

Chapter 2: Borderland: The Challenge of Cross-Border Trafficking of People, Drugs, and Guns between Mexico and the United States

True/False

1. **T/F** Though there is a lack of evidence to support the claim; many Americans believe that illegal immigrants are potentially “criminal immigrants”.
2. **T/F** The war with Mexico of 1846-1848 resulted with Mexico ceding 55 percent of its territory.
3. **T/F** From 1880 until the close of the border in 1930, more than 41 million people immigrated into the country.
4. **T/F** Since its creation, The U.S. Border Patrol has always been a large organization.
5. **T/F** Between 1942 and 1947, approximately 200,000 braceros came to the U.S. as agricultural workers.
6. **T/F** The U.S. Congress has only partial jurisdiction and authority over immigration issues.
7. **T/F** The Immigration and Reform Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 was a result of floods of illegal immigrants entering the U.S. from Mexico due to 1960’s protests and the end of the Bracero Program.
8. **T/F** Mexico, Thailand, and Brazil are some of the leading magnets for child sexual exploitation.
9. **T/F** It is easy to separate drug trafficking from human trafficking.
10. **T/F** The largest *gun walking* operation involved the sale of more than 5,000 assault-type weapons, of which only 1,000 were recovered.

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Multiple Choice

1. The first enacted exclusionary legislation was:
 - a. **Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882** p. 15
 - b. *Bracero Program* (Public Law 45)
 - c. Carranza-Obregon Act
 - d. The Mexico-California Exclusion Act
2. The U.S. Border Patrol was created:
 - a. 1942
 - b. **1924** p.15

- c. 1917
 - d. 1939
3. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1996 includes which of these areas:
- a. Enhanced enforcement and penalties against alien smuggling and document fraud
 - b. Restrictions on benefits to aliens
 - c. Enforcement of restrictions against employment
 - d. All of these are included in the IIRIRA p.17
4. The Department of Homeland Security (2003) has oversight over which agency
- a. U.S. Customs and Border Enforcement (CBE)
 - b. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
 - c. U.S. Border Patrol
 - d. All of the above p.17
5. Shantytowns located within the Borderland posed many challenges for Mexican federal and state governments, which include all of these except:
- a. Roads
 - b. Water and sanitation
 - c. Transportation p. 19
 - d. Adequate housing
6. According to the U.S. Department of State, some of the most vulnerable groups to be exploited for trafficking are:
- a. women over 20 and men between 16-20
 - b. women, children, indigenous people, and undocumented migrants p.19
 - c. men under 30, indigenous people, and children over 10
 - d. women, children, and elderly people over 60
7. The sale of assault-type weapons to illegal straw buyers in order to trace the guns to Mexican drug cartels is called:
- a. Gun handling
 - b. Gun smuggling
 - c. Arms exchange
 - d. Gun walking p. 20
8. The arrest of Mexico's top drug lord was a result of cooperation between U.S. and Mexican law enforcement and the military. Who is he?
- a. Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman
 - b. Enrique "El Presidente" Pena Nieto
 - c. Al Capone
 - d. Eduardo "El Capo" Ravelo

Essay Questions

1. To what extent does race/ethnic national orientation seem to influence public opinion and public policy regarding border security along America's borders: U.S.-Mexico versus U.S.-Canada?
2. What role did the early history of U.S. expansionism play in the overall geopolitics of Borderland issues today?