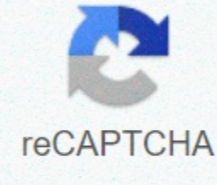




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Key concept 5.4 global migration

Key concept 5.4. Global migration patterns changed dramatically over this period, and the number of migrants increased significantly. These changes were closely related to the development of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy. In some cases, people benefited financially from migration, while others were seen simply as goods to be transported. In both cases, migration produced dramatically different societies for both shipping and receiving societies, and presented challenges to governments in fostering national identities and regulating the flow of people. I. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in industrialized and non-industrialized societies that presented challenges to existing living standards. R. Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant increase in the world's population. B. Due to the nature of the new modes of transport, both internal and external migrants moved more and more to the cities. This pattern contributed to the important global urbanization of the nineteenth century. This video has a focus on American history, but the thought bubble looks at immigration and as many immigrants came to the United States, it will be useful for world history students as well. II. Migrants relocated for various reasons. A. Many people chose freely to relocate, often in search of work. Examples of these migrants: • Manual workers • Specialized professionals B. The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on forced and semi-sanctioned labour migration. Required examples of forced and semi-action labour migration: • Slavery • Chinese and Indian sangria servitude • Convicted work C. While many migrants moved permanently, a significant number of temporary and seasonal migrants returned to their home societies. Examples of these temporary and seasonal migrants: • Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific • Lebanese traders in the Americas • Italians in Argentina II. The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to increasingly diverse societies by migrants and existing populations. A. Due to the physical nature of work in demand, migrants tended to be men, leaving women to take on new roles in society of origin that had previously been occupied by men. B. Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated development of migrant support networks. Examples of ethnic migrant enclaves in different parts of the world: • Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America and North America • Indians in East and South Africa, the Caribbean and Southeast Asia C. Receive Receive it did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the varying degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways in which states tried to regulate the increase in the flow of people across their borders. Examples of immigrant regulation: • Chinese exclusion laws • White Australia's policy An interactive map showing migration patterns nationwide in the United States since 1900 - click on the Trouble to view this page map? Go to our diagnostics page to see what's wrong. Wrong.