Unit 3.1 What is Migration?

2 Why do people migrate?

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 __________.

What is migration?

Human movement speeds the ________ and ___________ & intensifies ___________________ & ___________. 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

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are to the ______________ and the _______________

• 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. Most LDC migration is Rural to Urban.

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 ____________, and ____________ with huge loss of life. The vast majority of ___________ were taken to the ____________ and to ____________ and _____________.

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.

• 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 _______________ 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 around the world today. ______________ or ______________ where governments send 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 of places on the basis of the population _________ and the ______________ 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 _____________. 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 ________________.