**Guided Reading Notes**

**Key Issue #1 “Where are Migrants Distributed?”**

Why do most people migrate?

What are Ravenstein’s laws of migration? (briefly listed)

What is the migration transition identified by Wilbur Zelinsky?

How does it compare to the DTM?

What are Ravenstein’s laws for the distance migrants travel to their new homes?

1.

2.

“Distance of Migration”

What is international migration?

What does voluntary migration imply?

What compels those that are forced to migrate?

Why is the distinction between forced and voluntary migration not clear cut?

Know the following key terms:

1. Internal migration – what previous principle learned in ch. 1 applies to this term and why?
2. Interregional migration – what is the main type?
3. Intraregional migration – what is the main type?

Why do people migrating within a country find it less traumatic?

What are the three largest flows of migrants?

1.

2.

3.

What does that global pattern reflect?

Why are immigrants attracted to petroleum-exporting countries?

“U.S. Immigration Patterns”

What are the three eras of immigration? It’s important to note the time periods.

1. 17th and 18th centuries

Europe:

Sub-Saharan Africa:

What is the difference between immigrants from Europe and Africa during this time period?

2. Mid-19th to early 20th century

1840s-50s:

1870s:

1880s:

1905-1914:

Who has sent the most immigrants to the U.S. ?

What are the other major sources of immigrants?

What is unique about the Poles that immigrated?

3. Late 20th to early 21st century

Asia:

Latin America:

What are the 4 states most immigrants head to now?

What country now leads as sending the most immigrants to the U.S.?

What did the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act do?

What was the symbolic closing of the “frontier”

**Key Issue #2 Where Do People Migrate within a country?**

“Interregional Migration”

What did interregional migration used to look like compared to now?

Pay attention to how the center of the U.S. population has moved ever westward (fig. 3-9)

Summarize the following population shifts –

1790:

1800-1840:

1850-1890:

1900-1940:

1950-2010

“Migration between Regions in the World’s Largest Country”

Where is the population clustered in Russia and why?

Why were the Soviet officials so eager to develop the Far North region of Russia? And how did they go about doing so?

Trails of Tears – Summarize

“Migration between regions in other large countries”

Canada

China

Brazil

In what ways are interregional migration in China and Brazil similar?

INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION

“Migration from rural to Urban areas”

Why have people moved from rural to urban centers across the world?

Where is most of the intraregional migration taking place in developed countries?

(Circle one)

Rural to urban or urban to suburban

Why?

What has suffered due to the migration?

What is counterurbanization and why is it happening?

How has modern communication and transportation affect migration in developed countries?

Why has intraregional migration slowed in the early 21st century?

Key Issue #3 – Why do People Migrate?

Reasons for migrating?

1.

2.

3.

Define the following:

Refugee –

Internally displaced person (IDP) –

Asylum seeker –

In 2010, where were most refugees migrating from?

What do you think they’d be migrating from in 2015?

Environmental Push/Pull Factors

List reasons that environmentally push/pull people from a location.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Economic Push/Pull Factors

How has the US and Canada immigrant picture changed since the 1800s?

Why is the distinction between refugees and economic migrants so important?

Europe’s Migrants

From what direction are most of Europe’s migrants coming from?

What are the benefits for countries that lose are losing their population to migration to another country?

Describe what a guest worker program is and what it does.

Asia’s Migrants – summarize the following areas

China -

Southwest Asia –

Why are street cleaning and construction jobs attractive for immigrants to Europe and Southwest Asia?

KEY Issue #4 – Why do Migrants Face Obstacles

What is an intervening obstacle and what traditionally stands in the way of migrants to other countries?

What has made migrated more feasible for those looking for a better life?

Controlling Migration – U.S. Quota Laws (it’s important to know who and when)

1924 –

1965 –

1978 –

1990 -

What are the preferences set by Congress and why were they set?

1.

2.

3.

What is brain drain and how does it impact countries?

What is chain migration and how is it used to bring in other family members?

Claiming Ellis Island – Whom does it belong to? Summarize the section.

What is unauthorized Immigration?

What are it’s characteristics?

Source Country –

Children –

Years in the US –

Labor Force –

Distribution –

Mexico’s border with the US – how are immigrants crossing the border?

How do other immigrants (not Mexico) get to the U.S.?

Why is the view from Mexico so much more “complex” than the U.S.?

Is Mexico an intervening obstacle? If so, why?

Attitudes toward Immigrants

What are the characteristics of immigrants?

Gender – who, what and when?

What does the increase of female migration indicate?

Age and Education of Migrants –

1.

2.

3.

4.

US Immigration Concerns

Border Patrols –

Workplace –

Civil Rights –

Local Initiatives -

What is “Sanctuary City”?

What is the difference between unauthorized immigrant, undocumented immigrant, illegal alien and who prefers which?

What is the similarity between todays current immigration concerns and the government study done in 1911?

Sources of European Immigration

Where are they coming from?

What do the opponents of immigration say?

Why is Europe losing its population to emigration?