

Exercise walk-through

Effects of Migration ■ 6.7

eXercise

You must be able to

- state the gendered composition of migration and its effect at home
- explain what an ethnic enclave did
- state the CED's claim about receiving societies
- explain why migration changes two societies

Method — Gender and the home society

Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men. Departure changes the place left behind.

Method — Ethnic enclaves

Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments. The enclave is the mechanism by which culture travels with people.

Method — Reception

Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders.

Method — Two societies

Every migration has a sending society and a receiving one, and the CED gives effects in both. An answer describing only arrival has taken half of it.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State the effect of male-dominated migration on the home society.

Solution 2.1

Method: Gender and the home society

Worked steps

migrants tended to be male **B1**, leaving women to take on roles formerly occupied by men **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain what an ethnic enclave did.

Solution 2.2

Method: Ethnic enclaves

Worked steps

it transplanted the migrants' culture into a new environment **B1** by concentrating them together in the receiving society **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

The CED describes reception carefully.

- (a) State the two forms it names.
- (b) State why an answer must cover two societies.

Solution 2.3

Method: Reception

Worked steps

(a) various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice **B1**; state attempts to regulate the flow of people across borders **B1**. (b) the CED gives effects in both the sending and the receiving society **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Migrants in this period tended to be

A male

B female

C children

D elderly

Solution 3.1

Method: Gender and the home society

A male



B female

C children

D elderly

Worked steps

A. the CED's own generalisation.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Receiving societies are described as

- A** always welcoming
- B** not always embracing immigrants
- C** never affected
- D** entirely closed

Solution 3.2

- A always welcoming
- B not always embracing immigrants** 
- C never affected
- D entirely closed

Worked steps

- B. "did not always embrace".

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A village's men leave for work overseas.

- (a) State what happens to the roles they held.
- (b) Explain why this counts as an effect of migration.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) women take them on **B1**. (b) it is a change produced in the sending society by departure **B1**, which is as much an effect as anything happening at the destination **B1**.