Unit 3.2 Where do People Migrate?
How Do Governments Affect Migration?

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.88-108

Global Migration Flows

A little history...the Age of Exploration provided new evidence of the geographic dimensions of the earth. European colonization followed whereby the colonizer takes over a place, installing its own style of government and either moving its own people in or by ruling through a puppet government. Colonization played a large part in the social, political, and economic systems of the colonized region and continues to have an impact today, long after independence has been attained.

The major flows of migration that resulted from colonialism are:
1._________________________________________________________
2._________________________________________________________
3._________________________________________________________
4._________________________________________________________
5._________________________________________________________

Study the migration streams on the map above or in your book, pages 90-91

- In recent centuries, the rate of ____________ emigration increased sharply between 1835 – 1935. Even with a strong return flow the net outflow from ____________ was enormous.
- When ____________ took control of ____________ they transported large numbers of " ____________ " workers to areas controlled by ____________ in East and South Africa. Today, there are substantial minorities of Indians in those regions who control a good share of the commerce and wealth which has lead to ____________.
- The British also encouraged the migration to South Asian to the SE Asian areas of the ____________, ____________, and ____________. The British also encouraged emigration from India and surrounding regions to ____________ countries like ____________ & ____________ and ____________. (Find these on a map!)

Regional Migration Flows

- ____________ migration flows occur over an ____________ ____________ migration is generally to a neighboring country for short term ____________ reasons, ____________ reasons, or ____________ reasons (fleeing war, etc)
- ______________________ = coastal cities with access to trade developed during colonialism as a place where ____________ goes, and a ____________ are located, and where ____________ is concentrated. (Give an example of infrastructure ____________)
- The ____________ of ____________ are islands of development, pulling poor people with the prospects of jobs and a better life in ____________ Nigeria. The mostly ____________ men sent ____________ home to support their families. At the end of the boom in the 1980s, the government became a ________ factor forcibly making the workers leave.
- Study the regional scale on the map to the right to get a better understanding of the economic influences and the pull of ____________ in Nigeria. (Can you identify Nigeria? Look it up!)

The map on the left (and on page 93) shows migration flows of Chinese immigrants seeking economic opportunities in the late 1800’s & early 1900’s. Many remained and are today a substantial portion of the national populations of ____________ (14%) ____________ (32%) ____________ (76%) and ____________ (3%) but due to its large population (4th largest in the world) this is one of SE Asia’s largest clusters of Chinese.

- The effects of migration can be seen in most countries around the world today, many of them dating back as early as the age of exploration and colonization. The influence of minorities can have both positive and negative effects on the society where they are found.
3.2

- ___________ is an example of cultural groups reconnecting across borders. In the early 20th century, fewer than 50,000 ___________ residence lived in what was then called ___________. Following WWI, Britain controlled this region and encouraged ___________ to return to the region. By 1948 as many as ___________ Jews resided there and the United Nations (created after WWII) intervened to partition the area and create an independent state of ___________.
- This prompted a new stream of migration – 600,000 ___________ ________ fled or were pushed out of the territory to neighboring nations of ___________ ___________.
- Today, Israel’s population is about ___________ and continues to grow through ___________ and substantial ___________.
- ___________ and ___________ are great motivators of migration, whether voluntary or involuntary. As many as ___________ million Europeans emigrated following WWII.
- Thousands of ___________ fled the communist take over of _____ aided by the US govt use of the ___________. The result is a core of ___________ culture in the greater ___________ area, leading ___________ to declare itself ___________ and ___________ some 20 + years after the massive immigration. In 1980 another exodus was the result of a rush factor of the ___________ govt. More than 125,000 ___________ came to the US and qualified for refugee status under US regulations of political persecution (from communism). In 1995 the US established the wet ___________ and ___________ policy (discussed in the Field Notes) to slow the flow of Cuban migrants to the US.

**National Migration Streams** (internal or intrastate) *Again, a little history....*

There were two major migrations in the US before 1950 – one was the western movement and the second to the south. After the Civil War and again after WWI many African Americans migrated north to work in the industrial NE and Midwest. In the 1970s the trend began to reverse when African Americans began to return to the South, but from urban areas to urban areas, not rural areas. The map at the right shows the changing center of population in the US according to the Census Bureau. While it is primarily westward, note the trend to the south. The majority of the US population is still east of the Mississippi River.

- In Russia the migration stream is ___________ toward the ___________. Traditionally, Russia has been centered in the West, but attempts were made to consolidate the eastern frontier by ___________ and establishing ___________ on the Pacific.
- ___________ the communist policy to assimilate all people within the Russian borders into the Russian culture. To make this happen, more than 30 million ___________ moved out to fill in the country. After the collapse of communism some returned, but their impact is still felt.
- ___________ has also experienced internal migration, due to the number of legal and illegal emigrants to the US creating ___________ in the north and pulling workers from farther south. One group is an indigenous group, ___________, which are often treated as poorly in their country as Mexicans are treated in our country.

**Guest Workers**

Due to major population losses in WWII, European nations had a need for workers creating a migration flow into the Western European region, first from Eastern Europe and then from other regions (primarily from colonial connections or trading partners)

- French workers came primarily from ___________ (Fr controlled much of NW Africa as colonies)
- German workers came primarily from ___________.
- British workers came from the ___________ ___________. and ___________ (also areas controlled during the colonial period)
- The term ___________ suggests that the workers would fill the void of those lost in the war, and then return to their home country. Instead, they ___________ because they were needed and because they wanted to stay. Guest workers often do not have all rights of full citizenship. The often work on farms or in the ___________ industry, sending home ___________ to provide for their families. In fact, many countries depend on these ___________ as a part of their economy.

- Guest Workers are ___________ migrants who have visas, usually short term. Despite the short or long term stay, guest workers change the ___________, ___________, and ___________ mosaic of the places they go. The cultural landscape of the host country begins to reflect the ___________, ___________, ___________, ___________, etc the migrants who work there.

**Refugees**

Refugees usually leave their home on ___________ with only their few ___________ (including small children) on their ___________. They are unprepared to take care of the basic necessities of food, clothing, or shelter.

- In 1951 the ___________ established the international law specifying who is a refugee & what legal rights they have. The main goal was to help European refugees at the end of WWII.
- The UNHCR (___________) helped ___________ most of those refugees.
- The number of refugees has grown steadily. In 1970 the majority were ___________ dislocated by the creation of Israel.
• Refugee is defined as “a person who has a ‘well-founded’ fear of being persecuted for reasons of __________, __________
  ____________ of a particular social group or political opinions’. An ____________ ____________ ____________(IDP) do not cross international borders and are not counted. (e.g. victims of Hurricane Katrina)

• The United Nations and international law distinguish between ____________ (who have crossed one or more borders) and ____________ ____________ who leave their home but remain in their country. When a ____________ meets the official criteria, they become eligible for assistance and possible ____________ (protection). Refugees cannot be forced back to their homeland until the UNHCR deems it safe and assists in the process of ____________

• In the early 21st c ____________ has had the largest number of refugees in the world. The second largest number of refugees is found in ____________ ____________ and ____________

• In West Africa, civil war in ____________ and ____________ sent thousands streaming into ____________ & ____________ (find them on a map)

Darfur

• ____________ (join STAND to learn more) has the worst refugee crisis in Africa today (with two decades of civil war with the Muslim and Arabs in the north and the black African and Christians in the south. Boundaries drawn by the Europeans and the imposition of Islamic Sharia religious laws have intensified the struggle. Over 2.2 million have died and more than 5 million have been ____________ with many in Uganda and Chad. In Darfur (NE Sudan) The militia, called the ____________, & ____________ and supported by the govt, is waging a campaign of ____________ against the ____________ Muslims who are darker skinned Africans. Both the US and the UN call this a genocide as defined as “acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group” The conflict continues……

• The wars in Kuwait and Iraq have created millions of refugees in the last 20 years. The ____________ abandoned their homes in Iraq and moved into ____________ & ____________. The US created a secure zone (no fly zone) in the North of Iraq in an attempt to persuade the displaced Kurds to return.

• The Soviet invasion of ____________ in 1979 led to Afghans streaming into Iran and ____________. The US supported the ____________ against the Soviets with weapons and supplies. The withdrawal of Soviets troops lead to a govt by the ____________ which resulted in more refugees. After 9/11 the US sent troops to Afghanistan to find ____________

• Sri Lanka has been the site of civil war between the minority ____________ (Hindu) and the dominant ____________ (Buddhists) - resulting in many displaced persons.

• In SE Asia – b/w 1 & 2 million fled ____________ following the withdrawal of the US and the takeover of a communist regime. 300,000 ____________ fled endless violence to refugee camps in ____________

• In Europe, the collapse of ____________ led to violence and ethnic cleansing forcing many to leave their homes.

• ____________ in S. America has a serious displaced person problem because of ____________ associated with ____________

How Do Governments affect Migration?

Efforts to restrict migration are not new (e.g. ____________ in China, ____________ in Germany, ____________ in Korea, & the ____________ along the Rio Grande)

• Immigration laws like the ____________ of 1892 – 1907 were designed to prevent Chinese from immigrating to ____________

• The ____________ passed the Immigration Restriction Act, which ended all ____________

Two Major Waves of US Immigration (before 1930 & today)

• In the 1800s the US opened its doors to mostly ____________ (mostly N). The later 1800’s saw more immigrants from ____________ & ____________ Europe. Congress passed legislation in 1921 to deter immigration from this region.

• Many countries practice _____________. South Africa demanded _______European descent, New Zealand - ____________, Brazil - ____________, and Singapore - ____________