

Exercise walk-through

6.6

Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World

AP World History: Modern

Possible effects, varied conditions

FREELY CHOSEN — usually for work, and often temporary or seasonal

COERCED AND SEMI-COERCED
— indentured servitude, convict labour

steamships and railways expanded mobility and made return journeys easier; return migration already existed

where flows were mainly **male**, women could take on new roles at home

ETHNIC ENCLAVES
transplant and adapt a culture

receiving societies **did not always embrace** them — the evidence is legal exclusion

Composition, labour status and local conditions matter. The effects are not identical for every flow.

Home and destination societies

Women to take on new roles

Where migrants were predominantly male, women could take on work and responsibilities previously occupied by men in home societies.

Ethnic enclaves

Chinese communities in Southeast Asia and Irish or Italian communities in the Americas illustrate cultural transplantation and adaptation.

These are patterns to explain with a case, not inevitable results for every migrant group.

State restriction is another response

CED evidence

The Chinese Exclusion Act and White Australia policy illustrate attempts to regulate migration through ethnic and racial exclusion. They provide more specific evidence than “immigrants were disliked”.

A law shows a state response; it does not establish every individual’s attitude or every migrant’s experience.

Your turn: explain two social effects

Original practice — attempt before the check

Explain one effect in a home society and one in a destination society. Use a causal link for each and qualify the claim where necessary.

Check: two places, two mechanisms

Home society

In predominantly male flows, the absence of workers could shift responsibilities to women. The composition of the flow matters.

Destination society

Migrant enclaves could preserve and adapt cultural practices. Some states instead or also restricted entry.

Do not assume identical outcomes across free, indentured and convict migration.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what migration was influenced by and where it occurred. [2]

2.2 Name the three forms of coerced and semi-coerced labour migration. [3]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State what migration was influenced by and where it occurred. [2]

2.1

- changes in demographics presenting challenges to existing patterns of living, in both industrialised and unindustrialised societies
-

2.2 Name the three forms of coerced and semi-coerced labour migration. [3]

2.2

- enslavement; Chinese and Indian indentured servitude; convict labour

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 New transport changed migration in two ways.

(a) State them.

[2]

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[2]

(a)

- migrants increasingly relocated to cities; many could return periodically or permanently

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 New transport changed migration in two ways.

(b) State what “continued to rely” indicates.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 New transport changed migration in two ways.

(b) State what “continued to rely” indicates.

[1]

(b)

- that coerced migration was not new but persisted into the capitalist economy

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 New modes of transportation made migration

[1]

☐

A permanent only

B reversible, allowing periodic or permanent return

C impossible

D entirely coerced

3.2 Indentured servitude in this period is associated by the CED with

[1]

☐

A Chinese and Indian migrants

B European nobles

C African rulers

D American settlers only

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 New modes of transportation made migration

[1]

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A permanent only

B reversible, allowing periodic or permanent return

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D entirely coerced

3.1 B

- the CED's own point about return

3.2 Indentured servitude in this period is associated by the CED with

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A Chinese and Indian migrants

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3.2 A

- Chinese and Indian indentured servitude

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A migrant returns home for a season and travels out again.

(a) State what makes this possible.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

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[1]

(a)

- new modes of transportation

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A migrant returns home for a season and travels out again.

(b) Explain what it changes about the decision to migrate.

[2]

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3.3 A migrant returns home for a season and travels out again.

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[2]

(b)

- migration need not be a permanent break, so more people can undertake it