

# Unit 1, Lesson 1 Study Guide

## Vocabulary

**citizens** - people who belong to a particular place

**immigration** - the act of moving to a new country to live there

**opportunity** - an agreeable situation chance.

**processing** - a series of steps in a legal action

**admitted** - granted access to a place

## Spelling:

heroic, heroism, comic, atomic, kinetic, dramatic, artistic, historic, tourism, realism, organism, capitalism, federalism, secretive, defensive

**Key Concepts:** main idea & key details within paragraphs and overall text

## Word Work: Suffixes

-*ic*; “associated with”, as in realistic.

-*ism*; “act or process”, as in organism.

-*ive*; “doing something, as in active

**Attached:** Practice that can be done to prepare for the test. Does NOT need to be turned in.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

# Immigration to the United States

By Michael A. Signal  
2018

*In this informational text, Michael A. Signal discusses the long history of people traveling to the United States to make a new life for themselves. As you read, take notes on how the government has tried to control who gets to move to the United States.*

- [1] Humans move from place to place. People move to different homes and cities to be closer to their families or workplaces. They might want to find better neighborhoods or roads with less traffic. But people don't only move to different houses and towns. Throughout history, people have also moved to entirely different countries. We call this international movement **immigration**, and the people who move to a new country to live there are known as **immigrants**.

People immigrate for the same reasons that a family might move to a new neighborhood or a different state, such as for better work opportunities or to be closer to relatives. Sometimes, though, people have more urgent reasons to leave their home countries. Many immigrants flee war and violence. Sometimes they move to new countries to avoid famine<sup>1</sup> and poverty.



*"International Migrants Day" by IIP Photo Archive is in the public domain.*

For the most part, Americans live in a society of immigrants. It has the largest number of international immigrants in the world. Almost one-fifth of global immigrants live in the United States. The country has a rich history of immigration. However, there are some groups that you wouldn't consider immigrants. Native Americans, for example, are what we call **indigenous** to America, which means they make up the original population of North America. If we look back in history to the first Europeans that came to America, we would consider them **colonists** and not immigrants because they took over the land. Slaves who were forcibly brought to American shores from Africa would also not be considered immigrants.

Most early immigrants came to the United States from Europe, but the country was open to immigrants from all around the world up until the late 19th century. Immigration to the United States has typically occurred in **waves** — with various groups of people moving in large numbers at different points in American history. For

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1. a situation in which there's not enough food for a large group of people

example, one of the first groups that moved to the United States in large numbers was the Irish. In the 1840s, a great famine struck Ireland. Scores of Irish people left their home country in search of land where they'd be able to feed their families. Between 1820 and 1930, over 4 million Irish men, women, and children immigrated to the United States. Another wave of immigration came from China in the mid-19th century. Many workers traveled across the Pacific to work as miners, farmers, and other manual laborers. When gold was discovered in California in 1848, Americans rushed west, hoping to strike it rich. So did thousands of Chinese immigrants. In just a few years after the discovery of gold, about 150,000 Chinese people immigrated to the United States.

- [5] As immigration has grown over the centuries, tensions have arisen. For example, when Chinese immigrants began moving to America in the 19th century, many Americans felt threatened. On the West Coast, where most Chinese immigrants settled, some Americans thought that they were losing jobs to Chinese workers. Rumors describing Chinese immigrants as unlawful and immoral spread, and many people believed these rumors. In 1862, The United States acted on public fear and resentment<sup>2</sup> of Chinese immigrants. Congress passed an anti-immigration law. The Chinese Exclusion Act stopped almost all Chinese people from entering the country. The law also made it impossible for Chinese immigrants to become American citizens.

Over the years, countries have used laws, both fairly and unfairly, to control immigration. Sometimes these laws have been **discriminatory**, or showing unfair treatment towards certain groups of people. After World War I, the United States enacted another restrictive immigration law. The Immigration Act of 1924 established limits on how many people could enter the United States based on their countries of origin. Immigration from Eastern Europe, Mexico, and Japan were largely banned; on the other hand, immigrants from Britain, Ireland, and Scandinavian countries like Norway, Sweden, and Finland were allowed into the country.

Today, immigration trends have changed. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 **abolished**, or ended, restrictions on immigration based on country of origin. Since then, immigration has flourished.<sup>3</sup> By the 1970s, most immigrants entered the United States from countries in Asia and Latin America. Of the 10 million immigrants who came to the U.S. between 2000 and 2009, 8 million were from Asia and Latin America.

There are over 240 million immigrants worldwide. One reason for the global growth of immigration is the improvement of transportation and the decrease in cost. In the 18th century, you had to travel by boat to reach America from Europe, and that could take over a month! Today, you can travel the same distance by plane in just eight hours.

Even though it has only increased over time, immigration has become a **controversial**<sup>4</sup> topic in the 21st century. One reason for this controversy is that a number of immigrants have entered the United States without going through the proper legal systems. In 2015, an estimated 11 million immigrants were living in the country without legal permission. There are a lot of discussions around immigrants living in the United States without legal permission. Some people feel as though this will mean fewer opportunities for American citizens, while others feel that immigrants, regardless of their citizenship, help boost the economy and make valuable contributions to our society.

- [10] No matter how trends change, immigration to the United States will remain strong. Estimates predict that by

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2. **Resentment** (*noun*) a feeling of anger or displeasure, usually directed at another person
  3. **Flourish** (*verb*) to grow and develop in a healthy way
  4. **Controversial** (*adjective*) causing disagreement

2065, 78 million people in the United States will have been born in other countries. There will always be varying views and controversy about immigration. But just like they have been doing for nearly 250 years, people from all over the world will continue to move to the United States to become part of our communities, cultures, and country.

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## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which statement describes the central idea of the text?
  - A. America has a long history of immigration but some groups of immigrants have been treated unfairly.
  - B. America has a long history of immigration and has always been welcoming towards immigrants.
  - C. America must limit the number of immigrants who enter the nation to preserve its resources.
  - D. Immigrants have enjoyed fairer treatment in America than in their home countries.
  
2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
  - A. "Sometimes, though, people have more urgent reasons to leave their home countries." (Paragraph 2)
  - B. "In just a few years after the discovery of gold, about 150,000 Chinese people immigrated to the United States." (Paragraph 4)
  - C. "Over the years, countries have used laws, both fairly and unfairly, to control immigration." (Paragraph 6)
  - D. "One reason for the global growth of immigration is the improvement of transportation and the decrease in cost." (Paragraph 8)
  
3. How does paragraph 4 contribute to the development of ideas in the text?
  - A. It demonstrates how famine brought different groups of immigrants to America.
  - B. It shows why some people were unhappy when immigrants came to America.
  - C. It reveals some of the reasons why groups of immigrants came to America.
  - D. It discusses how people only immigrated to America to find gold.
  
4. How does the text illustrate that United States immigration laws were discriminatory?
  - A. The text details how the government uses immigration laws to imprison immigrants.
  - B. The author describes how the United States accepted immigrants from certain countries but not from others.
  - C. The author compares the different number of immigrants who came to the United States from Asia with those who came from Latin America.
  - D. The text illustrates how the impact of World War I meant the United States government had to change its laws.

5. How have American citizens' attitudes toward immigrants affected immigration laws?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Word Study

### Suffixes *-ic*, *-ism*, *-ive*

A **suffix** is a word part added to the end of a word or word part. Suffixes change the meaning or part of speech of a word.

Suffix	Meaning
<i>-ic</i>	associated with
<i>-ism</i>	act or process
<i>-ive</i>	doing something

**MyTURN** Read the definition of the base word. Then read the word with the suffix, and write your own definition.

Base Word and Definition	Word with Suffix and Definition
<i>defense</i> way to resist attack	<i>defensive</i>
<i>hero</i> a brave person	<i>heroic</i>
<i>represent</i> to be appointed to act or speak for someone else	<i>representative</i>

**MyTURN** Write a sentence using the base word and the word with its suffix. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. defense: Some plants have poisons as a defense against predators.  
defensive: \_\_\_\_\_
2. hero: \_\_\_\_\_  
heroic: \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Spelling

## Spell Words with Suffixes *-ic*, *-ism*, *-ive*

A **suffix** is a group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning or part of speech. For example, adding *-ic* to the noun *atom* changes the noun form to the adjective form, *atomic*. Before adding *-ic* or *-ive* to a word that ends in *e*, drop the *e*. For example, *narrate* becomes *narrative*.

### SPELLING WORDS

heroic  
heroism  
comic  
atomic  
kinetic

dramatic  
artistic  
historic  
tourism  
realism

organism  
capitalism  
federalism  
secretive  
defensive

deflective  
executive  
perspective  
narrative  
representative

**My TURN** Change the words by adding the suffix in parentheses. Use what you learned about suffixes to spell each word correctly.

1. hero (*-ism*) \_\_\_\_\_
2. secret (*-ive*) \_\_\_\_\_
3. history (*-ic*) \_\_\_\_\_
4. real (*-ism*) \_\_\_\_\_
5. artist (*-ic*) \_\_\_\_\_

**My TURN** Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses. Spell correctly.

1. In science class, we used microscopes to view the (organ) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Their leader sent a (represent) \_\_\_\_\_ from the (execute) \_\_\_\_\_ office to attend the ceremony.
3. This (narrate) \_\_\_\_\_ is about how the prince's (hero) \_\_\_\_\_ actions rescued the village from a (drama) \_\_\_\_\_ downfall.