiming our roots as a nation of immigrants and a refuge for those who have been cast aside.” (Mike Quigley,nd)
2. “Immigration is a system and a set of policies. And immigrants are the people behind those policies and behind that system, and the human stories.” (Henríquez, C. 2015)

3. “We are a nation of immigrants, and that means that we’re constantly being replenished with strivers who believe in the American Dream.”
(Obama,B.2014)

Immigration pertains to the cross-border immigration of individuals, wherein people leave their country of origin to settle in a different nation with the purpose of establishing long-term residency and pursuing improved opportunities. It encompasses the intricate journey of adapting to a new country, potentially culminating in the attainment of citizenship. The motivations behind immigration are diverse, and the consequences extend beyond the migrants themselves, impacting the host society in profound ways.

1.3. A Brief History of Immigration

Immigration has played a crucial role in shaping the history, society, and culture of the United States. Millions of people have migrated to the U.S. from various parts of the world for better opportunities, freedom, and safety, from the colonial period to the present day. This section offers a brief account of the history of Immigration in the U.S., including the four major waves of Immigration. (Bolter,J.2022)

According to the Migration Policy Institute (MPI), the history of Immigration to the United States can be divided into several major waves. The first wave occurred during the colonial period when Europeans arrived in the 16th century to establish colonies, and Africans were brought over as enslaved people. Throughout the colonial period, Immigration continued from various European countries, including England, France, and Spain. (ibid)

The second major wave of Immigration took place in the mid-19th to early 20th century. These immigrants came from Europe to escape poverty, famine, and political unrest in their home countries. The impact of this wave of Immigration

was significant, leading to the growth of industries such as mining and manufacturing and the establishment of new communities. (ibid)

The third wave of Immigration happened between 1945 and 1965, in the aftermath of World War II, when people sought to reunite with their families and escape the devastation of the war. This wave contributed significantly to the country's economic growth and cultural diversity. (ibid)

The most recent wave of Immigration began in the late 20th century and continues to this day. Immigrants come from all over the world, seeking better economic opportunities, political asylum, and family reunification. This wave has had a profound impact on American society and culture, leading to increased diversity and changes in demographics. (ibid)

1.4. Receiving and Welcoming Immigrants by the Authorities in the USA (The Waves of Immigration)

Throughout history, the United States has been a nation of immigrants, and the authorities in the country have had a significant role in receiving and welcoming immigrants. In this section, we will discuss how the authorities in the United States have received and welcomed immigrants throughout history and provide a detailed overview of the four major waves of Immigration to the United States, including the reasons why immigrants came to the United States during each wave. (Baxter, A. M., & Nowrasteh, A. 2021).

The authorities in the United States have played a significant role in the country's immigration policies, with federal, state, and local governments all involved in regulating Immigration. Throughout history, the authorities have

often been divided on the issue of Immigration, with some advocating for strict controls and others pushing for more open policies. (ibid)

1.4.1. The Colonial Period to 1820s

The first wave of Immigration began with the arrival of the first Europeans in the early 1600s, who established colonies along the eastern coast of North America. Immigration continued throughout the colonial period, driven by motives such as religious freedom, economic opportunity, and political instability in Europe. The largest groups of immigrants during this period were English, Scots, and Scots-Irish. Africans were also brought over as enslaved people. (Portes, A., & Rumbaut, R. G. 2014)

1.4.2. Mid-1800s to 1920s

The second wave of Immigration began in the mid-1800s and lasted until the 1920s. This period saw a dramatic increase in Immigration, with over 25 million people arriving in the United States from Europe and Asia. The primary motives for immigration during this period were economic opportunity and political instability in Europe. The largest groups of immigrants were from Ireland, Germany, Italy, and Eastern Europe. (ibid)

1.4.3. 1940s to 1960s

The third wave of Immigration began in the 1940s and lasted until the 1960s. This period saw the arrival of refugees and displaced persons after World War II, as well as an influx of immigrants from Latin America and Asia. The motives for immigration during this period were often political, with many immigrants fleeing war, persecution, or political oppression. This wave of Immigration contributed to the growth of the Hispanic population in the United

States and saw the emergence of new communities from Asia, including Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino Americans. (ibid)

1.4.4. 1965 to Present

The fourth wave of Immigration began in 1965 with the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which eliminated the discriminatory quota system based on nationality and established a new system based on family reunification and skilled labour. This wave of Immigration has been characterized by increasing diversity, with immigrants arriving from a wide range of countries and regions. The largest groups of immigrants during this period have been from Mexico, Central and South America, and Asia. This wave of Immigration has also been marked by increasing debates over issues such as illegal Immigration, border security, and the impact of immigrants on American society. (ibid)

1.5. Reasons why the USA is the Largest Destination for Immigrants

In recent years, the United States has become the largest destination for immigrants worldwide, with millions of people from diverse countries and backgrounds arriving in the country each year. This section will examine the reasons behind the United State's status as the top destination for immigrants, including economic, social, and political factors.

1.5.1. Economic factors

Economic plays a significant role in attracting immigrants to the United States; with one of the world's largest economies, the country offers ample employment opportunities and higher wages than many other countries. Industries such as healthcare, technology, and hospitality are particularly popular destinations for employment. Additionally, the United States has a high standard of living, quality education, and healthcare, making it an attractive destination for individuals seeking a better quality of life. (Hatch,nd)

1.5.2. Social factors

Additionally, it contributes to the appeal of the United States to potential immigrants. Because of its diversified population and cultural vibrancy, the country is an appealing location for people looking to live in a cosmopolitan environment. The presence of relatives or friends in the United States also facilitates immigrants' integration into American society. Furthermore, the history of immigrant communities in the country has given rise to distinct cultural traditions and a strong feeling of national identity. (Peri, G. 2014)

1.5.3. Political factors

The United States is known for its democratic principles, political stability, and respect for individual rights and freedoms (Peri, 2014). These factors create a welcoming environment for immigrants seeking a society that values diversity and offers opportunities for civic engagement. The protection of human rights and the rule of law in the United States make it an appealing destination for those fleeing political persecution or seeking political participation.

1.5.4. Cultural factors

Such as the diversity and vibrancy of American society, contribute to its attractiveness to immigrants. Peri (2014) highlights the allure of the "American Dream," the belief in upward mobility and the opportunity for personal fulfillment. The cultural diversity and acceptance of different backgrounds and perspectives make the United States an appealing destination for individuals seeking a multicultural experience.

1.6. Types of Immigration in The USA

The United States offers several avenues for individuals to immigrate, including family-based, employment-based, refugee and asylum-based, and diversity-based Immigration. Each type of Immigration has its own set of requirements, benefits, and challenges.

1.6.1. Family-Based Immigration

This type of Immigration allows U.S. citizens and permanent residents to sponsor their family members for permanent residency. The requirements for family-based Immigration include establishing a qualifying relationship with the sponsor, meeting the eligibility criteria for admission, and completing the application process. The benefits of family-based Immigration include the ability to reunite with family members and access to education and employment opportunities. However, the process can be lengthy, and there are strict eligibility criteria that must be met. (Meyers, D. A. 2018)

1.6.2. Employment-Based Immigration

This type of Immigration allows individuals with certain skills and qualifications to obtain permanent residency in the United States. The

requirements for employment-based Immigration include having a job offer from a U.S. employer, meeting specific education and work experience requirements, and obtaining a labor certification. The benefits of employment-based Immigration include access to a wider range of job opportunities, the ability to bring dependents, and the potential for permanent residency. However, the process can be highly competitive, and there are strict eligibility criteria that must be met. (Meyers, D. A. 2018)

1.6.3. Refugee and Asylum-Based Immigration

This type of Immigration is designed to protect individuals who are fleeing persecution, war, or violence in their home countries. The requirements for refugee and asylum-based Immigration include demonstrating a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. The benefits of refugee and asylum-based Immigration include protection from persecution and access to a path to permanent residency. However, the process can be complex and lengthy, and the requirements for eligibility can be difficult to meet. (Meyers, D. A. 2018)

1.6.4. Diversity-Based Immigration

This type of Immigration allows individuals from countries with historically low levels of Immigration to the United States to obtain permanent residency through a lottery system. The requirements for diversity-based Immigration include meeting the eligibility criteria and being selected through the lottery system. The benefits of diversity-based Immigration include access to a path to permanent residency and the opportunity to experience life in the United States. However, the process is highly competitive, and the chances of being selected are relatively low. (Meyers, D. A. 2018)

1.7. The impact of World War II on Immigration and immigrants

During World War II, there was a significant increase in Immigration to the United States, particularly from Europe, as well as a displacement of refugees and other displaced persons. The United States played a significant role in providing a haven for immigrants during and after the war.

The U.S. admission of refugees and immigrants increased dramatically after World War II, with displaced persons and refugees making up a large portion of those admitted. The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 (immigration history,nd) provided entry to the United States for over 400,000 refugees and other displaced persons who were unable to return to their home countries due to the war; it established the International Refugee Organization (IRO) and prioritized those of good character and likely to become permanent residents in the U.S. The act reflected the U.S.' commitment to provide a haven for those affected by the war. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 expanded opportunities for displaced persons and other immigrants to enter the United States (Ngai, 2014).

The U.S. government recognized the importance of welcoming immigrants during this period and providing them with opportunities to rebuild their lives. The U.S. also recognized the moral imperative to assist those whom the war had displaced. As a result, the U.S. became a haven for many refugees and displaced persons, offering them the opportunity to start anew in a new land. (Ngai, 2014).

1.8. Conclusion

In conclusion, Immigration has played a crucial role in the history, society, and culture of the United States. While the reasons for Immigration have changed over time, economic prospects, political liberties, and reuniting with family have remained consistent drivers for people to move to the United States. The U.S. government has played a crucial role in regulating Immigration, with various levels of authority involved in receiving and embracing immigrants. Grasping the motivations behind Immigration is essential for comprehending the influence of Immigration on American society and culture.

Chapter Two: Trends of Immigration in the USA after the WWII

2.1. Introduction

The United States of America experienced high levels of immigration after the Second World War. According to historian David M. Kennedy, “between 1945 and the early 1970s, the United States received a massive influx of immigrants, primarily from Europe and the Western Hemisphere, making it one of the most diverse nations in the world” (Kennedy, 2008). In the early years, the bulk of the immigrants came from European countries, but by the 1960s and 1970s, the trend shifted to Latin American and Asian countries (Portes & Rumbaut, 2014). This change was attributed to a relaxation of immigration laws and policies, as well as political and economic instability in countries such as Mexico and Vietnam. The new wave of immigrants brought with them their cultures, ideas, and ways of life, further enriching the already diverse American society.

2.2. Changes of Immigration System in the USA after the WWII

The immigration system in the USA underwent significant changes after World War II, including:

2.2.1. The Immigration Act of 1952

Also known as the McCarran-Walter Act, aimed to shift the focus of immigration policy towards national security and the exclusion of potential communist and fascist threats (Waters, 2015). This law allowed for the deportation and exclusion of immigrants considered subversive, and established quotas for immigrants from particular regions, such as Asia and the Middle East (Ewing, 2015).

2.2.2. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986

This trend continued to employer-assisted immigration a requirement and granting amnesty to over three million undocumented individuals (Farrington, 2011). The post-war immigration policies were shaped by geopolitical concerns, national security issues and the need to manage an increasingly mobile global workforce.

2.3. Immigration Patterns in the USA

The immigration patterns in the USA after WW2 saw a significant shift towards diversity and increased immigration from various parts of the world. According to the Migration Policy Institute, "Between 1965 and 2015, nearly 59 million immigrants arrived in the United States, a number equal to 15 percent of the total U.S. population." (Migration Policy Institute, 2019) This influx of immigrants, especially from Asia and Latin America, led to cultural diversity and contributed significantly to the country's social and economic development. Additionally, the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 "abolished the National Origins Formula and established a preference system that changed the face of immigration to the United States" (United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, n.d.). This new system emphasized family ties and skills, which resulted in more people from diverse backgrounds coming to the USA. Moreover, the Refugee Act of 1980 allowed for the admission of refugees in the USA, leading to a significant increase in immigration from war-torn countries like Vietnam and Somalia. Therefore, the immigration patterns in the USA after WW2 saw a shift towards diversity and inclusion, making the country one of the most multicultural countries in the world.

2.4. The Immigration Debate in the USA

The immigration debate in the USA after WW2 was marked by a tension between the desire to preserve the national identity and the need to meet labor demands. According to historian John Bodnar, there was a strong fear of losing the American way of life and culture to the "foreign hordes" (Bodnar 1985).

Senator Pat McCarran proposed the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, which upheld strict quotas and discriminatory policies against specific nationalities, such as Asians and Southern and Eastern Europeans (McCarran-Walter Act 1952). However, some politicians and advocates argued that the country needed a more liberal immigration policy, as the economy was growing and demanding more skilled workers. As historian Mae Ngai notes, "It became clear that the United States needed a new immigration policy to meet the demands of a changing postwar economy" (Ngai 2004).

Despite the divergent opinions, the debate paved the way for the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, which abolished discriminatory quotas and prioritized family reunification and skilled labor (Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965).

2.5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the post-World War II era brought significant changes to the US immigration system, influenced by geopolitical concerns, national security issues, and the need to manage a global workforce. While there was a tension between preserving the national identity and meeting labor demands, policies shifted towards greater diversity and inclusion, with immigration quotas and discriminatory policies being abolished. The influx of immigrants from diverse backgrounds contributed significantly to the country's social and economic

development, making the USA one of the most multicultural countries in the world. The debate around immigration continues to be a significant issue in the USA, reflecting the ongoing tensions between national identity and economic demands.

Chapter Three: Attitudes toward Immigration in the USA

3.1. Introduction

The topic of attitudes towards immigration in the United States has been a matter of ongoing debate and significance. Recent controversies surrounding immigration policy, such as border security, illegal immigration, and the impact of immigrants on the economy and society, have underscored the importance of understanding these attitudes. This chapter aims to delve into the complexities of attitudes towards immigration in the USA, considering the various viewpoints and concerns expressed. By exploring these attitudes, we can gain valuable insights into the factors that shape public opinion and influence policy decisions. Ultimately, the goal is to foster a more inclusive and welcoming society that embraces the diversity and contributions of immigrants while addressing legitimate concerns and promoting fair and equitable immigration policies.

3.2. The threat that affect attitudes towards immigrants

The impact of threats, whether real or perceived, on attitudes towards immigrants is significant. Threats can be defined as anything that is seen as dangerous or harmful, and in the context of immigration, they can take various forms. Some of the most common types of threats include economic competition, cultural change, crime, terrorism, and national security.

Threats are perceived dangers or challenges that believed to have adverse effects. They can take on different forms, such as economic threats, cultural threats, security threats, and social threats. Economic threats involve concerns about immigrants competing for jobs, lowering wages, or straining public resources. Cultural threats revolve around fears that immigration may erode national identity, traditions, or values. Security threats pertain to perceptions of immigrants posing risks related to crime, terrorism, or public safety. Lastly, social

threats encompass beliefs that immigration could disrupt social cohesion, escalate social tensions, or burden social services. (Edmund L. Andrews, 2022)

Throughout history, various groups, including politicians, media outlets, and advocacy organizations, have employed different strategies to advance anti-immigration agendas by leveraging threats. These strategies include the use of rhetoric that demonizes immigrants, as exemplified by former President Donald Trump's characterization of Mexican immigrants as rapists and drug dealers, which promotes negative stereotypes and employs dehumanizing language. Additionally, anti-immigration proponents often emphasize incidents of immigrant involvement in crime or highlight potential security threats to instill fear and apprehension. Economic concerns and the perception of job competition are frequently utilized, with claims that immigrants take away jobs from native-born workers or depress wages, thereby creating a sense of economic threat. Arguments about cultural preservation are also employed, suggesting that immigration poses a risk to cultural traditions and values, leading to anxieties surrounding cultural assimilation and change. (Edmund L. Andrews, 2022)

In conclusion, threats can significantly affect attitudes towards immigration. Nevertheless, by promoting an informed and nuanced dialogue about immigration that recognizes the contributions of immigrants and the challenges they face, the perception of threat can be reduced, and a more welcoming and inclusive society can be created

3.3. American anti-immigration groups.

The Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), founded by John Tanton, is a contentious organization advocating for strict immigration policies in the United States. It has drawn criticism for its association with controversial

figures and the promotion of anti-immigrant sentiments. FAIR has received funding from the Pioneer Fund, known for its support of eugenics. While FAIR states its goals as attrition through enforcement, reducing legal immigration, and ending birthright citizenship, it has faced criticism for its connection to white nationalist and far-right groups. Additionally, FAIR has been accused of promoting anti-immigrant rhetoric, which has fueled the controversy surrounding the organization. (The plot against immigrants, nd)

Another prominent anti-immigration group is NumbersUSA is a non-profit grassroots organization with nearly 1.1 million members that advocates for numerical restrictions on legal immigration and the elimination of undocumented immigration. Founded in 1996 by Roy Beck, the organization has ties to anti-immigration activist John Tanton's network of organizations. NumbersUSA has expressed support for individuals with anti-Muslim and anti-immigrant views and has received funding from organizations known for advocating anti-immigration policies. The organization has influenced U.S. immigration policy by emphasizing the negative impacts of increasing immigration and promoting immigration quotas to restore immigration numbers to "traditional levels." NumbersUSA has also attempted to pit Black Americans against immigrants by blaming immigration for high unemployment rates among Black Americans. (Bridge Initiative Team, 2020)

In addition, NumbersUSA has been involved in controversial campaigns and misinformation, such as misrepresenting the views of civil rights leader Barbara Jordan to support their immigration reduction agenda. The organization has supported policies and lawmakers promoting anti-Muslim rhetoric, such as the Muslim Ban and discriminatory immigration reform proposals. NumbersUSA has also supported measures to end birthright citizenship and limit immigration from

certain regions, drawing criticism for discriminatory practices. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the organization continued to advocate for decreased immigration and opposed protections and benefits for undocumented immigrants. (Bridge Initiative Team, 2020)

3.4. Conclusion

The way Americans view immigration is affected by both actual and perceived dangers, and anti-immigration organizations have played a crucial part in molding public perception and political decision-making. These groups have been responsible for spreading bigotry and racism, making it necessary to comprehend their past and principles when addressing immigration concerns. Encouraging campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge, acknowledging the specific difficulties faced by immigrants, and developing policies that promote integration and inclusivity can all contribute to fostering more positive views of immigrants in the United States. Further research and activism are needed to create a more accepting and diverse society for everyone.

Chapter four: Effects of Immigration in the USA

4.1. Introduction

As one of the most diverse nations in the world, the United States has been built on a foundation of immigration (Portes & Rumbaut, 2001). Throughout its history, countless individuals from all corners of the world have made their way to America in pursuit of the American Dream and a better life (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, n.d.). Research has consistently shown that immigration has brought numerous benefits to the nation, such as a robust economy and cultural enrichment (Orrenius & Zavodny, 2016), it also carries a set of challenges that have affected society in many ways (Rosenblum et al., 2015). The debate on immigration continues to simmer and is a hot topic in today's political climate (Fix & Passel, 2013). Therefore, it is important to understand the effects that immigration has had on the USA.

4.2. The Economic Effects of Immigration in the USA

Immigration is a topic of much debate in contemporary American society. The United States, with a long history of welcoming immigrants, has seen its economy and society influenced by various waves of immigration over the years. While political discussions on immigration tend to be intense, the economic effects of immigration cannot be denied.

Numerous studies have shown that immigrants are a vital source of labor for many industries, which include agriculture, manufacturing and service sectors. Immigrants help fill jobs that many American workers tend to neglect. For example, nearly half of all field and crop laborers are immigrants, according to the American Immigration Council. Nearly 15% of service workers are also immigrants. This shows the indispensability of immigrants in the US labor force.

Immigrants also contribute significantly to the US economy through tax revenues. An analysis of tax data indicates that immigrants contributed over \$300 billion to the US in 2014 alone (Chodorow-Reich, C., Coglianesi, J., & Nunn, R., 2019). Immigrants also drive entrepreneurship. For example, almost a quarter of all US business owners are immigrants (Furman, J., & Ghemawat, P., 2011). Immigrant-owned businesses create new jobs and contribute to the growth of the economy.

Critics argue that immigration leads to lower wages for American workers due to increased competition for jobs. However, research suggests that such claims are unfounded. Some studies even argue that immigration can raise wages for American workers due to the increased demand for goods and services (Card, D., 2005). This can result in job growth and higher wages overall.

4.3. The Social and Political Effect of Immigration on the USA

The economic effects of immigration in the United States are multifaceted and complex, impacting various sectors of the economy. One significant impact of immigration is that immigrants are a vital source of labor for many industries, with studies showing that they contribute significantly to the US economy by filling jobs neglected by American workers (Sohn, 2016). Additionally, immigrants make up a significant portion of the workforce in industries such as construction, hospitality, and food service (Zong & Batalova, 2020).

In addition to their contribution as a source of labor, immigrants also contribute to tax revenue. Research shows that immigrants pay taxes like any other American citizens, which has proven to be a significant positive impact on the country's

economy. In 2014 alone, immigrants contributed over \$300 billion to the U.S. economy (Davidson, 2017).

Immigrants also drive entrepreneurship, with many studies indicating that a significant percentage of new businesses are started by immigrants (Chiswick, 2003). Immigrant entrepreneurship has created new jobs and contributed to the growth of the economy. On the other hand, critics argue that immigration leads to lower wages for American workers due to increased competition for jobs.

However, studies show that such claims are not supported by the data, and many studies argue that immigration can raise wages for American workers because of the increased demand for goods and services (Card, 1990). This can lead to job growth and higher wages overall.

4.4. The Cultural Effect of Immigration on the USA

The United States of America has a rich history as a land of immigrants who have come to the country seeking opportunities or refuge from unfavorable situations. The cultural impact of immigration on the US has been significant and wide-ranging, from cuisine to language to art and music.

One of the most notable impacts of immigration on American culture is on cuisine. Immigrants have brought their unique flavors and cooking techniques to the US, introducing new dishes such as Chinese stir-fry and Italian pasta dishes. Today, many American households incorporate a variety of cuisines from all over the world (Cullen-DuPont 2015).

In addition to cuisine, language has played a significant role in shaping the cultural landscape of the US. The country has always been a melting pot of cultures, with immigrants bringing their own languages with them. Today, it is common to hear

Spanish, French, Mandarin, and many other languages spoken on the streets of major US cities. This has led to an increase in bilingualism and multilingualism, which has been shown to have cognitive benefits and increase career opportunities (Portes and Rumbaut 2014). Immigrants have also had a significant impact on American art, music, and literature. Many renowned musicians, artists, and writers have come to the US as immigrants, bringing their unique perspectives and experiences to the cultural landscape. Dancers, actors, and other performing artists have also contributed to the diverse styles and techniques seen on American stages (Baumann, et al. 2015).

The cultural impact of immigration on the US has been immense and continues to evolve with the introduction of new people and perspectives. It is this cultural diversity that makes the US a unique and powerful nation.

4.5. Conclusion

Immigration has had a significant impact on the United States in economic, social, and cultural dimensions. Research has shown that immigrants contribute significantly to the US economy by filling jobs neglected by American workers, paying taxes, and driving entrepreneurship. Furthermore, immigrants have enriched American culture by introducing new cuisines, languages, art, music, and literature. However, the debate on immigration continues to be intense, with some people arguing that immigration leads to lower wages for American workers and increased competition for jobs. Nevertheless, it is crucial to recognize and celebrate the contributions of immigrants to the United States and strive to create a welcoming and inclusive society for all.

General Conclusion

The United States has always been a nation of immigrants, with its doors open to those who seek a better life or refuge from persecution. Throughout history, various factors have contributed to the flow of immigrants to the United States. These include economic opportunities, religious and political freedoms, and family reunification. The US has always been viewed as a land of opportunity, with its vast natural resources, economic opportunities, and political freedoms. The need for labor has also contributed to the influx of immigrants.

The US immigration system has undergone numerous changes over time. In 1875, the first federal immigration law was passed, which prohibited the immigration of criminals and prostitutes. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was the first major piece of immigration legislation that restricted immigration based on race. The Act banned Chinese immigrants from coming to the US for a period of ten years. Many other laws followed, including the Immigration Act of 1924, which placed quotas on immigrants based on country of origin. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 abolished the national quotas and allowed for family reunification, while the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 granted amnesty to many undocumented immigrants already in the US. Recently, the Trump administration has implemented measures aimed at restricting immigration, including the travel ban on several Muslim-majority countries and the termination of the DACA program.

The impact of threats on immigrants, both real and perceived, has been significant in the US. The public and politics have responded in varying ways to these threats. Some have advocated for more stringent border security and increased deportations of undocumented immigrants. Others have called for a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants and more lenient immigration policies. Political polarization has also affected the public discourse on immigration, with many on both sides of the issue becoming entrenched in their

positions. The rise of anti-immigrant sentiment and policies has created a climate of fear for many immigrants, especially those who are undocumented or from certain countries.

The impact of immigration on America has been both positive and negative. Immigration has played a significant role in shaping the economic and political dynamics of the country. Many immigrants have contributed to the US economy through innovation, entrepreneurship, and labor. They have also become valued members of their communities and contributed to American society and culture. However, the influx of immigrants has also led to challenges, including strains on social services, cultural tensions, and increased competition for jobs. Issues of identity have also been impacted by immigration, with debates over who is considered an American and what it means to be an American. Overall, the impact of immigration on America is complex and multifaceted, with both positive and negative effects.

Throughout history, the United States has welcomed immigrants, and the authorities in the country have played a significant role in receiving them. This article will discuss the major waves of immigration to the United States, the reasons behind them, and how the authorities have regulated immigration.

The United States offers several avenues for individuals to immigrate, including family-based, employment-based, refugee and asylum-based, and diversity-based immigration. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 abolished discriminatory policies and prioritized family reunification and skilled labor. This shift towards diversity and inclusion has made the United States one of the most multicultural countries in the world.

The debate around immigration continues to be a significant issue, reflecting the tension between national identity and economic demands. Recent controversies surrounding immigration policy have highlighted the importance of understanding attitudes towards immigrants and fostering a more inclusive and welcoming society. Critics of immigration often argue that immigrants are a burden on society, citing economic threats such as job loss and strain on public services. However, immigrants also play an important role in American society by driving entrepreneurship and innovation, contributing to tax revenue, and filling many jobs that would otherwise go unfilled. Ultimately, immigration has had both social and economic effects on the United States, contributing to the country's development and its reputation as a diverse and inclusive society.

For those who want to immigrate mainly the USA, it is important to do your research ahead of time. Look into the country you are considering moving to and the requirements for obtaining citizenship or a visa. It may also be helpful to connect with others who have made a similar move to gain insight and advice. Additionally, it is important to be patient and prepared for the challenges that come with adapting to a new culture and way of life, and for the students there are many other important issues that students can explore. For example, students could explore the intersection of immigration and education, looking at how immigrant students are supported or discriminated against in schools. Another area of focus could be the experiences of refugee communities, examining the challenges they face and how host communities can better support them. Additionally, students could explore the role of immigration in cultural exchange and the long-term impact of migration patterns on social, economic, and political systems. There are many fascinating and important subjects related to immigration that students can explore, making it a rich and rewarding area of study.

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Abstract

This study focuses on immigration to the United States of America after the Second World War. People from around the world viewed the USA as an ideal destination because it was promoted as the "Land of Opportunities." Therefore, the aim of this study is to detect the trends of immigration to America and uncover the motives behind immigration decisions in the USA. We adopt a descriptive analytical method to explain this issue. The available data indicates that there was an increase in immigration flow into America during that specific time. Thus, this dissertation analyzes the effects of immigrants in different aspects, primarily: economy, society, and culture.

Keywords: Land of opportunities, ideal destination, trends, immigration, USA, flow.

ملخص

تركز هذه الدراسة على الهجرة إلى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية. نظر الناس من جميع أنحاء العالم إلى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية كوجهة مثالية لأنه تم الترويج لها على أنها "أرض الفرص". لذلك ، فإن الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو الكشف عن اتجاهات الهجرة إلى أمريكا والكشف عن الدوافع وراء قرارات الهجرة في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. اعتمدنا منهجا تحليليا وصفيا لشرح هذه المشكلة. تشير البيانات المتاحة إلى أنه كانت هناك زيادة في تدفق الهجرة إلى أمريكا خلال ذلك الوقت المحدد. وبالتالي ، تحلل هذه الأطروحة آثار المهاجرين في جوانب مختلفة ، في المقام الأول: الاقتصاد والمجتمع والثقافة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: أرض الفرص ، الوجهة المثالية ، الاتجاهات ، الهجرة ، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ، التدفق.

Résumé

Cette étude porte sur l'immigration aux États-Unis d'Amérique après la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Les gens du monde entier considéraient les États-Unis comme une destination idéale parce qu'ils étaient promus comme le « pays des opportunités ». Par conséquent, le but de cette étude est de détecter les tendances de l'immigration en Amérique et de découvrir les motifs derrière les décisions d'immigration aux États-Unis. Nous adoptons une méthode analytique descriptive pour expliquer cette question. Les données disponibles indiquent qu'il y a eu une augmentation du flux d'immigration en Amérique pendant cette période spécifique. Ainsi, cette thèse analyse les effets des immigrants sous différents aspects, principalement: économie, société et culture.

Mots-clés: Terre d'opportunités, destination idéale, tendances, immigration, USA, flux.