

DR. HARTNELL



America 2.0



TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON

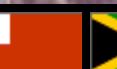


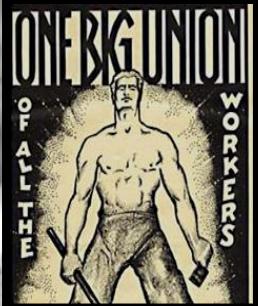
Unit #2:
America
2.0

Lesson 12 (AH 2.12)



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Period 5: 1965-Present

National-origin quotas were abolished in 1965, but annual limits were established. This replaced the system with two quotas for the two hemispheres.

A limit of 170,000 “Eastern Hemisphere” and 120,000 “Western Hemisphere” immigrants was set in 1965.





Period 5: 1965-Present

The Refugee Act of 1980 set an annual quota of 270,000 immigrants worldwide, with no more than 20,000 from any one country.

This did not include refugees, whose number is set annually by the President.



“ What the Refugee Act of 1980 means to me...
Life: I would not be here had my parents not been granted safe haven as refugees from the Viet Nam war - giving ME life.
Made By Refugees #40YearsofWelcome ”

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Period 5: 1965-Present

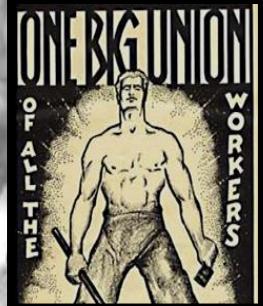
Immigration Act of 1990 took the number up to 700,000 TOTAL immigrants per year until 1993 when it dropped to 675,000.

That number now fluctuates depending on the number of visas that are awarded to immigrants who request them.



“ What the Refugee Act of 1980 means to me...
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Period 5: 1965-Present

The word “**visa**” comes from Latin *charta visa*, which means “paper that has been seen”.

A **visa** permits an **immigrant** to **remain** in the U.S. for a **period of time** (depending on the visa: work, school, etc.) and can **pave the way** to become a **Legal Permanent Resident (LPR)**, the “green card”.



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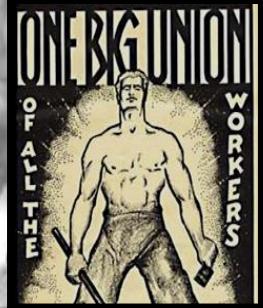




REMEMBER...

The name “green card” comes from the color of the old application paper, used until 1977.



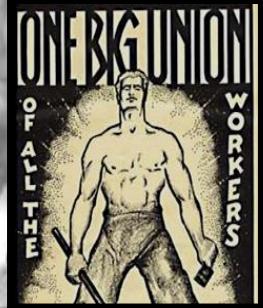


Period 5: 1965-Present

Once you become a **LPR** (and have your “green card”), you **can work and live in the U.S. indefinitely**. You do **NOT** need to become an actual U.S. citizen to stay in the **U.S.**

As a **LPR**, you are **protected by all U.S. laws** and the city/state in which you reside.





Period 5: 1965-Present

As a LPR, you are required to obey all U.S. laws, pay taxes, “support the democratic form of government” (even though you can’t vote because you aren’t a citizen)... and register for the military draft (eligible for the Selective Service 18-25).

There are 5 ways to gain legal entrance to the U.S.



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1. Family-based immigration:
480,000 per year.

2. Temporary work visas:
20,000-65,000 visas per year.

**3. Permanent employment
visas:** 140,000 visas per year.

4. Refugee visas:
70,000-100,000 visas (changes).

5. Diversity visas (lottery):
50,000 visas per year.

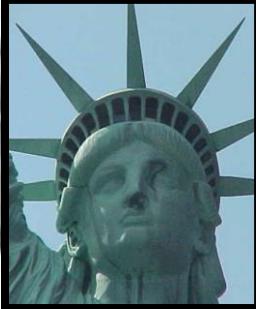


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1. Family-based immigration: 480,000 per year.

Family-based immigration is the primary basis for legal immigration to the U.S. (70% come to the U.S. this way). In this form of immigration, naturalized and LPRs can sponsor certain family members for LPR/green card.

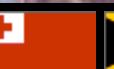
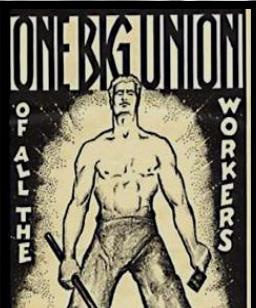
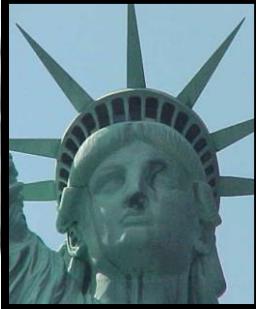


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Family-based immigration:
480,000 per year.

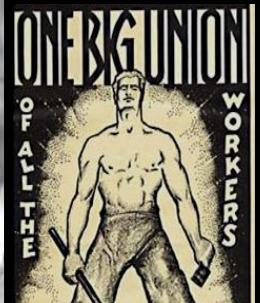
At any given time, there are **3.9 million relatives waiting** “in line” (they aren’t actually in a line). After paperwork is filed to bring over a family member, would-be immigrants are given a “priority date”. Depending on where they’re from, the **wait can be months to decades**.



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**Family-based immigration:
480,000 per year.**



For example, in [January 2018](#), a majority of immigrants sponsored by their naturalized siblings could begin to apply for LPR/green card if their priority date was before... [June 22, 2004](#)... a waiting period of 13.5 years!



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**Family-based immigration:
480,000 per year.**

**2 groups are eligible for family
visas:**

1. Immediate relatives.

(This includes: spouses, unmarried children under 21, orphans adopted abroad, orphans to be adopted in the U.S., parents who are 21 or older.)



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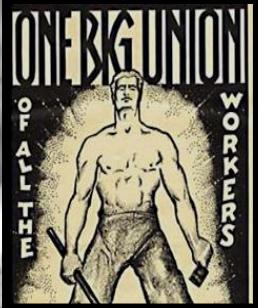


**Family-based immigration:
480,000 per year.**

**2 groups are eligible for family
visas:**

2. Family preference.

(This includes: unmarried sons and daughters of naturalized citizens and their spouses and children; spouses, minors, and unmarried sons and daughters over 21 of LPRs; married sons and daughters of naturalized citizens and their spouses and children; brothers and sisters of naturalized citizens over 21 – and their spouses and minor children.)



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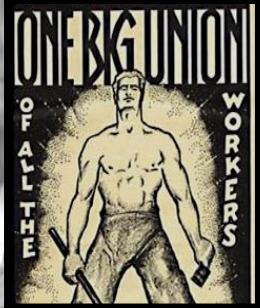




**Family-based immigration:
480,000 per year.**

However, naturalized citizens and LPRs cannot sponsor other family members such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, in-laws, and cousins for immigration.

The **average immigrant sponsors 3.5 relatives**.





**Family-based immigration:
480,000 per year.**



Family-based immigration is sometimes referred to as “chain migration”, which has more of a negative connotation and is generally used by advocates for immigration reform.



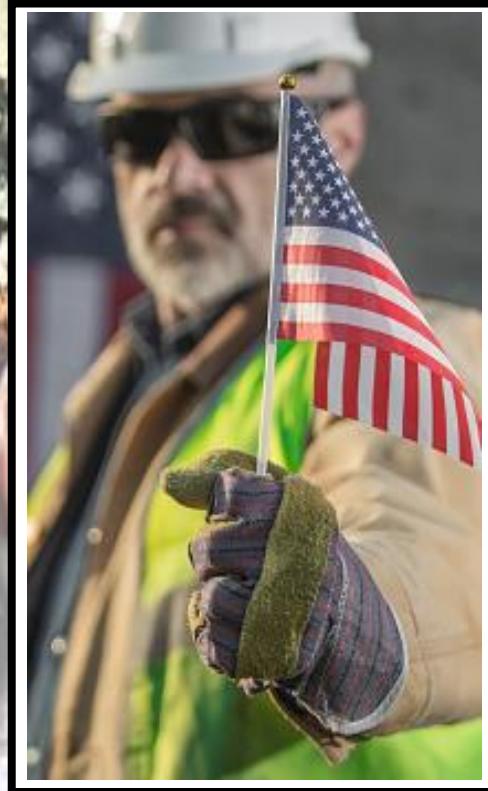
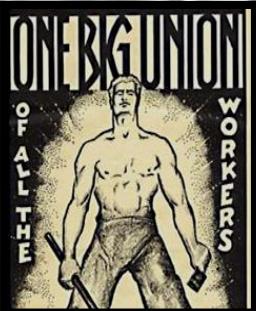
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2. Temporary work visas: 20,000-65,000 visas per year.

Immigrants that wish to work in the U.S. for a brief amount of time (seasonal/agricultural) can apply for a temporary work visa. The longest that this visa can be issued is 3 years. At the end of 3 years, the immigrant must leave the U.S. for 3 months before re-applying.



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3. Permanent employment visas: 140,000 visas per year.

If an **immigrant** has the right combination of skills, education, or work experience, then they **may** be apply for a **permanent employment visa** (and bring their spouses and children with them). They **may** stay as long as they are employed with that company.



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4. Refugee visas: 70,000-100,000 visas (changes).

Since the Refugee Act of 1980, about 3 million refugees have been resettled in the U.S. It can take up to 18-24 months to be granted asylum in the U.S.

(Following WWII, the U.S. saw 600,000 refugees from Europe.)

This number changes every year by an Executive Order.



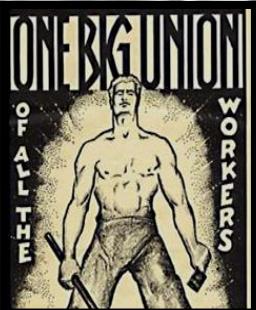
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5. Diversity visas (lottery): 50,000 visas per year.

The Diversity Immigration Visa Program (DV Program) makes up to 50,000 visas available every year. Immigrants are selected randomly from those who applied. The lottery is for countries with low rates of immigration to the U.S. This is very controversial.



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1. Family-based immigration: 480,000/year.

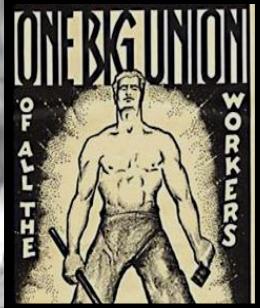
2. Temporary work visas: 20,000-65,000 visas/year.

3. Permanent employment visas: 140,000 visas/year.

4. Refugee visas: 70,000-100,000 visas/year (changes).

5. Diversity visas (lottery): 50,000 visas/year.

760,000-850,000 are permitted to legally enter the U.S. every year.



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WHAT
DID WE
LEARN
TODAY?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 12 (AH 2.12)

QUESTION

1



1. What government official sets the number of refugees that are allowed to enter the U.S. annually?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 12 (AH 2.12)

QUESTION 2



2. In terms of immigration, what is a "visa"?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 12 (AH 2.12)

QUESTION 3



3. Name the 5 ways to legally gain entrance into the U.S. and list how many immigrants enter annually through that method.



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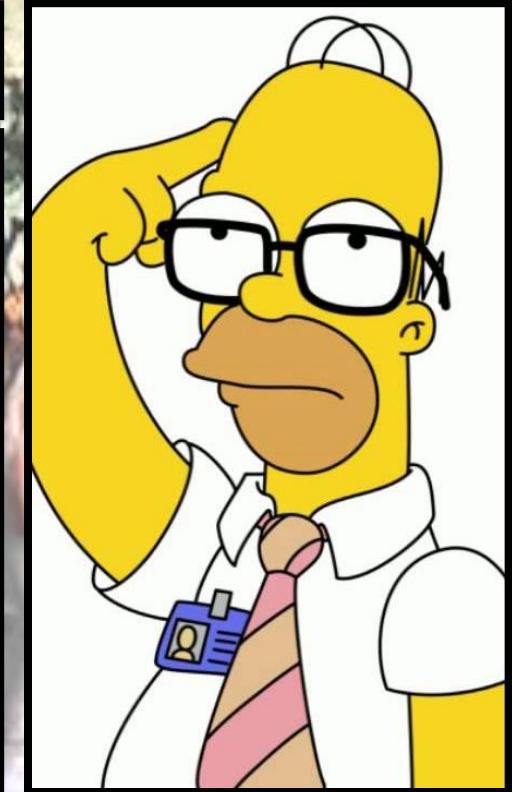


FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 12 (AH 2.12)

QUESTION 4



4. Explain how family-based immigration works.



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 12 (AH 2.12)

QUESTION 5



5. What is the difference between a temporary work visa and a permanent employment visa?



! THINK
✓ CHECK
➤ SUBMIT



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