

Migration

Chapter 3

Key Question:

What is Migration?

Movement

- **Cyclic Movement** – movement away from home for a short period.
 - Commuting
 - Seasonal movement
 - Nomadism
- **Periodic Movement** – movement away from home for a longer period.
 - Migrant labor
 - Transhumance
 - Military service

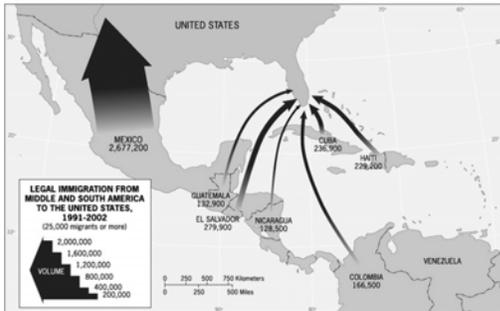
Migration

Migration –
A change in residence that is intended to be permanent.

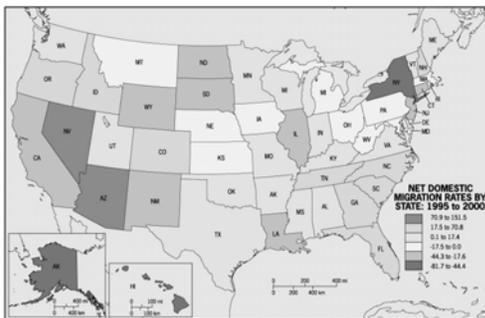


Little Haiti, Miami, Florida

International Migration –
Movement across country borders (implying a degree of permanence).



Internal Migration -
Movement within a single country's borders (implying a degree of permanence).



 THINKING  GEOGRAPHICALLY

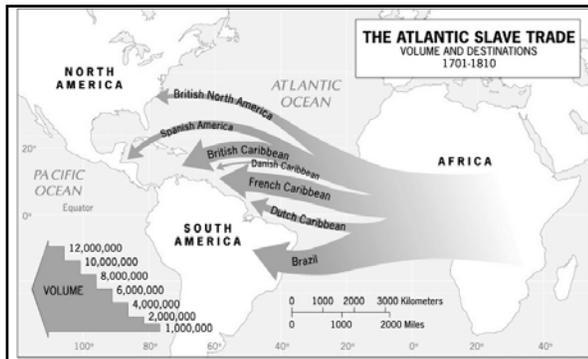
Choose one type of cyclic or periodic movement and then think of a specific example of the kind of movement changes both the home and the destination. How do these places change as a result of this cyclic or periodic movement?

Key Question:

Why do People Migrate?

Why do People Migrate?

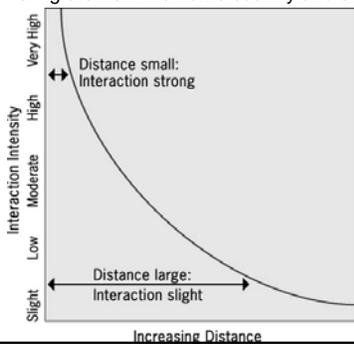
- Forced Migration – Human migration flows in which the movers have no choice but to relocate.
- Voluntary Migration – Human migration flows in which the movers respond to perceived opportunity, not force.



Forced Migration – the Atlantic Slave Trade

Voluntary Migration –

Migrants weigh push and pull factors to decide first, to emigrate from the home country and second, where to



Distance Decay weighs into the decision to migrate, leading many migrants to move less far than they originally contemplate.

Kinds of Voluntary Migration

- **Step Migration –**
When a migrant follows a path of a series of stages, or steps toward a final destination.
* intervening opportunity –at one of the steps along the path, pull factors encourage the migrant to settle there.
- **Chain Migration –**
When a migrant communicates to family and friends at home, encouraging further migration along the same path, along kinship links.

Types of Push and Pull Factors

- Economic Conditions
- Political Circumstances
- Armed Conflict and Civil War
- Environmental Conditions
- Culture and Traditions
- Technological Advances

Economic Conditions –

Migrants will often risk their lives in hopes of economic opportunities that will enable them to send money home (remittances) to their family members who remain behind.



Environmental Conditions –

In Montserrat, a 1995 volcano made the southern half of the island, including the capital city of Plymouth, uninhabitable. People who remained migrated to the north or to the U.S.



 THINKING  GEOGRAPHICALLY

Think about a migration flow within your family, whether internal, international, voluntary, or forced. The flow can be one you experienced or one you only heard about through family. List the push and pull factors. Then, write a letter in the first person (if you were not involved, pretend you were your grandmother or whomever) to another family member at “home” describing how you came to migrate to your destination.

Key Question:

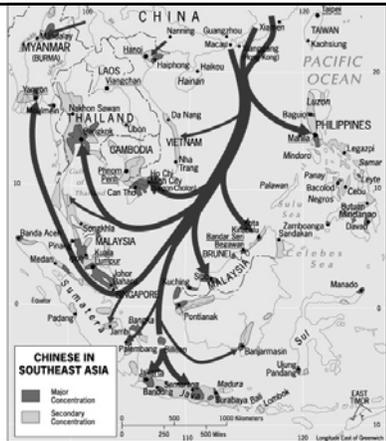
Where do People Migrate?

Global Migration Flows

- Between 1500 and 1950, major global migration flows were influenced largely by:
 - Exploration
 - Colonization
 - The Atlantic Slave Trade
- Impacts the place the migrants leave and where the migrants go.

Economic Opportunities

In late 1800s and early 1900s, Chinese migrated throughout Southeast Asia to work in trade, commerce, and finance.



Reconnecting Cultural Groups

About 700,000 Jews migrated to then-Palestine between 1900 and 1948.

After 1948, when the land was divided into two states (Israel and Palestine), 600,000 Palestinian Arabs fled or were pushed out of newly-designated Israeli territories.





Jerusalem, Israel: Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

National Migration Flows

- Also known as internal migration
- eg. US, Russia, Mexico



Guest Workers

- Guest workers – migrants whom a country allows in to fill a labor need, assuming the workers will go “home” once the labor need subsides.
 - have short term work visas
 - send remittances to home country

Refugees

A person who flees across an international boundary because of a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.



Regions of Dislocation –
What regions generate the most refugees?

- Sub-Saharan Africa
- North Africa and Southwest Asia
- South Asia
- Southeast Asia
- Europe

The Sudan –

Fighting in the Darfur region of the Sudan has generated thousands of refugees. In eastern Chad, the Iridimi refugee camp is home to almost 15,000 refugees from the Darfur province, including the women in this photo.



 THINKING  GEOGRAPHICALLY

Imagine you are from an extremely poor country, and you earn less than \$1 a day. Choose a country to be from, and look for it on a map. Assume you are a voluntary migrant. You look at your access to transportation and the opportunities you have to go elsewhere. Be realistic, and describe how you determine where you will go, how you get there, and what you do once you get there.

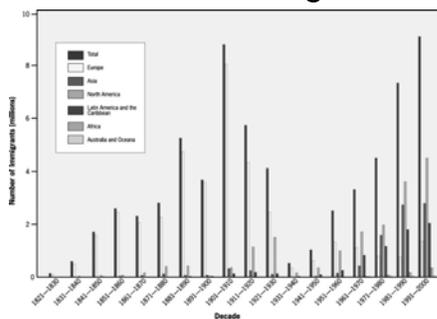
Key Question:

How do Governments Affect Migration?

Governments Place Legal Restrictions on Migration

- Immigration laws – laws that restrict or allow migration of certain groups into a country.
 - Quotas limit the number of migrants from each region into a country.
 - A country uses selective immigration to bar people with certain backgrounds from entering.

Waves of Immigration



Changing immigration laws, and changing push and pull factors create waves of immigration.

Post-September 11



THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY

One goal of international organizations involved in aiding refugees is repatriation – return of the refugees to their home countries once the threat against them has passed. Take the example of Sudanese refugees. Think about how their land and their lives have changed since they became refugees. You are assigned the daunting task of repatriating Sudanese from Uganda once a peace solution is reached. What steps would you have to take to re-discover a home for these refugees?
