Migration: Global Patterns
Major Global Migration Flows (1500 - 1950)

“Modern Diasporas”

MAJOR ROUTES OF HUMAN MIGRATION BEFORE 1950

- European emigration
- Migrations by other peoples (tied to European intervention)
Major Global Migration Flows (1500 - 1950)

• 1: Europeans to North America
  – 65 - 75 million? Europeans to New World
  – English culture, later industrial workers create ethnic diversity but on an English cultural foundation

• 2: “Iberian” colonists to New World
  – Latin American cultural identity
  – 1st Wave of Imperialism (1500-1750)
Major Global Migration Flows (1500 - 1950)
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• 1: Europeans to North America
• 2: “Iberian” colonists to New World
• 3: Other European migration
  – during Era of “New” Imperialism (2nd wave: 1750-1900)
  – Europeans into Africa, Asia and later to South America
    • India, South Africa, Kenya, Argentina/Uruguay/Paraguay, Australia, New Zealand etc.
• 4: Atlantic Slave Trade
  – 12 to 15 million forced to migrate
  – Ethnic legacy:
    • replace depopulated Caribbean islands/E. Central America
      – think Jamaica, Dominican Republic, etc.
    • Mixed “race” Brazil
    • African-American clustering in the SE USA
THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE
VOLUME AND DESTINATIONS
1701–1810

(after P. D. Curtin)
Major Global Migration Flows (1500 - 1950)

- 5: South Asians (as indentured servants) to Africa/SE Asia/South America and the Caribbean 1835-1935
- 6: Chinese migration into SE Asia
Chinese in SE Asia

- British imperialism opens econ. opportunities for Chinese in 1800s.
- Become significant minorities:
  - 14% Thailand
  - 32% Malaysia
  - 76% Singapore
- Be aware of this it will have impact in later units
Major Global Migration Flows (1500 - 1950)

Includes two internal migrations

- 7: American settlement of the West
- 8: Russian expansion into Siberia
  - “Russification”
Internal Migration within the EU

• Citizenship in EU member states
  – the right to live and work anywhere within the EU.
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• General migration pattern within EU:
  – East ⇒ West
  – South ⇒ North
  – From poorer to more wealthy

• Many immigrants in Western Europe have come from former eastern (communist) bloc states in the 1990’s
  – Poles ⇒ UK and Ireland
    • accused of driving down wages
  – Romanians/Bulgarians ⇒ Spain and Italy
European Internal Labor Migration
Internal Migration within the EU

- **Citizenship in EU member states**
  - the right to *live and work anywhere* within the EU.

- **General migration pattern within EU:**
  - East $\Rightarrow$ West
  - South $\Rightarrow$ North
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- **Recently some Northern Europeans are moving South**
  - Example of “countermigration” (Ravenstein)
  - Retirees and others want warmer climate, more affordable lifestyle
  - European “snowbirds”
External Migration into Europe

- Guest workers
  - Turks ⇒ Germany
  - Algerians ⇒ France
  - fill low wage/skill jobs
    - Safety valve for LDCs in stage two.
      - send remittances home
    - Labor source for aging European nations

- Cultural links
  - Family reunification
  - Chain migration
    - South Asia ⇒ UK
    - Algeria ⇒ France
    - Latin America ⇒ Spain
  - Language/citizenship
    - Links to former colonies
Many in EU Want Less Immigration

Percent saying their country should allow fewer immigrants

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey.

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Problems faced by immigrant populations

- **ghettoization**
  - immigrants clustered in urban areas/projects on edge of cities.
  - limited contact with general society
  - concentrated poverty \(\rightarrow\) high crime
    - higher unemployment
    - immigrant unemployment in France = 13% (> 2x native pop.)

- **identity**
  - migrants no longer “temporary” – stay b/c want to & work is needed.
    - resistance to **assimilation** \(\Rightarrow\) “incubator for radicalism”
    - has **multiculturalism** been a failure?
    - culture clash
      » Non-acceptance of European values (secularism, women’s rights vs. traditional, religious values, sharia law)

- **right-wing reaction against immigrants/immigration**
  - Brexit, Marine La Pen (France), Jobbik party (Hungary)
    - similar to anti-immigration arguments (Trump) in the U.S.
    - rise of **nativism** (policies that favor native born)
      » radicalism/terrorism drags moderate politicians to right
      » xenophobia = fear or hatred of foreigners
What non-European country is home to the fourth largest # of international migrants?
Persian Gulf States now large destinations for migrants

- Reflects growing use of migrant labor/guest workers in oil production and building projects fueled by oil wealth.

  - Sources:
    - South Asia
    - Philippines
How do the letters below represent migration flows we have discussed in this unit?
• Two action types

• Forced

  – **Refugee** = person forced to leave their home and cross an international border and who can’t return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion.

  – “displaced person” or

    » Internally displaced person (IDP)
Hotspots for refugees and IDPs

- Major sources of refugees:
  - Syria
  - Afghanistan
  - Somalia
  - South Sudan
  - Sudan

- IDPs
  - Syria
  - Colombia
  - Yemen

Fig. 8: Where refugees from top 5 countries of origin found asylum | end-2015
(No. of refugees in millions)

In 2015, the majority of refugees were able to find asylum in neighboring countries. Of the 10.1 million refugees from the five highest countries of origin, all but 1.1 million (11%) found safety in a neighboring country. This is the case for most of the refugee populations of concern to UNHCR.
IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR, including persons in an IDP-like situation
Partition of South Asia results in the largest displacement in history

- 1947 Britain grants independence to “India”
- Divides (partitions) into two countries
  - Hindu-majority India
  - Muslim-majority Pakistan
    - Incl. modern-day Pakistan and Bangladesh (ind. 1971)
  - Significant minorities on “wrong” side of borders
    - Territory of Kashmir disputed
    - See following slide
- 15 million migrate
  - Millions killed, raped, other atrocities
Religion in South Asia before partition
Diasporas

Figure 12
Twenty countries or areas of origin with the largest diaspora populations, 2000 and 2015

- India (stage two/early stage three)
- Mexico (historical flow to U.S. which is slowing down)
- Russia? What historical event would have led to a large “Russian” diaspora?
  - Collapse of the Soviet Union stranded Russians in 14 other now independent republics (Ukraine, Estonia, Kazakhstan, etc.)