
Unit 6: Migrations

Warm Up - What connections can you make to other moments/concepts in history?



WHAP 2009 LEQ Question

“Analyze changes and continuities in long-distance migrations in the period from 1750 to 1900.”

Warm Up:

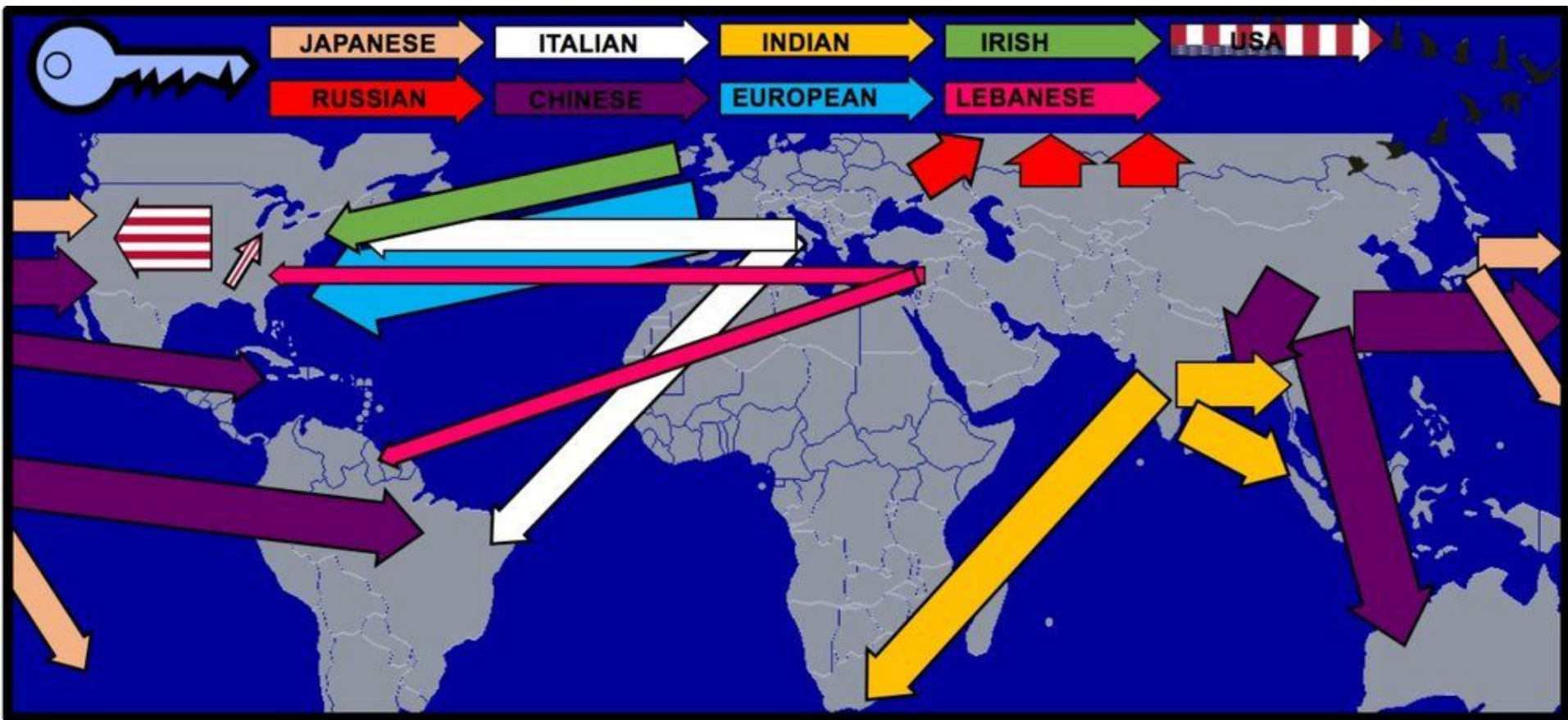
Make a T chart in your notebook/KC Note catcher, one side for changes, one for continuities.

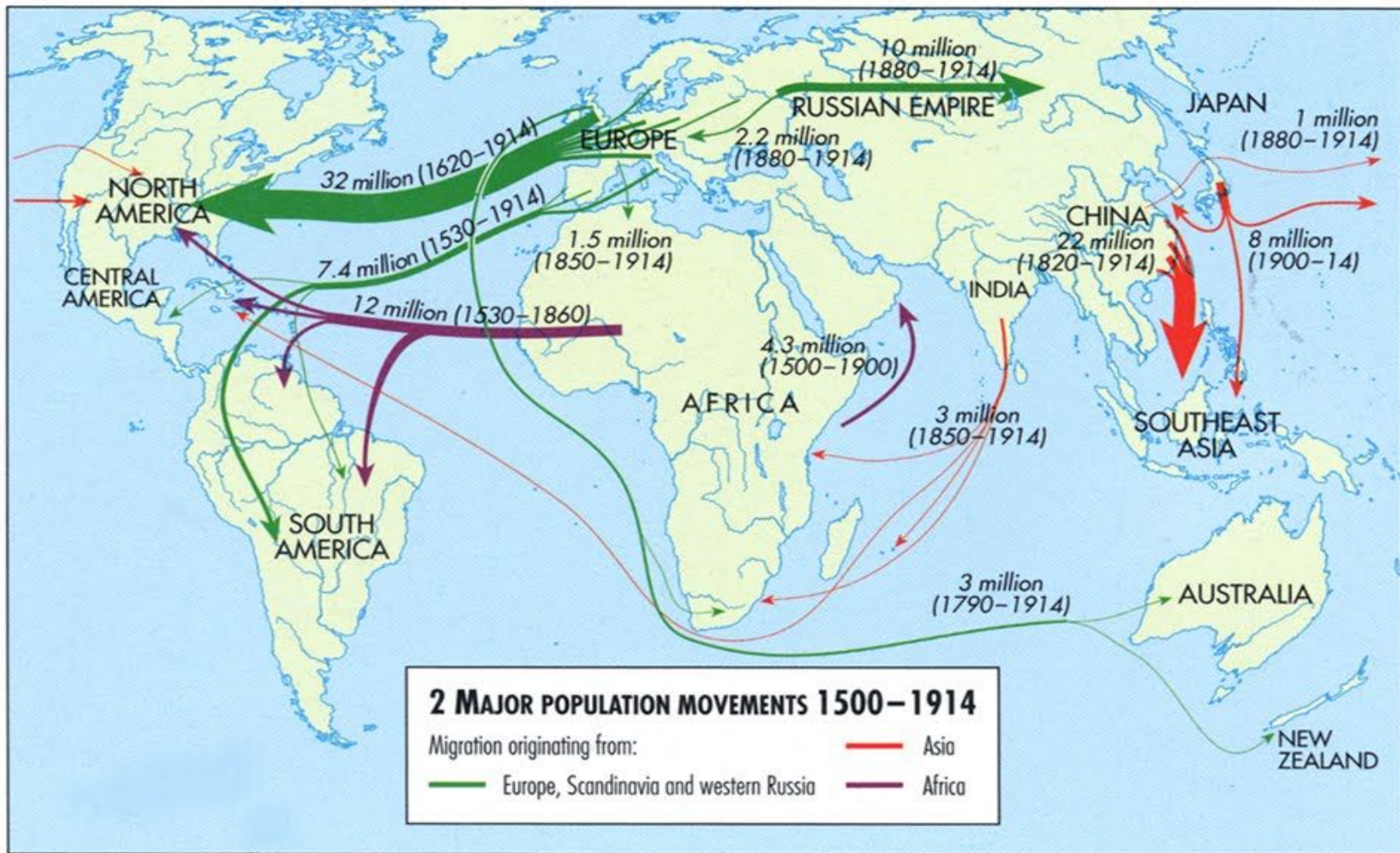
Continuities in Human Migrations before 1750

- 1) Humans have been moving around the world since migrations out of Africa 60-100,000 ya.
- 2) Humans move for trade and economic purposes, and established ethnic enclaves for merchants, such as along the Silk Road or Indian Ocean trade networks from 600 BC - 600 CE
- 3) The Columbian Exchange resulted in a massive exchange of humans between the eastern and western hemispheres between 1450-1750 ce.
- 4) West Africans were transported for coerced labor/slavery between 1450-1750 and continued through the 19th century.

Changes in Human Migrations before 1750

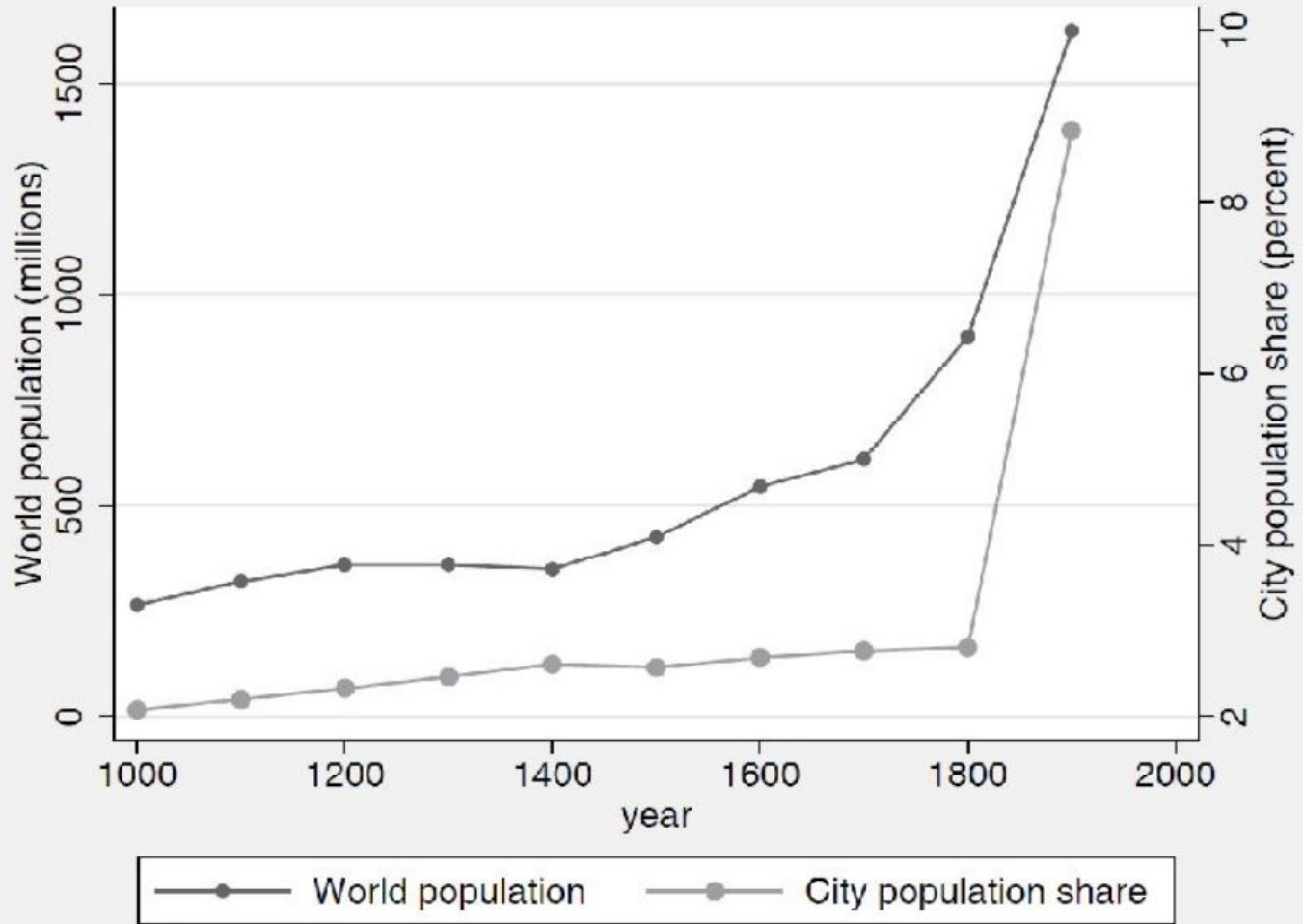
Key Concept 5.4: MIGRATIONS Migration patterns changed dramatically throughout this period, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly. These changes were closely connected to the development of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy. In some cases, people benefited economically from migration, while other people were seen simply as commodities to be transported. In both cases, migration produced dramatically different societies for both sending and receiving societies, and presented challenges to governments in fostering national identities and regulating the flow of people.





(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.

(5.4.I.A) Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant global rise in population in both urban and rural areas.



Sources: See text.

(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.

(5.4.I.B) Because of the nature of the 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.

Illustrative examples, return of migrants

- Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific
- Lebanese merchants in the Americas
- Italian industrial workers in Argentina



TABLE 1: GLOBAL LONG-DISTANCE MIGRATION, 1840–1940

Destination	Origins	Amount	Auxiliary origins
Americas	Europe	55–58 million	2.5 million from India, China Japan, Africa
Southeast Asia Indian Ocean Rim Australasia	India S. China	48–52 million	5 million from Africa, Europe NE Asia, Middle East
Manchuria, Siberia Central Asia, Japan	NE Asia Russia	46–51 million	

Emmigration as % of population

- *Europe - 15.4%*
- *China - 11.3%*
- *South Asia - 10.4%*

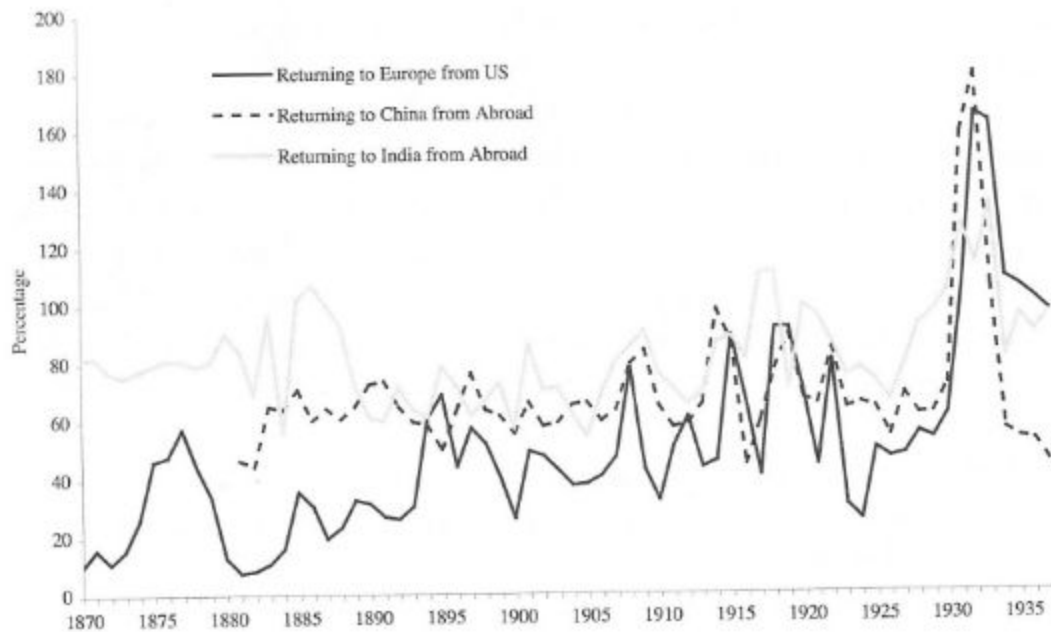
TABLE 2: WORLD POPULATION GROWTH BY REGIONS, 1850–1950 (MILLIONS)

	1850 Population	1950 Population	Average Annual Growth
Receiving			
Americas	59	325	1.72%
North Asia	22	104	1.57%
SE Asia	42	177	1.45%
Sending			
Europe	265	515	0.67%
South Asia	230	445	0.66%
China	420	520	0.21%
Africa	81	205	0.93%
World	1200	2500	0.74%

Source: Colin McEvedy and Richard Jones, *Atlas of World Population History* (London: Penguin, 1978).

Convergence of Migration Patterns

FIGURE 4. RETURN MIGRANTS AS PROPORTION OF EMIGRANTS, 1870-1937



Sources: Carter, et al. Historical Statistics of the United States 1:547-8; Davis, Population of India, 100; McKeown, "Global Migrations," 186-9.

(5.4.II) Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.

(5.4.II.A) Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.

Illustrative Examples, migrants:

- Manual laborers
- Specialized professionals



Indian Laborers in South Africa



SURINAME (DUTCH GUIANA) WEST INDIES.

GEOGR. POS. 2° - 6° NORTH, 54° - 58° WEST

TEMPERATURE 73°-87°, RAINFALL BETWEEN 60 AND 92 INCHES.



IMMIGRATION OF JAVANESE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

THOUSANDS IMPORTED SINCE 1894
ANY NUMBER FOR PLANTATION WORK AND INDUSTRIES AVAILABLE

CONDITION FOR CONTRACT LABOURERS:
HOUSES, MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, GOOD TREATMENT;

WAGES FOR CONTRACT LABOURERS:
MEN - 40 CENTS, WOMEN - 30 CENTS PER DAY OF 7 HOURS.

pas. 105

(5.4.II) Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.

(5.4.II.B) The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi-coerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.



Document 8

Source: *Documents of Indentured Labour*, South Africa, 1851-1917.

Office of the Protector of Immigrants

Ramana, Indentured to T.T. Poynton states:

I complain that I am not allowed proper time to eat my meals during the day. I have to commence work at about 5:30 in the morning and finish off about 8:30 p.m. daily. I work on Sundays up to 2 o'clock.

I am overworked and the wages paid me is not sufficient.

Whenever I stop away for a day in a month, it is deducted from my pay and I am told by my master that I will have to make up these days at the expiration of my indenture.

Ramana, X
(His Mark)

Source: British Guiana Indenture Agreement, 1895.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND TERMS OF AGREEMENT WHICH THE RECRUITER IS AUTHORIZED TO OFFER ON BEHALF OF THE AGENT TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Period of Service: Five years from date of allotment

Nature of Labor: Work in connection with the cultivation of the soil or the manufacture of the produce on any plantation.

Number of Days on which the Emigrant is Required to Labor in Each Week: Every day, except Sundays and authorized holidays.

Number of Hours in each Day during which Emigrant is Required to Labor without Extra Remuneration: Seven hours in the fields or ten hours in the factory buildings.

Monthly or Daily Wages or Task Work Rates.

Able-bodied adult of and above sixteen years of age, shall be paid one shilling for each day's work. Adult males, not able bodied, or minors (10-16), or females shall be paid $\frac{2}{3}$'s of a shilling for each day's work.

Condition as to Return Passage.

The emigrant on completing a continuous residence of ten years in British Guiana, and becoming entitled to a certificate of exemption from labor, shall, with family, if any, be provided with a free return passage back to Calcutta. After completing a continuous residence of five years and becoming entitled to a certificate of exemption from labor, the emigrant may return to India at his own cost. Blankets and warm clothing are supplied gratis on leaving India but not for the return voyage.

Other Conditions.

Rations shall be provided for the emigrant and family, if any, by the employer for three calendar months following the date of allotment, according to the scale sanctioned by the Government of British Guiana.

A suitable dwelling shall be assigned to the emigrant and family, if any, free of rent, and shall be kept in good repair by the employer; medicines, comforts, medical attendance, hospital accommodation and appropriate diet when sick shall be provided free of cost.

I agree to accept the person named on the face of this form on the above conditions.

Recruiter for British Guiana.

(5.4.III) The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.

(5.4.III.A) Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.

New Roles: Merchants, Laborers, Farmers, Head of the Household, etc.

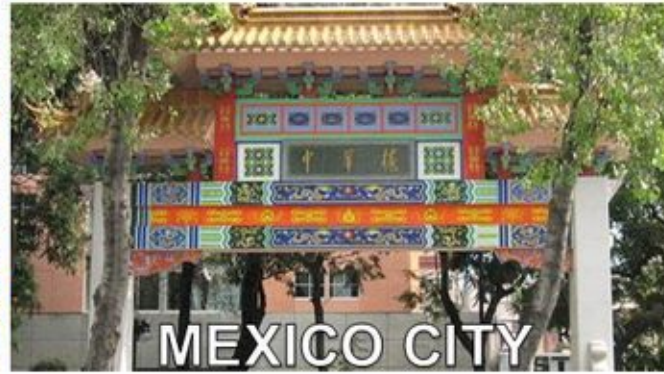


(5.4.III) The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.

(5.4.III.B) Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks.

Illustrative examples, migrant ethnic enclaves:

- Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America
- Indians in East and Southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia
- Irish and Italians in North America





FESTA IN LITTLE ITALY

6-14-18



(5.4.III) The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.

(5.4.III.C) 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.

Illustrative examples, regulation of immigrants:

- The Chinese Exclusion Acts
- The White Australia Policy



THE ONLY ONE BARRED OUT.

ENLIGHTENED AMERICAN STATESMAN.—“ We must draw the line *somewhere*, you know.”

July 23, 1892

CHINESE?

NO! NO! NO!

Come to 10th and A Streets at 7:30
Monday evening and express your
opinion on the Chinese question.

SHALL WE HAVE

CHINESE

NO! NO! NO!

Image courtesy of the
Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma

Chinese Exclusion Act (USA, 1882)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or having so come after the expiration of said ninety days to remain within the United States.



KEEP AUSTRALIA WHITE

And Free



VOTE NO.



H. Anderson, 47 Victoria St., Melbourne

Authorised by J. CURTIS,
Secretary National Executive.

