

9.11 Migration and Immigration

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS migration 迁徙 • altered europe’s religious makeup 宗教构成
• migrant workers 外来劳工

Objective

Build the skills to explain postwar **migration** 迁徙 and its reception.

You must be able to:

- state the economic cause of postwar labour migration
- state what changed after the 1970s downturn and why
- state the effect on Europe’s religious makeup
- distinguish migration within Europe from immigration to Europe

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ The cause

Because of the economic growth of the 1950s and 1960s, migrant workers from southern Europe, Asia and Africa immigrated to western and central Europe — the miracle of 9.2 needed labour.

■ After the downturn

However, after the economic downturn of the 1970s, these workers and their families often became targets of anti-immigrant agitation and extreme nationalist political parties. The trigger was economic, not demographic: the people had not changed.

■ Religious makeup

Increased immigration altered Europe’s religious makeup, causing debate and conflict over the role of religion in social and political life — which places migration inside the knowledge thread.

■ Two kinds

Southern Europe is migration within Europe; **Asia and Africa** is immigration to Europe. The objective distinguishes them.

2 Practice

2.1 State the economic cause of postwar labour migration. [2]

2.2 State what changed after the 1970s and why. [2]

2.3 The objective distinguishes two kinds of movement.

(a) Match each origin to its kind. [2]

(b) State the effect on Europe’s religious makeup. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The trigger for anti-immigrant agitation was [1]

- **A** demographic
- **B** economic
- **C** military
- **D** religious

3.2 Migration’s effect on religion places it inside the thread about [1]

- **A** total war
- **B** religion’s role in determining moral standards
- **C** transnational union
- **D** the balance of power

3.3 A country recruits workers in a boom and lays them off in a slump.

(a) State what remains after the second decision.

[1]

(b) Explain the consequence.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 the economic growth of the 1950s and 1960s, which required labour.

2.2 the workers and their families often became targets of anti-immigrant agitation and extreme nationalist parties; the trigger was the economic downturn, not any change in the people.

2.3 (a) southern Europe — migration within Europe; Asia and Africa — immigration to Europe. (b) it altered Europe's religious makeup, causing debate and conflict over religion's public role.

3.1 B. the downturn, not the population, changed.

3.2 B. the CED's third thread.

3.3 (a) the people recruited in the boom. (b) they are the most visible part of a change nobody chose, which is why the reaction attaches to them rather than to the policy.