

Ch. 3 Terms

Cyclical Movement

Def: movement among 2-3 places

Ex: Mov't from home to work and back or transhumance

Periodic Movement

Def: similar to cyclical movement
but time away is longer

Ex: going away to college or time
away as a guest worker

Transhumance

Def: the seasonal movement of livestock between mountains and lowlands

Ex: practiced in the Alps & Andes

Chain Migration

Def: migration to a specific location because relatives or your ethnic group previously migrated there

Sig: it often results in ethnic enclaves (pockets)

Internal Migration

- Def: migration within a country
- Ex: the Great Migration was voluntary, while the Trail of Tears was forced

Interregional Migration

- Def: Migration from one region to another
- Ex: Many have left the Rust Belt for the Sun Belt

Intraregional Migration

- Def: Migration within a region
- Ex: urbanization, suburbanization and exurbanization

Forced Migration

Def: involuntary migration usually caused by cultural factors

Sig: Atlantic slave trade

Ernst Ravenstein

- Developed the Laws of Migration
- Ex: distance decay, counterflow, pull factors, males are more likely to migrate internationally

Pull Factor

Def: positive factor that induces someone to move to a new location

Sig: jobs, sunny weather

Push Factor

Def: negative factor that induces someone to leave a location

Sig: poor economy, violence

Gravity Model

Def: people are more likely to move to places that are larger and closer

Sig: larger means more opportunities & closer reduce friction of distance

Migration Selectivity

- Def: who is more or less likely to migrate
- Ex: the educated and younger, childless adults are the most mobile

Migration Transition

- Def: migration tends to reflect a country's stage of the DTM (Zelinsky)
- Stage 1 = no migration
- Stage 2 = migration to stage 3/4
- Stage 3 = urbanization or stage 4
- Stage 4 = suburbanization
- Stage 5 = receive guest workers

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

- People who were forced to leave their home due to conflict or human rights abuses (but do not leave their country).
- Ex: Columbia and the Sudan have large numbers of IDPs

Refugees

- Def: individuals who are forced to cross international boundaries to seek safety or asylum
- Ex: Tutsis and moderate Hutus fled Rwanda during the genocide

Asylum Seeker

Def: someone who is fleeing a threat and seeking refugee status in a new country

Ex: Syrians who fled to Europe without papers

Guest Workers

- Def: Individuals who migrate temporarily for job opportunities & to send back money (remittances)
- Ex: Mexican GWs in the US & Canada; Turkish GWs in Germany

Transnational Migration

Def: the regular movement across borders

Ex: EU laborers who live in one country and work in another

Brain Drain

- Def: when the skilled and educated workforce leaves a country for better job opportunities
- Ex: many educated Indians & Chinese come to the US

Remittance

Def: money sent back home by international migrants

Ex: 16% of El Salvador's GDP

Gendered Space

- Def: the idea that space is not always viewed or accessible to both genders equally
- Ex: women are more likely to live in urban settings (poorer, single moms live by work/school & elderly women)

Sun Belt

- Def: Region from California to Florida
- Sig: migrants have moved to the SB for jobs, lower costs and nicer weather

Suburbanization

- Def: Movement from the city to the city's periphery
- Ex: started with the popularity of the car and intensified after WWII

Rust Belt

- Def: former Steel Belt (upper Midwest)
- Sig: many are leaving the Rust Belt for the Steel Belt

US Quota Acts of 1921 & '24

- Def: it limited the number of immigrants overall and favored Northwestern European immigrants
- Sig: it was a reaction to the large number of Eastern and Southern European immigrants

Should Also Knows

Migration Streams

- Def: migration patterns between places
- Sig: patterns often develop because of chain migration

Transmigration

- Def: the removal of people from one part of the country to another (by force or incentive)
- Ex: Indonesia forced people on the overpopulated island of Java to migrate to less populated islands

Urban Migration

- Def: Migration to the cities
- Ex: Typical for stage 2 & 3 countries

Migration Counterstreams

- Def: the return of migrants to their original location
- Sig: 20% of US migration is a return to one's state of birth

Place Utility

Def: The desirability of a place based on its social, economic, or environmental situation

Sig: used to compare the value of living in different locations.