

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA  
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF – M'SILA



Faculty of letters and languages

Domain: foreign languages

Department of English

Stream: English language

N°: ...

Option: Literature and Civilisation

## *Unity And Diversity In Modern America*

Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Master Degree

### **Candidates:**

MAOUCHE Ibtissam

SAADEDINE Warda

### **Supervisor:**

Mrs. LOUIJDI Karima

Academic year:

2018-2019

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## Dedication

First ,I want to thank ALLAH for giving me the strength and faith to finish This research

I dedicate this work to my dear parents,the source of my inspirations.

To my dear husband

Thanks to my supervisor Laouidji Karima for her guidance and support

to my brothers and my sisters and my best friend my sister Hassiba

Maouche Ibtissam

## **Abstract**

The present research is an attempt to explore the unity and disunity in modern America through historical studies, in addition to that, itsought to answer the question of whether America truly advocated cultural pluralism, the acceptance of diverse cultures coexisting in spite of the cultural challenges' and complexity in the US strengthened, rather than jeopardized America solidarity and if really the United States is united nation through exploring and analyzing its cultural pluralism as culture, religion, language.. using descriptive method and the qualitative approach. the first chapter tackled entitle cultural pluralism in America emphasis in early immigration through exploring and analyzing its cultural pluralism as culture, religion, language and how they integrated that led to expose sub-titles. Religion in America society, language and culture. In addition to that, we will concentrate also in immigration during the revolutionary war and civil war. In the other hand the second chapter we will focus in the target problem which is "the unity and diversity in modern America" in which forced in how immigrants assimilate and integrate in their society. Moreover it explores the challenges to unity in America in 21 century.

**Key words:** the unity - cultural pluralism – pluralism - culture

## ملخص:

يمثل البحث الحالي محاولة لاستكشاف مدى الاختلاف والتنوع في أمريكا الحديثة من خلال تبني دراسات تاريخية بالإضافة الى ذلك يسعى للإجابة على سؤال حول ما اذا كانت أمريكا تؤيد حقا التعددية الثقافية، وقبول الثقافات المتنوعة التي تتعايش على الرغم من التحديات الثقافية، و اذا كانت الولايات المتحدة امة متحدة من خلال استكشاف وتحليل التعددية الثقافية من ثقافة، دين ولغة..... باستخدام الاسلوب الوصفي والنهج النوعي. يتناول الفصل الاول التنوع الثقافي في أمريكا مركزا على الهجرة المبكرة من خلال استكشاف وتحليل التنوع الثقافي فيها من ثقافة دين ولغة وكيف لها قابلية للاندماج والذي دعا الى التطرق الى عدة عناوين فرعية. الدين في المجتمع الأمريكي واللغة وكذا الثقافة. بالإضافة الى ذلك سوف يتم التركيز على الهجرة من خلال فترة الحرب الاهلية والاستقلالية، من جهة اخرى الفصل الثاني يركز على الهدف الاساسي من البحث العلمي الذي هو الوحدة و التنوع في أمريكا الحديثة والذي يركز اهتمامه في كيف ان المهاجرين اندمجوا في المجتمع الأمريكي علاوتا على ذلك فانه يكشف التحديات من اجل الوحدة في أمريكا خلال القرن 21.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الوحدة - التنوع الثقافي - الثقافة - التنوع

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## General Introduction

This thesis explores «unity and diversity in modern American», it deals with the variety of ethnic and social groups which are different in terms of history, culture, language and religion that make .

The United States “Great Melting Pot,” which is a giant soup pot and immigrant is an ingredient added to the pot, each immigrant adds their own flavor. A metaphor that connotes the blending of many cultures, languages and religions to form a single national identity. But this metaphor fails to capture the slow, complex and frequently turbulent process by which immigrants of diverse backgrounds and beliefs join U.S. society, even as they transform it. It represents one of the most culturally diverse societies in the world as the interaction of diverse ethnic, religion, linguistic and cultural groups. In the American context, the development of pluralism as an idea is intertwined with questions of democracy, religious, linguistic and cultural groups. This cultural diversity is one of the main characteristics of this country a melting pot implies that immigrants change to fit the society of their new home. In fact, one of the last censuses of American population has shown that nowadays American society comprises six main ethnic groups: white Americans, African-Americans, American-Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians, Hispanics, and Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders.

This work is going to answer the question of whether America truly advocated cultural pluralism, the acceptance of diverse cultures coexisting in spite of the cultural challenges and complexity in the US strengthened, rather than jeopardized American solidarity and if really the United States is a united nation through exploring and analyzing it cultural pluralism as culture, religion, language also, this research demonstrates how American society integrates in 21st century and what are the challenges it faces nowadays through particularly immigration.

There are several works that tackled the same topic, concerning American different ethnic and religious backgrounds and also the question of unity in US, such as *The Academic Melting Pot: Catholics and Jews in American Higher Education*, by Stephen Steinberg (1977); other books focus on American Multiculturalism, like *Multiculturalism and the Canon of American Culture*, by Hans Back (1993); and some others deal with the evolution from American Melting Pot to American Multiculturalism, as is the case of one of the books used in this project: *The Opening of the American Mind*, by Lawrence W. Levine (1996). There is another relevant work for this topic, which includes a new philosophy for the American social system. This work is *Borderlands = La Frontera: The New Mestiza*, by Gloria Anzaldúa (1999), This work focuses on the cultural diversity of the United States, in

particular on the three main theories that have been developed on this issue: the Melting Pot, Multiculturalism, and the New Mestiza. The objective of this study is to explore in detail the evolution of these social theories or conceptions and the differences among them. In addition to that the author Jack David Eller in his book "Culture and Diversity in United States" he overviews knowledge of and sensitivity toward diversity is an essential skill in the contemporary United States and the wider world also he addresses the standard topic of race, ethnicity, class, gender but goes much further by engaging seriously with issues of language, religion, age, health, disability, region and geography in which he considers the diversities with these categories. Also in an essay entitled, "Unity and Diversity in Modern America," Robin M. Williams Jr. wrote, "there exists a great need to periodically examine our assumptions as to the sociological meaning of unity-in-diversity" (Williams, 1957). The "unity-in-diversity" to which Williams refers is the idea of the United States as a "nation of nations, a multiple melting pot, a cultural medley," in other words, the United States as a country of immigrants. Indeed, throughout his career as a sociologist, Williams showed keen interest in ethnic relations and, concomitantly, race relations. In "Unity and Diversity in Modern America," Williams outlined a research agenda for sociologists concerned with the ways immigration had shaped the United States.

"Unity and Diversity in multicultural societies" is an extended version of the lecture delivered by Professor Bhiklu Parekh, which has been specially prepared for the Institute by the author. The Institute is proud to present this extended version of the lecture to a wider audience of the ILO constituents. Almost all modern societies are multicultural, and their cultural diversity derives from a number of sources, such as the process of globalization, the collapse of the traditional moral consensus, the liberal emphasis on individual choices, and immigration. Since none of these is likely to disappear for the foreseeable future, modern societies are bound to remain multicultural for quite a while. These societies face the problem of integrating their members into a cohesive social whole. Despite the lack of unity, they need to find ways of reconciling their apparently conflicting demands. In his book he emphasizes that these multicultural societies can become sources of great richness and viability from which can make reasonable success. The USA provides a reasonably good example of more well-managed multicultural societies. As another book's reference "

Since the research that is going to conduct the study of the history of American cultural pluralism, and America in the 20th century, the qualitative approach is more appropriate in such a field of study. Also this thesis is going to describe the challenges that face America in the 20th century through addressing the following questions:

- 1-To what extent we can consider America as a united nation even there are diversity?
- 2-what does make America society united and diversified since the infancy of that nation?
- 3- To what extent the American pluralism has been realized and ensured its important to make the stone stoner ?
- 4-What are the challenges facing American society in 21century ?

The first chapter deals with history or background of immigration in America ,it talks about new comers to new world ,starting with native settlements to immigration during colonial and immigrants after the colonial period ,also it sheds light on the most important point which is the cultural pluralism in which demonstrate cultural diversity and contribution of European and natives in that culture ,also diversity of religion ;language ,in addition to that , it tackles the issue of unity and diversity through investigating two main historical events ,the civil war and revolutionary war.

The second chapter focuses on the main points in 20th century ,that talks about the most dominant racial and social groups in America nowadays ,and how immigrants integrate in America society in various domains as social justice ,income ,health ,education ,,,,,furthermore, the chapter also will talk about the challenges to unity in America that will concentrate on what happen after 9/11 attacks .

# Chapter I

America The Land  
Of Immigration

The United States is a nation of immigrants. There were sequent waves of immigrants from around the world. The American people come from every culture, religion, ethnicity, and speak different languages of the world. The first part of this study tries to show the historical backgrounds of ethnicity and cultural pluralism in America, talks about ethnic groups, diversity of religion ,language and culture, that make America a nation of immigration.

## **1- Immigration before the colonial period**

At the height of the most recent Ice Age, about 35,000 years ago, much of the world's water was locked up in vast continental ice sheets. A land bridge as much as 1,500 kilometers wide connected Asia and North America. By 12,000 years ago, humans were living throughout much of the Western Hemisphere. <sup>1</sup>

The first Americans crossed the land bridge from Asia and were believed to have stayed in what is now Alaska for thousands of years. They then moved south into the land that was to become the United States. They settled along the Pacific Ocean in the Northwest, in the mountains and deserts of the Southwest, and along the Mississippi River in the Middle West; these groups knows as Amerindians called Adenans or Pueblo , Hohokam, Hopewellians, and Anasazi, By the first centuries A .D ., the Hohokam were living in settlements near what is now Phoenix, Arizona, where they built ball courts and pyramid-like mounds reminiscent of those found in Mexico, as well as a canal and irrigation system They built villages and grew crops. Some built mounds of earth in the shapes of pyramids, birds, or serpents. Their life was closely tied to the land, and their society was clan-oriented and communal. Elements of the natural world played an essential part in their spiritual beliefs. <sup>2</sup>

The pueblo people of present-day Arizona and new Mexico were the best organized of Amerindians farming people .they lived in groups of villages, or in towns which were built for safety on the sides and top of cliffs .they shared terraced building made of adobe (mud, straw) bricks ,dried in sun .some of these building contained as many as 800 rooms . The Pueblo made clothing and blanker from cotton which grew wild in the surrounding deserts .for their food they grew crops of maize and beans. Irrigation made them successful as farmers. long before European came to America the Pueblo were building networks of canal across the deserts to bring water to their fields. In addition to that there are other figures of Amerindians known's as the apache were the neighbors of the Pueblo they never settled as farmers they wandered the deserts and mountains in small bands .they were skillful in hunting

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<sup>1</sup> Johnson Christine. USA History In Brief ,Philadelphia ,Bureau Of International Information (1787),P4

<sup>2</sup> George Clack ,Outline Of Us History , Bureau Of International Information Programs U.S. Department Of State [Http://Usinfo.State.Gov/](http://Usinfo.State.Gov/)( 2005)P 6,7

deer and gathering wild plants ,nuts and roots ales by stealing their neighbors Pueblo when they obtained foods that made them warlike and fierier but they were feared from Pueblo.

Also other group of tribe a nation called the Iroquois who lived faraway from the previous tribes ( Apache ,Pueblo) they settled in the thick woods of northeastern north America .they were skillful farmers through working together growing beans, squash and different varieties of maize .they were also hunters and fishermen ,each family had its own apartment on either side of central hall. Their culture was primarily oral, although some developed a type of hieroglyphics to preserve certain texts. Evidence shows that there was a good deal of trade among the groups but also that some of their relations were hostile. For reasons not yet completely understood, these early groups disappeared over time and were replaced by other groups of Native Americans, including Hopi and Zuni, who flourished. By the time Europeans reached what is now the United States, about two million native people, maybe more, lived here.<sup>3</sup>

In short we deduce that new world firstly discovered by native or Amerindians who reached the land in which they left many reasons behind their existence in that land .

## **2-Immigration during the colonial period :**

The first Europeans to arrive in North America at least the first for whom there is solid evidence were Norse, traveling west from Greenland, where Erik the Red had founded a settlement around the year 985 . In 1001 his son Leif is thought to have explored the north-east coast of what is now Canada and spent at least one winter there . The ruins of some Norse houses dating from that era were discovered at L'Anse-aux-Meadows in northern Newfoundland, thus supporting at least some of the saga claims . In 1497, just five years after Christopher Columbus landed in the Caribbean looking for a west- era route to Asia, and almost 500 more years before other Europeans reached North America and another 100 years after that before permanent settlements were established.<sup>4</sup> in the centuries after stories and legends grew up about other adventurous seamen having reached the new world long before Columbus one legend tells how Buddhist monk in 459AD.Another claims that an Irish monk named Erendan the Bold landed in America in 551AD.yet another says that the first European to reach the new world was Leif Erison 'lucky Leif' a Viking sailor from Iceland .And as recently as 1953 a plaque was set at Mobile Bay in the Modern American state of Alabama which reads ' In memory of Prince Madoc,a Welsh explorer who landed on the shores of Mobile Bay in 1170 and left behind, with the Indain,the Welsh language.

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<sup>3</sup> Johnson Christine, USA History In Brief ,Philadelphia ,Bureau Of International Information( 1787 ),P2,3

<sup>4</sup> Johnson Christine. USA History In Brief ,Philadelphia ,Bureau Of International Information (1787),P4

All these stories have their supporters , but only in the case of the Vikings have modern scholars found firm evidence to support the old legends. In the 1960s archaeologists uncovered traces of Viking settlements in both new found land and new England in which in these letters archaeologists found the foundations of huts built in Vikings style .They also found iron nails and weight or whorl from a spindle .these objects were important pieces of evidence that the Vikings had indeed reached America .until the arrival of European none of the Amerindian tribes knew how to make iron .And the spindle whorl was exactly like those used in known Viking land such as Iceland.

The Vikings were a seas-going people from Scandinavia in northern Europe. They were proud of their warriors and explorers and told stories called « sags »about them .other Vikings followed Leif to Vinland but their settlement did not last .the hostility of the local Amerindians and the dangers of the northern seas combined to make them give up their attempt to colonize Vinland <sup>5</sup>the first explorers were searching for a sea passage to Asia. Others chiefly y British, Dutch, French, and Spanish came later to claim the lands and riches of what they called the “New World

The first and most famous of these explorers was Christopher Columbus of Genoa. His trips were financed by Queen Isabella of Spain. Columbus landed on islands in the Caribbean Sea in 1492, but he never saw the mainland of the future United States. John Cabot of Venice came five years later on a mission for the king of England. His journey was quickly forgotten, but it provided the basis for British claims to North America.<sup>6</sup>the first explorations of it were launched from the Spanish possessions that he helped establish . the first of these took place in 1513 when a group of men under Juan Ponce de León landed on the Florida coast near the present city of St . Augustine .with the conquest of Mexico in 1522, the Spanish further solidified their position in the Western Hemisphere . The ensuing discoveries added to Europe’s knowledge of what was now named America after the Italian Amerigo Vespucci, who wrote a widely popular account of his voyages to a “New World .” By 1529 reliable maps of the Atlantic coastline from Labrador to Tierra del Fuego had been drawn up, although it would take more than another century before hope of discovering a “Northwest Passage” to Asia would be completely abandoned . Among the most significant early Spanish explorations was that of Hernando De Soto, a veteran conquistador who had accompanied Francisco Pizarro in the conquest of Peru . Leaving Havana in 1539, De Soto’s expedition landed in Florida and ranged through the southeastern United States as far as the Mississippi

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<sup>5</sup> O’callaghan Bryn,An Illustrated History Of The USA ,Peason Education, ( 2005 )P1,2

<sup>6</sup> Johnson Christine. USA History In Brief ,Philadelphia ,Bureau Of International Information (1787),P6,7

River in search of riches . Another Spaniard, Francisco Vazquez de Coronado, set out from Mexico in 1540 in search of the mythical Seven Cities of Cibola . Coronado's travels took him to the Grand Canyon and Kansas, but failed to reveal the gold or treasure his men sought . However, his party did leave the peoples of the region a remarkable, if unintended, gift: Enough of his horses escaped to transform life on the Great Plains . Within a few generations, the Plains Indians had become masters of horsemanship, greatly expanding the range of their activities .<sup>7</sup> the growing of wealth of Spain made other European nations envious ,they became eager to share the riches of new world .In 1497 king Henry VII of England hired an Italian seaman named John Cabot to explore the new lands and to look again for a passage to Asia .Cabot sailed far to north of the route Columbus had followed .Eventually he reached the rocky coast of Newfoundland .At first Cabot thought that this was China. A year later he made second westward crossing of Atlantic this time he sailed south along the coast of North America as far as Chesapeake Bay. Cabot found no gold and no passage to the East ,but his voyage were valuable for the English .In years later, English governments used them to support their claims to own most of the east coast of North America .

A decade later ,the French also sent explorers to North America .In 1524 the French king Francis I, sent an Italian sailor named Giovanni Verrazano for the same purpose as Columbus and Cabot to find lands rich in gold and new sea route to Asia .Verrazano sailed the full length of the east coast of America but found neither ,however, he anchored his ship in what is now the harbor of New York ; today bridge that carries his name is one of the most impressive sights.

Ten years later the Frenchman Jacques Cartier set sail with the hope like the other Europeans before him of finding a sea passage to Asia . Cartier's expeditions along the St . Lawrence River laid the foundation for the French claims to North America, which were to last until 1763 ,he returned to France and reported that the forests lining the river s' shores were full of fur-bearing animals and that its water were full of fish .Next year he sailed further up the river reaching the site of present day city of Montreal also he give claim to what would later become Canada. Following the collapse of their first Quebec colony in the 1540s, French Huguenots attempted to settle the northern coast of Florida two decades later . The Spanish, viewing the French as a threat to their trade route along the Gulf Stream, destroyed the colony in 1565 . Ironically, the leader of the Spanish forces, Pedro Menendez, would soon establish a town not far away St . Augustine.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> George Clack ,Outline Of US History , Bureau Of International Information Programs U.S. Department Of State [Http://Usinfo.State.Gov/](http://Usinfo.State.Gov/)( 2005)P 9,10

<sup>8</sup> O'callaghan Bryn,An Illustrated History Of The USA ,P2

In 1578 Humphrey Gilbert, the author of a treatise on the search for the Northwest Passage, received a patent from Queen Elizabeth to colonize the “heathen and barbarous lands” in the New World that other European nations had not yet claimed . It would be five years before his efforts could begin . When he was lost at sea, his half-brother, Walter Raleigh, took up the mission . In 1585 Raleigh established the first British colony in North America, on Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina . It was later abandoned, and a second effort two years later also proved a failure . It would be 20 years before the British would try again . This time at Jamestown in 26 April 1607 the colony would succeed, and North America would enter a new era .<sup>9</sup>

The first of the British colonies to take hold in North America was Jamestown , On the basis of a charter which King James I granted to the Virginia (or London) Company, a group of about 100 men set out for the Chesapeake Bay in 1607 . Seeking to avoid conflict with the Spanish the country from which they had set sail five long months before just over a hundred men went ashore .On the swampy banks they began cutting down bushes and trees and building rough shelters for themselves ;by the end of the year tow out of every three of them were dead .But their little group of huts became the first lasting English settlement in America, they named it Jamestown .

The early years of the Jamestown settlement were hard ones. This was patty the fault of the settlers themselves the site they had chosen was low-lying and malarial. And although their English homeland was many miles away across a dangerous ocean they failed to grow enough food to feed themselves, they were too busy dreaming of gold.

The settlers had been sent to Jamestown by a group of rich London investors, these investors had formed the Virginia Company. The purpose of this latter was to set up colonies along the Atlantic coast of North America .they were also employees of the Virginia Company the Company directors hoped that settlers would find pearls ,silver or some other valuable product in Virginia and so bring them a quick profit on their investment .Most of all ,they hoped that the colonists would find gold ;as the Spanish conquistadores had done in Mexico .the colonists eagerly obeyed the company s’ orders to search for gold. by doing so they hoped to become rich themselves there were no talk ,no hope nor work but only dig for gold .

Among them, Captain John Smith emerged as the dominant figure . Despite quarrels, starvation, and Native-American attacks, his ability to enforce displine held the little colony together through its first year . In 1609 Smith returned to Eng- land, and in his absence, the colony descended into anarchy . During the winter of 1609-1610, the majority of the colonists

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<sup>9</sup> Johnson Christine. USA History In Brief,P10

succumbed to disease . Only 60 of the original 300 settlers were still alive by May 1610 . That same year, the town of Henrico (now Richmond) was established farther up the James River . It was not long, however, before a development occurred that revolutionized Virginia's economy .

In 1612 John Rolfe began had brought the first dried leaves of tobacco to England that crossbreeding imported tobacco seed from the West Indies with native plants and produced a new variety that was pleasing to European taste , Jamestown slowly began to prosper. Investors of Virginia were British aristocrats. A large number of women and children lived in British settlements. The colonists exported the tobacco to Europe where it had become very popular , Tobacco as a cash crop made settlement in Virginia possible. Those early growers had no idea that they were introducing a health hazard of monumental proportions, in which ,They needed more labor force therefore African slaves were introduced to their colonies as laborers and prisoners where they would work. Their towns and villages became bigger and larger. So, as the time passed by, they occupied the territory of native's inhabitants. The number of slaves was sharply increasing. In 1775 the total number of inhabitants in the thirteen British colonies of the North America was 2,25 million. If we would compare it with the number of them in Britain in those days, it was more than one fourth. Almost half of them were slaves .<sup>10</sup> its popularity had been growing ever since, for smoking ,for taking as snuff, even for brewing into a drink . The first shipment of this tobacco reached London in 1614 . Within a decade it had become Virginia's chief source of revenue but Prosperity

did not come quickly, however, the death rate from disease and Indian attacks remained extraordinarily high . Between 1607 and 1624 approximately 14,000 people migrated to the colony, yet only 1,132 were living there in 1624 . On recommendation of a royal commission, the king dissolved the Virginia Company, and made it a royal colony that year

During the religious upheavals of the 16th century, a body of men and women called Puritans sought to reform the Established Church of England from within . Essentially, they demanded that the rituals and structures associated with Roman Catholicism be replaced by simpler Calvinist Protestant forms of faith and worship . Their reformist ideas, by destroying the unity of the state church, threatened to divide the people and to undermine royal authority

Few people believed in religious toleration at this time, in most countries people were expected to have the same religion as their ruler, this was the case in England .In the 1530s the English king Henery VIII formed a national church with himself as its head in later years

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<sup>10</sup>Kristina Mostova , French And British In North America :Mutual-Socio Cultural Relations Between The French And British Colonists And Native Americans Between 15th,18th Centuries.Plizën,Duben 2014, P (33,34)

of the sixteenth century many English people believed that this church of England was still too much like catholic church ,they dislike the power of its bishops ;they dislike the its elaborate ceremonies and the rich decorations of its churches ;they also questioned many of its teaching such as people wanted the church of England to become more plain and simple or « pure » because of this they were called Puritans

Pilgrims are people who make a journey for religious reasons but for Americans the word has special meaning to them it means a small group of English men and women who sailed on *May flower* across the Atlantic Ocean .the group s' members came to be called the Pilgrims because they went to America to find religious freedom. However, In 1620, a group of Leyden Puritans secured a land patent from the Virginia Company . Numbering 101, they set out for Virginia on the May flower . A storm sent them far north and they landed in New England on Cape Cod is far to the north of the land granted to the Pilgrims by the Virginia Company but Pilgrims did not have enough food and water and many were sick suffering from cruel and fierce storms that led them decided to land at the best place they could find So on December ,21,they rowed ashore and set up camp at place they named *Plymouth* .the Pilgrims were determined to succeed ,the fifty survivors built better houses they learned how to fish and hunts. Also they were friendly with Amerindians who gave them seed corn and showed them how to plant it .

Other English Puritans followed the Pilgrims to America ,ten years later a much larger group of almost a thousand colonists settled nearby in what became the Boston area these people left England to escape the rule of new king ,Charles I this later was less tolerant than his father James had been of people who disagreed with his policies in religion and government.

The Boston settlement prospered from the start ,its population grew quickly ,many years later ,in 1691 it combined with Plymouth colony under the name of Massachusetts.<sup>11</sup>

The Massachusetts Bay Colony was to play a significant role in the development of the entire New England region, in part because Winthrop and his Puritan colleagues were able to bring their charter with them . Thus the authority for the colony's government resided in Massachusetts, not in England . Under the charter's provisions, power rested with the General Court, which was made up of "freemen" required to be members of the Puritan, or Congregational, Church . This guaranteed that the Puritans would be the dominant political as well as religious force in the colony .

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<sup>11</sup> O'Callaghan Bryn,An Illustrated History of USA,p4,5

Hired by the Dutch East India Company, Henry Hudson in 1609 explored the area around what is now New York City and the river that bears his name, to a point probably north of present-day Albany, New York . Subsequent Dutch voyages laid the basis for their claims and early settlements in the area . As with the French to the north, the first interest of the Dutch was the fur trade . To this end, they cultivated close relations with the Five Nations of the Iroquois, who were the key to the heartland from which the furs came . In 1617 Dutch settlers built a fort at the junction of the Hudson and the Mohawk Rivers, where Albany now stands . Settlement on the island of Manhattan began in the early 1620s . In 1624 , the island was purchased from local Native Americans for the reported price of \$24 . It was promptly renamed New Amsterdam . In order to attract settlers to the Hudson River region, the Dutch encouraged a type of feudal aristocracy, known as the “patron” system . The first of these huge estates were established in 1630 along the Hudson River . Under the patron system, any stockholder, or patron, who could bring 50 adults to his estate over a four-year period was given a 25 kilometer river-front plot, exclusive fishing and hunting privileges, and civil and criminal jurisdiction over his lands . In turn, he provided livestock, tools, and buildings . The tenants paid the patron rent and gave him first option on surplus crops . Further to the south, a Swedish trading company with ties to the Dutch attempted to set up its first settlement along the Delaware River three years later . Without the resources to consolidate its position, New Sweden was gradually absorbed into New Netherland, and later, Pennsylvania and Delaware . In 1632 the Catholic Calvert family obtained a charter for land north of the Potomac River from King Charles I in what became known as Maryland . As the charter did not expressly prohibit the establishment of non-Protestant churches, the colony became a haven for Catholics . Maryland’s first town, St . Mary’s was established in 1634 near where the Potomac River flows into the Chesapeake Bay . While establishing a refuge for Catholics, who faced increasing persecution in Anglican England, the Calverts were also interested in creating profitable estates . To this end and to avoid trouble with the British government, they also encouraged Protestant immigration . Maryland’s royal charter had a mixture of feudal and modern elements . On the one hand the Calvert family had the power to create manorial estates . On the other, they could only make laws with the consent of freemen (property holders) . They found that in order to attract settlers and make a profit from their holdings they had to offer people farms, not just tenancy on manorial estates . The number of independent farms grew in consequence . Their owners demanded a voice in the affairs of the colony . Maryland’s first legislature met in 1635 ;A few years later, in 1670, the English

founded the new colonies of North and South Carolina and the last English colony to be founded in North America was Georgia settled in 1733 .<sup>12</sup>

By the year 1733 the English owned thirteen separate colonies along the Atlantic coast of North America , the colonies stretched from New Hampshire in the north to Georgia in the south .Most people divided them into three main groups .Each group had its own way of life and character .Moreover slaves play vital role in colonies ,in which *Black Africans* were sold into slavery and arrived in shackles .However, The first settlements were built along the Atlantic coast and on the rivers that flowed to the ocean. In the Northeast, settlers found hills covered with trees and soil filled with stones left behind when the Ice Age glaciers melted. Water power was easy to harness, so “New England «including Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island developed an economy based on wood products, fishing, shipbuilding, and trade. The middle colonies including New York and Pennsylvania had a milder climate and more varied terrain. Both industry and agriculture developed there, and society was more varied and cosmopolitan. In New York, for example, one could find Bohemians, Danes, Dutch, English, French, Germans, Irish, Italians, Norwegians, Poles, Portuguese, Scots, and Swedes. The Southern colonies Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas had a long growing season and fertile soil, and the economy was primarily agricultural. There were both small farmers and wealthy aristocratic landowners who owned large plantations worked by African slaves.<sup>13</sup>

In all three groups of colonies most people still lived less than fifty miles from the coast .this was called « the tide water »period of settlement. Those people furthest inland had traveled up tidal rivers and setting up farms along their banks .

During the fifty years after 1733 settlers moved deeper into the continent. They traveled west into central Pennsylvania, cutting down forests of oak trees to make hilly farms ;they spread westward along the river valley in Virginia ;the Carolinas and Georgia .They moved north along the fertile valley of the Mohawk River of New York making settlement always through began in the same way cutting trees into logs and planks to build houses and a barn<sup>14</sup>

### **3-Immigration after independence**

During 19th ,20th centuries after the colonial period united state was open doors for three significant of immigrations, Firstly, an important wave of immigration happened from 1815 to1865 and was carried out by Irish people. "These Irish immigrants settled near their

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<sup>12</sup> George Clack ,Outline Of US History , P15,14

<sup>13</sup> Johnson Christine. USA History In Brief,P6

<sup>14</sup> O'callaghan Bryn,An Illustrated History Of The USA,P21,22

point of arrival in cities along the East Coast,[and between 1820 and 1930, some 4.5 million Irish migrated to the United States" Then, "in the 19th century, the United States received some 5 million German immigrants" and "a significant number of Asian immigrants" . In this way American society was receiving a mixture of cultures, languages, beliefs, and races.

Finally, "between 1880 and 1920, America received more than 20 million immigrants from Central, Eastern and Southern Europe." This great migration included a significant number of Italian people and Jews from Eastern Europe .<sup>15</sup>

#### **4-Black America (slaves)**

African Americans or Black Americans are terms used for citizens of the U.S from a native population of Africa. In addition, most of them are descend from enslaved Africans transported by the Atlantic Slave Trade. They brought from different ethnic groups from western and central Africa, who composed the third largest ethnic groups in the United States; they practiced a different array of religions, including Christianity, Islam, and various traditional faiths. They are called by different names by white American, such as colored and Negro, The term “Negro” used widely for African Americans, “Black” as the dominant name replaced that the term “Negro”. Nahum D Chandler wrote in his book “For, indeed, although it is rather typically assumed, too simplistically, that the grounds of historical and social existence and identification were placed in question for “Africans,” or “Negroes,” or “Blacks,” configured in this vortex”. The majority of them suffered of poverty, racism, discrimination and unemployment. They live in the South, in the largest cities, New York City, Chicago. Detroit, Philadelphia, and Houston.

By going back to the history of America, the first African American came as slaves. They have been captured in Africa. The majority settled in the Mississippi valley and in the areas that became South Carolina and Mexico. In 1861 the outbreak of the American Civil War between the North and the South, as President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which abolished slavery in those states that had seceded. in 1865. Slavery was abolished throughout the United States.

The beginning of the 21st century, black men and women had taken seats in the United States Senate and House of Representatives. As a black man has got the presidency of the United States in 2008 his name “Barak Obama” .In fact, the average income of Blacks is still lower than that of Whites, particularly of young men, in fact, many African Americans are

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<sup>15</sup> Anzaldúa Gloria, Social Diversity In The United States: From Melting Pot And Multiculturalism To The New Mestiza P6)

still in poverty and crime; they have influenced the social and economic standing of this group.<sup>16</sup>

## **5-Cultural Pluralism in America**

American society, like all societies but maybe more so than most, is diverse in multiple intersecting ways, is a complex system of groups, categories, cultures, and institutions. To these universal dimensions of human diversity, the US not uniquely in the world, but more so than many societies and countries adds virtually every other dimension of human diversity, such as nationality, ethnicity, race, language and religion. It is not a single homogeneous mass or a “majority” with an assortment of divergent “minorities.” Everyone is a minority in some way or another. This raises the question of how the United States became such a plural society, which is roughly the question of immigration and settlement in the new nation this is primarily so because people have come from all parts of the world to live in America, sometimes as citizens or as temporary workers, therefore, if not every kind of individual and culture then a very great sample of multiplicity of individuals and cultures can be found in the pot we call the United States.<sup>17</sup> So, America characterized by a high degree of social and cultural mobility, an increase of migration flows and an interaction of cultures of different nations. As result of this process, most communities have lost their traditional ethnic and cultural homogeneity and acquired the multicultural character, i.e. have become culturally diverse.<sup>18</sup>

### **5-1 European cultural diversity including the contributions of different ethnic and religious groups.**

Various European cultures came to be represented in England’s American colonies. Beginning with the first permanent settlement at Jamestown in 1607, approximately 250,000 Europeans migrated to the colonies by 1700. By the outbreak of the American Revolution, the population of England’s colonies in North America was approaching 2.5 million. Most immigrants to the colonies were from England during the early period, but over time immigrants began coming to America from other European countries.

The European ethnic groups living in America during the colonial period included immigrants from Scotland, Ireland, and Germany. Various “push factors” led

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<sup>16</sup> Ethnic Diversity In USA : A Challenge Of Integration And Assimilation In A Melting Pot, Dissertation Submitted To The Department Of English As Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For The Master’s Degree In English Literature And Civilization, University Of Tlemcen, Academic Year (2016- 2017)P7

<sup>17</sup>Eller Divid, Culture And Diversity In The United States : So Many Ways To Be America, University Of Northern Colorado, <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/280568863>.2015,P,2

<sup>18</sup> Fokin, Vladimir, Multiculturalism In The Modern World, Journal Of Environmental Et Science Education, 2016 ;13

immigrants from these countries to seek opportunity in England's American colonies. Scottish immigrants had easier access to the colonies after the political union of Scotland and England was formalized in 1707. Most of the Scottish and Irish immigrants to America settled in the mountainous backcountry frontier located west of established colonial settlements. The unique speech patterns and folks songs characteristic of the United States'

Appalachian region can be traced to the Scottish and Irish colonial immigrants who settled there in the decades prior to the Revolutionary War.

German immigrants also began to populate England's American colonies during the early period. Germany was divided into many small rival principalities whose quests for power led to violence. To finance each principality's defense, the common people living there were taxed heavily and often forced into military service. The strict control German princes exerted over their lands left the commoners searching for better financial opportunities and autonomy. William Penn recruited these disgruntled Germans to immigrate to his new colony of Pennsylvania. After coming to America, the German immigrants reported back to their kin in Europe that abundant land, plentiful food, cheap taxes, and no forced military service was the way of life in Pennsylvania. Thus, more Germans arrived in America seeking land and opportunity.

The Mid-Atlantic colonies came into English possession as already ethnically diverse places. The cultures represented in these colonies included Dutch, Swedish, Finnish, German, Scottish, and French. Because the diversity beyond English culture was so great, the various groups had to work together and tolerate the differences between them. Elements of these various European cultures, from language, style, food, and architecture, came together to eventually create a basis for a uniquely American culture.

Various religious groups also made their way to England's American colonies seeking opportunity for the free practice of their faiths. Puritans firmly established their religious values in the New England colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth. Although the Puritans immigrated to the colonies to escape religious persecution, they did not tolerate other religious practices in their own colonies. Maryland was originally established as a colony for Catholics to worship freely and legislated their religious protection through the passage of the colony's Acts of Toleration in 1649. Rhode Island was accepting of all religions including followers of Protestant sects, Catholicism, Judaism, and Quakerism. The Quakers, however, settled primarily in Pennsylvania and were also very tolerant of other faiths.

The diversity of religions, particularly in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, meant that no one faith held a majority in those colonies. Therefore, no one religion became the

established religion in those colonies. The American tradition of separating church and state was born from this religious diversity in the colonies. The foundation for cultural and religious diversity in the United States was set during the early colonial period with the planting of English colonies that became home to a wide array of immigrants from various countries and religious backgrounds.<sup>19</sup>

the growth of the African population and their contributions, including but not limited to architecture, agriculture, and floodways.

As tobacco farmers and other cash-crop farmers prospered in the colonies, they greatly expanded the size of their farms. Because of the resulting need for workers to plant, grow, and harvest the crops, farmers turned to African slaves to fulfill their growing labor needs. The first Africans arrived in Virginia in 1619. During the colonial period, approximately 250,000 Africans were imported to the colonies. The vast majority of these slaves were concentrated in the agriculturally intensive Southern Colonies, although all of the English

The African slaves who were forced to fill this labor role in the American colonies were brought to North America on crowded and dangerous slave ships along the previously mentioned Middle Passage portion of the transatlantic trade routes. The slaves were originally captured through the African slave trade within the African continent and then brought to the West African coast for barter with European slavers. Rum, cloth, weapons, and other manufactured goods from Europe were traded for Africans. Between three and four hundred slaves were packed into cargo holds of slave ships bound for North America. Sickness, fear, and brutality was the common experience for slaves on the Middle Passage. About two of every ten slaves died during the Middle Passage.

A highly impactful multi-media depiction of the chronological progress of the trans-Atlantic slave trade can be found in the interactive clip below. The two-minute video animates the voyages of over 20,000 slave ships catalogued in the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database compiled by Emory University.<sup>20</sup>

There was no single African culture. People brought from west Africa as slaves represented a large number of different cultures. In an effort to control the slaves, slave owners attempted to strip away the cultural identity of their slaves and sought to replace it with the culture of the plantation or region to which the slave was brought. However, the physical isolation of slaves from their masters led to the creation of a new blended culture

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<sup>19</sup> United States History Teacher Notes For The Georgia Standards Of Excellence In Social Studies, "Divining America." [Http://Nationalhumanitiescenter.Org/Tserve/Divam.Htm](http://Nationalhumanitiescenter.Org/Tserve/Divam.Htm), Georgia Department Of Education 5.31.2017 □ Page 18

<sup>20</sup> Ibid P19

rather than the replacement of one culture over another. What resulted was the creation of a unique African American or Black culture.

Foods, such as okra, watermelon, yams (sweet potatoes), rice, and even grits have been attributed to cultural blending of African and European cultures. The practice of blending different African tribes on a single plantation led to the creation of blended language patterns such as Creole in Louisiana and Gullah in coastal Georgia and the Carolinas. Economically, coastal South Carolina and Georgia owed its prosperity to the introduction of rice that was propagated by West African and West

Indian slaves. Ironically, it was this same rice production that served as a food source for West Indian sugar plantations whose insatiable labor demands expanded slavery in the European colonies.

Architecture is another topic for which African influences can be detected in America's development. Slave labor often built the homes and buildings of their American masters. Over time, traces of Africanism found their way into the styles of buildings being constructed. The "shotgun" style home has been traced to a dwelling style popular in Haiti and even further removed to a style of hut popular among the Yoruba people of western Africa. A shotgun house is characterized as being very narrow and long with a front porch. The simplistic style, with its entrance being on the short side of the home, is different from European styled homes. The homes are one room wide and two to three rooms deep with only doors separating the rooms – no hallway. Archaeologists also suggest that some of the building materials used on Georgia plantations may have African roots. The wattle and daub and tabby material used in early Georgia coastal construction is similar to the woven sticks covered in mud or clay technique of West Africa Ashanti homes.<sup>21</sup>

The North American continent was culturally diverse long before the Europeans arrived. Estimates are difficult to make and notoriously imprecise, but probably hundreds of distinct Native societies numbering some millions of members occupied the territory that would become the United States of America. Each group had its own language, religion, traditions, and other distinguishing markers. Spanish explorers were the first Westerners to touch the future U.S., exploring in the southeast and southwest; French travelers visited the northeast (including Canada) and the Mississippi River region (leaving their imprint on the city of New Orleans and the state of Louisiana). But it was the British who would make the deepest mark on North America and the society that would eventually be the U.S.<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid P20

<sup>22</sup> Fokin, Multicultural In Modern America ,P13

Thus, it is clear that the new independent United States was going to be a society characterized as overwhelmingly European and white, Protestant, and English-speaking. “American” essentially meant an offshoot of English society, which inherited a disapproval of non-English-speakers and of non-Protestants (which basically meant Catholics; non-Christians were almost unthinkable). Full independence under the Constitution brought two relevant legal practices.<sup>23</sup>

During the first decades of the nineteenth century, most of the new arrivals continued to be European, especially 39 Irish. The ten years from 1820 to 1829 saw more than 128,000 immigrants arrive, the 1830s over 538,000, and the 1840s almost 1.5 million. A major alteration in American population patterns began in the 1840s, with the arrival of new kinds of cultural diversity in the country. This diversity came from three sources. One was still European but now southern and eastern European, including Italians, Poles, and Russians. A second source was Asian: especially with the construction of the intercontinental railroad and the discovery of gold in California (1848), Chinese and then Japanese and other Asian groups began to disembark on the west coast. A third, different in yet another way from the first two, was the “influx” of Hispanics, primarily from Mexico. In this case, however, the process was not so much immigration as annexation, the integration of new territory (usually someone else’s territory) into an already-existing society. Some Mexicans had previously been absorbed by the U.S. in its 1819 acquisition of Florida (first settled by the Spanish in 1565). Texas had declared its independence from Mexico (which itself had become independent from Spain in 1820) in 1835, leading to the famous 1836 Battle of the Alamo, a fort garrisoned by a number of illustrious American figures; after a brief stint as a sovereign country, Texas was annexed to the U.S. in 1845. The war that followed between the United States and Mexico (1846-8) was a disaster for Mexico, leading to the cession of almost one-third of its land to the U.S., including most of the southwest of present-day America and some 80,000 resident Mexicans, who suddenly and involuntarily became “Mexican-Americans” .<sup>24</sup>

the late nineteenth century was a boom era for immigration into the U.S.: in the forty years from 1880 to 1920, almost twenty-four million foreigners moved into the country, 80% of them from south and east Europe. By 1914 and the opening of World War One, five million Germans, 4.5 million Italians, 2.5 million Poles, and two million Russians had settled in America, not to mention 700,000 Asians (over half Chinese and almost half Japanese), just short of one million Latinos, and two million Jews. In the first decade of the twentieth century alone, more than eight million immigrants arrived, including over two million from Austria-

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<sup>23</sup> Ibid P14

<sup>24</sup> Ibid P40

Hungary, two million from Italy, 1.6 million from Russia, and the first significant Muslim influx from Turkey and Syria. In fact, during the half-century between 1860 and 1920, the U.S. population was consistently 12-14% foreign-born (i.e., first generation immigrants million from Russia, and the first significant Muslim influx from Turkey and Syria. In fact, during the half-century between 1860 and 1920, the U.S. population was consistently 12-14% foreign-born (i.e., first generation immigrants million from Russia, and the first significant Muslim influx from Turkey and Syria. In fact, during the half century between 1870, 1920.

After World War One, the U.S. enacted a series of immigration reform laws, beginning with the National Origins Act in 1924. The Act set quotas for total immigration and for immigration per nationality. The limit for total immigration was 150,000 per year (one-fifth of the pre-war level), but the limit for each foreign nationality was pegged to its percentage of the already-existing white population in America; in other words, large groups like English and German had high quotas, but smaller groups like Italians, Poles, and Russians had lower quotas. By definition, non-white groups like Asians were not permitted at all. The effect, indeed the intent, of the law was to slow immigration overall and, more specifically and significantly, to “freeze” the existing composition of the American population, so that it would not become *more* southern/eastern European or Hispanic or Asian.

## **5-2 Language Diversity In The United States :**

Language is the essential medium of expression upon which all cultures depend. Most people and cultures do not willingly accept intrusion upon their rights to use their native language. At the same time, most nations in the world are composed of more than one language group, and many, including the United States, The current conflict in the United States is between those wishing to ensure the continued dominance of English and those linguistic minorities who desire to retain basic legal rights in their native tongue which make the issue of language diversity as an inevitable and a clear one .<sup>25</sup>

Contrary to what some Americans seem to believe, the United States historically has been a polyglot nation containing a diverse array of languages. At the time of independence, non-English European immigrants made up one quarter of the population and in Pennsylvania two-fifths of the population spoke German . In addition, an unknown but presumably significant share of the new nation's inhabitants spoke an American Indian or African language, suggesting that perhaps a third or more of all Americans spoke a language other than English. With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 (which doubled the size of the

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<sup>25</sup> M. Balm, Gregory, Does The United States Need An Official Language ? : The Example Of Belgium And Canada . Indiana University School Of Law , Indianapolis . Vol 2 N433, 1993

country), the Treaty of 1818 with Britain (which added the Oregon Country), the Adamson's Treaty of 1819 with Spain (which gave Florida to the U.S.), and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 (which acquired nearly half of Mexico), tens of thousands of French and Spanish speakers along with many more slaves and the diverse indigenous peoples of those vast territories were added to the linguistic mix . Alaska and Hawaii would follow before the end of the 19th century.<sup>26</sup>

Although conquest clearly played a role in the 18th and 19th centuries, language diversity in the United States has been driven primarily by immigration. Germans and Celts entered in large numbers in the 1840s and 1850s, followed after the Civil War by Scandinavians in the 1870s and 1880s and then by Slavs, Jews, and Italians from the 1880s to the first decades of the 20th century. According to the 1910 census, which counted a national population of 92 million, 10 million immigrants reported a mother tongue other than English or Celtic (Irish, Scotch, Welsh), including 2.8 million speakers of German, 1.4 million speakers of Italian,

1.1 speakers of Yiddish, 944,000 speakers of Polish, 683,000 speakers of Swedish, 529,000 speakers of French, 403,000 speakers of Norwegian, and 258,000 speakers of Spanish. Linguistic diversity began to wane with the cessation of mass European immigration, which ended abruptly in 1914 with the outbreak of World War I in 1914.<sup>27</sup>

The great American paradox is that while the United States historically has been characterized by great linguistic diversity propelled by immigration, it has also been a zone of language extinction in which immigrant tongues die out to be replaced by monolingual English. Although ethnic identities may survive in some form into the third and fourth Language diversity refers to the number of languages spoken in the United States and the number of people who speak them. Since 1980 information on languages spoken has been gathered from three questions posed to census and survey respondents: Does this person speak a language other than English at home? What is this language? How well does this person speak English? Among other purposes, answers to these questions are used to determine bilingual election requirements under the Voting Rights Act. They were asked of all persons aged 5 and older on the censuses of 1980 through 2000 and in 2010 on the American Community Survey, which replaced the census long form. Table summarizes these data by showing the share of U.S. residents who said they spoke a non-English language at home as well as the share who spoke only English by decade between 1980 and 2010. Since

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<sup>26</sup> G . Rumbaut ,Ruben , Douglas Massey , Immigration And Language Diversity In The United States ;Vol 142n 3 ,Pp141\_154 . 2013 P2

<sup>27</sup> Ibid P3

Spanish is by far the most widely spoken non-English tongue in the United States, we also report the share who speak Spanish at home.<sup>28</sup>

### Main languages spoken in the United States and nativity of speakers

| Languages spoken              | Estimated N of speakers | % of population | % speakers forgien-Born | % speakers born in U.S. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| English only                  | 228,285,377             | 79,7            | 2,6                     | 97,4                    |
| Non-English langages          | 58,266,345              | 20,3            | 56,7                    | 43,3                    |
| Europe/American:              |                         |                 |                         |                         |
| Spanish                       | 36,149,240              | 12,6            | 49.4%                   | 50.6%                   |
| French*                       | 1,267,188               | 0,4             | 38.6%                   | 61.4%                   |
| German*                       | 1,102,804               | 0,4             | 38.6%                   | 61.4%                   |
| Russian                       | 849,796                 | 0,3             | 82.6%                   | 17.4%                   |
| Italian                       | 738,871                 | 0,3             | 40.6%                   | 59.4%                   |
| HaitianCreole                 | 696,163                 | 0,2             | 71.5%                   | 28.5%                   |
| Portuguese                    | 689,697                 | 0,2             | 70.5%                   | 29.5%                   |
| Polish                        | 583,427                 | 0,2             | 66.7%                   | 33.3%                   |
| Greek                         | 313,092                 | 0,1             | 42.1%                   | 57.9%                   |
| East/South Asia:              |                         |                 |                         |                         |
| Chinese                       | 2,633,123               | 0.9             | 78.0%                   | 22.0%                   |
| Hindi, Urdu and related       | 2,088,057               | 0.7             | 81.4%                   | 18.6%                   |
| Filipino Tagalog and related  | 1,709,651               | 0.6             | 87.1%                   | 12.9%                   |
| Vietnamese                    | 1,338,309               | 0.5             | 76.7%                   | 23.3%                   |
| Korean                        | 1,124,994               | 0.4             | 80.7%                   | 19.3%                   |
| Khmer, Hmong, Lao and related | 748,896                 | 0.3             | 65.7%                   | 34.3%                   |
| Dravidian                     | 595,019                 | 0.2             | 88.5%                   | 11.5%                   |
| Japanese                      | 455,253                 | 0.2             | 60.4%                   | 39.6%                   |
| West Asia/NorthAfrica:        |                         |                 |                         | 30.5%                   |
| Arabic                        | 819,678                 | 0.3             | 69.5%                   | 20.5%                   |
| Persian (Farsi)               | 370,759                 | 0.1             | 79.5%                   | 38.7%                   |
| All other langages            | 3,992,328               | 1.4             | 61.3%                   | 38.7%                   |
| Total (5 years or older)      | 286,551,722             | 100             | 13.6%                   | 86.4%                   |

<sup>28</sup> Ibid P4

her large shares of non-English speakers are observed in Miami (73.0%), Jersey City (59.0%), Los Angeles (56.8%) and San Jose (50.8%) Even at the bottom of the list, 30.2% of those in the Chicago metropolitan area speak a non-English language at home.

The dominance of Spanish among foreign languages in the United States today sets the current age of mass immigration apart from earlier eras in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1910, for example, the most common non-English language, German, was listed as the mother tongue by just 20.7% of the foreign-born population, followed by Italian at 10.2%, Yiddish at 7.9%, Polish at 7.1%, and Swedish at 5.1%. No other language exceeded 4%.<sup>29</sup>

To conclude Four Major Language Groups that deduced from the diversity of language in America for instance

**Spanish** : includes Spanish, Spanish Creole, and Ladino.

**Other Indo-European languages** : include most languages of Europe and the Indic languages of India. These include the Germanic languages, such as German, Yiddish, and Dutch; the Scandinavian languages, such as Swedish and Norwegian; the Romance languages, such as French, Italian, and Portuguese; the Slavic languages, such as Russian, Polish, and Serbo-Croatian; the Indic languages, such as Hindi, Gujarati, Punjabi, and Urdu; Celtic languages; Greek; Baltic languages; and Iranian languages.

**Asian and Pacific Island languages** : include Chinese; Korean; Japanese; Vietnamese; Hmong; Khmer; Lao; Thai; T Pilipino; the Dravidian languages of India, such as Telugu, Tamil, and Malayalam; and other languages of Asia and the Pacific, including the Philippine, Polynesian, and Micronesian languages.

**All Other languages** : include Uralic languages, such as Hungarian; the Semitic languages, such as Arabic and Hebrew; languages of Africa; native North American languages, including the American Indian and Alaska native languages; and indigenous languages of Central and South America.<sup>30</sup>

### 5-3 Religious Pluralism

The United States is perhaps the most religiously diverse nation in the world. Due to immigration and lively religious competition, the United States has grown immensely in its religious diversity over the course of its history. So, the question is How do Americans think and feel about religious diversity? On the one hand, religious freedom and diversity are in general highly valued by Americans. On the other, many Americans see the United States as a

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid P 14

<sup>30</sup> Aryan Camille, American Community Survey Reports Language Use In The United States, Issued August 2013 Acs-22)P2

“Christian Nation” and feel threatened by growing religious diversity or the growing numbers of non-Christian Americans. American society has the most diversely religious people on earth ,their tradition of religious pluralism goes deeply into their colonial history.<sup>31</sup>

Religion in the United States is characterized by a diversity of religious beliefs and practices. Various religious faiths have flourished within the United States. A majority of Americans report that religion plays a very important role in their lives, which Most Americans identify themselves as Christian, but American Christianity is astonishingly diverse: hundreds of different Christian denominations coexist, and no one person or group can rightly claim to represent all Christians. Moreover, religious diversity extends well beyond Christianity: Jews, Muslims Buddhists, Hindus, Sikhs, Zoroastrians, and adherents of many other faith traditions all flourish here, making the United States one of the most religiously diverse nations in the world in which The United States is also widely known for its secular legal .<sup>32</sup>

### **5-3-1Religion In Early Colonies**

the diversity of religious practice that flourished at first in the early colonies each immigrations come to America with its religion that It should be noted at the outset that Americans have not always promoted religious pluralism as an ideal. On the contrary, religious establishment not religious freedom was the norm in colonial America. Some states maintained an established church even after the United States was founded for example Massachusetts and Virginia maintained their religious establishments, settlers in the other eleven colonies practiced several versions of Protestantism as well as Catholicism. In Maryland, for instance, Catholicism was the primary Christian religion. The Quakers unwelcome, as we have seen, in Massachusetts moved to Pennsylvania to avoid persecution. Also in Pennsylvania, a small group of Mennonite Christians followers of Menno Simons and descendants of the radical Anabaptist wing of the Protestant Reformation found a safe haven from persecution in Holland in 1683.

Moreover, In the southern regions, Protestant slaveholders often forced their African slaves (some of whom had been Muslims) to become Christians. Many slaves, however, mixed elements of their own spiritual heritage with the Christian faith of their captors. The Native American experience often mirrored that of the African slaves; Catholic and Protestant missionaries aggressively proselytized native peoples who held onto their own spiritual practices in spite of Christian influences. Consequently, the efforts of some colonies to

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<sup>31</sup> Tom W . Smith, Religious Diversity In America : “The Emergence Of Muslims , Buddhists , Hindus “,University Of Chicago Press (2002),P1

<sup>32</sup> [www.Wikipedia . Com/Religious Pluralism](http://www.Wikipedia . Com/Religious Pluralism)

encourage a uniform Christian faith were never likely to prevail in the new world. As a new and vast territory, the United States lacked historical traditions and institutions, and it also abounded in space; these factors naturally fostered religious diversity.<sup>33</sup>

By the 1850s, with the Protestant faith undergoing revival and change, the Catholic church had become the single largest Christian community in the United States. Protestants still outnumbered Catholics, but no single Protestant denomination (Lutheran, Episcopalian, Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodist, etc.) claimed as many members as the Catholics. Catholic ranks swelled as a result of immigration in the 1830s and 1840s, as millions of German and Irish Catholics came to the United States. This growth of Catholicism intensified Protestant suspicions of Catholic loyalties and rituals, Jews were present in the United States only in very small numbers until the late nineteenth-century. The steady flow of immigrants in the late nineteenth century also impacted the practice of Protestantism and Judaism. Between 1870 and 1910, nearly 26 million people immigrated to the United States. In contrast to the immigrations before 1870 that brought mainly German, English, and Irish to the United States, this new wave of people tended to come from Italy, Austro-Hungary, Russia, and China. These immigrants brought along their ethnic expressions of Protestantism, Catholicism, and Judaism, which looked and because of language differences.

After World War II (1939-1945), religion in the United States recovered some of the ground it had lost in the preceding decades. From the late 1940s through the late 1950s, religious affiliation increased so dramatically that by the end of that period, nearly 60% of the American population claimed membership in a Christian church.<sup>34</sup>

### **5-3-2 Religion in 21st century**

Within this legal context, a great diversity of religious expression has flourished in the United States. No official estimates are maintained of the number of religious groups in the United States because the U.S. Census Bureau has not surveyed citizens about religious beliefs or membership in religious groups since the late 1950s. A good source of information on religion in the United States today comes from the Forum's U.S. Religious Landscape Survey. Based on interviews with more than 35,000 adults, the Landscape Survey details the great diversity of religious affiliation in the United States at the beginning of the 21st century.

#### **Larger Religious Groups:**

The survey found that nearly 8 in 10 adults in the United States belong to a Christian church or denomination. Members of Protestant churches now constitute a slim majority (51.3 percent) of the adult population. But Protestantism in the United States is not homogeneous;

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<sup>33</sup>Religious Pluralism In The United States. The Boisi Center Papers On Religion In The United States Press .P3

<sup>34</sup> Ibid P(5,7)

rather, it is divided into three distinct religious traditions: evangelical Protestant churches (26.3 percent of the overall adult population and roughly half of all Protestants); mainline Protestant churches (18.1 percent of the adult population and more than one-third of all Protestants); and historically African-American Protestant churches (6.9 percent of the overall adult population and slightly less than one-seventh of all Protestants). Protestantism also comprises numerous denominational families (e.g., Baptist, Methodist, and Pentecostal) that fit into one or more of the above traditions. Roman Catholics account for nearly one-quarter (23.9 percent) of the adult population and roughly 3 in 10 American Christians. Among the native-born adult population, Protestants greatly outnumber Catholics (55 percent Protestant vs. 21 percent Catholic). But among foreign-born adults, Catholics outnumber Protestants by nearly a two-to-one margin (46 percent Catholic vs. 24 percent Protestant)

**Smaller Religious Minorities:** The Muslim share of the U.S. adult population is estimated to be 0.6 percent, according to the Pew Research Center's 2007 nationwide survey of Muslim Americans, which was conducted in Arabic, Urdu, and Farsi in addition to English. Roughly two-thirds of Muslim Americans are immigrants. Hindus account for approximately 0.4 percent of the U.S. adult population, according to Pew's religious landscape Survey. More than 8 in 10 American Hindus are foreign born in addition to that, Buddhists make up 0.7 percent of U.S. adults. In contrast to Islam and Hinduism, Buddhism in the United States is primarily made up of native-born adherents, whites, and converts. Only one in three American Buddhists describe their race as Asian, and nearly three in four Buddhists say they are converts to Buddhism.<sup>35</sup>

To sum up, Religious diversity in the United States is driven by many factors, including immigration. America's religious diversity also reflects the protections afforded to the free practice of religion under the U.S.

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<sup>35</sup> Grim Brian J And David Masci, Freedom Of Faith :The Demographics Of Faith , Home Of Ejournal Usa [Http://www.America.Gov/Publications/Ejournals.Html](http://www.America.Gov/Publications/Ejournals.Html) P14 Vo13, No.8 ( 2008) :P14

## 6-Levels Of Unity And Disunity In America

### 6-1 Revolutionary War : (1763- 1783 )

The American Revolution began in 1763 and ended with the treaty of Paris signed in 1783 as John Adams said : “ the revolution was affected before the war commenced the American Revolution was a political revolution that separated England’s North American colonies from great Britain and led to the formation of the united states of America “<sup>36</sup>

The American revolutionary war of 1763-1783 is also termed the war of American Independence . it was caused by economic , social ,political ,and ideological differences between Great Britain and thirteen of its North American colonies . On June 1 , 1774 , British warships took up position at the mouth of Boston harbour to make sure that no ships sailed in or out . A few months later , in September 1774 , a group of colonial leaders come together in Philadelphia , they formed the first continental congress to oppression .To punish Massachusetts for the vandalism, the British parliament closed the port of Boston and restricted local authority . the new measures ,dubbed the intolerable acts backfired. Rather than isolate one colony , they rallied the others . All the colonies except Georgia sent representative to Philadelphia in September 1774 To discuss their “present unhappy state “ it is the first continental congress . colonists felt a growing sense of frustration and anger over British encroachment on their rights . yet no means was there unanimity of thought on what should be done . loyalists wanted to remain subject of the king. Moderates favoured compromise to produce a more acceptable relationship with the British government . And revolutionaries wanted complete independence , they began stockpiling weapons and mobilizing forces – waiting for the day when they would have to fight for it .The continental congress claimed to be loyal to the British king .But it called upon all Americans to support the people of Massachusetts by refusing to buy British goods many colonies went further than this , they began to organize themselves into groups of part- time soldiers and to gather together weapons and ammunition .<sup>37</sup>

May 1775, a second continental congress met in Philadelphia and be can to act as an American national government , the continental congress also sent representatives to seek aid from friendly European nations especially from France , Britain’s old enemy , the French intervention the American side sought to avenge its defeat by Britain in the seven years war of 1756-1763 . on July 2 , 1776 , the continental congress finally took the step that many Americans believed was inevitable, it cut all political ties with Britain and declared and

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<sup>36</sup> John Adams An Illustrated History Of America 2004 P 32-34

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

formally acknowledged that these colonies are , and of right ought to be , free and independent states , two days later issued the declaration of independence .

Treaty of Paris in 1776 acknowledge the independence , freedom and sovereignty of the thirteen former America colonies now states . the task of knitting them together into new nation lay ahead .

In several respects , the revolutionary war contributed towards the development of an American identity . this was made possible through the increased level of physical mobility in the colonies . indeed , turnpikes , and stagecoaches facilitated the movement of people and goods , warfare created refugees , the continental army traversed great distances , and militias moved around neighbouring states . in the process , revolutionary and republican ideology was disseminated amongst the people . For many , congress and the continental army symbolised a nation unified in arms , struggling for its independence from a formidable opponent .<sup>38</sup>

- **Effect of revolutionary war**

The American Revolution was an organized rebellion of a united people against an oppressive tyrannical government. By the end of the revolution, the Americans witnessed many changes at different spheres including the social and political respects. Both short and long results were clearly seen on the new nation due to radical changes that were felt by the Americans. However, some historians argued that the revolution did not bring big modification to the country.<sup>39</sup>

America became a symbol of freedom and democracy. The Revolution was moving to people in Europe and Latin America who was organizing them to fight for their own freedom .Some new democracies used the Declaration of Independence and the U.S constitution, along with earlier documents such as the English Bill of Rights as their own documents.<sup>40</sup>

The British offered freedom to slaves who joined their side. Tens of thousands of enslaved African Americans took this agreement. They ran away from their owners. Many slaves gave respected service to the British .They fought in the battle. They served as secret agents. They completed many jobs in army groups. Many slaves in fact win their freedom but the British forced away many escaped slaves. Lots of them got hungry or died from disease. Others were returned to their owners, Some African Americans fought for the cause. African

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<sup>38</sup> Simon Hill, Revolution War In America ,Liverpool John Moores University , Uk

<sup>39</sup> The American U.S Democracy Through Revolution, Dissertation Submitted To The Department Of English As A Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For The Degree Of Master In Literature And Civilization, Academic Year: 2016-2017,P21

<sup>40</sup> The American Revolution (1763-1783) Thesis Submitted To The Department Of English As A Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For The Degree Of Master In Civilization Studies P(32)

Americans could not join the patriot defenses. Some white colonists did not want to support slaves. This worry faded, however, as the war described on. African Americans found ways to help the patriots off the battlefield.<sup>41</sup> In addition to that, women play beneficial role during and after the war through giving information about the British soldiers to the Continental Army. Moreover, during the colonial Era, women were also responsible for household, their jobs varied, some were working on clothes, others on spinning however the aim was to refuse British products such as: silk and clothes but at the same time a strong message that represented the American unity against Britain in which also they benefited from the effects of the revolution they were more integrated with more rights including education, since they were responsible for rearing children during the revolution. Briefly, the British traditions were replaced by the American values, the religious toleration and the end of the Anglican Church are the best example. In addition to this, the birth of liberty and freedom were also the most important results of the revolution that crossed the Atlantic Ocean to European Nations, mostly those that were ruled by monarchical system for example: there was an extremely fear about Ireland to follow the American model<sup>42</sup>

Moreover, the most important result was the complete separation of the thirteen colonies from Britain. Moreover, the Americans lived an experienced decade seeking how to govern themselves and how to create an American society by the founding fathers that is based on equality and freedom. It was regarded as an opportunity to develop their country and to establish a government that represents all the citizens, this can only be done through a New Constitution between 1776 -1777 which is something new and different from the Unwritten Constitution, they believed in strong legislators as opposite to the governors.

It consequences peace among countries as Britain made peace with France and Spain. most of them moved after the war to either Canada or Great Britain, then great Britain recognized the United States as an independence nation. The territory that the new nation apply for extended from the Atlantic Ocean west to the Mississippi River and from Canada in the north to Spanish Florida in the south the British to remove all their groups of territory and they give the Americans the right to search in the waters off the coast of Canada.<sup>43</sup>

To sum up, Independence might unite different areas of the colonies, declaring for the world Freedom from subservience to the King, as Britain made peace with France and Spain, however, the revolutionary war gives a way to a democratic government that is based on equality, as a consequence America became not only the aim of the European Nations but also

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<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> The American U.S Democracy Through Revolution, Dissertation P21

<sup>43</sup> The American Revolution (1763-1783), Thesis Submitted To The Department Of English As A Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For The Degree Of Master In Civilization Studies P(32)

a model to be followed in the whole world in terms of economy and politics by overcoming the mercantilist system and repealing all the restrictions.

## 6-2 Civil war

Civil War in America was a Road to Disunity between The northern states and the southern states started growing apart in the early 19 the Century also called **War Between the States**, four-year war (1861–65) between the United States and 11 Southern states that seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America.<sup>44</sup>

“A house divided against itself cannot stand , I believe this government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half –free” Abraham Lincoln .North and South : In the year 1810 there were 7.2 million people in the united states . For 1.2 Million of These people the word of “ The declaration of Independence “ that all men are created equal “ were far from true . they were black and they were slaves .<sup>45</sup>One overriding issues exacerbated the regional and economic differences between North and South : slavery . Resenting the large profits from marketing the cotton crop, many southern attributed the backwardness of their own section to Northerners aggrandizement , many northerners , on the other hand , declared that slavery the “ peculiar institution “ that the south regarded as essential to its economy was largely responsible for the region’s relative financial and industrial backwardness .<sup>46</sup> As far back as the Missouri compromise in 1819 , sectional lines had been steadily hardening on the slavery question . In the North sentiment for outright abolition grew increasingly powerful . Southerners in general felt little guilt about slavery and defended it vehemently . In some sea board areas , slavery by 1850 was well over 200 years old ; it was an integral part of the basic economy of the region .

Although the 1860 census should that there were nearly four million slaves out of a total population of 12,3 million in the 15 slave states . Only a minority of southern whites owned slaves . there were some 385, 000 slave owners out of about 1,5 Million white families fifty percent of these slave owners no more five slaves , three quarters of southern white families , including the “the poor white “ , those on the lowest rung of southern society owned no slaves . It is easy to understand the interest of the planters in slave holding , but the poor white supported the institution of slavery as well , they feared that , if freed , blacks would

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<sup>44</sup> Www .Britannica.Com

<sup>45</sup> O’callaghan Bryn,An Illustrated History Of The USA ,Peason Education 2005 P44

<sup>46</sup> George Clack ,Outline Of US History , Bureau Of International Information Programs U.S. Department Of State Http://Usinfo.State.Gov/ 2005p 66

compete with them economically and challenge their higher social status . southern whites defended slavery not simply on the basis of economic necessity , but out of a visceral dedication to white supremacy .

As they fought the weight northern opinion . southern whites defended slavery not simply on the basis of economic necessity but out of a visceral dedication to white supremacy political leaders of the south , the professional classes , and most of the clergy no longer apologized for slavery , but championed it , southern publicists insisted , for example , that the relationship between capital and labour was more humane under the slavery system than under the wage system of plantation government with its personal supervision of the slaves by their owners or masters , was still characteristic . Gradually , however , with the introduction of large scale cotton production in the lower south , the master gradually ceased to exercise close personal supervision over his slaves , and employed professional overseers charged with exacting from slaves a maximum amount of work . In such circumstances , slavery could become a system of brutality and coercion in which beatings and break up of families through the sale of individuals were common place . In other settings , however , it could be much wilder .

In the end , however the most trenchant criticism of slavery was not the behaviour of individual masters and overseers , systematically treating African Americans labourers as if they were domestic animals , slavery , the abolitionists pointed out , violated every human being 's inalienable right to be free .<sup>47</sup>

The united states of America in 1850 was a huge nation stretched between two oceans wide differences in geography , natural resources , and development were obvious from region to region .

New England and middle Atlantic states were the main centers of finance , commerce and manufacturing , the southern states were chiefly agricultural , producing tobacco , sugar , and cotton with slave labour . the middle western states were agricultural , too, but their grain and meat products came from the hands of free men and women .

In 1819, Missouri had applied for statehood . Northern objected because there were 10,000 slaves there .congressman proposed a compromise : Missouri would enter the union and continue to permit slavery , while the territories has the right to decide their status . Abraham Lincoln , felt that the issue was national , not local one .

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<sup>47</sup>George Clack ,Outline Of Us History , P 67

“ A house divided against itself cannot stand “ he said “I believe this government cannot endure permanently half-slaves and half-free . I do not expect it will cease to be divided “<sup>48</sup>

In 1860 ,The republic party nominated Lincoln as its candidate for the president on an anti-slavery platform , he won only 39 Percent of the popular vote but a clear majority of votes in the electoral college. The storm that had been gathering for decades was about to explode with brutal force . Southern states had threatened to leave the union if Lincoln were elected ; the secessions started even before he was sworn in . it would be up to the new president to try to hold the union together. North and south went to war in April 1861 .The Southern states had claimed the right to secede and had formed its confederacy . their forces fired the first shots . The Northern states , under the leader of the president Lincoln , were determined to stop the rebellion and preserve the union . The North had more than twice as many states and twice as many people . it had abundant facilities for producing war supplies , as well as a superior railway network . The south had more experienced military leaders and had the advantage of fighting mostly on its own territory . Union forces won an almost uninterrupted series of victories. In Virginia , by contrast, they met defeat after defeat in their attempt to capture Richmond , The confederate capital . Several months later , president Lincoln issued a preliminary Emancipation proclamation. It freed all slaves living in confederate states and authorized the recruitment of African-American into the union army . Now the North was no longer fighting just to preserve the Union . it was fighting to end the slavery .

The union forces gained momentum in 1863 victories at Vicksburg in Mississippi and Gettysburg in Pennsylvania by April 1865 , Huge union armies had surrounded Robert ell in Virginia . Lee surrendered , and the American civil war was over . <sup>49</sup>

- **Civil War Outcomes**

The Civil War gave final answers to two questions that had divided the United States ever since it became an independent nation . It put an end to slavery. In 1865 this was abolished everywhere in the United States ,by the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, by the end of the war, the Thirteenth Amendment to the US Constitution was implemented and granted slaves with freedom making the Emancipation Proclamation norms universal and permanent. In such a way, the Thirteenth Amendment brought freedom to slaves nationwide and formally abolished slavery in the US. the major goal of the Civil War was achieved , but

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<sup>48</sup> Abraham Lincoln

<sup>49</sup> Johnson Christine Usa History In Brief ,Philadelphia ,Bureau Of International Information 1787 P 37

the abolition of slavery alone was not enough to integrate former slaves into the US society and make them a part of the nation. Instead, further legislative changes were needed since slaves should have equal rights and opportunities ,in response to the urgent need of changing the legal and socioeconomic status of former slaves ,the US congress implemented the fourteen and the fifteenth amendments to the constitution in 1868 and 1870 . It aimed to safeguard the right to equality, and also to pertain the status of citizenship to them. The Amendment was passed in 1868,13th-ended slavery 14th-citizenship and equal protection under the law, the fourteen amendment came into place, clearly to better the conditions of the slaves 15th-African-American men could vote. It prohibits each government in the United States from denying a citizen the right to vote based on that citizen's "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" (i.e., slavery).<sup>50</sup>

American Civil War was over ,President Lincoln was ready to begin the process of reconciliation. He never got the chance. Less than a week after the South surrendered, he was assassinated by a Southerner embittered by the defeat. The task would fall to Lincoln’s vice president, Andrew Johnson, a Southerner who favoured quick and easy “Reconstruction” .Johnson issued pardons that restored the political rights of many Southerners. By the end of 1865, almost all former Confederate states had held conventions to repeal the acts of secession and to abolish slavery, but all except Tennessee refused to ratify a constitutional amendment giving full citizenship to African American As a result, Republicans in Congress decided to implement their own version of Reconstruction. They enacted punitive measures against former rebels and prevented former Confederate leaders from holding office. They divided the South into five military districts administered by Union generals. They denied voting rights to anyone who refused to take a loyalty oath to the Union. And they strongly supported the rights of African Americans. President Johnson tried to block many of these policies and was impeached.

The vote fell short, and he remained in office, but Congress would continue to wield enormous power for the next 30 years .The divisions and hatreds that had led to the Civil War did not disappear after the fighting stopped. As Southern whites regained political power, Southern blacks suffered. They had gained their freedom, but were prevented from enjoying it by local laws denying them access to many public facilities.<sup>51</sup>

They had gained the right to vote but were intimidated at the polls .The South had become segregated and would remain so for 100 years. The postwar Reconstruction process had begun with high ideals but collapsed into a sinkhole of corruption and racism. Its failure

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<sup>50</sup>List Of Amendments To The United States Constitution This Page Was Last Edited On 11 May 2019, At 05:45 (Utc).From Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia

<sup>51</sup>USA History Page 38-39

deferred the struggle for equality for African Americans until the 20th century, when it would become a national, not just a Southern, issue .

Thus, the Civil War and Reconstruction contributed to consistent changes in the US society among which the abolition of slavery was the main change that took place in the US in that time. However, the abolition of slavery, as the primary goal of the Civil War, brought African Americans freedom but not equal rights, liberties and opportunities. In fact, their rights and liberties were expanded as they got equal rights and liberties after the implementation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the US Constitution. However, efforts of the federal government to provide African Americans with jobs and better life, they still remained in a disadvantageous position by the end of the Reconstruction, as the Freedmen's Bureau folded up its operations and the federal government distanced from the support of African Americans. At the same time, the American Civil War and Reconstruction had achieved successfully another goal, which was not declared openly. The war and Reconstruction completed the profound economic change abolition the outdated mode of production, slavery, and expanding opportunities for the rapid industrialization of the entire nation, from the North to South. In addition, the war and Reconstruction had enhanced the role of the federal government, its authority and decreased the sovereignty of people and autonomy of states.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Us Brief History P37

# Chapter II

Unity And Disunity In 20<sup>TH</sup>  
Century America

## **1-Integration in Modern American**

The United States is a country that has been populated, built, and transformed by successive waves of migration from almost every part of the world. This reality is widely recognized in the familiar image of the United States as a “nation of immigrants” and by the great majority of Americans, who fondly trace their family histories to Asia, Africa, or Europe or to a mix of origins that often includes an ancestry from one or more of the many indigenous peoples of the Americas. The successful integration of immigrants and their children contributes to economic vitality and to a vibrant and every changing culture. Americans have offered opportunities to immigrants and their children to better themselves and to be fully incorporated into U.S. society, and in exchange immigrants have become Americans embracing an American identity and citizenship, protecting the United States through service in its military, fostering technological innovation, harvesting its crops, and enriching everything from the nation’s cuisine to its universities, music, and art. 2015 marked the 50th anniversary of the passage of the Immigration Act of 1965, which began the most recent period of mass immigration to the United States.<sup>53</sup>

Today, the 41 million immigrants in the United States represent 13.1 percent of the U.S. population. The U.S.-born children of immigrants, the second generation, represent another 37.1 million people, or 12 percent of the population. Thus, together the first and second generations account for one out of four members of the U.S. population. Whether they are successfully integrating is therefore a pressing and important question.<sup>54</sup>

Previous immigration from around the globe changed the United States. It is much more difficult to see and to measure the ways in which immigration is changing the country now because it is notoriously hard to measure cultural changes while they are occurring. It is also difficult because the United States is a very heterogeneous society already, and new immigration adds to that diversity. It is difficult to measure the society that immigrants are integrating into when the society itself does not remain static. The major way in which the panel outlines how immigration has affected American society is by documenting the growth in racial, ethnic, and religious diversity in the U.S. population, which has resulted in increased intergroup contact and the transformation of American communities and institutions. In 1970, 83 percent of the U.S. population was non-Hispanic white; today, that proportion is about 62 percent, and immigration is responsible for much of that change, both directly through arrival of foreign-born immigrants and indirectly through the higher birth rates of immigrants and

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<sup>53</sup> Mary C. Waters And Marisa Gerstein Pineau, *The Integration Of Immigrants Into American Society*, Washington D.C., National Academy Of Sciences, P12

<sup>54</sup> Ibid

their children. Hispanics have grown from just over 4.5 percent of the total U.S. population in 1970 to about 17 percent today. Asians are currently the fastest-growing immigrant group in the country, as immigration from Mexico has declined; Asians represented less than 1 percent of the population in 1970 but are 6 percent today. Black immigration has also grown. In 1970, blacks were just 2.5 percent of the foreign-born; today, they are 9 percent of immigrants residing in the United States. Ethnic and racial diversity resulting from immigration is no longer limited to a few states and cities that have histories of absorbing immigrants. Today, new immigrants are moving throughout the country, including into areas that have not witnessed a large influx of immigrants for centuries.<sup>55</sup>

This new pattern has changed the landscape of immigration. The states with the fastest growth rates of immigrant population today are primarily in the South. The presence of racial and religious-minority immigrants in new localities and in nonmetropolitan areas raises new challenges of integration and incorporation for many communities and small towns that are unaccustomed to substantial minority and immigrant populations. At the same time, there are many localities in new destination areas that have adopted welcoming strategies to encourage immigrant workers and foster their integration into the community.

In urban areas across the country, immigrants and descendants have been “pioneer integrators” of previously all white or all black spaces. The result is that many neighborhoods are more diverse now than they have ever been, and the number of all-white census tracts has fallen. Yet racial segregation is still prevalent throughout the country, with blacks experiencing the most segregation from whites, followed by segregation of Hispanics and then Asians from the non-Hispanic white population.<sup>56</sup>

While three-quarters of all immigrants are Christian, immigration is also bringing new religious diversity to the United States. Four percent of the foreign-born are Muslim, and although Muslim immigrants are doing better than the national average in education and income, they do report encountering high levels of prejudice and discrimination. Religious diversity is especially notable among Asian immigrants, with sizable numbers of Hindus, Buddhists, and those who do not identify with any religion. Participation in religious organizations helps immigrants and may shore up support for the religious organizations they support, even as native-born Americans’ religious affiliation declines. Immigrants have also contributed enormously to America’s shifting patterns of racial and ethnic mixing in intimate and marital relationships. Marriages between the native-born and immigrants appear to have increased significantly over time. Today, about one of every seven new marriages is an

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<sup>55</sup> Ibid

<sup>56</sup> Ibid

interracial or interethnic marriage, more than twice the rate a generation ago. Perhaps as a result, the social and cultural boundaries between native-born and foreign-born populations in the United States are much less clearly defined than in the past. Moreover, second and third generation individuals from immigrant minority populations are far more likely to marry higher generation native-born partners than are their first generation counterparts. These intermarriages also contribute to the increase in mixed-race Americans.<sup>57</sup>

The concept of race in the United States has evolved over the country's history. In America's first census in 1790, the country viewed itself racially as comprising only three groups: Whites, slaves, and others. American Indians were not identified as a distinct group for this census. As immigration increased, their racial composition changed rapidly, and it was for this reason that in 1850 and 1860, the United States felt that it was necessary to gather information on the birth places of individuals. The term Black was first used as a census race category in the census of 1850, and the term Negro did not appear as a census race category until 1930.<sup>58</sup>

America's first mass immigration was at its peak from 1940 to 1950 when large numbers of Irish, Germans, British and French immigrated to the United States. The U.S. Census began gathering information on the birthplaces of individuals. In 1860 The concept of race changed to reflect the influx of immigrants coming into the country. Attempts were made to identify American Indians, and Chinese as a category appeared only for residents of California ,by 1870 Japanese and Chinese (beyond California) made their first appearances as census race categories. By this time, respondents included children of the 1840s and 1850s immigration, and America began to tailor census questions that would gather information on the birthplaces of parents of second-generation immigrants .<sup>59</sup>

In 1890 Individuals were instructed to select among the following categories of Race or Color (white , black , mulatto , quadroon , octoroon , Chinese , Japanese , Indian ) This was the first attempt to collect census data about American Indians. by 1930 *Census*: The term Negro made its first appearance as a race category in the census. Mexican and Hindu also made their first appearance. Mexican as a selection for race appeared only in this census and was eliminated after protests from the Mexican embassy that Mexicans are White and not a separate racial category, later on appearance of: 1. Hawaiian 2. Part-Hawaiian 3. Eskimo or Aleut .

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<sup>57</sup> Mary C. Waters And Marisa Gerstein Pineau, *The Integration Of Immigrants Into American Society*, Washington D.C,National Academy Of Sciences,P12

<sup>58</sup> : Davis, Larry E. And Ralph Bangs ,*Race In America : Restructuring Inequality , Intergroup Race Relations*, Center On Race And Social Problems School Of Social Work University Of Pittsburgh , June 3–6, 2010, P 4

<sup>59</sup> Ibid P4

In 1997, race and ethnicity included five categories related to race and one (Hispanic or Latino) related to ethnicity and were defined as follows: 1. American Indian or Alaska Native: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. This is the only category that has a legal definition, and tribal affiliation or community attachment is required. 2. Asian: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. 3. Black or African American: A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. 4. Hispanic or Latino: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. Data on Hispanic ethnicity was first collected in the 1970 U.S. Census. 5. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, and Samoa or other Pacific islands. 6. White: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

By 1990 Census, First appearance of Indian (Amer.) . This was an attempt to clarify that this category was intended for those who identified as American Indian. The word American next to race choices confused many. For example, there were many people from the southern part of the United States that chose South American in the Hispanic origin question on previous censuses. To avoid this confusion, American was placed in brackets next to race choices.

In 2000 Census, The interracial population increased to 2.9 percent in the country by 1990, and the multiracial movement intensified. In response, people were able to choose more than one race on census forms. The census questionnaire also included the option of Some Other Race. by 2010 Census: Detailed group examples were reintroduced for Hispanic, Asian, and Pacific Islander response categories (e.g., Hispanic: Colombian, Dominican, etc.). The census is still struggling to find ways to properly identify and categorize race in a way that people understand and fully accept. Children who are identified as multiracial may define themselves as only one race as they reach adulthood.<sup>60</sup>

The concept of race and identification of racial origin continue to serve a role in the United States with regard to monitoring and enforcing civil rights legislation .such as Education Despite large differences in starting points among the first generation, there has been strong intergenerational progress in educational attainment. Second generation members of most contemporary immigrant groups meet or exceed the schooling level of typical third+

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<sup>60</sup> Ibid P6

generation native-born Americans. This is true for both men and women. However, this general picture masks important variations between and within groups. One difference from earlier waves of immigration is the large percentage of highly skilled immigrants now coming to the United States. More than a quarter of the foreign-born now has a college education or more, and they contribute a great deal to the U.S. scientific and technical workforce. These immigrants' children also do exceptionally well educationally and typically attain the top tiers of the occupational distribution. Other immigrants start with exceptionally low levels of education. This is particularly true for foreign-born Mexicans and Central Americans, who on average have less than 10 years of education. These immigrants' children progress a great deal relative to their parents, with an average education of more than 12 years, but they do not reach parity with the general population of native-born. This outcome mostly reflects the low levels of schooling, English proficiency, and other forms of human capital their parents bring to the United States.<sup>61</sup>

Moreover, In addition to lower levels of education, European immigrants at the turn of the last century also earned less than their native-born counterparts. Mexican immigrants are converging more slowly than did southern and eastern Europeans across generations, in large part because their rates of educational attainment have lagged behind those of the native born.<sup>62</sup> Also Immigrants from southern, eastern, and central Europe in particular tended to work in low-skilled jobs where wages were particularly low. However, wage inequalities between immigrants and the native-born declined over time, and the second generation nearly closed the wage gap, earning within 10 percent of the children of native-born Americans, Immigrant men have higher employment rates than the second and higher generations. This employment advantage is especially dramatic among the least educated immigrants, who are much more likely to be employed than comparably educated native born men, indicating that they are filling an important niche in our economy. For second generation men, the trajectories vary by ethnicity and race. By this measure, Asian men are successfully integrating with the non-Hispanic white population, and Hispanic men are making gains once their lower education is taken into account. However, second generation blacks appear to be integrating with the general black native-born population, where higher education does not translate into higher employment rates. Among women the pattern is reversed, with a substantially lower employment rate for immigrants than for the native-born, but employment rates for second and higher generation women moving toward parity with the general native-born population, regardless of race. Foreign-born workers' earnings improve relative to the

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<sup>61</sup> Ibid P

<sup>62</sup> Abramitzky Ran And Leah Boustan, Immigration In American Economic History, Journal Of Economic Literature, , Vol55(N4), Pp1-36,2017,P20

native-born the longer they reside in the United States. These overall patterns, however, are still shaped by racial and ethnic stratification. Earnings assimilation is considerably slower for Hispanic (predominantly Mexican) immigrants than for other immigrants. And although Asian immigrants and their descendants appear to do just as well as native-born whites, these comparisons become less favorable after controlling for education. Asian Americans' schooling advantage can obscure the fact that, at least among men, they tend to earn somewhat less than third+ generation non-Hispanic whites with the same level of education.

Whereas, poverty, Immigrants are more likely to be poor than the native-born, even though their labor force participation rates are higher and they work longer hours on average. The poverty rate for foreign-born persons was 18.4 percent in 2013, compared to 13.4 percent for the native-born. However, the poverty rate declined over generations, from over 18 percent for first generation adults (immigrants) to 13.6 percent in the second generation and 11.5 percent by the third generation. These overall patterns vary by race and ethnic group, with a troubling rise in poverty for the black second generations relative to the black first generation. The panel's analysis also shows progress stalling among Asian Americans between the second and third generations. Overall, first generation Hispanics have the highest poverty rates, but there is much progress from the first to the second generation.<sup>63</sup>

Foreign-born immigrants have better infant, child, and adult health outcomes than the U.S.-born population in general and better outcomes than U.S.-born members of their ethnic group. In comparison with native-born Americans, the foreign-born are less likely to die from cardiovascular disease and all cancers combined; they experience fewer chronic health conditions, lower infant mortality rates, lower rates of obesity, and fewer functional limitations. Immigrants also have a lower prevalence of depression and of alcohol abuse. Foreign-born immigrants live longer, too. They have a life expectancy of 80.0 years, 3.4 years more than the native-born population, and this immigrant advantage holds across all the major ethno racial categories. Over time and generations, these advantages decline as their health status converges with the native-born. Even though immigrants generally have better health than native-born Americans, they are disadvantaged when it comes to receiving health care to meet their preventive and medical health needs. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) seems likely to improve this situation for many poor immigrants, but undocumented immigrants are specifically excluded from all coverage under the ACA and are not entitled to any nonemergency care in U.S. hospitals.<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> Mary C. Waters And Marisa Gerstein Pineau, *The Integration Of Immigrants Into American Society*, P5

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid* P7

## **2-Inter-faith Relations in Modern America**

America's religious diversity has increased dramatically over the past 60 years. In 1955, Protestants (70%), Catholics (22%), and Jews (4%) made up nearly the entire US population. That same year, Will Herzberg, a prominent commentator on religion in mid-twentieth century America, remarked, «Not to be that is, not to identify oneself and be identified as either a Protestant, a Catholic, or a Jew is somehow not to be an American even when one's Americanness is otherwise beyond question.»

Fast forward to 2015. Today, Herzberg's statement would sound outrageous; about one quarter of Americans do not consider themselves Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish, and this proportion continues to grow. Although roughly three quarters of the population remains at least nominally Christian, Americans' affiliations with Christian institutions have weakened significantly in recent decades.<sup>65</sup>

These interreligious, religious-secular, and interreligious tensions reveal that religious diversity poses a significant challenge for American society. Robert Putnam's research has shown that, at least in the short term, diversity tends to foster social isolation. In an essay titled *E Pluribus Unum : "Diversity and Community in the Twenty-first Century,"* Putnam writes, "Inhabitants of diverse communities tend to withdraw from collective life, to distrust their neighbors to withdraw even from close friends, to expect the worst from their community and its leaders, to volunteer less, to give less to charity and to huddle unhappily in front of the television."

However, Putnam also maintains that, properly managed, diversity is "an important social asset," yielding long-term benefits such as creativity, resiliency, and economic development. The history of the United States is replete with examples of how diversity can enrich and even strengthen society. High levels of religious devotion and high levels of religious diversity are a combustible combination. Examples abound, such as the religious wars that devastated Western Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries, and the religiously motivated violence that currently rages in the Middle East, parts of Africa, and South East Asia. However, the United States, which has significant religious diversity and is the most religiously devout nation in the developed world, seems to defy this trend. Putnam and Campbell suggest that the most important reason for this is the prevalence of interfaith relationships in the US. It can even improve his opinion about other religious minorities i.e making friends with a Muslim may improve an individual's perception about Hindus and Sikhs, even without personal exposure to a member of either group. Survey data support

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<sup>65</sup>De Mott, Joseph, J. *Interfaith Engagement In West Michigan : A Brief History And Analysis*, Wachington D .C : The Aspen Institute, 2015 .P13

Putnam and Campbell's conclusion. A 2014 survey by the Arab American Institute found that having a favorable view of Muslims is almost twice as common among Americans who know a Muslim as it is among Americans who do not know a Muslim. Pre Research Center polls from 2007 and 2010 showed the same trend. A 2013 study titled Making Multiculturalism Work, which examined community organizing efforts in the United Kingdom, contends that "ordinary relationships across religious and cultural difference are the key to addressing the malaise of the public square."<sup>66</sup> "E Pluribus Unum," Putnam concludes that «the central challenge for modern, diversifying societies is to create a new, broader sense of 'we'."

religious diversity is linked to significant social tensions. One type of tension exists among different faiths, often taking the form of suspicion, hostility and prejudice against members of religious minority communities. Negative attitudes toward Muslims are especially pronounced, and worsening. Since 9/11, Islam has regularly appeared in headlines, been extensively portrayed in television and film, and been the frequent subject of heated political debates. More generally, the World Trade Center attacks drew increased national attention to religious diversity and strategies for managing difference. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission issued a special alert urging religious tolerance in the workplace shortly after 9/11, and reported a 250% increase in the number of religion-based discrimination charges involving Muslims in the months following the attack a decade after the attacks, the Obama administration launched the President's Interfaith and Community Service Campus Challenge, billed as "an important way to build understanding between different communities and contribute to the common good." During its first four years, more than 400 institutions of higher education have participated. These are but a few examples of the increased attention paid to religious diversity in the post-9/11 United States. According to a July 2014 poll by the Arab-American Institute, just 27% of Americans have a favorable opinion of Muslims, down from 37% in 2010 and 47% in October 2001. While most Americans report favorable impressions of Jews, anti-Semitic hate crimes remain a persistent problem, accounting for 59% of all religiously-motivated crimes in the FBI's most recent annual report.<sup>19</sup> A 2014 study by the Sikh American Coalition reports that just over half of Sikh school children, and two-thirds of those who wear the traditional Sikh turban, endure bullying in school. By comparison, slightly less than one-third of American school children nation wide report being bullied. Buddhists, Hindus, Mormons, and other religious minorities similarly encounter bigotry and discrimination in various forms.<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> Ibid P14

<sup>67</sup> Ibid P15 ,16

Studies consistently demonstrate that many Americans are ignorant or misinformed about world religions. In a 2007 poll, 58% of Americans admitted to having little or no knowledge about Islam and its practices, and 51% said the same about Mormonism. In a 2010 study of religious knowledge, only 45% of Americans knew that the Jewish Sabbath begins on Friday, 54% knew the Qur'an to be the Islamic holy book, and 52% knew Ramadan as the Islamic holy month. Just 47% of Americans correctly identified the Dalai Lama as Buddhist and only 51% correctly identified Joseph Smith as Mormon. Seventy percent of Americans say that they seldom or never visit websites or read books about religions other than their own, compared with just 6% who report doing so on a weekly basis.

Moreover, concerning to the interfaith 's finding nowadays that Jewish-Christian interfaith contact is grounded in a set of similar experiences and a general consensus that American Christians and Jews have much in common. Indeed, American presidents, starting with President Truman, have largely been accepting of Jewish Americans. His and future president's recognition of the immorality of the genocide visited upon European Jews by Nazi Germany, the Jewish right to statehood, and the wrongness of educational and employment policies restricting American Jewish mobility in this country were instrumental in White Christians' gradual acceptance of Jewish Americans as social equals. Also ,American Muslims have not had such a defining moment. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan along with differences in customs, clothing, and languages among Middle Eastern immigrants and white Christian America may contribute to the view among white Christians that Islam is fundamentally different from their own religion. Furthermore, a majority of Arab- Americans are first and second generation Americans . This reality may also contribute to the social contact between whites and persons perceived as Muslims being characterized by misunderstanding, as opposed to tolerance and recognition of commonality. Nonetheless, it is arguably the case that theology and the commitment of denominational bodies to act upon their theology impacts Christians' commitment to a pluralism that allows one to recategorize Muslims as legitimate members of the America's religious polity. The institutional commitment to pluralism at the national and local levels of the Catholic Church and Mainline organizations likely contributes to their laity participating in more learning opportunities and joint civic and religious projects with Muslims and Jews than do Evangelical lay persons. This likely contributes to the greater willingness of Mainline and Catholic laity, as compared to Evangelical lay persons, to recognize similarities in theology and mission between themselves and both Muslims and Jews. All the same, ignorance, mistrust, and misunderstanding of cultural customs and values tend to characterize Christians' relationships with Muslims . Such a relationship surely contributes to the uneasiness that white Christians

feel toward American Muslims. The hope is that as successive generations of Muslims become "Americanized" the current social gulf will slowly melt away. This will only occur, however, if the nation continues to have open dialogues about the civil rights and liberties of all citizens, especially during times of crises.<sup>68</sup>

### **3-Racial and Social Relations in US**

Race plays an independent role that patterns of immigrant integration are shaped by race also The racial and ethnic categorizations of the population are a good example of how immigration changes American society and American society changes immigrants.

Asians are the least segregated in metropolitan areas from native-born whites, followed by Hispanics and then black immigrants, who are the most segregated from native-born whites. New research also points to an independent effect of legal status, with the undocumented being more segregated than other immigrants. Over time most immigrants and their descendants gradually become less segregated from the general population of native-born whites and more dispersed across regions, cities, communities, and neighborhoods. In addition to that, recently arrived immigrants often choose to live in areas with other immigrants and thus have higher levels of residential segregation from native-born whites than immigrants who have been in the country for 10- 20 years. That why in 1978, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued OMB Statistical Directive No. 15, which stipulated the racial and ethnic categories to be used to classify the population for federal statistical purposes. That directive defined five racial categories (American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian and Pacific Islander, Black, White, and Other) and one ethnic classification (Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino). This classification was revised in 1997 to separate Pacific Islanders from Asians in the new category, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander. The 1997 revision of Statistical Directive No 15 allows respondents to the census and federal surveys to report one or more races . The statistical convention to classify Hispanics as an ethnic group and not as a race is rooted in history, including a challenge from the Mexican government to the U.S. government around the use of "Mexican" as a racial category in the 1930 census. "Hispanic" has been measured separately ever since The issue of how to classify Hispanics reflects a larger political debate about whether Latino or Hispanic immigrants are being "racialized" into a more durable racial boundary and identity or whether they are evolving as an ethnic group, similar to Italians and Poles before them .<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> Brown R.Khari And Ronald E. Brown , The Challenge Of Religious Pluralism: The Association Between Interfaith Contact And Religious Pluralism, : Religious Research Association, Inc ,Vol. 53, No. 3 (December 2011), Pp. 323-340 P383

<sup>69</sup> Mary C. Waters And Marisa Gerstein Pineau, The Integration Of Immigrants Into American Society, Washington D.C.,National Academy Of Sciences. P5,27

Also, One key issue is the role of racial discrimination in the integration of immigrants and their descendants. Scholars debate how much racial and ethnic discrimination is directed toward immigrants and their children, whether immigration and the complexity it brings to our racial and ethnic classification system will ultimately lead to a blurring or hardening of the boundaries separating groups, what kinds of racial and ethnic distinctions that we see now will persist into the future, and what kinds will become less socially meaningful . Sometimes these questions are framed as a debate about where the “color line” will be drawn in the 21st century. Will immigrants and their children who are Asian and Latino remain distinct, or will their relatively high intermarriage rates with whites lead to a blurring of the line separating the groups, similar in many ways to what happened to groups of European origin, who developed optional or voluntary ethnicities that no longer affect their life chances . This debate also focuses on African Americans and the historically durable line separating them from whites, one enforced until recently by the legal prohibition on intermarriage between blacks and whites and the norm of the one-drop rule, which defined any racially mixed person as black .

There is evidence on both sides of this debate. High intermarriage rates of both Asians and Latinos with whites, as well as patterns of racial integration in some neighborhoods, point to possible future blurring of the boundaries separating these groups . The association between Latinos and undocumented immigration, however, may be leading to a pattern of heightened discrimination against Latinos. The negative framing of undocumented immigrants as illegal criminals, alien invaders, and terrorists, along with the conflation of undocumented and documented migrants in public discourse, contributes to the racialization of Latinos as a despised out-group. P50 whereas, Discrimination against Hispanics may have been exacerbated by the criminalization of undocumented hiring and the imposition of employer sanctions under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, which encouraged employers either to avoid Latino immigrants who “looked Hispanic” or to pay lower wages to compensate themselves for the risk of hiring undocumented foreigners .<sup>70</sup>

the extent that immigrants today are racialized, they can be expected to be subject to systematic discrimination and exclusion, thus compromising their integration into U.S. society. Immigrants with darker skin earn significantly less than those with lighter skin in U.S. labor markets . And stereotypical markers of Hispanic origin such as indigenous features and brown skin, have come to trigger discrimination and exclusion within American society . Discrimination, skin color, and socioeconomic status may interact to particularly affect ethno racial self-identification among Latin American immigrants, who come from a region where race is more often seen as a continuum than a dichotomy. For instance, upon arrival, many

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<sup>70</sup> Ibid. P50

Latin American immigrants select “other” when asked about their race, corresponding to a racially mixed identity. However, with rising socioeconomic status, they are more likely to become familiar with U.S. racial taxonomies and select “white” as their racial identify. Investigators studying immigrant integration must therefore remember that self-identifications are both causes and consequences of integration and socioeconomic mobility, sometimes making it difficult to measure such mobility over time.

For example, the gap between Hispanic and white graduation rates in the United States is sometimes interpreted to mean a deep crisis exists in our education system. But Latino graduation rates include about one-third of people who are foreign-born, many of whom completed their schooling in countries such as Mexico, with a much lower overall educational distribution. Throughout the report, the panel tries to specify the intersection between national origin and generation to analyze change over time among immigrants and their descendants.<sup>71</sup>

#### **4-Challenges to unity in modern America 9/11events**

United states face several challenges in which the complexities of ethnic and racial relations in the contemporary US, by forcing on the impact of 9/11, particularly in relation to immigration policy .because this events or attackers entered the country through immigration that led to the US and government introduced policies to enhance border security .<sup>72</sup> The mobility of the consequences of dramatic events is quite an important issue in modern tourism. Disregard where a certain terror act, disaster or political riot takes place, they can affect other countries and regions. In the case of 9/11, the tourism industries of Muslim countries were affected by the mobility challenge. As was mentioned earlier, the potential reason for the downturn of tourists inflow to Muslim countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, right after the 9/11 terror attack was fear and uncertainty of international tourists regarding safety and security of these regions in the current situation. After such a shocking attack which was organized by a radical Muslim terrorism organization, al-Qaida, international travelers worried about potential repetitions of the attacks in Muslim countries as well as a possible US answer resulting in military strikes which might provoke a wave of negative attitude of population in these Muslim countries towards international tourism and make them “hostages of the situation.

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<sup>71</sup> Ibid. P51,52

<sup>72</sup>Rodriguez Robyn Magalit ,(Dis)Unity And Diversity In Post 9/11 Modern American, Department Of Sociology, Rutgers University, New Jersey, Vol. 23, No. 2, June 2008,P300

Muslim Americans were affected by The September 11 attacks said to be led by Muslim terrorists; the situation became worse in their relationship with either American citizens or American government. Since Muslim Americans are part of American, society, this period was characterized by a drastic shift in US foreign policy ,giving birth to new laws against terrorism and military actions. The social landscape of post-9/11 America raises new sets of challenges for sociologists of ethnic and racial relations in particular, and for all sociologists concerned about broader processes of exclusion in the contemporary moment.<sup>73</sup> Generally, the terror attack on the World Trade Center can be perceived as a “clash of civilizations” which can influence the meanings of “us” and “others” . This terror attack indirectly harmed the image of Arab countries. Mass media played a dominant role in broadcasting such image interpretations worldwide right after the crisis.

### **“HOMELAND SECURITY” 2002**

In the wake of the 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the U.S. government introduced numerous laws that would impact foreigners attempting to enter the country as well as immigrants (both noncitizen and citizen) currently residing in the United States. The USA Patriot Act is among the most significant of these legislative as laws on October 26, 2001 .the Act enhances the surveillance of immigrants living in the United States and to track down and deport those suspected of having terrorist links ,moreover, on November 25, 2002, the Homeland Security Act was passed. This Act led to the dissolution of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), replacing it with the newly formed Department of Homeland Security (DHS) ,<sup>74</sup> it aims to protect the country and its citizens from future terrorist attacks and to “reduce the vulnerability of United States to terrorism” . It means that the security authorities had to increase federal security levels, as well as implement preventative measures which could help to minimize potential risks of terrorist acts in the future. For instance, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) was established to handle immigration enforcement at U.S. borders (land borders like the U.S.– Mexico border, as well as U.S. entry points via airports). The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) office was created to deal with the enforcement of immigration policy within the interior United States. These changes made U.S. national security policy increasingly interiorized and localized. these latter enforcement marks a trend toward the

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<sup>73</sup> Touria Morghad. ,Fatiha Belmerabet ,Ethnic Diversity In USA: A Challenge Of Integration And Assimilation In A Melting Pot, Dissertation . The Master’s Degree In English Literature And Civilization, University Of Tlemcen ,Academic Year (2016- 2017 ),P

“securitization” of migration in the United States. “homeland security, ‘then, Later on (2004), the president of the United States signed the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA). This Act was a final fragment of the security legislation program – Uniting and Strengthening Americas by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA Patriot Act). This program also included the Enhanced Boarder Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 which significantly remodeled entrance regulation procedures .<sup>75</sup>

### **Difficulties facing ethnic and racial group in post 9/11 America**

Much scholarship characterizes post-9/11 U.S. policies as particularly “anti-Muslim” and “anti-Arab.” Moreover, this scholarship suggests that these policies have created a hostile social climate for Muslims and Arabs, that immigration and immigrant policy after 9/11 targets immigrants based on their presumed national origins (i.e., Arab or North African countries) and Muslim religious identity. For instance, in the wake of September 11, immigrants residing in Jersey City, New Jersey (which lies right across the Hudson River from the site of the World Trade Center), started calling their city “Terror City” to describe the widespread sense of fear many immigrant community members felt as a consequence of the government’s local antiterrorism campaign. immediately after the 9/11 attacks, military helicopters hovered over Jersey City’s Journal Square as FBI agents forced their way into a nearby apartment building, arresting Muslim immigrant men living there, anti- terror sweeps in New Jersey and New York.

Homeland security” policies have specifically targeted Muslims and Arabs. Moreover, Muslims and Arabs have become socially marginalized from mainstream U.S. society. Their marginalization is intensified by negative media portrayals, job discrimination, hate speech, and, in extreme cases, hate crimes. Homeland security policies, in effect, have produced a great deal of homeland insecurity for specific groups of people living in the United States Evidence from New Jersey suggests that South Asians, both Muslims and non-Muslims, are experiencing increasing tensions from other groups in the form of bias and hate crimes since 9/11.

These actions clearly impacted Arabs and Muslims. But the more aggressive enforcement of bureaucratic immigration policies (e.g., the change of address policy, which requires that immigrants report a change of address to immigration authorities within 10 days of moving), the enlisting of local and state police in workplace raids, and airport security

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<sup>75</sup> Touria Morghad. ,Fatiha Belmerabet ,Ethnic Diversity In USA : A Challenge Of Integration And Assimilation In A Melting Pot, Dissertation . The Master’s Degree In English Literature And Civilization, University Of Tlemcen ,Academic Year (2016- 2017 ).P16

sweeps have also affected the Mexican immigrant community. Consequently, many have been detained and deported en masse across the United States. Indeed it also exacerbated already existing tensions around Mexican immigration. These tensions have triggered new legislative debates, the most notable surrounding bill H.R. introduced by Wisconsin Congressman James Sensenbrenner. (The bill was passed by the House of Representatives in December 2005.) Some of the key provisions of the bill included the intensive militarization of the U.S.–Mexican border and the further expansion of technologies of policing immigrants in the interior. The bill, sanctioned local authorities to carry out immigration enforcement. (Under the present immigration regime, local authorities are often enlisted to aid in immigration enforcement, but they are not legally required to do so.) One of the most problematic provisions of the bill, from the perspective of immigrant organizations and their supporters, was the criminalization of undocumented immigrants. The bill requires that immigrants found without documentation be charged with a criminal offense and serve a minimum of 1 year in prison and/or pay a fine before being deported. Moreover, the bill requires that offenders be barred from reentering the United States again.<sup>76</sup>

In addition to that post9/11 this consequence the appearance of new racial formations may be emerging in the United States. The state's racial classificatory system officially categorizes as "white" such groups as Arabs. Yet Arabs are simultaneously constructed as an 'other' and ultimately undesirable group in more everyday deployments of race. Moreover, Arabs are being lumped together with those (namely, Indians) who have been classified as "Asian" in the state's racial classificatory system. Comparing the radicalization experiences of these groups can powerfully contribute to race relations scholarship.<sup>77</sup>

In addition to these ,With regard to obtaining a visa to the United States one needs to point out that the United States has a visa waiver agreement with 27 countries. The United Kingdom, Japan, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand are among these countries. Visitors from countries which are not on this list need to go through the visa application procedure. After the terror attacks on the US in 2001, visa application procedures became more stricter than ever before. The amount of "black-liste" visitors was considerably expanded. The list of necessary supporting documents was expanded as well. All applicants had to be thoroughly checked for any possible contacts with terrorist and crime organizations. US authorities could reject a visa application just by a small suspicion or an uncertainty in an applicant's personal data without indicating a reason. The rejection rate in 2002 was 35.7% - the highest in the 14 years before the crisis. To a certain

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<sup>76</sup> Touria Morghard . ,Fatiha Belmerabet ,Ethnic Diversity In USA : A Challenge Of Integration And Assimilation In A Melting Pot,P(381,383)

extent, such requirements applied to particular nationalities (mainly applicants from the Arab world) and could be treated as a violation of human rights, but according to US authorities such measures were dictated by the situation. However, some post- attacks security measures such as fingerprints and additional personal photo collections were equally applicable to visitors who do and who do not require a visa to the US .

All these new visa application changes since then have resulted in long waiting periods and higher visa application costs. The average waiting period has almost doubled (2002) and the average application cost has doubled as well (from 45 US dollars to 100 US dollars).

In any case, a decrease in a tourist influx to the US after the 9/11 attacks was partially evoked by the enhanced security measures including a stricter visa application policy as well stricter immigration laws. The “fortress like” image of the US after the terrorist attack discouraged a lot of tourists visiting the country in 2001-2002 unless it was really necessary.<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>78</sup> Veronika Bysyuk Impact Of 9/11 Terrorist Attacks On Us And International Tourism Development Bachelor Thesis To Obtain A Bachelor's Degree In Business Administration Tourism And Hospitality Managemet,Modul Vienna University, 24 May 2010 P48.

## **General Conclusion :**

This thesis is concerned with the subject of unity and diversity in modern America throughout the long history of the United States ,that is to say America has long been known as a great melting pot in which people of various ethnic heritages and cultures have melted into a common American culture and national identity. They are a nation where in the collective contributions of people of various ethnic, cultural, and religious backgrounds have imparted unique values, ideals, work ethic, culture, a fervent desire to succeed, and a national patriotism that recognizes the importance of the good of the nation as a whole over that of the individual in times of crisis,the present study has shown how the united states became a multicultural states started , and advocated cultural pluralism ,the acceptance of diverse cultures coexisting in spite of the cultural challenges' and complexity in the US strengthened ,rather than jeopardized America solidarity and if really the united states is united nation through exploring and analyzing it cultural pluralism as culture, religion ,language.

The First chapter demonstrated the Migration and its background before the colonial period and their movement during this particular of time and after, it has dealt with native America and their culture and the reasons behind their existence, then how this continent became culturally diverse in its chronological order , it tackled one of the most important medium of expression which all cultures depend on , and how the English language has preserved its rank as being an official language for all the Americans ,also it has shown two main reconstructed the nation and given it its liberty from the sovereignty of the British empire and the contribution of several minorities which are the revolutionary war and the civil war as the appropriate two case studies to show diversity and unity among their people even their different races , in addition to that religion has being presented strongly as a cultural component it found there that there are a great diversity of religious or Religious diversity in the United States which is driven by many factors, including immigration America's religious diversity also reflects the protections afforded to the free practice of religion under the U.S.

However ,the second chapter focused on the unity and diversity in modern America , interrelations groups in modern America in which discovered that it has its own characteristics in each group . it testified whether the economic justice is exist or not among the composition of the American society , it checked the possibility of the American society whether it has its cultural integration , assimilation through a special dimensions ( educational system, income inequality , health, racial sense of segregation )among the new comers were

seen. And deals with the challenges to unity in modern America the 9/11 events and its impact on legislating new acts and fighting terrorism in a domestic and in external existence Therefore this subject of diversity and unity in modern America should be studied to highlight other problems or the Americans future and find solution and recommendation in order to get a better control of itself and to preserve its hegemony over the world.

## Glossary

**-Cultural Pluralism** :Is A Term Used When Smaller Groups Within A Larger Society Maintain Their Unique Cultural Identities, And Their Values And Practices Are Accepted By The Wider Culture Provided They Are Consistent With The Laws And Values Of The Wider Society .

**-Multiculturalism** Is An Interpretation Of The Concept Of Culture: There Are No "Pure," Original Cultures. Each Culture Has Incorporated Elements Of Other Cultures; Cultures Are The Result Of Interaction With One Another; Culture Is Continuous Process And Change. In This Sense, The Cultures Of Immigrants Are Seen As Opportunities For The Enrichment Of One's Own Culture, **Also ,It Is** The Co-Existence Of Diverse Cultures, Where Culture Includes Racial, Religious, Or Cultural Groups And Is Manifested In Customary Behaviors, Cultural Assumptions And Values, Patterns Of Thinking, And Communicative Styles

**-Unity** :Is The State Of Different Areas Or Groups Being Joined Together To Form A Single Country Or Organization Also Unity Is Being Together Or At One With Someone Or Something. It's The Opposite Of Being Divided. This Is A Word For Togetherness Or Oneness For Example. When The North Won The Civil War, It Assured The Unity Of The United States.

**-Disunity** Is Lack Of [Agreement](#) Among People Which [Prevents](#) Them From [Working Together](#) Effectively.

**-Secularity** (Derived From The Word "Secular" Which Comes From [Latin Speculum](#) Meaning "Worldly", "Of A Generation", "Temporal", Or A Span Of About 100 Years)<sup>[1][2]</sup> Is The State Of Being Separate From [Religion](#), Or Of Not Being Exclusively Allied With Or Against Any Particular [Religion](#).<sup>[3]</sup> Historically, The Word *Secular* Was Not Related Or Linked To Religion **According To Wilfred Cantwell Smith, "A Secular State Is A Form Of State So Contrived As To Win And Hold And Deserve The Loyalty And Warm Allegiance Of Any Citizen Of Whatever Religion Or Of None"**

**-Culture** : Meaning In The Cambridge English Dictionary

The Way Of Life , Especially The General Customs And Beliefs , Of A Particular Group Of People At A Particular Time .Also Is The Way Of Life Of A Particular People , Esp. .As Shown In Their Ordinary Behaviour And Habits , Their Attitudes Toward Each Other , And Their Moral And Religious Beliefs .

**-Language** A System Of Communication Consisting Sounds , Words , And Grammar , Or The System Of Communication Used By People In A Particular Country Or Type Of Work And It Is A System Of Communication By Speaking , Writing , Making Signs In A Way That Can Be Understood, Or Any Of The Different Systems Of Communication Used In Particular Regions .

**-Religion** :Oxford Dictionary Defines Religion As The Belief In And Worship Of A Superhuman Controlling Power Especially A Personal God Or Gods ,Also Means Being Part Of A Community And Sometimes A Culture .

**-Integration** :The Act Or Process Or An Instance Of Integrating Such As Incorporation As Equals Into Society Or An Organization Of Individual Of Different Groups Such As Races .Also Is Coordination Of Mental Processes Into A Normal Effective Personality Or With Environment .

**-Assimilation** Refers To The Circumstance In Which Multiple “Groups” May Initially Exist In A Society But Lose Some Or All Of Their Unique Group Characteristics, *And Some Or All Of Their Groupness*, By Virtue Of Living In The Society. Ordinarily, The Various Constituent Groups (Often Arriving In The Society Through Immigration) Over Time Adopt Many Of The Qualities Of Some Other Group, Which Can Be Regarded As The Dominant Group In The Society.

**-Generation.”** :The First Generation Are The Foreign-Born (The Immigrants), The Second Generation Are The U.S.-Born (Native-Born) Children Of Immigrants, And The Third Generation Are The Grandchildren Of The Immigrants.

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