A Virginia Teacher’s Guide for Middle and High School Classrooms
Keyed to the 2015 Virginia Standards of Learning in Social Studies
Prepared by Julia Hainer-Violand

HARVEST OF EMPIRE

The Untold Story of Latinos in America
A Film Based on the Book
“Harvest of Empire” by Juan González

Presented by

Virginia Foundation for the Humanities
National Endowment for the Humanities
Fifty Years
Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean

Source: https://search.yahoo.com/yhs/search?p=map+mexico+central+america&ei=UTF-8&hspart=mozilla&hsimp=yhs-001
A VIRGINIA TEACHERS’ GUIDE
FOR MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL CLASSROOMS

Published by Virginia Foundation for the Humanities
with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities

Copyright 2016 by Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy

All rights reserved. However, portions of this booklet may be reproduced or electronically transmitted for educational purposes without permission from the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America

Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent those of the National Endowment for the Humanities.
# Table of Contents

Map: Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean ................................................................. 2  
How to Approach This Teachers’ Guide .................................................................................. 5  
Credits .................................................................................................................................. 6  
Introduction to Teachers’ Guide, by Co-Director Eduardo López ........................................... 7  
Big Ideas .................................................................................................................................. 8  
Virginia Social Studies Standards of Learning Addressed in This Guide ................................. 8  
Lesson Summaries .................................................................................................................. 10  
Annotated Synopsis of Film ................................................................................................... 12  
Lesson 1: Finding Commonalities Across Time & Place: Themes of Immigration Across History .... 14  
Lesson 2: The Changing Face of America—Digging into Data .................................................. 23  
Lesson 3: Refugee or Immigrant? The Case Study of El Salvador ............................................ 29  
Lesson 4: Fact Checking the Immigration Policy Debate ......................................................... 35  
Lesson 5: Government Reaction to Immigration: No Laughing Matter .................................. 41  
Appendix of Resources for Lessons ......................................................................................... 46
How to Approach This Teachers’ Guide
Julia Hainer-Violand, curriculum writer & educator

Typically, when we study immigration in school, we turn to stories from Ellis or Angel Island—stories of loss, famine, discrimination, determination, and assimilation. But what about modern-day immigration stories? What about the stories of the students who are sitting within our own classrooms? What brought them to the United States, and what challenges are we facing today as a nation?

If you find yourself with this guide sitting on your lap or on your computer screen, it is because you recognize that there is a gap in our curricula regarding the Latino immigration experience in the United States. Also, as an educator, you may know that English language learners are “among the furthest behind” their peers, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) (Fry, 2007). Thus, more than ever, the histories of Latin American immigrants and the stories of our students and their families need to be a part of our classroom. This guide is here to help.

This teachers’ guide is comprised of five lessons that use the documentary Harvest of Empire as a starting point for discussion, research, and reflection. These lessons make connections across place and time, delve into current immigration debate and policy, and also build empathy. Each lesson can stand alone, meaning a teacher can select a lesson that best fits his/her needs, or teachers can use this guide to create a unit on immigration.

The documentary Harvest of Empire is organized into chapters that focus on the political and economic histories of countries in the Caribbean, Central, and South America that have large immigrant populations in the United States. It is highly recommended that you watch the documentary in its entirety before watching the suggested clips within the teacher guide to understand the overarching theme. After watching the documentary, notice how your own preconceptions regarding reasons for immigration have changed. Does this documentary shift how you see your own students and their families who come from any of the countries featured in Harvest of Empire?

These lessons are intended for middle school to high school classrooms, with standards connected to U.S. History, Government, and Civics. To support your students, each lesson has graphic organizers to aid in comprehension. Each lesson also has suggested differentiation for Language Learners and is encouraged to be used in English as a Second Language (ESL) classrooms.

Each lesson has five components:
Part I: Simulation -- To grab students’ attention through debate of current issues or role-play to enter into the immigrant experience
Part II: Film & Discussion – Selected chapters or clips from Harvest of Empire are used to spark discussion
Part III: Research – Students find connections across time and place and use multiple sources to research articles or dig into data from multiple perspectives
Part IV: Respond and Reflect – A time to process information, share findings, and make linkages
Part V: Possible Extensions -- Includes further research suggestions if inquiry is sparked or suggested projects that can act as summative assessments

As teachers, it is our nature to see what fits and then apply that to our classroom, so please view this guide as a large resource bank you can pull from. The foundation of each lesson is using the simulation and the documentary to spark thinking and discussion. Based on your time frame, you can edit the depth of research and reflection, but be sure to use the simulation and film to spark discussion and reflection in your classroom.
In the beginning of *Harvest of Empire*, author and journalist Juan González says, “They never teach us in school that the huge Latino presence here is a direct result of our own government’s actions in Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America over many decades, actions that forced millions from that region to leave their homeland and journey north.” May this guide support you in correcting this error in American education. May this guide and documentary begin a dialogue in your classroom that can lead to a deeper and more nuanced understanding of the Latino immigration experience and the changing face of America.


---

**Credits**

This guide was made possible through grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and Virginia Foundation for the Humanities.

**Curriculum writer:**

Julia Hainer-Violand, M.A.

**Support in planning and development:**

Cathy Hix, K-12 Social Studies Supervisor, Arlington County Public Schools  
Eduardo López, co-director of *Harvest of Empire*

**Arlington Public School educators who reviewed, gave critical feedback, and piloted lessons:**

Erika Drummond  
Judyt Herrera  
Jesse Homburg  
Robin Liten-Tejada  
Michael Palermo
**Introduction**

**Eduardo López, co-director, Harvest of Empire**

“We are all Americans of the New World, and our most dangerous enemies are not each other, but the great wall of ignorance between us.”

*Juan González, Harvest of Empire*

The rapid growth of the nation's Latino community has sparked heated national debate over immigration, yet the reality is that many of us know little about the true roots of migration or the powerful forces that brought so many immigrants from Latin America to the United States. Based on the landmark book by journalist Juan González, the award-winning documentary *Harvest of Empire* explores the hidden history of our nation's Latino community and takes an unflinching look at the role that U.S. military actions and economic interests played in triggering unprecedented waves of migration from the Caribbean, Central America, and Mexico.

From the wars for territorial expansion that gave the U.S. control of Puerto Rico, Cuba, and half of Mexico, to the covert operations that imposed oppressive military regimes in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, *Harvest of Empire* unveils a moving human story that is largely unknown to the majority of citizens in the U.S.

Today, Latino children represent the largest and fastest-growing minority population in the nation's public schools. Some 25 percent of all the children in the U.S. are Latino, and census figures estimate that more than 500,000 young Latinos will turn 18 every year -- for the next 20 years. As one of the country's largest immigrant gateways, the Washington metropolitan area has experienced similar growth. In fact, the number of Latinos in the region increased a startling 98 percent since 2000, and nearly 200,000 Latino children are currently attending public schools throughout the region.

Learning how the living history portrayed in *Harvest of Empire* impacts Central American students in the classroom today is of vital importance for any teacher, counselor, or school-based administrator working in Virginia. By using selected segments from the film, educators and students can better understand the migration story of their community and open an enlightening window into the unique Central American family dynamic that affects Latino academic achievement, graduation rates, and parental involvement.

*Harvest of Empire* is a moving, inspiring, and often heartbreaking film that must be experienced by any educator working with Latino students and their parents. The documentary offers a multitude of opportunities for lesson plans and classroom discussions designed to:

- Challenge negative stereotypes of Latino immigrants.
- Raise awareness about the true origins of the Latino presence in the U.S.
- Focus attention on the contributions of Latino immigrants to our society.
- Expose the harsh language being used to describe Latinos in the media.
- Develop a deeper understanding of the real-life impact of U.S. foreign policy.
Big Ideas

1. There is no one story in history, because it is experienced by and can be presented through multiple perspectives.
2. Latino immigration and families are part of the changing face of America and are redefining American culture and politics in the 21st century.
3. Immigration can be an unintended consequence of international political and economic policy.

---

2015 Virginia Social Studies Standards of Learning addressed in *Harvest of Empire* Teachers’ Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle School</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **United States History: 1865 to the Present** | USII.8 The student will demonstrate knowledge of the economic, social, and political transformation of the United States and the world between the end of World War II and the present by  
ed) evaluating and explaining the impact of international trade and globalization on American life. |
| History and Social Science Standards of Learning for Virginia Public Schools | USII.9 The student will demonstrate knowledge of the key domestic and international issues during the second half of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries by  
d) evaluating and explaining American foreign policy, immigration, the global environment, and other emerging issues. |
| **Middle School**             |                                                                           |
| **Civics & Economics**       | CE.1 The student will develop the social studies skills responsible citizenship requires, including the ability to  
a) analyzing and interpreting evidence from primary and secondary sources, including charts, graphs, and political cartoons;  
b) analyzing how political and economic trends influence public policy, using demographic information and other data sources;  
d) determining the accuracy and validity of information by separating fact and opinion and recognizing bias;  
e) constructing informed, evidence-based arguments from multiple sources;  
g) taking informed action to address school, community, local, state, national, and global issues;  
j) defending conclusions orally and in writing to a wide range of audiences, using evidence from sources. |
| History and Social Science Standards of Learning for Virginia Public Schools | CE.10 The student will apply social science skills to understand how public policy is made |
at the local, state, and national levels of government by
a) examining the impact of the media on public opinion and public policy;
b) describing how individuals and interest groups influence public policy; and
c) describing the impact of international issues and events on local decision making.

CE.11 The student will demonstrate knowledge of how economic decisions are made in the marketplace by
b) comparing and contrasting how traditional, free market, command, and mixed economies decide how to allocate their limited resources.

| High School | VUS.9 | The student will apply social science skills to understand the emerging role of the United States in world affairs during the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by
a) explaining changes in foreign policy of the United States toward Latin America and Asia and the growing influence of the United States, with emphasis on the impact of the Spanish-American War; |
| History and Social Science Standards of Learning for Virginia Public Schools | |
| Virginia and United States History | |
| | VUS.12 | The student will apply social science skills to understand the United States’ foreign policy during the Cold War era by
e) evaluating and explaining how policy changes impacted the United States’ relationships in Latin America; |
| | VUS.13 | The student will apply social science skills to understand the social, political, and cultural movements and changes in the United States during the second half of the twentieth century by
d) analyzing changes in immigration policy and the impact of increased immigration; |
| | GOVT.9 | The student will apply social science skills to understand the process by which public policy is made by
a) defining public policy and determining how to differentiate public and private action;
b) examining different perspectives on the role of government;
e) investigating and evaluating the process by which policy is implemented by the bureaucracy at each level;
f) analyzing how the incentives of individuals, interest groups, and the media influence public policy; and
g) devising a course of action to address local and/or state issues. |
| | | Source: [http://www.doe.virginia.gov/testing/sol/standards_docs/history_socialscience/](http://www.doe.virginia.gov/testing/sol/standards_docs/history_socialscience/) |
Lesson 1: Finding Commonalities Across Time & Place: Themes of Immigration Across History

Is there a common “immigration experience” shared by all, or is each experience unique? What commonalities can we find between why people immigrate, what issues they face upon arrival, and what contributions they add to the United States?

In this lesson, students will contextualize the immigration experience from a historical perspective that cuts across time and place. Students will first experience being in a new place where another language is spoken to build empathy for the initial immigration experience. Students will then use the case study of Mexican Immigration from *Harvest of Empire* to understand the reasons for immigration, role of government policy (such as the Bracero Program and NAFTA), and difficulties faced in the United States. Next, students will research with partners the immigration experiences of groups from different waves of immigration (1840 to 1920) to compare and contrast historic experiences with modern-day Mexican immigrant experiences. Students will present their findings in a Knowledge Circle to find shared commonalities across immigrant experiences.

Lesson 2: The Changing Face of America – Digging into Data

The United States is experiencing a historic “second wave” of immigrants, not from Europe, but from Latin America. Is the face of America changing? If so, how? Where are Latinos moving and why? How is your county or state affected?

In this lesson, students participate in a scenario where they have to select a place to live based on their education, family needs, and work experience. They then watch clips of *Harvest of Empire* and discuss how America’s population is changing due to immigration from Latin America and what difficulties a new immigrant can face. Afterwards, students take part in a short focused research of multiple sources to see the demographic shifts, possible economic and cultural impacts, and answer the question, “What is the changing face of America?”

Lesson 3: Refugee or Immigrant? The Case Study of El Salvador

What are the unintended consequences of U.S. political and military actions in El Salvador? What is the difference between a refugee and an immigrant? In this lesson, students will use El Salvador as a case study to understand how U.S. intervention led to mass migration of Salvadorans to the United States. Students will first take part in a simulation where they take on the persona of a Salvadoran survivor of the civil war. They will then watch clips of *Harvest of Empire* and discuss how U.S. policies contributed to a civil war in El Salvador. Lastly, they will create an artistic representation of the experiences of a child during war and what their hopes and dreams might be in coming to the United States.

Lesson 4: Fact Checking the Immigration Policy Debate

What are the costs and benefits of immigration? What data is available, and which can we rely on? How can we see through misinformation when it comes to immigration policy and debate? Increasingly, with immigration reform a keystone issue of this decade, many news outlets and organizations use data and numbers to convince the American public that immigration is a net benefit or net cost to jobs, wages, and government services.

In this lesson, students will see how statistics can be manipulated to fit the message. They will first engage in a “four corners debate” to share their opinions on immigration impact on the U.S. economy. Then students will become fact checkers by researching three sources from different perspectives to come up with their own list of facts about the impacts immigrants make on our economy. Armed with this information, students will then write
an editorial using evidence to back up their opinions, to break what Juan González refers to as the “the wall of ignorance” regarding the benefits immigrants can bring to a country.

Lesson 5: Government Reaction to Immigration: No Laughing Matter

How has the government responded to increased immigration? What are the economic and cultural arguments for increasing or decreasing immigration? What connections can we find across history? In this lesson, students will conduct a gallery walk of primary sources (political cartoons, writing) of anti-Irish and anti-Chinese sentiment from the 19th century to make sense of current anti-immigration sentiment in the United States, such as that expressed by some Americans toward the increase in unaccompanied minors. Then, using Arizona’s Senate Bill (SB) 1070 and Maricopa County as a modern example, students will analyze a state government response to immigration. Students will then select a current immigration issue and create political cartoons to demonstrate their opinions.

Approximately one half of all U.S.-born Latinos are the children of immigrants, and 47 percent are younger than 18 years of age. Some 25 percent of all the children in the U.S. are Latino, and census figures estimate that more than 500,000 young Latinos will turn 18 every year--for the next 20 years.
Chapter 1: Introduction (0:00 – 4:09)
The introduction of the documentary juxtaposes images from the immigrant rights protests of 2006 with media clips that depict immigrants in a negative light. This section shows how, at the end of the century, over half of the U.S. population will be of Latino descent. As Americans, we should understand how immigration is an unintended consequence of U.S. economic, political, and military intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. Journalist and author Juan González shares his immigration story from Puerto Rico and his reasons for writing *Harvest of Empire*.

Chapter 2: Puerto Rico (4:10 – 11:39)
In this chapter, viewers learn of the effects of the U.S. colonization of Puerto Rico from the Spanish-American War and how it led to income and land inequality, hunger, and unemployment. Immigration to the U.S. was used as a safety valve to avoid foment in Puerto Rico but also to supply the U.S. with labor during WWII. Excellent primary-source clips are included; for example, President Harry S. Truman’s statement: “I don’t mean to imply we were in any way cruel to the Puerto Ricans, but there is another kind of cruelty – that is indifference, indifference and neglect.” Famous Puerto Ricans, including poet Martín Espada and journalist Giraldo Rivera, are interviewed.

Chapter 3: Guatemala (11:40 – 24:22)
This chapter traces the history of violence and turmoil in Guatemala to 1954, when the U.S. government supported the overthrow of democratically elected President Arbenz. Arbenz instituted land reform policies that would have impacted the United Fruit Company, which owned over 600,000 acres of land in Guatemala. The chapter creates linkages between the C.I.A. support of the Arbenz overthrow to the beginning of the 36-year-long civil war that left 200,000 dead. Nobel Peace Prize winner, Rigoberta Menchú, shares the story of her father’s murder in the Spanish Embassy in 1983, at the hands of the Guatemalan Army. The chapter ends with the story of the Zamboni family, Guatemalan immigrants to the U.S.—a story of family separation, reunification, and educational success.

Chapter 4: Mexico (24:23- 38:29)
This chapter begins with current images of the border and then focuses on the history of Mexico-U.S. relations, beginning with Manifest Destiny and the U.S.-Mexico war. It notes the large immigration into the U.S. during the 1910 Mexican Revolution and how during the Great Depression, President Hoover deported one million Mexicans from the United States. Then, because of a labor shortage due to WWII, Mexicans were invited back as temporary workers through the Bracero Program. The chapter ends with the story of Dr. Gonzalo Garza, a Mexican-American whose family members were migrant workers, and how he became a decorated war veteran of WWII and the Korean War. Also featured in this chapter is an interview with Rev. Jesse Jackson, speaking of Black-Latino solidarity during the civil rights movement.

Chapter 5: Cuba (38:30 – 47:38)
This chapter outlines the waves of immigration from Cuba, due to the U.S. support of the Batista dictatorship in the 1930s-1950s, then to Cubans escaping the 1959 revolution. It addresses the Bay of Pigs event and the waves of economic/political refugees from Cuba after the revolution and also during the 1970s. The chapter discusses the contributions of Cubans to the Miami cultural and economic landscape, as well as the backlash against Cuban immigrants during the 1970s.

Chapter 6: Dominican Republic (47:39- 54:34)
In this chapter, immigration from the Dominican Republic is traced to two U.S. military interventions: the 1916 military dictatorship of Trujillo and then the 1965 U.S. invasion to overthrow the democratically elected Bosch government. The viewer learns of the brutal 30-year regime, which led to Trujillo’s eventual assassination. The 1965 U.S. intervention took place during the Cold War era and was motivated by fear of the spread of
communism. Pulitzer Prize-winning author Junot Díaz shares his immigration story and discusses the psychological impact of immigration.

Chapter 7: Nicaragua (54:35 - 1:07:22)
This chapter begins with the U.S. support of the Somoza family regime that ruled Nicaragua for over 50 years. Intriguing primary source footage of Dan Rather interviewing Somoza demonstrates how his family had both political and economic control over Nicaragua. With the 1979 Sandinista revolution that overthrew the Somoza regime, the Carter administration allowed for a diversity of governments. During the Reagan administration, the U.S. intervened through military aid to the Contras, in order to overthrow the Sandinista government in the name of fighting communism. The Iran-Contra affair is addressed in this chapter. This segment ends with the immigration story of Luis Enrique Mejía López, who escaped the civil war and received refugee status.

Chapter 8: El Salvador (1:07:23 - 1:18:42)
This chapter goes in depth into the Salvadoran civil war, with the story of Maria Guardado, a survivor of torture, and the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero. Primary source footage of the war is featured in this chapter, as well as discussion around the U.S. training of Salvadoran military officers at the School of the Americas in Fort Benning, Georgia. This chapter makes a strong argument that often immigrants do not choose to leave, but they flee violence in search of safety. President Reagan’s 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act, which granted amnesty to undocumented immigrants, is addressed at the end of this chapter.

Chapter 9: Mexico — Present Day (1:18:43 - 1:29:33)
The documentary returns to Mexico to focus on the effects of Operation Gatekeeper, with its increased border security, and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on Mexican emigration to the U.S. This chapter outlines the dangers of border crossings and the flow of labor from Mexico to the U.S., due to the increased unemployment of rural farmers because of U.S. subsidized corn entering Mexico’s markets. This chapter features the immigration story of neurosurgeon Dr. Alfredo Quinones-Hinojosa and an interview with journalist Maria Hinojosa, who speaks to the difficulty of family separation and the dehumanizing language of calling a person an “illegal alien.” It ends with the concluding thoughts of Juan González, who explains the metaphor “harvest of empire” as the unintended consequence of immigration due to U.S. intervention, and how America, as an aging nation, is increasingly dependent upon immigrants to support the country’s economy.

A recent national survey conducted by the Pew Research Center found that 24 percent of all U.S. Latinos self-identified as Afro-Latino, Afro-Caribbean, or of African descent with roots in Latin America.
Juan González, who emigrated from Puerto Rico, is an award-winning broadcast journalist and investigative reporter based in New York City. He is a two-time recipient of the prestigious George Polk Award in journalism, and author of the book, *Harvest of Empire*. 
Lesson 1: Finding Commonalities Across Time and Place: Themes of Immigration Across History

Is there a common “immigration experience” shared by all, or is each experience unique? What commonalities can we find between why people immigrate, what issues they face upon arrival, and what contributions they make to the United States?

In this lesson, students will contextualize the immigration experience from a historical perspective that cuts across time and place. Students will first experience being in a new place where another language is spoken to build empathy toward the initial immigration experience. Students will then use the case study of Mexican immigration from Harvest of Empire to understand the reasons for immigration, role of government policy, and difficulties faced in the United States. Viewing Option I discusses the Bracero Program, while Viewing Option II addresses the relationship between NAFTA and immigration. Next, students will research with partners the immigration experiences of groups from different waves of immigration (1840 to 1920) to compare and contrast historic experiences with modern-day Mexican immigrant experiences. Students will present their findings in a Knowledge Circle to find shared commonalities across immigrant experiences.

Big Ideas:
1. There is no one story in history, because it is experienced by and can be presented through multiple perspectives.
2. Latino immigration and families are part of the changing face of America and are redefining American culture and politics in the 21st century.
3. Immigration can be an unintended consequence of international political and economic policy.

Time Frame: 3.5 to 4 Hours (there are two option tracks, so the time frame is for one option only)

Materials Needed:
• Chart Sheets of Paper
• Markers
• For simulation, copies of Language Form & Reflection (see resources, “Language Form” & “Simulation Reflection”)
• Handouts for each student (see resources, “Country Fact Sheet – Mexico,” “Graphic Organizers,” & “Exit slip”)
• Access to digital devices for online research

For ESL Differentiation, see resources, “ESL Differentiated Lesson 1,” “Vocabulary,” “ESL Country Fact Sheet Mexico,” “Transitions & Model,” and “Compare and Contrast.”

Part I: Simulation: An Unwelcoming Welcome

1. Preparation: Invite an adult (parent or colleague) who is a Spanish speaker to simulate an experience for the students of entering a new country and having to fill out a basic form (see resource, “Language Form”). Make copies of the form for each student.
2. Simulation: For two to three minutes, the visitor will act like an impatient officer or boss who is registering the students for a job. The visitor can only speak in Spanish. Please have him/her speak quickly, demand that students fill out the form and act impatient if the students ask questions. The visitor
can use gestures to explain the words on the form for students who are confused, but cannot speak English.

3. Reflect: Students will write a quick reflection (see resource, “Simulation Reflection”) and share with the class how the experience made them feel, what went through their minds, and how they tried to cope or understand. Students will also share any experiences they might have had that were similar to the simulation.

4. Make a connection: How does this connect to the immigration experience? If any students are 1st or 2nd generation immigrant, ask them to share any personal stories of similar experiences of confusion due to a different language or culture. Who else might have experienced this? What other immigrant groups and when?

Part II: Film & Discussion: Use clips from the film to spark discussion.

- Prior to the film, use a map to introduce students to the geography of Mexico. Have students note its location as a neighbor to the U.S. and Central America.
- Hand out the Country Fact Sheet (see resources, “Country Fact Sheet – Mexico”). Students can read with a partner and highlight any key details that would support why Mexicans would immigrate to the United States.

Harvest of Empire Viewing Option Part I: U.S. Mexico War to the Bracero Program (Chapter 4: 24:24-38:29)

The story of the Mexican immigration experience is split into two parts in Harvest of Empire. Chapter 4 opens with images of the U.S. Mexico border and focuses on the historical context of Mexican immigration, such as the U.S.-Mexico war and the creation of the border, the Bracero Program during WWII, and the discrimination and difficulties faced by Mexicans, predominantly migrant workers, due to an unbalanced economic relationship between U.S. businesses and farms and Mexican labor.

Post-Viewing Discussion:

“People don’t want to hear these stories. But these are stories that people need to hear.”

Enrique Morones, founder of non-profit, Border Angels

- This chapter begins with shots of the U.S.-Mexico border and images of increased policing and surveillance. Read the Enrique Morones quote to your class. Ask, why begin the story of Mexico with this image? Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?

“Most people are not aware that since 1820, when the United States first started gathering immigration statistics – there has been no nation in the world that has sent more people to the United States than Mexico – and we are talking about legal immigration. More legal Mexican immigrants have come to this country since 1820 than the Irish, than the Germans, than the French, than any other population.”

Juan González, journalist & author

- Read the quotation by Juan González to your class. Why is it that most people do not know this? How does education in schools reinforce this?
- What makes Mexican immigration unique compared to European immigration?
• What was the purpose of the Bracero Program – what were its benefits and drawbacks, from the workers’ perspective and from the business perspective?
• Based on Dr. Gonzolo Garza’s experience, what were the difficulties faced by Mexican immigrants? How have Mexican-Americans contributed to this country?

• **Post-Viewing Graffiti Wall:** Post around the room seven different chart sheets with the headings below. Students will work in small groups, writing on the chart sheets to summarize findings from *Harvest of Empire.* (*Note: The chart sheets will be used again to share research, so have students write on the top half of the paper only.*) Option: have students present their posters or walk around and read the other posters before holding a whole group discussion.
  • Push Factors
  • Pull Factors
  • Important Historical Dates/Events
  • Government Response (Laws created)
  • What is Unique
  • Examples of Discrimination / Difficulties faced
  • Contributions to U.S.

• *Harvest of Empire, Viewing Option Part 2, Impacts of NAFTA* (Chapter 9 1:18:45 – 1:24:51 – end after the scene in the graveyard) Post-Viewing Discussion:
  • How would you characterize the Mexican immigrant experience? What makes it unique?
  • What was the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement? What was its impact on Mexican farmers? On U.S. businesses?

  U.S.-Mexico trade is “a partnership, but it is a very unbalanced partnership.”

  Dr. Lorenzo Meyer, historian & political analyst

• Read the quotation above to the class. Based on clip from *Harvest of Empire,* do you agree or disagree? What proof supports your position?
• What makes many undocumented Mexicans cross the border? Is it worth it?
• **As a closing,** have students walk around and add new knowledge from the discussion and video to the Graffiti Wall (see above).

**Part III: Research**

**Option 1 Research: Comparing Mexican Immigration Experience to Other Immigration Experiences**

Opening Question: How does the Mexican immigrant experience compare to other waves of immigration we have studied? Are there any similarities?

1. **Paired Research:** Students will work in pairs to conduct research on an immigrant group from the 1840s to 1920s waves of immigration. Students will research two sources to find examples of reasons for immigration, key dates, government response, issues faced, and contributions to the United States (see resource, “Immigration Group Research”)
   a. Source one is from the Library of Congress Immigration site that has information on German, Irish, Scandinavian, Italian, Mexican, Japanese, Chinese, and Polish/Russian immigration:
b. See Additional Resources below for other suggested sources.

2. **(Optional) Compare and Contrast:** Students will then compare and contrast the findings of their immigration group to the clips from *Harvest of Empire*. If there is time, re-watch clips from either chapter 4 or 9 to allow students to take notes on similarities and differences in immigration experiences (see resource, “Graphic Organizers”).

**Option 2 Research: Focus on NAFTA – Is it a balanced or unbalanced partnership?** After viewing the clip on NAFTA, what further research do we need to conduct to better understand NAFTA, in order to make a sound decision about whether or not U.S.-Mexico trade is a balanced or unbalanced partnership? Have students create a list of topics for possible one-period research (e.g., impact on GDP, income inequality, rise of *maquilas* (factories), the impact of U.S. subsidized corn on Mexico, the impact on unemployment).

- Resources for students to find their data

**Part IV: Respond and Reflect**

*Graffiti Walk*: Post around the room six different chart sheets with the headings listed below. Have partners walk around and summarize their findings on the chart sheets. Suggest they look for similarities and differences as they read what others have written (suggestion – use a different color for each immigration group)

- Push Factors
- Pull Factors
- Examples of Discrimination / Difficulties faced (e.g., Nativist reactions)
- Supportive Government Response (Support programs or legislation)
- Negative Government Response (discriminatory laws)
- Contributions to U.S.

**Knowledge Sharing Circle** – Students will meet in a circle and discuss what commonalities they find across the different groups. Possible questions to spark discussion:

- Are all immigrant experiences the same?
- Is there a pattern regarding U.S. response to immigrants? What is cyclical?
- Is immigration a choice?
- America claims to be a “melting pot” – is cultural assimilation possible for all? Is it the best choice?

**Exit Slip** – Students complete an exit slip to revisit the question, “Is there a shared immigration experience?” and write any further questions they have (see resource, “Lesson 1 Exit Slip”).

**Part V: Possible Extensions**

- **Publish Findings** – Create a visual representation of students’ research. Each pair can choose to create a poster, brochure, or Public Service Ad to educate U.S. citizens on the immigration experience
• **Create a Shared Experiences Class Timeline** – Students will select key dates of their immigrant group experiences (see resource, “Extension - Shared Experiences Class Timeline”)

• **Creative Writing** – Students will write a poem on the immigration experience. Have them integrate information from both the Mexican experience and the experience of their research group.

**Additional Resources:**

**Suggested Text:**
*A Different Mirror for Young People: A History of Multicultural America* by Ronald Takaki & Rebecca Stefoff

**Websites for Research:**

**Chinese Immigration:**
http://migrationpolicy.org/article/chinese-immigrants-united-states
http://www.poeticwaves.net/articles/

**German Immigration:**
http://maxkade.iupui.edu/adams/toc.html
http://www.energyofanation.org/4e667f77-e302-4c1a-9d2e-178a0ca31a32.html?NodeId=
http://spartacus-educational.com/USAEgermany.htm

**Irish Immigration:**
http://www.historyplace.com/worldhistory/famine/americ.htm
http://www.emmigration.info/irish-immigration-to-america.htm

**Italian Immigration:**
https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~molna22a/classweb/politics/Italianhistory.html
http://www.emmigration.info/italian-immigration-to-america.htm
http://spartacus-educational.com/USAEitaly.htm

**Japanese Immigration:**
http://archive.vancouver.wsu.edu/crbeha/ja/ja.htm

**Mexican Immigration:**
http://www.emmigration.info/mexican-migration-history.htm
http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/mexican-immigrants-united-states
https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rrn/more.php?id=1112 (on Bracero Program)

**Polish/Russian Immigration:**
http://spartacus-educational.com/USAEjews.htm
http://www.everyculture.com/multi/Pa-Sp/Polish-Americans.html

**Scandinavian Immigration:**
Danish: http://www.emmigration.info/danish-immigration-to-america.htm
http://spartacus-educational.com/USAEdenmark.htm
Norwegian: http://www.emmigration.info/norwegian-immigration-to-america.htm
http://spartacus-educational.com/USAEnorway.htm
ESL Differentiated Lesson 1: Comparing and Contrasting the Mexican Immigrant Experience to My Own

Note: This lesson is to allow for differentiation from Part III, research and reflection. Please refer to Lesson I, Simulation and Film & Discussion for the first half of the lesson.

Content Objectives:
1. Students will describe the push and pull factors of Mexican Immigration to the U.S. from a historical perspective

Language objectives:
1. Students will compare and contrast the Mexican immigration experience to their own immigration experiences
2. Students will use vocabulary words describing the Mexican immigration experience
3. Students will use transition words to organize writing by signaling similarities and differences

Each year, hundreds of Latino migrants die while trying to cross the border into the U.S. Most fatalities occur in the desert, and many bodies have never been identified or returned to their families.
After the simulation, review vocabulary & Country Fact Sheet prior to film (see resource, “Lesson 1: Vocabulary”). Students can have their own copies and use them in sentences before or after viewing. Each student will review the Country Fact Sheet (see resource, ESL Country Fact Sheet - Mexico), read with a partner & highlight important information. Circle any unknown words to discuss as a class.

After completing Part I & II of Lesson 1:

1. **Model how to compare and contrast the history of Mexican Immigration to their personal history** (see resource, Transition and Model). Use the Venn Diagram as a model to demonstrate to students how to use details from the film (e.g., the Bracero Program & NAFTA) to compare and contrast the similarities and differences. Reinforce the use of vocabulary.

2. **Model how to use transition words to link ideas.** Explain that transition words are like road signs. They tell the reader where the writer is heading. It makes writing clearer, and it helps to organize our ideas.

Vocabulary:

**Pull Factor** – A factor is something you consider when you make a decision. A pull factor is something that pulls a person to immigrate to another country. Examples of pull factors are job opportunities, religious freedom, cheaper living situation *(A pull factor for many to immigrate to the United States is job opportunities)*

**Push Factor** – A reason why people have to leave their home country, such as war, famine, persecution, violence *(A civil war is a push factor for people to leave their country)*

**Bracero Program** – In 1942, The Bracero Program brought many workers from Mexico to work on farms in the United States during World War II. It was started because many soldiers went to war, and the U.S. needed help

**NAFTA** – The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is an agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico that allows for the trade of goods between countries without tariffs (taxes on imported goods)

**Discrimination** – When you treat another person or group of people less fairly *(There is discrimination against immigrants because of their language or the color of their skin)*

**Goods** – Products for sale *(Anything for sale can be called a good, such as a computer, or bananas)*

**Import** – Buying goods from another country *(Mexico imports many goods, such as cell phones, from the United States)*

**Export** – Selling goods to another country *(The U.S. exports a lot of corn to Mexico)*

**Employment** – The act of getting a job *(A new store creates employment opportunities for a neighborhood)*

**Unemployment** – When someone loses his or her job and is looking for another one. *(Unemployment increased for Mexican farmers after NAFTA)*

**Policy** – A set of ideas or plans that are used as a basis for making decisions. Businesses and governments make policies *(The school has a new policy that supports technology in the classroom)*

**Economic Policy** – A decision that is made by the government to improve the economy. The economy is the country’s ability to create jobs and goods through business and trade. *(Immigration and employment can be an effect of economic policies)*
a. Use the model to demonstrate the use of transition words in comparing and contrasting paragraphs.
b. Have students read the paragraph in partners and highlight the transition words.
c. With partners, students practice creating sentences orally from the model Venn Diagram using transition words. Use sentence strips as an option for short writing practice.

3. Write a Compare and Contrast Paragraph – Students will compare and contrast their immigration experiences to the Mexican immigration experience from Harvest of Empire by completing a Venn Diagram and then turning it into a paragraph (see resource, “Compare and Contrast Paragraph”). Students need to use at least three transition words and three vocabulary words.

Possible Extensions:

1. How does their experience compare and contrast with other immigration experiences? Use the Scholastic interactive website, http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/immigration/ to explore the timeline feature and learn more about immigration from different time periods. Students can work in groups to focus on a specific time period and summarize their findings for their classmates.

2. Create an immigration timeline from research on the Scholastic site as well as from facts from their own experience and from the Harvest of Empire viewing from Lesson 1. Each student will contribute one event to build a class timeline (see resource, “Extension Timeline”).

The U.S. border with Mexico extends for nearly 2,000 miles, and is the longest meeting point between a rich and a poor country in the world.
The United States is experiencing a historic “second wave” of immigrants, not from Europe, but from Latin America. Is the face of America changing?
Lesson 2: The Changing Face of America – Digging into Data

The United States is experiencing a historic “second wave” of immigrants, not from Europe, but from Latin America. Is the face of America changing? If so, how? Where are Latinos moving and why? How is your county or state affected?

In this lesson, students participate in a scenario where they have to select a place to live based on their education, family needs, and work experience. They then watch clips of Harvest of Empire and discuss how America’s population is changing due to immigration from Latin America and the difficulties a new immigrant can face. Afterwards, students take part in a short focused research of multiple sources to investigate the shifts in demography, and possible economic and cultural impacts of immigration, to find out “What is the changing face of America?”

Big Ideas:
1. There is no one story in history, because it is experienced by and can be presented through multiple perspectives.
2. Latino immigration and families are part of the changing face of America and are redefining American culture and politics in the 21st century.

Time Frame: 2-3 Hours

Materials Needed:
• Copies of Immigration Scenarios & U.S. Regions (see resource, “Immigration Scenarios”)
• Copies of handout (see resource, “Read and Respond”)
• Digital devices for online research
• Copies of Graphic Organizer (see resource, “Short Focused Research”)
• ESL Students (see resources, “Lesson 2 Vocabulary” & “ESL Short Focused Research”)

Differentiation for ESL Students: Review the vocabulary prior to the simulation regarding what is a region, what are economic impacts, and the difference between urban and rural (see resource, “Lesson 2 Vocabulary”)

Part I: Simulation: Where do I live?
1. Preparation: Photocopy and cut out scenarios (see resource: “Immigration Scenarios”) and give one to each student. Make copies as needed for size of class (10 scenarios are provided). Print and post the region descriptions around the room.
2. Students are each given a scenario. They have to walk around the room and read the descriptions of jobs available and the advantages and disadvantages of each region.
3. Based on their own scenario, students will stand by the region they would move to and share with the class why they chose to move there.
4. Discuss with students: Based on this activity, where would current immigrants be moving to now, and why? What is their education and experience?

Note: According to the Casey Foundation 2006 document, “New Immigrant Settlements in Rural America: Problems, Prospects, and Policies” http://www.borderhealth.org/files/res_836.pdf, of the new immigrants from Latin America, one-third have a less than high school education, one-third have completed high school, and one-third have completed university. While the majority of immigrants continue to live in urban areas, many immigrants are now moving beyond traditional “gateway” cities (those with larger immigrant communities) to rural towns and counties in search of job opportunities.

24
Part II: Film & Discussion Use clips from Harvest of Empire to spark discussion
Students will watch two clips from Harvest of Empire and then write a response on key quotes from the film.

Clip 1: Introduction: “America is Changing” (Chapter 1, 0:00-4:54)
In this clip, the documentary opens with shots of immigration rights marches in the United States from 2006. Interspersed with images of various Latino families waving American flags are clips of news media outlets viewing immigrants as threats.

1. Have students watch the clip and then use the handout (see resources: “Read and Respond”) to annotate and write a response to the following key quotations
   (Annotation symbols: Important Point = ★ I agree = ✔ Surprise = ! Question = ?)
   2. After students annotate quotes and write a response, have them share out any opinions. Ask the following questions:
      • Is America changing? If so, what is the changing face of America?
      • Juan González says, “Major migrations come precisely from those countries that the United States once dominated and even occupied.” – Do you see examples of this from history or your own experience as immigrants?

Quotation 1

“The reality is that America is changing. By the end of this century a majority of people living in the United States will trace their origins not to Europe but to Latin America.”

Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant

Quotation 2

“That’s an enormous transformation in the actual composition of the nation. And unless we all understand how that happened, we will not be able to deal with the inevitable conflicts that come from ignorance between racial and ethnic groups in the America of the 21st century.”

Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant

Quotation 3

“There’s a reason why there are so many Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Salvadorans in the United States. Because really, the major migrations come precisely from those countries that the United States once dominated and even occupied.”

Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant
Clip 2: Junot Diaz: “If every immigrant child...was allowed to tell the real emotional truth” (Chapter 6, 51:50-54:10) In this clip, award-winning author Junot Diaz shares his personal experience as an immigrant from the Dominican Republic, and Juan González addresses how immigration can change one’s identity.

Repeat the process of students watching the clip, reading quotations, responding, and sharing their opinions. After students share their opinions, ask:

• What should every native-born American citizen know about the immigration experience?
• Why do immigrants have a new identity that is “ni aqui, ni alla, neither here nor there”?
• What does Junot Diaz mean when he says, “[A]s a country we are in a dream where there are no mistakes.... you can’t grow if you admit no mistakes”?

When I immigrated to New Jersey it was a very crazy time. I immigrated in 1974, a few months before the fall of Saigon. This was not a place that was very welcoming. I found myself facing a tremendous amount of racism and bigotry, but not just from white Americans, from black Americans and from Latinos.

I think if every immigrant child in this country was allowed to tell the real emotional truth of their experience here, people in the United States would discover that we actually make immigration a more horrific experience than it needs to be.

And I feel that as a country we are in a dream where there are no mistakes, there is no evil, we are always good, we hurt no one. You know, you can’t grow if you admit no mistakes.  

Junot Diaz, author & professor, Dominican immigrant

The process of migration transforms people – so that they end up being not only strangers in the land they come to - they also become estranged to some degree from the land they left. Migration creates this limbo – of a new identity that is ni aqui, ni alla, neither here nor there.

Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant

Part III: Research
Students will conduct short focused research using three sources and take notes (see resource, “Short Focused Research”) to address the following questions:

• How is America changing? How rapidly?
• Where are immigrants coming from? Where are they moving?
• What are the challenges faced by recent immigrants?
• In what ways are immigrants changing the places where they live? Economically? Culturally?

Options: Students may select one question to do in-depth research, a few, or all. Students may work with partners or individually. Students may also focus on exploring the infographics for data on population changes.

ESL Differentiation Focus only on reading Source 2, “Growing Pains: Multicultural explosion rattles residents.” Read the article aloud. Model how to read a population map and how to use the online resource to find
demographics based on race or ethnicity for the county they live in. Use the resource “ESL- Short Focused Research” to have students take notes on their findings.

Source 1: USA Today’s “The Changing Face of America” has infographics where students can see how America’s diversity changes from 1960, projected into 2060. Diversity is defined as the “great second wave of immigration.” Have students interact with the voting feature to share their opinions as to whether the increase in diversity is benefiting the nation, and compare it to the survey’s responses.

Source 2: USA Today’s Part II of the series, “Growing Pains: Multicultural explosion rattles residents.” The DC/Northern Virginia area is viewed as a case study of the increase in immigration--its impact on schools, government response, and the creation of businesses.


(Optional) Source 4: Pew Research Center, projected foreign-born population in 2060:

Part IV: Discussion
Students return to the question, “What is the changing face of America?” Have students use their research to support their opinions. Ask students, is this a pivotal time in America’s history? If so, how? Students should share their research for each question and discuss any surprises or important takeaways they found in their research.

Part V: Extension

Display Data Using Infographics
Option 1: Students will work with partners to create an infographic with the title, “The Changing Face of America,” to display data found in their research.

The following websites create infographics for free:
https://infogr.am/
http://www.easel.ly/
https://developers.google.com/chart/
https://venngage.com/education/ (Free trial period)

Option 2: Students will work in teams of three to create a poster using data (charts, pictographs) to display their findings

Further Research: Based on their findings, what further questions do they have? Students will conduct their own inquiries into the topic of Latin American immigration (such as, what attracts Latinos to other regions of the U.S.? Compare two states or two time periods--Do immigrants create or take more jobs?)
Part VI: Additional Resources

draws immigrants to different regions in the U.S.)

Farm Foundation, “Immigrants Change the Face of Rural America”

Migration Policy: “Frequently Requested Statistics on Immigrants and Immigration in the United States”
http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/frequently-requested-statistics-immigrants-and-immigration-united-
states-1

Migration Policy: “State Immigration Data Profiles”

*New York Times* Room for Debate: Do Immigrants take jobs from American born workers?” (features both sides of
the issue) http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate/2015/01/06/do-immigrants-take-jobs-from-american-born-
workers

CATO Institute (Commentary) “Immigrants have enriched American culture and enhanced our influence in the
world”) http://www.cato.org/publications/commentary/immigrants-have-enriched-american-culture-enhanced-our-
influence-world

“No Olvidados” (Not Forgotten) – A cross left at a mass grave site for unidentified bodies of
migrants who lost their lives trying to cross the border into the U.S.
LESSON 3: Refugee or Immigrant? The Case Study of El Salvador

The civil war in El Salvador (1980-1992) left 75,000 dead. The conflict was marked by extreme violence and the torture of countless civilians. More than 300,000 Salvadorans immigrated to the U.S. seeking asylum during this period.¹
Lesson 3: Refugee or Immigrant? The Case Study of El Salvador

What are the unintended consequences of U.S. political and military actions in El Salvador? What is the difference between a refugee and an immigrant? In this lesson, students will use El Salvador as a case study to understand how U.S. intervention led to mass immigration of Salvadorans to the United States. A person from El Salvador is invited to speak to the students about his/her experiences. Students will then take part in a simulation of a discussion panel where 10 students take on the character of a Salvadoran survivor of the civil war in a panel to field questions from journalists. They will then watch clips of *Harvest of Empire* and discuss how U.S. policies contributed to a civil war in El Salvador from the perspective of their character from the simulation. Lastly, they will create an artistic representation of the experiences of a child in war and what their hopes and dreams are in coming to the United States.

**Disclaimer:** Some clips from *Harvest of Empire* interview a torture survivor and show difficult imagery of the civil war; therefore, they need to be reviewed before showing to the class.

**Big Ideas:**
1. There is no one story in history, because it is experienced by and can be presented through multiple perspectives.
2. Immigration can be an unintended consequence of international political and economic policy.

**Time Frame:** 3-4 Hours

**Materials Needed:**
- Copy and cut profiles for simulation (see resource, “Panel Discussion”)
- Copies of Country Profile (see resource, “Country Profile – El Salvador”)
- Copies of Journalist’s notes for the simulation (see resource, “Panel Discussion Notes”)
- Copies of Graphic Organizer (see resource, “El Salvador Viewing Organizer”)
- Copies of activity (see resource, “A Child of War”)
- Resources for ESL students (see resource, “Lesson 3: Vocabulary” & “ESL Country Fact Sheet— El Salvador”)
- Chart paper and markers

**Differentiation for ESL students:** Prior to the role-play, review vocabulary that will be used in the role-play (see resource, “Lesson 3: Vocabulary”) and use the ESL-modified country profile for background information (see resource, “ESL Country Fact Sheet – El Salvador”)

**Part I: Simulation – Panel Discussion**
Many Salvadorans immigrated to the D.C. area during the 1980s and 1990s because of the civil war that lasted from 1980-1992, which left 75,000 dead. More than 300,000 Salvadorans immigrated to the U.S. seeking asylum during this period.¹

**Preparation:** Invite a member from the school or local community who emigrated from El Salvador and can share their experiences of living during the civil war. Discuss ahead of time what he or she is comfortable sharing with the students about life prior to and during the civil war and upon immigrating to the United States. Ask if he or she can also speak about Archbishop Oscar Romero, who spoke out against the killings and was assassinated in 1980 (and is currently being canonized).

¹ Source: [http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/el-salvador-despite-end-civil-war-emigration-continues](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/el-salvador-despite-end-civil-war-emigration-continues)
• Students will then engage in a scenario where they are Salvadoran immigrants who have all experienced living through the civil war. They have come together to be on a panel discussion of the 12-year civil war.

• Prepare: Copy and cut a profile for each student (see resource: “Panel Discussion”), a copy of the El Salvador Country Profile (see resources, “Country Profile”) for each student, and Journalist’s Notes (see resource, “Panel Discussion Journalist Notes”) for those who are acting as journalists.

• All students will read the country profile. The 10 who will role play a person will read their character quietly and prepare to answer questions from this perspective. The other students will act as journalists. They will use the resource, “Panel Discussion Journalist Notes” to prepare 3 questions for the panel, and they will take notes during the panel discussion.

• Set ground rules for the discussion (e.g., be respectful about the characters and the questions you ask, formulate what you will say prior to speaking, give space for others to talk, one person speaks at a time, raise your hand to speak) and write them on a chart sheet. You will refer to them throughout the lesson.

• If students are having trouble asking questions, you can also facilitate conversation with these questions:
  1. Fourteen of the richest families own over 90% of your country’s land. Poor people began to question this system and wanted the land to be shared. – What side did you take and why?
  2. In 1980, the government in power at the time, ARENA, became very aggressive and labeled anyone who supported land reform as an “enemy of the state” – Did you agree with them? Why or why not?
  3. Salvadorans formed the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN). The FMLN created a guerilla army of the people to oppose government and right-wing paramilitary forces. They began to fight back and take back land from the government. – Did you agree with the FMLN? Why or why not?
  4. The United States funded the Salvadoran military to fight the FMLN, at about 1 million dollars a day. The United States offered refugee status to only 3% of Salvadorans, but after being taken to court, the U.S. offered Temporary Residential Status to many Salvadorans. – You live here. What is your opinion of the United States?

Post-Panel Whole Group Discussion: Ask students to write their answers on post-its and then stick them on a sheet of chart paper.

1. How does the panel help us understand the experience of many Salvadorans living in the United States?
2. What questions do you have now? See what questions can be answered while watching Harvest of Empire.

Part II: Film & Discussion Use clips from Harvest of Empire to spark discussion. Show Chapter 8 on El Salvador (1:07:22-1:18:40).

Disclaimer: This is a difficult chapter because it includes images of violence from the civil war. The clip of torture is not appropriate for younger grades. Preview this documentary before showing it to students to prepare for questions they may have.

• While students are watching, they will take notes on what they see and any questions they have. They will also take a moment to reflect on what they think and feel (see resources: “El Salvador Viewing Organizer”).
• Students who were on the panel should keep the point of view of their character. After each clip, they should share their perspective on what they see.

(Optiona) Part 1: Experiences of Torture - Pause at 1:10:35 to allow students to take a moment after the story of María Guardado’s torture and survival. Ask students who participated in the Panel to see what their character would think of this.

Part 2: The killing of Archbishop Romero & nuns - Pause at 1:14:25 to allow students to write about the murder of Archbishop Romero and the four nuns. Ask students from the panel to share their perspectives from the point of view of their character.

Part 3: U.S. Involvement – the School of the Americas – Pause at 1:18:40 to allow students to write about U.S. involvement through the funding and training of Salvadoran military. Have students share their perspective on this from the point of view of their character.

Part III: Discussion
1. Review the ground rules for discussion with the students
2. Small Group Discussion: Students are prompted on the organizer to look through their notes and star two to three points they want to discuss in small groups. Have students gather in groups of 3 or 4 to discuss.
3. Whole Group Discussion: Facilitated by the teacher
   • Return to the students’ questions from the simulation – what questions were answered by viewing Harvest of Empire?
   • What came out of their small group discussion? What new questions do they have?
   • Have students volunteer to share their response to the quotation:

   “When you finance and train a gang of uniformed butchers and they begin wholesale killing, wiping out whole villages, the people don’t emigrate, they flee.”

   Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador

• What is the difference between an immigrant and a refugee? What is the case of El Salvador?
• What are the unintended consequences of U.S. military intervention in El Salvador? How does this story connect to the title of the documentary, Harvest of Empire?
Part IV: Artistic Response
Students have seen many difficult images of the Salvadoran civil war. To help process these images and to help understand why Salvadorans would flee to the United States, students will use images, colors, words, drawings to represent the experience of a Salvadoran child who witnessed war, and what the child’s hopes are when he/she immigrates to the United States (see resource: “A Child of War”)

1. Students will draw, inside the head, images and words to represent what the child witnessed during the civil war. Around the head, students will draw and use words to represent the child’s hopes and dreams in the United States.
2. Students then complete a reflection describing what they drew inside the child’s head and around it.
3. Post the drawings with their reflections around the room. Students will do a “gallery walk,” walking around the room to look at drawings of their fellow classmates and read their reflections.
4. Facilitate a whole group discussion about this experience and how it helps them understand the Salvadoran immigration experience – the push and pull factors that lead them to the United States

Part V: Extension

Research Option 1: Examples of Overcoming Trauma to Heal Others
How do we find healing? How do we find justice? Many Salvadorans have immigrated to the United States, not only to find safety, but also to help fellow immigrants. Many Salvadorans have worked to overcome their trauma by seeking their own healing and that of others.

Students will read Juan Romagoza’s response to his own torture and what he views as the needs of Salvadorans today to find healing, for both victims and perpetrators of violence (see resource: “Post Magazine, A Tortured Path to Justice”). Students can select an organization that works to find healing from the Salvadoran civil war. Students will research how this organization works towards justice and how it has enriched the community. Ask students to share their findings in class.

1. Dr. Juan Romagoza: A survivor of torture during the civil war, he became the head of La Clínica del Pueblo in Washington, D.C. and now lives in El Salvador, providing health services.  
   *NBC Nightly News*: “Making a Difference: Juan Romagoza and La Clínica del Pueblo“:  
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tmsTJN1SGjc

2. La Clínica Del Pueblo: A non-profit organization based in Washington, D.C. that uses cultural competence to support the physical and mental health of many Latino immigrants from the D.C. Area.  
   Video: http://www.lcdp.org/caring-health/about-us  
   Case Study Summary: “La Clínica Del Pueblo: An Immigrant Community Health Center: Of the People, For the People” by Marcia Bernbaum, PhD: http://www.lcdp.org/sites/default/files/content/basic/attachments/case-study-summary.pdf

3. CARECEN: From the CARECEN “About Us” page: “The Central American Resource Center (CARECEN), originally named the Central American Refugee Center, was established in 1981 and incorporated in 1982 to meet the needs of refugees fleeing a period of violence and strife in Central America. The founders of CARECEN recognized the need for an organization to protect the rights of Central American refugees seeking shelter in Washington, D.C. from conflict in their home countries.” Source: http://www.carecendc.org/about/history/

4. The Center for Justice and Accountability: From their “About” page: “The Center for Justice and Accountability is an international human rights organization dedicated to deterring torture and other severe human rights abuses around the world and advancing the rights of survivors to seek truth, justice and redress.”

5. **School of the Americas (SOA) Watch**: This organization focuses on the impact of the School of the Americas on various Central and South American countries, as well as issues in the United States related to social justice: [http://soaw.org/about-the-soawhinsec/what-is-the-soawhinsec](http://soaw.org/about-the-soawhinsec/what-is-the-soawhinsec)

**Research Option 2: The Violence Left Behind: The Growth of Gang Culture in El Salvador**

After many years of war, violence still plagues El Salvador. El Salvador has one of the highest murder rates in the world, due to increasing gang violence. Students research the causes of gang violence, its links to the civil war, and its connection to the current flood of immigrants to the U.S. seeking safety.


**Part VI: Additional Resources**

**Film:**
“Names of War” 20 minute documentary: Portraits of Guerillas in the Salvadoran Civil War by Dimitri Devyatkin: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INZ6uLSUrDY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INZ6uLSUrDY)

“Innocent Voices” a drama portraying the experiences of the Salvadoran Civil War: [http://www.amazon.com/Innocent-Voices-Daniel-Jim%C3%A9nez-Cacho/dp/B000WC38IC/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1424121782&sr=8-1&keywords=innocent+voices](http://www.amazon.com/Innocent-Voices-Daniel-Jim%C3%A9nez-Cacho/dp/B000WC38IC/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1424121782&sr=8-1&keywords=innocent+voices)

**Background:**
Migration Policy “El Salvador: Despite End of Civil War, Emigration Continues”: [http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/el-salvador-despite-end-civil-war-emigration-continues](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/el-salvador-despite-end-civil-war-emigration-continues)


**Current Issues**
Inter Press Service: “Salvadoran Civil War Survivors Demand Restorative Justice”: [http://www.ipsnews.net/2012/03/salvadoran-civil-war-survivors-demand-restorative-justice/](http://www.ipsnews.net/2012/03/salvadoran-civil-war-survivors-demand-restorative-justice/)

LESSON 4: Fact-Checking the Immigration Policy Debate

The border with Mexico was drawn by the U.S. after the end of the Mexican-American War of 1848. Much of the boundary was established just north of existing Mexican towns and cities in order to take as much territory from Mexico as possible without taking too many of its residents.
Lesson 4: Fact-Checking the Immigration Policy Debate

What are the costs and benefits of immigration? What data is available, and which can we rely on? How can we see through the “wall of ignorance” when it comes to immigration policy and debate? Increasingly, with immigration reform as a keystone issue of this decade, many news outlets and organizations use data and numbers to convince the American public that immigration is a net benefit or net cost to jobs, wages, and government services.

In this lesson, students will see how statistics can be manipulated to fit the message. They will first engage in a “four corners” debate to share their opinions on immigration’s impact on the U.S. economy. Next, students will watch clips from Harvest of Empire to read and respond to quotes regarding narratives about immigrants. Then students become fact checkers by researching three sources from different perspectives to come up with their own list of facts about the impacts immigrants make on our economy. Armed with this information, students will then write an editorial, using evidence to back up their opinion to break what Juan González refers to as “the wall of ignorance.”

Big Ideas:
1. There is no one story in history, because it is experienced by and can be presented through multiple perspectives.
2. Latino immigration and families are part of the changing face of America and are redefining American culture and politics in the 21st century.
3. Immigration can be an unintended consequence of international political and economic policy.

Time Frame: 3.5 to 4 Hours

Materials Needed:
• Four Corners Signs (see resource, “Four Corners”)
• Copies of handout (see resource, “Read and Respond”)
• Copies of facts and myths from three different sources (see below)
• Copies of Editorial Organizer (see below)
• Access to digital devices (optional for editorial work)
• Copies of Vocabulary for ESL students (see resource, “Lesson 4: Vocabulary” & “Immigration Policy: Virginia 2013 Infographic”)

For ESL Differentiation
• Prior to the simulation, review vocabulary in “four corners” debate (see resource, “Lesson 4 Vocabulary”).
• For part III research, use resource, “Immigration Policy: Virginia 2013 Infographic” that gives statistics of immigrant contribution to Virginia’s economy.
• Model how to read infographics and how to use data to support an argument.
• Another resource for higher readers that uses data to “myth bust” is from the Service Employees International Union (SEIU): Debunking Immigration Myths: “They Take Our Jobs” (Source 3). Review vocabulary prior to reading (see resource, “Lesson 4 Vocabulary”).
• Demonstrate how to find data that is being used to bust myths about immigration’s impact on jobs
• Create a class model for an editorial letter, and have students work with partners to write a letter with three to five facts found in their research.
Part I: Tapping into Background Knowledge: Four Corners Debate

Students will participate in a “Four Corners” debate to share their background knowledge on immigration experience. Place the signs labeled “strongly agree,” “agree,” “disagree,” and “strongly disagree” on different sides of the room (see resource: “Four Corners”). For each statement below, students will move to the sign that best expresses their stance. They will discuss with like-minded peers the reasons for their stance, and then volunteers will share with the whole group. Students may move to another sign if a reason is convincing enough.

Instructions: https://www.facinghistory.org/for-educators/educator-resources/teaching-strategies/four-corners

- The United States is a better country because of its diversity
- Immigrants choose to leave their country
- Immigrants help the U.S. economy
- Immigrants take away jobs from American workers
- Immigrants contribute more to the U.S. government than they use in services
- Immigrants drive down the wages of American workers

Part II: Film & Discussion:

Use clips from film to spark discussion: Chapter 10, 1:24:48 – 1:29:25 (end)

In this clip of Harvest of Empire, journalists María Hinojosa and Juan Gonzalez speak to the issues of why people immigrate, and how immigrants contribute to America's future. Use these quotations to spark discussion:

- Have students watch the clip and then use the handout (see resources: “Read and Respond”) to annotate and write a response to the following key quotes:

(Annotation symbols: Important Point = ★ I agree = ✔ Surprise = ! Question = ?)

Quotation 1:

“There is no such thing as an illegal human being, as an illegal immigrant, as an illegal alien; to call people illegal is the beginning of dehumanizing.”

María Hinojosa, journalist

Quotation 2:

“All nations invest in their young people, and that investment never gets paid back until the young people finish school and become productive members of the society. So whether it is an immigrant child or an American child, the investment is in the future.”

Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant

Quote 3:

“We are all Americans of the New World, and our most dangerous enemies are not each other but the great wall of ignorance between us.”

Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant
Part III: Fact Checking

1. Teachers pre-select parts of sources that the class will use (e.g., pages 9-10 from the Center for American Progress focus on the economy)
2. Students will compare three sources, one from each source set. Notice what data is chosen and repeated across sources and what data is not.
3. In their groups, students agree on five facts regarding how immigration impacts the U.S. economy. Groups will share with the class. Students have to explain why they selected those facts and their sources.
4. As a class, come up with five to ten facts the whole class agrees with. If students disagree, use the four corners debate to have students take a stand and explain their stance.
5. Discuss as a whole group: Is there a “wall of ignorance” they must break down? Why? How?
6. Students will work either individually or with their group members to write an editorial on what they consider to be “the wall of ignorance” regarding the impact of immigration on the economy. They must use two sources from their research within their editorial.

Source Set 1:
The Center for American Progress argues that immigration reform will not impact unemployment and that undocumented immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) Myths and Facts about Immigration
https://www.aclu.org/immigrants-rights/immigration-myths-and-facts
as a PDF: https://www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/immigrants/myths_facts_jan2008.pdf#page=1


Part IV: Writing an Editorial
2. Use this organizer from Read Write Think to help students organize their writing: [http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/printouts/persuasion%20map.pdf](http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/printouts/persuasion%20map.pdf)
3. (Optional) Students read their strongest argument paragraphs to the class as a mock debate

Part V: Extensions
1. Students publish and send their editorials to their local state representative to argue in support of or against immigration reform [http://www.house.gov/representatives/find/](http://www.house.gov/representatives/find/)
2. “Myth busters”: Class creates a poster of immigration facts for the classroom and/or creates flyers to hang in the school
Part VI: Additional Resources

Writing Editorials

Immigration Data
Pew Research Center: A Nation of Immigrants (includes opinion on immigration policy)
http://www.pewhispanic.org/2013/01/29/a-nation-of-immigrants/

Migration Policy: “Frequently Requested Statistics on Immigrants and Immigration in the United States”

Fox News clip: Illegal Immigrant takes toll on taxpayers in Los Angeles
http://video.foxnews.com/v/4504072/illegal-immigration-takes-toll-on-taxpayers/?#sp=show-clips

As a result of the Mexican-American War of 1848, the U.S. annexed California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona and parts of Utah and Colorado. Even today, many long-time Latino residents of those areas say, “We didn’t cross the border, the border crossed us.”
The number of unaccompanied children fleeing violence in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras has skyrocketed since 2013. Many are attempting to enter the U.S.
Lesson 5: Government Reaction to Immigration: No Laughing Matter

How has the government responded to increased immigration? What are the economic and cultural arguments for increasing or decreasing immigration? What connections can we find across history? In this lesson, students will conduct a “gallery walk” of primary sources (political cartoons, writing) of anti-Irish and anti-Chinese sentiment from the 19th century to make sense of current anti-immigration sentiment in the United States, such as that expressed by some Americans toward the increase in unaccompanied minors. Then, using Arizona’s Senate Bill (SB) 1070 and Maricopa County as a modern example, students will analyze a state government response to immigration. Students then will select a current immigration issue to create a political cartoon demonstrating their opinions.

Big Ideas:
1. There is no one story in history, because it is experienced by and can be presented through multiple perspectives.
2. Latino immigration and families are part of the changing face of America and are redefining American culture and politics in the 21st century.
3. Immigration can be an unintended consequence of international political and economic policy.

Time Frame: 2 to 3 Hours

Materials Needed:
• Copies of pictures (see resource, “Gallery Walk”)
• Copies of graphic organizer (see resource, “Historic Response”)
• Copies of handout (see resource, “Country Profile – Guatemala”)
• Copies of graphic organizer (see resource, “Lesson 5: Read and Respond”)
• Chart Sheets & Markers
• Projector
• Copies of article, “Five Things to Know About Unaccompanied Minors”
• Access to digital devices for research
• Copies of organizer (see resource, “Evidence For and Against”)
• For ESL students (see resource, “Lesson 5 Vocabulary” & “ESL Country Profile – Guatemala”)

ESL Differentiation
• Students will be able to conduct a “gallery walk” and respond to the political cartoons.
• If any students are from Guatemala, have them speak about their country prior to reading the Country Fact Sheet (see resource, “Country Fact Sheet Guatemala”) before watching the Harvest of Empire clip.
• Use Scholastic Immigration Timeline: http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/immigration/ for paired research of immigration laws.
• Support students with vocabulary related to the quotes in Part II and use website (see resource, “Lesson 5: Vocabulary”)

Part I: Building Background

Prepare: Print out primary source images from the 19th century regarding anti-Irish and anti-Chinese sentiment (see resource: “Gallery Walk”). Note: do not print out the modern political cartoons. Print each primary source and
paste each one at the top of a chart sheet. Underneath each image, create two columns. Write as the title of the columns any of these choices: (I see / I wonder) (I see / I think) (I see / I feel).

1. With partners or in trios, students will walk around the room and look carefully at each picture. They will not speak, but will write their observations and thoughts/questions/feelings under the picture. Use a bell or a signal to let the students know when to move to the next poster.
2. After students complete the “gallery walk,” have them come together as a group to share their reactions.
3. Students will work with partners to explore the Harvard Library website:
   http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/immigration/timeline.html and find four examples of how the U.S. government or political parties, such as the Know-Nothing Party, responded to waves of immigrants (see resource, “Historic Response”). Ask them to find legislation that focused on Irish and Chinese immigrants. What other immigrant groups were also impacted by quotas or immigration laws?
4. What connections do you see in these images from over 200 years ago to issues regarding immigration today?
5. Use a projector to display the last three modern political cartoons about unaccompanied minors (see resource: “Gallery Walk”). What rhetoric being used to criminalize these minors is similar to that used to criminalize the Chinese or the Irish?
6. Have students share in a KWL (what I know, what I want to know, what I learned) about the current issue of unaccompanied minors from Central America.

Part II: Film & Discussion
Use clips from the film to spark discussion – Chapter 3 (11:40-24:25)
Currently, minors are emigrating from Central America due to increased violence. The roots of violence experienced in these countries come from decades of strife caused by civil war. To provide context for this, show Chapter 3 on Guatemala (11:40-24:25).

1. Prior to watching the clip, have students read with a partner the Country Fact Sheet (see resource, “Country Fact Sheet – Guatemala”)
2. Have students watch the clip and then use the handout (see resource, “Read and Respond”) to annotate and write a response to the following key quotations.
   (Annotation symbols: Important Point = ⭐️ I agree = ✓ Surprise = ! Question = ?)

Quotation 1:

“If what exists in Guatemala is persecution, murder, killing, if what you have is insecurity, then I prefer to cross the border and go to a place where I feel safer.”

Rigoberta Menchú, human rights activist, Nobel Prize winner
Quotation 2:

“People in the U.S. have no idea why we come to this country. They don’t. They think they do, but it is probably wrong.”

Mariana Cabrera, Guatemalan immigrant

Quotation 3:

“The instability that we [the United States] have contributed to creates the kind of chaos and disarray that leads to more immigration. Because you can argue that if we move into these societies, and contribute to this dysfunction, we have a moral obligation to help the people who feel unsafe in the situations that we, in part, have created.”

Melvin Goodman, former CIA Division Chief

3. Return to the KWL chart on unaccompanied minors. Have students add any new knowledge they gained regarding causes or histories of violence that can lead to issues today.

4. Students will work in pairs to read the article, “Five Things to Know About Unaccompanied Minors” by the Center for American Progress:


Part III: Examining Anti-Immigrant Fervor

Now students will shift gears from issues regarding unaccompanied minors to how immigrants, specifically from Mexico, Central, and South America, are being racially profiled within the state of Arizona. The passage of Senate Bill (SB) 1070 requires every person in Arizona to carry documentation and gives police officers the authority to check immigration status.

1. Students will watch clips from the PBS documentary, “State of Arizona”
http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/state-of-arizona/ After showing the video, ask students whose job is it in the U.S. government to check for immigration papers? Should it be the local police, state police, or federal authorities? Clear up any misconceptions students may have. Immigration is a federal issue, under the Department of Homeland Security, yet increasingly states are proposing laws for local police officers to check immigration status.

2. Students will use an organizer (see resource: “Evidence For and Against”) to find evidence from the US News and World Report debate as to whether or not Arizona SB 1070 is constitutional or unconstitutional:
http://www.usnews.com/debate-club/is-arizonas-sb-1070-immigration-law-constitutional

3. Students will then break off into pairs or small groups in order to discuss their evidence. As students discuss, they should provide evidence and justification for each position. Each pairing or group must aim to reach consensus.

4. Whole group discussion – small groups share their stances and justifications.

Part IV: Create a Political Cartoon

Students will select a topic of interest – Arizona SB 1070 or Unaccompanied Minors and create a political cartoon.
1. Students will review the images from the Chinese Exclusion Act and Unaccompanied Minors to communicate their opinions.


3. Students will work independently or with partners to create a cartoon. In a written paragraph, they will explain their opinion and how they communicated it through the cartoon.

**Part VI: Additional Resources:**

Harvard University Library: Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) [http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/immigration/exclusion.html](http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/immigration/exclusion.html)


“Passing of The Great Race” by eugenicist Madison Grant (Primary source from 1916 that argues immigrants are inferior to “Nordic race” and corrupting American society) [http://www.jrbooksonline.com/pdf_books/passingofgreatrace.pdf](http://www.jrbooksonline.com/pdf_books/passingofgreatrace.pdf)

**Unaccompanied Minors**


Immigration Policy Center Report: “No Childhood Here: Why Central American Children are Fleeing their Homes” (April 2014) by Elizabeth Kennedy [http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/docs/no_childhood_here_why_central_american_children_are_fleeing_their_homes_final.pdf](http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/docs/no_childhood_here_why_central_american_children_are_fleeing_their_homes_final.pdf)


**Arizona SB 1070**

Arizona Senate Bill 1070 [http://www.azleg.gov/legtext/49leg/2r/bills/sb1070s.pdf](http://www.azleg.gov/legtext/49leg/2r/bills/sb1070s.pdf)
American Civil Liberties Union: Arizona SB 1070
https://www.aclu.org/arizonas-sb-1070

National Conference of State Legislatures: Analysis of Arizona’s Immigration Law

As the nation’s largest racial or ethnic minority, Latinos have established large and thriving communities throughout the United States. More than half of all U.S. Latinos, however, still live in three states: California, Texas, and Florida.
Appendix of Resources for Lessons

Note: Resources appear in order of use in lesson

Lesson 1: Finding Commonalities Across Time & Place: Themes of Immigration Across History
1. Language Form
2. Simulation Reflection
3. Country Fact Sheet – Mexico
4. Graphic Organizers
5. Exit Slip
6. Extension – Shared Experiences Timeline

ESL Lesson 1: Differentiated Materials
1. Vocabulary
2. ESL Country Fact Sheet- Mexico
3. Transition Words and Writing Model
4. Compare and Contrast Writing

Lesson 2: The Changing Face of America – Digging into Data
1. Immigration Scenarios
2. Read and Respond
3. Short Focused Research

ESL Lesson 2: Differentiated Materials
1. Vocabulary
2. ESL Short Focused Research

Lesson 3: Refugee or Immigrant? The Case Study of El Salvador
1. Panel Discussion Roles
2. Country Fact Sheet – El Salvador
3. Panel Discussion Journalist Notes
4. El Salvador Viewing Organizer
5. A Child of War

ESL Lesson 3: Differentiated Materials
1. Vocabulary
2. ESL Country Fact Sheet--El Salvador

Lesson 4: Fact Checking the Immigration Policy Debate
1. Four Corners
2. Read and Respond

ESL Lesson 4: Differentiated Materials
1. Vocabulary

Lesson 5: Government Reaction to Immigration- No Laughing Matter
1. Gallery Walk
2. Historic Response

47
3. Country Fact Sheet- Guatemala
4. Read and Respond
5. Evidence for and Against

**ESL Lesson 5: Differentiated Materials**
1. Vocabulary
2. ESL Country Fact Sheet- Guatemala
Language Form – Lesson 1: Simulation

(Translation of form)
Given Name: __________________ Last Name: ____________ Date of Birth: __________
Country of origin: _____________ Number of Family Members: _______________
Reason for leaving the country: ________________________________________________
Recent Job Experience: _______________________________________________________
Career Aspirations: __________________________________________________________
Name: ___________________ Apellido: ____________ Fecha de Nacimiento: __________
País de origen: _____________ Número de personas en la familia: _________________
Razones por las que salió del país: _____________________________________________
Recientes Experiencias de Trabajo: ____________________________________________
Aspiraciones Profesionales: _________________________________________________

Nombre: ___________________ Apellido: ____________ Fecha de Nacimiento: __________
País de origen: _____________ Número de personas en la familia: _________________
Razones por las que salió del país: _____________________________________________
Recientes Experiencias de Trabajo: ____________________________________________
Aspiraciones Profesionales: _________________________________________________

Nombre: ___________________ Apellido: ____________ Fecha de Nacimiento: __________
País de origen: _____________ Número de personas en la familia: _________________
Razones por las que salió del país: _____________________________________________
Recientes Experiencias de Trabajo: ____________________________________________
Aspiraciones Profesionales: _________________________________________________
Lesson 1: Student Reflection from Language Simulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did this experience make you feel?</th>
<th>What went through your mind?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did you try to cope or understand?</th>
<th>Have you had a similar experience like this in the U.S. or while traveling? What happened?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did this experience make you feel?</th>
<th>What went through your mind?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did you try to cope or understand?</th>
<th>Have you had a similar experience like this in the U.S. or while traveling? What happened?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country Fact Sheet – Mexico

Source: C.I.A. World Factbook

Geography:
Mexico is south of the United States and is a part of North America. Three mountain ranges run through the country: the Sierra Madre Occidental, Sierra Madre Oriental, and Sierra Madre del Sur. Mexico has deserts in the north and lush, tropical forests to the south. Only 11.9% of the land is suitable for growing crops, so farming occurs in smaller plots of land, as compared to the vast flatlands of the Midwest of the United States.

History:
Mexico is a country rich with pre-Columbian history and civilizations, such as the Aztec, Maya, Olmec, Toltec, and Zapotec. In the 16th century, Spain colonized Mexico until the War of Independence from 1810-1821. California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Texas were all once a part of Mexico. The loss of land was a result of the 1845 Annexation of Texas and the 1848 treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo after the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). Mexico experienced vast inequalities amongst the rich and poor, which led to the Mexican Revolution in 1910, where land reform was a key demand, as seen in the rallying cry, “Tierra y Libertad” (Land and Freedom).

Economy:
In 1992, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) supported free trade of goods between Canada, Mexico, and the United States. This led to the growth of Maquiladoras, factories that popped up along the border of the U.S. and Mexico where workers put together goods. This increased manufacturing jobs in Mexico, but they did not pay well. Mexico experienced high unemployment during the economic crisis of 2008 due to the importation of corn from the United States. From 1991 to 2007, 20% of rural farmers lost their jobs. Trade between the United States and Mexico is critical for both economies. Mexico is the United States’ second-largest export group and the U.S.’s third largest source of imports. Current issues in Mexico are high unemployment, unequal income distribution, lack of job opportunities for many rural Mexicans, and the increased violence and corruption due to drug trafficking.

Government:
Since the Mexican Revolution of 1910, the leading political party was the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). Mexico is a democracy, yet the PRI stayed in power for 90 years. It was not until 2000 that an oppositional party, the National Action Party (PAN), won the presidency. Currently, the president is Enrique Peña Nieto of the conservative PAN Party.

Sources for p. 51:
C.I.A. World Factbook: Mexico

Encyclopedia Britannica, “Maquiladora”
http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/363663/maquiladora

Encyclopedia Britannica, “Mexican-American War”
http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/379134/Mexican-American-War

Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas
http://site.inali.gob.mx/Micrositios/orgullo/

Wilson Center: “Subsidizing Inequality: Mexican Corn Policy since NAFTA”
http://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/subsidizing-inequality-mexican-corn-policy-nafta-0
Lesson 1: Immigrant Group Research: ____________________________

**Directions:** Use two sources to find research on the experience of your immigration group. You will share this information, so be sure to take good notes, because you are the expert in this group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source 1: ________________________________</th>
<th>Source 2: ________________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reasons for Immigration (Push and/or Pull factors)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Dates in Immigration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places of Settlement Population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government Response (e.g., laws, barriers)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues faced in the United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to the United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is similar about this group and the Mexican immigration experience?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 1: Preparing for Knowledge Sharing Circle

**Directions:** Now compare and contrast this group to clips from the *Harvest of Empire* documentary.

What similarities/commonalities do you find between the experiences of Mexican immigrants and the immigrant group you researched?

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What are differences in their experiences?

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the Knowledge Sharing Circle:

What are key points about your immigrant group that you want to bring up?

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What lingering questions do you still have?

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 1 Comparing Immigration Experiences: Exit Slip  

Name: ________________________________

Is there a shared immigration experience?

Before this lesson I thought:

Now I think:

In your opinion, the most important take away from this lesson is:

Why?

Questions I still have:

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Lesson 1 Comparing Immigration Experiences: Exit Slip  

Name: ________________________________

Is there a shared immigration experience?

Before this lesson I thought:

Now I think:

In your opinion, the most important take away from this lesson is:

Why?

Questions I still have:
Lesson 1 – Extension: Shared Experiences Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Event:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustrate Event:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summarize Event – What happened?</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What groups or events does this immigrant group have a commonality with? Why?</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Vocabulary: Lesson 1

**Immigrate** - If someone immigrates to a particular country, they come to live or work in that country, after leaving the country where they were born. (*Juan immigrated to the U.S. five years ago)*

**Emigrate** - If you emigrate, you leave your own country to live in another country (*Herman emigrated from Honduras because of gang violence)*

**Migrate** - If people migrate, they move from one place to another, especially in order to find work or to live somewhere for a short time. (*Farm workers migrate from farm to farm looking for work)*

**Pull Factor** – A factor is something you consider when you make a decision. A pull factor is something that pulls a person to immigrate to another country. Examples of pull factors are job opportunities, religious freedom, or a cheaper living situation (*A pull factor for many to immigrate to the United States is job opportunities)*

**Push Factor** – A push factor is a reason why people have to leave their home country, such as war, famine, persecution, violence (*A civil war is a push factor for people to leave their country)*

**Bracero Program** – In 1942, the Bracero Program brought many workers from Mexico to work on farms in the United States during World War II. It was started because many soldiers went to war, and the U.S. needed help.

**NAFTA** – The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is an agreement from 1994 between the United States, Canada, and Mexico that allows for the trade of goods between countries without tariffs (taxes on imported goods)

**Discrimination** - Is when you treat another person or group of people less fairly (*There is discrimination against immigrants because of their language or the color of their skin)*

**Goods** – are products for sale (*Anything for sale can be called a good, such as a computer, or bananas)*

**Import** – to buy goods from another country (*Mexico imports many goods, such as cell phones, from the United States)*

**Export** – To sell goods to another country (*The U.S. exports cars to Mexico)*

**Employment** – Is the act of having or providing a paying job for someone (*A new store creates employment opportunities for a neighborhood)*

**Unemployment**- Unemployment is when someone loses his or her job and is looking for another one (*Unemployment increased for Mexican farmers after NAFTA)*

**Policy** - A policy is a set of ideas or plans that is used as a basis for making decisions. Businesses and governments make policies (*The school has a new policy that supports technology in the classroom)*

**Economic Policy** – Economic policies are decisions that are made by the government to improve the economy. The economy is the country’s ability to create jobs and goods through business and trade. (*Immigration and employment can be an effect of economic policies).*
ESL Country Fact Sheet – Mexico

Source: C.I.A. World Factbook

Geography:
Mexico is south of the United States and is a part of North America. Three mountain ranges run through the country: the Sierra Madre Occidental, Sierra Madre Oriental, and Sierra Madre del Sur. Mexico has deserts in the north and tropical forests to the south. Only 11.9% of the land is good for farming, so farming can only happen on small pieces of land.

History:
Mexico is a country with many with pre-Columbian civilizations, such as the Aztec, Maya, Olmec, Toltec, and Zapotec. In the 16th century, Spain colonized Mexico until the War of Independence from 1810-1821. The states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Texas were all once a part of Mexico. Mexico lost this land when Texas was annexed (added) to the United States in 1845 and when Mexico lost a war to the United States in 1848. Mexico had large differences between the rich and poor, which led to the Mexican Revolution in 1910. During the revolution, Mexicans wanted land to be shared, as seen in the rallying cry, “Tierra y Libertad” (Land and Freedom).

Economy:
In 1992, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) supported free trade of goods between Canada, Mexico, and the United States. Free trade means that the countries do not have to pay taxes on buying or selling goods between countries. This lead to the growth of Maquiladoras, factories by the border of the U.S and Mexico where workers put together goods. This increased factory jobs in Mexico, but they did not pay well. Mexico experienced high unemployment during the economic crisis of 2008. This was because the U.S. exported a lot of cheap corn to Mexico, and Mexican farmers could not compete. From 1991 to 2007, 20% of rural farmers lost their jobs. Trade between the United States and Mexico is very important to both countries. Mexico is the United States’ second-largest export group and the U.S.’s third largest source of imports. Current issues in Mexico are high unemployment, unequal income distribution, lack of job opportunities for many rural Mexicans, and increased violence and corruption due to drug trafficking.

Government:
Since the Mexican Revolution of 1910, the leading political party was the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). Mexico is a democracy, yet the PRI stayed in power for 90 years. It was not until 2000 that another political party, the National Action Party (PAN) won the presidency. Currently, the president is Enrique Peña Nieto of the conservative PAN Party.
Sources for p. 58:

C.I.A. World Factbook: Mexico

Encyclopedia Britannica, “Maquiladora”
http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/363663/maquiladora

Encyclopedia Britannica, “Mexican-American War”
http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/379134/Mexican-American-War

Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas
http://site.inali.gob.mx/Micrositios/orgullo/

Wilson Center: “Subsidizing Inequality: Mexican Corn Policy since NAFTA”
http://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/subsidizing-inequality-mexican-corn-policy-nafta-0
Transition Words
Good writers use transition words to guide the reader through the text. Use these words when you are writing non-fiction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Useful Words to Connect ideas and Add New Information (Use instead of “and” or “also”)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For example, In addition, For instance, Furthermore, To illustrate, Afterwards, Additionally,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Prove your Point (use instead of “so”)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Therefore, Thus, Consequently, Therefore, Thus, Consequently,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Compare Ideas</th>
<th>Similarities</th>
<th>My Immigration (differences)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>likewise, similarly As compared to,</td>
<td>Leave family, Find a new home</td>
<td>Took a plane, Safe journey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also, in the same way,</td>
<td>Discrimination because of language</td>
<td>I came from Bolivia, No Bracero program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Contrast Ideas (use instead of “but”)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>However, In contrast, On the contrary, Instead, On the other hand, Whereas, Unlike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Conclude (when you want to end. Remind the reader of your main idea)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In conclusion, In summary, In sum, Lastly, In short, As a result,

Model of how to compare and contrast the history of Mexican immigration to students’ own personal histories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mexican Immigration (differences)</th>
<th>Similarities</th>
<th>My Immigration (differences)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many cross the border and do not survive Bracero Program in the U.S. brought Mexican workers during World War II</td>
<td>Leave family, Find a new home</td>
<td>Took a plane, Safe journey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAFTA created unemployment</td>
<td>Discrimination because of language</td>
<td>I came from Bolivia, No Bracero program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Model Compare and Contrast Paragraph that uses transition words to organize writing into differences and similarities.

There are many differences and similarities between the immigration story of many Mexicans and my immigration story. One difference is that I am from Bolivia and I took a plane, whereas Mexico is in North America and many people cross the border. Unlike Bolivians, many Mexicans came to the U.S. during World War II because of the Bracero Program. Furthermore, many Mexicans immigrated to the U.S. because of NAFTA. NAFTA created unemployment, so many Mexicans came to the U.S. looking for work. This is similar to my family’s experience. My family came to the U.S. for better job opportunities. Similarly, like many Mexicans, my family had to leave family members behind when they immigrated. It was a difficult decision. In
conclusion, Mexican immigration is similar because we both have hopes but also sadness about leaving our country and family. However, Mexican immigration history is different because of U.S. economic policies.
Lesson 1 - Compare and Contrast Paragraph

**Vocabulary I can use:** Pull factors, Push factors, Bracero Program, NAFTA, Employment, Unemployment, Job opportunities, Economic Policy, Discrimination

1. Compare and Contrast the Mexican immigration experience to your own. If you are Mexican, compare what you learned from the documentary to your own life. How is it similar to or different from your experience?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mexican Immigration (Differences)</th>
<th>Similarities</th>
<th>My Immigration (Differences)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Write a paragraph, using at least three transition words, that compares and contrasts the Mexican immigration experience to your own. Use a transition word for similarities, differences, and conclusions.

Teacher Feedback:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you did well:</th>
<th>What you need to work on:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 2- Immigration Scenarios

**Directions:** Cut out scenarios and give one to each student. Make copies as needed for size of class (10 are provided below). Post the region descriptions around the room. Based on their scenario, students go to the region they will move to and will share why.

You are in your early 20’s and single. You have finished high school in your home country and have experience in the service industry. You have cousins living in the D.C. Area. Where do you move?

You are married with two children. You have experience with carpentry and construction. Your spouse completed a university degree in hotels and tourism. Your cousins in Boulder, Colorado say it’s too expensive where they live. Where do you move?

You are single and have no high school experience. You have worked on both farms and also at a butcher shop. Where do you move?

You have a cousin in Los Angeles. You have no high school experience, a family, and have worked on a farm for most of your life. Where do you move?

You are married, have a high school education, and have worked in manufacturing. You have no family in the United States. Where do you move?

You are married, have a few children, and are looking for work. You have skill in building furniture and working with lumber. Where do you move?

You are single and young. You dropped out of high school and your mother and father are in Arkansas. Where will you move? What will you do?

You are an artist, and your spouse has experience and a degree in tourism. You have family in San Francisco, but it is too expensive. Where will you move?

You are recently married, with two kids. You have experience in working in manufacturing and want to be near family members in the D.C. area, but you also want to be able to afford a house for your family. Where will you move?

You are young and capable of a lot of hard work. You just finished university, and you are the first of your family to immigrate. Where will you move?

You are recently married and have experience as a car mechanic. You have a cousin in Miami, but housing prices are too high. Where will you move?
Southeast

Advantages – Cheaper Housing in Rural and Smaller Towns

Jobs Available:
Manufacturing
Food processing
Agriculture
Lumber processing
Furniture manufacturing
Advantages – Affordable Housing, Lots of Jobs
Disadvantages: Cold in the Winter

Jobs Available:

Meatpacking (Pork processing, Chicken processing)
Food processing
### Northeast:

**Advantages** - Gateway cities have many immigrant communities (Boston, New York, Washington DC)

**Disadvantages** - Not many new jobs in rural areas. Cities are becoming increasingly expensive

**Jobs Available:**
- Service industry
- Landscaping
- Mechanics
- Skilled services (finance, teaching, law, computer design)
West Coast

Advantages – A lot of jobs in rural agriculture
Disadvantages – Major cities are expensive

Jobs Available:

Northwest (Washington, Oregon)
Farming (apples, beets, peas, potatoes)

Central Valley, California
Farming (various fruits, vegetables, & nuts: strawberries, grapes, carrots, tomatoes, almonds)
Advantages: A lot of construction due to growing population, affordable

Jobs Available:
Recreation services (such as the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food services)
New home construction

Photo Credits:
Mountain West Map: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c5/US_map-Mountain_states.png
Read and Respond – Lesson 2 - Clip 1: Introduction

Directions: Read the following quotations from *Harvest of Empire*.

1. Underline or highlight ideas that spark interest or questions and add these symbols:
   
   Important Point = ⭐️  I agree = ✓  Surprise = !  Question = ?

2. Write a response to one or any of the quotes – what is your opinion?

Quotation 1

“The reality is that America is changing. By the end of this century a majority of people living in the United States will trace their origins not to Europe but to Latin America.”

*Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant*

Quotation 2

“That’s an enormous transformation in the actual composition of the nation. And unless we all understand how that happened we will not be able to deal with the inevitable conflicts that come from ignorance between racial and ethnic groups in the America of the 21st century.”

*Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant*

Quotation 3

“There’s a reason why there are so many Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and Salvadorians in the United States. Because really, the major migrations come precisely from those countries that the United States once dominated and even occupied.”

*Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant*

Now write a response to any of the quotes – do you agree or disagree? Why?

Vocabulary: Composition – what something is made out of  Inevitable – certain to happen, unavoidable
Ignorance – lack of knowledge or information  Dominate- have control over  Occupy- Use military force to take over
Read and Respond – Lesson 2 - Clip 2: Junot Diaz

Directions: Read the following quotations from Harvest of Empire.

1. Underline or highlight ideas that spark interest or questions and add these symbols:
   Important Point = ★
   I agree = ✔
   Surprise = !
   Question = ?

2. Write a response to one or any of the quotes – what is your opinion?

Quotation 4

When I immigrated to New Jersey it was a very crazy time. I immigrated in 1974, a few months before the fall of Saigon. This was not a place that was very welcoming. I found myself facing a tremendous amount of racism and bigotry but not just from white Americans, from black Americans and from Latinos.

I think if every immigrant child in this country was allowed to tell the real emotional truth of their experience here, people in the United States would discover that we actually make immigration a more horrific experience than it needs to be.

And I feel that as a country we are in a dream where there are no mistakes, there is no evil, we are always good, we hurt no one. You know, you can’t grow if you admit no mistakes.

Junot Diaz, author & professor, Dominican immigrant

Quotation 5

The process of migration transforms people – so they end up being not only strangers in the land they come to - they also become estranged to some degree from the land they left. Migration creates this limbo – of a new identity that is ni aqui, ni alla, neither here nor there.

Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant

Now write a response to any of the quotations – do you agree or disagree? Why?

Vocabulary: Tremendous – very large amount, intense  Bigotry- intolerance of others who have different opinions  Transform – cause change  Estrange- cause someone to separate, alienate  Limbo – unknown
Lesson 2- Short Focused Research: The Changing Face of America

**Directions:** Take notes from the three sources on the following questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Questions</th>
<th>USA Today, Part I</th>
<th>USA Today, Part II</th>
<th>2010 US Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. How is America changing? How rapidly?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Where are immigrants coming from?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Where are immigrants moving to?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What are the challenges faced by recent immigrants?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. In what ways are immigrants changing the places where they live? (Economically? Culturally?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 2: Vocabulary

**Content Vocabulary**

Ethnic - means connected with or relating to different racial or cultural groups of people *(People use the term “ethnic food” to talk about food from countries other than the United States)*

Demographics – Statistical data (numbers) on populations and specific groups *(The demographics of Washington, D.C. are changing because it is more expensive to live there)*

Rural - Rural areas are the countryside. There is less population, more farms or forests. *(If you drive one or two hours outside of D.C., you will encounter rural Virginia)*

Urban – Cities are urban areas. Urban areas have high population, more buildings, and public transit *(Washington, D.C. is an urban area)*

Region – An area of a country that has similar characteristics *(The Midwest region is known for its large farms.)*

**Economic Impact** – Changes based on economic decisions, such as where job opportunities are. *(The closing of car factories in Detroit had a negative economic impact)*

**Cultural Impact** – Changes based on new cultures moving into an area *(Latinos made a large cultural impact in Washington, D.C. by introducing new restaurants, music clubs, Spanish churches, and a Spanish theatre)*

Diversity – A variety of different cultures and people *(Cities like Toronto and New York City are known for their diversity)*

**Vocabulary from Quotations**

Composition – what something is made of *(America is composed of people from different backgrounds)*

Inevitable – certain to happen, unavoidable *(Growing up is inevitable)*

Ignorance – lack of knowledge or information *(If I do not read the news, I am ignorant of important events)*

Dominate- have control over *(Spain dominated Mexico until 1821)*

Occupy- Use military force to take over *(European settlers occupied Indigenous lands)*

Tremendous – very large amount, intense *(I have tremendous respect for courageous leaders)*

Bigotry- intolerance of others who have different opinions or backgrounds *(Bigotry prevents you from getting to know people different from you)*

Transform – cause change *(Immigration has transformed America)*

Estrange- cause someone to separate, alienate *(Being rude estranges you from your friends)*

Limbo – a period of waiting *(You can feel in limbo when you are waiting to receive news about a new job)*
Lesson 2 - ESL – Short Focused Research: The Changing Face of America

**Directions:** Take notes from the *U.S.A. Today* article on the following questions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. How is America changing?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. In what years did the United States see demographic changes?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Where are immigrants coming from?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Where are they moving?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. What are the challenges faced by recent immigrants?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. How are immigrants changing the places where they live? (Economically? Culturally?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 3 Simulation: Panel Discussion on the Civil War in El Salvador
Role-Play Characters (10 roles)

You are from El Salvador. Many Salvadorans immigrated to the D.C. area during the 1980s and 1990s because of a 12-year civil war. You are participating in a panel to share your experiences during the 12-year civil war in El Salvador. The teacher will ask questions and you will discuss the topic from the perspective of your profile.

1. Name: Antonio
You were a soldier and the campesinos, or peasants of your hometown, rebelled and took over the land from the landowners. You were armed with weapons and were trained to torture. You tortured men and women, and even a pregnant woman. You left the army after the 1993 treaty and found work in a local factory. After the earthquake in 2001 you were able to get Temporary Protective Status (TPS) from the United States government and you immigrated to the US. You never received proper psychological support regarding your trauma from the war and you have nightmares to this day.

2. Name: Natalia
You lived in the country. You were a poor farmer and did not make much money working land you could never own. You wanted change and decided to take up weapons to fight for land. You bombed a military bunker and saw many dead bodies. You also helped recruit children into the FMLN. You were persecuted by the Salvadoran government and fled to neighboring Guatemala as a war refugee. You tried seeking refugee status in the United States but were denied. You decided to travel by land and crossed the border, and you have been living in the U.S. since 1989. You have dedicated yourself to your family and supporting your children, but you still have difficulty sleeping and are always nervous. You are coming to terms with this, and your church has a counseling center you visit.

3. Name: Leo
You lived in the capital and were unemployed. You heard that the state military was recruiting and you could have good pay, daily food, and a place to live. You became a fighter pilot and dropped bombs on many villages. Many of your family members went missing during the war. You spent years trying to find out whether your family members fled the country or were killed. The earthquake in 2001 left you unemployed, and you received Temporary Protective Status (TPS) from the U.S. government and moved to Washington, D.C. to be reunited with your brother.
You lived in El Salvador. Many Salvadorans immigrated to the D.C. area during the 1980s and 1990s because of a 12-year civil war. You are participating in a panel to share your experiences during the 12-year civil war in El Salvador. The teacher will ask questions, and you will discuss the topic from the perspective of your profile.

4. Name: Sister Corita
You are a nun from the U.S. who lived in El Salvador to help rural workers. You heard that four of your fellow sisters went missing during your time there, and their bodies have been found. They were killed by the military, and you heard how priests were also being murdered for being supporters of the poor. Despite the danger, you stayed to help and provide services and help families who had lost many loved ones. You realized many Salvadorans left for the United States after the earthquake in 2001, and you decided to set up a counseling center in Washington, D.C. to help with post-war trauma.

5. Name: Neris
You were one of twelve children, living in rural El Salvador. You noticed that land managers paid farm workers less than their due. This led you to teach literacy in nearby villages. You had two children and were pregnant with a third when you were kidnapped by four officers in 1979 and tortured for two weeks because you were labeled a “subversive.” You were left unconscious in the outskirts of your village and you were nursed back to health, but your baby did not survive. You became an environmental educator, and when you learned about a center for victims of torture in Chicago, you moved there for treatment in 1987. In 1999, you and two other torture survivors brought to trial three generals in charge of the National Guard under the 1992 Torture Victim Protection Act. In 2002, you won the lawsuit, and the generals are in the process of being deported from the U.S. back to El Salvador.

6. Name: Francisco
You are a Catholic priest who at first did not want to take sides during a civil war. But you were shaken when you witnessed your Catholic leader murdered during mass. You attended his funeral and barely escaped being shot at by the military. You began to hear the cries of the poor and the oppressed and began speaking out in the name of their suffering to end the war. You were kidnapped and tortured, and you barely escaped alive. You sought refuge in Costa Rica. You learned that many other priests were killed because they spoke out against the unfair social system that left many people poor. You began to feel unsafe and applied for refugee status in the United States and were denied. In 1989, you applied to Canada and received refugee status and support from the Canadian government to settle in Toronto. You are currently visiting family in Washington, D.C.
You are from El Salvador. Many Salvadorans immigrated to the D.C. area during the 1980s and 1990s because of a 12-year civil war. You are participating in a panel to share your experiences during the 12-year civil war in El Salvador. The teacher will ask questions, and you will discuss the topic from the perspective of your profile.

7. Name: Miguel
You were a farmer who did not have much money. You heard that the state military was recruiting, and you could have good pay, and daily food, and a place to live. Your brother joined the military, even if that meant killing neighbors. You were part of the Atlacatl Battalion of the Salvadoran Army and participated in the slaughter of the entire village of El Mozote in 1981. Nearly 800 villagers, including women and children, were killed because your captain said they were rebel supporters. This left you feeling empty, and you deserted from the army. You left for Guatemala and then Mexico. You made your way to the United States. You are battling substance abuse, and you have difficulty in securing work.

8. Name: Alberto
You were an aspiring military leader from a wealthy family. You were trained by the U.S. military in Fort Benning, Georgia at the School of the Americas to remove subversive enemies from your country. Communism was spreading throughout Central America, and you wanted to put a stop to it, and so did the U.S. government. You learned that these rebels were fighting against the landowners, and your family has vast tracts of land in coffee plantations. You were in charge of a military unit in your home country. After the war, in 1994 you were granted residency in the United States and lived in Miami, Florida. You still have many family members in El Salvador who suffered in the 2001 earthquake, and you send them money every month.

9. Name: Dr. Romagoza
You were a medical student from a poor family. You heard that many people were injured in an area taken over by rebel forces. You wanted to help people, and you were captured and tortured for two weeks. Your hands were punctured so you could never perform surgery again. You sought asylum in the United States and lived in San Francisco, and you set up a refugee center for the many displaced Salvadorans, Guatemalans, and Nicaraguans who were escaping war in their countries. You were granted residency in 1987, and you noticed many Salvadorans were moving to the Washington, D.C. area, so you decided to move there and set up a clinic to provide health and mental services for the growing population of Central Americans.
You are from El Salvador. Many Salvadorans immigrated to the D.C. area during the 1980s and 1990s because of a 12-year civil war. You are participating in a panel to share your experiences during the 12-year civil war in El Salvador. The teacher will ask questions, and you will discuss the topic from the perspective of your profile.

10. Name: Juan
You grew up poor in the countryside and were not in the war zone as you were growing up. You heard of the fight between the rebels and the government, and you felt a strong loyalty to your country. You were a patriot, and you looked forward to turning 18 so you could join the National Guard to fight the rebels. Every year the National Guard needed new recruits, so they began to recruit boys who were under 18. You were 14 at the time when you were recruited. Your parents thought you were too young, but you were glad to leave your village. After the war, you returned to farming and you received a monthly stipend. After surviving the hurricane in 1998, you decided to leave El Salvador so you could send money back to your family. You work on construction jobs in Maryland.

Sources:
Center for Justice & Accountability, “Romagoza Arce et al. v. Garcia and Vides Casanova”
http://www.cja.org/article.php?list=type&type=82
Migration Policy http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/el-salvador-despite-end-civil-war-emigration-continues
“Child Soldiers and Psychosocial Trauma: The Salvadorian civil war case” by Nelson Portillo
http://www.academia.edu/170983/Child_soldiers_and_psychosocial_trauma_The_Salvadorian_civil_war_case
**History:**
Prior to Spanish colonization, El Salvador was inhabited by the Lenca, Maya Chortí, Maya Pocomam, Cacaopera, and Nahua Pipil indigenous groups. Most Salvadorans are descendants of the Pipils, who are related to the pre-Columbian Toltec civilization from Mexico. Despite this rich heritage of indigenous peoples and languages, the majority of Salvadorans speak Spanish, due to the colonization of El Salvador in the 16th century by Spain. El Salvador gained independence from Spain in 1821, yet the majority of the fertile farming land was owned by descendants of the Spanish elite. This led to great income inequalities, and in 1932 there was an uprising of rural and indigenous farm workers, led by Agustín Farabundo Martí, that killed 32 Ladinos, land-owners. This incited a major repression by the Salvadoran government that resulted in the murder of 35,000 to 50,000 rural and indigenous peoples, known as “Las Matanzas,” the massacre. Indigenous people were especially targeted.

Income and land inequality continued and led El Salvador into a violent civil war between the conservative government that was supported by the U.S. government, and the leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). From 1979 to 1981 alone, an estimated 30,000 Salvadorans were killed by the government’s death squads. Violence on both sides led to a truce brokered by the United Nations in 1993, and the FMLN was recognized as a political party. Overall, the civil war lasted for 12 years and left 75,000 Salvadorans dead. Archbishop Oscar Romero, a Catholic leader who spoke out against the violence and oppression, was assassinated.

**Geography:** El Salvador is the smallest country in Central America and is slightly smaller than Massachusetts. It is located on the Pacific coast of Central America, next to Guatemala and Honduras. El Salvador is a mostly mountainous land, known as the land of the volcanoes, which can cause destructive earthquakes, like the one in 2001. El Salvador has a tropical climate with a wet season and a rainy season. Thirty-four percent of its land is arable (farmable) farmland.

**Economy:** Even though El Salvador is the smallest country in Central America, it has the fourth largest economy. Because over 20% of Salvadorans live abroad, a major economic resource for El Salvador is remittances, or the money Salvadoran immigrants send back to their families. Remittances account for 17% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). El Salvador is a member of the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) and exports sugar, ethanol, clothing, and processed foods. Its economy was impacted by natural disasters such as the earthquake in 2001, and the hurricanes in 1998 and 2005, which led to a growing debt.

**Government:** El Salvador is a democratic republic with a five-year, one-term presidency. The current president is Mauricio Funes (FMLN party), who was elected in 2014. He was the first leftist president in 20 years. Prior to him, the conservative party, Arena, dominated the polls.

**Current Issues:** There is high poverty and crime in El Salvador. Natural disasters and civil war have severely impacted the economy. In the 1980s, gang members returned from the U.S. and brought gang culture to El Salvador. Gang activities led to increased murder and displacement of Salvadorans. El Salvador has one of the world’s highest murder rates, at 71 murders per 100,000.
Lesson 3- Panel Discussion – Journalist’s Notes

Three Interesting things from the Country Profile that I learned about El Salvador

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three Questions I have for the Panel (there will be former soldiers, rebels, community activists, and religious figures on the panel who all lived through the civil war and immigrated)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Journalists take good notes during a panel. Use the rest of the space to take notes on what the speakers say. Summarize their points and write any key quotations:
Lesson 3 - El Salvador Viewing Organizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part I: Experiences of War</th>
<th>Part II: Archbishop Romero</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experiences of Salvadorans</td>
<td>Questions I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write a Reflection --your thoughts and feelings on what you have seen:

  
  
  
  
  
  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part I: Experiences of War</th>
<th>Part II: Archbishop Romero</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experiences of Salvadorans</td>
<td>Questions I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write a Reflection --your thoughts and feelings on what you have seen:

  
  
  
  
  
  

  

## Part III: School of the Americas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US Response/ Involvement in Salvadoran Civil War</th>
<th>Questions I have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Write a Reflection -- your thoughts and feelings on what you have seen:

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]

### Respond to this quotation:

“When you finance and train a gang of uniformed butchers and they begin wholesale killing, wiping out whole villages, the people don’t emigrate, they flee.”

– Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]

### Look through your questions and notes. Select two to three points or questions you will bring up in small group discussions. Put a star next to them.

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
Directions: Inside the child’s face, draw the experiences this child has seen or witnessed during the Salvadoran Civil War. Outside the head, draw the hopes and dreams of this child upon immigrating to the United States. You can use images, colors, words, symbols, and drawings. When you are finished, write a reflection describing what you drew and why.

A Child of War – Reflection
A Child of War – Reflection

Describe what you drew on the child’s face and why:

Describe what you drew outside the child’s head and why:

Reflect: How does this activity help you better understand the experience of many Salvadoran immigrants?
Lesson 3 Extension

Post Magazine: A Tortured Path to Justice

Juan Romagoza
Executive Director, La Clinica del Pueblo
Monday, August 18, 2003; 1:00 PM

For more than two decades, Juan Romagoza mostly suppressed the memories of being shocked, shot, and hung by his hands by interrogators during El Salvador's civil war. But last year, in a U.S. courtroom, he testified against two of Salvador's former military leaders -- and he won his case with the help of the Torture Victims Protection Act.

Romagoza, whose ordeal was recounted in Sunday's Washington Post Magazine, was online to field questions and comments.

Romagoza is the executive director of La Clinica del Pueblo in Northwest Washington. The transcript follows.

Editor's Note: Washingtonpost.com moderators retain editorial control over Live Online discussions and choose the most relevant questions for guests and hosts; guests and hosts can decline to answer questions.

Alexandria, Va.: Who in the State Department arranged for the generals to be admitted to residence in Florida?

Juan Romagoza: This is a good question. I would like to know the answer as well. Joshua Phillips, the author of this article, explored the issue more and may have more information. But truly, I would like to know more about who was responsible for this immigration policy and who decided to give residency to these men. The immigration "treatment" that these men received contrasts dramatically from the great majority of Salvadoran refugees who were victims of the terror of these men.

Silver Spring, Md.: First of all I would like to congratulate you on all the triumphs you have had both personally and professionally. I am a 23-year-old psychology student and have always been interested in getting involved with your clinic. I was born here in Washington, D.C., and my mother is from San Salvador. I want to do something for my community. How can I get involved? Where do I start? Tengo mucho corazon y quisiera ayudar en algo.

Juan Romagoza: Thanks for your support and interest. Of course, La Clinica relies heavily on volunteers. We would be happy to have your support. Please call La Clinica at 202-462-4788 for more information.

Washington, D.C.: If you had to decide, what would be the best way to achieve reconciliation in El Salvador today?

Juan Romagoza: As the article mentioned, the main way people are dealing with this issues of the war right now is with silence. But I believe that this did not work--not with me--on the contrary, silence is another type of torture--it perpetuates it. I understand that there is a process and a time to recover, but it seems that in El Salvador, no one wants to open the window yet to talk about this. People talk on the family level, in bars, on the beach, but never officially. Never judicially, scientifically, emotionally, psychologically. It doesn't seem that anyone wants to talk about this formally. It seems that there is an official barrier to talking about this sincerely and openly.

My suggestion is to talk about it. Take it out of the closet and discuss it in churches, which have been silent
up until now. Talk about it in schools. In universities. So that all of the social levels talk about this--how they can recognize the effects that exist and how to find solutions for the short and long term.

**Northern Virginia:** How many appeals will you have to go through for this to be finished? How long will it take? Do you think you will ever see the settlement you were awarded?

**Juan Romagoza:** Until now, it's only one appeal, and we're waiting for the response--it may take around a year. We don't know how much time it will take. We are fairly sure we will not receive anything because the generals declared bankruptcy and are showing that they don't have any money. They had enough time before the trial to redistribute their capital in ways that the law couldn't control.

From the beginning, compensation was not the objective. The greatest triumph was having brought these two leaders, supported by the U.S., to court. And the positive result is the reward of this effort--that has a huge meaning for millions in El Salvador and in the world. Many people who were killed--their families are happy, and this is the greatest compensation from this trial.

**Fairfax, Va.:** Señor Romagoza,
I was so moved by your story and your struggles. I think that it's amazing that you've been able to put these experiences behind you.
Do you think that the men who tortured you are evil? Or were they caught up in the circumstances?
Good luck in the future.

**Juan Romagoza:** Thank you--I'm afraid I haven't yet been able to put these experiences behind me. At times, when I see what's happening in the world, I re-live my experiences and wonder how many more are suffering similar things right now. Doing the work that I was doing in El Salvador, serving the same population for which I was tortured, this helps me live, survive, and inspires me to overcome my physical and emotional limitations.

With respect to those who tortured me--no, I don't think they are evil. In fact, I have talked to one of them. I think that they were victims as well. They were poor people, people with needs, who had their only option to survive be to join the military. I think that the evil in this case was the system--the blind politics that trained these poor people to kill their brothers. These former military members need help now. They probably need more help than those who were victims of torture. We have support. We can show our scars, talk about it, and receive help. They have more fear of talking, about being identified as torturers. They suffer even more in silence. And silence is worse than the torture.

**Northern Virginia:** How did the United States play a role in the Salvadoran Civil War? I know they helped the government of El Salvador but what else went on?

**Juan Romagoza:** This was a policy that the U.S. had for all of Latin America in those years. The situation in El Salvador was repeated in many similar forms in other countries in the area. The U.S. prepared in advance with projects such as the School of the Americas, in which they trained the military leaders on "counter-insurgency." A great percentage of the military leaders trained in the School of the Americas repeated the same human rights violations in their countries (Pinochet, Strossner, Noriega, D'Aubuisson, Somoza, Alvarez....).

All were cut from the same cloth. They looked at the people as their enemy. They had the philosophy of eliminating all that they thought of as their enemy, without caring about violations of human rights. The School of the Americas still exists.
In the 80s, the U.S. helped El Salvador with almost $1 million every day. All of this was in order to maintain a system of terror and later, they opened the door so that the military could come to the U.S. - like a prize for them.

Washington, D.C.: You mentioned in the article that you were surprised at how uninformed Americans seemed to be about the true situation in your country. How do you recommend educating Americans about El Salvador and the rest of the world?

Juan Romagoza: I hope that this answer responds to several of the questions we have received.

The great shock that I received when I came here was to hear of the arguments and opinions that Americans had about the war in El Salvador. My impression, coming from El Salvador, was that because of the major role the U.S. was playing in our country, most people would know what was going on. But the shock was that the only thing they "knew" was so limited and distorted, that they thought it was only a fight to stop communism. And they thought the communists were trying to take over El Salvador--things that were so diametrically opposite to what was actually happening in El Salvador.

I walked almost the whole country of El Salvador on foot--and I never met people who talked to me about communism. What I did see was hunger, unemployment, premature deaths, epidemics, injustice, massacres. This was what made the majority of Salvadorans denounce the government, organize, and resist.

I think that the North American people, before giving approval for the U.S. government to go into a country, need to inform themselves about the reality of that country (without fabricated documents) and who are the allies that we can find who don't have their hands covered in blood. Who aren't corrupt, or aren't themselves human rights violators. If we don't, we're going to be accomplices in these abuses.

People need to learn more profoundly about these subjects, not just headlines. The consequences are many deaths, pain, orphans, traumas, widows, etc. We all need to take an active role, not a passive one. We can't give a silent "okay" to our government. We need to participate in our government and our foreign policy.

Washington, D.C.: The U.S. refuses to participate in the international effort to address torture and other war crimes through the War Crimes Tribunal (most likely because it is a major perpetrator of torture through what used to be called the military's School of the Americas). Your court case was an incredibly important means here in this country to hold some individuals accountable for their crimes. What do you think of the international court, and can you suggest ways to put pressure on the U.S. government to reverse its position?

Juan Romagoza: I believe that yes, definitely, we need to be responsible leaders in the world about human rights. To continue the spirit of the founders of this country--those who were themselves fleeing repression and abuses in their countries (those who came from Europe, etc.). This ideal has been distorted through our policies. By not being part of the international courts, we're not adhering to the principles of our country--to consolidate democracy in the world. Those who love these principles of justice need to pressure our government to join this international accord. It's never too late.

Eastern Maryland:  
You said you didn't think your torturers were evil, that they were also victims, but what about the generals?

Juan Romagoza: Yes, I think the generals were also victims. They were used, trained, and given power at that moment, and then thrown away. They were disposable. Perhaps, as they were with their power at that time, they felt that they were untouchable. They were able to allow that violations occurred--they didn't see
any consequences.

People have such short-term projections--they saw such a small, limited future, but didn't think of the long-term consequences. Today, they suffer those consequences. Now they are alone. They have fear about what they did. They suffer in silence. They, too, are victims of their own actions and their ambitions. But they are victims, and need help too.

**Boston, Mass.: Mr. Romagoza,**

In Boston and nearby cities there are many Salvadorans now, who have formed communities like their country--small, but very strong and vibrant. At the same time, especially for young men, it seems that the violence of El Salvador has translated into an American context, so now there are lots of problems with gangs.

My question for you is, as a Salvadoran who has worked for many years in the Latino communities, what is your view on the challenges facing Salvadoran youth in the U.S. today? What can we do to save these young people, whose families have come so far and fought so hard to survive?

**Juan Romagoza:** Thank you for your question--I think that the trauma that we Salvadorans have lived, we pass on to our children. And the worst thing is that we ignore it--we don't identify it. In ignoring it, we don't talk about the effects of the violence and trauma on our children. They maybe didn't see the violence themselves, but they have absorbed the experience into themselves.

I think that the challenge is to recover this family bond--family unity and values and look for answers in our families for these traumas we've experienced. Look for an explanation of our aggressive attitudes in our family traumas and our personal traumatic experiences. Through family, we can look for solutions for the future.

For me, it is important to look for space that allows us to hope, respect life, and fight for the future. This space is within our personal circles. The challenge is to reintegrate the family in the lives of our young people. These are the ties that keep us together.

Here, at La Clinica del Pueblo, our experience has been working with how to alleviate the traumas of war in families. We work to bring this issue to whole family groups and educate anew about how families can work together in this country. In bringing the subject of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder to the table in a simple, straightforward way, we can prevent violence and its effects on daily life.

**Juan Romagoza:** Thank you for your interest and questions on this subject. This interest is a reflection that there is a strong promise that these things won't repeat themselves in other countries around the world, and that we have a strong responsibility to be a member of the most powerful country in the world. This power should not be transformed into abuse. Abuse such as this denigrates and stomps on human dignity.

Thank you also to Joshua Phillips and the *Washington Post* for giving me the opportunity to tell my story.
Lesson 3: Vocabulary
Definitions from COBUILD Dictionary for English language learners

Civil war - A civil war is a war that is fought between different groups of people who live in the same country.

Conservative - Someone who is conservative has views that are toward the political right. In the U.S. the Republicans are more conservative than the Democrats, who are more liberal.

Guerilla - A guerrilla is someone who fights as part of an unofficial army, usually against an official army or police force.

Rebel - Rebels are people who are fighting against their own country's army in order to change the political system there.

Communism - Communism is the political belief that all people are equal, that there should be no private ownership and that workers should control the means of producing things.

Capitalism - Capitalism is an economic and political system in which property, business, and industry are owned by private individuals and not by the state.

Cold War - The Cold War was the period of hostility and tension between the Soviet bloc (supporting communism) and the Western powers (supporting capitalism) that followed the Second World War.

Subversive - Something that is subversive is intended to weaken or destroy a political system or government.

Persecution - Persecution is cruel and unfair treatment of a person or group, especially because of their religious or political beliefs, or their race.

Refugee - Refugees are people who have been forced to leave their homes or their country, either because there is a war there, because of their political or religious beliefs, or because of natural disaster.

Asylum - If a government gives a person from another country asylum, they allow them to stay, usually because they are unable to return home safely for political reasons.

Torture - If someone is tortured, another person deliberately causes him/her terrible pain over a period of time, in order to punish him/her or to make him/her reveal information.

Trauma - Trauma is a very severe shock or very upsetting experience, which may cause psychological damage.

Treaty - A treaty is a written agreement between countries in which they agree to do a particular thing or to help each other.

Counseling - Counseling is medical help or advice, which a therapist or other expert gives to someone about a particular mental health problem.

Remittances - A remittance is a sum of money that you send to someone.
Country Fact Sheet – El Salvador (ESL Version)

History:
El Salvador had many indigenous groups: Lenca, Maya Chortí, Maya Pocomam, Cacaopera, and Nahua Pipil. Most Salvadorans come from the Pipils, who are from the pre-Columbus Toltec civilization from Mexico. Most Salvadorans speak Spanish because El Salvador was colonized by Spain in the 1500s. El Salvador gained independence from Spain in 1821, but most of the farm land was controlled by the rich Spanish. Many people were poor and in 1932, there was an uprising of farm workers. The leader was Agustín Farabundo Martí. This uprising killed 32 Ladinos, landowners. The Salvadoran government was angry and in response murdered 35,000 to 50,000 rural and indigenous peoples. This massacre was called “Las Matanzas.” Many indigenous people were killed.

The gap between rich and poor continued. Most of the best farmland was owned by a few rich families. Because of this, there was a violent civil war between the conservative government and the leftist Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN). The United States supported the Salvadoran army with money, training, and weapons. From 1979 to 1981, about 30,000 Salvadorans were killed by the government’s death squads. During the civil war, Archbishop Oscar Romero, a Catholic leader who spoke out against the violence and oppression, was murdered by the government. Violence on both sides lead to a treaty in 1993. The United Nations helped bring peace. The rebel group, the FMLN, became a political party. Overall, the civil war lasted for 12 years and left 75,000 Salvadorans dead.

Geography: El Salvador is the smallest country in Central America and is slightly smaller than Massachusetts. It is located on the Pacific coast of Central America, next to Guatemala and Honduras. El Salvador is a mostly mountainous land, known as the land of the volcanoes. El Salvador experiences destructive earthquakes, like the one in 2001. El Salvador has a tropical climate with a wet season and a rainy season. Thirty-four percent of its land is good for farming.

Economy: Even though El Salvador is the smallest country in Central America, it has the fourth largest economy. Over 20% of Salvadorans live abroad, and they send money back to their families. This is called a “remittance.” Remittances are 17% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The GDP tells you how much money the country makes in a year by how many goods it sells. El Salvador is a member of the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) and exports (sells to other countries) sugar, ethanol, clothing, and processed foods. Its economy was hurt by natural disasters such as the earthquake in 2001, and the hurricanes in 1998 and 2005, which led to a growing debt (money owed to the national bank or other countries).

Government: El Salvador is a democratic republic with a five-year, one-term presidency. The current president is Mauricio Funes (FMLN party), who was elected in 2014. He was the first leftist president in 20 years. Before him, the conservative party, Arena, was the ruling political party.

Current Issues: There is high poverty and crime in El Salvador. Natural disasters and civil war hurt the economy because they destroyed job opportunities. In the 1980s, gang members returned from the U.S. and brought gang culture to El Salvador. Gang activities led to increased murder and displacement of Salvadorans. El Salvador has one of the world’s highest murder rates, at 71 murders per 100,000.
Strongly Agree
Agree
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
Lesson 4- Read and Respond

Directions: Read the following quotations from Harvest of Empire.

1. Underline or highlight ideas that spark interest or questions and add these symbols:
   - Important Point = ◆
   - I agree = ✓
   - Surprise = !
   - Question = ?

2. Write a response to one or any of the quotes – what is your opinion?

Quotation 1:

“There is no such thing as an illegal human being, as an illegal immigrant, as an illegal alien; to call people illegal is the beginning of dehumanizing.”

Maria Hinajosa, journalist

Quotation 2:

“All nations invest in their young people, and that investment never gets paid back until the young people finish school and become productive members of the society. So whether it is an immigrant child or an American child, the investment is in the future.”

Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant

Quotation 3:

“We are all Americans of the New World, and our most dangerous enemies are not each other but the great wall of ignorance between us.”

Juan González, journalist & author, Puerto Rican immigrant

Now write a response to any of the quotes – do you agree or disagree? Why?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

Dehumanizing: If you say that something dehumanizes people, you mean it takes away from them good human qualities such as kindness, generosity, and independence.

Investment - If you invest in something, or if you invest a sum of money, you use your money in a way that you hope will increase its value. If you make an investment in someone, that means you support them financially because you think they will improve and will improve the world around them.

Ignorance- Ignorance of something is lack of knowledge about it.
Lesson 4: Vocabulary
Definitions from COBUILD dictionary for English Language Learners


Contribute - If you contribute to something, you say or do things to help to make it successful.

Wages - Someone's wages are the amount of money that is regularly paid to them for the work that they do.

Economy - A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry.

Fact - Facts are pieces of information that can be discovered.

Myth - If you describe a belief or explanation as a myth, you mean that many people believe it but it is actually untrue.

Debunk - If you debunk a widely held belief, you show that it is false. If you debunk something that is widely admired, you show that it is not as good as people think it is.

Dehumanizing - If you say that something dehumanizes people, you mean it takes away from them good human qualities such as kindness, generosity, and independence.

Investment - If you invest in something, or if you invest a sum of money, you use your money in a way that you hope will increase its value. If you make an investment in someone, that means you support him or her financially because you think he/she will improve and will improve the world around him/herself.

Ignorance - Ignorance of something is lack of knowledge about it.

Taxes – A tax is an amount of money that you have to pay to the government so that it can pay for public services such as road and schools.

Public Services - A public service is something such as health care, transportation, or the removal of waste, which is organized by the government or an official body in order to benefit all the people in a particular society or community.

Generate - To generate something means to cause it to begin and develop.

Deportation - If a government deports someone, usually someone who is not a citizen of that country, it sends them out of the country because they have committed a crime or because it believes they do not have the right to be there.

Enforcement - If people in authority enforce a law or a rule, they make sure that it is obeyed, usually by punishing people who do not obey it.

Assimilate - When people such as immigrants assimilate into a community or when that community assimilates them, they become an accepted part of it.

Underclass - A country's underclass consists of those members of its population who are poor, and who have little chance of improving their situation.
THINGS WHICH ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND ALL TRUE ROMAN CATHOLICS HATE
Providence, July 22, 1854

1. They HATE our Republic, and are trying to overthrow it.
2. They HATE our Flag, and they grossly insult it.
3. They HATE the liberty of the Press.
4. They HATE the liberty of speech.
5. They HATE our Public School system.
6. They HATE the Bible, and would blot it out of existence if they could!
7. They HATE Protestants, and are sworn to exterminate them from our country and the earth.
8. They HATE all rulers that do not swear allegiance to the Pope of Rome.
9. They HATE to be ruled by Americans, and say 'WE WILL NOT BE RULED BY THEM!'
10. They HATE to support their own paupers and they are left to be supported by the tax paying Americans.
11. They HATE, above all, the 'Know-Nothings,' who are determined to rid this country from their curse.

Excerpt from “The Know-Nothing and American Crusader”, July 29, 1854
NOTICE - COMMUNIST NIHILIST - SOCIALIST FENIAN & HOODLUM WELCOME BUT NO ADMITTANCE TO CHINAMEN

THE ONLY ONE BARRED OUT. ENLIGHTENED AMERICAN STATESMAN. — "We must draw the line somewhere, you know."

A DEMAND FOR DOUBLE PROTECTION.

AMERICAN WORKMAN—"Now you have that gate shut, keep it shut! It is a good thing to protect me against the competition of European pauper labor; but why not also protect me against the millions of pauper laborers who are swarming here? We want no more immigration. Give me double protection!"
Source: http://users.humboldt.edu/ogayle/hist383/ChineseMustGo.png
HIP! HURRAH!

CHINESE EXCLUDED

The

Democratic Chinese Exclusion Bill

Has Been Signed by

OUR DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT

Hip! Hurrah! The White Man is on Top.
Let every DEMOCRAT and all other GOOD Citizens turn out and Ratify this

DEMOCRATIC MEASURE

At the

HORTON HOUSE PLAZA

This Wednesday Evening at 8 O'clock.

To-Night

Speeches will be made by Leading Democratic Orators.

COME OUT AND RATIFY:

Come Everybody!

NO MORE CHINESE!

By Order of

Democratic County Central Committee.

Frances, Johnson & Co., News Printers. 12th Fourth Street.
THE NEW DECLARATION OF "INDEPENDENCE."

"FOR TWENTY YEARS NO MORE CHINESE LABORERS SHALL COME TO THE UNITED STATES; AND NO COURT SHALL ADMIT CHINESE TO CITIZENSHIP."

WHICH COLOR IS TO BE TABOOED NEXT?

Farz (to Pat). "If the Yankee Congress can keep the yellow man out, what is to hinder them from calling us green and keeping us out too?"
The "Chinese Wall" Around the United States of America.

Throwing down the ladder by which they rose.

Source: http://thomasnastcartoons.com/2014/03/03/throwing-down-the-ladder-by-which-they-rose-23-july-1870/
source: http://blogs.denverpost.com/opinion/files/2014/06/immigration-kids-cartoon-mckee-495x325.jpg

## Lesson 5- U.S. Government’s Response to Immigration

**Directions:** Find four examples of government responses that restricted or attempted to restrict immigration from specific groups of people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Government Response (laws, quotas)</th>
<th>Immigrant Group targeted / impacted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What patterns do you see?

How does this connect to immigration today?

What questions do you have?
Country Fact Sheet – Guatemala

Source: C.I.A. World Factbook

Geography: Guatemala is located in Central America, bordering Mexico, Belize, El Salvador, and Honduras. Guatemala is a mountainous country with coasts on the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean, and it is slightly smaller than Pennsylvania. Natural hazards are volcanoes, earthquakes, and hurricanes. Only 14.32% of the land is arable (good for farming).

History: Guatemala has a rich history of Mayan civilization, known for architecture, astronomy, and mathematics. It was a colony of Spain for 300 years and won its independence in 1821. For many years, Guatemala suffered from dictatorships that protected plantations owners. In 1951, democratically elected Colonel Jacobo Arbenz Guzman initiated land reform but was overthrown by the military in 1954. The Guatemalan military, supported by the U.S. government, sought to protect U.S. business interests by keeping plantations in the hands of the United Fruit Company.

From 1960 to 1996, Guatemala had a brutal civil war, where the Guatemalan army massacred many indigenous Mayans. Over 200,000 people died, and 40,000 went missing. The Guatemalan army was behind 93% of the deaths. Since the mid-2000s, generals in charge of human rights abuses have been on trial. The majority of Guatemalans are mestizos who speak Spanish, but there are still Guatemalans who speak indigenous languages such as K’iche (9.1%), Kaqchikel (8.4%), Mam (7.9%), Q’eqchi (6.3%), and other Mayan languages (8.6%).

Economy: Guatemala is the most populated country in Central America, but its Gross National Product (GDP), which reflects the annual income from domestic production of goods, is half the size of other countries. Guatemala exports coffee, sugar, bananas, and vegetables. Farming accounts for a third of the labor force, and over 50% of Guatemalans live in poverty. Many Guatemalans who have emigrated send money, or remittances, back to their families in Guatemala, making up 10% of the GDP.

Government: Guatemala is a democratic country that elects its president every four years. Presidents can only run for one term. The current president since 2012 is a former military general, President Otto Perez Molina, a graduate of the School of the Americas. He is a conservative whose focus is to reduce crime and murder. Currently Guatemala suffers from violence due to gang activity and an increase in drug trafficking.
Lesson 5 - Read and Respond

Directions: Read the following quotes from *Harvest of Empire*.

1. Underline or highlight ideas that spark interest or questions and add these symbols:
   Important Point = ★ I agree = ✓ Surprise = ! Question = ?
2. Write a response to one or any of the quotes – what is your opinion?

Quote 1:

“If what exists in Guatemala is *persecution*, murder, killing, if what you have is *insecurity*, then I prefer to cross the border and go to a place where I feel safer.”

*Rigoberta Menchú*, human rights activist, Nobel Prize winner

Quote 2:

“People in the US have no idea why we come to this country. They don’t. They think they do, but it is probably wrong.”

*Mariana Cabrera*, Guatemalan immigrant

Quote 3:

“The *instability* that we [the United States] have contributed to creates the kind of *chaos* and *disarray* that leads to more immigration. Because you can argue that if we move into these societies, and contribute to this *dysfunction*, we have a *moral obligation* to help the people who feel unsafe in the situations that we, in part, have created.”

*Melvin Goodman*, former CIA Division Chief

Now write a response to any of the quotes – do you agree or disagree? Why?

**Vocabulary:**

**Persecution**: Persecution is cruel and unfair treatment of a person or group, especially because of their religious or political beliefs, or their race.

**Insecurity**: A feeling of being unprotected.

**Instability**: The quality or state of being unstable and likely to change, sometimes rapidly.

**Chaos**: A state of complete disorder and confusion.

**Disarray**: If people or things are in *disarray*, they are disorganized and confused.

**Dysfunction**: If you refer to a *dysfunction* in something such as a relationship or someone’s behavior, you mean that it is different from what is considered to be normal.

**Obligation**: If you have an *obligation* to do something, it is your duty to do that thing.
Lesson 5- Evidence For and Against
Immigration Issues Today

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence For</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Evidence Against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Should SB 1070 allow state and local police to check immigration status?

Organizer adapted from *Core Six*—Silver, Dewing, & Perini
Lesson 5: Vocabulary

Source: COBUILD Dictionary for English Language Learners

From Quotations:

**Persecution**- Cruel and unfair treatment of a person or group, especially because of their religious or political beliefs, or their race.

**Insecurity**- A feeling of being unprotected.

**Instability**- The quality or state of being unstable and likely to change, sometimes rapidly.

**Chaos**- A state of complete disorder and confusion.

**Disarray**- If people or things are in **disarray**, they are disorganized and confused.

**Dysfunction**- If you refer to dysfunction in something such as a relationship or someone's behavior, you mean that it is different from what is considered to be normal.

**Obligation**- If you have an obligation to do something, it is your duty to do that thing.

Content Vocabulary:

**Exclusion** – The act of preventing someone from entering a place or taking part in an activity.

**Act** – A law passed by the government.

**Quota** – The limited number or quantity of something that is officially allowed.

**Famine** - A situation in which large numbers of people have little or no food, and many of them die.

**Genocide** - The deliberate murder of a whole community or race.
**Geography:** Guatemala is located in Central America. It is south of Mexico and next to Belize, El Salvador, and Honduras. Guatemala is slightly smaller than Pennsylvania. It is mostly mountainous and has coasts on the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean. Natural hazards are volcanoes, earthquakes, and hurricanes. Only 14.32% of the land is arable (good for farming).

**History:**
Guatemala has a rich history of Mayan civilization, which was known for astronomy and mathematics. It was a colony of Spain for 300 years and won its independence in 1821. For many years, Guatemala suffered from dictatorships (a ruler with total power) that protected large farms known as plantations. Many people were poor. In 1951, the democratically elected Colonel Jacobo Arbenz Guzman tried to give land to landless Guatemalans, but he was overthrown by the military in 1954. The Guatemalan military was supported by the U.S. government, because the U.S. wanted to protect U.S. business interests by keeping land in the hands of the United Fruit Company.

From 1960 to 1996, Guatemala had a civil war, where many indigenous Mayans were killed in massacres by the Guatemalan army. Over 200,000 people died, and 40,000 went missing. The Guatemalan army was behind 93% of the killing. Since the mid 2000s, generals in charge of human rights abuses have been on trial. The majority of Guatemalans are mestizos who speak Spanish, but there are still Guatemalans who speak indigenous languages such as K’iche (9.1%), Kaqchikel (8.4%), Mam (7.9%), Q’eqchi (6.3%), and other Mayan languages (8.6%).

**Economy:**
Guatemala is the most populated country in Central America, but its Gross National Product (how much money it makes in a year by selling goods) is half the size of other countries. Guatemala exports coffee, sugar, bananas, and vegetables. Farming accounts for a third of the labor force. Over 50% of Guatemalans live in poverty. Many Guatemalans who have emigrated send money, or remittances, back to their families in Guatemala. This makes up 10% of the GDP.

**Government:**
Guatemala is a democratic country that elects its president every four years. Presidents can only run for one term. The current president since 2012 is a former military general, President Otto Perez Molina. He is a conservative whose focus is on reducing crime and murder. Currently, Guatemala suffers from violence due to gang activity and an increase in drug trafficking.
Created in 1965 as an independent federal agency, the National Endowment for the Humanities supports research and learning in history, literature, philosophy, and other areas of the humanities by funding selected, peer-reviewed proposals from around the nation. To learn more, please visit NEH.gov.

*Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in these programs do not necessarily represent those of the National Endowment for the Humanities.*

---

The mission of **Virginia Foundation for the Humanities** (VFH) is to connect people and ideas to explore the human experience and inspire cultural engagement. VFH reaches an estimated annual audience of 23 million through Community Programs, Digital Initiatives, Scholarship, and the Virginia Center for the Book. **For more information, visit VirginiaHumanities.org.**