

SAMPLE 1: Lecture reflection [New and segmented assimilation theories]



Reading reflection

Q1	The main point of the reading is that of how variable immigration experiences are for others. Acculturation is never a uniform; straightforward process and the article aims to prove this by stating examples of different families and the challenges they face depending on the circumstances. As the segmented assimilation theory is about how assimilation outcomes will vary depending on location, time of arrival, socioeconomic status, etc. the article focuses on how these variables and how it reflects on to the second generation. The article mentions throughout the importance of financial means as a way to ease into a new country, but while that may be of some help it is not always necessary. Strong communities and families can also ease this process.
Q2	(Selective Acculturation) I find Selective Acculturation very interesting as you can not only just read about how this is happening but observe closely within the communities around you and see how this occurs. Selective acculturation is when the learning process of acculturation is not just happening to the individual but within the community as a whole. The second generation grows up among this community where their culture is embedded, slowing down this cultural shift. Being bilingual becomes the norm in this case. While not everyone may have the means to support their child in sending them to a language school or back home to continue learning about their culture, they do have members of their communities and peers to support them.
YQ	How will selective acculturation vary from region to region? Will these communities thrive more in a bigger city background or in a small town? How likely is it for families to choose these places to move to?
WC (-5)	290

Video reflection

1/3 of the video and time code	The first beginning of the video is explaining how the early assimilation theory explained assimilation. If you bring up assimilation nowadays it would probably be received negatively as it was brought up in the video with the Harvard students who
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	mostly had a negative reaction towards it. This is mostly due to its definition really undermining immigrant culture as just being lost over time in order to fit into a new country. It paints this picture that their culture is inferior and that's why they need to abandon it. These were mainstream ideas that were present, however as things began to change, so did the theory. Acculturation is never uniform, so theories needed to evolve as immigration began to change. People can't just cling to these outdated ideas especially in a more present day where we have many immigrants coming from many different backgrounds. The new assimilation theory was created post-1965, it sets up the study for contemporary immigration. 7:00
WC (-5)	159
2/3 of the video	The second third of the video begins to explain the new assimilation theory. As what would have been believed to be important of immigration, socioeconomic attainment can't really be used as proof of assimilation because most immigrants are not participating within the self-employment sector. However, we can begin to see how many immigrants depend on many variables to determine success. The way immigrants are received could affect this. Government persecution could make this assimilation process extremely difficult, for example governments support for ICE deporting Latin-Hispanic immigrants. These immigrants don't receive any support and are constantly discriminated against. However it would be different for educated Northwestern Europeans, they will find a smoother process and are more likely to be accepted by middle and upper class circles. This is just one of the many factors, making assimilation a process so different for everyone, classic assimilation theories can't keep up with it. Assimilation is segmented, timing of arrival and how immigrants are received in their new country led to different outcomes for each individual. 14:00
WC (-5)	173
Rest of the video	The rest of the video explains the pace of acculturation. Pace of acculturation has more to do with the second generation, how they learn their new culture and customs, and how this has to do

	with how they will adapt in the future. There are many different backgrounds an immigrant and their child can have gone into this, such as what was previously mentioned reception from society, financial status, education, presence of parents, etc. It can then be divided into three parts. The first being, dissonant acculturation, where immigrant's children learn the new culture at a much faster rate, resulting in a loss of their immigrant culture and them having to take care of their own parents. Parental authority becomes undermined completely and freedom is gained. It is a result of a lack of financial means from their parents, their priorities lie in simply surviving in the new country. In consonant acculturation, this learning process of the new culture will occur at the same rate for everyone. Parents will have more authority over their children as they have more means for social mobility. It means more support is available for the child, for example they might have the opportunity to visit their home country. This will expose the child to their home culture, allowing for both generations to gradually learn this new culture together. Selective acculturation is where an immigrant has chosen to stay in a community with their respective culture, for example a Cuban choosing to live in Miami. There is full parental authority and bilingualism is established. This is due to the child growing up with people who speak their language and continue to live with their own culture on a day to day basis. This cultural shift not only is happening as a community, but it slows down. This all explains how everyone's situation is going to be different based on backgrounds and how they will go through acculturation at different rates and with different people, all having either a negative or positive effect on the second generation and how they will face social obstacles.
WC (-5)	348
Total WC (-5):	680