Portes and Rumbaut Reading Questions Ch. 3

The roots of the locational patterns of immigrants arriving today are found in events that took place earlier in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

….the settlement decisions of immigrants are decisively effected by the ethnic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

That said, what were the early settlement patterns of:

European immigrants

Asian immigrants

Early Mexican immigrants

Proximity to the homeland has what two important economic consequences:

For the immigrants that pushed inland, what were the decisive factors? (list several)?

Identify the particularly large immigrant group that was able to take advantage of land settlement in the pre-Civil war period.

What state has a fairly large proportion of immigrants that are Japanese?

What event pushed many Mexicans northward in the early 1900s?

What three cities were key destinations of these early Mexican immigrants, and what were the key types of work were they doing in each of the three cities?

We will talk about the importance of migration networks in class, and we have read about this already for the Guatemalan immigrants (From One Man a Channel).

But what type of immigrants are not so likely to flow in the paths formed by migration networks (page 84)?

What is the initial force that drives settlement location for asylees/refugees? What was the logic of these prescribed settlement patterns in the past, and what has happened to the original dispersed pattern?

List three examples of the resultant pattern today as given on page 85.

Describe the growth overall of the immigrant population from 1990 to 2010.

There is a pattern not only of concentration of new immigrants, but also one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (hint – starts with a d.

By 2010, what share of all US immigrants were in California? New York? Which state was #3?

List the top five countries of origin of immigrants as settled by 2010 in CA.

Which nationality is the most concentrated and urban in the US?

Which two large immigrant groups used to be primarily urban in flow but is now mostly urban in destination? (page 97) Which of these two now almost entirely urban, many being professionals?

What is key metro destination of Koreans?

What do the Vietnamese have in common with Cubans?

Where are Mariel refugees from? What does the term *Mariel* refer to?

Where were the new flows of 1990s refugees from?

List five nationalities listed that came as refugees in the wake of US interventions in their countries.

From page 105… “Between 1980 and 1990 the most affected sector in New York was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where employment decreased by almost a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

Portes and Rumbaut then raise the question: If manufacturing jobs are disappearing, why do immigrants persist in going there? (see following questions that flow from this question)

In the same paragraph…From 1977 to 1987 close to two-thirds of all jobs created in New York were in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industries.

“…large, established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ communities continue to serve as a magnet for new immigrants in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A significant part of the new jobs in New York have been in low paying sectors too.

“Immigrants have found in these low paying jobs a continuing and expanding entry point into New York’s labor market; in turn their presence has been a significant element fueling the city’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

Reading what Roger Waldinger said, why might native minorities be against continued immigration?

What is the basic argument the Portes and Rumbaut make in the debate about the spatial pattern of settlement of immigrants – to what degree does dispersion/homogenization or concentration best fit the data as more and more time goes by?

What are the broader trends in the overall regional shift of population through time in the United States?

What does assimilation theory suggest would be the best approach for immigrant groups over time, dispersion or continued concentration?

Summarize the alternative logic to assimilation theory (page 109).

Continuing: “… for members of the immigrant generation, spatial concentration has several positive consequences” (list all 4 here).

For subsequentgenerations, preservation of the ethnic community can also have advantages: (list a few here).

List four cities identified by the authors where communities created by foreign groups have been a significant force in promoting their growth and economic development.

Do the authors fear a secessionist movement anywhere in the United States? What region do they cite as having great potential for this, what group has been there, and what has actually happened in the way of secessionist movements there?

What is the point about this group of the previous question in the context of WWII and the Korean War?

Nonetheless, Greely writes that…”the demons of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prove very hard to exorcise from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relationships”