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**Unit 2 / Chapter 3 / Migration Vocabulary Terms**

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| **Term** | **Definitions** | **Explanations** | **Examples** |
| **Asylum seekers** | Someone who has migrated to another country in the hope of being recognized as a refugee |  |  |
| **asylum** | Political migrants who move to countries that support their political views or will offer them Protection from the danger they faced in their home country |  |  |
| **Brain Drain** | Large scale emigration by talented people |  |  |
| **Circular migration** | The temporary movement of a migrant worker between home and host countries to seek employment |  |  |
| **Cyclic movement** | Trends in migration and other processes that have a clear cycle |  |  |
| **Chain Migration** | Migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of the same nationality previously migrated there |  |  |
| **Distance Decay** | When contract between two groups diminishes because of the distance between them |  |  |
| **Deportation** | the act of a government sending a migrant out of its country and back to the migrant's home country. |  |  |
| **Emigration** | Migration from a location |  |  |
| **Ethnic Cleansing** | the process of removing a group from a particular area through terror, expulsion, and mass murder |  |  |
| **Forced migration** | Permanent movement compelled by cultural or environmental factor |  |  |
| **Guest Worker** | A term once used for a worker who migrated to the developed countries of Northern and Western Europe, usually from Southern and Easter Europe, or from N. Africa, I search of a higher paying job |  |  |
| **Global-scale** | migration that takes place across international boundaries and between world regions |  |  |
| **Gravity Model** | Predicts that the optimal location of a service is directly related to the number of people in the area and inversely related to the distance people must travel to access it |  |  |
| **Immigration** | Migration to a new location |  |  |
| **Immigration Laws** | laws and regulations of a state designed specifically to control immigration into that state |  |  |
| **international /external migration** | Permanent movement from one country to another |  |  |
| **Intercontinental migration** | Permanent movement from one country to a different country on the same continent |  |  |
| **Interregional migration** | The movement from one region of a country to another |  |  |
| **internally displaced persons:** | individuals who are uprooted within the boundaries of their own country because of conflict or human rights abuse |  |  |
| **international refugees** | refugees who have crossed one or more international boundaries during their dislocation and who now find themselves encamped in a different country |  |  |
| **intervening opportunity** | An environmental or cultural feature of the landscape that helps migration |  |  |
| **islands of development** | place built up by a government or corporation to attract foreign investment and which has relatively high concentrations of paying jobs and infrastructure |  |  |
| **periodic movement** | involves longer periods away from home, but only temporary |  |  |
| **migrant labor:** | a type of periodic movement that involves millions of U.S. workers and tens of millions of workers worldwide, cross international borders in search of employment and become immigrants |  |  |
| **migration** | The permanent or semi-permanent relocation of people from one place to another |  |  |
| **Nomadism** | A form of cyclic movement (shorter periods away from home) when is a seasonal movement regarding the matter of survival, culture, and tradition |  |  |
| **Quota** | In reference to migration, a law that places maximum limit on the number of people who can immigrate to a country each year |  |  |
| **transhumance** | Seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pasture areas |  |  |
| **Push migration** | A factor that induces people to move out of their present location |  |  |
| **Pull factor** | a factor that induces people to move to a new location |  |  |
| **rural-to-urban migration** | Most migration in history has been from rural to urban areas, Because of the Industrial Revolution, rural areas needed fewer laborers on farms and cities needed more people to work, first in factories and then offices |  |  |
| **refugee** | People forced to migrate from their home country and cannot return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in social group or pollical opinion |  |  |
| **transmigration** | the relocation of people away from overpopulated core regions to less crowded areas |  |  |
| **voluntary migration** | Permanent movement undertaken by choice |  |  |
| **Undocumented Immigrants** | Unauthorized immigrants |  |  |
| **Step migration:** | Long distance migration done in stages |  |  |
| **Regional scale** | Def- migrating to a neighboring country to take advantage of short term economic opportunities. Ex- A Canadian migrating to the United States to take up a better paying job |  |  |
| **Selective immigration** | elective migration, which means that people may move to places where people have similar personalities to themselves, or, more broadly, a particular type of place may attract a particular type of person. For example, studies have found that people high in Extraversion are more likely to migrate to urban areas. |  |  |
| **Remittance** | Transfer of money by workers to people in the country from which they emigrated |  |  |
| **Ravenstein’s Laws of migration (5 general laws** | Nineteenth-century British geographer (1885)who outlines 11 "laws" of migration. its the only theory that explains why people migrate |  |  |

Charts

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| **Examples of Economic Push and Pull Factors** | | |
| **Group and Place or Origin** | **Push Factors** | **Pull Factors** |
| Factory workers in the U.S. Rust Bet states, beginning in the 1970’s | Unemployment rose among factory workers, particularly in traditional manufacturing states such as Michigan and Pennsylvania | Many factory workers moved to southern states such as Kentucky and Tennessee, as manufacturers opened now factories there |
| Farming in rural China, beginning around 1950 | Increased use of machines and consolidation of small farms into fewer large farms reduced the number of farmers needed to raise crops | Farmers moved to China’s large cities, increasing the urban population from 64 million in 1950 to 636 million by 2010 |

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| **Examples of Social Push and Pull Factors** | | |
| **Group and Place or Origin** | **Push Factors** | **Pull Factors** |
| Mormon Migration 1945 – 1857 | Anti-Mormon violence in Illinois and Missouri resulted in dozens of deaths, including that of leader Joseph Smith | Approximately 70,000 Mormons migrated to the Great Salt Lakes area , a place chosen for its isolation and agricultural opportunities |
| Hindus and Muslims during and after the partition of India, 1947 – 1957 | Violence resulted in more than 200,00 deaths | More than 14 million people migrated in hopes of finding safety in a new country |

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| **Examples of Political Push and Pull Factors** | | |
| **Group and Place or Origin** | **Push Factors** | **Pull Factors** |
| Anti-communist Cubans after Fidel Castro’s’ communist takeover in 1959 | Opponents of Castro were jailed or killed if they spoke out against Castro’s government | Opponents of Castro fled to the United States, where they received asylum |
| The Dalai Lama and Tibetan government officals, after China’s takeover fo Tibet in 1950 | The Chinese persecuted, arrested, and killed many Tibetans who opposed the takeover | The Dalai Lama and his supporters fled Tibet in 1959 to India, which allowed them to set up a government in exile |

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| **Examples of Environmental Push and Pull Factors** | | |
| **Group and Place or Origin** | **Push Factors** | **Pull Factors** |
| Farmers from Colorado, Kansas, OKLAHOMA and texas, 1930’s | A severer drought caused thousands to lose their farms | Farms moved to California hoping to find work |
| Residents living near the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant in Japan, 2011 | An earthquake and tsunami damaged nuclear reactors, releasing radioactive materials | Residents near the power plant were resettled to cities around Japan |

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| **Examples of Demographic Push and Pull Factors** | | |
| **Group and Place or Origin** | **Push Factors** | **Pull Factors** |
| Farmers in Europe 1800’s | The population of industrial countries increased, while land became scarce | Europeans migrants came to the United States, in part because the Homestead Act gave them plots of land |
| Young educated people in less developed countries in Latin America, North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia | Many people unless developed countries live in areas where population is growing very quickly and unempoloyment | Developed countries in N. America and Europe with again populations need workers for difficult jobs, so they attract immigrants from less developed countries |