

Rubenstein p 78 – 85 (Introduction/Why Do People Migrate?)

We will discuss this 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.

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

- Permanent movement to a new location is called _____.
 - Term for the migration **FROM** a place _____.
 - Term for the migration **TO** a place _____.
 - The difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants _____.
 - If the # of immigrants exceeds the # of emigrants the location has _____.
 - If the # of emigrants exceeds the # of immigrants the location has _____.
- Into what three thematic groups can E.G. Ravenstein’s migration laws be organized.
 - _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
- REASONS: Of the three categories above, why do most people migrate? _____.
- Define push/pull factors and give examples of each for the above three categories.

Factor	Push	Pull
	Definition:	Definition:
	Examples	
Economic		
Cultural	What is a refugee?	
Environmental	What physical factor is the biggest reason for environmental migration?	

5. What are intervening obstacles/opportunities _____
- _____
- a. Historically intervening obstacles have been what? _____
- b. In modern times, intervening obstacles tend to come in what form? _____
- _____
- c. What do we call a migration pattern that is interrupted by a series of intervening obstacles/opportunities? (de Blij p 89) _____

6. DISTANCE: What are the two E.G. Ravenstein Laws of Migration relating to the distance of migration?
- a. _____
- b. _____

7. Complete the following chart, defining and categorizing the different types of migration distances:

Type	Definition	Subtype	Definition/Examples
Internal			
International			

8. On your demographic transition chart, fill in the row labeled "Zelinsky's Migration Transition" and describe the typical migration pattern found in each of the first four stages based on the information found on page 84.

9. CHARACTERISTICS: What are the two main patterns (a & b below) that Ravenstein found in the traits of migrants.

- a. _____
- Why? _____
- _____
- How is this supported by historical migration patterns to the U.S.? _____
- _____
- How has this changed in recent years? _____
- _____
- b. _____
- How is this supported by immigrant demographics? _____
- _____
- How is this supported by statistics on what immigrants are NOT? _____
- _____

Rubenstein p 85 – 92 (Key Issue 2: Where are Migrants Distributed?)

10. What % of global population are international migrants? _____
11. According to figure 3-5 on page 84 of Rubenstein:

Three largest migrant flows:			Therefore, most migration flow is from what countries of what level of development to what level of development? _____ to _____
	to		
	to		
	to		

12. **US IMMIGRATION PATTERNS** (information on p 86 – 88 but we will fill this chart out together, **leave for lecture**)

Era		Source of immigration (or lack thereof)	Why? (push-pull factors)	Where did they settle?		
Colonial to Early U.S.	thru early 1800s					
19 th century through the early 20 th century	1840s - 1850s					
	1870s- 1880s					
	Pre-WWI (1900 – 1914)					
	1920s	Discuss rules and impact of 1920s quota laws (p 92)				
	1930/40 s					
	Late 20 th century – current	Post – WWII (with most changes after 1970)				
What led to the change in immigration quota laws in the mid-1960s? _____						
What are the priorities set by the US government for granting entrance visas?						
1. _____						
2. _____						
3. _____						
Define brain drain :						

13. Unauthorized immigration (p 90). How many are estimated? Largest source/%? What type of work do they perform?

Rubenstein p 88 – 90 (Impact of Immigration on the U.S.)

14. How has Europe’s status with regard to the demographic transition affected immigration to the U.S. both historically and currently? _____

15. What affect did European migration have on the U.S. and other destination areas? _____

16. What is “chain migration” _____

Rubenstein p 92 – 93 (Temporary Migration for Work)

17. What are guest workers? _____

- Where is the use of guest workers especially prevalent? _____
 - What role do guest workers fulfill for their host countries? _____

 - How does the home country’s economy benefit from guest worker programs? _____

 - What are the payments sent to the home country called? (de Blij p 79) _____

Rubenstein p 94 – 95 (Cultural Challenges Faced While Living in Other Countries) (please read, we will discuss in class!)

Rubenstein p 95 – 97, 99 – 100 (Key Issue #4: Why do People Migrate With a Country?)

18. Trace the settlement/internal migration patterns found throughout the history of the US

Era	Description of migration/settlement, time period and push-pull factors motivating it
Colonial Settlement	
Early Settlement of the Interior	
Migration to California	
Settlement of the Great Plains	
Urbanization (p 99)	
Great Migration (lecture)	
Suburbanization (p. 99)	What is counterurbanization?
Recent Growth of the South	

Read pages 97 – 98 about interregional migration in other countries.

de Blij (Ch 3 Migration)

As you read Chapter 3 in de Blij, you will note that much of the information is redundant (repeats) information you detailed or summarized above. You should add detail provided by de Blij to charts above where appropriate (for example, you should definitely note under the chart for #7, that the Atlantic Slave trade is history's worst example of a forced international migration.)

Please read the chapter in its entirety and complete the following items for information not covered by Rubenstein.

19. What is the gravity model? _____

20. Discuss the following push/pull factors:

Factor	Description (including significant examples)
Legal Status	
Power Relationships	
Political circumstances	
Armed Conflict and Civil War	
Environmental Conditions	
Culture and Traditions	
Technological Advances	What phenomenon is caused by kinship links and chain migration?
Economic Opportunities	
Reconnection of Cultural Groups	
Conflict and War	

21. **GLOBAL MIGRATION PATTERNS.** Based on the map/figure 3.11 on p 94 – 95 in de Blij and the related text. 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	
3		7	
4		8	What was “Russification”?

De Blij p 101 – 107

22. What is the difference between refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)? _____

a. What status in the destination country do refugees seek? Define. _____

b. What is repatriation? _____

23. **Provide detail about major regions of dislocation.** Please note that this information needs to be updated based on current events. Please google where indicated.

North Africa and Southwest Asia	Iraqi Kurds
	Afghanistan (should be Central or South Asia)
	Syria (google)
Africa	Sudan
	Democratic Republic of Congo
South Asia	
Southeast Asia	
Europe	
Other Regions	

