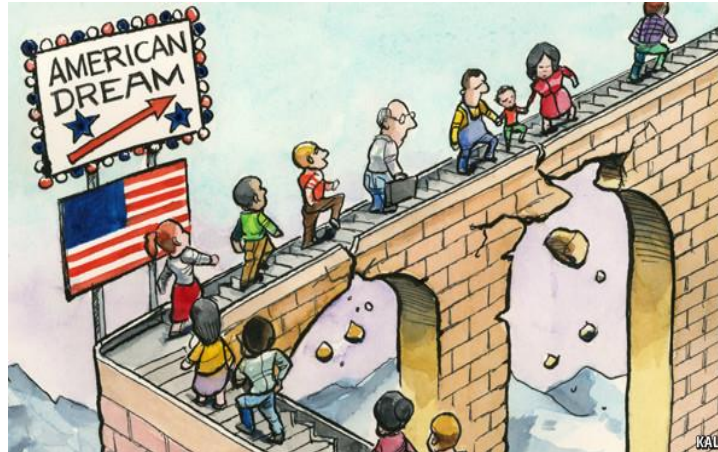

SEQUENCE 1 – PART 1

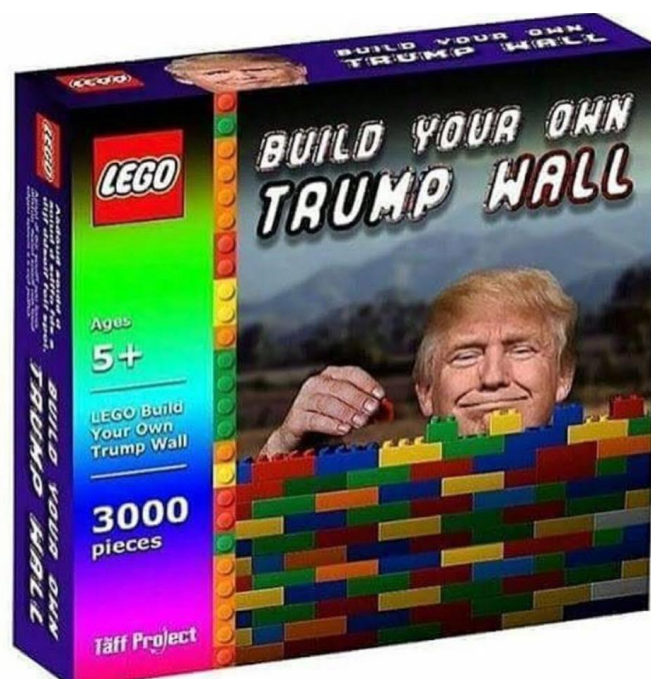
Immigration, multiculturalism, soft power



NOTIONS

Substance & Style, Chapters 16 and 17 (see page 15)

- Chapter 16 : <https://prezi.com/v/view/vEYIHH7iNf3vYKtCnjvo/>;
<https://prezi.com/v/view/KHba0JXrPWjQ4cKZJPi9/>
- Chapter 17 : <https://prezi.com/v/view/dKjQX0JbloY1RRS6fNaU/>;
<https://prezi.com/v/view/QaRVTqc2agqZ8bulVgYo/>



VOCABULARY

New Words, Chapters 11, 12, 13 - Essential vocabulary

Pages 28-29	Pages 30-31
<p>To migrate (from/to/into) A homeland A native / home country A host country To settle A permanent resident visa / green card To cross into a country To head for / to make one's way to A wave of immigration, a surge of immigration A would-be immigrant A native Push/pull factors To be driven by To flee from / to escape / to break away / to get away from To make a fresh start / to start anew To start from scratch A land of opportunity An asylum seeker To seek refuge / shelter from the war A war-torn country</p>	<p>An intake of refugees To face up to one's responsibility To kick the can down the road An ethnic mix To blend in / to merge into A hyphenated American A citizen / Citizenship To offer / open a path to citizenship A migrant / guest worker Arduous / Back breaking Irksome Low skilled Low paid / low wage Menial Moonlighting / unreported work To be paid off the books A boon / a bane To make up for a labor shortage To drain public resources To stoke fears To allay fears A border Customs controls</p>
Pages 32-33	Pages 34-35
<p>To fence off / wall off borders To curb / contain / stem /rein in A tide /a flood To deter migrants from A backlash against migrants To admit in a trickle To stoke the anti-immigrant feeling To clamp down on / to crack down on To let in Undocumented To smuggle people into A people smuggler A stowaway To slip stealthily across a border To smuggle in / to sneak in/into To elude / to evade / to dodge the authorities To chance +ING To try one's luck A sea crossing Boat people A rickety / flimsy boat To drown To wash ashore / to ground The Coast Guard Blistering heat An unaccompanied minor / alien child To deport / to remove sb</p>	<p>To face To speed up / to step up Grounds for deportation To live in fear To rip / tear families apart (ATTENTION! /teər/) To get back control of one's borders To climb up the ladder To work one's way up To draw / attract / lure / pull / appeal to / entice To aspire to / yearn to / long for +ING To make a dream come true The dark side / flipside of the American Dream A battered image Unattainable To be left behind To be beyond the grasp of Unfettered capitalism</p>

GRAMMAR

Units 2, 3 (phonology) and 20 (preterit/present perfect)

20

Le prétérit et le *present perfect*

Test yourself

1 Savez-vous mettre le verbe au prétérit ?

- ☐ 1. She (to teach) English a long time ago. Then she (to take) up a new job.
- ☐ 2. They (to wake up) very early and (to feel) washed out at the end of the day.
- ☐ 3. It (to begin) to rain and I (to get) drenched (*trempé*).
- ☐ 4. Someone (to steal) my bag and then (to throw it away) into a trash can (*une poubelle*).
- ☐ 5. The police finally (to catch) Mexico's most wanted criminal after a long manhunt. (*après une longue chasse à l'homme*)

... /5

2 Savez-vous mettre ces phrases à la forme négative, puis rectifier l'information ?

Exemple : He ran the country for five years. (four years) → No, he didn't run the country for five years. He ran it for four years.

- ☐ 1. The flat sold for £1 m. (half a million)
- ☐ 2. The team lost two games in a row (*d'affilée*). (three)
- ☐ 3. The Confederates fought against slavery. (to protect slavery)
- ☐ 4. The Supreme Court struck down the cap on donations to candidates in January 2014. (*invalider le plafonnement des dons*) (in April 2014)
- ☐ 5. Obama swore his oath of office on G. Washington's Bible. (*prêter serment*) (A. Lincoln's Bible)

... /5

3 Savez-vous corriger l'erreur dans chaque phrase ?

- ☐ 1. *Global food prices ~~have risen~~ between January and April 2014.
- ☐ 2. *How long ~~has~~ he his licence? Since last year.
- ☐ 3. *How many people ~~the company employed~~ when it was created?
- ☐ 4. *Margaret Thatcher ~~has been~~ Prime Minister from 1979 to 1990.
- ☐ 5. *On 6th August 2011 there ~~have been~~ violent riots in London.
- ☐ 6. *So far the reaction to the new environmental policy ~~were~~ mixed. (so far: *jusqu'à présent*)
- ☐ 7. *He ~~has set up~~ his own business in 2012.
- ☐ 8. *In 2013 about 200,000 deaths from lung cancer ~~have been~~ caused by air pollution. (lung cancer: *cancer du poumon*)
- ☐ 9. *He is chief executive of English Heritage for the past 11 years.
- ☐ 10. How long is the International Space Station orbiting the earth?

... /10

Total ... /20 ► Réponses p. 320



1. The migrant crisis in the US – An update



[NYC officials react to Texas governor sending buses of migrants - YouTube](#)

A MIGRANT WAVE TESTS NEW YORK CITY'S IDENTITY AS THE WORLD'S SANCTUARY

Adapted from the *New York Times*, By Andy Newman and Raúl Vilchis
August 20, 2022

The number of migrants arriving in Britain in small boats reached a new high for a single day on Monday.

The influx of migrants to the city this spring and summer, most fleeing crime and cratering economies in Central and South America, has tested New York's reputation as a world sanctuary. And it shows no sign of slowing, thanks in part to Gov. Greg Abbott of Texas, whose decision to send busload after busload to Washington and New York to goad Democrats on border policy **has helped** turn the normal north-flowing river of humanity into a wave. 5

New York City **has long been powered** to a large extent by the sweat and toil of immigrants, but its ability to help them get on their feet **has been increasingly strained**.

The delivery of 129 migrants to the Port Authority Bus Terminal on Wednesday was the biggest one-day total so far in Mr. Abbott's campaign. But it was just part of the larger migration of thousands: According to the city, the shelter system now houses 4,900 asylum seekers. 10

The city's early response to the influx of migrants was marked by weeks of flailing and missteps, deeply at odds with the give-me-your-huddled-masses rhetoric of Mayor Eric Adams. Some families slept at an intake office in the Bronx, in violation of the law. Some were separated by bureaucratic snafus. And advocates said the city often failed to provide basics like food, diapers and medical attention. 15

But in recent days, the city government has been moving with more coordination.

The city has rented 1,300 rooms in 13 hotels for migrant families. [Because it expects the flow of migrants to continue, it has put out a call for 5,000 more.]

By Labor Day, the city expects to open an intake center and 600-room shelter for migrant families in Midtown that would remain in operation "for the period of the next six to 12 months," according to a city proposal. 20

But another six to 12 months like the last month could push the jam-packed shelter system to the breaking point. 25

Since mid-July, the population in family shelters **has risen** 8.5 percent — far above the typical 1 percent growth during that midsummer period, an analysis by The New York Times found. If the trend holds for a year, the family shelter population would nearly double, to almost 60,000, up from the current 31,000.

Conditions at the border are unlikely to provide much relief: The number of apprehensions of border crossers in June exceeded last year's record-setting June by 10 percent, or 19,000 people, and migration typically accelerates in the cooler months. 30



The city's desire to absorb these migrants as it has earlier waves reflects the fundamental fact that New York **has always relied** on immigrants in every sector of the work force, from restaurants and health care to the arts, technology and finance. When New Yorkers move away, immigrants take their places, often working essential low-wage jobs that others do not want. International migration to the city plummeted during the first year of the pandemic, leaving holes in the labor market that have only grown more dire as the city has tried to recover. 35

But the new migrants, many of whom are arriving broke and without the social connections that many immigrants use to quickly gain a foothold, are an unusual strain on the system. 40

The city has not put a price tag on its effort to accommodate the migrants, but it has pleaded with the federal government for help in managing what Mr. Adams has frequently called a "humanitarian crisis."

To go further



[Has migration gone too far? - YouTube](#)

[Opinion | Why So Many Children of Immigrants Rise to the Top - The New York Times \(nytimes.com\)](#)

a. Phonology

Exercise 1 - A





Instructions: say the words in the table below to your partner (left column). He or she will write down their transcription. Then it will be your turn to listen to your partner and write down the words you hear in the table below (right column).

Words you say	Words you hear
/'maɪ.grənt/	
/'brɪt.ən/	
/bəʊt/	
/fli: ɪŋ/	
/'fləʊ.ɪŋ/	
/'təʊ.təl/	
/'θaʊ.zənd/	
/'daɪ.pər/	
/'əʊ.pən/	
/mʌnθ/	
/'ku:.lə/	
/həʊl/	

Exercise 2 - A

Instructions: say the words in the right column to your partner to help him or her indicate whether the words he/she hears belong to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th pattern. To do so, you need to make sure you follow the correct stress pattern yourself. And then listen to him or her and do the same.

Patterns

1	2	3	4
			

Words you say	Words you hear
<i>Sanctuary (3)</i> <i>Expect (2)</i> <i>Federal (3)</i> <i>Recover (4)</i> <i>Government (3)</i> <i>Relief (2)</i> <i>Every (1)</i>	

Phonetic alphabet**Voyelles brèves**

/ɪ/ big, which, England
 /e/ bed, said
 /æ/ hat, that
 /ɒ/ got
 /ʊ/ good, would
 /ʌ/ luck, something, does
 /ə/ an, about

Voyelles longues

/i:/ see, sea, believe
 /a:/ father, dance
 /ɔ:/ pork, walk, taught, thought, law
 /u:/ too, two, whose, rule
 /ɜ:/ bird, work, heard

Diphthongues

/eɪ/ snake, mail
 /aɪ/ cry, while, might
 /ɔɪ/ toy
 /əʊ/ goat, hope, ago, don't, those
 /aʊ/ now, about, down, hour
 /ɪə/ here, hear
 /eə/ bear, there, rare
 /ʊə/ tour

Consonnes

/θ/ thing
 /ð/ this
 /z/ dogs
 /ʃ/ sugar, shall
 /ʒ/ treasure
 /tʃ/ choose
 /dʒ/ just
 /ŋ/ singing
 /j/ yet

Exercise 3 – A & B

- Practice the pronunciation of the sentence between brackets on lines 19-20.
- Practice the pronunciation of these long words: /ɪn'kri:.sɪŋ.li/ /,bjʊə.rə'kræt.ɪk/ /ə'næl.ə.sɪs/
/'gʌv.ən.mənt/ /,pɒp.jə'leɪ.jən/ /hju:.mæn.ɪ'teə.ri.ən/ /,fʌn.də'men.təl/ /tek'nɒl.ə.dʒi/
/ɪn.tə'næʃ.ən.əl/

b. Grammar and vocabulary**Exercise 1**

Identify and justify the use of the verb form in the structures in bold letters

Exercise 2

- A synonym of “to annoy” (on page 3) =
- A noun meaning “hard work” (on page 3) =
- A verb (ING) which translates as “*s’agiter dans tous les sens*” in French (p.3) =
- The translation for “*pagaille*” (p.3) =
- A noun whose definition in the dictionary is “a square of thick soft paper or cloth that is fastened around a baby's bottom and between its legs to absorb its urine and solid waste” (Cambridge) (p.3) =
- An adjective meaning “very serious, very bad” (p.4) =
- An antonym of the adjective “rich” (p.4) =
- A translation for the French “*un tremplin*” (p.4) =
- A verb or noun meaning “to become stretched or to experience pressure, or to make something do or experience this “ / “a force or influence that stretches, pulls, or puts pressure on something, sometimes causing damage” (Cambridge) (pages 3 and 4) =

c. Comprehension and discussion

- Explain the allusion on line 14 → “give-me-your-huddled-masses rhetoric”
-
- Explain in your own words why New York city officials are striving to integrate the newly arrived migrants. (80 words)
- Is America still a land of opportunity, according to you? (180 words)
 - ⇒ **Don't forget to organize your ideas using link words.**
 - ⇒ **Use the present perfect and preterit and the vocabulary given on page 2**



d. *Thème Mines-Ponts*

Ils étaient au terme de leur voyage, le point le plus au sud des Etats-Unis, là où commence et finit la Floride.

Avec ses rues étroites, ses jardins tropicaux et ses maisons coloniales, l'endroit avait quelque chose d'intemporel. Ils garèrent la Thunderbird sur le bord de mer et firent quelques pas sur la plage avant de rejoindre un petit café où les anciens avaient l'habitude de se réunir. Ils avaient rendez-vous avec Roberto Cruz, l'oncle d'Ilena, un vieil habitant de l'île qui avait été l'homme à tout faire d'Hemingway lorsque le grand écrivain avait séjourné à Key West, dans les années trente. Depuis, la municipalité avait racheté la maison pour en faire un musée et Roberto faisait office de gardien.

Il habitait une petite dépendance juste à côté de la maison du maître et insista pour qu'Elliot et Ilena logent chez lui plutôt qu'à l'hôtel. Les deux jeunes acceptèrent et le suivirent jusqu'à leur destination.

— Bienvenue chez Hemingway ! dit-il.

Guillaume Musso, *Seras-tu là ?*
XO Editions 2006, pp 179-180.



[Britain's immigration landscape is already changing | CNBC Reports - YouTube](#)

2. The Rwanda Plan and the Channel migrant crisis – UK updates

[Why are asylum seekers being sent to Rwanda and how many could go? - BBC News](#)

[Priti Patel says next Rwanda flight plans underway despite ECHR intervention - YouTube](#)

CHANNEL MIGRANTS: MORE THAN 25,000 CROSS TO KENT SO FAR IN 2022

BBC news

August 28, 2022

At least 25,000 migrants have crossed the English Channel to Kent so far in 2022, according to the latest figures from the Ministry of Defence.

A total of 915 people reached Kent in 19 small boats on Saturday.

Women and children were among a group brought ashore by an RNLI lifeboat at Dungeness.



There have been 8,747 crossings detected in August so far, with 3,733 in the past week. Monday saw 1,295, the highest daily total on record. 5

The provisional total of crossings for the year so far was now 25,146, according to the Ministry of Defence.

It is more than four months since [Home Secretary Priti Patel](#) unveiled plans to send migrants to Rwanda to try to deter people from crossing the Channel. 10

Since then 19,878 have arrived in the UK after making the journey.

In April, [Ms Patel](#) signed what she described as a "world-first" agreement with Rwanda under which the east African nation would receive migrants deemed by the UK to have arrived "illegally", and therefore inadmissible under new immigration rules.

However, the first deportation flight, due to take off in June, was grounded amid legal challenges. 15

Several asylum seekers, the Public and Commercial Services Union and some charities have challenged the legality of the Home Office policy, with the next court hearings due in September and October.

The number of people reaching the UK in small boats from France after navigating busy shipping lanes has increased steadily in recent years.

Some 299 were detected in 2018, followed by 1,843 in 2019, 8,466 in 2020 and 28,526 last year, official figures show. 20

Meanwhile, data from the UN's refugee agency shows at least 120,441 people arrived in mainland Europe via the Mediterranean by land and sea last year.

Both [Rishi Sunak](#) and [Liz Truss](#) have said they would push ahead with the Rwanda policy if they become the new Conservative party leader and prime minister. 25

Exercise – Homework

Read the article and watch the suggested videos.

Find out about the politicians whose names are in bold letters.



3. CCP Practice – 2020

RAPPEL DES CONSIGNES

- Utiliser uniquement un stylo noir ou bleu foncé non effaçable pour la rédaction de votre composition ; d'autres couleurs, excepté le vert, peuvent être utilisées, mais exclusivement pour les schémas et la mise en évidence des résultats.
- Ne pas utiliser de correcteur.
- Écrire le mot *FIN* à la fin de votre composition.

**L'usage d'un dictionnaire et de machines (calculatrice, traductrice, etc.)
est strictement interdit.**

Rédiger en anglais et en 400 mots une synthèse des documents proposés, qui devra obligatoirement comporter un titre.

Indiquer avec précision, à la fin du travail, le nombre de mots utilisés (titre inclus) ; un écart de 10 % en plus ou en moins sera accepté.

Vous aurez soin d'en faciliter la vérification, en mettant un trait vertical tous les vingt mots.

Toute fraude sera sanctionnée.

Concernant la présentation du corpus dans l'introduction, vous n'indiquerez **que la source et la date de chaque document**. Vous pourrez ensuite, dans le corps de la synthèse, faire référence à ces documents par « doc.1 », « doc.2 », etc.

Ce sujet comporte les 4 documents suivants qui sont d'égale importance :

- **document 1** - Four in 10 think British culture is undermined by multiculturalism, Robert Booth, (extrait et adapté de *The Guardian*, September 17, 2018).
- **document 2** - British Culture Wouldn't Exist Without Multiculturalism - It's Time To Take This Tired Debate Off The Table, Lucy Pasha-Robinson, (extrait et adapté de *HuffPost UK, Online*, September 17, 2018).
- **document 3** - Anti-immigration attitudes are disappearing among younger generations in Britain, Lauren McLaren, Anja Neundorff, Ian Paterson, (extrait et adapté de *The Conversation*, July 5, 2019).
- **document 4** - Illustration by Andrzej Krauze, *The Guardian*, February 16, 2017.

Document 1 - Four in 10 think British culture is undermined by multiculturalism

The UK population is slightly more positive than negative about the impact of immigration. A large minority of people in the UK believe multiculturalism has undermined British culture and that migrants do not properly integrate, according to some of the broadest research into the population's attitudes to immigration. The study, conducted over the last two years, also reflects widespread frustration at the government's handling of immigration, with only 15% of respondents feeling ministers have managed it competently and fairly. On balance, the UK population appears to be slightly more positive than negative about the impact of immigration; however, 40% of respondents agreed that having a wide variety of backgrounds has undermined British culture. More than a quarter of people believe MPs never tell the truth about immigration and half the population wants to see a reduction in the numbers of low-skilled workers coming into Britain from the EU. The study was based on a survey of 3,667 adults carried out in June by ICM (Independent Communications and Marketing), as well as 60 citizens' panels carried out on behalf of the thinktank British Future and the anti-racism group Hope Not Hate.

"The lack of trust we found in the government to manage immigration is quite shocking," said Jill Rutter, the director of strategy for British Future. "People want to have their voices heard on the choices we make, and to hold their leaders to account on their promises. While people do want the UK government to have more control over who can come to the UK, most of them are 'balancers' – they recognise the benefits of migration to Britain, both economically and culturally, but also voice concerns about pressures on public services and housing." [...] However, 63% of people felt migrant workers supported the economy by doing the jobs British workers did not want to, and a similar number said they brought valuable skills for the economy and public services such as the NHS. Fifty-nine percent believed that the diversity brought by immigration has enriched British culture, but half said public services were under strain from immigration and that migrants were willing to work for less, putting jobs at risk and lowering wages. The study found that people in large cities were the most likely to be positive about immigration, with scores declining as settlements became smaller, with rural residents the least positive. [...] The report's authors are calling for an official "national conversation" about immigration that would give people a chance to express their concerns "so anxieties are not driven underground or exploited by those seeking to stoke division".

Robert Booth, *The Guardian*, September 17, 2018

Document 2 - British Culture Wouldn't Exist Without Multiculturalism - It's Time To Take This Tired Debate Off The Table

A study claiming four in 10 people believe multiculturalism has undermined British culture is just another reminder to the UK's minority ethnic communities they will never be British enough. As a born and bred product of British multiculturalism, it's hard for me to comprehend the ongoing demonisation of immigrants. Growing up in a mixed-race family was getting a new pencil case before the start of term; plastering Spice Girls posters on my wall; eating fish and chips on a Friday in the school canteen; Sundays spent wrapped in the love of my nana's chicken curries, gulab jaman and jalebis.

My childhood feels typically British because multiculturalism is my norm – something that, in my lifetime, has been the bedrock of British culture and, historically, a source of great pride. Yet, in this post-Brexit climate, it's hard not to notice the mood shifting. At a time when global anti-immigrant sentiment is reaching fever pitch, a study claiming that four in 10 people believe multiculturalism has undermined British culture feels like sticking the knife in. It's just another reminder to the UK's migrant or minority ethnic communities that they will never be British enough. It's baffling to me that a sizeable minority of people could feel that British culture is being stifled by multiculturalism. [...]

To those who don't support multiculturalism, I'd love to ask: do you know any immigrant families? Have you taken the time to understand who they are or their stories? Or do you just hate people who don't look like you? People are scared of what they don't know but surely it's time we stopped indulging ignorance. It's hurtful and alienating to the millions of us whose legitimacy is placed second to the views of the xenophobic. This constant othering of migrants, first-generation or otherwise, is tiring. I know immigration – and it's not something to fear. My Muslim grandfather grew up in India, the son of an army officer supporting the British during World War II. He idolised British customs and since his arrival to the UK in the 50s has dedicated his life to working as a doctor for the NHS. He wears tweed and eats marmalade on toast – but he also attends his local mosque and eats lime pickle. Surely he's as British as they come? And isn't that exciting?

We have to stop conflating immigration with low-skilled workers and segregation of communities – it is bigoted and unrepresentative. No two immigrant families are the same, every family has their story. It's frustrating to see the same tired tropes of British immigrants wheeled out with clockwork regularity – and the framing of this study feels particularly unhelpful. It feels sad remembering how many times I tried to assimilate as a child and downplay my ethnicity – “no, but my mum was born here”, “we're not really *Indian* Indian”, “we don't eat Indian food that much” – trying to preempt the ignorant questioning that would follow as soon as I mentioned my heritage. But as an adult, I feel fiercely unapologetic, and increasingly unwilling to be an educator to those who need convincing why immigration is good.

The researchers did find a majority (59%) of those surveyed felt diversity brought by immigration had enriched British culture and 63% felt migrant workers supported the economy and brought valuable skills to the UK, so clearly all is not lost. These are the stats we need to be focusing on – the resounding consensus that multiculturalism is important and continues to make a valuable contribution to our society. Instead of continuing this tired debate, we should be turning our attention to what it means to be British today, in all its richness and difference, and celebrating what makes our culture so unique. That's where representation in media and popular culture becomes so important, along with social mobility in education and employment. It's time the multiculturalism debate is taken off the table, because it's already here. Multiculturalism has happened – deal with it.

Lucy Pasha-Robinson, *HuffPost UK, Online*, September 17, 2018

Document 3 - Anti-immigration attitudes are disappearing among younger generations in Britain

Britain's long-running drama of exiting the European Union has revealed stark generational differences. Among some of the explanations suggested for the 2016 referendum result was how people perceived the issue of immigration. Our research, published in a new working paper, looked at how views on immigration change over time among different age groups. Our findings – that there are significant, persistent differences between generations when it comes to their attitudes to immigration – are particularly relevant in the context of the UK's Brexit referendum. Long before the Brexit referendum, we began investigating whether people in Western democracies that had experienced large-scale, post-war immigration might be growing more tolerant of living in a more diverse society. Some research suggests such a shift is unlikely, as people tend to respond to increases in diversity by feeling threatened and hostile. Others, however, predict that more diversity may lead to more contact between groups of people from different ethnic origins, which may eventually increase tolerance and acceptance.

So far, much of the existing research on attitudes to immigration has largely ignored the potential importance of generational differences. Yet other research has found these different generations have different views on various social issues, including valuing individual freedom over order and environmental protection. Researchers have long contended that such generational differences are likely because the conditions when people “come of age” politically and socially – generally thought

to be between the ages of 15 to 20 – are instrumental in shaping their opinions, attitudes, and behaviours later in life.

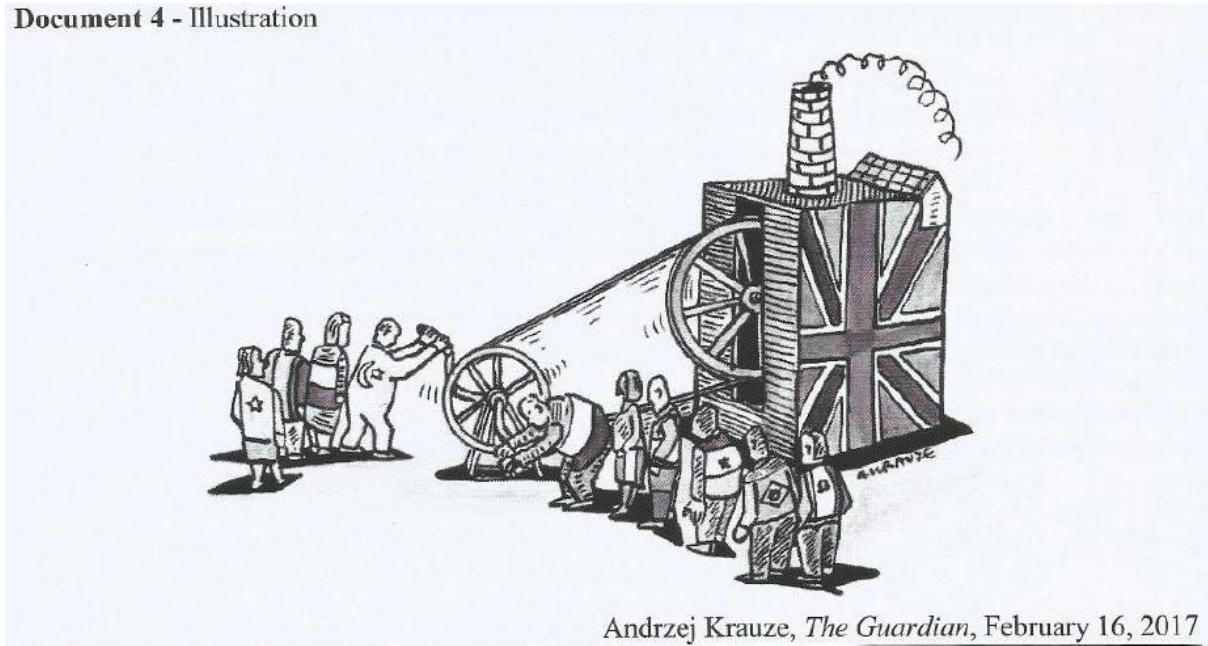
In our research, we used a public opinion dataset that spans 2002-17 to follow the attitudes of several generations of British citizens. We looked at how their attitudes to immigration shifted over this period and whether the views of some generations were persistently different from one another. Our statistical analysis shows that those born between approximately 1920 and 1960 are generally among the most negative about immigration, with those born around 1940-5 holding the most negative attitudes to immigration of all. For generations born after 1960, we found a small but steadily significant movement towards more positive attitudes to immigration among younger generations. [...]

As the country has become more diverse, and more open to immigration, younger generations who've grown up with this increased diversity are the most positive about it. So something about the experiences of these younger generations appears to be leading them to different conclusions about immigration compared to their elders. One possibility is that the younger groups are experiencing far more contact with immigrant minorities than their elders, and our research shows that this is indeed the case. It's also possible that younger generations came of age at a time when public debates around immigration were changing and social norms along with them – and people were becoming more intolerant of intolerance. Exposure to more affordable international travel and to friends and relatives who've worked abroad may allow these younger groups to empathise more with being a “foreigner” than their parents do, or maybe they feel more like “citizens of the world”. [...]

Our findings highlight the possibility of growing tolerance of diversity in the UK as a result of “generational replacement”, as those born after 1970 become more central to society in the coming decades. This makes it more likely that continued diversity brought about by immigration could soon be met with more positive reactions. This is clearly relevant in relation to the promise by Brexiteers to “take back control” of immigration in the context of the UK's relationship with the EU – and one of the main drivers for the 2016 referendum in the first place. These findings therefore seem crucial to the UK's impending departure from the EU. In the not-too-distant future, a key element which drove the vote to Leave – concerns over immigration – may carry far less importance.

Lauren McLaren, Anja Neundorff, Ian Paterson, *The Conversation*, July 5, 2019

Document 4 - Illustration



Chapter 16, Substance & Style

- 1) Where does the expression “American Dream” come from?
- 2) What is this concept about ? Explain in your own words.
- 3) What was the Great Depression?
- 4) Why is the myth of the American Dream deeply related to America’s history of immigration?
- 5) What is Emma Lazarus famous for?
- 6) Why did so many Irish people emigrated to America in the 19th century?
- 7) What is Ellis Island?
- 8) What is the DREAM ACT?
- 9) Give the name of two self-made men of the Gilded Age.
- 10) What is the “Manifest Destiny” about?
- 11) How was the myth redefined after WWII?
- 12) Why has the American Dream been challenged since the 1960s?
- 13) Why do Americans from today middle-classes feel that social mobility has been eroded?

Chapter 17, Substance & Style

- 1) Who were the first immigrants to America (the first settlers)?
- 2) Who were the Pilgrim Fathers? What is a pilgrim?
- 3) How many immigrants reached America between 1839 and 1861? Where did they come from?
- 4) Who were the immigrants in the second wave of mass immigration (after the Civil War)? How many people emigrated to the USA during those fifty years that spanned the second half of the 19th century and first decade of the 20th century?
- 5) What measures did the American government first implement to try and control migration?
- 6) How has immigration changed since 1945?
- 7) Why have many immigrants applied to Canada instead of the US?
- 8) What is the DREAM Act? Why did it fail to pass through Congress?
- 9) What were the measures supported and implemented by Donald Trump regarding immigration?
- 10) What is a Green Card? Who can apply for a green card?
- 11) Explain the concept of “Melting Pot”. Do the expressions “Melting Pot”, “Salad Bowl” and “Multiculturalism” refer to the same concepts? Explain.
- 12) What does “E Pluribus Unum” mean?
- 13) Why is Canada encouraging immigration to its territories?
- 14) Why do the benefits of immigration outweigh the potential costs?