Name:

**The Great Immigration Debate**

**Vocabulary**

* Anglo-Saxon Protestants: a white person of Anglo-Saxon ancestry who belongs to a Protestant denomination
* Anglify: To make English; such as a name

* Immigration: to come to a country of which one is a not a native, usually for permanent residence

* Migrants: a person who moves from place to place to get work, especially a farm laborer who harvests crops seasonally
* Refugees: a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

* Deportation: the action of deporting a foreigner from a country.
* DACA - Deferred Action of Childhood Arrivals: is a American Immigration policy launched in 2012 calling for deferred action for certain undocumented young people who came to the U.S. as children.

* Abolition: Movement to end the slavery.

* Quotas: an imposed limit
* Demographics: statistical data relating to the population and particular groups within it.

**Questions**

1. What were Benjamin Franklin’s concerns about new immigrants in 1751? Do people have any similar concerns today in America?
2. Who were the ‘new’ groups of people immigrating to the United States in the late 1800’s?

3. What factors contributed to a demand for immigrants to the United States in the 1800’s?

4. Provide 2 examples of a backlash against immigration in the 1800’s.

5. How many undocumented immigrants are there in the United States? What are the different perspectives of the Republican and Democratic parties on this issue?

5. Why did Congress impose immigration quotas in the 1920’s? What devastating effect did these quotas have?

6. Who are the *Dreamers?*

7*. “The immigration debate is bound up with fears about America becoming a majority-minority country, says Gary Gerstle, a professor of American history at the University of Cambridge in Britain.”* What does this statement mean?

8. Since the beginning of immigration to the United States what has been the 3 main concerns?

(Think BIG ideas)