

Rubenstein Ch 3 p 80 – 85 (Migration & Geography, International and Internal Migration)

- Read p 80. We will discuss the chart below in class. The terms used in the two textbooks relating to the types of “movement” which are less than permanent are often confusing and contradictory. Skip to #2.

Description		Rubenstein	de Blij	
All movement		Mobility		
Non-permanent	Shorter periods away from home:	called what? creates what?:	Circulation cyclic movement	
	Longer periods away from home:	college, nomadism	activity space	
		military service, migrant labor, transhumance	seasonal mobility	Periodic
		“snowbirds”		Periodic
			“cyclic”?	

- Permanent movement to a new location is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - What type of diffusion is most related to migration? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Why do geographers study migration?
    - \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_
  - What three objectives are migrants trying to achieve?
    - \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_ (this will include “political” reasons)
    - \_\_\_\_\_
- Into what three thematic groups can **E.G. Ravenstein’s** migration principles (helping to understand where and why migration occurs) be organized.
  - \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_.
- What geographer linked migration patterns to social and economic changes that also produce the demographic transition model? \_\_\_\_\_
  - What is this called? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (lecture)** On your demographic transition chart, fill in the row labeled “Zelinsky’s Migration Transition”. (this will slightly modify the chart on Rubenstein p 81.)
- (Rubenstein Ch 3 p 82 – 83) SCALE/DISTANCE:** Across what two scales does Ravenstein group his laws of migration?
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Complete the following chart, defining and categorizing the different types of migration distances (as the chapter proceeds, you will be finding out more about these various flows, this chart is for the basics):

Type	Definition	Subtype	Definition/Examples
International (abbr. = “int’l)	What % of global pop. are int’l migrants?		What is the <b>primary</b> motivation?
			What is the biggest historical example of this type of migration ( <b>de Blij p 86</b> )?
Internal			Historically largest flow? <b>(lecture)</b> This is called?
			What is the main type? <b>(lecture)</b> This is called? <b>(lecture)</b> ranking?

**Rubenstein Ch 3 p 84 – 87 (Immigration & Emigration, Changing U.S. Immigration)**

7. Term for the migration **FROM** a place \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Term for the migration **TO** a place \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. The difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. If the # of immigrants exceeds the # of emigrants the location has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. If the # of emigrants exceeds the # of immigrants the location has \_\_\_\_\_.
    - i. What country has the most foreign-born residents? \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ii. What other countries have significant foreign-born populations? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. What global region has the highest in-migration RATES? Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
    - iv. What has been the general (directional) pattern of migration in Europe? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
      - In recent years what has altered the patterns of migration within Europe? \_\_\_\_\_
9. **Read Rubenstein p 86 – 87.** We will be handling this more in-depth with an in-class exercise.
  - a. What is the **common** reason for EMIGRATION to the U.S. over time? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Rubenstein Ch 3 p 88 – 93 (Where Do People Migrate Within Countries?)**

10. What has been the most consistent movement in U.S. population over the past 200 years? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Trace the settlement/internal migration patterns found throughout the history of the US

Era	Description of settlement and/or migration, time period and migration factors if applicable
<b>Colonial Settlement</b>	
<b>Early Settlement of Interior</b>	
<b>Migration to California</b>	
<b>Settlement of the Great Plains</b>	Why did settlers originally pass over the Great Plains (see previous section)? What factors changed this situation (include examples)?  <b>(lecture)</b> What law encouraged settlement of the Great Plains?
<b>Urbanization (p 92)</b>	How has the % of people living in urban areas changed in the US over time?
<b>Great Migration (de Blij p 83 and figure 3.4)</b>	
<b>Suburbanization (p 92 – 93)</b>	What lifestyle factors have been the main cause of suburbanization?  What is <b>counterurbanization (p 93)</b> ?
<b>Recent Growth of the South (p 89)</b>	<b>(lecture)</b> What modern invention has made the South more livable?

**Rubenstein Ch 3 p 94 – 99, 108 (Why Do People Migrate?)**

12. Define push/pull factors and give examples of each for the above three categories.

	<b>Push</b>	<b>Pull</b>
<b>Factor</b>	<b>Definition:</b>	<b>Definition:</b>
	<p>What is an <b>intervening obstacle</b>? How has the nature of intervening obstacles changed over time?</p> <p>What do intervening obstacles cause? Define.</p>	
	<b>Details on push/pull factors (p 94 – 99)</b>	
<b>Cultural/ Political (p 94 – 95)</b>	<p>What group was the victim of forced political migration in the U.S.?</p> <p>By what term do we call the route taken by Native Americans after the Indian Removal Act of 1830?</p> <p>What is a refugee (be complete)?</p> <p>How do Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) differ from refugees?</p> <p>What status do refugees seek?</p> <p>What four countries supplied the largest number of refugees in 2017? Why?</p>	<p><b>(lecture)</b> What are some political/cultural pull factors?</p>
<b>Environ- mental (p 96 – 97)</b>	<p>What physical factor is the biggest reason for environmental migration?</p> <p><b>(lecture)</b> In the form of what?</p> <p>What examples does Rubenstein use as environmental push factors?</p>	<p>What types of physical environments are pull factors (include examples)?</p>
<b>Economic (p 98 – 99. 108)</b>	<p><b>(p 98)</b> From where do people emigrate for economic reasons?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(lecture)</b> What population concept is this related to?</p> <p><b>(p 108)</b> What term refers to workers who are allowed to migrate temporarily in search of work?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">What type of jobs are they expected to take?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">What were they expected to do once their work was done?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Has this, in fact, happened?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">What are two benefits to the source country of economic migration?</p> <p><b>(p 98 - 99)</b> What two global regions are the largest sources of economic migrants?</p> <p>What is a <b>remittance</b>?</p> <p>Besides the home country, what other entities benefit from remittances? How?</p>	<p><b>(p 99)</b> What countries have been especially prominent destinations for economic migrants?</p> <p>Why is the difference between economic migrants and refugees important?</p> <p><b>(p 98)</b> What group of countries has become a major destination for migrants from South and Southeast Asia?</p>

**Rubenstein Ch 3 p 100 – 101 (Gender & Age of Migrants)**

13. What are the two main patterns (a & b below) that Ravenstein found in the traits of migrants. (They reversed the explanations, “a” is discussed on p 101, while “b” is discussed on p 100.)
- a. \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. Why? \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. How is this supported by historical migration patterns to the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. How has this changed in recent years? \_\_\_\_\_
    - iv. How is this being affected by the changing roles of women in the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. How is this supported by immigrant demographics? \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. Why has there been a recent increase in the number of unaccompanied minors trying to cross into the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_

**Rubenstein p 102 – 108 (Why Do Migrants Face Challenges?)**

14. What four factors influence policies towards immigrants and refugees?
- a. \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. **(lecture)** What term refers to attitudes/policies which favor those born in a country over immigrants? \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. **(lecture)** What terms refers to the fear of outsiders/foreigners? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. **(lecture)** What are some economic advantages of immigration for the destination country? \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. **(lecture)** What are some economic disadvantages of immigration for the destination country? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. **(lecture)** What are some resources that may be used by immigrants? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
15. What is an **unauthorized immigrant**? \_\_\_\_\_
- a. What term is preferred by groups who advocate for more rights for these individuals? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. **(lecture)** What term is used by those opposed to more rights for these individuals? \_\_\_\_\_  
**(don't use this term in your writing, some find it offensive)**
  - c. Approximately how many unauthorized immigrants were in the U.S. in 2015? \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. What is the largest source country for unauthorized immigrants? \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. What two states are the largest destinations? \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. What is the status of the 4.5 million children born to unauthorized immigrants while they were in the United States? \_\_\_\_\_
      - This is called what **(lecture)**? \_\_\_\_\_
    - iv. What group of people did DACA specifically apply to? \_\_\_\_\_
    - v. In what economic roles are unauthorized immigrants more likely to be employed? \_\_\_\_\_  
**(lecture)** Why do think this is so? \_\_\_\_\_

16. What is a **quota**? \_\_\_\_\_
- a. What did the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 ensure? \_\_\_\_\_
- i. What attitudes among native born Americans did it reflect? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (sound familiar?)
- b. Currently, how does the U.S. government prioritize legal entry into the U.S because applications far exceed the global quota?
- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- What percent of immigrants are admitted under this policy? \_\_\_\_\_
  - **(de Blij p 93)** This is an example of what type of migration flow? \_\_\_\_\_
    - Which can result in what? Define. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- What do some countries complain that this policy leads to? Define and explain. \_\_\_\_\_
  - **(lecture)** What term is the opposite of this (the benefit received by the destination country)? \_\_\_\_\_
  - **(lecture)** Can this happen on a less than international scale? With an internal migration? \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

17. **Read Rubenstein Ch 3 p 106 – 107** to understand how Americans are divided regarding unauthorized immigration. This largely mirrors the items under #14 which we will be discussing in class.

18. **(p 108)** What has become a central plank (policy stance) of political parties in many European countries? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- a. What has happened since 2015 to heighten this tension? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. How are many of the new migrants to Europe different culturally? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**de Blij (Ch 3 Migration)**

As you read Ch 3 in de Blij, you will note that much of the info is redundant (repeats) to what you detailed or summarized above. Please read the chapter and complete the following items for information not covered by Rubenstein.

19. **(de Blij p 88)** What are five laws of migration proposed by Ravenstein?
- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_

20. **(de Blij p 88)** What is the **gravity model** as it relates to the interaction between places? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

21. (de Blij p 90 – 93) Discuss the following push/pull factors:

Factor	Description (including significant examples)
<b>Legal Status</b>	<p>What must you have to legally move to a new country?            This comes in the form of what document?            If you are caught in a country without documentation, what are you subject to?</p>
<b>Power Relationships</b>	<p>Explain how <b>stereotypes</b> can perpetuate migration streams.</p>
<b>Political circumstances</b>	<p>What three migration streams are examples of how repressive governments can create migration streams?</p>
<b>Armed Conflict and Civil War</b>	<p>What two civil wars during the 1990s created huge migration streams? Describe.</p>
<b>Environmental Conditions</b>	<p>Describe the immigration stream that changed the demographics of the U.S. and Canada in the 1840s?</p> <p>What are three general examples of environmental crises which could be push factors?</p> <p>What environmental crisis completely changed the demographics of New Orleans?</p>
<b>Culture and Traditions</b>	<p>Describe the internal migration stream within South Asia in the late 1940s?</p>
<b>Technological Advances</b>	<p>What do technological advances strengthen (this results in #16bi)?</p>
<b>(skip to p 96)</b>	
<b>Economic Opportunities</b>	<p>What are islands of development?</p> <p>Where were “islands of development” located in West Africa?</p>
<b>Reconnection of Cultural Groups</b>	<p>What migration flow centered on the reconnection of cultural groups has had enormous consequences? Briefly summarize (Who migrated? Where? What was the impact? I want you to practice your summarization skills in this box. Don't write outside of it.)</p>
<b>Conflict &amp; War</b>	<p>What ethnic group was moved westward at the end of WWII?</p>

22. GLOBAL MIGRATION PATTERNS. (lecture, read but we will review this together) (de Blij, based on the figures 3.11, 3.13 and the related text on pages 93 – 97.) Identify the major routes of human migration between 1500 and 1950.

#	Description (who moved from where to where? Why? What effect did it have?)	#	Description (who moved from where to where? Why? What effect did it have?)
1		5	
2		6	Where are the Chinese a significant minority?
3		7	
4		8	What was “Russification”?

23. (de Blij p 102 – 107) Major Regions of Dislocation. Please note details. This information may need updating based on current events. Please leave blank where indicated, we will review in class.

North Africa and Southwest Asia	<b>Kurds.</b> In what country are the majority of the Kurds? Who has provided the Kurds w/a safe zone in response to threats from the Baghdad govt.? <b>(lecture)</b> What two threats/enemies do the Kurds have now?
	<b>Afghanistan</b> (s/be Central or South Asia) Who invaded Afghanistan in 1979? Was this invasion successful? What government took control in 1996? What ideology did they believe in? How were they involved in the September 11 <sup>th</sup> attacks?
	<b>Syria (lecture)</b>
Africa	<b>Sudan.</b> Describe the ethnic divisions in the former Sudan (make sure to include Darfur).  What is genocide?
	Democratic Republic of Congo. What created the instability? How many people have died since 1998?
Southeast Asia	<b>(lecture)</b> Who are the Rohingya? What is happening to them?
Europe	The collapse of what country caused the largest refugee crisis in Europe since WWII (before the recent refugee crisis)?
Other Regions	What is the only country in the Western Hemisphere to have an IDP/refugee problem? Why?

