

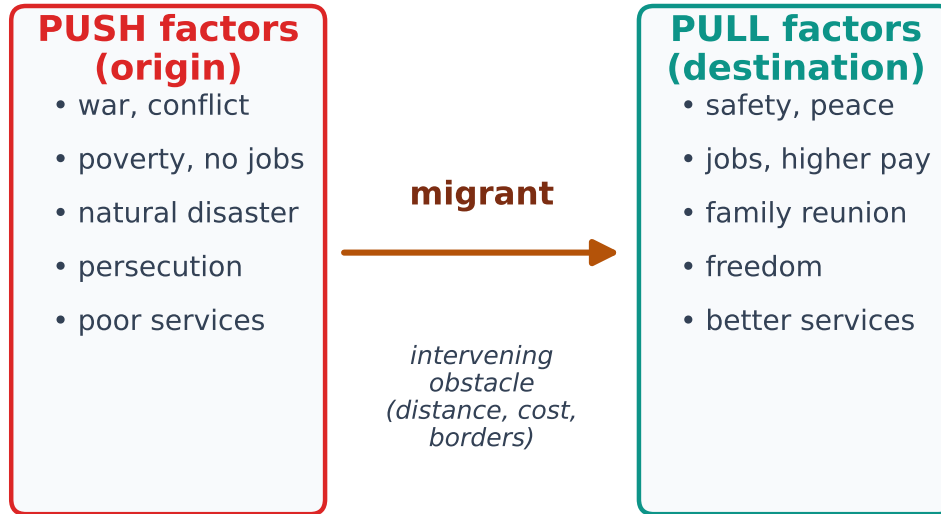
Exercise walk-through

2.11

Forced and Voluntary Migration

AP Human Geography

Push factors, pull factors and constraints



AP HuG · U2 · migration push and pull factors

Identify the origin and destination before classifying a reason. A pull factor does not prove that movement is unconstrained.

Migration causes: overlapping dimensions

Concept	Meaning and original example
Migration	Residence changes can be permanent or temporary; AP also includes seasonal livestock movement.
push factors	Reasons to leave the origin, such as loss of a local job.
pull factors	Reasons to choose a destination, such as joining family.
Intervening obstacle	Travel costs or visa restrictions constrain movement.
Intervening opportunity	A closer job offer diverts a planned move.

Movement types can overlap

Type	What the label identifies
International / internal	Crosses a country border / stays within a country.
Rural-to-urban / step	A spatial route / a sequence through intermediate destinations.
Chain / guest worker	A family or community network / a temporary labour arrangement.
Transnational	Movement and continuing ties across countries.
Transhumance	Seasonal movement of herders and livestock between grazing areas.

Ravenstein's laws are historical generalisations, not rules for every migrant.

Migration classification: attempt

Original scenario: a nurse plans to follow her cousin abroad for a temporary job. Visa costs delay the move. She accepts a job in a closer city on the way.

Identify a network mechanism, a labour arrangement, an obstacle and an opportunity.
Can one case have several labels?

Then distinguish daily commuting from a seasonal herder moving with livestock.

Migration classification: worked check

Evidence	Interpretation
Cousin already abroad	Chain migration: an existing network helps shape the destination.
Temporary labour arrangement	Guest-worker migration; temporary does not mean daily commuting.
Visa costs	Intervening obstacle constrains the intended journey.
Closer job accepted	Intervening opportunity changes the planned destination.
Seasonal herder	Transhumance; the AP course includes this seasonal movement.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the difference between a refugee and an internally displaced person. [2]

2.2 Define chain migration. [2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the difference between a refugee and an internally displaced person. [2]

2.1

- a refugee crosses an international border; an IDP is forced to move but stays within their own country
-

2.2 Define chain migration. [2]

2.2

- migrating to join relatives/community already at a destination, who help newcomers settle

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A family flees fighting, moving first to a nearby town, then to the capital, then abroad.

(a) Name this pattern of movement.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A family flees fighting, moving first to a nearby town, then to the capital, then abroad.

(a) Name this pattern of movement.

[1]

(a)

- step migration

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A family flees fighting, moving first to a nearby town, then to the capital, then abroad.

(b) State whether the migration is forced or voluntary.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A family flees fighting, moving first to a nearby town, then to the capital, then abroad.

(b) State whether the migration is forced or voluntary. [1]

(b)

- forced (fleeing fighting)

Exercise 3.1

3.1 A person who has crossed a border to escape persecution and been granted protection is a [1]

☐

A voluntary migrant

B refugee

C internally displaced person

D transnational commuter

Exercise 3.1

3.1 A person who has crossed a border to escape persecution and been granted protection is a [1]

☐

A voluntary migrant

B refugee

C internally displaced person

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3.1 B

- cross-border flight from persecution defines a refugee

Exercise 3.2

3.2 Migrants who maintain strong economic and cultural ties to both their old and new country are [1]

☐

A step migrants

B transnational migrants

C internally displaced persons

D intervening obstacles

Exercise 3.2

3.2 Migrants who maintain strong economic and cultural ties to both their old and new country are [1]

☐

A step migrants

B transnational migrants

C internally displaced persons

D intervening obstacles

3.2 B

- keeping ties across borders is transnational migration

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Thousands flee a flood but remain within their own country's borders.

(a) What term describes them?

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Thousands flee a flood but remain within their own country's borders.

(a) What term describes them?

[1]

(a)

- internally displaced persons (IDPs)

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Thousands flee a flood but remain within their own country's borders.

(b) Explain why they are not classed as refugees.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Thousands flee a flood but remain within their own country's borders.

(b) Explain why they are not classed as refugees.

[1]

(b)

- they have not crossed an international border