

I. Global Migration Patterns

A. Migration - a _____ to a new location

1. Emigration - Migration _____ a location
2. Immigration - Migration _____ a location
3. _____ migration - Immigrants – emigrants = net migration

B. Migration Transition

1. Stage 1: High daily or seasonal mobility
 - a. _____ (“out of Africa” “pre-Neolithic”)
2. Stage 2: International migration
 - a. Also migration within countries _____
(Industrial Revolution)
3. Stage 3: Migration within countries
 - a. _____ (1950’s, post WWII)

II. Different Types of Migration

A. Interregional Migration

1. Permanent movement from _____

B. Internal Migration

1. Permanent movement _____

C. Interregional Migration in Other Countries

1. China - Rural to urban
2. Russia - Remote, resource-rich regions
3. Brazil - Cities to tropical interior

III. Intraregional Migration

A. Intraregional Migration

1. The movement _____

B. Rural to Urban Migration

1. Has occurred significantly in the United States and Europe in the past two centuries
2. In recent years it has occurred in developing countries
3. _____ is primary motivation

C. Migration from Urban to Suburban Areas

1. In recent years it has occurred significantly in developed countries
2. _____ is the primary motivation
3. Has led to wide and rapid expansion of urbanized areas (Gwinnett, Rockdale, & Henry Counties)

D. Migration from Urban to Rural Areas

1. Late 20th century: more people immigrated into rural areas than emigrated from rural areas
2. _____ - Net migration from urban to rural areas
3. Attraction to rural lifestyle is the primary motivation

4. Facilitated by communication and _____

IV. Reasons to Migrate

A. Push Factor - Induces people to _____ of their present location

B. Pull Factor - Induces people to _____ a new location

C. Political Push and Pull Factors

1. Refugees

a. People who have been _____ from their homes and cannot return for _____ because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion.

D. Economic Push and Pull Factors

1. Prominent occurrence in North America

2. _____ as an example of change

E. Environmental Push and Pull Factors

1. People are pulled toward _____ and pushed from hazardous ones

2. _____ is primary push factor

V. Migrating to Find Work

A. Europe's Economic Migrant Workers

1. Region's _____ attracts poorer immigrants

2. Immigrants fill low-status, _____

3. Send _____ to home countries (e.g. via Western Union)

4. Germany's guest worker program with Eastern Europe countries is an example

B. Asia's Migrant Workers

1. China

a. ~40 million Chinese live in other countries

(1) This caused the Director of the FBI in 2018 to warn of Chinese infiltration of U.S. campuses, business acquisitions and other ways that China is trying to influence the world to become the dominant superpower.

b. Now China's economy is attracting migrants from neighboring countries

2. Southwest Asia (Middle East, think Dubai, UAE and Qatar)

a. _____ has attracted workers from poorer countries in the region

b. Major human rights issues have come to light in these countries as to the treatment of these workers.

3. _____ (since 2009) has disrupted global migration patterns

VI. Gender and Family

A. Age and Education of Migrants

1. Increased female migration reflects _____
2. Most long-distance migrants were young-adult males
3. More children arriving with their migrant mothers
 - a. The announcement of the DACA program for current residents caused parents to send unaccompanied minors from central America through Mexico into the U.S. Many had to be sent back, many never made it to the U.S.

VII. Current Issues with Migration

A. From the Middle East to Europe

1. Pull Factors _____
2. Push Factors _____

B. Migrant vs. Refugee

1. Recent mass immigration of Syrian & Iraqi refugees included many economic migrants who took advantage of refugee agreements among EU countries. This is cause widespread issues such as:
 - a. Cultural clashes between 3rd world and 1st world values
 - b. Clashes between views towards women by new immigrants from Muslim countries.
 - c. An increase in terrorist incidents due to little to no vetting of recent immigrants (ISIL & Al-Qaeda)

C. Skilled vs. Unskilled Workers

1. Most long-distance migrants less likely to have high school diplomas as compared to U.S. citizens.
 - a. The U.S. is moving from a manufacturing-based economy to a service-based economy which requires skilled workers. Unskilled labor is not needed. The Trump administration has been attempting to address this issue by pushing for a merit-based immigration system such as those found in other developers countries (ex.: Canada).