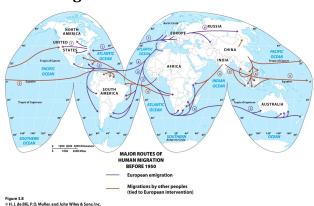
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Unit 3.2 Where do People Migrate?2 How Do Governments Affect Migration?

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.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

			• 1 0		
•	 In recent centuries, the rate of 		emigration in	creased sharply betwe	en 1835 – 1935. Even
	with a strong return flow the n	et outflow from	was enormo	us.	
•	When took cor	itrol of	they transported large	e numbers of "	" workers to
	areas controlled by				
	regions who control a good sha	are of the commerce	and wealth which has lea	nd to	_•
•	The British also encouraged th				
	and The British also e	_			
	like &				
Region	al Migration Flows				
•	migration flows of	occur over an	·	_ migration is general	ly to a neighboring
	country for short term				
•		= coastal cities w	ith access to trade	27-18	· · ·
	developed during colonialism	as a place where			
	goes, and a	are located, and whe	ere		
	is concentrated. (Give an exam	ple of infrastructure)	SAME AND A	
•	The	of	are islands of	3379	
	development, pulling poor peo	ple with the prospec	t of jobs and a better		
	life in				
	Nigeria. The mostly	men sent	home to support	Major "islands of development"	
	their families. At the end of the	boom in the 1980s,	the government	"Labor in"	
	became a factor force	bly making the work	kers leave.	"Commodities out"	
•	Study the regional scale on the	map to the right to g	get a better	After; Taylor and Flint	
	understanding of the economic	influences and the r	null of		



_ in Nigeria. (Can you identify Nigeria? Look it up!)

• 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.

J.L			
•	is an example of cultural groups reconnecting across border		
	residence lived in what was then called		
	and encouraged to return to the region. By 1948 as many as		
•	United Nations (created after WWII) intervened to partition the area and of This prompted a new stream of migration (600,000)		
•	This prompted a new stream of migration – 600,000	fied of were pur	sned out of the territory
•	to neighboring nations of,,, and e Today, Israel's population is about and continues to grow	isewiieie.	and substantial
•	i oday, israers population is about and continues to grow	w uiirougii	and substantial
•	and are great motivators of migration, whet	her voluntary or invol	luntary. As many as
	million Europeans emigrated following WWII.		
•	Thousands of fled the communist take over of aide		
	The result is a core of culture in the greater	_ area, leading	to
	declare itself and some 20 + years aft		
	exudus was the result of a push factor of the gov't . More that		
	qualified for refugee status under US regulations of political persecution (
NT	the wet, dry policy (discussed in the Field Notes) to slow the	e flow of Cuban migra	ants to the US.
	al Migration Streams (internal or intrastate) Again, a little history	IA Chicago	MI Eige NY
	were two major migrations in the US before 1950 – one was the n movement and the second to the south. After the Civil War and again	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Cleveland PA
	WI many African Americans migrated north to work in the industrial NE	Springfield	Indianapolis Columbus / Philadelphia
	dwest. In the 1970s the trend began to reverse when African Americans	KS MO St. Louis 1960 1950 3	30 1910 1890 Cincinnati 1860 1840 1820 1800 1810 MD DE 40 1920 1900 1880 1870 1850 1830 MA Washingto
	to return to the South, but from urban areas to urban areas, not rural areas.	1990 1980	Charleston VA Washingto
	ap at the right shows the changing center of population in the US according	OK AR 200 Kilometers Nashvill	KI /
	Census bureau. While it is primarily westward, note the trend to the south.	0 200 Kilometers Nashvill 0 100 Miles	le ● TN NC ★ Center of population
	ajority of the US population is still east of the Mississippi River.	Figure 3.13 © 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved.	est. O.
•	In Russia the migration stream is toward the	. Traditionally, Russ	sia 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 with	iin the Russian border	rs into the Russian culture
	To make this happen, more than 30 million moved out to	fill in the country. Aft	ter the collapse of
	communism some returned, but their impact is still felt.		
•	has also experienced internal migration, due to the number		
	creating in the north and pulling workers from farth		
	, which are often treated as poorly in their country as	Mexicans are treated i	in our country.
	Norkers		
	major population losses in WWII, European nations had a need for works		
	ean region, first from Eastern Europe and then from other regions (primari	ly from colonial conf	nections or trading
partne			-1!)
•	French workers came primarily from (Fr controlled m	uch of NW Africa as co	olonies)
•	German workers came primarily from British workers came from the, and, and	()	
•	British workers came from the, and, and	(also areas cont	trolled during the colonial
	period)		
•	The term suggests that the workers would fill the their home country. Instead, they because they were needed a	void of those lost in tr	ie war, and then return to
	often do not have all rights of full citizenship. They often work on farms of		
	to provide for their families. In fact many countries depe		
	economy.	nd on these	as a part of then
•	Guest Workers are migrants who have visas, usually short ter	m Desnite the short (or long term stay guest
	workers change the, and, and	nosaic of the places wh	nere they go. The cultural
	landscape of the host country begins to reflect the,		etc the migrants
	who work there.		, etc the imgrante
Refuge			
	es 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, clothin		,
•	In 1951 the established the international la	-	refugee & what legal
	rights they have. The main goal was to help European refugees at the end		
•	The UNHCR () he	lped	_ most of those refugees.

•	In a 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
	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
	• In the early 21st c has had the largest number of refugees in the world. The second largest number of refugees is found in
	or rerugees in the world. The second largest humber of rerugees is round in
N.	• In West Africa, civil war in and sent
	thousands streaming into & (find them on a
	map)
	Darfur
	• had the worst refugee crisis in Africa (with two
	decades of civil war with the Muslim and Arabs in the north and the black
Figure 3.16 © Scott Nel	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
	(W Sudan) The militia, called the and supported by the gov't, 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, ethnical, racial, or religious group" The conflict was reduced with the creation of S. Sudan in 2011, but tensions and killings have resumed.
•	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 crisis in Syria with the rise of ISIS has resulted in a record
	number of refugees and internally displaced persons.
•	
•	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 200 000 Today the largest refugee compain.
	regime. 300,000fled endless violence to refugee camps in Today the largest refugee camps in the realm of SE Asia are in with victims of the 2004, the 2008 and
	repressive rule of the Rohingya people.
•	
•	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
Harr D	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	o Governments affect Migration?
	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 It remained
Т М	in effect until modified in 1972 and again in 1979.
I WO Ma	ijoi waves of 03 illilligration (before 1930 & today)
•	In the 1800s the US opened its doors to mostly
	(mostly N). The later 1800's saw more immigrants from Source of Company of the state of the sta
	& Europe. Congress passed legislation in
	(mostly N). The later 1800's saw more immigrants from
•	Many countries practice South Africa demanded European descent, New Zealand -
	demanded European descent, New Zealand -
	, Brazil -
	& Singapore
_	BER JER JER JER JER JER JER JER JER JER J