Global Migrations of the 1750-1900 Time Period
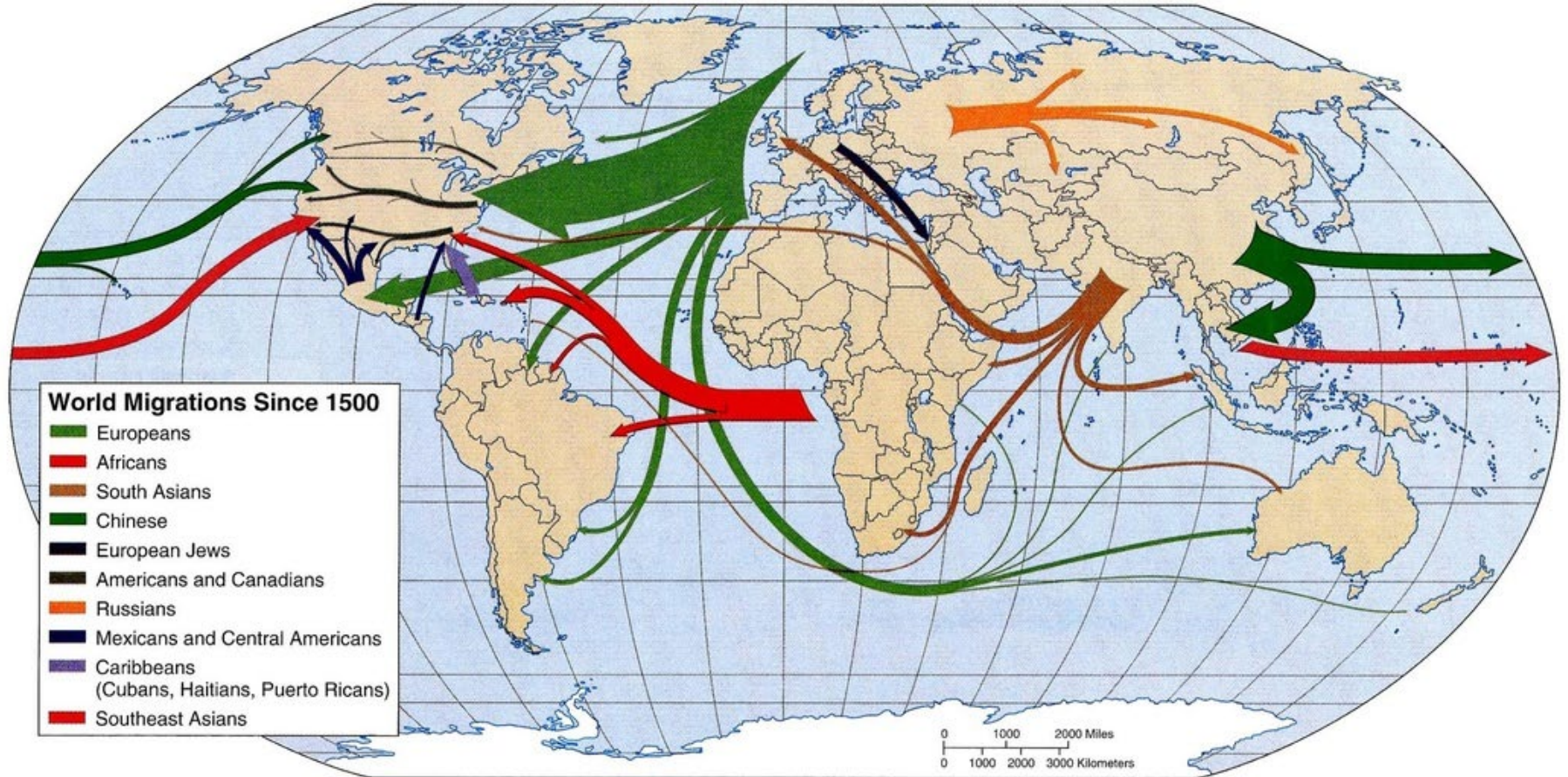
Unit 6: 1750-1900

Opener

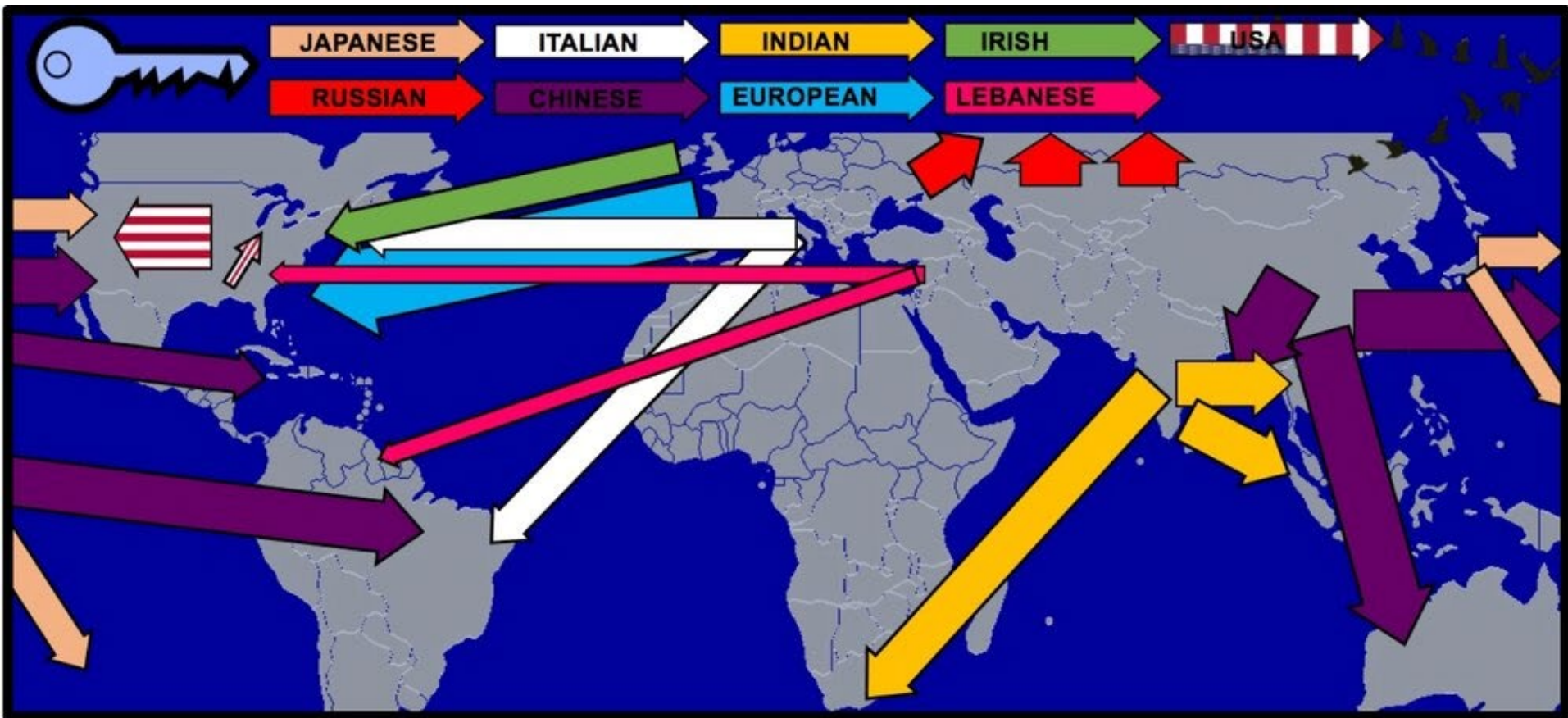What elements or conditions would cause you to consider moving to a different region?

Essential Questions:

- What environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900?

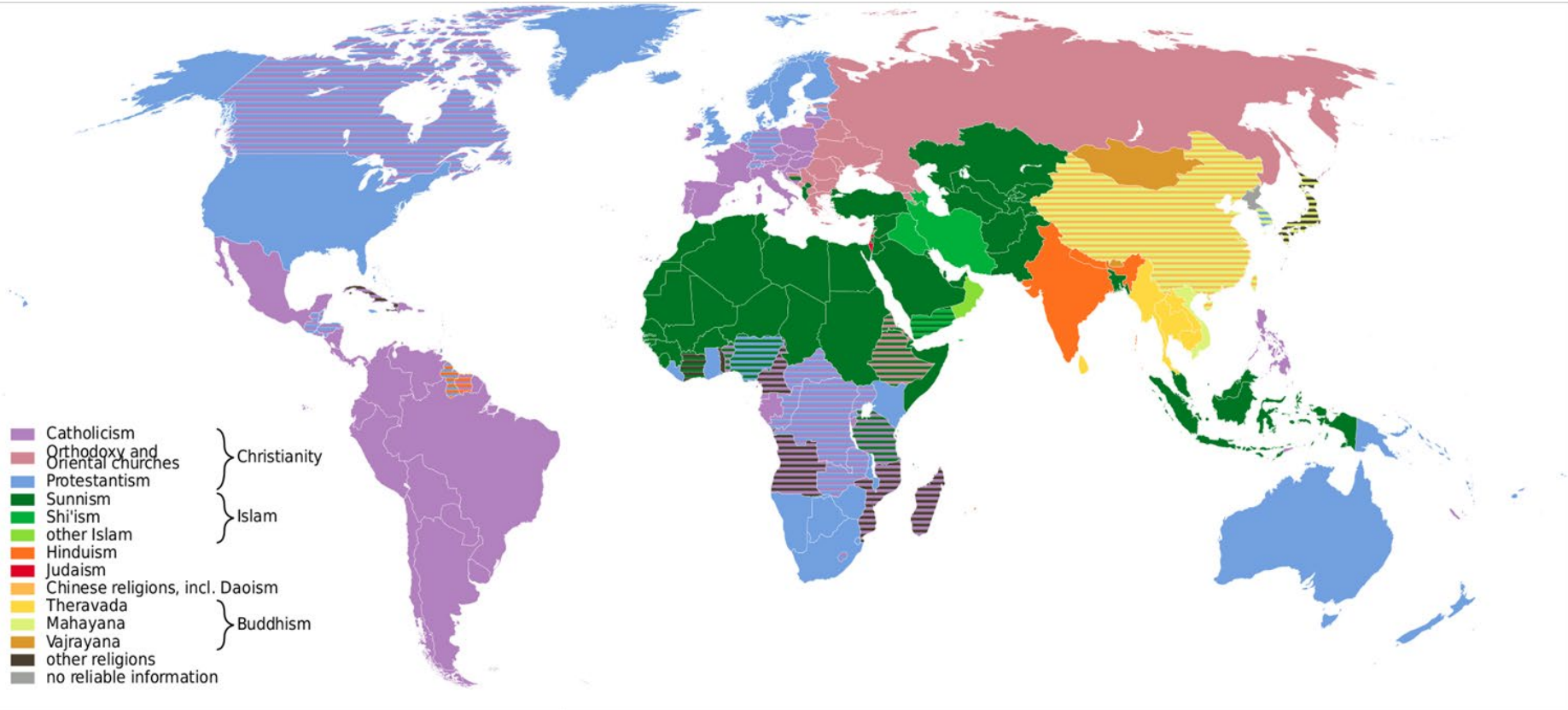- How did these new patterns of migration affect society from 1750 to 1900?

What do the following graphs and maps tell us about global migrations in the 1750-1900 period (and beyond)?

World Migrations

World Migrations Since 1500

- Europeans
- Africans
- South Asians
- Chinese
- European Jews
- Americans and Canadians
- Russians
- Mexicans and Central Americans
- Caribbeans (Cubans, Haitians, Puerto Ricans)
- Southeast Asians

0   1000   2000 Miles

0 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers

Via Mr. Freeman

Religion distribution world map legend:
- Catholicism
- Orthodoxy and Oriental churches } Christianity
- Protestantism
- Sunnism
- Shi'ism } Islam
- other Islam
- Hinduism
- Judaism
- Chinese religions, incl. Daoism
- Theravada
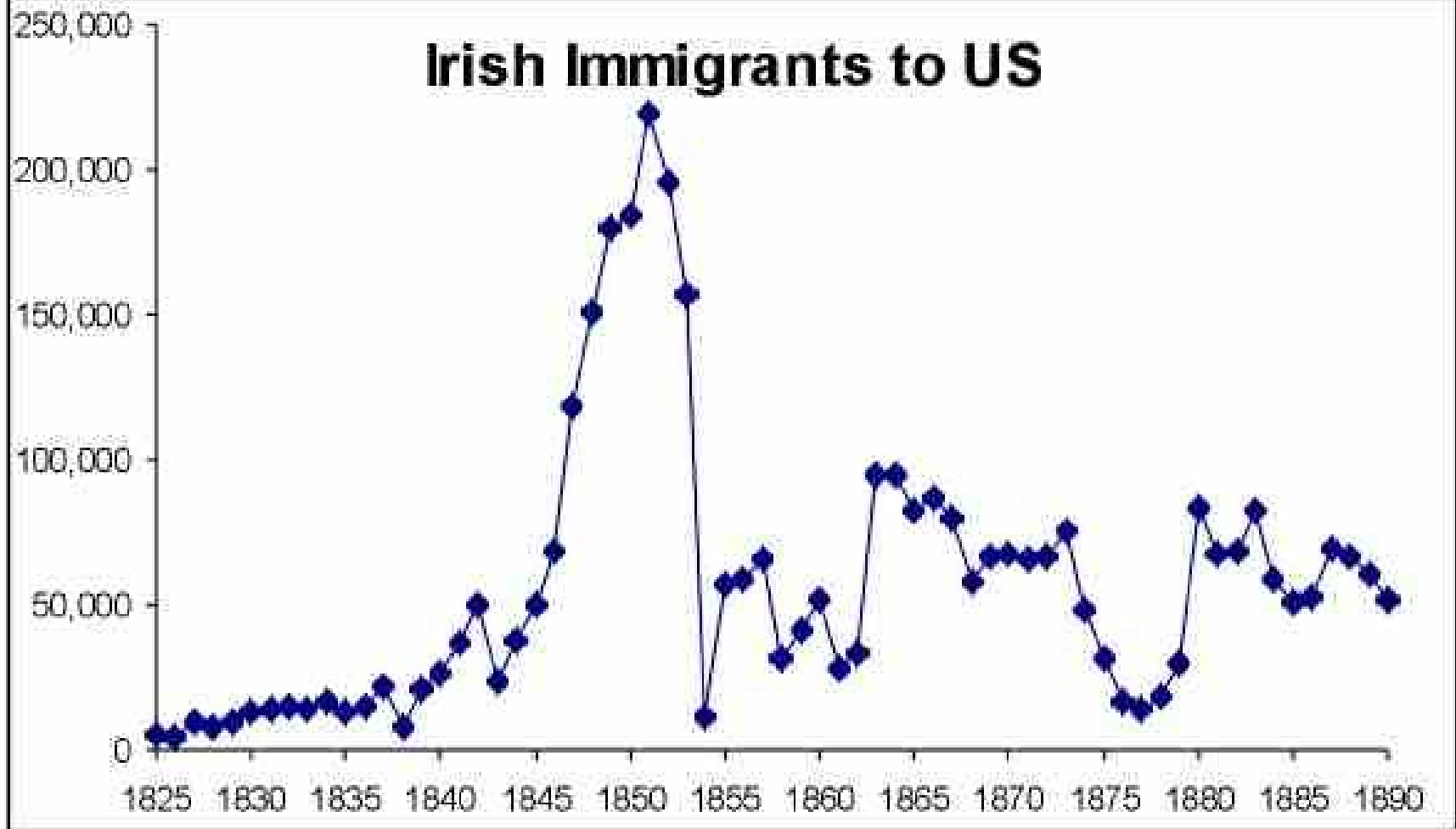- Mahayana } Buddhism
- Vajrayana
- other religions
- no reliable information

How can this map be used as evidence for global migration patterns? Any indications of European influence, settler colonies, imperialism?
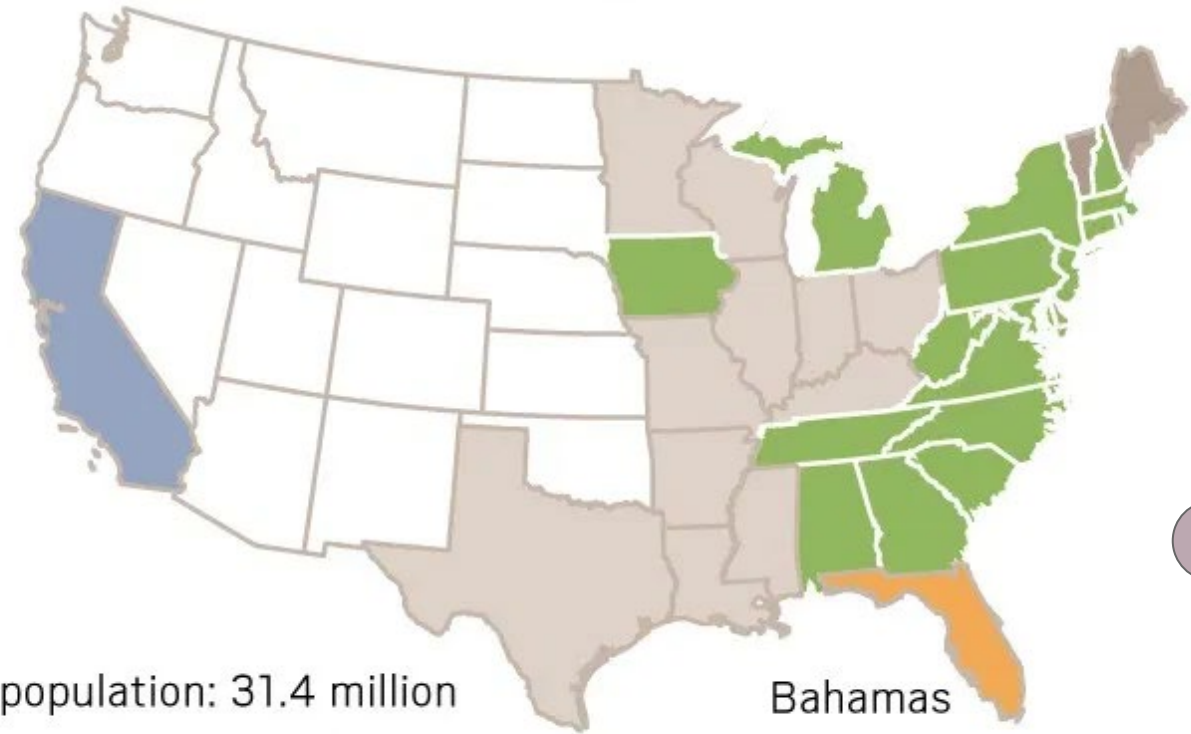
Irish Immigrants to US

Top country of origin by state and year

Mexico | Germany | Ireland | China | Canada

United Kingdom | Russia/U.S.S.R. | Italy | Other nations labeled

1860

U.S. population: 31.4 million

Foreign-born: 4.1 million (13.2%)

Bahamas

To learn more about Irish immigration to the US, read this article: When America Despised the Irish
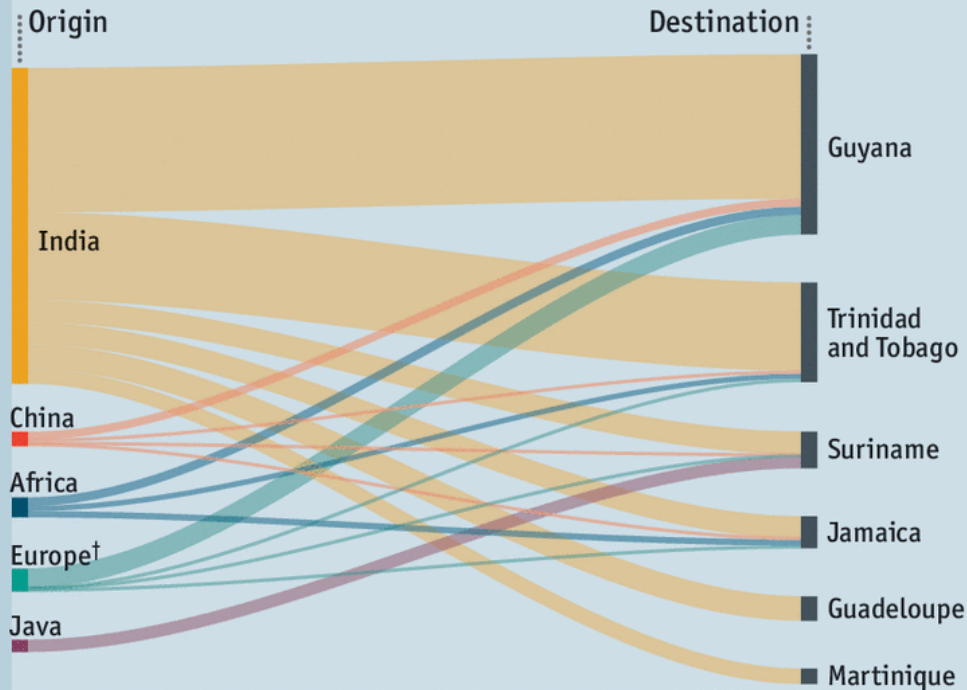
Routes

Indentured migration* to the Caribbean
By origin and selected destination countries, estimates 1838-1917

| 100,000 people

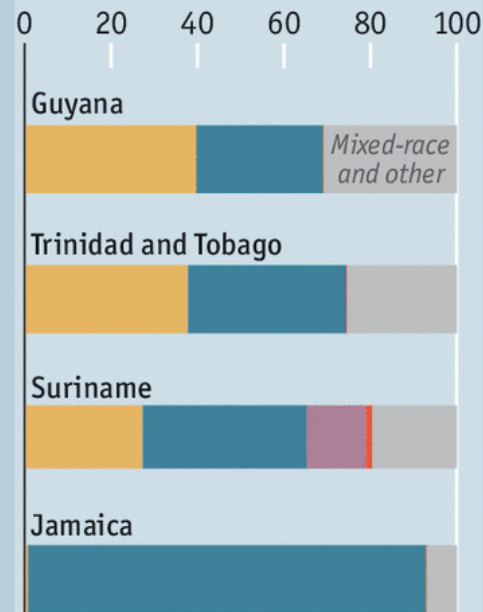**Origin**

- India
- China
- Africa
- Europe†
- Java

Destination

- Guyana
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Suriname
- Jamaica
- Guadeloupe
- Martinique

Ethnic composition
2012 or latest available, %

- Indian
- Chinese
- African/Black
- Javanese

0 20 40 60 80 100

- **Guyana** — Indian, African/Black, Mixed-race and other
- **Trinidad and Tobago**
- **Suriname**
- **Jamaica**

*System of unfree labour. Workers are bound to an employer for a specified period of time †Almost exclusively from Madeira, starting 1835

Migration and memory

Indentured labourers from India
1830s–1917

India
Total
1,432,600

100,000 **Destination country**
Number of labourers

Colony
○ British
● French
● Dutch

Jamaica
36,400

Other British West Indies
10,400

Guadeloupe
42,400

Martinique
25,700

Trinidad
143,900

British Guyana
238,700

Suriname
34,000

French Guiana
8,200

East Africa
39,400

Natal
South Africa
152,200

Réunion
63,500

Mauritius
451,800

Malaya
130,000

Fiji
56,000
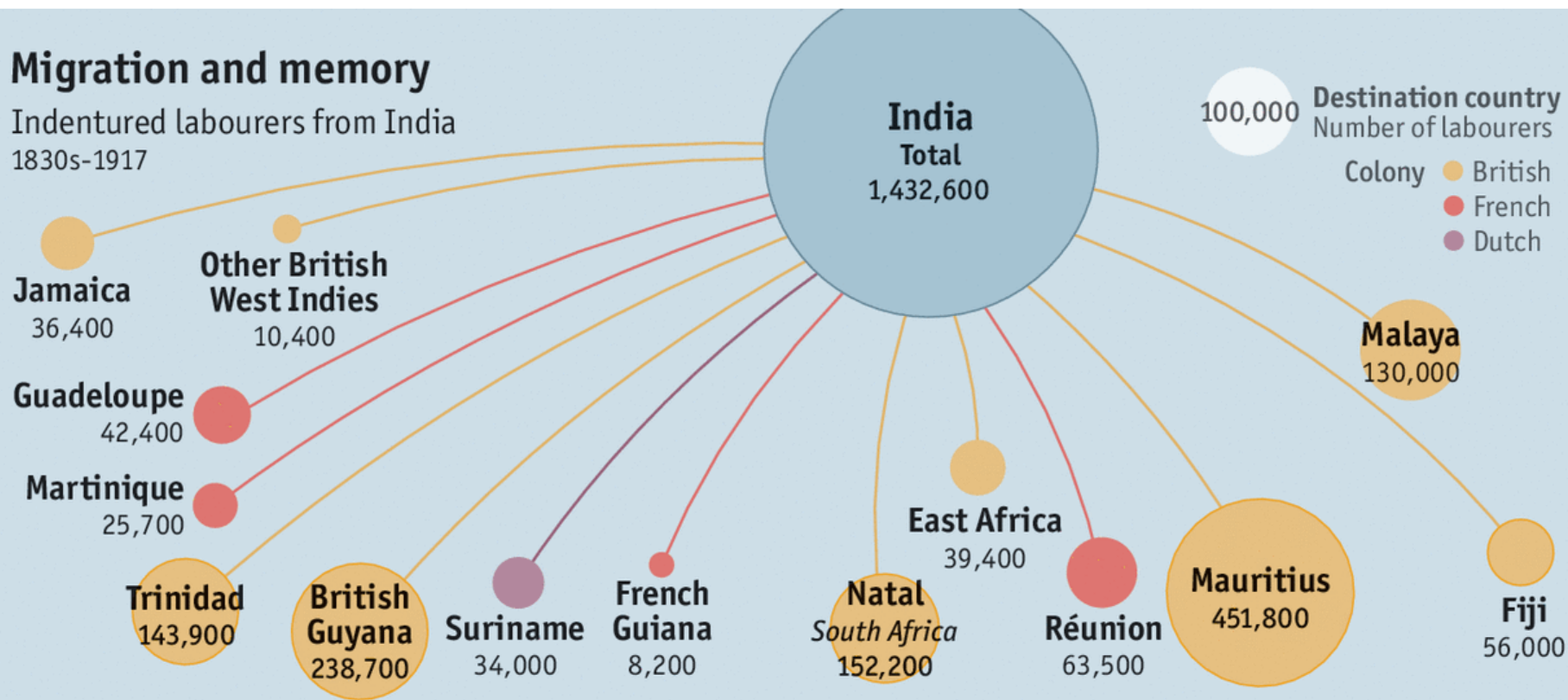
Sources: "Indentured Labour in the Age of Imperialism" and "Indentured Indians in the French Antilles" by D. Northrup; "Les travailleurs indiens sous contrat à La Réunion" by J.R. Ramsamy-Nadarassin; "Frontier Society: A Social Analysis of the History of Surinam" by R.A.J. van Lier

Economist.com
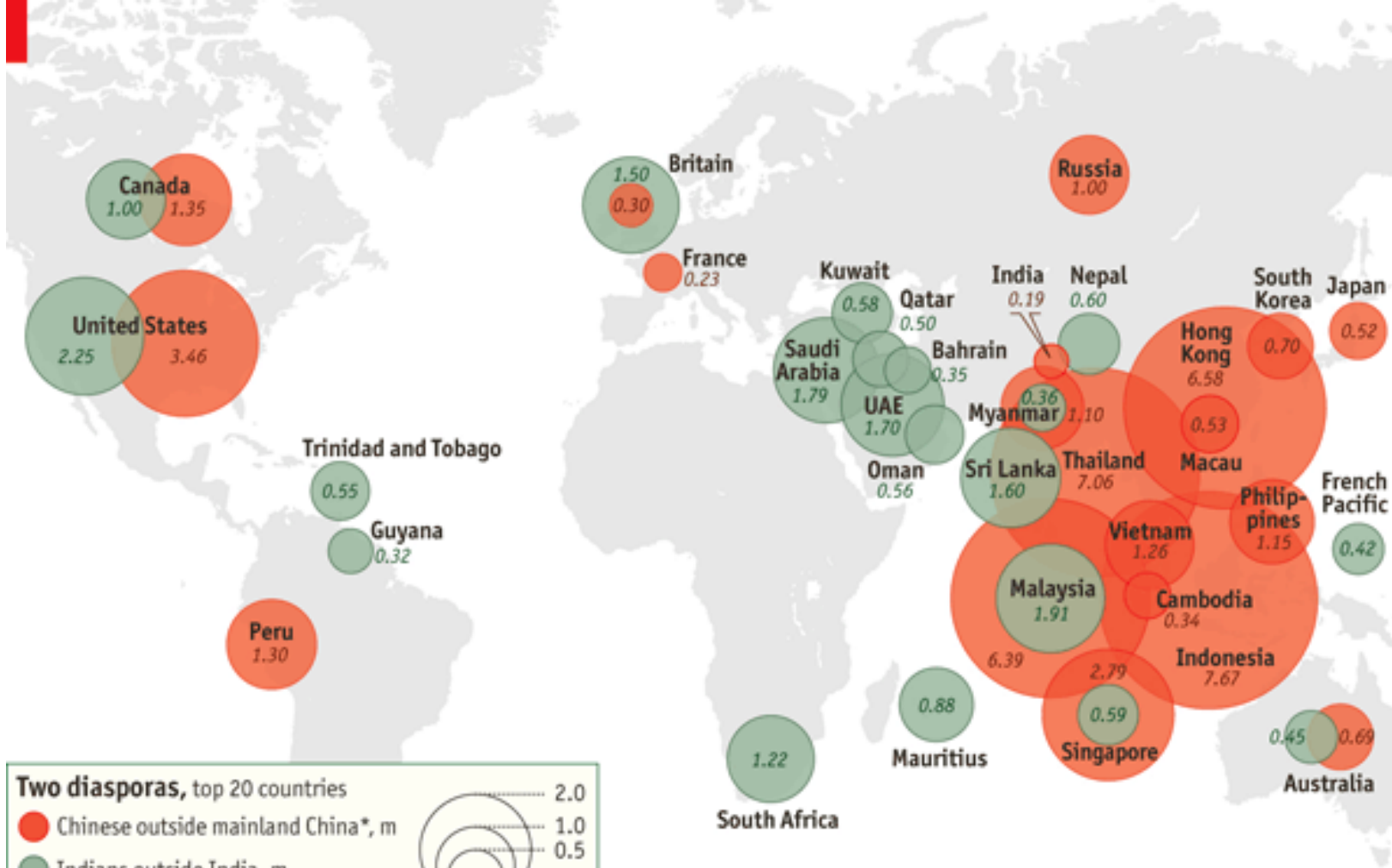
Two diasporas, top 20 countries

- ● Chinese outside mainland China*, m
- ● Indians outside India, m

Sources: CEIC; OCAC; MOIA; US Census Bureau

Canada 1.00 1.35

Britain 1.50 0.30

France 0.23

Russia 1.00

United States 2.25 3.46

Kuwait 0.58

Qatar 0.50

India 0.19

Nepal 0.60

South Korea 0.70

Japan 0.52

Saudi Arabia 1.79

Bahrain 0.35

Hong Kong 6.58

UAE 1.70

0.36 1.10

Macau 0.53

Myanmar

Oman 0.56

Sri Lanka 1.60

Thailand 7.06

Philippines 1.15

French Pacific

Trinidad and Tobago 0.55

Guyana 0.32

Vietnam 1.26

Cambodia 0.34

0.42

Peru 1.30

Malaysia 1.91

6.39

Indonesia 7.67

2.79

Singapore 0.59

0.45 0.69

Mauritius 0.88

Australia

South Africa 1.22

2.0
1.0
0.5
0
*Taiwan (23.2) not shown

Part 1:

Read Topic 6.6 on your student handout and respond to the three questions that follow.

Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World
(Topic 6.6)

Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.
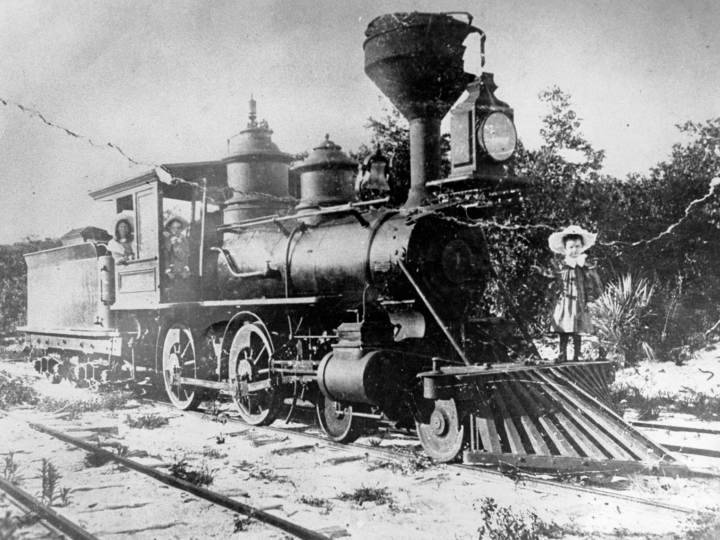
Historical Developments

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


Chinese Feast Scene, Shanghai.

Historical Developments

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.
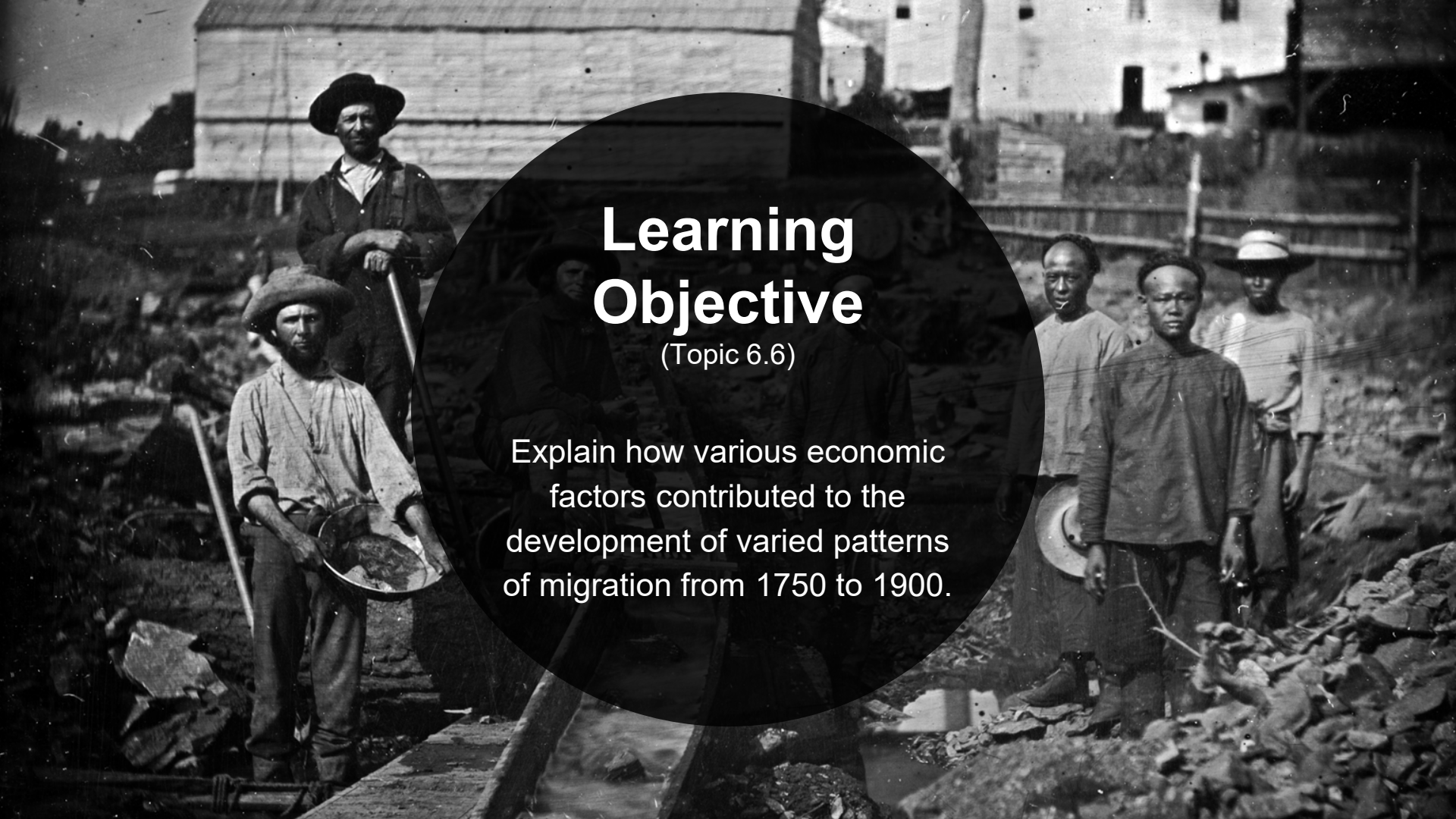
Learning Objective

(Topic 6.6)

Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.
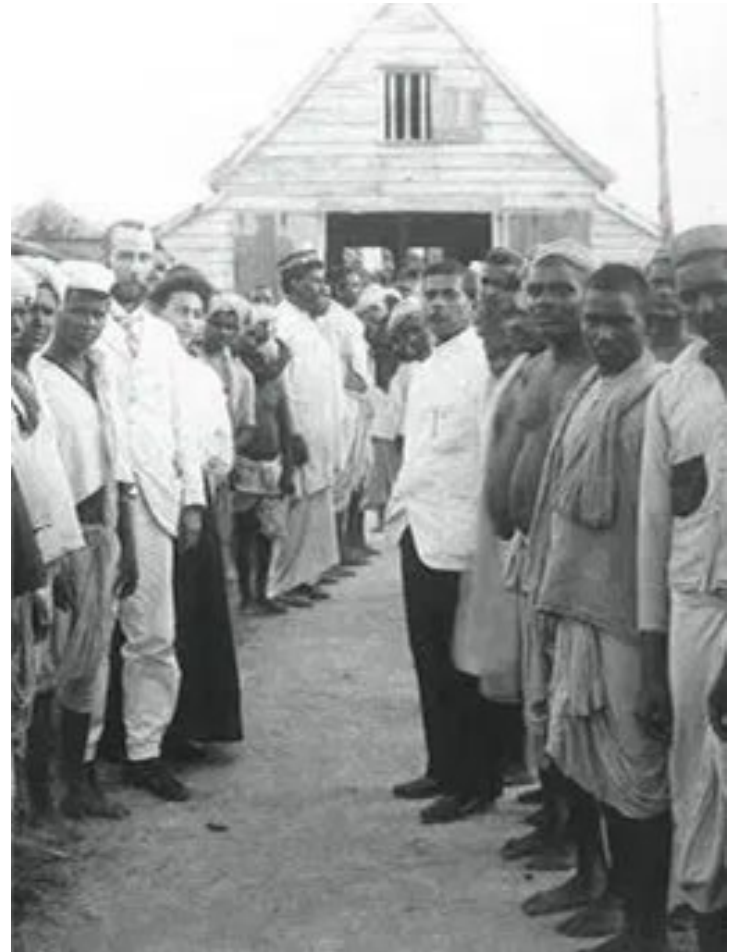
Historical Development

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

Historical Development

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

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. 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.

Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.

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

Examples: manual laborers, specialized professionals

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**.

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

Migrants often created **ethnic enclaves** in different parts of the world which helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks.

Examples of ethnic enclaves:

- Chinese in Southeast Asia the Caribbean, South America, and North America
- Indians in East and southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia

Chinese laborers at work on the Milloudon Sugar Plantation in Louisiana (identified as "Chinese Cheap Labor" in the original caption). Woodblock print by Alfred Waud; published in Every Saturday, July 29, 1871.

Step 2: Presentation

Respond to the four questions on your student handout as we move through this presentation together.

Push Factors

Elements which tend to force people away from a particular region.

- *Environmental pushes* include limited natural resources, famine, or a setting that is not conducive to human life (pollution, illness, temperature extremes).

- *Human pushes* include poverty, poor communication (isolation from others), or oppressive social/political situations.

- *Ideological pushes* can include the perception of lesser freedoms or persecution.

Pull Factors

Elements which tend to attract immigrants to a particular area.

○ *Environmental pulls* include the availability of in-demand natural resources (forests, fishing, ores), suitable land, or a physical setting that is favorable to humans (temperate, reduced exposure to disease).

○ *Human pulls* include the availability of employment or a means to support oneself, of easy communications (harbors, rivers, mountain passes), favorable social structure support, or reunification with friends and family.

○ *Ideological pulls* may include the perception of greater freedoms or reduced persecution.

Forced Migration

Specific form of a "push" element. American slavery moved millions of people from west and central Africa to the Americas. Suppression efforts began in the early nineteenth century, but Brazil continued to allow the practice until the 1880s. Forced migration based on persecution is the ejection of peoples from territory due to ethnic, religious, or other identities.

- Examples: Jewish expulsions from Russia, the movement of peoples between India and Pakistan during independence in 1947, and the relocations of Native Americans and Australians.
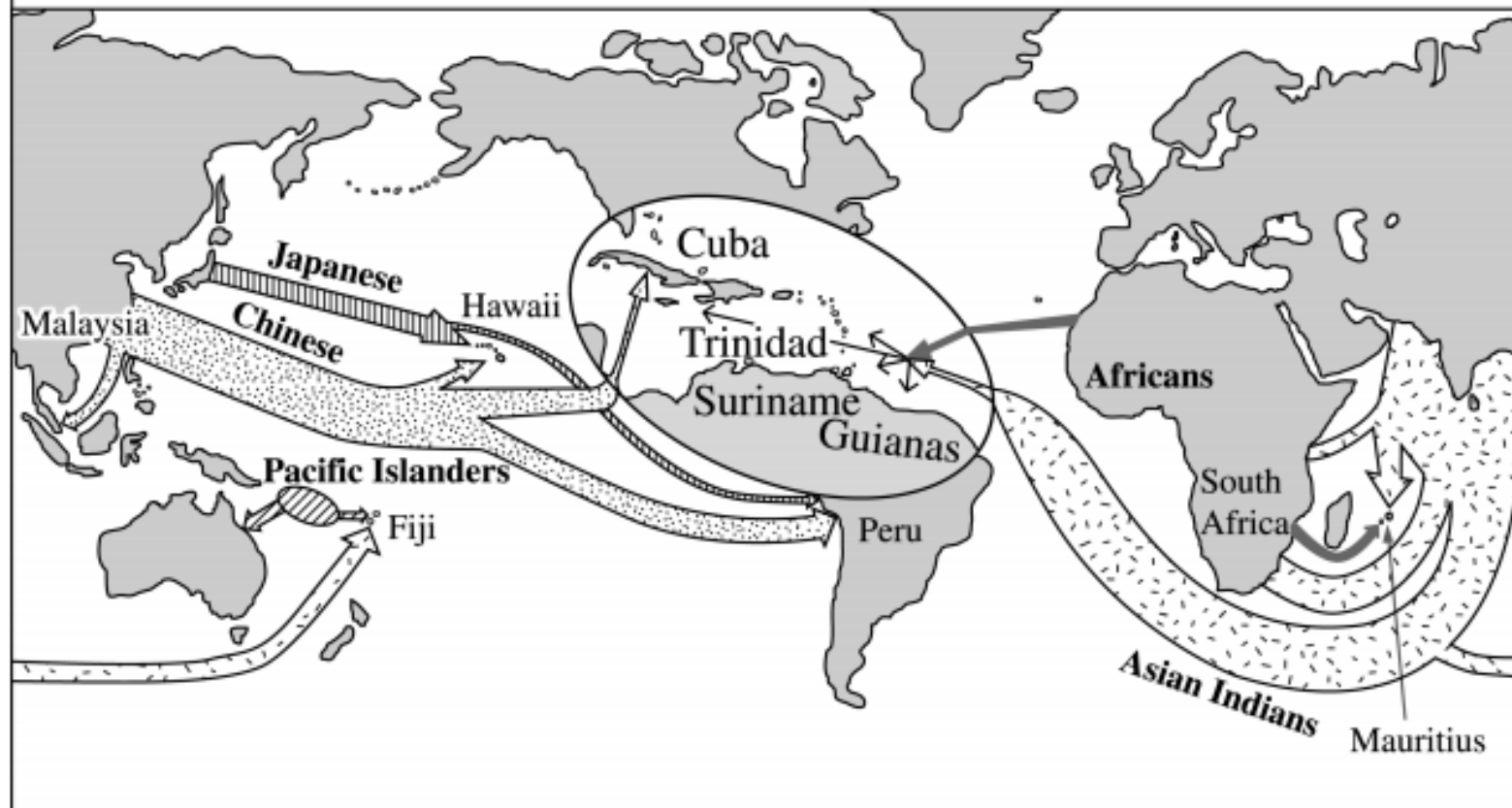
Human Migrations from 1750-1900

- Migrants significantly increased due to development of transoceanic empires & capitalism
- Produced dramatically different societies for the sending and receiving societies
- Presented challenges to governments in developing national identity and regulating flow of people
- Improved food production and better medical conditions led to an increase in the population
- Significant **global urbanization** in the 19th century
- Many freely relocated to industrialized areas in search of work
- **Coerced labor** was still used, though not as popular as in period 5 (1450-1750).
  - Slavery - CONTINUITY (until after 1850-ish)
  - Chinese & Indian **indentured servitude - CHANGE**
  - Convict labor
- Migrants were typically male, leaving women to take on new roles at home - CHA
- Migrants created **ethnic enclaves** in different parts of the world - CHANGE
- Increased racial prejudice as people tried to control the flow of immigrants

Ethnic Enclaves	Temporary & Seasonal Migrants	Coerced Labor	Examples of Racial Prejudice
Chinese in North America: ● 1850's to 1880's ● Around 30,000 immigrants ● Halted by the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 ● Left China because of political and economic unrest ● Took manual, unskilled labor jobs in construction, mining, and agriculture ● Tied to the California gold rush and railroad building	● Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific ● Lebanese merchants in the Americas ● Italians in Argentina	*Slavery:* ● Ended in 1833 by the British ● Ended in 1863 in the United States	*The Chinese Exclusion Acts:* ● 1882 ● Prohibited all Chinese laborers from entering US ● First law of its kind in the US ● As gold became harder to find, the Chinese were resented ● Economic decline after the Civil War also caused animosity
Indians in Southern Africa: ● Arrived as indentured servants and worked in mines, on railroads, ● Experienced apartheid discrimination the same as Africans		Chinese & Indian Indentured Servants: Convict Labor:	The White Australia Policy:

Chinese Laborers in the U.S.

PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS INDENTURED MIGRATIONS, 1834-1919

Immigration in the 19th Century, 1800–1914

Map labels: to Fiji, to New Zealand, AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, KOREA, PHILIPPINES, CHINA, HAWAII, MALAYA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CANADA, Tropic of Cancer, INDIA, Equator, PERU, THE GUIANAS, SOUTH AMERICA, Tropic of Capricorn, AFRICA, Equator, MAURITIUS, RÉUNION, SOUTH AFRICA, Tropic of Capricorn

Legend:
- European migrants
- Japanese migrants
- Chinese migrants
- Indian migrants
- African migrants
- Filipino migrants
- Korean migrants

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