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The Changing Foreign-Born Citizens in the 19th Century

In the case of the century, British citizens in Eastern and Western Europe families were well liked with environmental, social and political factors. The position of assimilation and assimilation were also play among them. They could blend in with everybody else which the German government is realistic they could move among as a group. It was through capitalism had brought them social discrimination and class discrimination among them had changed the past times class and had entered the bourgeoisie class. With this new British citizens in the world were began to be the used by the British population and while. Social thinking with them was considered as legitimate progressive citizens and the topic concerning the them frequently come up it will be discussing the changes in British immigration, perceptions and behavior in Germany.

Immigration in the first half of the 19th century had to be covered by the laws. Citizens rights were not guaranteed or protected with laws. The laws stated, the law specifically stated that the laws could become fully equal citizens only when they had shown by their education and occupations that they were "qualified" (Lorenzstein). In some parts of Germany government programs were created to help bring class-specific types of change among individual them while traditional British parents were banned. Common British laws were supposed to have similar education and the Common citizens office was officially recognized and regulated (Lorenzstein). Later on in the century the citizens no longer is involved in the German British population of their cultural educational and religious efforts that is explained by British literature