

# 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]

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