

Step 3: Chapter 3 Guided Worksheet (Created by Parisa Watson)

Name: _____ Period _____ Date _____

Directions: As you read the chapter, fill in the blanks on the guided worksheet.

FIELD NOTE—RISKING LIVES FOR REMITTANCES

1. Immigrants are sometimes welcomed and sometimes _____. In the 1970s, the U.S. government welcomed _____ immigrants because most were _____ and able to afford _____ to the United States.
2. In 1980, _____ and _____ immigrants reached south Florida by boat. The U.S. government considered this a humanitarian crisis because of the repressive _____ and they were _____ to the United States.
3. When migrants send money back home to their family, they are called _____. Haitians living in the United States., Canada, and the Caribbean sent over \$1 billion in remittances in 2007, equivalent to _____ % of Haiti's gross domestic product.
4. Not all immigrants are undocumented or _____. Of the estimated 31.2 million immigrants, _____ are legal.
5. In Canada the vast majority of agricultural workers are from _____.

WHAT IS MIGRATION?

6. _____ is inherently geographical.
7. _____ movement involves shorter periods away from home. _____ involves longer periods away from home.
8. _____ movement involves a degree of permanence as the mover may never return "home."
9. One's daily routine makes up what geographers call _____ and are journeys that start and end at our home.
10. _____ is an example of cyclic movement. In Washington, D.C., workers may travel up to _____ miles a day each way.
11. A type of cyclic movement found in parts of Africa and Asia where movement takes place along the same long-familiar routes is known as _____.
12. _____ movement involves longer periods away from home and activities such as transhumance and _____ service that involves as many as 10 million citizens.
13. _____ occurs across country borders.
14. _____ involves moving within a country. Between 1900 and 1970, African Americans fled from the _____ to the _____. Most migration streams in the United States have flocked to the _____ and _____.
15. In Peru, most migrants moved to _____.

WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE?

16. Migration can be the result of voluntary action, a _____ decision to move from one place to the next. It can also be the result of _____, or forced movement.
17. _____ occurs when a migrant weighs options and choices and involves a migrant making the decision to move.
18. The Irish migration to North America in the mid-1800s is an example of both _____ and _____ migration.
19. The _____ is the largest example of forced migration. During the 1930s in Germany, the _____ were responsible for significant forced migration of the Jews.
20. _____ proposed the laws of migration. According to the laws of migration, every migration generates a return or _____. The majority of migrants move a _____ distance. Urban residents are _____ than rural peoples. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose _____. _____ are less likely to make international moves.
21. The _____ states that the interaction of places is related to the size and _____.
22. _____ are the circumstances that effectively attract the migrant to certain locales from other places.
23. The idea of _____ says that as distance increases, interaction decreases.
24. When migrants move in a series of stages—from village to town to city—it is called _____.
25. When hypothetically driving to Florida but finding something else along the way instead, you are captured by an _____.
26. Gender, ethnicity, race, and _____ are all factors in the decision to _____.
27. Throughout history oppressive regimes have _____ migration streams. Migrants fled _____ after thousands of communists took control of the country. More than 125,000 _____ were expelled during the communist rule in 1980.
28. Armed conflict drove as many as 3 million people from the _____ to western Europe.
29. A major example of migration induced by environmental conditions was the movement of thousands from _____ to the New World because of the _____.
30. People who fear that their _____ and _____ might not survive will also migrate to safer places. An example of this is when the British partitioned _____ for Hindus and _____ for Muslims.
31. Advances in communication technology strengthen the role of _____ as push or pull factors.
32. When a migrant uses media (phone, e-mail, etc.) to communicate and encourage friends and family to move to where the migrant is located it is known as _____.

_____. A result of this is _____ or swells of migration from one origin to the same destination.

WHERE DO PEOPLE MIGRATE?

33. Migration depends on various _____ and _____ factors, ranging from persecution to civil war.
34. _____ rarely occurred before 1500. In the early 1800s, European _____ played a role in mapping the world. _____ resulted, the physical process whereby the colonizer takes over another place, putting its _____ in charge.
35. The major routes of migration before 1500 were as follows: Western Europe to _____, Southern Europe to _____, Eastern Europe to _____, South Asia to _____, East Asia to _____, Africa to _____ and Britain and Ireland to _____.
36. Islands of development are often _____ because of trade purposes.
37. In the 1800s and early 1900s, millions of _____ labors fled and went to _____ as contract laborers.
38. The center of U.S. population has moved further _____ since 1790–2000. In 1850, the center was _____ (Figure 3.16).
39. During the communist period, the Soviet government employed a policy of _____, which sought to _____ all of the people in the Soviet territory into Russian culture. The main idea behind this was to get Russians to migrate out of _____ and _____.
40. After _____ many countries in western Europe found themselves in need of _____. Many came from outside areas such as _____. Western European governments called the labor migrants _____.
41. A _____ is a person with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or membership of a particular social group or political opinion. The right to protection in the first country in which the refugee arrives and possible assistance is known as _____. In the 1990s hostilities broke out between the _____ and the _____ that led to genocide.
42. Today the regions of _____ and _____ generate more than half of the refugees worldwide. The _____ invasion of Afghanistan led to many refugees leaving the country. The Taliban coming to power led to a migration of refugees to neighboring _____. During the last decade of the twentieth century and the first years of the twenty-first, several of the world's largest refugee crises occurred in _____.
43. _____ is defined by acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. The violence in Darfur eventually led to a _____ in 2011 for separation between the north and south.

44. The collapse of _____ created the greatest refugee crisis in Europe. In the Western Hemisphere, only _____ has a serious internally displaced person problem.

HOW DO GOVERNMENTS AFFECT MIGRATION?

45. Typically, the obstacles placed in the way of potential immigrants are _____, not physical.
46. The first immigration law in the United States _____ to prevent _____ from migrating to California.
47. _____ place limits on immigration, restricting Japanese, and immigration from southern and eastern Europe. Many countries practice _____, in which individuals with certain backgrounds are barred from entering.