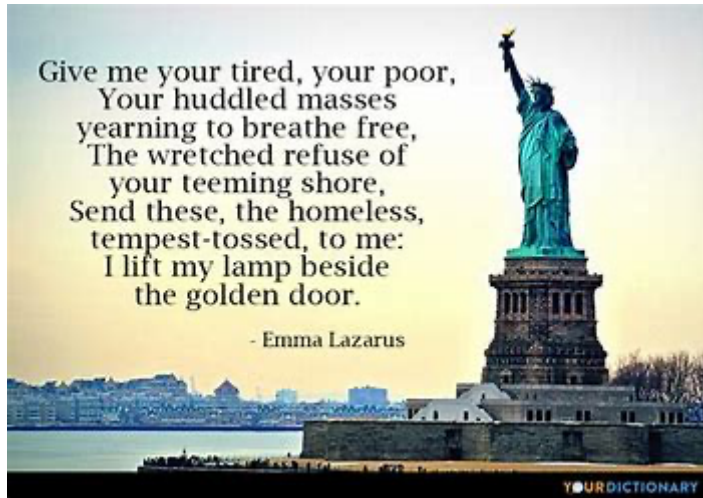


Theo 294, Week #11: Immigration Issues (ANSWER KEY)

The University of St. Francis



This quote comes from Emma Lazarus' sonnet, *New Colossus* (c. 1883), which she wrote for a fundraiser auction to raise money for the pedestal upon which the Statue of Liberty now sits.

True/False

1. False According to the VIDEO Lecture, the Catholic Church in the United States is NOT an immigrant Church but one who identifies with the dominant culture in welcoming the outsider.
2. True According to *The Compendium of Social Doctrine in the Catholic Church*, the right of reuniting families should be respected and promoted. At the same time, conditions that foster increased work opportunities in people's place of origin are to be promoted as much as possible.
3. True Human trafficking is the third most profitable criminal activity, following only drug and arms trafficking.
4. True Those on both sides of the political spectrum understand that the U.S. Immigration system is broken.
5. True

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- According to Donald Kerwin, the large-scale migration of unaccompanied children from Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico to the United States highlight how deep connections between nations can spur migration.
6. False The migrants that the *Illinois Council* serve often are able to depend on the food they harvest during the day to feed their families.
 7. True The *Illinois Migrant Council* often resource with religious and government agencies to provide the necessities of those migrants who come into the Illinois area.
 8. False The substantial majority of the U.S. population growth will be due to foreign-born Hispanics over the next fifty years.
Fifty-three million Hispanics live in the United States, 35.5% of them foreign-born. The U.S. Hispanic population is projected to grow dramatically over the next 50 years. However, the percentage of foreign-born Hispanics has begun to decline, falling by five percent over the last decade. More than 93% of Hispanics under the age of 18 are U.S. citizens by birth.
 9. False The migrants that the *Illinois Council* serve often are able to depend on the food they harvest during the day to feed their families.
 10. True According to Kerwin, Hispanics represent 35 percent of U.S. Catholics, including 58% of Catholics between the ages of 18-34 (Millennials) and 67% of Millennials who regularly attend Mass.
 11. True According to Kerwin, the growth of the Border Patrol has been accompanied by consistent and reliable reports of abuse against migrants.

- ## Multiple Choice

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3. Immigration from which continent was severely limited during the 19th Century?
- a. *Asia*
 - b. Africa
 - c. Europe
 - d. Central & South America
4. How did the Immigration Act of 1917 set the stage for the Immigration Act of 1924?
- a. It set homestead requirements.
 - b. It started intercontinental trade.
 - c. It forced specific access points.
 - d. *It kept out 'undesirables.'*
5. What was the majority religion of the United States when immigrants started to arrive from Southern and Eastern Europe?
- a. *Protestant Christianity*
 - b. Orthodox Christianity
 - c. Judaism
 - d. Roman Catholics
6. In what decade did Mexico residents become the largest immigrant group that entered the United States?
- a. The 1950s
 - b. The 1960s
 - c. *The 1970s*
 - d. The 1980s
7. *The Welfare Act* prohibited undocumented immigrants from receiving what?
- a. Tax cuts
 - b. *Government benefits*
 - c. State-Based Support
 - d. Tax Credits

8. *The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act* called for what?
- a. Made it easier to detain and deport non-American citizens suspected of being terrorists
 - b. Ceased acceptance of any refugees for a 4-year period while threats of terrorism were assessed
 - c. Barred access to government benefits (like food stamps and welfare) to undocumented immigrants
 - d. *Increased the types of offenses for which undocumented immigrants could be immediately deported*
9. Which of the following was a law having to do with immigration passed during Bill Clinton's presidency?
- a. The Welfare Act of 1996
 - b. The Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996
 - c. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996
 - d. *All of the answers are correct.*
10. The Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act made it easier to deport and detain non-U.S. citizens who were thought to be what?
- a. *Terrorists*
 - b. Criminals
 - c. People Gaming the System
 - d. Drug Cartels
11. Which best describes how European countries treat the concepts of citizenship and right to settle?
- a. *The Right to settle is much easier to gain than citizenship.*
 - b. The Right to settle is never awarded to immigrants.
 - c. Citizenship is never awarded to immigrants.
 - d. Citizenship comes first.

12. Closed-door immigration policies in the United States were especially racist towards the group from which continent?
- a. *Asia*
 - b. Africa
 - c. Europe
 - d. Central & South America
13. Which best describes U.S. immigration policy today?
- a. Closed-Door
 - b. Open Door
 - c. Religious-Based
 - d. *None of These*
14. Attracting highly skilled laborers became an official policy of U.S. immigration in which decade?
- a. 1940s
 - b. 1950s
 - c. *1960s*
 - d. 1970s
15. What is the name given to the limits placed on immigration from certain countries?
- a. Terms
 - b. Totals
 - c. Rules
 - d. *Quotas*
16. What is the term given to refer to the fact that the United States traditionally has welcomed and joined together many diverse cultures?
- a. Cuban Adjustment Act
 - b. *Melting Pot*
 - c. Hart-Celler Immigration Act
 - d. Undocumented immigration
17. Immigrants from which country were granted permanent residency status if they lived in the United States for a year.
- a. Mexico
 - b. *Cuba*
 - c. Russia
 - d. Italy

18. The new economics of migration stresses that immigrants will do what?
- a. Move all of their family members to the developed country.
 - b. Keep their earnings within the developed country.
 - c. **Remit money to their home country.**
 - d. Usually move permanently.
19. What does *Social Capital Theory* examine?
- a. The role of globalization and political history.
 - b. The demand of first-world economies to fulfill undesired jobs.
 - c. How immigrants make cost-benefit analysis in deciding to migrate.
 - d. **How migrants' social networks transmit information about immigration to their home country.**
20. According to neoclassical economics, why might a Latin American immigrant want to migrate to the United States?
- a. Because of political history between his country and the United States.
 - b. **To improve economically and earn more money.**
 - c. Because of social networks.
 - d. To explore the culture of the country.
21. What does *Segmented Labor Market Theory* argue?
- a. **That immigrants perform undesirable jobs that nobody wants.**
 - b. That immigrants perform desirable jobs that everyone wants.
 - c. That immigrants migrate to develop countries to seek high-skilled jobs.
 - d. That there is no way to tell how immigrants fit into the labor market.

22. What does *World System Theory* stress?
- a. The impact of international migration from a micro-level perspective.
 - b. The cost benefit calculation of immigrants.
 - c. The role of social networks.
 - d. *The role of globalization and political history between two countries.*

Fill in the Blank/Short Answer

1. In his Apostolic Exhortation *Ecclesia in America*, what does St. Pope John Paul II specifically emphasize concerning the immigrant challenges in America, according to the VIDEO Lecture?

The Church in America must be a vigilant advocate, defending against any unjust restrictions the natural right of individual persons to move freely within their own nation and from one nation to another ... Migrants should be met with a hospitable and welcoming attitude which can encourage them to become part of the Church's life, always with due regard for their freedom and their specific cultural identity." - Ecclesia in America, no. 65.

2. What two biblical passages are referenced in the VIDEO lecture in reference to the Church's response to the challenges of immigration?

- a. *"I was a stranger and you welcomed me." - Matthew 25:35*
- b. *"If a stranger lives with you in your land, do not molest him. You must count him as one of your own countrymen and love him as yourself - for you were once strangers yourselves in Egypt. I am your God." - Leviticus 19:32-34*

3. According to the USCCB's document, "Strangers No Longer," what four points are made in reference to comprehensive immigration reform?
- a. *To educate – about church teaching on migration*
 - b. *To create political will for positive reform*
 - c. *To enact legislation and administrative reforms*
 - d. *To organize Catholic networks to assist qualified immigrants obtain the benefits of the reforms*
4. The bishops continued to echo the rich traditions with regard to migration. What are the five principles emerging from such teachings, which guide the Church view on migration issues?
- a. *Persons have the right to find opportunities in their homeland.*
 - b. *Persons have the right to migrate to support themselves and their families.*
 - c. *Sovereign nations have the right to control their borders.*
 - d. *Refugees and asylum seekers should be afforded protection.*
 - e. *The human dignity and human rights of undocumented immigrants should be respected?*
5. What is a Detention Center? What was Fr. Pete's concern with Detention Centers in the city of Joliet and what was the response of city leaders in regard to Fr. Pete's concerns?
6. What is "National Migration Week?" When is it celebrated? What four verbs did Pope Francis use to frame the obligations towards migrant populations? What is their significance?
- a. *Welcoming*
 - b. *Protecting*
 - c. *Promoting*
 - d. *Integrating*

Essay

1. Fr. Pete discusses with Dr. Maggie Rivera some of the myths and challenges in dealing with immigrants coming into the U.S. Based on the VIDEO Lecture, how does Fr. Pete and Maggie deal with the challenges of today's age in helping the immigrant deal with entry issues in the United States?
2. Explain the VIDEO lecture of the Bracero program. Why was this program initiated? What were the Mexican farm hands promised? Was the agreement held by all parties? What was the response of the Braceros concerning the treatment they received at the hands of US farmers? Most importantly, learning what you have about Mexican farm workers in the United States, *what can you learn* from the manner in which this program was implemented in the United States and how can you apply the lessons learned from the efforts from this program into whatever discipline you are studying to pursue at the University of St. Francis.

KEY TERMS	
Immigrant	A person who comes to a country to take up permanent residence.
Migrant	Any person (regardless of race, language or way of life) who moves from one place to another, especially to find work or better living conditions.
Immigrant Detention Center	Immigration detention is the government's practice of incarcerating people as they go through deportation proceedings to determine whether they will be deported or allowed to remain in the United States. The United States has the largest immigrant detention infrastructure in the world. In 2018, the US government detained about 400,000 people in over 200 immigration prisons.
Acquisition Of Citizenship	Under acquisition of citizenship, if you were born in another country, and at least one of your parents was a United States citizen, you may qualify for automatic U. S. citizenship by birth.
Adjustment of Status	This is the final step of the green card process taken by an immigrant living inside the United States to apply for lawful permanent resident status. This is in contrast to consular processing, which requires having to go abroad and apply for an immigrant visa.
Alien	An individual, living in the United States, who is not a U.S. citizen.
Alien Registration Receipt Card	The official name for a green card.
Asylum	Protection granted by a nation to an immigrant who has left their native country as a refugee. To qualify for asylum, individuals must prove they have a legitimate fear of persecution in their home country based on race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group.

Birthright Citizenship	Birthright Citizenship is the legal right to citizenship for all persons born in the United States, regardless of the parents' immigration status. This concept is often attacked by immigration reform opponents under the "anchor babies" rhetoric.
Board of Immigration Appeals	If a person loses their case at Immigration Court, and they want to challenge the decision, the usual course is to file a challenge (an "appeal") of the decision with the next higher authority, the BIA. The Board of Immigration Appeals is the highest administrative body for interpreting and applying immigration laws.
Bond	A bond is money which a detained immigrant must post with the Department of Homeland Security in order to be permitted to be released from detention while removal proceedings are pending.
Cancellation of Removal	Cancellation of Removal is a form of relief for immigrants placed in proceedings at Immigration Court to face removal charges. There are three forms - (a) lawful permanent residents, (b) non-lawful permanent residents, and (c) victims of domestic violence.
CBP	The Customs and Border Protection is an agency in the Department of Homeland Security. The agency includes the U.S. Border Patrol, which is responsible for admissions at ports of entries.
Child Citizenship Act	The Child Citizenship Act allows certain foreign-born, biological and adopted children of United States citizens to acquire United States citizenship. They do not gain U.S. citizenship at birth, but they are granted citizenship automatically if they meet certain requirements.
Citizenship	A nation grants certain rights and privileges to immigrants if they meet certain legal requirements. In the United States, there are four roads to gaining citizenship status. There are four roads to citizenship. (1) Birth in the United States. (2) Birth in another country, but one parent is a U.S. citizen. (3) Born in

	another country but you naturalize after meeting various requirements. (4) You derive citizenship when your parent becomes a citizen.
Consular Processing	This refers to the process for a person, applying for lawful permanent resident, which involves the submission of forms and documents to a U.S. embassy or consulate in his or her home country, and attending an interview there.
Convention Against Torture (CAT)	CAT stands for the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. For short, CAT is usually referred to as the Convention Against Torture. A human rights treaty, CAT allows immigrants to remain in the U.S. indefinitely if they can prove that they would be likely to face torture by their government if returned to their home country.
Coyote	The term coyote is a Spanish word which refers to the practice of guiding immigrants for a fee across the Mexico-United States border.
Credible Fear Interviews	When asylum seekers are detained, they are given a credible fear interview. This gives them the opportunity to express why they fear being returned to their home country. If they are successful, they are eligible for release and a full asylum hearing before an immigration judge.
Cuban Adjustment Act (CAA)	The Cuban Adjustment Act (CAA) of 1966 is one of our nation's most unique immigration programs. The CAA was passed to help Cubans fleeing their country due to political dissension. Under the Act, Cuban immigrants may apply to become lawful permanent residents once they have been present in the U.S. for at least one year after they were admitted or paroled into the country. This is dubbed the "one year and a day" rule.

Deferred Action	Deferred action is a humanitarian status which the Department of Homeland Security can grant in cases of compelling circumstances or under administrative policies. The status permits immigrants to remain in the United States for a limited period of time. Deferred action is sometimes renewable. The grant of a U Visa and DACA benefits are examples.
Department of State	The government agency which oversees U.S. embassies and consulates in other countries. The Department of States decides who is entitled to a green card or visa when the person files outside the United States.
Deportation Defense	Deportation Defense is the act of defending an immigrant, usually in Immigration Court, who is facing deportation – the expulsion from a country for violating certain rules. In some areas of immigration law, the term “deportation” has been replaced by “removal.” If the immigration judge orders an immigrant’s deportation, he or she is then forced to leave the United States.
DREAM Act	The DREAM Act is short for the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors, a legislative proposal which has stalled in Congress. The DREAM Act would enable undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as children to gain lawful permanent resident status upon the fulfillment of certain requirements.
Employment Authorization Card (EAD)	Employment Authorization is the permission granted to immigrants to work legally in the United States. Upon USCIS approval, a card is issued certifying this permission. The employment authorization (EAD) card is often referred to as a work permit.

Entry Without Inspection (EWI)	Entry Without Inspection (EWI) is the phrase used to indicate an immigrant who has entered the U.S. without being inspected by an immigration official. In general, immigrants who enter as EWIs are not allowed to apply for legal status from within the United States.
EOIR	Commonly referred to as the EOIR, the Executive Office for Immigration Review is the official name for the U.S. Immigration Court system. The EOIR operates under the U.S. Department of Justice.
Expedited Removal	A deportation process which allows for an immigrant to be deported immediately or after a brief processing period unless the migrant expresses a fear of return and is referred for a credible fear interview.
Extreme Hardship	Extreme Hardship is the most commonly used legal formula for granting relief in cases involving deportable immigrants. However, the extreme hardship standard changes often, and its precise meaning varies from program to program. Under cancellation of removal, the hardship standard is now deemed to be exceptional and extremely unusual hardship.
Family-Based Visas	The filing of Family-Based Visas is the most common way to obtain permanent resident status. It requires the sponsorship of close family relatives, including spouses, children, parents, and siblings. The rules are different depending on the sponsor's immigration status: permanent residency versus U.S. citizenship
Family Unity Waivers	Family Unity Waivers are one of the most important waivers for immigrants. It is also known as an I-601 Family Unity Inadmissibility Waiver, so named in an attempt to allow immigrant families to avoid separation due to entering and living in the U.S. without permission.

Fiancé(e) Visas	A Fiancé(e) Visa is also known as a K-1 Visa. This type of visa is issued to the immigrant fiancé or fiancée of a United States citizen to enter the United States to get married. The couple is required to get married within 90 days of the immigrant's entry, or the immigrant has to return to his or her home country. Once the marriage has taken place, the immigrant can apply to become a lawful permanent resident of the United States.
Green Card	This refers to the document given to persons who have become lawful permanent residents. This is a not the formal name, but it is still used – even though the card is not green. The formal government name for the card is Alien Registration Receipt Card.
Human Trafficking	Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery. A person is recruited to be controlled and held captive for the purpose of exploitation. It involves the use of coercion, deception, or force to place men, women, and children in slavery or slavery-like conditions. 14,500 to 17,500 immigrants are trafficked into the U.S. per year. Of this total, 70% are women, 50% are children.
IIRAIRA	IIRAIRA, which stands for the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, is one of the most widespread changes ever made to immigration law. Enacted in 1996, it greatly reduced the ability of immigrants to defend themselves against deportation and tightened the rules for seeking permanent residence.
Immigrant	In the normal use of the word, a person born in another country is considered an immigrant. However, the United States government only considers individuals who have become permanent residents to be immigrants.

Immigration Court	The Immigration Court, also known as the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), is an administrative court responsible for removal and deportation hearings. Immigration judges have authority to grant immigrants legal status in the United States as well as to order them deported.
Immigration Fraud	Immigration Fraud is a silent social disease that destroys the dreams of many hard-working immigrants. Immigrants are victimized by legal assistants, notaries, paralegals, and lawyers who take advantage of their general lack of knowledge by either deliberately falsifying information or not performing the services required.
K Visas	A K-1 Visa is also known as a Fiancé(e) Visa. This type of visa is issued to the immigrant fiancé or fiancée of a United States citizen to enter the United States to get married. The couple is required to get married within 90 days of the immigrant's entry, or the immigrant has to return to his or her home country. Once the marriage has taken place, the immigrant can apply to become a lawful permanent resident of the United States.
Lawful Permanent Resident	This is a person born in another country who has been granted permission to live permanently in the United States, usually on the basis of ties to a family member or a U.S. employer. The immigrant is provided a document, referred to as a Green Card.
Lozada Motion	A Lozada motion is normally filed after an adverse decision has been issued against immigrants, who allege the loss was caused by their legal representative's actions (or lack of actions).
Mandatory Detention	When an immigrant is arrested, one of the first things an immigration officer will do is determine whether or not to grant a bond. But some immigrants do not qualify for release, even if they would be willing to pay a bond. If this happens, immigrants must remain in detained custody while their immigration court proceedings are pending.

NACARA	The Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) was passed in 1997. It provides both immigration benefits and relief from deportation to Nicaraguans, Cubans, Salvadorans, Guatemalans, nationals of former Soviet bloc countries who had arrived as asylees and they meet certain requirements.
Naturalization	This refers to the process taken by individuals, born in other countries, who have taken steps to become U.S. citizens. Naturalization is the most common path to U.S. citizenship status. Immigrants who earn lawful permanent residency are allowed to naturalize if they meet certain requirements, generally after five years.
Non-Immigrants	This term is used by the U.S. government to describe individuals who come to the United States legally for a short time. This includes students and visitors from other countries.
Oath Of Allegiance	When a lawful permanent resident becomes a naturalized United States citizen, they must swear loyalty to the U.S. and to the Constitution.
Overstay	When an immigrant enters the U.S. with a visa to stay for a limited period of time, but fails to leave when the authorized period expires, the immigrant is considered to be an overstay and subject to deportation or removal.
Passport	A travel document allowing an individual to gain admission into a different country.
Qualifying Relatives	Various forms of relief from deportation, removal, or family separation are dependent on the hardship to qualifying relatives. Although the requirements differ from program to program, in general, qualifying relatives include spouses, children, and parents who are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents.
Quotas	The use of quotas is common in various areas of immigration law. For example, U.S. deportation policy supports an unofficial detention bed quota.

	The bed quota requires U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to house an average of 34,000 individuals in detention on a daily basis. 62% of these immigrants are detained in private, for-profit detention centers.
Registry	Registry is an immigration law that enables certain individuals who have been present in the United States since January 1, 1972 the ability to apply for a green card (permanent residence), even if they are in the United States unlawfully.
Removal Proceedings	Removal is the term now used in place of the term Deportation. Normally, this refers to the process taken by the government in Immigration Court to decide whether a person is entitled to remain in the United States. If the judge decides a person is removable, the person will be forced to leave the country.
Special Agricultural Workers (SAW)	The Special Agricultural Workers (SAW) program allowed immigrants who performed labor in perishable agricultural commodities to seek lawful temporary residence, after which they could apply for lawful permanent residence. SAW was a critical part of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, passed under the Reagan Administration.
Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ)	The Special Immigration Juvenile (SIJ) program was created to help undocumented children who are in the state juvenile system obtain lawful permanent resident status. These are children who cannot reunify with their parents due to abuse, abandonment or neglect.
Status	This refers to the specific privileges you gain when you are granted immigration benefits as a lawful permanent resident or as a non-immigrant.
Stop-Time Rule	The Stop-Time Rule defines how time living in the United States is calculated for continuous residence or continuous physical presence in cancellation of removal cases.

Suspension of Deportation	Suspension of Deportation was a primary defense for undocumented immigrants placed in immigration court proceedings to face charges of deportation. IIRAIRA replaced it with Cancellation of Removal, a more restrictive form of relief.
T Visa	The T Visa is a special temporary status for those victims of human trafficking. It offers protection for victims and allows them to remain in the United States to assist in an investigation or prosecution of human trafficking.
Temporary Protected Status (TPS)	Known as TPS, this is a special immigration program that allows immigrants from countries in turmoil to live and work temporarily in the United States. The turmoil may be caused by a natural disaster, widespread civil war, or other severe conditions. When the situation improves, the right to stay in the U.S. ends.
USCIS	This stands for the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services. This government agency has responsibility for deciding whether to grant or deny immigration benefits (Green Cards, Work Permits, etc.) for persons who have applied while living in the United States.
Visa	This is the stamp which is placed in a passport by a United States consulate office, normally in another country, which serves to allow immigrants to enter the United States.
Work Permit/Visa	A work permit is an official document that authorizes its holder to seek and take employment in a foreign country legally.
Xenophobia	Xenophobia is the fear and dislike of people from other countries. Xenophobia is not a sentiment worth embracing.