**AP Human Geography Unit 2b Migration Review Mr. Stepek**

1. **Examine the graph below which represents the percentage of the American populaiton lviing in different environments over time.**
	1. **IDENTIFY the environment (central city, suburban or rural) represented by each A, B and C.**

Area represented by a is rural, the area represented by B is the central city, while the area represented by C is suburban.

* 1. **IDENTIFY the APHG term that is represented by the interregional migration between areas A and B between the years 1850 and 1950.**

The APHG term used to describe the interregional migration between areas A and B between 1850 and 1950 is urbanization. An interregional migration is a movement between different regions. (this is not required by an identify prompt but demonstrating you know the definition and are just not guessing with your ID and description would be good form especially if these questions are blended into an explain prompt which I suspect they might be.)

* 1. **DESCRIBE a pull factor that accounts for the interregional migration between areas A and B between the years**

**1850 and 1950.**

A pull factor that contributed to urbanization would be increased economic opportunity in urban areas. In the late, America began to rapidly industrialize. There was a large amount of jobs in factories located in cities that drew migrants not only from outside the country but also from the country’s rural areas.

* 1. **DESCRIBE a push factor that accounts for the interregional migration between areas A and B between the years 1850 and 1950. (only one description below is required, for most questions you will have options of examples or reasons to use. The key is to explain fully or describe with examples.)**

A push factor for urbanization would be the increasing mechanization of agriculture. As inventions such as the reaper, tractor and other new technology was introduced into farming the need for farmers went down. Therefore, many farmers found themselves out of work.

Another push factor that led to urbanization are environmental factors. In the 1930s, the Great Plains experienced the Dust Bowl which was caused by a long-term drought which caused the topsoil to erode and blow away. As a result, many farmers went bankrupt and migrated out of the Great Plains many to cities.

* 1. **IDENTIFY the APHG term that is represented by the intraregional migration between areas B and C after the year 1950.**

The APHG term that is represented by the intraregional migration between areas B (central city) and C (suburbs) after the year 1950 is suburbanization. An intraregional migration is a movement within a region. The central city and suburbs are considered to be part of one “urban” region/metropolitan area. (this is not required by an identify prompt but demonstrating you know the definition and are just not guessing with your ID and description would be good form especially if these questions are blended into an explain prompt which I suspect they might be.)

* 1. **DESCRIBE a pull factor that accounts for the intraregional migration between areas B and C after the year 1950.**

 A pull factor that led to suburbanization in the years after 1950 would be a better living environment. In the 1950s, living in the suburbs was seen as being part of the American dream. During the baby boom era the suburbs provided more space to raise a family in the form of single-family homes, private yards for children to play, better funded schools and low crime.

* 1. DESCRIBE a push factor that accounts for the intraregional migration between areas B and C after the year 1950.

A push factor that led to suburbanization was deteriorating living conditions in the central cities. (two choices are demonstrated, many questions will have multiple options for your answers)

The densely populated central cities were polluted, in the process of deindustrialization and had large concentrations of poverty. These conditions were unappealing to young families so they moved to the suburbs.

Another push factor for suburbanization would be racism. After WWII, African-Americans won court battles against practices which encourages segregation such as restrictive covenants and separate schools for black and white children. As a result, African-Americans began to move out of segregated ghettos and into white areas. This in combination with blockbusting (an unscrupulous practice by real estate agents that encouraged racial change in residential neighborhoods) led many middle class whites to engages in white flight or mass movement to the suburbs. (this is more of an explanation but “racism” would need some kind of example since it is DESCRIBE question)

* 1. **EXPLAIN a socioeconomic effect on area B of the intraregional migration between areas B and C after the year 1950.**

One socioeconomic effect on area B of suburbanization is the decline and disinvestment in central cities. Since most of the white people who moved to the suburbs were middle-class their exodus from the central city led to a huge drain of investment in central city communities. They no longer frequented businesses or paid taxes in the central city which resulted in a lowering of the standard of living in the central city and a reduction in the amount of services (police, fire, sanitation, etc.) the city could provide to these areas.

1. **Examine the following map regarding reapportionment. In order to answer the following questions you will have to incorporate learning form Unit 4 as well.**
	1. **EXPLAIN the process of reapportionment.**

Reapportionment is the process by which congressional seats are reallocated between states due to changes in population. Every ten years, the U.S. government takes a census. Based on where the population of the U.S. resides the 435 seats in the House of Representatives are reallocated. If a state gains or loses seats their district map must be redrawn in a process called redistricting.

* 1. **IDENTIFY an interregional migration that would have resulted in the reapportionment reflected in the map above.**

The interregional migration that would have resulted in the reapportionment shown on the map is the migration of people form the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt in the years after 1960.

* 1. **DESCRIBE an environmental pull factor that would have resulted in the interregional migration identified under part b.**

An environmental pull factor that would have resulted in the migration from Rust Belt to Sun Belt is the warm weather that is characteristic of the Sun Belt. During the winter, the Sun Belt enjoys warm temperatures and people can enjoy the outdoor activities like gardening, golf and tennis, etc. year-round. While, summers can be very hot, after the 1950s air conditioning became more common, so residing in the South became more desirable. (Please note, I kept this answer all about Sun Belt, I didn’t mention harsh winters in the Rust Belt because that would be a PUSH factor, mixing the two is a danger when discussing push/pull factors)

* 1. **EXPLAIN an economic push factor that would have resulted in the interregional migration identified under part b.**

An economic push factor that would explain the migration from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt is the anti-business high cost environment that exists in the North. In the North, the work force used to be heavily unionized. Most states were not right-to-work states. People were mandated to join the union and pay union dues upon employment at a company. These areas have high utility costs because of the cold winters and businesses are heavily regulated by the government. All of these factors increase the cost of doing business and therefore encouraged both businesses and people to seek opportunities elsewhere.

1. **Examine the map below reflecting the change in the center of U.S. population from 1790 to 2010.**
	1. **COMPARE the change in the center of U.S. population between the 30-year periods from 1850 to 1880 (red box) and the 30-year period from 1890 to 1920 (green box).**

The shift in the center of U.S. population during the 30-year period ending in 1880 as presented by the red box was much greater than the shift in the 30-year period ending in 1920 as represented by the red box. In the period ending in 1880, the center shifted from West Virginia across the whole state of Ohio and ended up being close to the Indian border by 1880. In the 30-year period ending in 1920 the center just moved a few counties to the west in southern Indiana. (cite evidence from the stimulus to make your comparison stronger)

* 1. **DESCRIBE one economic pull factor that would explain the change in the center of U.S. population from 1850 to 1880. (only one required)**

The change in the center of population in the 30-year period ending 1880 was largely westward. One economic pull factor that could have affected this is the California Gold Rush. When gold was discovered in 1849, it led many pioneers to migrate to the west seeking riches, land and opportunity and the admittance of west coasts states like California and Oregon.

Another economic pull factor that could have affected the change in the center of population in the 30-year period ending in 1880 was the Homestead Act. The Homestead Act, which was enacted in 1862, provided settlers who would settle and farm on land in the Great Plains ownership after 5 years. This attracted many Easterners looking to escape the chaos of the Civil War as well as many European immigrants who could fulfill their citizenship requirements by completing that commitment. This drew a large population of Americans and newcomers to the west.

* 1. **EXPLAIN the magnitude of change in the center of U.S. population from 1890 to 1920.**

The magnitude of the westward movement in the center of US population slowed considerably during the 30-year period ending 1920. While one might be tempted to explain this by claiming that westward migration to places like California dried up that statement would be false. In fact, westward migration continues to this day. However, what slowed the movement of the center of U.S. population was the mass arrival of Eastern and Southern European into the Rust Belt cities to fill industrial jobs. This influx of population into eastern cities counterbalanced the continuing westward migration and slowed the overall movement in the center of U.S. population.

1. **Examine the global map of net-migration over the last two decades. Answers to the questions below will have cross over application to both Unit 3 Cultural Geography and Unit 4 Political Geography.**
	1. **EXPLAIN the global pattern of net-migration using Zelinsky’s Migration Transition Model.**

As you can see from the map regions with net-in-migration are mostly MDCs like North America and Western Europe which are in stage four and regions with net out-migration are more likely to be LDCs like sub-Saharan Africa, Central America and South/Southeast Asia. According to Zelinsky’s Migration Transition Model countries who are sources of immigrants are most likely to be in stage two and early stage three of the demographic transition model like LDCs. In these stages there is rapid population growth due to a declining crude death rate. Therefore, in these countries, population may be at or approaching the carrying capacity of economic opportunity. This then becomes push factor making these countries experience net-out-migration. Conversely, countries in later stage three and stage four have gotten their birth rates under control. This is usually achieved through development so these countries are usually wealthier MDCs. Economic opportunity in these countries serve as a pull factor and consequently they have net-in-migration.

* 1. **DESCRIBE a common political push factor in many countries with very high (> -5) out-migration rates using two examples from the map.**

A common political push factor in countries with a very high out-migration rate is war. On the map you can see that Syria, which has been in a civil war, has a very high out-migration rate. In addition, Iraq, which was invaded by the US in 2002, also has a very high out-migration rate. This demonstrates that warfare is a common push factor in countries with very high out-migration rates.

* 1. **EXPLAIN an economic push factor for the net migration pattern within Europe.**

A common economic push factor for the net migration pattern would be the lack of economic opportunity in Eastern Europe. During the Cold War, Eastern Europe was under communist rule which resulted in their economies growing more slowly in relation to those of the capitalist Western Europe. In addition, after the fall of communism these countries experienced a painful often chaotic transition from the communist system to a free market system. As a result, many Eastern European migrated westward due to economic problems in their countries.

* 1. **EXPLAIN a political reason for Europe’s migration pattern in the years between 2000 and 2020.**

A political reason for the migration pattern in Europe with Eastern Europe having net out-migration and Western Europe having net in-migration would the expansion of the European Union and its open border policy. In the 2000s, the European Union expanded to include many former communist bloc countries like Poland, Czechia (Czech Republic) and Hungary. Because the EU allows citizens of member states to move freely between countries to live and work this facilitated (made easier) the movement from less developed Eastern European countries which are members of the EU to more wealthy EU members in Western Europe like Germany, France and Great Britain.

* 1. **EXPLAIN a cultural/social impact on Western Europe of net in-migration.**

Western Europe has received many new immigrants from both Eastern Europe and from LDCs in various parts of the world. One cultural/social impact of this flow has been the rise of nativist sentiment. Some in Western Europe feel that immigrants are taking their jobs and that some immigrants from non-European cultures like Islam are not assimilating into the European culture. A prominent example of this nativism was the sentiment that led many British people to vote to leave the EU. Some blamed their membership in that supranational organization as being responsible for increased immigration as well as other problems.

* 1. **IDENTIFY the reason why the Persian Gulf States have net in-migration.**

Many Persian Gulf states have net in-migration because they bring in low paid guest workers form places like India, the Philippines and other less developed countries as guest workers to work in their oil industries and as domestic servants to work in their homes.

1. **The bar graph below refers to immigration streams into the United States.**
	1. **IDENTIFY the global region(s) represented by each migration stream A, B, C and D.**

Global regions represented by migration stream A are Northern and Western Europe, global regions represented by migration stream b are Southern and Eastern Europe, the global region represented by migration stream C is Asia, the global region represented by migration stream d is Latin America **(you must write in complete sentences!)**

* 1. **DESCRIBE an environmental push factor for migration stream A.**

An environmental push factor would be the Irish Potato Famine of the late 1840s. During this time, Ireland was stuck by a plant disease that destroyed their potato crop for several years in a row. Since potatoes were the main source of food for poor Irish tenant farmers the blight (plant disease) led to widespread starvation. As a result, one million of the Irish died and one million emigrated to avoid a similar fate.

* 1. **EXPLAIN an economic push factor common for migration streams B, C and D.**

A common economic push factors for migration streams B, C and D is stage two overpopulation. During the period time that each region was a main source of immigrants for the US their source areas were in stage two of the demographic transition. Due to falling death rates, population was exploding in their homelands nearing the carrying capacity of economic opportunity. This then became a push factor for emigration as many people left their country of origin to seek economic opportunity elsewhere and in this case, in the U.S.

* 1. **DESCRIBE a specific non-economic push factor for migration stream B.**

A specific non-economic push factor for migration stream B would be religious persecution. For example, in the late 1800s and early 1900s, the Russian czar gave unofficial support to a serious of persecutions against Jews who lived in Russia. These systematical riots, lootings and often massacres against Jewish villages were used by Russian authorities to deflect blame from their own mismanagement, By blaming people that could be labelled as outsiders, the czar did not have to take responsibility for poverty, a lack of industrialization and losses in foreign wars that beset Russia. As a result of these pogroms many Jews opted to emigrate to the US. (there are other examples but at least one should be included in your answer)

* 1. **IDENTIFY an economic pull factor for migration stream B.**

The economic pull factor for migration stream B was industrial jobs in the Rust Belt as the US had become the world’s biggest industrial power and needed cheap immigrant labor to fill its factory jobs.

* 1. **DESCRIBE a political reason for the uptick in immigration in years after 1960.**

A political reason for the uptick in immigration after 1960 is a liberalization of US immigration laws. In the 1920s, the US had imposed strict racist immigration laws that guaranteed the main stream of immigration into the US would be from Northern and Western Europe. However, inspired by the Civil Rights movement, the US passed laws in the mid-1960s which overturned those laws. Since Latin America and Asia were now in stage two they became the main sources of immigration since the 1960s.

* 1. **DEFINE four ways an immigrant can gain legal entrance into the United States.**

Four legal ways that an immigrant can gain legal entrance to the United States are 1) family reunification (if an immigrant has a parent, child or spouse or who is a legal resident is the sibling of a US citizen they can apply for legal entry) 2) work or education visas (if the US feels an immigrant would be an asset to the US either through their work skills or through being a student they are often granted legal entry), 3) lottery (random entry based on whether the immigrant’s country has reached its quota of 7% of all immigrants for the year through other means) 4) refugee status/asylum (which allows legal entry into the US for people who are fleeing their country for fear of persecution and cannot return due to life threatening conditions.