

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	seasonal mobility
		military service, migrant labor, transhumance	
		"snowbirds"	

- Permanent movement to a new location is called migration.
 - What type of diffusion is most related to migration? relocation.
 - Why do geographers study migration?
 - important in explaining changes in population in various places and regions
 - because when people migrate, they take with them to their new home cultural values and economic practices
 - What three objectives are migrants trying to achieve?
 - economic opportunity
 - cultural freedom (this will include "political" reasons)
 - environmental comfort
- Into what three thematic groups can E.G. Ravenstein's migration principles (helping to understand where and why migration occurs) be organized.
 - the distance that migrants typically move.
 - the reasons why migrants move
 - the characteristics of migrants
- What geographer linked migration patterns to social and economic changes that also produce the demographic transition model? Wibur Zelinsky
 - What is this called? migration transition
 - (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?
 - international
 - internal
- 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")	From one country to another What % of global pop. are int'l migrants? <u>9%</u>	<u>Voluntary</u>	<u>chosen to move</u> What is the primary motivation? <u>economic</u>
		<u>Forced</u>	<u>compelled to move by political environmental factors</u> What is the biggest historical example of this type of migration (de Blij p 86)? <u>Atlantic Slave Trade</u>
Internal	<u>within the same country</u>	<u>interregional</u>	<u>from one region to another</u> Historically largest flow? <u>rural → urban</u> (lecture) This is called? <u>urbanization</u>
		<u>intra-regional</u>	<u>within one region</u> What is the main type? <u>older cities → newer burbs</u> (lecture) This is called? <u>suburbanization</u> (lecture) ranking? <u>biggest flow w/in the U.S. since WWII</u>

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

7. Term for the migration FROM a place emigration.
8. Term for the migration TO a place immigration.
 - a. The difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants net migration.
 - b. If the # of immigrants exceeds the # of emigrants the location has net in-migration.
 - c. If the # of emigrants exceeds the # of immigrants the location has net out-migration.
 - i. What country has the most foreign-born residents? United States.
 - ii. What other countries have significant foreign-born populations? Germany, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Canada.
 - iii. What global region has the highest in-migration RATES? Why? Southwest Asia (petroleum exporting countries) need immigrants primarily from poor countries to do dirty/dangerous jobs in oil fields/construction.
 - iv. What has been the general (directional) pattern of migration in Europe? from south and east to north and west (less prosperous → richer)
 - In recent years what has altered the patterns of migration within Europe? refugees
9. Read Rubenstein p 86 – 87. We will be handling this more in-depth with an in-class exercise.

lecture → a. What is the common reason for EMIGRATION to the U.S. over time? either the Industrial Rev / or diffusion of med advances pushed source countries into stage two causing overpopulation when compared to the carry capacity of econ. opport.

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? westward (from E → W)
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
Colonial Settlement	<u>virtually all colonies on E. Coast, depended on shipping links w/Europe, Appalachian Mts block westward movement</u>
Early Settlement of Interior	<u>transportation imp. (building canals) helped open the interior (Eric canal). Large amounts of land @ low prices, deforestation</u>
Migration to California	<u>the Gold Rush (late 1840s), pioneers skip over Great Plains and travel all the way to California.</u>
Settlement of the Great Plains	Why did settlers originally pass over the Great Plains (see previous section)? <u>dry climate, tough grass</u> What factors changed this situation (include examples)? <u>"Great American Desert"</u> <u>adv. in agricultural technology, barbed wire reduced need for trees, steel plow to cut thick sod, wind mills and well-drilling equip to pump more water</u> (lecture) What law encouraged settlement of the Great Plains? <u>HOMESTEAD ACT</u>
Urbanization (p 92)	<u>Migration from rural → urban (metro) areas began in 1800s in Europe / North America due to Industrial Rev.</u> How has the % of people living in urban areas changed in the US over time? <u>US: 9% urban = 5% (1800) → 50% (1920) → 82% (2018)</u>
Great Migration (de Blij p 83 and figure 3.4)	<u>early 20th century (until 1970s), African-Americans from South U.S. to industrial cities in NE and MW. Mechanized cotton pickers lessen opportunities for blacks (sharecroppers)</u> <u>Cultural push factors & Jim Crow Laws (segregation in schools, hospitals, public spaces, public trans. Pull factor = INDUSTRIAL JOBS)</u>
Suburbanization (p 92 – 93)	<u>developed countries cities → suburbs. City pop ↓, suburban ↑ since 1950</u> What lifestyle factors have been the main cause of suburbanization? <u>detached house vs. apts. surrounded by a private yard where children can play safely</u> <u>Free parking in driveway/garage. Better funded, modern, less crowded schools. Enabled by cars/trains.</u> What is counterurbanization (p 93)? <u>late 20th century, migration from urban → rural areas. Lifestyle = less frantic pace, live on a farm</u>
Recent Growth of the South (p 89)	<u>pull factors are warmer climate/job opportunities. Some industries relocate from NE/MW, new companies founded</u> (lecture) South has a more pro-business, weak union economic env. (lecture) What modern invention has made the South more livable? <u>Air conditioning</u>

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.

	Push	Pull
Factor	<p>Definition: induces people to move out of their present location</p>	<p>Definition: induces people to move into a new location</p>
	<p>What is an intervening obstacle? an environmental/political factor that hinders migration</p> <p>How has the nature of intervening obstacles changed over time?</p> <p>traditionally they were environmental: the long, arduous and expensive passage over land or by sea. Transportation adv have diminished obstacles. Now, political factors (passport etc.) biggest obstacle</p> <p>What do intervening obstacles cause? Define.</p> <p>step migration = follows a steps/stages towards final destination</p>	
	<p>Details on push/pull factors (p 94 – 99)</p>	
Cultural/ Political (p 94 – 95)	<p>What group was the victim of forced political migration in the U.S.?</p> <p>Native Americans</p> <p>By what term do we call the route taken by Native Americans after the Indian Removal Act of 1830? Trail of Tears</p> <p>What is a refugee (be complete)? someone who has been forced to migrate to another country to avoid the effects of war, violence, violation of human rights, disasters & can't return for fear of persecution b/c of race, religion, nationality, social group, political opinion</p> <p>How do Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) differ from refugees?</p> <p>does not cross an international border</p> <p>What status do refugees seek? asylum</p> <p>What four countries supplied the largest number of refugees in 2017? Why? Afghanistan, Syria, Myanmar South Sudan → ongoing civil wars</p>	<p>(lecture) What are some political/cultural pull factors?</p> <p>political freedom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - democracy, voting - no censorship - freedom of speech protest. <p>religious freedom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - separation of church & state
Environmental (p 96 – 97)	<p>What physical factor is the biggest reason for environmental migration? water - too much or too little</p> <p>(lecture) In the form of what? flood - too much, drought - too little</p> <p>What examples does Rubenstein use as environmental push factors? Hurricanes Katrina, Harvey & Maria</p>	<p>What types of physical environments are pull factors (include examples)?</p> <p>mountains (Rockies, Alps)</p> <p>seasides (Med coast of France, Florida)</p> <p>warm climate - S. Spain SW USA</p>
Economic (p 98 – 99, 108)	<p>(p 98) From where do people emigrate for economic reasons?</p> <p>they have few job opportunities</p> <p>(lecture) What population concept is this related to?</p> <p>stage two overpop. vs. carrying capacity</p> <p>(p 108) What term refers to workers who are allowed to migrate temporarily in search of work? Guest workers</p> <p>What type of jobs are they expected to take?</p> <p>low-skill, low-status jobs</p> <p>What were they expected to do once their work was done?</p> <p>return home</p> <p>Has this, in fact, happened?</p> <p>What are two benefits to the source country of economic migration? reduce unemployment send remittances home.</p> <p>(p 98 - 99) What two global regions are the largest sources of economic migrants? South and East Asia</p> <p>What is a remittance? money sent back home by immigrants to where they emigrated from.</p> <p>Besides the home country, what other entities benefit from remittances? How? Banks/firms to transfer \$ charge high fees for this service</p>	<p>(p 99) What countries have been especially prominent destinations for economic migrants? USA, Canada Developed countries esp. US and Canada</p> <p>Why is the difference between economic migrants and refugees important?</p> <p>b/c they are treated differently. Econ. migrants need spec. skill or close relative to enter, refugees receive special priority in admission.</p> <p>(p 98) What group of countries has become a major destination for migrants from South and Southeast Asia? wealthy oil-producing countries of SW 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.)
- most long-distance migrants are male
 - Why? searching for work was main reason, males were much more likely than females to be employed.
 - How is this supported by historical migration patterns to the U.S.? 55% of immigrants to the U.S. during 19th and much of 20th century were male.
 - How has this changed in recent years? around 1970 females began to outnumber men, now they comprise 55% of total immigrants
 - How is this being affected by the changing roles of women in the U.S.? higher # of women in workforce attracts more female immigrants, some MDCs allow wives to join husbands who have already immigrated. 27% pop.
 - most long-distance migrants are adult ind. rather than families w/kids.
 - How is this supported by immigrant demographics? 20-39 year old = 49% of immigrants only 5% > 65 (comp. to 14% pop.), children < 20 = 29% (26% pop.)
 - Why has there been a recent increase in the number of unaccompanied minors trying to cross into the U.S.? teenaged boys pushed out of Honduras/El Salvador rumors they won't be deported, escape gang violence

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

14. What four factors influence policies towards immigrants and refugees?
- public opinion (for or against admitting migrants)
 - (lecture) What term refers to attitudes/policies which favor those born in a country over immigrants? Nativism
 - (lecture) What terms refers to the fear of outsiders/foreigners? XENOPHOBIA
 - economic (positive/negative impacts of newcomers on local economy)
 - (lecture) What are some economic advantages of immigration for the destination country? provide low-wage labor which lowers product cost (produce) pay taxes, buy goods/services which generates economic activity
 - (lecture) What are some economic disadvantages of immigration for the destination country? undercut wages
 - resources (ability of the country to accommodate newcomers)
 - (lecture) What are some resources that may be used by immigrants? water (sw USA), pressure on social services like education, health care and welfare systems.
 - int'l relations (perception of humanitarian responsibility w/in family of nations)
15. What is an unauthorized immigrant? immigrants enter country w/out proper documents.
- What term is preferred by groups who advocate for more rights for these individuals? undocumented
 - (lecture) What term is used by those opposed to more rights for these individuals? illegal
(don't use this term in your writing, some find it offensive)
 - Approximately how many unauthorized immigrants were in the U.S. in 2015? 11 million
 - What is the largest source country for unauthorized immigrants? Mexico (5.9 mil/11 mil)
 - What two states are the largest destinations? California and Texas
 - What is the status of the 4.5 million children born to unauthorized immigrants while they were in the United States? legal citizens of the United States
 - This is called what (lecture)? birthright citizenship. Anti-immigration activists often accuse the kids as being "anchor babies"
 - What group of people did DACA specifically apply to? 690,000 children brought to the U.S. as children (undocumented)
 - In what economic roles are unauthorized immigrants more likely to be employed? 5% of workforce - construction/hospitality (food service and lodging)
(lecture) Why do think this is so? as our economy has changed from secondary to tertiary, immigrants fill many of the lowest paying jobs in that sector.

16. What is a **quota**? law est. a max limit on the # of immigrants into a country
- What did the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 ensure? that most immigrants in the U.S. would come from Northern and Western Europe.
 - What attitudes among native born Americans did it reflect? Southern and Eastern Europeans were inclined toward violent crime, resistant to assimilation, drove old stock out of some lines of work (sound familiar?)
 - Currently, how does the U.S. government prioritize legal entry into the U.S because applications far exceed the global quota?
 - family reunification (primarily spouses and unmarried children)
 - What percent of immigrants are admitted under this policy? 3/4ths or 75%
 - (de Blij p 93) This is an example of what type of migration flow? chain migration
 - Which can result in what? Define. immigration waves or swells in migration from one origin to the same destination.
 - skilled workers - talented professionals receive most of the rest of quota.
 - What do some countries complain that this policy leads to? Define and explain. brain drain. large-scale emigration by talented people (Scientists, etc.) leaves home country with a shortage of skilled professionals.
 - (lecture) What term is the opposite of this (the benefit received by the destination country)? Brain gain - the receipt of talented immigrants
 - (lecture) Can this happen on a less than international scale? With an internal migration? yes, internal migration can cause brain drain in places like rural regions as young talented move to cities, or the "flyover" states as they move to the East/West coast
 - diversity lottery - a few immigrants are admitted by a lottery from countries that have historically sent few
- c. Who doesn't this system apply to? refugees

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?

Hostility to immigrants. They blame immigrants for crime, unemployment and high welfare costs. Viewed as a threat to long-standing cultural traditions (religion, different languages and different food and other cultural habits)

- What has happened since 2015 to heighten this tension? arrival of 1 million refugees from Asia (Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq)
- How are many of the new migrants to Europe different culturally? many were Muslim arriving at the same time as terrorist attacks were being carried out by radical Muslims. 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?

- Every migration flow generates a return/counter migration.
- The majority of migrants move a short distance (step migration)
- Long-distance migrants tend to choose big-city destinations
- Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas
- Families are less likely to make int'l migrations than young adults

20. (de Blij p 88) What is the **gravity model** as it relates to the interaction between places? predicts the interaction between places on the basis of their pop. size and distance. SPATIAL interaction is directly related to distance population and inversely related to the distance between them.

chain migration = "a migrant reassures family members that a new community has been formed where they can feel at home and encourages further immigration along same chain"

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

Factor	Description (including significant examples)
Legal Status	What must you have to legally move to a new country? <i>Consent of host country</i> This comes in the form of what document? <i>VISA</i> If you are caught in a country without documentation, what are you subject to? <i>deportation</i>
Power Relationships	Explain how stereotypes can perpetuate migration streams. <i>employers often have perceptions of the types of migrants who work best for them. Ex. Women in Middle East choose SE Asian domestics = docile</i>
Political circumstances	What three migration streams are examples of how repressive governments can create migration streams? <i>armed conflict vietnamese fled after communist take over in 1975, Idi Amin (Ugandan dictator) expelled 50k Asians from his country, Cuba communist dictatorship expelled 125k in 1980 "Mariel boatlift"</i>
Armed Conflict and Civil War	What two civil wars during the 1990s created huge migration streams? Describe. <i>1990s Yugoslavia = 3 million refugees into W. Europe. Many became permanent emigrants unable to return home. Rwanda - mid-1990s civil war. Hutu vs. Tutsi. 800,000 died and produced huge migration flows into neighboring Zaire (Congo) and Tanzania. 2 million fled.</i>
Environmental Conditions	Describe the immigration stream that changed the demographics of the U.S. and Canada in the 1840s? <i>Irish potato famine led starving Irish to the U.S./Canada. Potato crop blight (disease) made worse by British Poor Laws.</i> What are three general examples of environmental crises which could be push factors? <i>EARTHQUAKES, HURRICANES, VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS</i> What environmental crisis completely changed the demographics of New Orleans? <i>HURRICANE KATRINA, pop ↓ 11%, 90 children 27% → 23%</i>
Culture and Traditions	Describe the internal migration stream within South Asia in the late 1940s? <i>Britain partitioned South Asia into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan. many Muslims in India → Pakistan } 8 million in total many Hindus in Pakistan → India }</i>
Technological Advances	What do technological advances strengthen (this results in #16bi)? <i>kinship links (this leads to chain migration/immigration waves)</i>
(skip to p 96)	
Economic Opportunities	What are islands of development? <i>areas of economic development within larger undeveloped regions. Have more foreign investment paying jobs and concentration of infrastructure.</i> Where were "islands of development" located in West Africa? <i>oil-producing areas</i>
Reconnection of Cultural Groups	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.) <i>Jewish immigration to Israel. By 1948 750k Jews in Palestine. UN partitioned area, 600k Palestinians fled Israeli territory to Jordan, Egypt, Syria. Israel expands thru a series of wars, builds settlements in Palestinian areas, new Jewish immigrants (like from USSR after collapse of communism) migrate to Israel. Today Israel pop = 7.4 mill 1 mill Arab</i>
Conflict & War	What ethnic group was moved westward at the end of WWII? <i>15 million Germans</i>

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	Europe to N. America. This is described in more detail in the Int'l migration into the U.S. graph/chart activity	5	South Asia "indentured" workers to other British colonies in Africa/SE Asia/S. America: became business leaders in Africa
2	Southern Europe (mainly Spain Portugal) to South and Central America i.e. "Latin America" Catholic	6	Chinese → SE Asia during British "rub" Where are the Chinese a significant minority? 1490 Thailand, 3290 Malaysia 7670 Singapore
4	African Slave Trade (10-15 million) Forced migration Demographic replacement/change in Caribbean, Brazil, etc.	7	Westward migration w/in U.S. see #11.
3	later European migration from Britain/Ireland to Africa and Australia	8	Eastward migration Russia → Siberia to Pacific coast What was "Russification"? assimilate all people under their control to Russian culture. encourage "Russian" settlement into non-Russian areas. Since 1991 many have returned.

oops, reversed these!

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	Kurds. In what country are the majority of the Kurds? Iraq. Who has provided the Kurds w/a safe zone in response to threats from the Baghdad govt.? U.S. (lecture) What two threats/enemies do the Kurds have now? Turkey is threatened by Kurdish separatism, ISIS fought against Kurds in Syria/Iraq.
	Afghanistan (s/be Central or South Asia) Who invaded Afghanistan in 1979? Soviet Union Was this invasion successful? No, resistance strong, U.S. supports Muslims
	What government took control in 1996? Taliban What ideology did they believe in? Islamic fundamentalism How were they involved in the September 11 th attacks? base for anti-west terrorists.
	Syria (lecture) Civil war began as part of Arab Spring in opposition to dictator Assad. Has geopolitical and religious undertones Assad (Sunni) / vs. ISIS (extremist) / vs. United States / vs. Kurds / vs. Turkey / vs. Russia (Italy)
Africa	Sudan. Describe the ethnic divisions in the former Sudan (make sure to include Darfur). North (Arab/Muslim) vs. South (black/Christian/animist) 1983-2005 Commits genocide vs. Darfur (non-Arab, Muslim) 2002 "black"
	What is genocide? acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a nat'l, ethnic, racial or religious group
	Democratic Republic of Congo. What created the instability? refugee flows from Rwanda How many people have died since 1998? 5.4 million
Southeast Asia	(lecture) Who are the Rohingya? What is happening to them? Muslims in Myanmar who the Buddhist dominated govt have accused of separatist terrorist activity. Many have fled to neighboring Bangladesh. See article on website for basic info.
Europe	The collapse of what country caused the largest refugee crisis in Europe since WWII (before the recent refugee crisis)? Yugoslavia
Other Regions	What is the only country in the Western Hemisphere to have an IDP/refugee problem? Why? Colombia due to struggle against narcotics narco-terrorists vs. paramilitary anti-drug units new Venezuela, collapse of socialist govt., rampant inflation

see in class notes