Unit 2 3.1 What is Migration? Why do people migrate? The following information corresponds to Chapter 3 in your textbook. Fill in the blands to trading, information corresponds to Chapter 3 in your textbook. Fill in the blands to trading is important, and just the blanks you fill in p. 76 - 83 The following information corresponds to Chapter 3 in your textbook. Fill in the blands to trading is important, and just the blanks you fill in p. 76 - 83 mmigrants from the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, are if they are caught by the Coast Guard. The chance of getting caught is high, travel is treacherous, and hundreds die, but the hope of a and a ad of ih the 1970s the Haitians were by the 1980s the Policy had changed to mandate:	Name	Per	riod	Date
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incential information is generally from to(as with most less developed countries	• Ininternal migration is gene	rally from to	(as with mos	t less developed countries
(LDCs). Migrants in Peru move to(a primate city) looking for opportunities	(LDCs). Migrants in Peru move to	(a primate city) loc	king for	opportunities

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Why Do People Migrate?

		rity or power (eg. persecution, r	
		ns (perceived options may or ma	
The distinction between the two is not			
(e.g. British treatment of Irish AND th			
Studies of migration find that in many ca	ases (1) migrate farth	ner than, (2)	have more choices of
employment than, and (3)	earn less than in	the jobs they find at the destina	tion. But not all
situations follow these findings.			
The key difference is that	migrants have options	s, while migrants do	not.
Forced Migration			
The largest and most devastating forced	migration was the		which moved millions of
to, and loss of life. The vast majority of	_, the	a ab	THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE
, and	with huge	NORTH ATLANTIC	VOLUME AND DESTINATIONS 1701–1810
loss of life. The vast majority of	were taken to the		Jensa and
, to coastal and to		A M E R I C A British North America	1 may and a
		20° British Caribbean	
In A Colonizer's Model of the World, Jan	mes Blaut discusses the	PACIFIC	AFRICA
sheer loss to the	due to the number of	OCEAN Equator	Ban
population that were	The	0° Equator SOUTH A MERICA	bean
also changed the	, where	10,000,000 Brazil	30
today the majority of people are of	descent	8,000,000 VOLUME 6,000,000	10 2000 3000 Kilometers
and few people re	emain.	4,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	
and few people re • Tens of thousands of	_ were shipped from		20° 0° 20° 40°
to	to a penal colony	Figure 3.5	(after P. D. Curtin)
between 1788 and 1838.		© 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved.	
• In the US the government took lar	nds and forced the	to areas in the	ne
In the US the government took larStalin moved millions of	to	&	_(When I was "bad" my
parents threatened to send me to	Siberia!)		
The Nazis were responsible for fo	rced migration of	·	
• happe	ns today.	or whe	re governments sent back
caught enterin	g illegally. (e.g. Haitians.)		
Migrants from were repatriated back to	fled the and	d the war, mainly t	o Pakistan and Iran, and
were repatriated back to	by Pakistan & Ira	n with the help of the UNHCR.	
Push and Pull Factors			
	ographer) studied migration	and proposed several LAWS O	F MIGRATION many
of which are relevant today			
1			
5			
		_ relationship between volume of	of migration and the
	and destination		_
The GRAVITY MODEL predi	cts interaction places on the	basis of the population	_ and
between them. The equation for	the	is theo	
divided by the distance between			bi H C Distance small:
		elp a person decide to migrate	Interaction strong
	umstances that attract a mign		Interaction Intensity on Moderna High
• A migrant will more likely perceiv			Moderation
When considering pull factors, t	he principle of Distance De	cay is important. Migrants are	Tow Internet
more likely to have a better unde Interaction with faraway places	erstanding of	than	Distance large:
Interaction with faraway places	generallyas	increases.	Increasing Distance
 town, later to a and finally Along the way 	= move in increments usuall	y beginning with village to	
town, later to a and finally	to a,	with each stage having a new se	et of pull factors.
• Along the way	results	in many not getting to their pla	inned destination.

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Types of Push and Pull Factors

Migrants may arrive	with a VISA (not	a Visa Card!) or	without docu	mentation (and if caught
nany be				(and in canging,
•	opportunities in W. Eur			
	by employers in ho			
	and Members of Their Fan	nilies (the UN always	has long names) establis	hed for
the	of migrant workers.			
•	of employers who hire	migrant workers also	are a factor. Women in th	ne Middle East (SW Asia)
hire	women to work as dome	estic servants. The eth	nnicity and citizenship sta	tus create a
· ·	is also a fa	actor.		
•	led to	leaving	g by the hundreds of thous	sands after the communist
took control in 19	75. Uganda expelled ir	and	of Asian descent	in 1972. In the 1980s
Castro expelled 12	25,000 ir	n the "Mariel Boatlift	". Politically motivated m	igrations are marked by
both	and			
• Many people becom	tween the and	(with ar	d E) due to armed conflic	ct and civil war. A civil
war in Rwanda be	tween the and	d (Hotel	Rwanda) resulted in almo	ost a million deaths and 2
million refugees w	vho fled Rwanda.	\	,	
• The Irish migration	was a result of the famine	resulting from the	and polit	tical conditions imposed
on the Irish during	British colonialism in Ire	land (i.e. British cont	rol of Irish Catholic lands	penal laws preventing
	m buying land, voting, or			, F
	(like those in Californ		(like Katrina).	lead to
migrations. Some	migrants eventually return	but some will never		
• When India gained	its independence, British II	ndia was partitioned i	nto a	nd Pakistan
Fearing for their s	afety and cultural tradition	s many	in Pakistan migrated to	and
in India migrated				unu
•		stimulate millions o	of neonle to migrate by rel	laving information about
relatives opportur	to, nities, and established com		ins	aying information about
•	occurs when a m	igrant sends word ho	me (calls writes emails)	to family and friend and
	nigration along the same c		ine (cuilo, writes, cilialis)	to running and mond and
	11 and the 16 to an a to	11 a 111.		

Chain migration builds on itself to create ______.