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  WEB VP OUTPUT FOR FILE: Chapter 8

**Recategorized words:** None

**Note:** In the output text, punctuation (but not sentence capitalization) is eliminated; figures (1, 20, etc) are replaced by the word *number*; contractions are replaced by constituent words; type-token ration is calculated using constituents; and in the 1k sub-analysis content + function words may sum to less than total (depending on user treatment of proper nouns, and program decision to class numbers as 1k although not contained in 1k list).

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|    | Families | Types | Tokens | Percent |
|   First 500:  | ... | ... | (2853) | (67.29%) |
| **K1 Words (1 to 1000):** | 449 | 675 | **3384**  | **79.81%** |
|   Function:  | ... | ... | (1866) | (44.01%) |
|   Content:  | ... | ... | (1510) | (35.61%) |
| K2 Words (1001 to 2000): | 85 | 109 | **160** | **3.77%** |
| **AWL Words (academic):** | 89 | 120 | **283** | **6.67%** |
| **MED Words (technical):** | ... | 22 | **106** | **2.50%** |
| **Off-List Words:** | ? | 174 | **307** | **7.24%** |
|   | 623+? | 1099 | 4240 | 100% |

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| Words in text (tokens): | 4240 |  |
| Different words (types): | 1099 |  |
| Type-token ratio: | 0.26 |  |
| (Tokens per type:  | 3.86) |  |
| Function-content ratio: | 0.44 |  |
|  |  |
| Onlist Tokens: | 3827 |  |
| Onlist Types: | 904 |  |
| Onlist Type-Token: | 0.24 |  |
| Onlist Families: | 623 |  |
| Onlist Family/token: | 0.16 |  |
| Onlist Family/type: | 0.69 |  |

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**Output text: Melting Pot or Salad Bowl The population of the United States includes a number of different ethnic groups coming from many races nationalities and religions The process by which these many groups have been made a part of a common cultural life with commonly shared values is called assimilation Scholars disagree as to the extent to which assimilation has occurred in the United States As we mentioned in Chapter some have described the United States as a melting pot where various racial and ethnic groups have been combined into one culture Others are inclined to see the United States as a salad bowl where the various groups have remained somewhat distinct and different from one another creating a richly diverse country The truth probably lies somewhere between these two views Since an enormous amount of racial and ethnic assimilation has taken place in the United States yet some groups continue to feel a strong sense of separateness from the culture as a whole Many of these groups are really bilingual or bicultural That is they consider themselves Americans but they may also wish to retain the language and sometimes the cultural traditions of their original culture People of Hispanic origin were on the North American continent before settlers arrived from other European countries in the early In Florida and the Southwest Spanish and Latin American settlements were established centuries before the thirteen colonies joined together to form the United States in the late Because of their long history and the continued influx of newcomers into the established communities many Hispanics or Latinos have taken a special pride in maintaining their cultural traditions and the use of the Spanish language Generally speaking over the years whites from different national and religious backgrounds have been gradually assimilated into the larger American culture with some exceptions For example American Jews are one group who have traditionally retained a strong sense of group identity within the larger culture This may be a result of the long history of persecution in the Christian countries in Europe the weaker forms of discrimination and anti Jewish feeling that have sometimes existed in the United States and their own strong feeling of ethnic pride Yet along with their own group identity American Jews have a strong sense of being a part of the larger American culture The Establishment of the Dominant Culture The first census of the new nation conducted in counted about million people most of whom were white Of the white citizens more than eight out of ten traced their ancestry back to England African Americans made up a surprising percent of the population an all time high There were close to slaves and about free Negroes Only a few Native Americans who paid taxes were included in the census numbers so there is no accurate count of the total Native American population It was the white population that had the greater numbers the money and the political power in the new nation and therefore this majority soon defined what the dominant culture would be At the time of the American Revolution the white population was largely English in origin Protestant and middle class Such Americans are sometimes referred to as WASPs white Anglo Saxon protestants however many people now consider this an insulting term Their characteristics became the standard for judging other groups Those having a different religion such as the Irish Catholics or those speaking a different language such as the Germans Dutch and Swedes were in the minority and would be disadvantaged unless they became assimilated In the late this assimilation occurred without great difficulty for most immigrants According to historians Allan Nevins and Henry Steele Commager English Irish German Dutch Swedish—mingled and intermarried with little thought of any difference mingled met and talked with a lot of different people socially The dominant American culture that grew out of the nation early history then was English speaking western European Protestant and middle class in character It was this dominant culture that established what became the traditional values described by Tocqueville in the early Immigrants with these characteristics were welcome in part because Americans believed that these newcomers would probably give strong support to the basic values of the dominant culture such as freedom equality of opportunity and the desire to work hard for a higher material standard of living The Assimilation of Non Protestant and Non Western Europeans As is the case in many cultures the degree to which a minority group was seen as different from the characteristics of the dominant majority determined the extent of that group acceptance Although immigrants who were like the earlier settlers were accepted those with significantly different characteristics tended to be viewed as a threat to traditional American values and way of life This was particularly true of the immigrants who arrived by the millions during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries Most of them came from poverty stricken nations of southern and eastern Europe They spoke languages other than English and large numbers of them were Catholics or Jews Americans at the time were very fearful of this new flood of immigrants They were afraid that these people were so accustomed to lives of poverty and dependence that they would not understand such traditional American values as freedom self reliance and competition There were so many new immigrants that they might even change the basic values of the nation in undesirable ways Americans tried to meet what they saw as a threat to their values by offering English instruction for the new immigrants and citizenship classes to teach them basic American beliefs The immigrants however often felt that their American teachers disapproved of the traditions of their homeland Moreover learning about American values gave them little help in meeting their most important needs such as employment food and a place to live Far more helpful to the new immigrants were the political bosses of the larger cities of the north-eastern United States where most of the immigrants first arrived Those bosses saw to many of the practical needs of the immigrants and were more accepting of the different homeland traditions In exchange for their help the bosses expected the immigrants to keep them in power by voting for them in elections Many Americans strongly disapproved of the political bosses This was partly because the bosses were frequently corrupt that is they often stole money from the city governments they controlled and engaged in other illegal practices Perhaps more important to disapproving Americans however was the fact that the bosses seemed to be destroying such basic American values as self reliance and competition corrupt dishonest The bosses it seemed were teaching the immigrants to be dependent on them rather than to rely on themselves Moreover the bosses were buying the votes of the immigrants in order to give themselves a monopoly of political power in many larger cities This practice destroyed competition for political office which Americans viewed as an important tradition in politics just as it was in other facets of American life Despite these criticisms many scholars believe that the political bosses performed an important function in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries They helped to assimilate large numbers of new immigrants into the larger American culture by finding them jobs and housing in return for their political support Later the bosses also helped the sons and daughters of these immigrants find employment but the second generation usually had the advantage of growing up speaking English The fact that the United States had a rapidly expanding economy at the turn of the century made it possible for these new immigrants often with the help of the bosses to better their standard of living in the United States As a result of these new opportunities and new rewards immigrants came to accept most of the values of the larger American culture and were in turn accepted by the great majority of Americans For white ethnic groups therefore it has generally been true that their feeling of being a part of the larger culture—that is American—has usually been stronger than their feeling of belonging to a separate ethnic group—Irish Italian Polish etc The African American Experience The process of assimilation in the United States has been much more successful for white ethnic groups than for nonwhite ethnic groups Of the nonwhite ethnic groups Americans of African descent have had the greatest difficulty in becoming assimilated into the larger culture African Americans were brought to the United States against their will to be sold as slaves Except for the American Indian tribes who inhabited the United States before the first white settlers arrived other ethnic groups came to America voluntarily—most as immigrants who wanted to better their living conditions The enslavement of African Americans in the United States was a complete contradiction of such traditional basic American values as freedom and equality of opportunity It divided the United States into two increasingly different sections the southern states in which black slavery became the basis of the economy and the northern states which chose to make slavery against the law A minority of whites in the North insisted that slavery and freedom could not exist together in a free country and demanded that slavery be abolished even if this meant war with the South A much larger number of northern whites believed that freedom and equality of opportunity needed to be protected for white people only but they were afraid that black slavery would eventually take away their economic freedom If for example the slave system of the South were allowed to spread into the frontier regions of the West poor and middle income whites could no longer look to the western frontier as a land of equality and opportunity where people could better their position in life Rather whites would have to compete with unpaid slave labor a situation that they believed would degrade their work and lower their social status abolish officially end a law or system Abraham Lincoln was able to become president of the United States by appealing to both the white idealists who saw slavery as an injustice to African Americans and to the larger numbers of northern whites who saw slavery as a threat to themselves Lincoln argument was that if black slavery continued to spread westward white freedom and equality would be threatened Lincoln also believed that basic ideals such as freedom and equality of opportunity had to apply to all people black and white or they would not last as basic American values When Lincoln won the presidency in the southern states left the Union and tried to form a new nation of their own based on slavery A Civil War between the North and South resulted which turned out to be the bloodiest and most destructive of all the nation wars When the North was finally victorious black slavery ended in the United States Back in the Tocqueville predicted trouble between blacks and whites in the United States These two races are fastened to each other without intermingling and they are unable to separate entirely or to combine Although the law may abolish slavery God alone can obliterate the traces of its existence Although slavery was abolished in the its legacy continued and African Americans were not readily assimilated into the larger American culture Most remained in the South where they were not allowed to vote and were legally segregated from whites Black children were not allowed to attend white public schools for example and many received an inferior education that did not give them an equal opportunity to compete in the white dominated society Many former slaves and their families became caught in a cycle of poverty that continued for generations Although conditions were much worse in the segregated South blacks continued to be the victims of strong racial prejudice in the North as well obliterate to destroy something so that almost nothing remains legacy a situation that exists as a result of things that happened at an earlier time victims people who suffer bad treatment even though they have done nothing to deserve it The Civil Rights Movement This state of affairs remained unchanged until after World War II Over one million African Americans had served in segregated units during the war After the war was over black leaders began to lead a Civil Rights movement for equality with the whites In President Harry Truman ordered that the military be fully integrated Then in the United States Supreme Court declared that racially segregated public schools did not provide equal educational opportunities for black Americans and were therefore illegal Incidentally Thurgood Marshall Chief Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP argued the case before the court and in he became the first African American Supreme Court Justice Black leaders throughout the United States were greatly encouraged by the decision to desegregate the schools They decided to try to end racial segregation in all areas of American life The most important of these leaders was Martin Luther King Jr a black Protestant minister with a great gift for inspiring people From the late until his assassination by a white gunman in King led thousands of people in nonviolent marches and demonstrations against segregation and other forms of racial discrimination King goal was to bring about greater assimilation of black people into the larger American culture His ideals were largely developed from basic American values He wanted greater equality of opportunity and freedom now for his people He did not wish to separate his people from American society but rather to gain for them a larger part in it inspiring encouraging people to achieve something great assassination the murder of an important person Some black leaders such as Malcolm X urged a rejection of basic American values and complete separation of blacks from the white culture Malcolm X believed that American values were nothing more than white men values used to keep blacks in an inferior position He believed that lacks needed separate themselves from whites by force if necessary and build their own society based on values that they would create for themselves Because he saw Christianity as a white religion Malcolm turned to a faith based on Islam and he became a leader of the black Muslim faith founded in The great majority of American blacks however shared Martin Luther King Protestant religious beliefs and his goal of assimilation rather than separation Most African Americans continued to look to King as their leader Largely as a result of King activities two major civil rights laws were passed during the which brought about great changes in the South One law made it illegal to segregate public facilities The other law made it illegal to deny black people the right to vote in elections civil rights rights that every person should have such as the right to vote or to be treated fairly by the law whatever their sex race or religion The civil rights laws of the helped to bring about a significant degree of assimilation of blacks into the larger American culture Most important the laws eventually helped to reduce the amount of white prejudice toward black people in all parts of the country A federal program called affirmative action required employers to actively seek black workers and universities to recruit black students As a result of the civil rights laws and affirmative action the number of African Americans attending the nation colleges and universities holding elective public office and earning higher incomes increased dramatically in the late and Today African Americans are sports and entertainment heroes university professors medical doctors lawyers entrepreneurs and reporters There is now a sizable black middle class and there are a number of wealthy African Americans African Americans are active politically and voted in large numbers in the elections of They are now mayors of major cities and members of Congress they hold offices in all levels of government—local state and national In Barack Obama became the first black American president truly a dream come true for many who had worked in the civil rights movement Congressman John Lewis himself a black civil rights leader reflected on what Obama election meant to him personally When we were organizing voter registration drives going on the Freedom Rides sitting in coming here to Washington for the first time getting arrested going to jail being beaten I never though I never dreamed of the possibility that an African American would one day be elected President of the United States My mother lived to see me elected to the Congress but I wish my mother and father both were around They would be so happy and so proud and they would be so gratified And they would be saying that the struggle and what we did and tried to do was worth it Diversity in the Century The civil rights movement benefited not only African Americans but all minorities in the United States—American Indians Hispanics Asians and others Racial discrimination in employment and housing was forbidden by law The civil rights laws also advanced the rights of women and these laws have reinforced the ideal of equality of opportunity for all Americans Recently sexual orientation entered the picture President Obama called for equality for gays in his second Inaugural Address and for laws that permit them to marry Public opinion polls showed that a majority of Americans agreed with him The Congress that took office that year was the most diverse ever although it was not as diverse as the nation as a whole Among its members it included women African Americans Latinos Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders seven openly gay or bisexuals two Muslims one Buddhist and one Hindu Although African Americans represent about percent of the population they are still grossly under represented in Congress and the same is true of Hispanics The median income of a married black or Hispanic man working full time is still significantly less than that of a married white man Segregation and discrimination are against the law but residential patterns create largely segregated neighborhood schools particularly in many urban areas Whites are more likely than blacks and Hispanics to live in the suburbs where the neighborhood schools are usually in better condition and offer a better education Many blacks and other ethnic minorities in the inner city are trapped in cycles of poverty unemployment violence and despair Blacks are the most frequent victims of violent crime and as many as one in five young males may have a criminal record More black and Hispanic children than white children live in poverty and may have only one parent at home On the other hand Americans continue to believe strongly in the ideal of equality of opportunity and to search for ways to give everyone an equal chance at success The American Dream still attracts immigrants and inspires people of all races and ethnic backgrounds In reality some immigrant groups have more success than others As one would expect history shows that immigrants who come with financial resources a good educational background and the necessary work skills are likely to do the best For example immigrants from the Middle East tend to have a higher socioeconomic level than the average white American So do Asians as a group Those who come without financial resources and a strong educational background do not do as well However studies show that the second generation does significantly better than the first The adult children of immigrants have a higher standard of living A new analysis of the million adult U S born children of immigrants finds they are substantially better off than immigrants themselves they have higher incomes more are college graduates and homeowners and fewer live in poverty Among Latinos and Asian Americans the second generation are more likely than immigrants to speak English have friends outside their racial and ethnic group and think of themselves as a typical American Sonia Sotomayor the first Hispanic Supreme Court Justice is an inspiring example of the success some second generation immigrants have achieved In her book My Beloved World she describes being born into and growing up in a world that was a tiny microcosm of Hispanic New York City Her grandparents aunts uncles and cousins lived in a few square blocks of the South Bronx My playmates were my cousins We spoke Spanish at home and many in my family spoke virtually no English My parents had both come to New York from Puerto Rico in number my mother in the Women Army Corps my father with his family in search of work as part of a huge migration from the island driven by economic hardship People who live in Puerto Rico are citizens of the United States Sotomayor father died when she was a child and her family had a difficult time financially They lived in low income housing and both she and her brother worked part time jobs during the school year and full time in the summer to help with the family finances She knew little of the world outside her neighborhood as a child and the Perry Mason TV show inspired her to want to become an attorney Sotomayor was an excellent student but she was surprised by the number of great universities that offered her admission and even full scholarships She says for the next several years she lived the day to day reality of affirmative action As a Hispanic minority woman she benefited from the affirmative action law that was just beginning to cause universities to recruit minority students Out of many offers she chose Princeton and then went to Yale for her law degree Today immigrants with all kinds of backgrounds and skill levels find their way to the United States Some of them are highly educated and they may find employment in fields such as technology medicine and science Others may come from poor rural or urban areas and have a limited education Many of these are young people who risk their lives to come without documentation to do agricultural or construction work Others find work as janitors maids or nannies Often they are paid less than a documented worker would be However what they are able to earn in dollars and send back to their countries can support many family members there Many of these individuals do not want to become U S citizens their only wish is to be able to work here Americans are trying to find ways to accommodate these workers while still protecting the interests of U S citizens A Universal Nation It is important to remember that the dominant culture and its value system established by the early settlers had its roots in white Protestant western Europe In the late numbers and early millions of immigrants came from eastern and southern Europe bringing cultural traditions perceived by the dominant culture as quite different By the Americans had decided that it was time to close the borders to mass immigration and the number of new immigrants slowed to a trickle In spite of the worries of those in the dominant culture the new immigrants did assimilate to life in the United States They greatly enriched the cultural diversity of the nation and they ultimately did not cause major changes to its system of government its free enterprise system or its traditional values trickle a movement of people or things into a place in very small numbers or amounts In the United States made important changes in its immigration laws allowing many more immigrants to come and entirely eliminating the older laws bias in favor of white European immigrants As a result the United States now takes in large numbers of new immigrants who are nonwhite and non European The majority are from Asia and Latin America In addition to the large numbers of legal immigrants for the first time the United States has significant numbers of immigrants without legal documentation Many worry about what the impact will be on American society Can the American economy offer these new immigrants the same opportunities that others have had What will be the effect on the traditional value system that has defined the United States for over years Many Americans see wonderful benefits for their country Ben Wattenberg a respected expert on American culture believes that the new immigration will be of great help to the nation According to Wattenberg something very important is happening to the United States It is becoming the first universal nation in history Wattenberg believes that the United States will be the first nation where large numbers of people from every region on earth live in freedom under one government This diversity he says will give the nation great influence and appeal to the rest of the world during the twenty first century Perhaps the United States will be described not as a melting pot or a salad bowl but as a mosaic”—a picture made up of many tiny pieces of different colors If one looks closely at the nation the individuals of different colors and ethnic groups are still distinct and recognizable but together they create a picture that is uniquely American E pluribus unum—the motto of the United States from its beginning—means one composed of many Out of many one**

americans american european american american american europe anti american american census england americans americans census american american americans germans german american european americans europeans american europe americans american americans american american american americans americans american americans american american american americans etc american americans americans american america americans american americans american americans american americans americans counsel american american jr american american american x american x american american americans american recruit americans elective americans professors americans americans american american americans americans americans americans americans americans median urban americans american american americans american tv recruit rural urban americans europe europe americans european european america american american americans american american

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