CHAPTER 3: MIGRATION

The Five Steps to Chapter Success

Step 1: Read the Chapter Summary below, preview the Key Questions, the Chapter Outline, and the Geographic Concepts of the chapter.
Step 2: Complete the Pre-Reading Activity (PRA) for this chapter.
Step 3: Read the chapter and complete the guided worksheet.
Step 4: As you read the chapter, complete World Region Map Sheets for every world map. Go to the Student Companion Website to print out the WMRS.
Step 5: Take an AP-style Practice Quiz.

STEP 1: Chapter Summary, Key Questions, Chapter Outline, and Geographic Concepts

Chapter Summary
In the last 500 years, humans have traveled the globe, mapped it, connected it through globalization, and migrated across it. In this chapter, we discussed major global, regional, and national migration flows. Migration can occur as a result of a conscious decision, resulting in a voluntary migration flow, or migration can occur under duress, resulting in forced migration. Both kinds of migration have left an indelible mark on the world and on its cultural landscapes. Governments attempt to strike a balance among the need for migrant labor, the desire to help people in desperate circumstances, and the desire to stem the tide of migration.

As the world’s population mushrooms, the volume of migrants will expand. In an increasingly open and interconnected world, neither physical barriers nor politically motivated legislation will stem tides that are as old as human history. Migrations will also further complicate an already complex global cultural pattern—raising questions about identity, race, ethnicity, language, and religion, the topics we turn to in the next three chapters.

Key Questions

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<td>2. Why do people migrate?</td>
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<td>3. Where do people migrate?</td>
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Chapter 3 Outline

A. What Is Migration?
   1. Cyclic Movement
   2. Periodic Movement
   3. Migration

B. Why Do People Migrate?
   1. Forced Migration
   2. Push and Pull Factors in Voluntary Migration
   3. Types of Push and Pull Factors
      a. Legal Status
      b. Economic Conditions
      c. Power Relationships
      d. Political Circumstances
      e. Armed Conflict and Civil War
      f. Environmental Conditions
      g. Culture and Traditions
      h. Technological Advances

C. Where Do People Migrate?
   1. Global Migration Flows
   2. Regional Migration Flows
      a. Economic Opportunities
      b. Reconnection of Cultural Groups
      c. Conflict and War
   3. National Migration Flows
   4. Guest Workers
   5. Refugees
      a. Regions of Dislocation

D. How Do Governments Affect Migration?
   1. Legal Restrictions
   2. Waves of Immigration in the United States Post-September 11
Step 2: Pre-Reading Activity (PRA)

Name: ___________________________ Period ______ Date ____________

Chapter Title: __________________________________________

Chapter # _____ Pgs. _____ to _____

1. Write down each of the Key Questions and the number of pages for each (go back to Step 1 or your textbook for answers).

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<th>Key Question</th>
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2. After looking over the Key Questions and looking through the outline, write a few sentences about what you expect to learn in general in this chapter.
3. Preview the entire chapter and look at all the maps, tables, charts and pictures. Read the captions. Briefly describe IN YOUR OWN WORDS five maps or charts.

- Page __
- Page __
- Page __
- Page __
- Page __

4. How many world maps are there in this chapter? ____ (Go to the Student Companion Website and print out the World Map Region Worksheets needed for this chapter.)

5. Read the Field Note introduction of the chapter and list five specific facts you learned.

- __
- __
- __
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- __

6. Go to Step 1 and look at the Geographic Concepts. Create a list of terms you think you know and the terms you need to know.

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Step 3: Chapter 3 Guided Worksheet (Created by Parisa Watson)

Name: ___________________________ Period _________ Date __________________

Directions: As you read the chapter, fill in the blanks on the guided worksheet.

FIELD NOTE—RISKING LIVES FOR REMITTANCES

1. Immigrants are sometimes welcomed and sometimes _______ ______. In the 1970s, the U.S. government welcomed _______ immigrants because most were _______ and able to afford _______ to the United States.

2. In 1980, _______ and _______ immigrants reached south Florida by boat. The U.S. government considered this a humanitarian crisis because of the repressive _______ and they were _______ to the United States.

3. When migrants send money back home to their family, they are called _______. Haitians living in the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean sent over $1 billion in remittances in 2007, equivalent to _____ % of Haiti’s gross domestic product.

4. Not all immigrants are undocumented or _______. Of the estimated 31.2 million immigrants, _______ are legal.

5. In Canada the vast majority of agricultural workers are from _______.

WHAT IS MIGRATION?

6. _______ is inherently geographical.

7. _______ movement involves shorter periods away from home. _______ involves longer periods away from home.

8. _______ movement involves a degree of permanence as the mover may never return “home.”

9. One’s daily routine makes up what geographers call _______ _______ _______ and are journeys that start and end at our home.

10. _______ _______ is an example of cyclic movement. In Washington, D.C., workers may travel up to _______ miles a day each way.

11. A type of cyclic movement found in parts of Africa and Asia where movement takes place along the same long-familiar routes is known as _______.

12. _______ movement involves longer periods away from home and activities such as transhumance and _______ service that involves as many as 10 million citizens.

13. _______ _______ _______ occurs across country borders.

14. _______ _______ _______ involves moving within a country. Between 1900 and 1970, African Americans fled from the _______ to the _______. Most migration streams in the United States have flocked to the _______ and _______.

15. In Peru, most migrants moved to _______.
WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE?

16. Migration can be the result of voluntary action, a ________ decision to move from one place to the next. It can also be the result of ________ ________, or forced movement.

17. ________________ ______________ occurs when a migrant weighs options and choices and involves a migrant making the decision to move.

18. The Irish migration to North America in the mid-1800s is an example of both ________ and ________ migration.

19. The ________ ________ ________ is the largest example of forced migration. During the 1930s in Germany, the ________ were responsible for significant forced migration of the Jews.

20. ________ ______________ proposed the laws of migration. According to the laws of migration, every migration generates a return or _________________. The majority of migrants move a __________ distance. Urban residents are __________ __________ than rural peoples. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose _________________. ________________ are less likely to make international moves.

21. The ________ ________ states that the interaction of places is related to the size and ________.

22. ________________ ______________ are the circumstances that effectively attract the migrant to certain locales from other places.

23. The idea of ________ ________ ________ says that as distance increases, interaction decreases.

24. When migrants move in a series of stages—from village to town to city—it is called ________ ________.

25. When hypothetically driving to Florida but finding something else along the way instead, you are captured by an ________ ________ ________.

26. Gender, ethnicity, race, and ________ are all factors in the decision to ________ ________.

27. Throughout history oppressive regimes have ________ migration streams. Migrants fled ________ after thousands of communists took control of the country. More than 125,000 ________ were expelled during the communist rule in 1980.

28. Armed conflict drove as many as 3 million people from the ________ ________ to western Europe.

29. A major example of migration induced by environmental conditions was the movement of thousands from ________ to the New World because of the ________ ________.

30. People who fear that their ________ and ________ might not survive will also migrate to safer places. An example of this is when the British partitioned ________ for Hindus and ________ for Muslims.

31. Advances in communication technology strengthen the role of ________ ________ as push or pull factors.

32. When a migrant uses media (phone, e-mail, etc.) to communicate and encourage friends and family to move to where the migrant is located it is known as ____________
Part 2  Understanding Your Textbook

A result of this is ________ _________ or swells of migration from one origin to the same destination.

WHERE DO PEOPLE MIGRATE?

33. Migration depends on various ________ and ________ factors, ranging from persecution to civil war.

34. ________ rarely occurred before 1500. In the early 1800s, European ________ played a role in mapping the world. ________ resulted, the physical process whereby the colonizer takes over another place, putting its ________ in charge.

35. The major routes of migration before 1500 were as follows: Western Europe to ________, Southern Europe to ________, Eastern Europe to ________, South Asia to ________, East Asia to ________, Africa to ________, and Britain and Ireland to ________.

36. Islands of development are often ________ ________ because of trade purposes.

37. In the 1800s and early 1900s, millions of ________ labors fled and went to ________ ________ as contract laborers.

38. The center of U.S. population has moved further ________, since 1790–2000. In 1850, the center was ________ (Figure 3.16).

39. During the communist period, the Soviet government employed a policy of ________, which sought to ________ all of the people in the Soviet territory into Russian culture. The main idea behind this was to get Russians to migrate out of ________ and ________.

40. After ________ many countries in western Europe found themselves in need of ________. Many came from outside areas such as ________. Western European governments called the labor migrants ________ ________.

41. A ________ is a person with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or membership of a particular social group or political opinion. The right to protection in the first country in which the refugee arrives and possible assistance is known as ________. In the 1990s hostilities broke out between the ________ and the ________ that led to genocide.

42. Today the regions of ________ and ________ generate more than half of the refugees worldwide. The ________ invasion of Afghanistan led to many refugees leaving the country. The Taliban coming to power led to a migration of refugees to neighboring ________. During the last decade of the twentieth century and the first years of the twenty-first, several of the world’s largest refugee crises occurred in ________ ________.

43. ________ is defined by acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethical, racial, or religious group. The violence in Darfur eventually led to a ________ in 2011 for separation between the north and south.
44. The collapse of _________ created the greatest refugee crisis in Europe. In the Western Hemisphere, only _________ has a serious internally displaced person problem.

HOW DO GOVERNMENTS AFFECT MIGRATION?

45. Typically, the obstacles placed in the way of potential immigrants are _________, not physical.

46. The first immigration law in the United States _________ _________ _________ to prevent _________ from migrating to California.

47. _________ place limits on immigration, restricting Japanese, and immigration from southern and eastern Europe. Many countries practice _________ _________, in which individuals with certain backgrounds are barred from entering.

Step 4: Remember to fill out World Region Map Sheets.

Go to the Student Companion Website to print out the sheets: www.wiley.com/college/Fouberg

Step 5: Practice Quiz

Chapter 3: Migration

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the name for the seasonal migration of farmers and their cattle up and down the mountain slopes of Switzerland?
   A. internal migration
   B. commuting
   C. activity spaces
   D. transhumance
   E. voluntary migration

2. In mathematical terms, it is the multiplication of the populations of two places divided by the distance between them.
   A. law of migration
   B. intervening opportunity
   C. push-pull equation
   D. transhumance
   E. gravity model
3. What minority group in Southeast Asia accounts for 14% of the population in Thailand, 32% in Malaysia, and 76% in Singapore?
   A. Tamil Indians
   B. Chinese
   C. Sri Lankans
   D. Filipinos
   E. Burmese

4. Which of the following is an example of chain migration?
   A. drought leads to famine in the Punjab, which leads to desperation, which leads to emigration
   B. the Dutch first brought people from Indonesia to the Caribbean, and then from other Dutch colonies around the world
   C. one village after another comes under attack by rebels, forcing the people of those villages to migrate to safer areas
   D. in a rural town in Jalisco, Mexico, one person manages to migrate legally to the United States and settles in Elgin, Illinois. He finds a job and prospers, and writes home of his success. Ten years later there is a community of 350 people from Jalisco living in Elgin.
   E. refers specifically to migrations from Central America, starting in Mexico, then moving through the Central American states of Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and finally Panama

5. Which of the following was NOT given as a reason for the disparity between the UN’s calculation of global refugees and the numbers given by other organizations?
   A. the UN inflates the numbers, thus requiring a bigger budget to provide aid to refugees
   B. there are different definitions for what constitutes a refugee
   C. refugees often flee to remote areas where they cannot be counted
   D. governments sometimes manipulate refugee numbers for political reasons
   E. a distinction is made between internal and international refugees

6. Which of the following is a consequence of the large number of men who died in both world wars?
   A. large numbers of North Africans (e.g., Algerians) migrated to German-speaking countries
   B. after the war, women replaced men in factory jobs
   C. Germany, in particular, brought in guest workers, mainly from Turkey
   D. most European countries adopted restrictive immigration policies
   E. the center of European population shifted to the southeast
7. What is one of the consequences of the fences the United States builds along the border with Mexico, especially those separating cities on both sides of the border?
   A. since the fences are designed to be attractive and friendly, relations between the countries have improved
   B. U.S. companies are investing in more maquiladoras
   C. desperate migrants have started carrying guns and confronting the border patrol
   D. remittances from the United States to Mexico have been sharply reduced
   E. it forces illegal immigrants to cross in hostile terrain, such as deserts, leading to more people dying

8. The practice of barring certain individuals (those with criminal records, poor health, subversive activities) from coming into the country is known as
   A. selective immigration
   B. internal migration
   C. quota system
   D. forced migration
   E. chain migration

9. Which of the following crops is most associated with the forced migration of African slaves?
   A. plantains
   B. wheat
   C. cotton
   D. rice
   E. sugar

10. Which of these sets of states had an increase of immigration during both the 1990–2000 and 2000–2004 periods?
    A. Nebraska—Virginia—New Mexico—California
    B. Arkansas—Nevada—Georgia—Missouri
    C. Wisconsin—New York—Wyoming—Pennsylvania
    D. Illinois—Ohio—Michigan—California
    E. Minnesota—Mississippi—Indiana—Utah