**Chapter 3 Outline (Review This For The Test!)**

**Introduction.** Migration captures the interest of geographers because it is so fundamentally geographic: The act of migrating affects both the place of origin and the migrant’s destination. Geographers are interested in how and why people migrate.

**Key Issue 1: Where Are Migrants Distributed?**

Nineteenth-century geographer E.G. Ravenstein’s “laws” are the basis for contemporary geographic migration study. The “laws” are organized into three groups that help us understand where and why migration occurs. These “laws” are mentioned throughout the chapter.

Geographer Wilbur Zelinksy identified a **migration transition**,which consists of changes in a society comparable to those in the demographic transition. International migrants typically leave countries in stage 2 of the demographic transition for stage 3 and 4 countries. Internal migration is more important for countries in stages 3 and 4.

**International and Internal Migration** Migration is divided into two types: international and internal. International migrants may be **voluntary** or **forced**. While international migration gathers a lot of attention, most migration is internal within a country. There are two types of internal migration. **Interregional migration** is the movement from one region of a country to another. The movement within the same region of the country is called **intraregional migration**.

**International Migration Patterns** Global migration patterns reveal that most people migrate from developing countries to developed ones.International migrants may be voluntary or forced. Asia, Latin America, and Africa have net out-migration while Europe and North America experience net in-migration. While other countries have higher percentages of foreign-born residents, the United States has the largest number, with 40 million foreign-born residents.

**U.S. Immigration: Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries** Three distinct eras of migration are observed in the United States. First, from the late 1700s to 1840, most migrants were from Europe, mainly Great Britain and forced migrants from Africa. All of the colonies in the United States were established on the Atlantic Coast.

**U.S. Immigration: Mid-Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century** From 1840 until the outbreak of World War 1, the source regions for new migrants coincided with the Industrial Revolution diffusing from its hearth in Great Britain. The majority of the immigrants that came to the United States in the second half of the nineteenth century came from Germany, Ireland, and Scandinavia. In the early twentieth century many of the immigrants came from Eastern and Southern Europe.

**U.S. Immigration: Late Twentieth to Early Twenty-first Century** After World War II most new migrants to the United States came from Asia and Latin America. Asians and Latin Americans have come to the United States in recent decades after many of their countries entered stage 2 of the demographic transition.

**Key Issue 2: Where Do People Migrate Within a Country?**

**Migration between Regions of the United States** The history of interregional migration in the United States was largely an east-to-west phenomenon with the exception of an early start in California. More

recently the center of U.S. population has been moving slowly southward, but interregional migration in the twenty-first century is relatively small.

**Migration between Regions in the Two Largest Countries** The world’s largest countries in land area are Russia and Canada. Interregional migration has been an important means to opening up regions of these large countries for economic development. Migration in Canada was voluntary and in Russia during the Soviet Era it was sometimes forced.

**Migration Between Regions in China and Brazil** The world’s largest countries in land area other than Russia, Canada, and the United States are China and Brazil. Government policies encourage interregional migration in Brazil by moving the capital of the Brazil from the densely populated southern coastal city of Rio de Janeiro to the sparsely populated interior city of Brasilia. The Chinese have restricted the migration of people from the interior to the coast.

**Migration from Rural to Urban Areas** Intraregional migration is more common than interregional migration. Ravenstein felt that people were much more likely to migrate to a closer location. More developed countries underwent urbanization (moving from rural to urban areas) with the industrial era. This trend is now occurring in LDCs.

**Migration from Urban to Suburban Areas** In MDCs today, most intraregional migration is from the central city to the suburbs (suburbanization). Nearly twice as many Americans migrate from the cities to the suburbs each year as migrate from suburbs to cities. People typically move to the suburbs because they believe that their quality of life will improve.

**Migration from Urban to Rural Areas** The late twentieth century saw a trend to move from urban to rural areas (**counterurbanization**). People move from urban to rural areas for lifestyle reasons. With modern communication and transportation systems, rural locations are not as isolated as they used to be.

**Key Issue 3: Why Do People Migrate?**

**Reasons for Migrating** Most people migrate for economic reasons, but may be also influenced by political or environmental factors. Economic, political, and environmental **push factors** and **pull factors** combine to motivate a migrant to leave their present home and influence their choice of destination.

**Political Push and Pull Factors** A difficult question in immigration policy is how to distinguish between economic migrants and **refugees**. Refugees are pushed out of a country by political factors. People that have been forced to migrate for similar political reasons as refugees but have not crossed an international boundary are called an **internally displaced person**. The United States, Canada, and Europe accept refugees but do not accept all economic migrants. Someone that has migrated to another country and hopes to be recognized as a refugee is called an **asylum seeker**.

**Environmental Push and Pull Factors** People will sometimes migrate for environmental reasons. They are pulled toward physically attractive regions and pushed from hazardous ones. Many people are forced to move by water-related disasters because they live in a vulnerable area like the **floodplain** of a river. A lack of water will often force people to migrate from an area.

**Economic Push and Pull Factors** Most people migrate for economic reasons. They migrate from areas with limited job prospects to areas where jobs are available. The United States has always been a magnet for migrants because of the economic opportunities. Economic migrants are often not admitted into a country unless they posses special skills.

**Europe’s Migrant Workers** Immigrants serve a useful role in wealthy European countries because they take low-status and low-skilled jobs that the residents won’t accept. The **guest worker** program in the 1960s and 1970s allowed immigrants to temporarily move to a country to obtain a job. Turkey and North Africa are the leading source of economic migrants to Europe. Many immigrants from Eastern Europe find work in the wealthier Northern European countries.

**Asia’s Migrants Workers** Many Chinese have traditionally **emigrated** to find work in other countries around the world. China’s booming economy is actually attracting immigrants from neighboring countries to China. Wealthy oil-producing countries in Southwest Asia are also attracting a large number of immigrants from poorer countries in the region.

**Key Issue 4: Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?**

**Intervening obstacles** that make it difficult to migrate were once primarily physical, but are now largely political. Migrants used to face a long, arduous, and expensive passage by land and sea. Transportation improvements have diminished the importance of environmental features as intervening obstacles. Now the biggest obstacle for migrants is the lack of a passport or visa.

**U.S Quota Laws** The United States has long used **quota laws** to limit the source regions and numbers of new migrants. Quota laws were historically preferential to Europeans. Today’s quotas give preference to talented and skilled workers in wanted professions which in the long run harms the countries these professionals are emigrating from. This situation is called **brain drain**. Family members of U.S. citizens are also given preference.

**Characteristics of Unauthorized Immigration** Migrants who enter the United States without proper documents are called **unauthorized immigrants**. More than half the unauthorized immigrants in the United States emigrated from Mexico. They are also most likely to be employed in construction and hospitality industries. The states with the largest number of unauthorized immigrants are California and Texas. Thirty-five percent of unauthorized immigrants have been in the United States for 15 years or more.

Many unauthorized immigrants migrate disproportionally to states that have large cities and where previous migrants have located (in a process called **chain migration**). Proximity to the U.S.-Mexico border also plays a role for some Mexican migrants. Due to the recession that started in 2008, the number of unauthorized immigrants has declined because there are fewer job opportunities in the United States.

**Mexico’s Border with the United States** The United States has constructed a barrier along the U.S.-Mexico border that covers approximately one-fourth of the border’s length, but locating the border is difficult in remote areas. Mexicans oftentimes urge understanding and sympathy for the plight of the immigrants trying to cross the border. Ironically, many Mexicans want stronger security along their southern border with Guatemala.

**Gender of Migrants** Ravenstein theorized that men were the more likely than women to migrate long-distances. This had been the case until the 1990s, after which women were more likely to migrate long-distances then men. The increased female migration partly reflects the changing role of women in society.

**Age and Education of Migrants** Ravenstein also theorized that most long-distance immigrants were young adults seeking work. This pattern continues in the United States, though an increasing number of children are also migrating with their families. The typical unauthorized Mexican immigrant has a year more of education than the average Mexican.

**Immigration Concerns in the United States** Recent immigrants have long faced hostility from non-foreign-born citizens in the United States. Arizona and Alabama have passed laws that favor stronger enforcement of authorized immigration. Many Americans want more effective border patrols so that fewer unauthorized immigrants can get into this country. Controversy even extends to exactly what to call the unauthorized immigrants in the United States. People that advocate for more rights for these individuals prefer the term **undocumented immigrant**. **Illegal alien** is a term used by groups who favor tougher restrictions and enforcement of immigration laws.

**Immigration Concerns in Europe** It has become much more difficult for non-Europeans to immigrate to a European country, while it is much easier for Europeans to migrate to other European countries. Recent immigrants to Europe also encounter resistance from citizens. Hostility to immigrants has become a central plank in the platform of political parties in many European countries. The severe global recession of the twenty-first century has reduced the number of immigrants to Europe and the United States.

European emigration has had impacts around the world, but especially on American culture. Indo-European languages are now spoken by half of the world’s people. Europe’s most prevalent religion, Christianity, has the world’s largest numbers of adherents. European art, music, literature, philosophy, and ethics have also diffused throughout the world.

**TEST INFORMATION**:

* 25 multiple choice questions = 20 minutes (2 points each – 50% of total score)
* scantron - Bring a #2 or mechanical pencil.
* 1 free response essay question = 25 minutes (50 points – 50% of total score)

**Hints for answering multiple choice questions**

* Go through the entire set of questions and answer ONLY the ones you know for sure
* When you reach a question you are not quite sure of, but think you can answer given more time, mark that question. (devise a strategy that works best for you, perhaps you can circle the question number)
* After you have answered all the questions you know for sure, go back to the questions you circled. If you can narrow down the choices to two possible responses, go ahead and make your best guess.
* If time remains, scan through all the questions you haven’t answered, and answer them.

**Hints for answering free response essay questions**

* FYI--Free response questions often consist of a statement, sometimes accompanied with a graphic and two to three questions following that statement.
* When constructing your response, it is not necessary to construct a typical 5 paragraph essay. Instead, focus on answering each of the two to three questions as thoroughly as possible. High scores will be given to responses that provide **specific examples** to illustrate the concept, process, or pattern under discussion. Also, high scores will be given to students who correctly identify and relate relevant areas of human geography other than that which is being directly addressed in the question.
* Focus on answering the question as accurately, clearly and succinctly as possible.
* Provide specific examples to help answer each question.
* Write neatly with complete sentences and correct grammar.
* Before constructing response, brainstorm and outline your answer.

**Possible free response essay questions for chapter 3** (you will be tested on **ONE** of these! Study them ahead of time!)

1. Describe the difference between international and internal migration.
2. Discuss the **TWO** types of international migration and the **TWO** types of internal migration and provide an example of each (so…**FOUR** total) as discussed in the textbook.
3. Relate this to the movie “Far and Away”.
4. The United States plays a special role in the study of international migration as the world’s third –most-populous country is inhabited overwhelmingly by direct descendants of immigrants.
5. Thoroughly discuss the **THREE** primary immigration periods within US history (include approximate dates of the three periods, and the primary nationalities of the immigrants)
6. Relate this to the movie “Far and Away”
7. People decide to migrate because of push factors and pull factors.
8. Explain the difference between push and pull factors (define each)
9. Discuss the **THREE** types of push and pull factors and provide an example for each (so…**SIX** total) as discussed in the textbook
10. Relate this to the movie “Far and Away”