

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

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- 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]
