

# 6.7 Effects of Migration

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ **Total: 12 marks**

**KEY WORDS** ethnic enclaves 族裔聚居区 • women to take on new roles 女性承担新角色  
• effects of migration 迁徙的影响

## Objective

Build the skills to explain the **effects of migration** 迁徙的影响.

**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

## 1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

### ■ 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.

### ■ 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.

### ■ 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.**

### ■ 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.

## 2 Practice

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

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**2.2** Explain what an ethnic enclave did. [2]

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**2.3** The CED describes reception carefully.

(a) State the two forms it names. [2]

(b) State why an answer must cover two societies. [1]

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## 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** Migrants in this period tended to be [1]

- **A** male
- **B** female
- **C** children
- **D** elderly

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**3.2** Receiving societies are described as [1]

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

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**3.3** A village's men leave for work overseas.

(a) State what happens to the roles they held.

[1]

(b) Explain why this counts as an effect of migration.

[2]

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## Solutions

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

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

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

**3.1 A.** the CED's own generalisation.

**3.2 B.** "did not always embrace".

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