Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

Unit 2 — 3.1 What is Migration? Why do people migrate?

Population Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 3 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the information, in addition to your reading, is important, not just the blanks you fill in. p. 76 - 88

Field Note: Risking Lives for Remittances

Immigrants from _____, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, are _____ _____ if they are caught by the Coast Guard. The chance of getting caught is high, travel is treacherous, and hundreds die, but the hope of a _____ and a lack of _____ at home compel them to try.

- In the 1970s the Haitians were _____ by the US gov't, because most were _____ and able to _____ _____ to the US. By the 1980s the policy had changed to mandate _____ of those caught arriving illegally. Government's policies change and are not uniform for all groups.
- The US has a policy of "_____, _____" toward _____immigrants. If they are intercepted _____, they are deported, but if the make it to _____, they have the right to stay.
- _____ is the overwhelming factor in migration, the risk is worth it if they believe life will be better.
- Monies migrants send home to families are _____. The economies of many poorer nations in the _____, _____, _____ & _____ _____ depend on these _____
- About 2/3 of the immigrants in the US are _____ immigrants. These people have temporary _____ to fill seasonal jobs in agriculture and forestry.
- The events of 9/11 have prompted a crackdown on migration, due to fears that _____ might enter the US. The _____ along the border is changing with _____which in effect push illegal immigrants farther into the _____

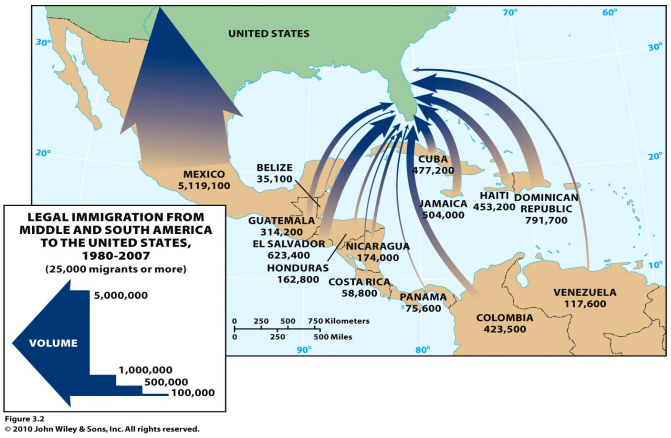

Figure 3.2
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What is migration?

Human movement speeds the _____ and _____ & intensifies _____ & _____ regions. Mobility ranges from _____ to _____.

- _____ movement is movement that begins and ends at home (daily routines creating _____ _____) Advances in _____ have expanded this. Seasonal movement – "snowbirds" from the north_____ come to the winter sun in _____ or other Sunbelt States. Yet another example is _____ movement along long-familiar routes repeated over and over again.
- _____movement involves longer periods of time away before returning home. _____ - is an example of workers who do field work and follow the harvests before returning home. _____ is a system of residential relocation dictated by the seasonal availability of pastures. Other forms of periodic movement are _____ and _____ service.
- Permanent relocation is classified as _____. _____ migration = movement across country borders (also called _____ migration) One who leaves (exits) is an _____ and _____ from the total population of a country. One who arrives (comes in) is an _____ and _____ to the total population of the new country. Migration that occur within a country's borders = _____ _____. The US population is the most _____ with an average move once every ____ years. Major internal migrations in the US are to the _____ and the _____

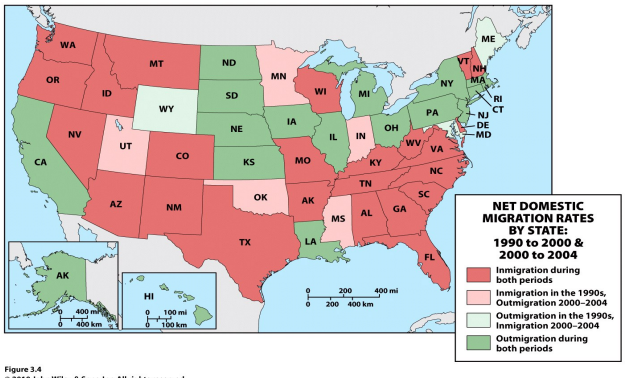

Figure 3.4
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- In _____ internal migration is generally from _____ to _____(as with most less developed countries (LDCs). Migrants in Peru move to _____(a primate city) looking for _____ opportunities

Why Do People Migrate?

_____ migration = involuntary movement caused by authority or power (eg. persecution, natural disaster)
_____ migration= is a conscious choice of weighing options (perceived options may or may not be accurate)

The distinction between the two is not always clear. Elements of authority & power may influence choice.
(e.g. British treatment of Irish AND the potato famine resulted in many choosing to migrate from Ireland.

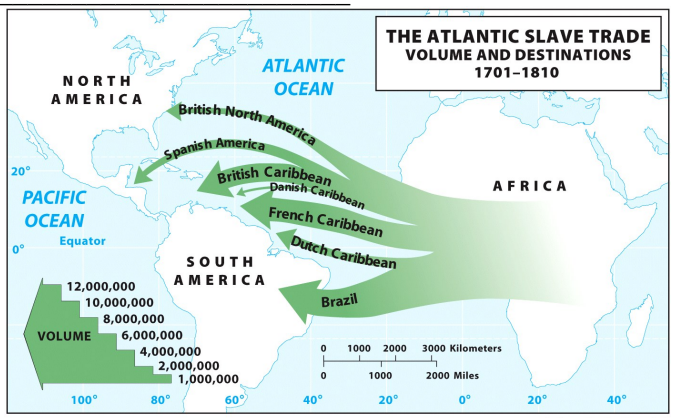
Studies of migration find that in many cases (1) _____ migrate farther than _____, (2) _____ have more choices of employment than _____, and (3) _____ earn less than ____ in the jobs they find at the destination. But not all situations follow these findings.

- The key difference is that _____ migrants have options, while _____ migrants do not.

Forced Migration

The largest and most devastating forced migration was the _____ which moved millions of _____ to _____, the _____, and _____ with huge loss of life. The vast majority of _____ were taken to the _____, to coastal _____ _____ and to _____.

In A Colonizer's Model of the World, James Blaut discusses the sheer loss to the _____ _____ due to the number of population that were _____. The _____ _____ _____ also changed the _____, where today the majority of people are of _____ descent and few _____ people remain.



(after P. D. Curtin)

Figure 3.5
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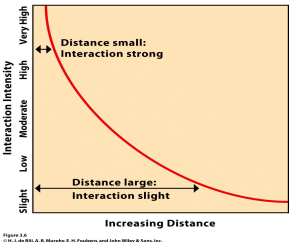
- Tens of thousands of _____ were shipped from _____ to _____ to a penal colony between 1788 and 1838.
- In the US the government took lands and forced the _____ to areas in the _____.
- Stalin moved millions of _____ to _____ & _____(When I was "bad" my parents threatened to send me to Siberia!)
- The Nazis were responsible for forced migration of _____.
- _____ happens today. _____ or_____ where governments sent back _____ caught entering illegally. (e.g. Haitians.)
- Migrants from _____ fled the _____ and the _____ war, mainly to Pakistan and Iran, and were repatriated back to _____ by Pakistan & Iran with the help of the UNHCR.

Push and Pull Factors

- _____ (Br. Demographer) studied migration and proposed several **LAWS OF MIGRATION** many of which are relevant today
  1. _____
  2. _____
  3. _____
  4. _____
  5. _____
- _____ also suggested the _____ relationship between volume of migration and the _____ between source and destination
  The **GRAVITY MODEL** predicts interaction places on the basis of the population _____ and _____ between them. The equation for the _____ is the _____ of the two populations divided by the distance between them.
- _____ _____= conditions & perceptions that help a person decide to migrate
- _____ _____= circumstances that attract a migrant to certain places
- A migrant will more likely perceive _____ factors more accurately than _____ factors. When considering pull factors, the principle of **Distance Decay** is important. Migrants are more likely to have a better understanding of _____ than _____. Interaction with faraway places generally _____ as _____ increases.



- _____= move in increments usually beginning with village to town, later to a ____ and finally to a _____, with each stage having a new set of pull factors.
- Along the way _____ results in many not getting to their planned destination.

Types of Push and Pull Factors

Migrants may arrive _____ with a VISA (not a Visa Card!) or _____ without documentation (and if caught, many be _____)

- _____ opportunities in W. Europe and N. America pull migrants in search of a better life. This may lead to _____ by employers in host countries. The UN convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (the UN always has long names) established _____ for the _____ of migrant workers.
- _____ of employers who hire migrant workers also are a factor. Women in the Middle East (SW Asia) hire _____women to work as domestic servants. The ethnicity and citizenship status create a _____ _____. _____ is also a factor.
- _____led to _____ leaving by the hundreds of thousands after the communist took control in 1975. Uganda expelled _____ and _____ of Asian descent in 1972. In the 1980s Castro expelled 125,000 _____ in the "Mariel Boatlift". Politically motivated migrations are marked by both _____ and _____.
- Many people become _____ _____ (with and E) due to armed conflict and civil war. A civil war in Rwanda between the _____ and _____ (Hotel Rwanda) resulted in almost a million deaths and 2 million refugees who fled Rwanda.
- The Irish migration was a result of the famine resulting from the _____ and political conditions imposed on the Irish during British colonialism in Ireland (i.e. British control of Irish Catholic lands, penal laws preventing Irish Catholics from buying land, voting, or carrying weapons)
- _____ (like those in California), _____ (like Katrina), _____ lead to migrations. Some migrants eventually return, but some will never return.
- When India gained its independence, British India was partitioned into _____ and _____ Pakistan. Fearing for their safety and cultural traditions, many _____ in Pakistan migrated to _____ and _____ in India migrated to _____.
- _____, _____, _____ stimulate millions of people to migrate by relaying information about relatives, opportunities, and established communities in destinations
- . _____ occurs when a migrant sends word home (calls, writes, emails) to family and friend and encourages more migration along the same chain.
- Chain migration builds on itself to create _____.