

6 Migration: causes and effects – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English

Write it 3 times (English)

indentured servi-
tude

return

ethnic enclaves

Recall

- You know people move for work as well as to escape.
- You have seen a village change when its young people leave.
- You know arrival is not always welcome.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Free and coerced

Many individuals chose freely to relocate; the new global economy also **continued to rely** on coerced and semi-coerced labour migration - enslavement, Chinese and Indian **indentured servitude**, and convict labour.

Worked example. 'Continued to rely' says coerced migration was not new but persisted into the capitalist economy.

■ 2 Transport changes migration

New transport moved migrants increasingly to cities and allowed many to **return** periodically or permanently. Migration became reversible, which changed who could undertake it.

Worked example. A journey that need not be permanent is a decision more people

can make.

■ 3 Effects at both ends

Migrants tended to be male, leaving women new roles in the home society; **ethnic enclaves** transplanted culture; receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants.

Worked example. Every migration has a sending society and a receiving one, and the CED gives effects in both.

Watch out: An answer that describes only arrival has taken half of the CED's account. Departure changes the place left behind, and that change is named explicitly.

Practice

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

2.2 State the two ways new transport changed migration. [2]

2.3 State the effect of male-dominated migration on the home society. [2]

2.4 State what ethnic enclaves did. [2]

2.5 State the CED's claim about receiving societies. [1]
