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Analysis of Global Migration Patterns 1750-1900 - Part I: Push and Pull factors Adapted from Farhan

Exercise:

This exercise is designed to help you visualize areas which recommended themselves to becoming migration destinations. *Keep in mind that this approach to mapping is not intended to be an absolute indication of a region's desirability but rather suggests areas which may represent "low pressure," or pulling, regions.*

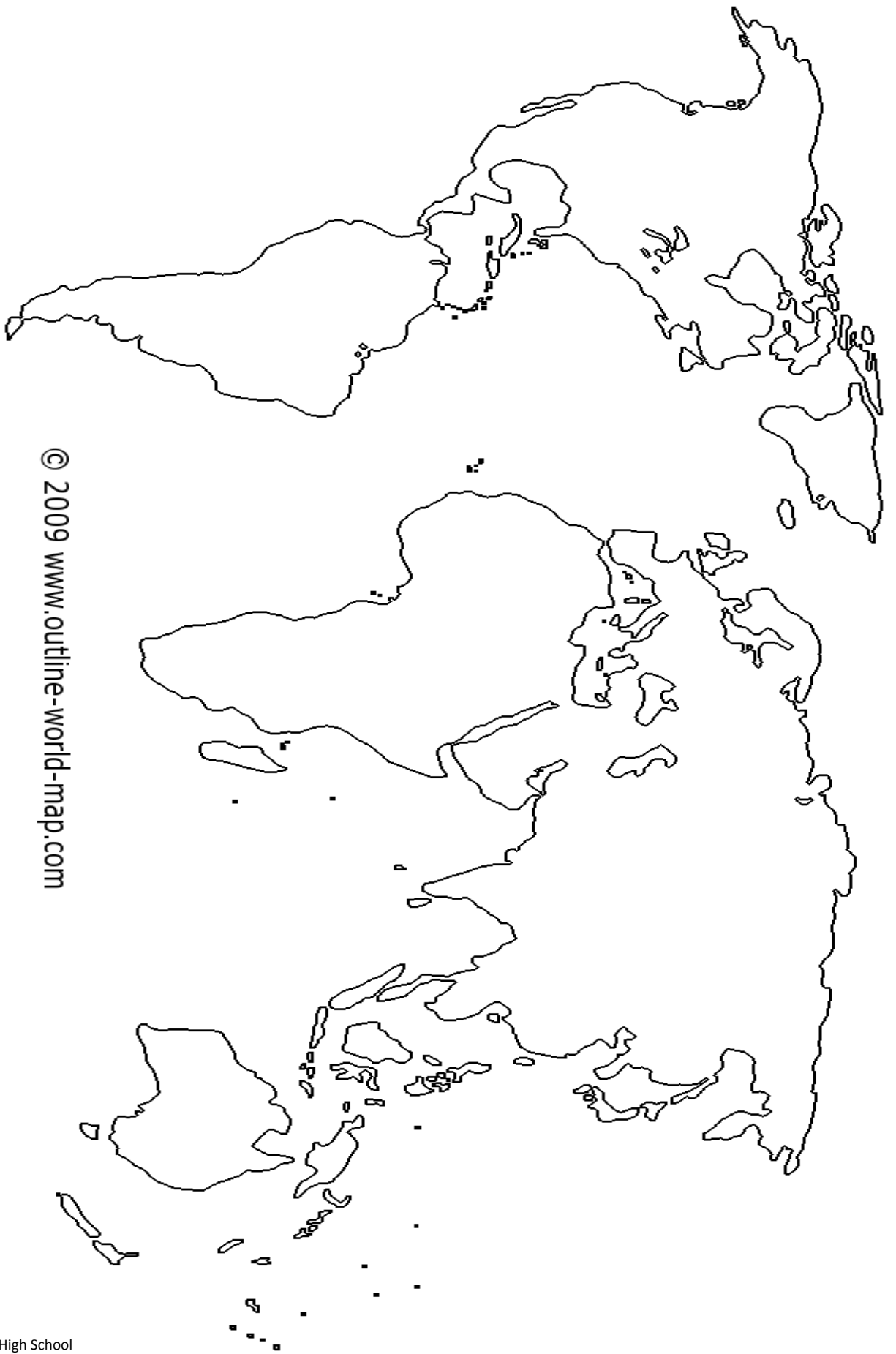
We will complete a few of the following examples together and you will complete the rest independently:

Mark the given locations with a green "+" to indicate a pull function or a red "-" to show a push factor.

1. Cape Town, San Francisco, and Havana have access to good and safe harbors.
2. It was easy to move across the rolling hills along the California coast and the flatter terrain in the Central Valley.
3. The drifts, mountains, and rivers in South Africa made movement difficult.
4. South Africa and the San Francisco area had abundant natural resources (precious metals), which could provide employment.
5. The Great Hunger, a famine from 1845 to 1850, took the lives of up to one million Irish men, women, and children.
6. The northern reaches of Europe are famous for long, cold winters.
7. The government of Argentina invested heavily in schools during the 1860s.
8. Some South American governments paid for people from south and Southeast Asia to migrate to South America.
9. Pandemics of cholera broke out in Europe, Russia, London, and New York.
10. South America offered safety to persecuted Catholics.
11. Peace and improvements in public health practices led to increasing population in Europe.
12. Gold was found in northern California (United States, 1849), New South Wales (Australia, 1851), and the Transvaal (South Africa, 1886).
13. People in West Africa sometimes kidnapped other Africans and sold them into slavery.
14. The Trans-Siberian Railway connected Moscow to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast.
15. Elections in Argentina during the late nineteenth century were not open and honest.
16. When Brazil outlawed slavery in 1888, thousands of new workers were needed for plantations.
17. British export laws flooded India with inexpensive cotton material; Indians had a difficult time affording a living.
18. Wages increased significantly in the industrial cities of North America and Europe, while income for rural workers rose very moderately.
19. Russia's "May Laws" of 1882 required Jewish people living in "The Pale of Settlement" (between the Baltic and Black seas) to live in specific communities and limited them to working in minor trades or as merchants.
20. China, especially along the Pacific coast, experienced many years of famine and war in the nineteenth century.
21. The Americas were perceived to be full of opportunities, wealth, and freedom.
22. Australia had very few workers, so jobs could easily be obtained.
23. Germany, Russia, and Siam (modern-day Thailand) forced young men to serve in the army.
24. Industrial towns along the east coast of the United States grew very rapidly and experienced overcrowding, pollution, and epidemics.
25. Harbors at San Francisco (U.S.), Sydney (Australia), Valparaiso (Chile), Alexandria (Egypt), and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) were developed to make it easier to move goods and people.

After going through the series of statements, develop a conclusion based on the findings. (Are there trends as to where people are going? Are there trends among the push and pull factors?)

Conclusion:



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Analysis of Global Migration Patterns 1750-1900 - Part II: Mapping "Global Migration, 1846-1940," - Adam McKeown

Exercise:

This exercise is designed to help you visualize analyze the work of a historian and create a visual interpretation of his work in order to better understand the push/pull factors involved with global migration movements of the 19th century. You will identify the author's thesis and then analyze and map some of the key areas of migration as stated in McKeown's article.

Introduction:

"Mass long-distance migrations have been an important part of modern world history, but historians have been slow to acknowledge their global extent. Movement across the Atlantic is recognized as a critical aspect of industrialization and expansion into American frontiers, but migrations that were part of the similar demographic and economic transformations in north and southeast Asia are largely ignored. Asian and African migrations, when mentioned, are usually described only as indentured migration subject to the needs of Europeans or as peasants fleeing overpopulation pressures, quite different from the free migrants that transformed the Atlantic world. But migrations across the globe were broadly comparable in size and timing. These similarities were not coincidental. The frontiers of Manchuria and the rice fields and rubber plantations of Southeast Asia were as much part of the industrial process transforming the world as the factories of Manchester [UK] and the wheat fields of North America. Power and capital were centered in the North Atlantic, but massive migration flows often took place beyond the direct influence of Europe."

Thesis:

Chart Analysis:

What conclusions can you draw from the chart at right?

According to McKeown's thesis, what information does this chart seem to lack?

TABLE 1: GLOBAL LONG-DISTANCE MIGRATION, 1840-1940

| Destination | Origins | Amount | Auxiliary origins |
|---|-------------------|---------------|--|
| Americas | Europe | 55-58 million | 2.5 million from India, China Japan, Africa |
| Southeast Asia Indian Ocean Rim Australasia | India S. China | 48-52 million | 5 million from Africa, Europe NE Asia, Middle East |
| Manchuria, Siberia Central Asia, Japan | NE Asia Russia | 46-51 million | |

Migration by Region: At each station, record the color you will be using on your map to trace the migration patterns described, summarize the migration pattern, and record push/pull factors that motivated immigrants/emigrants.

| Region and Map Color | Summary | Push and Pull Factors |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Long Distance | | |
| The Americas | | |
| Indian Ocean & South Pacific | | |
| China | | |
| North Asia | | |
| Overland | | |
| North America | | |
| Africa | | |
| The Middle East | | |
| Merchant Networks | | |

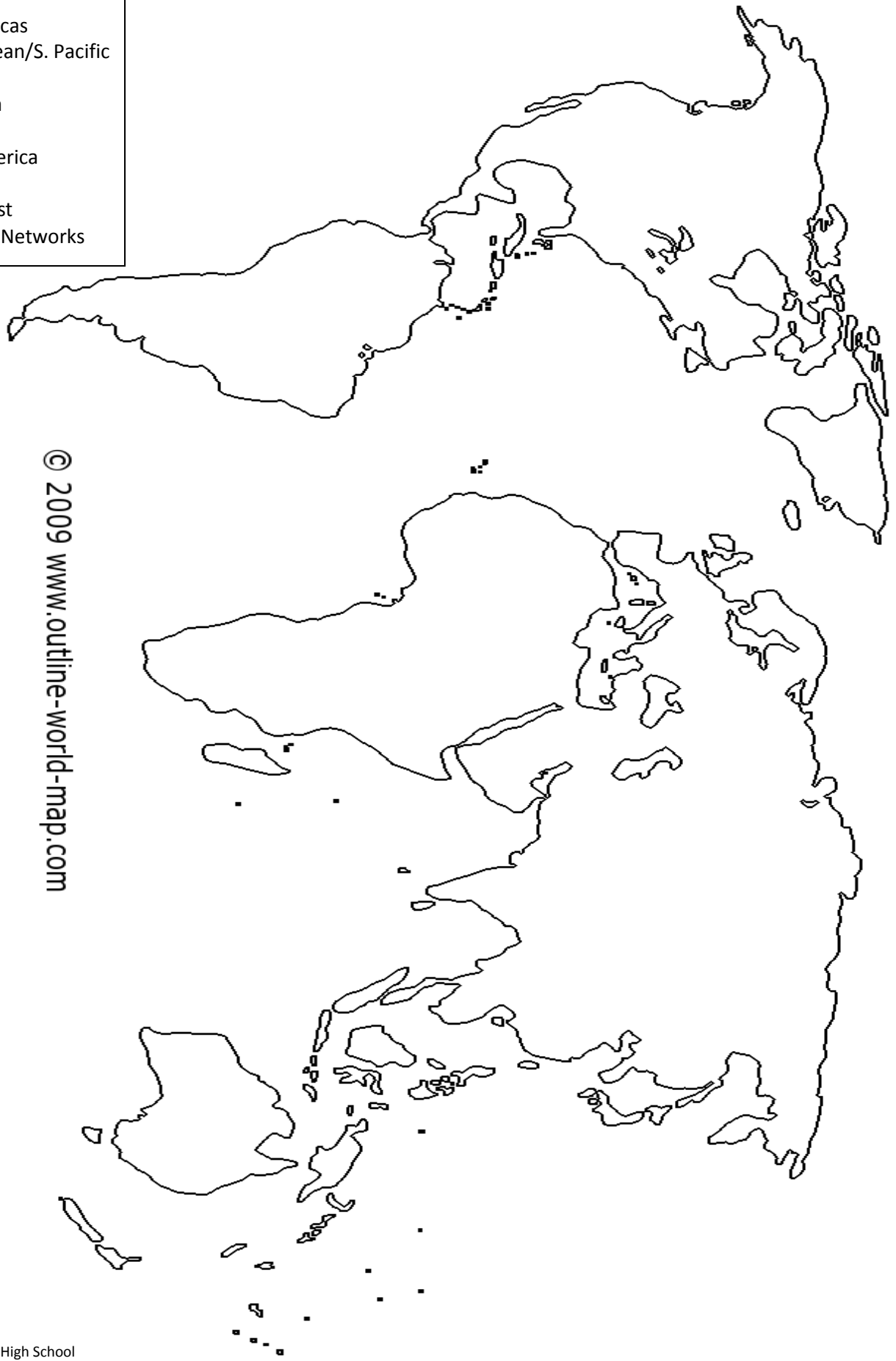
Key:

Long Distance:

- The Americas
- Indian Ocean/S. Pacific
- China
- North Asia

Overland:

- North America
- Africa
- Middle East
- Merchant Networks



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