

Unit25 : IMMIGRATION in the US and in the UK (+ Australia)**Chapter 8 = Immigration (L'Anglais contemporain)****1) Vocabulary :**

French	English	French	English
rêves d'une vie meilleure	dreams of a better life [z]	un colon	a <u>settler</u>
fuir	flee/escape [ei]	une colonie	a <u>colony</u> /a <u>settlement</u>
les épreuves, la souffrance	<u>hardship</u>	un pionnier	a <u>pioneer</u>
un exode	an <u>exodus</u> [E]	un immigrant	an <u>immigrant</u>
l'exil	⊖ <u>exile</u> [ai]	un nouveau venu	a <u>newcomer</u>
un exilé	an <u>exile</u> [ai]	un ouvrier saisonnier	a seasonal <u>worker</u> [i:]
migrer	(to) <u>migrate</u> [ai][ei]	un emploi mal payé	a low-paid job
émigrer	(to) <u>emigrate</u> [ei]	un emploi subalterne	a <u>menial</u> [i:] job
immigrer	(to) <u>immigrate</u> [ei]	le travail au noir	⊖ <u>moonlighting</u>
s'exiler	(to) go into <u>exile</u> [ai]	la main d'oeuvre	<u>Labo(u)r</u> / <u>workforce</u>
un espoir	a <u>hope</u>	travailler comme un forçat	(to) slave [ei] away
les attentes	<u>Expectations</u> [shnz]	non qualifié	Unskilled [d]
aspiration	<u>aspiration/yearning</u>	sous-payé	<u>underpaid</u>
la recherche de	the search of	un demandeur d'asile	an <u>asylum-seeker</u> [e][ai] [i:]
la quête de	the quest of [qw]	un étranger	a <u>foreigner</u> (ou stranger si pas q° de nationalité)
la soif de	the thirst of [e]	un citoyen de 2nde zone	a second-class <u>citizen</u> [k]
une occasion	an <u>opportunity</u>	un travailleur sans papiers	an <u>undocumented</u> [id] <u>worker</u>
un abri, un refuge	a <u>shelter</u>	un passeur	a <u>smuggler</u>
les conditions de vie	living <u>conditions</u> [shnz]	un permis de séjour	a Green card (us)
une perspective	a <u>prospect</u>	traverser	(to) <u>cross</u>
l'ascension sociale	upward <u>mobility</u>	demander l'asile	(to) <u>seek asylum</u> [i:] [e][ai][e]
un cas d'ascension sociale	a success <u>story</u> [e]	déraciné	<u>Uprooted</u> [id]
une réussite spectaculaire	a rags-to-riches story [iz]	des quotas	<u>quotas</u> [qw]
repartir à zéro	(to) start from <u>scratch</u>	la frontière	the <u>border</u>
monter l'échelle sociale	(to) clim[b] up the <u>social ladder</u>	limiter le flot	(to) <u>curb the flow</u> [e]
réaliser un rêve	(to) <u>fulfill</u> (l) a dream	des sentiments xénophobes	anti-immigrant feelings

aspirer à	(to) long for	le ressentiment	⊖ <u>resentment</u> [rizentm'nt]
gagner sa vie	(to) earn a living	un ghetto	a ghetto
faire fortune	(to) make a <u>fortune</u>	un bouc-émissaire	a <u>scapegoat</u>
plein d'espoir	<u>hopeful</u>	être victime de discrimination	(to) be <u>discriminated</u> [id] against
désespéré	<u>hopeless</u>	mépriser	(to) look down on
prendre l'emploi de	take jobs away from	bilinguisme	⊖ <u>bilingualism</u> [izm]
demander la nationalité	Apply [ai] for <u>citizenship</u>	accorder la nationalité	(to) <u>grant citizenship</u>
l'altérité	<u>otherness</u>	un mélange	a <u>medley/a mix</u>
un creuset	a melting pot	une société multiculturelle	a <u>multicultural society</u>
un mariage mixte	a mixed [t] <u>marriage</u>	la nourriture exotique	<u>ethnic food</u>
une pers d'origine étrangère	a foreign-born <u>person</u>	un natif	a <u>native</u> [ei]
se distinguer	(to) stand out	a <u>hyphenated [ai] [ei] American</u>	un Américain d'origine étrangère

Vous pouvez bien entendu ajouter des lignes au tableau (clic droit, ajouter une ligne dessous). Ne pas dépasser si possible 2 pages de voc.

2) Cultural references and necessary background to have a better grasp of the theme under study : (voir fiches civi + site internet)

- the Mayflower**: le navire qui, en 1620, transporta les premiers coons – des Puritains qui fuyaient l'Angleterre – jusqu'en Nouvelle-Angleterre
- the American dream** : le rêve américain, l'image idéalisée que chaque immigrant a des Etats-Unis : une terre promise, ou tout est possible, peu importe ses origines, sa couleur etc... par le travail.
- the Gold Rush**: la ruée vers l'or : ruée vers la Californie consécutive à la découverte de pépites d'or près de Sacramento en 1848
- the closing of the Frontier** : en anglais 'the Frontier' est la limite, mouvante, entre les terres colonisées et le reste du territoire américain. The closing of the Frontier : la fin officielle de la conquête du territoire américain (en 1890), victoire sur la nature hostile que les pionniers ont réussi à dominer.
- the Brain Drain** : la fuite des cerveaux : l'émigration d'une main d'oeuvre hautement qualifiée, attirée par le mode de vie et par les conditions de travail aux Etats-Unis (pour aller travailler par ex dans la Silicon Valley ou à NY ou autres)
- the Rio Grande** : le fleuve, d'une longueur d'environ 3 000 kms, qui sépare les Etats-Unis du Mexique et qui est donc souvent utilisé par des Mexicains pour entrer illégalement sur le territoire américain : on appelle « **Wetbacks** » les Mexicains qui traversent ce fleuve (= dos mouillés)
- Ellis Island** : l'île du port de NY où les futurs immigrants étaient filtrés avant d'être admis (ou refusés) dans le pays.
- the land of milk and honey** (le pays du lait et du miel) : les Etats-Unis comme le pays du lait et du miel, la terre promise, expression de la Bible
- Yuccas / Chuppies** : jeunes cadres dynamiques cubains (Yuccas) et chinois (Chuppies) aux Etats-unis
- Chicanos** : les Mexicains aux Etats-Unis
- Latinos** : les immigrants en provenance d'Amérique latine : cf « Spanglish America »
- WASPS** : White Anglo-Saxon Protestants : les Blancs d'origine anglo-saxonne et de reli° protestante, membres du

gpe social dominant

-an **Afro-American** : un Américain d'origine africaine

-poème d'Emma Lazarus au pied de la Statue de la liberté : Give me your tired, you poor, your huddled masses... I lift my lamp beside the golden door » = statue symbole d'ouverture à l'immigration, mais désormais les portes se ferment et les immigrés sont déçus en arrivant !

-résumés fiches civi :

CHAPITRE 5 : Le Rêve Américain et le Self-made man

America has always attracted those who wanted more religious, political, or economic freedom. "**The Declaration of Independence**" promised to all freedom, equality and the pursuit of happiness, which promoted immigration. However, the crisis of 1929 led to misery for many Americans.

After the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, people from all over the world have migrated in the hope of fulfilling their dream of a better life. Fleeing persecution, war or famine has always been the primary reason why immigrants came to the USA.

"In America you can say what you feel - you can voice your thoughts in the open streets without fear ; in America is a home for everybody. The land is your land. Learning flows free like milk and honey."

The **American Dream** where anyone could strike it rich attracted large numbers of immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe who came find work in industrial cities. The USA legally welcomes one million new immigrants each year.

For American people, hard work brought financial success, thereby revealing God's grace.

There are different examples of **self-made men** :

- Benjamin **Franklin** (1706-1790) started working at the age of 12, soon becoming a key figure in the progress towards independence.

- John D. **Rockefeller** (1839-1937) started working after brief studies as a bookkeeper in 1955 and impressed his employers with his scrupulously honesty. Highly demanding, he created his own company before he was 20 years old, avoided speculation and went into oil refining in 1862. In 1870 he launched the standard Oil compagny. After 1911 he had given 235 million dollars by 1929 to the University of Chicago and created the Rockefeller Foundation. (d'où le gratteciel, le Rockefeller Center à NY)

In his famous 1963 speech In Washington, DC, Martin Luther King emphasized that the dream of his black brothers conveys many different images: for minorities, the American dream is often beyond reach (hors de portée)

Today's new American Dream is no longer only about money; it is about maintaining a reasonable living standard in a pleasant environment while doing pleasurable work.

CHAPITRE 6 - 7: L'Immigration aux Etats-Unis

The story of the US was made on Immigration.. Immigrants come for some various reasons from all over the world . That can explain why J.F Kennedy said « **Today every American is an immigrant or a descendant of an immigrant** »

in 1607 the first English ships went to America.

In 1620 the « **Mayflower** » a boat of Calvinists came to America to escape from the Anglican Doctrine in England. They were the « **Pilgrim Fathers** »

In 1608 the French settlers explored what today is the New-York state and in 1673 they claimed Louisiana and then in 1718 New Orleans

in the 18th century New France = 80 000 / English settlers = 1 500 000

in 1845 – ¼ of the Irish population (2 million) went to America because of a terrible « potato disease » which

create a big starvation. (the Potato famine)

After that, people from **all over the world** came to America (Russia,Sweden, Norway, Holland, Germany, Italy Asia and Jew) because of **poverty or political or religious reasons and persecution**. They came to **find an unskilled job** (for example to build the railroad or to work in a sweatshop). The **textile industry** was skyrocketing in America.

But with these huge immigration waves, America decided to **curtail immigration**. Sick people and those who could not pay were not allowed to settle in America. They were rejected **on Ellis Island** in NY.

Some laws were decided to reduce the immigration to 1 million a year, but there are still many immigrant who decide to come illegally to work (the Latino community and Mexicans especially through the US-Mexico border)

39 million Hispanic-American and 35 million Africans are in America. They are **source of cheap work**. That explains the controversy in America: America wants to reduce immigration but they still give cheap-work.

2001 the Immigration and Nationality Act : Due to the 9/11 terrorist attack the immigrants suspected of terrorism were not allowed. Each year, 5000 people are chosen randomly and receive a “ green card “. This is like a visa.

Many laws are passed by states, immigration is a federal and state issue.

CHAPITRE 8 : **La Théorie du Melting Pot**

A melting pot is a small heat-resistant vessel used in chemistry to heat and fuse together different components so as to obtain a new compound. The concept goes back to Colonial America. « People of different cultures and religion can combine in such a way as to lose their original identities and in the end attain a uniform consistency.

The 1924 Johnson-Reed Act established a strict system that lasted for 40 years and focused on Western heritage, while excluding non-European immigrants.

The reality of the melting pot was at first limited to a blending of Europeans , essentially those from the Northern countries.

In the early 19th century, bilingual education enabled the children of newly-arrived immigrants to retain the linguistic, religious and cultural loyalties of their original country.

The 1906 Naturalization Act stipulated that, to become naturalized citizens, immigrants must be able to speak English and from 1918 to 1920 bills provided for the teaching of English to aliens and native illiterates.

In 1996, Congress voted on, and the House of Representatives approved, a bill designating English as the federal government’s sole language of official business.

3) Key ideas or expressions (main issues, essential ideas revolving around the Unit, or anything else which seems interesting to you (grammar, translation...)):

(voir cours, ou recherches perso) Développez ici les idées-phares développées en cours à travers l'étude des différents documents, à travers les points ponctuels de civilisation, les questions soulevées, les éléments de vocabulaire utiles, les points de grammaire essentiels, les problèmes de traduction (ex : comment traduire 'Cela fait ... d'années que ...', etc...) ou encore les conseils méthodologiques (comment reformuler une phrase dans un article, etc...)

-

-