

6.6 Causes of Migration in an Inter-connected World

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 13 marks

KEY WORDS indentured servitude 契约劳工 • coerced and semi-coerced labour 强制与半强制劳动
• modes of transportation 交通方式 • causes of migration 迁徙的原因

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **causes of migration** 迁徙的原因.

You must be able to:

- state what migration was influenced by
- state where migrants increasingly relocated and why
- distinguish free from coerced migration
- name the three forms of coerced and semi-coerced labour migration

1 Worked examples

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

■ Demographic influence

Migration was in many cases influenced by **changes in demographics in both industrialised and unindustrialised societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living**. Both kinds of society, not only the poorer one.

■ Cities and return

Because of the nature of new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities, contributing to significant global urbanisation. The same transport **allowed many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies** — migration became reversible.

■ Free and coerced

Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work. But the new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi-coerced labour migration.

■ Three forms

Enslavement; Chinese and Indian indentured servitude; and convict labour.

2 Practice

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]

2.3 New transport changed migration in two ways.

(a) State them. [2]

(b) State what “continued to rely” indicates. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

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

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

(a) State what makes this possible. [1]

(b) Explain what it changes about the decision to migrate. [2]

Solutions

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

2.2 enslavement; Chinese and Indian indentured servitude; convict labour.

2.3 (a) migrants increasingly relocated to cities; many could return periodically or permanently. (b) that coerced migration was not new but persisted into the capitalist economy.

3.1 B. the CED's own point about return.

3.2 A. Chinese and Indian indentured servitude.

3.3 (a) new modes of transportation. (b) migration need not be a permanent break, so more people can undertake it.