

MIGRATION: CAUSES

CONSEQUENCES OF
INDUSTRIALIZATION c. 1750-1900

c. 1750-1900

#29



HERE IS ALL THAT THE COLLEGE BOARD REQUIRES OF YOU FOR:

THIS IS THE THEMATIC FOCUS. IT'S WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON FOR THIS SECTION

THEMATIC FOCUS

Humans and the Environments **ENV**

The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

KC-5.4.I

Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.

KC-5.4.I.B

Because of the nature of new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.

LET'S FOCUS ON 3 MIGRATIONS TO THE AMERICAS...

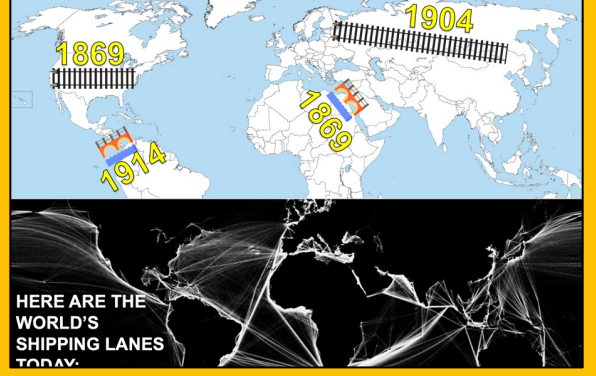
MIGRATION: CAUSES



JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
BEGAN AFTER MEIJI
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THE WORLD SHRINKS



HERE ARE THE WORLD'S SHIPPING LANES TODAY

THIS IS THE THEMATIC FOCUS. IT'S WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON FOR THIS SECTION

THEMATIC FOCUS

Economics Systems **ECN**

As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.

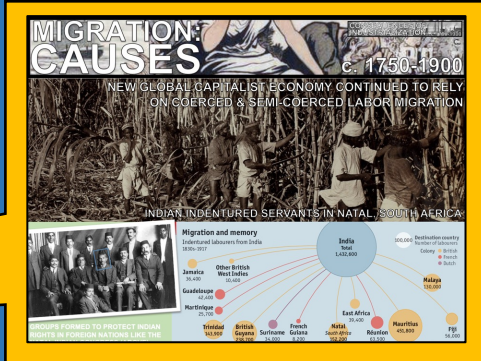
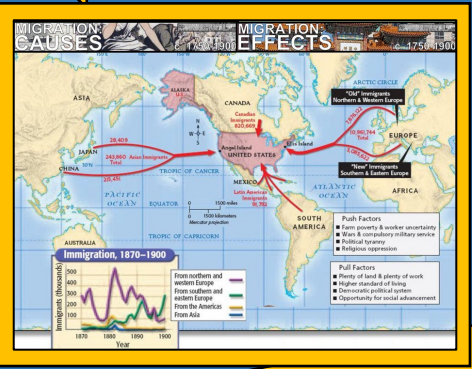
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

KC-5.4.II.A

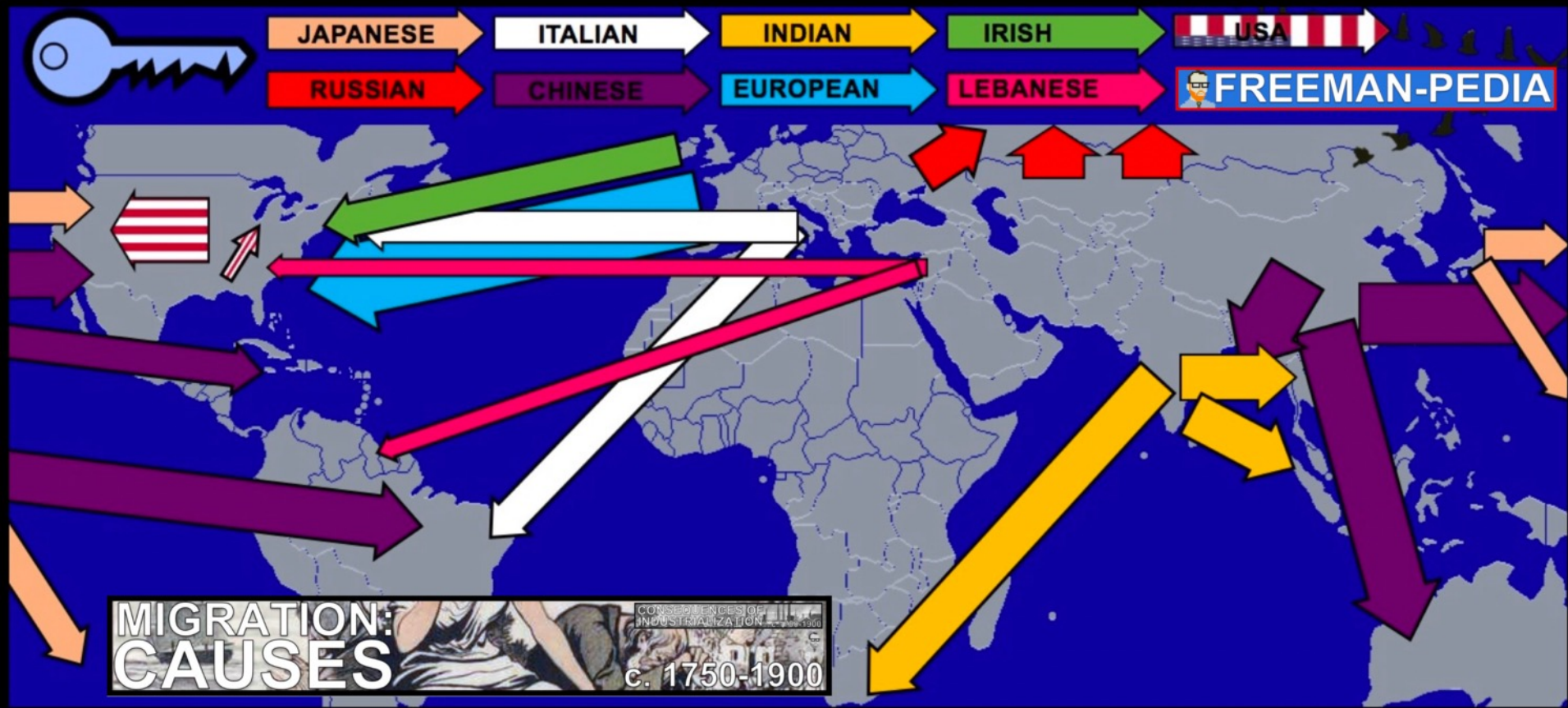
Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.

KC-5.4.II.B

The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semicoerced labor migration, including enslavement Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.



GEOGRAPHY



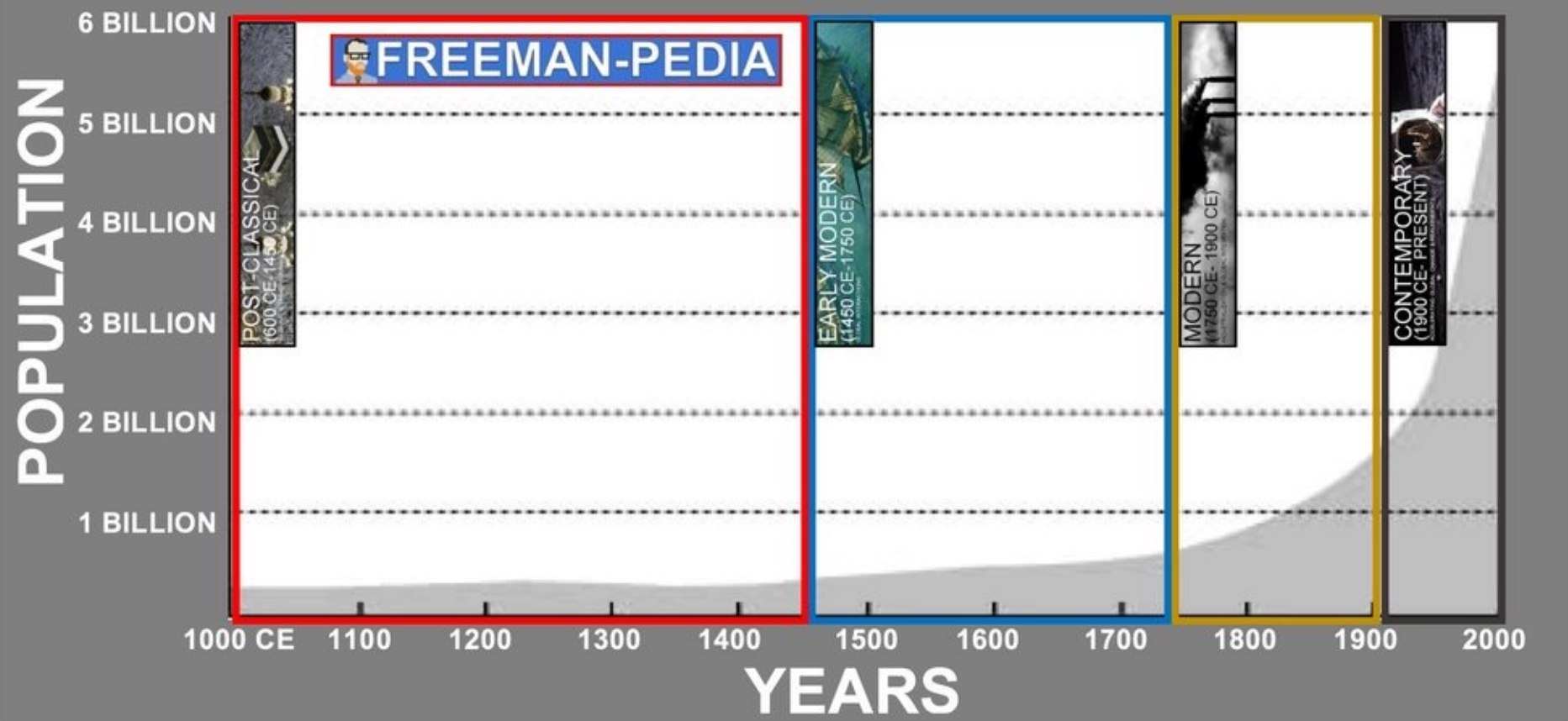
INFLUENCED BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES BOTH INDUSTRIAL & NON INDUSTRI.

MIGRATION: CAUSES

CONSEQUENCES OF
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CHANGES IN FOOD PRODUCTION & IMPROVED MEDICAL CONDITIONS
CONTRIBUTED TO A SIGNIFICANT GLOBAL RISE IN POPULATION

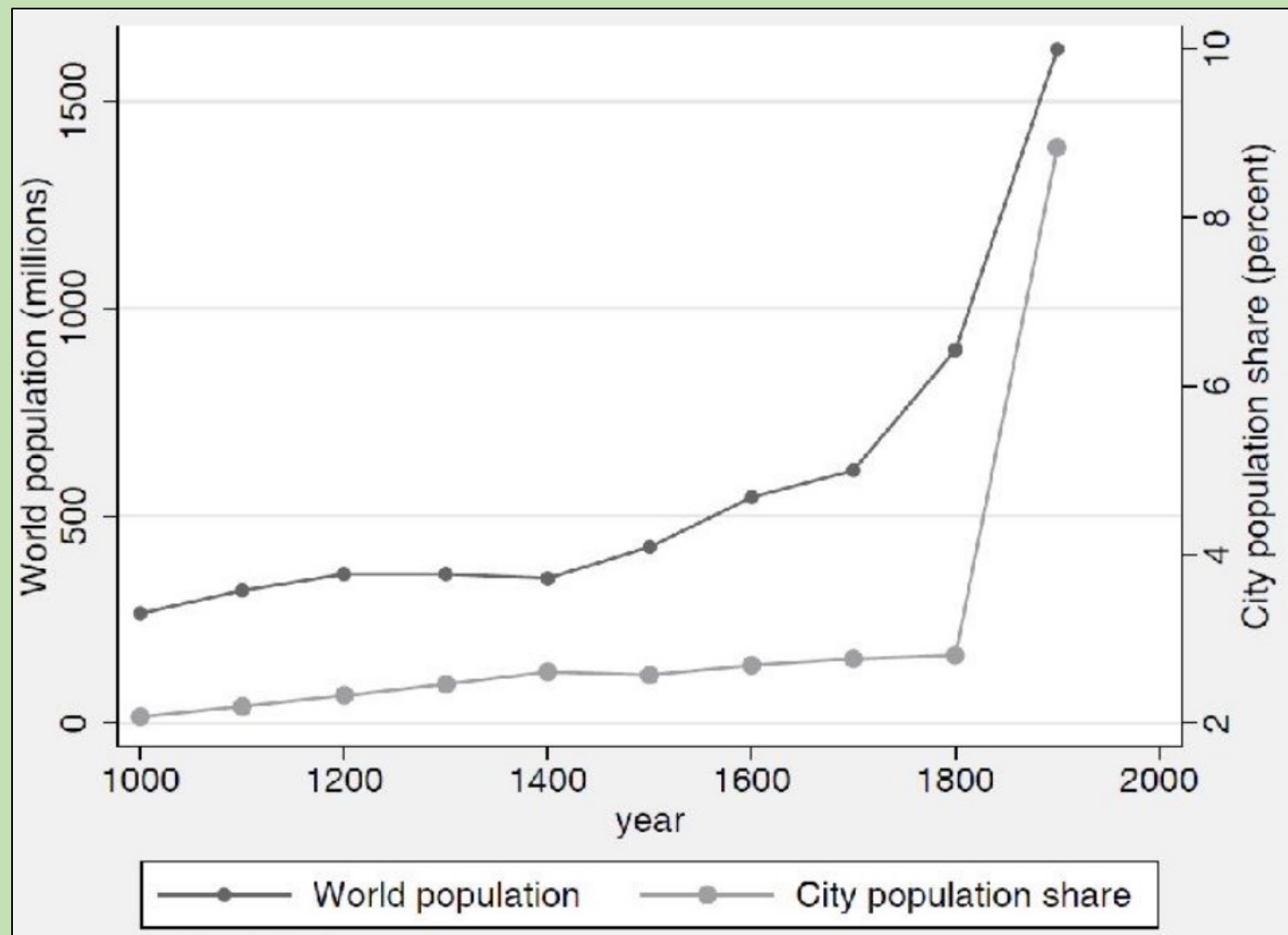


FOOD PRODUCTION & IMPROVED MEDICAL CONDITIONS LED TO POPUL. RISE

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CONSEQUENCES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION c. 1750-1900

MIGRATION: EFFECTS

CONSEQUENCES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION c. 1750-1900

AS WE GO THROUGH SOME OF THE VARIOUS **PUSH** AND **PULL** FACTORS; COMPLETE THIS MAP WITH YOUR GROUP.



MIGRATION: CAUSES c. 1750-1900

MIGRATION: EFFECTS c. 1750-1900

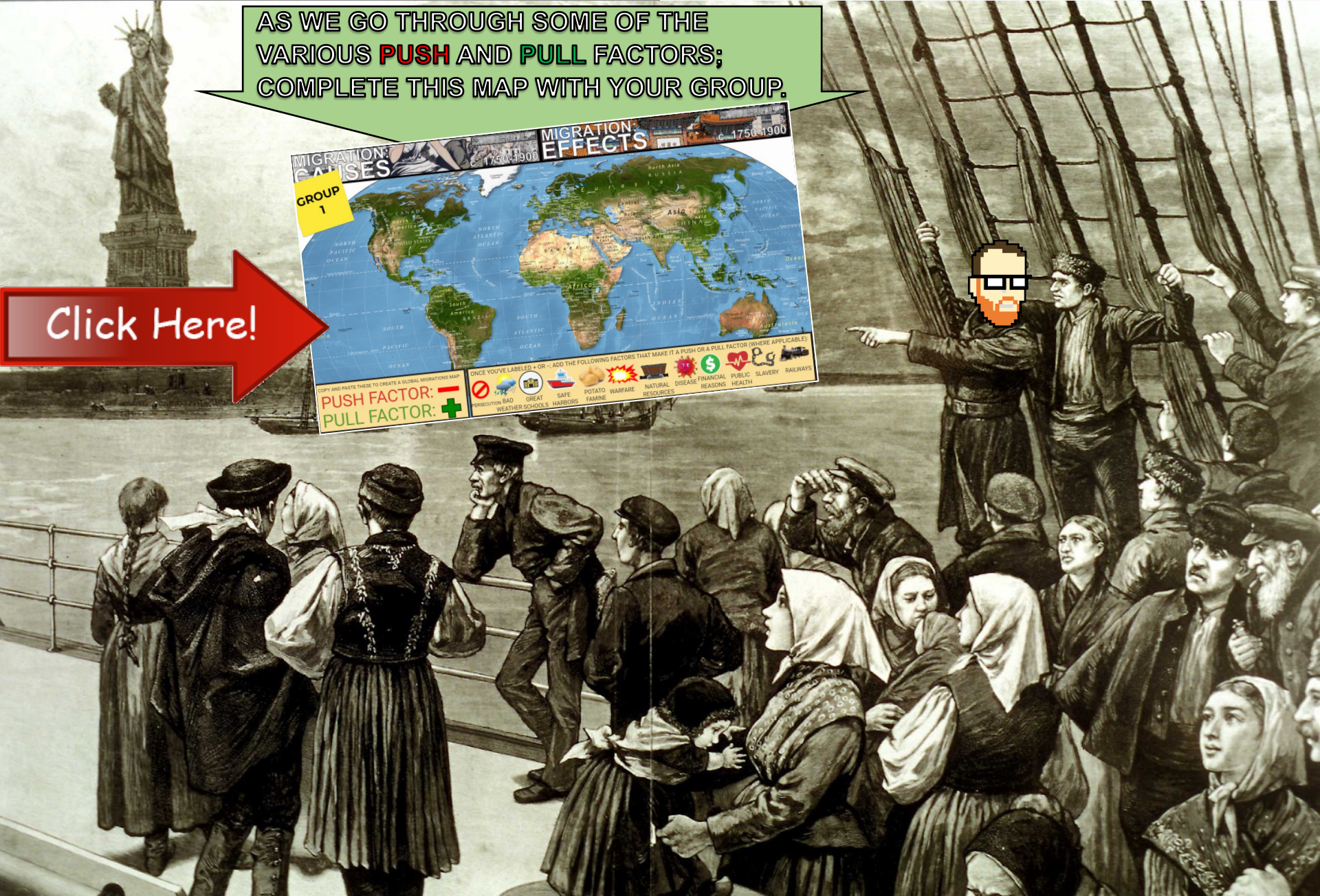
GROUP 1

PUSH FACTOR: +

PULL FACTOR: -

ONCE YOU'VE LABELED + OR - ADD THE FOLLOWING FACTORS THAT MAKE IT A PUSH OR A PULL FACTOR (WHERE APPLICABLE):

- PERSECUTION
- WEATHER
- SCHOOLS
- GREAT HARBORS
- SAFE HARBORS
- POTATO FAMINE
- WARFARE
- NATURAL RESOURCES
- DISEASE
- FINANCIAL REASONS
- PUBLIC HEALTH
- SLAVERY
- RAILWAYS



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CONSEQUENCES OF
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1.



CAPE TOWN, SAN FRANCISCO, & HAVANA HAVE ACCESS TO GOOD & SAFE HARBORS.

2.



IT WAS EASY TO MOVE ACROSS THE ROLLING HILLS ALONG THE CALIFORNIA COAST AND THE FLATTER TERRAIN OF THE VALLEY.

3.



THE DRIFTS, MOUNTAINS, AND RIVERS IN SOUTH AFRICA MADE MOVEMENT DIFFICULT.

4.



SOUTH AFRICA & SAN FRANCISCO AREA HAD ABUNDANT NATURAL RESOURCES (PRECIOUS METALS)

5.

TO THE WEEKLY FREEMAN

JULY 2ND 1881



THE GREAT HUNGER, A FAMINE FROM 1845-1850, TOOK THE LIVES OF UP TO ONE MILLION IRISH MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

6.



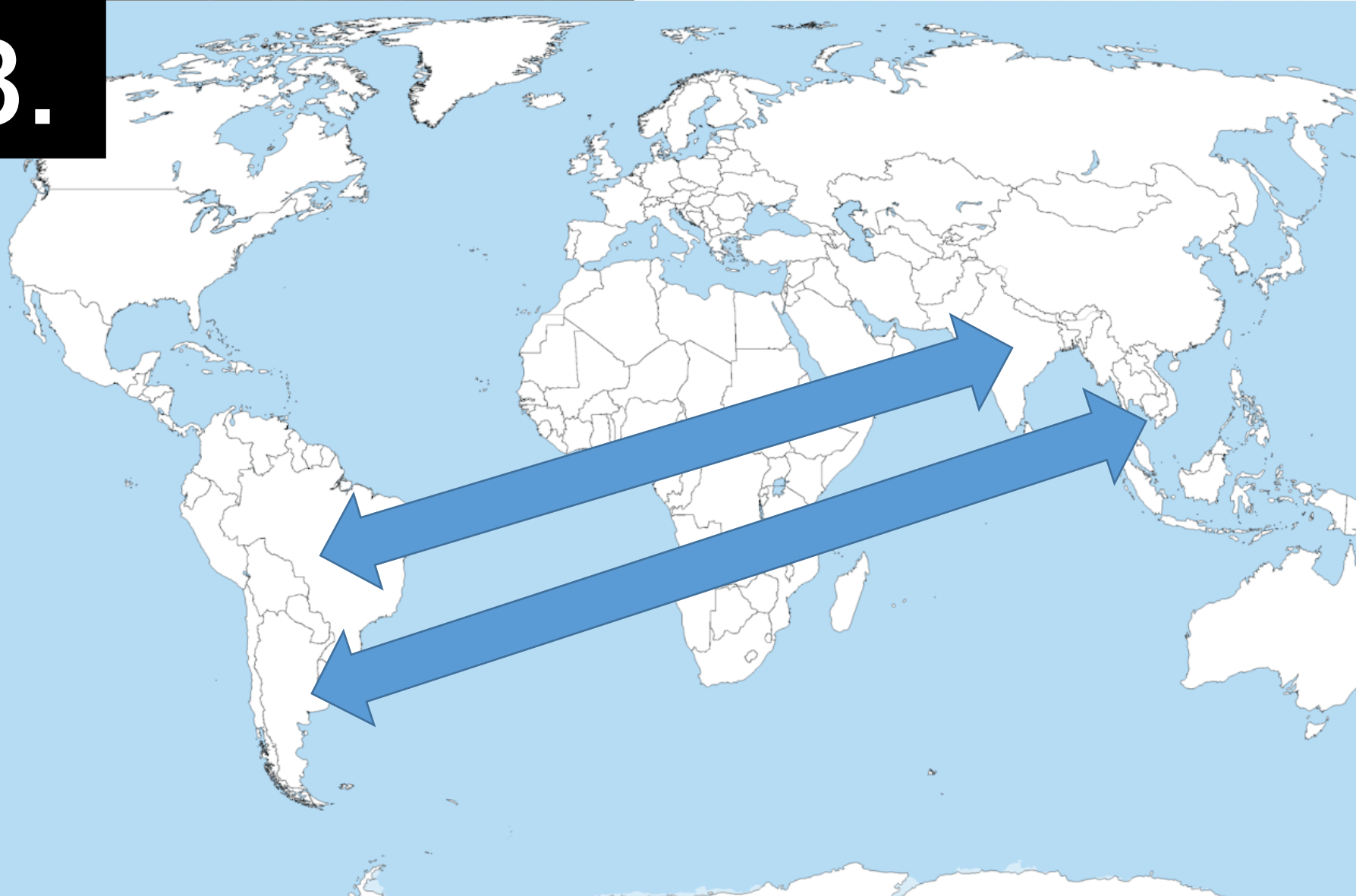
THE NORTHERN REACHES OF EUROPE ARE FAMOUS FOR LONG, COLD WINTERS.

7.



THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA INVESTED HEAVILY IN SCHOOLS DURING THE 1860s

8.



SOME SOUTH AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS PAID FOR PEOPLE FROM SOUTH & SOUTHEAST ASIA TO MIGRATE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

9.



PANDEMICS OF CHOLERA BROKE OUT IN EUROPE, RUSSIA, LONDON, & NEW YORK.

10.



SOUTH AFRICA OFFERED SAFETY TO PERSECUTED CATHOLICS.

11.



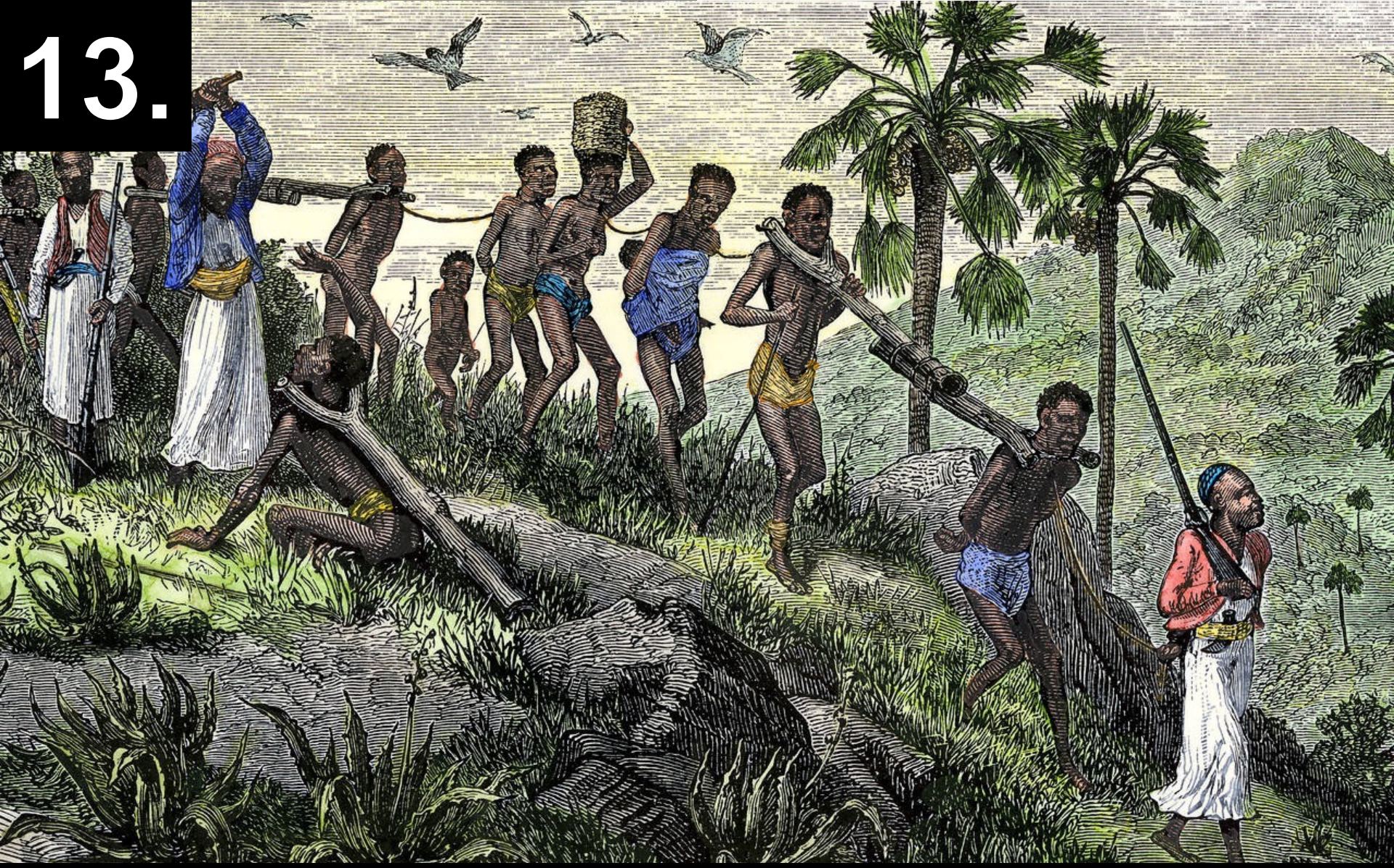
PEACE & IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICES LED TO INCREASING POPULATIONS IN EUROPE.

12.



GOLD WAS FOUND IN CALIFORNIA (1849), AUSTRALIA (1851), & SOUTH AFRICA (1886)

13.



PEOPLE IN AFRICA WERE STILL (ILLEGALLY) BEING KIDNAPPED/SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

14.



THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY CONNECTED MOSCOW TO VLADIVOSTOK ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

15.



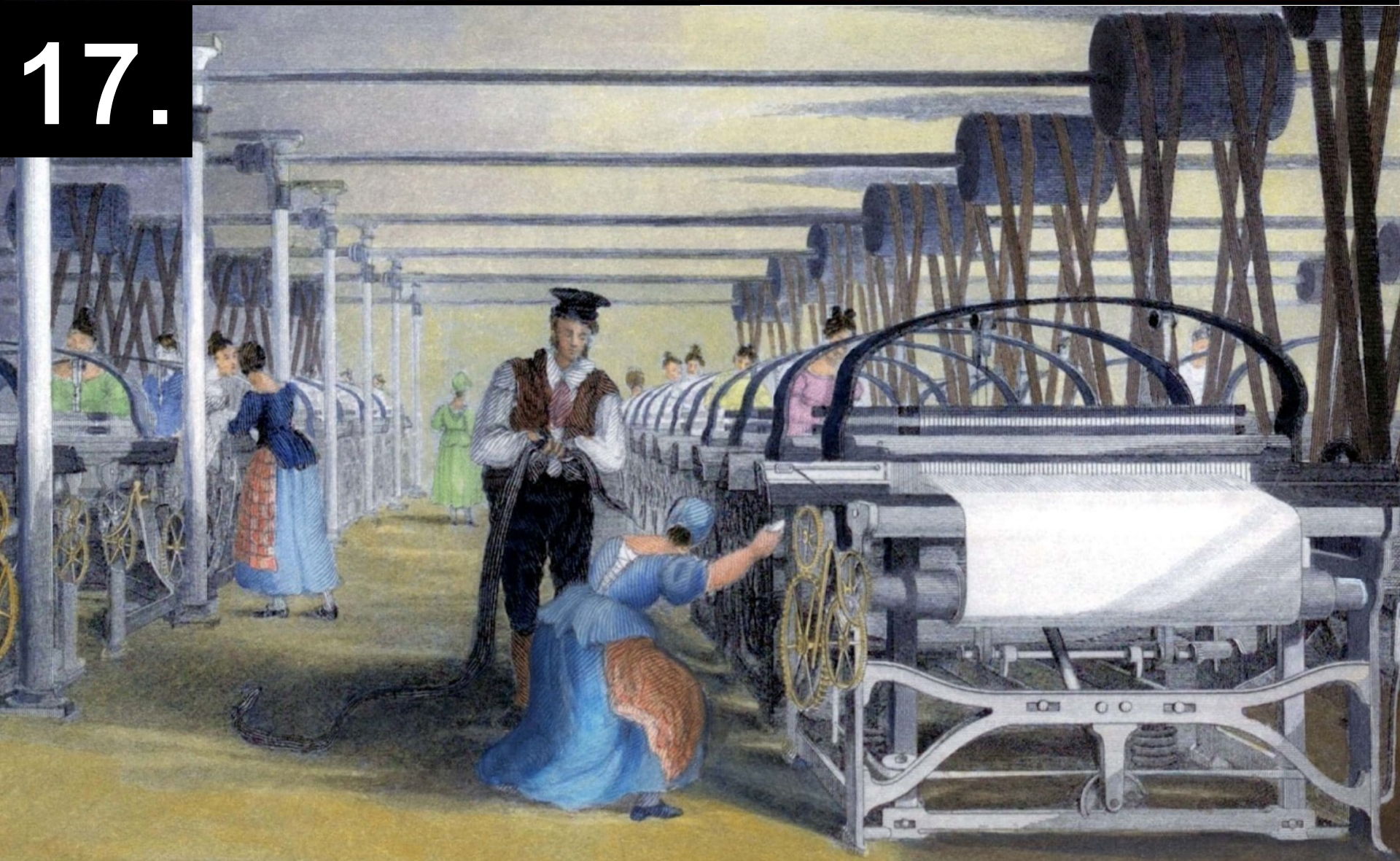
ELECTIONS IN ARGENTINA DURING THE 19TH CENTURY WERE NOT OPEN AND HONEST

16.



WHEN BRAZIL OUTLAWED SLAVERY IN 1888, 1,000s OF NEW WORKERS WERE NEEDED ON THE PLANTATIONS.

17.



BRITISH EXPORT LAWS FLOODED INDIA WITH INEXPENSIVE COTTON MATERIAL; INDIANS HAD A DIFFICULT TIME AFFORDING A LIVING.

18.



WAGES INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF NORTH AMERICA & EUROPE, WHILE INCOME FOR RURAL WORKERS ROSE VERY MODERATELY.

19.



RUSSIA'S 'MAY LAWS' (1882) REQUIRED JEWISH PEOPLE LIVING IN THE 'PALE OF SETTLEMENT' TO LIVE IN SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES AND LIMITED THEM TO WORKING IN MINOR TRADES OR AS MERCHANTS.

20.



CHINA, ESPECIALLY ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST, EXPERIENCED MANY YEARS OF FAMINE AND WAR IN THE 19TH CENTURY (OPIUM WARS, TAIPING REBELLION, BOXER REBELLION)

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21.

THE AMERICAS WERE PERCEIVED TO BE FULL OF OPPORTUNITIES, WEALTH, & FREEDOM.

22.



AUSTRALIA HAD VERY FEW WORKERS, SO JOBS COULD EASILY BE OBTAINED.

23.



GERMANY, RUSSIA, & THAILAND FORCED YOUNG MEN TO SERVE IN THE ARMY.

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24.



INDUSTRIAL TOWNS ALONG THE EAST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES GREW VERY RAPIDLY AND EXPERIENCED OVERCROWDING, POLLUTION, & EPIDEMICS.

25.



HARBORS IN SAN FRANCISCO, AUSTRALIA, CHILE, EGYPT & BRAZIL WERE DEVELOPED TO MAKE IT EASIER TO MOVE GOODS AND PEOPLE.

HERE'S HOW I MAPPED IT:



COPY AND PASTE THESE TO CREATE A GLOBAL MIGRATIONS MAP:

PUSH FACTOR: -

PULL FACTOR: +

ONCE YOU'VE LABELED + OR -, ADD THE FOLLOWING FACTORS THAT MAKE IT A PUSH OR A PULL FACTOR (WHERE APPLICABLE):

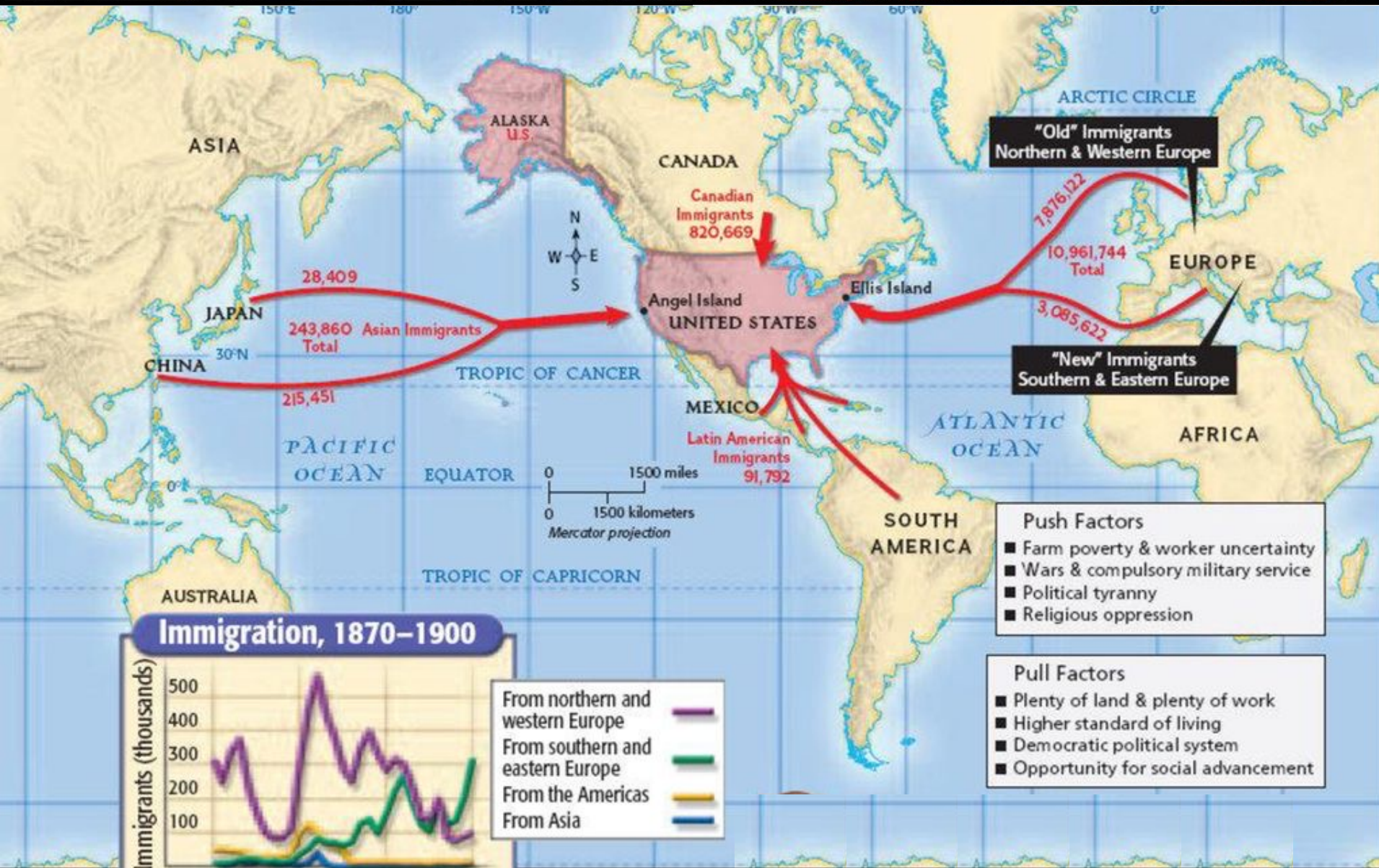
PERSECUTION BAD	WEATHER	SCHOOLS	SAFE HARBORS	POTATO FAMINE	WARFARE	NATURAL RESOURCES	DISEASE	FINANCIAL REASONS	PUBLIC HEALTH	SLAVERY	RAILWAYS

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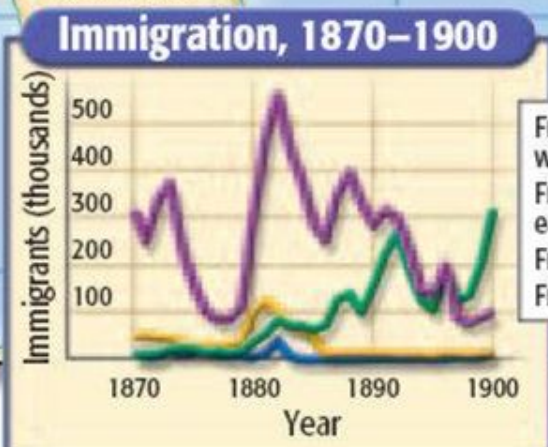
MIGRATION: EFFECTS

CONSEQUENCES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION
c. 1750-1900



- Push Factors**
- Farm poverty & worker uncertainty
 - Wars & compulsory military service
 - Political tyranny
 - Religious oppression

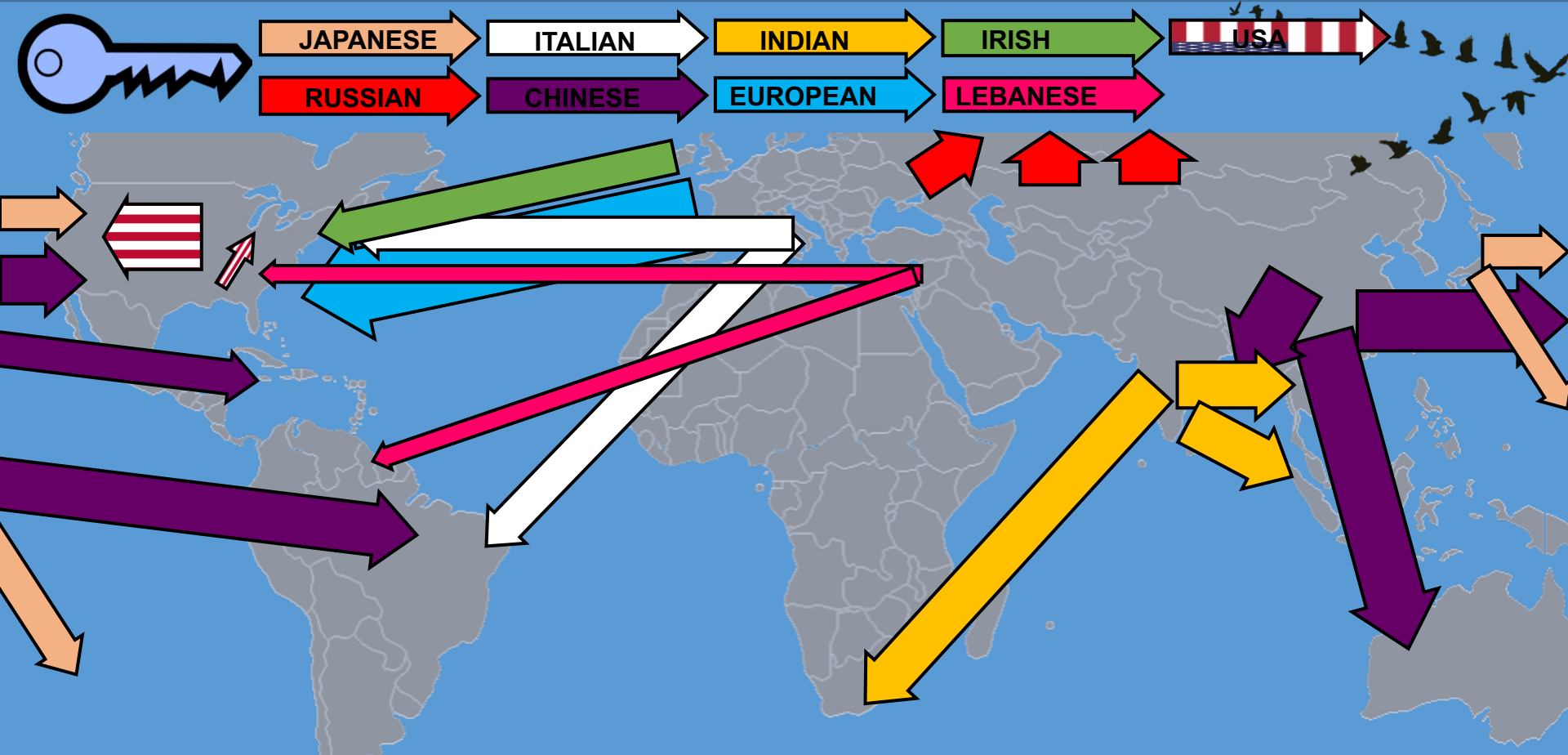
- Pull Factors**
- Plenty of land & plenty of work
 - Higher standard of living
 - Democratic political system
 - Opportunity for social advancement



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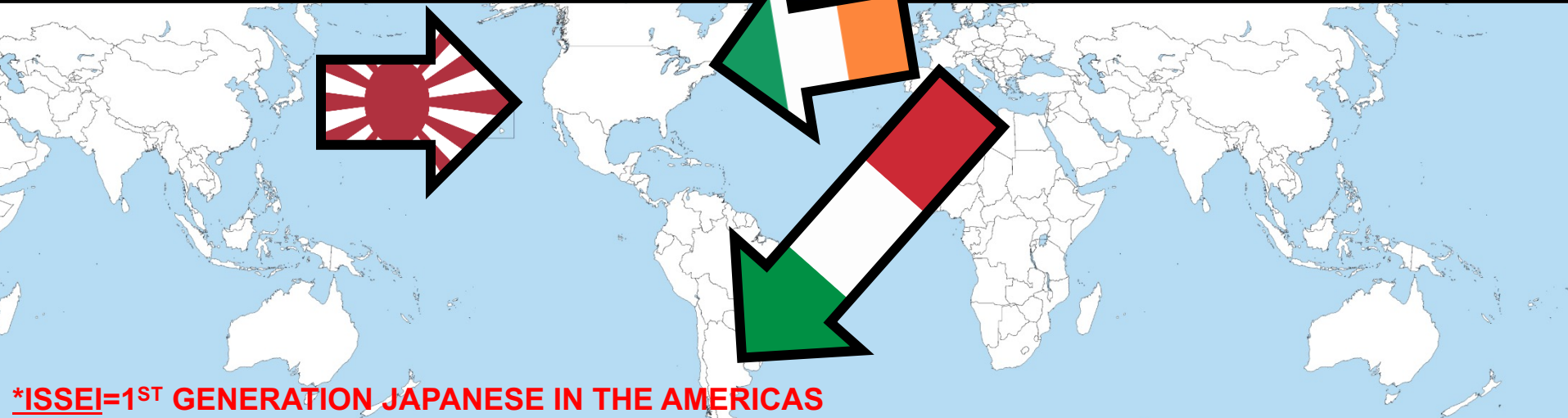


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- OPENED DOOR FOR ISSEI*
- 1941: 35% OF COMMERCIAL CROPS IN CALI FROM ISSEI

IRISH TO THE USA

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ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS TO ARGENTINA

- PEAKED FROM 1880-1920
- 63% OF ARGENTINA HAS SOME ITALIAN HERITAGE
- 2 OF EARTH'S MOST FAMOUS
 - MESSI, POPE FRANCIS

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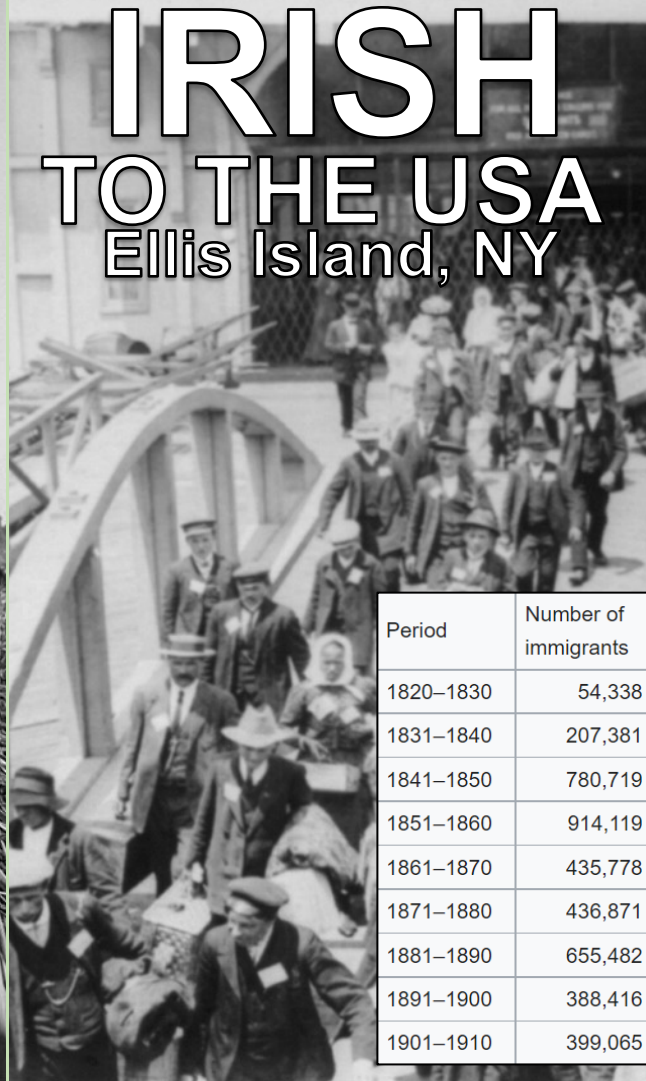
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JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL WORKER Mountain View, CA



IRISH TO THE USA Ellis Island, NY



Period	Number of immigrants
1820-1830	54,338
1831-1840	207,381
1841-1850	780,719
1851-1860	914,119
1861-1870	435,778
1871-1880	436,871
1881-1890	655,482
1891-1900	388,416
1901-1910	399,065

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS AT THE IMMIGRANT HOTEL Buenos Aires, Argentina



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MIGRANTS INCREASINGLY RELOCATED TO CITIES

GROWTH OF MAJOR U.S. CITIES, 1860–1900

City	1860	1880	1900
New York City	1,174,800	1,912,000	3,437,000
Philadelphia	565,500	847,000	1,294,000
Boston	177,800	363,000	561,000
Baltimore	212,400	332,000	509,000
Cincinnati	161,000	255,000	326,000
St. Louis	160,800	350,000	575,000
Chicago	109,300	503,000	1,698,000

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MANY INDIVIDUALS CHOSE FREELY TO
RELOCATE, OFTEN IN SEARCH OF WORK.

ELLIS
ISLAND,
NYC



MAIN SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1861-1890

	1861-1870	1871-1880	1881-1890
Europe			
Austria-Hungary	7,800	72,969	353,719
Denmark	17,094	31,771	88,132
France	35,986	72,206	50,464
Germany	787,468	718,182	1,452,970
Great Britain			
England	222,277	437,706	644,680
Scotland	38,769	87,564	149,869
Ireland	435,778	436,871	655,482
Italy	11,725	55,759	307,309
Norway	71,631	95,323	176,586
Sweden	37,667	115,922	391,776
Switzerland	23,286	28,293	81,988
USSR	2,512	39,284	213,282
Asia			
China	64,301	123,201	61,711
America			
Canada and Newfoundland	153,878	383,640	393,304

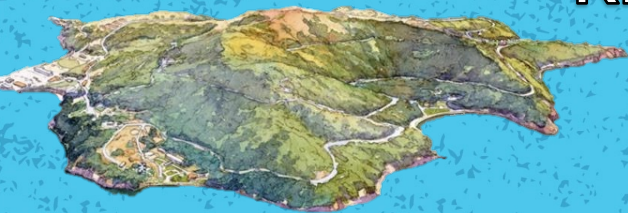
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ANGEL ISLAND,
SAN FRANCISCO

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Asian Immigration into the United States from China & Japan (1850-1940)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Japanese</i>
1850	3,227	—
1860	34,933	—
1870	63,199	55
1880	105,465	148
1890	107,488	2,039
1900	89,863	24,327
1910	71,531	72,157
1920	61,639	110,010
1930	74,954	138,834
1940	77,504	126,947



ALCATRAZ

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NEW GLOBAL CAPITALIST ECONOMY CONTINUED TO RELY
ON COERCED & SEMI-COERCED LABOR MIGRATION



INDIAN INDENTURED SERVANTS NEAR MAURITIUS, 1834

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INDIAN INDENTURED SERVANTS IN NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA



GROUPS FORMED TO PROTECT INDIAN RIGHTS IN FOREIGN NATIONS LIKE THE NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS (ABOVE)

Migration and memory

Indentured labourers from India
1830s-1917

