

Key Issue #3.1: Where are the world's migrants distributed? due: _____

1. **Migration:**

➔ **Immigration:** v. ➔ **Emigration:**

➔ **Net Migration**

2. Why are geographers interested in migration patterns?

3. Looking at the cartograms on p79: Which countries seem to have the most emigration? Which have the least? Why do you think this is?

Which countries have the most immigration? Least? Why do you think this is?

What do these maps tell us about the world?

4. What are the 3 categories for Ravenstein's "laws"?

5. **International migration:**

➔ 3 largest flows & why they exist:

6. What are the stages of migration transition (from geographer Wilbur Zelinsky)?

➔

➔

➔

➔

7. What is the difference between voluntary and forced migration?

8. **Internal migration:**

➔ **Interregional migration:** v. ➔ **Intraregional migration:**

9. What are the 3 main eras of immigration in the U.S.?

1.

2.

3.

10. Describe where, how, and why immigrants came to the U.S. in each phase.

U.S. immigration at Independence

- Europeans:

- Sub-Saharan Africans:

U.S. immigration: Mid-19th to Early 20th century

- 1840s & 1850s:

- 1870s:

- 1880s:

- 1905 - 1914:

U.S. immigration: Late 20th and Early 21st century

- Latin America:

- Asia:

11. Summarize trends in immigration in the U.S.

****FOOD FOR THOUGHT:** *Describe U.S. immigration from the 1700s in relation to Ravenstein's "laws" and the different types of migration. ***

Key Issue #3.2: Where do people migrate within a country? due:_____

1. What are the 2 types of internal migration?

Fill in the chart below for the 5 different stages of interregional migration in the U.S.:

When & Where	Why
2.	3.
4.	5.
6.	7.
8.	9.
10.	11.

12. What is a “center of population gravity”? (figure 3-12)
13. Draw (yes, try your best, it can be sketchy - pun intended ☺) the 3 largest flows of inter-provincial flow in Canada since 2001. Label all the provinces.
14. Where did Soviet communist policies encourage people to move to and why?
15. What has happened in more recent years in the Soviet Union?
16. How does China exemplify migration patterns of developing countries?
17. Where are most major cities in Brazil and why? What happened in 1960? What impact has that had on migration flow in Brazil?
18. Which type of migration is most common: interregional, international, intraregional?
19. When did rural to urban migration occur in the U.S. and Europe? Why?
20. In the past 50+ years, this trend is now happening where? Why are people moving?

21. What are the suburbs? Why do people move there?
22. What is a result of suburbanization?
23. **Counterurbanization:**
24. What 2 newer intraregional migration patterns exist in the U.S.? Why?
25. Look at figure 3-21, pick 2 locations and explain why they might be having such numbers of in or out migration.
 -
 -

Key Issue #3.3: Why do people migrate? due: _____

1. **Push Factor:**
2. **Pull Factor:**
3. What are the 3 groups of people who are forced to migrate & describe them briefly:
 -
 -
 -
4. In 2014, where were the largest number of refugees coming from and going to? Why?
5. Where was the Trail of Tears? When was it? Why did it happen?
6. What are some environmental pull factors? Provide 2 examples.
7. What are some environmental push factors? Provide 2 examples.
8. **Floodplain:**
9. **Desertification:**
10. **Intervening obstacle:**
11. Describe Figure 3-27 in regards to the regions of Africa that are at risk of desertification.
12. What idea drew people to the U.S. in the 19th century?
13. What happened in Ireland over time from the 1850s to 2008?
14. What is the difference between economic migrants and refugees?

15. Summarize Asia's migrant workers:

- South & East Asia:

- Southwest Asia:

16. **Remittance:**

17. Which countries receive the most remittances? Why do you think this is?

18. Did Ravenstein's theories about gender hold true from the 18th to the 20th century? Why or why not?

19. What 2 factors contribute to more female migrants?

-

-

20. How do recent U.S. migration patterns match age predictions from Ravenstein's laws?

21. Why are many unaccompanied minors coming into the U.S.? From where?

Key Issue #3.4: Why do migrants face challenges? due:_____

1. How does the UN classify different countries' immigration policies?

2. What is the distribution of emigration policies like?

3. **Unauthorized immigrant:**

4. **Undocumented immigrant:**

5. **Illegal alien:**

6. Summarize what the Pew Hispanic Center found about immigration patterns in the U.S.:

- Distribution:
- Source country:
- Children:
- Years in the U.S.:
- Labor force:

7. **Quota:**

8. Describe each quota system for the 4 different years:

9. In the U.S. what are Congress's preferences for immigration applicants?

10. **Brain drain:**

11. **Chain migration:**

12. Describe the physical attributes of the U.S. – Mexico border:

13. What are the 4 components of the migration policy dispute? Describe each one briefly!! 😊

14. **“Sanctuary City”:**

15. Why do you think Alabama & Texas have different views and policies about the Mexican border?

16. Why do Northern & Western Europe attract many immigrants?

17. What is the difference between Eastern & Western Europe in regards to migration:

18. **1985 Schengen Treaty:**

19. Describe the change in migration trends in Europe from before 2014 and after 2015:

20. How has Europe responded to the influx of immigrants? What is the route for most immigrants?

21. **Guest worker:**

22. **Circular migration:**

23. Why do you think there are lower numbers of immigrant percentages in Europe than N. America?

24. What view of immigrants has become a central component of European political parties? Why?

25. How did the emigration of Europeans change world culture? (**Provide 3 specific examples**):