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Unit 2 Writing Assignment

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### **Immigration as an act of Racism (Mexicans)**

First Citation about Mexican Immigrational and Racism Issues:

Gutiérrez, Ramón A. "Mexican Immigration to the United States." *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of American History*, 29 July 2019, [oxfordre.com/americanhistory/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780199329175.001.0001/acrefore-9780199329175-e-146](https://oxfordre.com/americanhistory/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780199329175.001.0001/acrefore-9780199329175-e-146).

Ortiz, Vilma, and Edward Telles. "Racial Identity and Racial Treatment of Mexican Americans." *Race and Social Problems*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, Apr. 2012, [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3846170/](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3846170/).

"The Impact of Racism on U.S. Immigration Past and Present." *NETWORK Advocates*, 9 Aug. 2019, [networkadvocates.org/recommittoracialjustice/impact/](https://networkadvocates.org/recommittoracialjustice/impact/).

These articles talk a lot about the Mexican American and the Mexican who are trying to get to the north of the border to achieve a better lifestyle and Freedom also played a significant role which is why some immigrants come to the United States of America. In this article, we explore the ways in which race plays a role in the lives of Mexican Americans by examining how education, racial characteristics, social interactions, relate to racial outcomes. In attempting

to discuss the history of Chicanos, or Mexican Americans and their experiences in the United States, an economic analysis may provide the best interpretation for their failure to achieve the status of first-class citizens. This paper will explain the importance of this history and its context in the American framework.

Freedom that exist in the U.S, remember the U.S have an organized of 27 amendments, and the first 10 amendments are Bill of Rights which means the rights of American people.

According to the article Mexicans, Spanish-speaking people have lived in North America since the Spaniards colonized Mexico in the sixteenth century. Around that time, the United States was also expanding. With this expansion, the U.S. essentially adopted many Mexican citizens along with the land. As far as immigration after this time period, the same article states many Mexican's began immigrating into the United States primarily during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. There are various reasons why Mexican immigrants came to America. In the beginning, most of the immigration was a result of the Mexican Revolution and the United States influential economic status. Like many other immigrants, these individuals wanted a better life for themselves and their families. Mexican Americans have been racialized throughout U.S. history and this limits their participation in society. The evidence of persistent educational disadvantages across generations and frequent reports of discrimination and stereotyping support the racialization argument. Race is a social construct but one that has had real consequences in the United States.

Throughout the twentieth century, Mexicans with low levels of education and from poor backgrounds immigrated to the United States to fill the lowest paid jobs. Unfair and discriminatory treatment against Mexican Americans has extended beyond the economic realm. School segregation has been extensive, both historically and in contemporary periods. During these times Mexican Americans had no choice but to adhere to the living conditions that were set

forth by the U.S government. Not to mention those Mexican Americans were the ones who were willing to take those low paying jobs that the White Americans said no too. It was those Mexican Americans who made themselves successful even without having equal opportunity rights. They didn't even have the equal educational rights and had to forcefully fight for their rights. Mexican Americans didn't give up on their dreams and worked through those hard times to make history and have the world be seen what it takes to live on a foreign soil.

### Immigration as an act of Racism (Muslims)

Durán, Khalid, and Daniel Pipes. "Muslim Immigrants in the United States." *CIS.org*, [cis.org/Report/Muslim-Immigrants-United-States](https://cis.org/Report/Muslim-Immigrants-United-States).

This article sheds the light on the Muslims that have immigrated in the early 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Muslim immigrants started to arrive to the USA as early as the 16th century, more of them started to migrate to the United State after the Civil War. Many Muslims used refuge and education as an excuse to come to the United States and start a new life. The fact that dictators dominate most of the Muslim territories usually means that there are persecutions, violence, poverty and even wars. Due to several complication in the census process and it not being very specific about ethnicity and religion at that time it was very hard to keep a track of the Muslim population.

Immigrant Muslims are ethnically extremely varied, coming from virtually every country where Muslims live, or well over 100 countries in all. Symbolic of this diversity, New York, Los Angeles, Houston and Chicago all boasts such exotic food fare for Muslim community. Like most immigrant communities, Muslims are considerably younger than the national average.

Muslims tend to live in the major metropolitan areas. They mostly target areas that are densely populated with the immigrants and find room for growth within that area. They look for jobs that would not require much educational and or work experience as majority of the immigrants did not have that at that time and don't have it till this day. That environment helped them significantly to develop a society for themselves which attracted more Muslim immigrants in that area. That is how that area would become epicenter for Muslims. Many of them did come to American for a better life, yet they did keep their religious practices with them. The terrorist attacks of September 9/11 brought the Muslim people along with Islam into spotlight all over the world. The terrorist attacks did have a huge impact on the Muslim community.

Protestors claim that the majority of Muslims support violence, terrorism, the abuse of women. Predicting that ultimately Muslims intend to end Christianity in the United States. These discriminatory generalizations are not made when members of other major faiths in America commit horrific acts motivated by their religion. The extreme actions of a few Muslims should not be considered representative of the entire groups. Anti-Muslim activist's success comes from slander and make extreme claims concerning Muslim-Americans. They work to define Muslim as an internal threat that must be stopped to prevent America's destruction. Some even go as far as to say that Muslims plan to infiltrate our government and abolish our democracy. These were the believes of Anti-Muslims and that was the reason Muslims deportation and banning Muslims became a priority for the American government and not to mention was the reason behind many wars that took place between US and the Islamic Countries. That was the turning point of Muslim immigration in the U.S. That was also a life changing moment for millions of Muslims across the world everywhere. Muslims around the world were suffering and didn't have their own voice for a vey ling time. There was no one to hear them or support them around that time.

## Immigration as an act of Racism

“Opinion: The Immigration Crisis and the Racism Driving It Have Roots in Hitler's Bible.” *Los Angeles Times*, Los Angeles Times, 7 Jan. 2020, [www.latimes.com/opinion/story/2020-01-07/great-race-passing-trump](http://www.latimes.com/opinion/story/2020-01-07/great-race-passing-trump).

This article shed light on the Immigrational system and the Racism that start early 19<sup>th</sup> Century and is still a part of our daily lives. In the early 1920's, many generational Americans had moderately racist views on the "new immigrants," those being predominantly from Southern and Eastern Europe. Americans showed hatred for different races, incompatibility with religion, fear of race mixing, and fear of a revolution from other races. Then people started immigrating to the United States ever since the European settlers first founded the nation. The first immigrants were white European settlers who came for an assortment of different reasons, such as freedom of religion and employment opportunities. Waves of immigrants poured into the US until restrictions were made in the 1920s, which were largely for cultural and economic reasons. Many saw immigrations as the only way to prevent starvation, extreme suffering and death. The US became a haven and melting pot for many different cultures and nationalities. However, it was not easy to be an immigrant, since they faced much racism, religious persecution, and xenia phobia from the Americans. Sensing this, they often banded closely together, settling with their own kind and forming their own tightly knit communities where they established their businesses primarily to serve themselves. The Italians and the Jews were two such groups in the beginning of the 20th century who felt much of this racism. Racism then started to become norm for the immigrants as well as the white Americans. It was exchanged both ways and then started to spread across the world. U.S is known for its racial profiling and hatred against the immigrants and is the reason why

millions that come to states have to face extreme hazardous living conditions. Muslims and Latinos became the new face of immigration shortly after. Somewhere along the line's religion became the core value behind the immigration racism. We learn a lot more about these immigrational and racist controversies that exist in the U.S till this day in the project.

### **Conclusion:**

To sum up, these articles refer to the Mexicans that want to have a better education for their younger children and siblings and a better life across the border. The important factor that played a significant role was racism which still exists today, such as against criticizing Muslims from the September 11 attack that took place in Manhattan, after that attack majority of Muslim became a target of anti-Muslims that had hatred Muslims thinking false statement about Muslims that were they think that Muslims support violence and also anti-Muslims started to blame the religion Islam, the aftermath of the attack not only became an impact on the Muslim community but also became hatred and criticized Muslim countries especially those countries that are in the Middle East, that attack spread hate against Muslim not only in the United States of America but that spread as well as Canada, United Kingdom, Australia and also in New Zealand. A few years ago a white supremacist went to a Musjid (mosque) with a gun and shot almost every Muslim that was present in that mosque, left that Musjid, and went to another Musjid to shoot those Muslims that were presented to pray.

As for Mexicans American, all they just wanted is a better lifestyle and better education for themselves and their future but again racism played a significant role also in the Mexican community because some people that belong in the white community did not respect people that belong to the Mexican community.

Racism exists even today, in the current time of almost every country. Impact like 9/11 which became a negative trend towards Muslims and a better lifestyle by the Mexican community that is living today in the United States of America, should not be criticized by any race that spread hatred against people or their race. It should also not be against criticizing any one religion or race because a person does something negative to its environment, you should not judge them by its religion or country, it should only be on him not to its culture.