

Source: Adapted from David Northrup, *Indentured Labor in the Age of Imperialism, 1834-1922*, 1995.

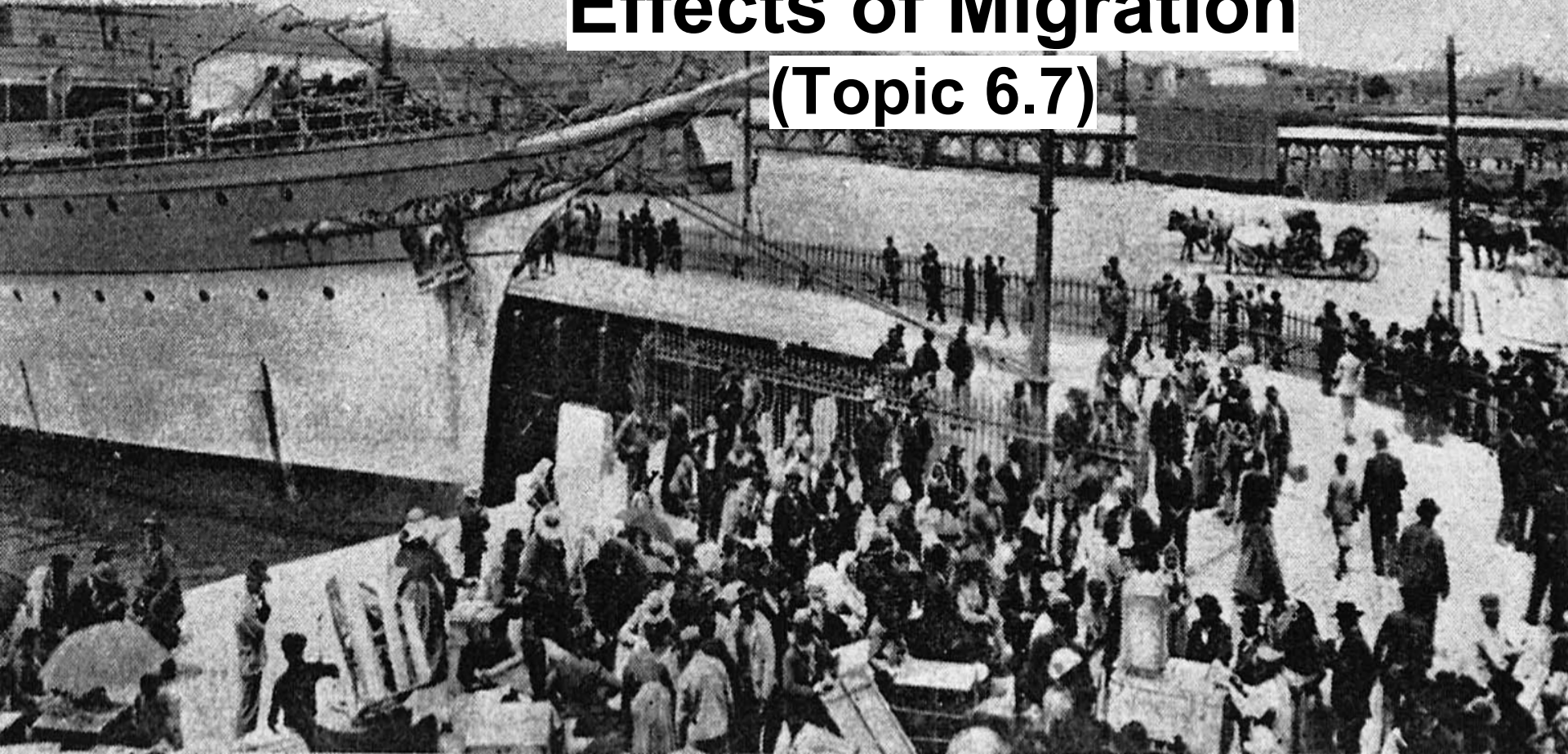
**SELECTED INTERCONTINENTAL FLOWS OF INDENTURED OR CONTRACT LABOR, NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY**

Origins	Destinations	Totals (rounded)
India to	British Guiana	239,000
	Trinidad	150,000
	Other Caribbean	130,000
	Suriname (Dutch Guiana)	34,000
	Mauritius	455,000
	Fiji	61,000
	South Africa	153,000
China to	Peru	117,000
	Cuba	138,000
	Other Caribbean	24,000
	Hawaii	34,000
Japan to	Hawaii	65,000
	Peru	18,000

## **Step 3: Videos**

You will summarize the learning of three different videos. Record your responses on your student handout.

# Effects of Migration (Topic 6.7)





## Learning Objective

Explain how and why new patterns of migration affected society from 1750 to 1900.

# Historical Developments

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

# Historical Developments

Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments.

Examples:

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



# Historical Developments (Topic 6.7)

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.

Examples:

- Chinese Exclusion Act
- White Australia Policy

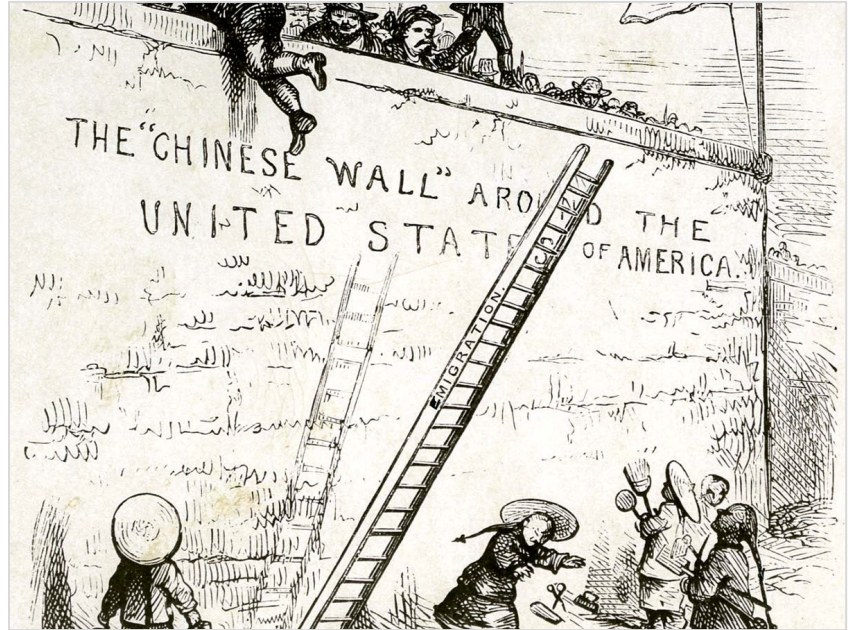


# Step 4: Chinese Exclusion Act

Answer the questions about the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Click [HERE](#) to read it.







DONT USE THIS  
IF YOU WANT TO BE DIRTY

THE CHINESE MUST GO



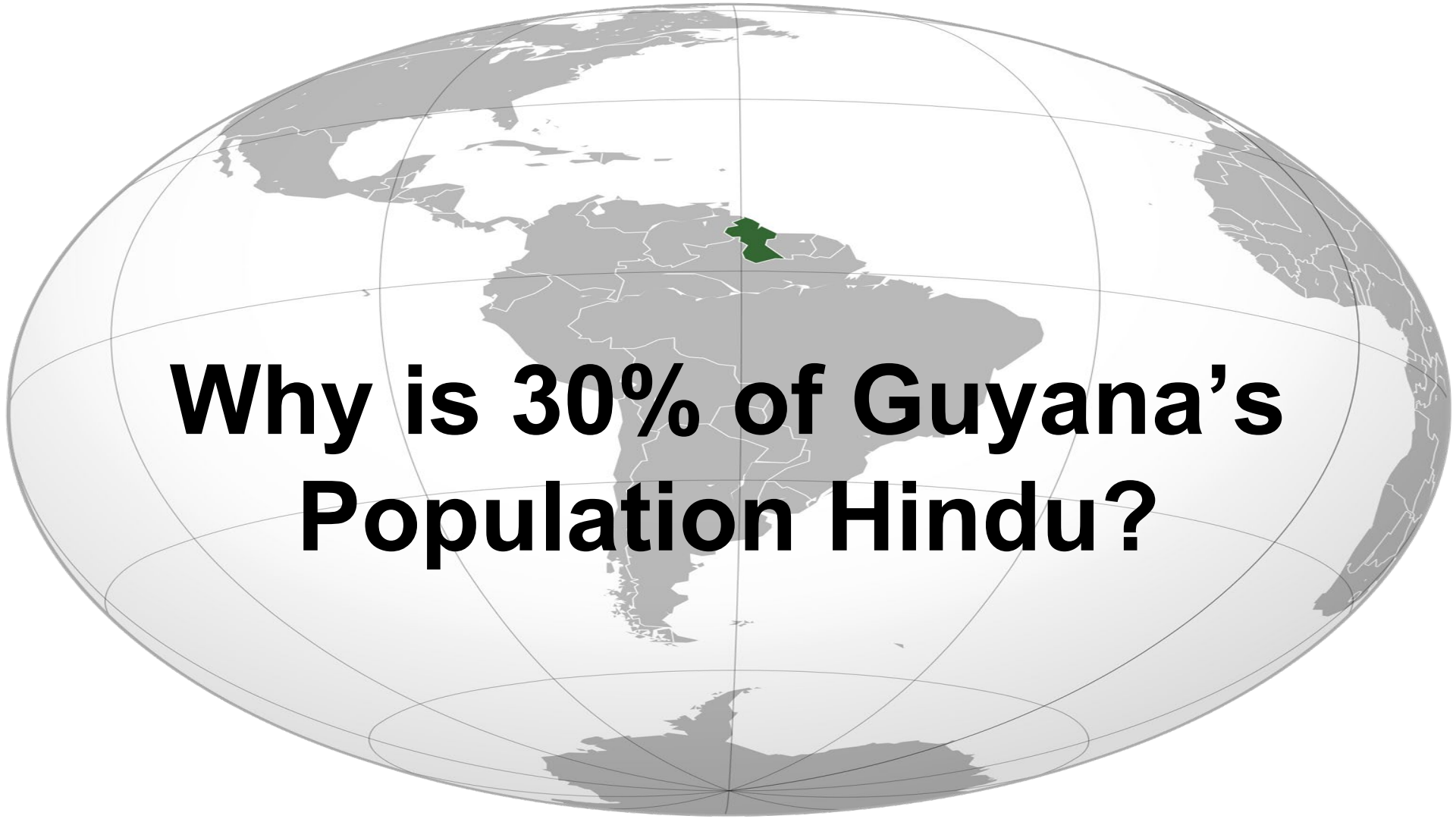
THE ANTI-CHINESE WALL  
The American Wall Goes Up as the Chinese Original Goes Down.



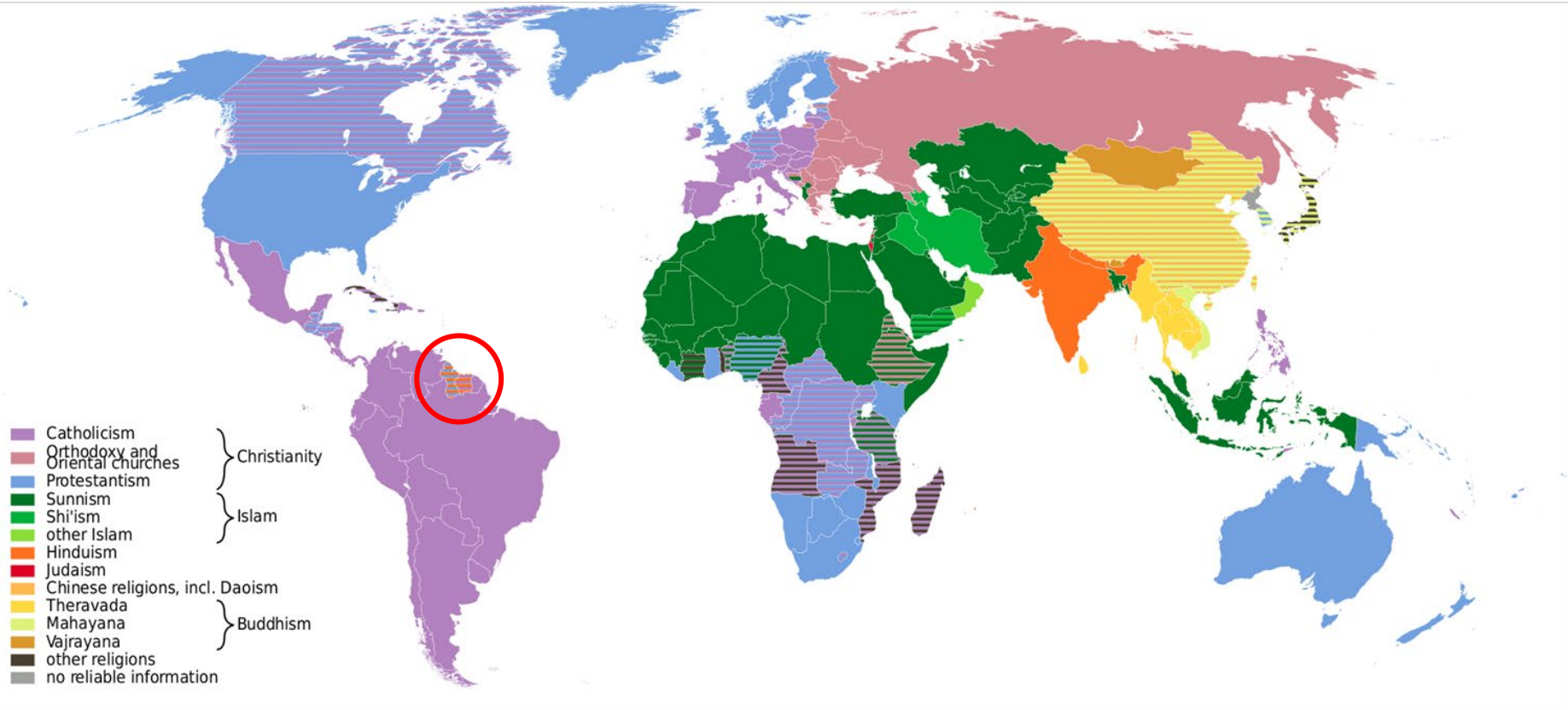
### **White Australia Policy**

A set of historical policies that aimed to forbid people of non-European ethnic origin, especially Asians and Pacific Islanders from immigrating to Australia, starting in 1901.

Governments progressively dismantled such policies between 1949 and 1973.



**Why is 30% of Guyana's  
Population Hindu?**



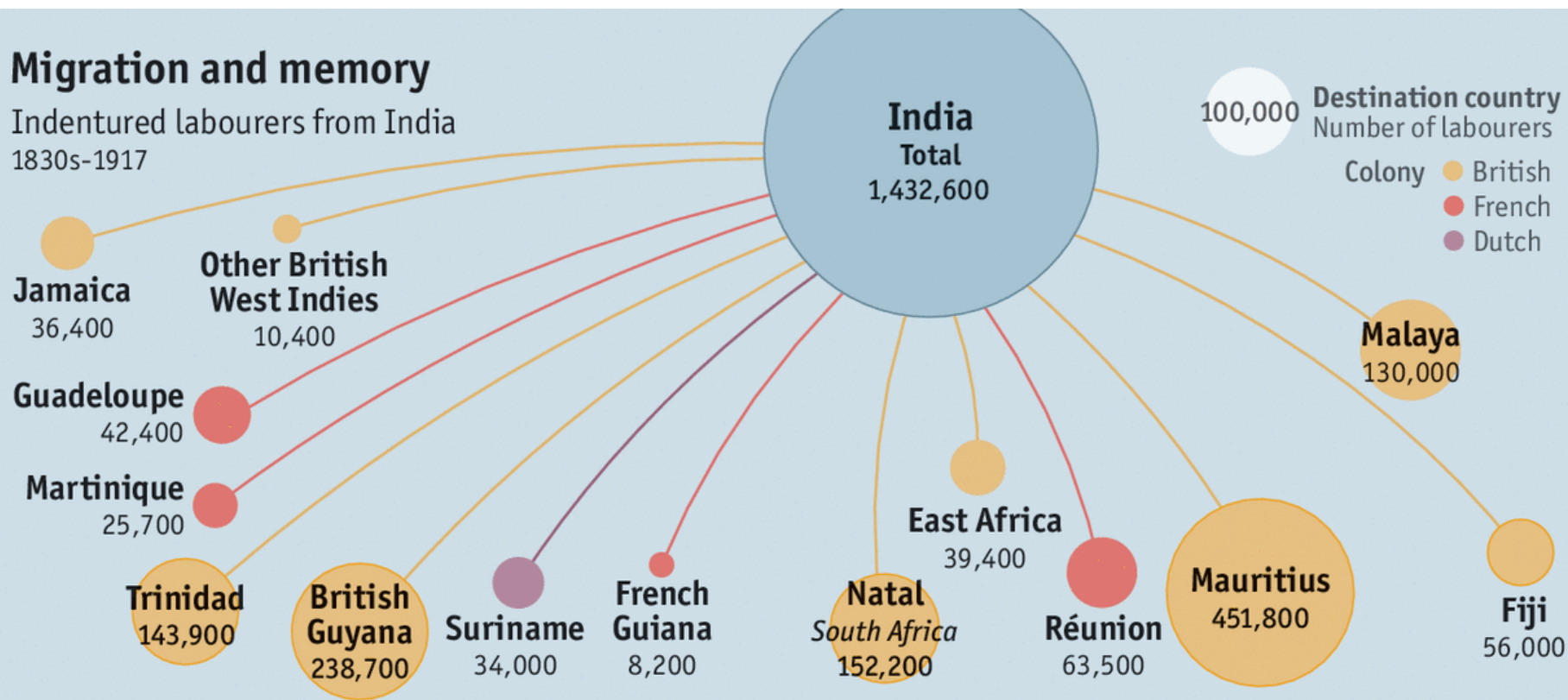
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# Migration and memory

Indentured labourers from India  
1830s-1917



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



# Hinduism in Guyana

- Hinduism is the religion of 35% of the population of [Guyana](#).
- Guyana has the highest percentage of Hindus in the Western Hemisphere.
- After [the 1833 Slavery Abolition Act](#) in the [British Empire](#), the need for labor led to the recruitment of Indians in Guyana and other [British West Indian](#) territories.
- Between 1835 and 1918, 341,600 indentured laborers were imported into British Guyana from India
- From 1852, Christian missionaries attempted to convert East Indians during the [indenture](#) period, but this met with little success.





# Hinduism in Guyana

- When Christian missionaries started proselytizing, Brahmins started administering spiritual rites to all Hindus regardless of caste. This led to the breakdown of the caste system there.
- In the late 1940s, reform movements caught the attention of many Guyanese Hindus.
- In 1910, Arya Samaj arrived in Guyana. Samaj's doctrine rejects the idea of caste and the exclusive role of Brahmins as religious leaders.
- The movement preaches monotheism and opposition to the use of images in worship as well as many traditional Hindu rituals. After the 1930s, Hindu conversions to Christianity slowed because the status of Hinduism improved and discrimination against Hindus diminished.



Gayatri Central Arya Samaj  
KRWANAN VEDHA SARASWATI  
**CENTRAL VAIDIK MANDIR**  
Making Your Life Divine Again

Gayatri Central Arya Samaj  
KRWANAN VEDHA SARASWATI  
KRWANAN VEDHA SARASWATI



Click [HERE](#) to read the full article!

AFTER some hiccups in construction, the iconic Indian Arrival Monument has been completed and is expected to be officially handed over to Guyana by the Government of India.

The monument at the T junction, Palmyra Village, Corentyne, Region Six, was built through funding from the Government of India. It is a tribute to the Indian indentured servants who arrived on these shores, then British Guiana, in 1838.

The mounted bronze memorial consists of artistic sculpted metal, depicting the lives of Indians in their routine everyday life.

Each of the figures carry something of importance – their jahaji bhandal (ship bundle) loaded with food, spices, herbs, clothing, jewellery, their gods, religious texts, drum, karaahi (cooking pan) taawa (flat circular metal for cooking roti), grass knives (scythe), cutlass and rice plants.



# Immigration to the US

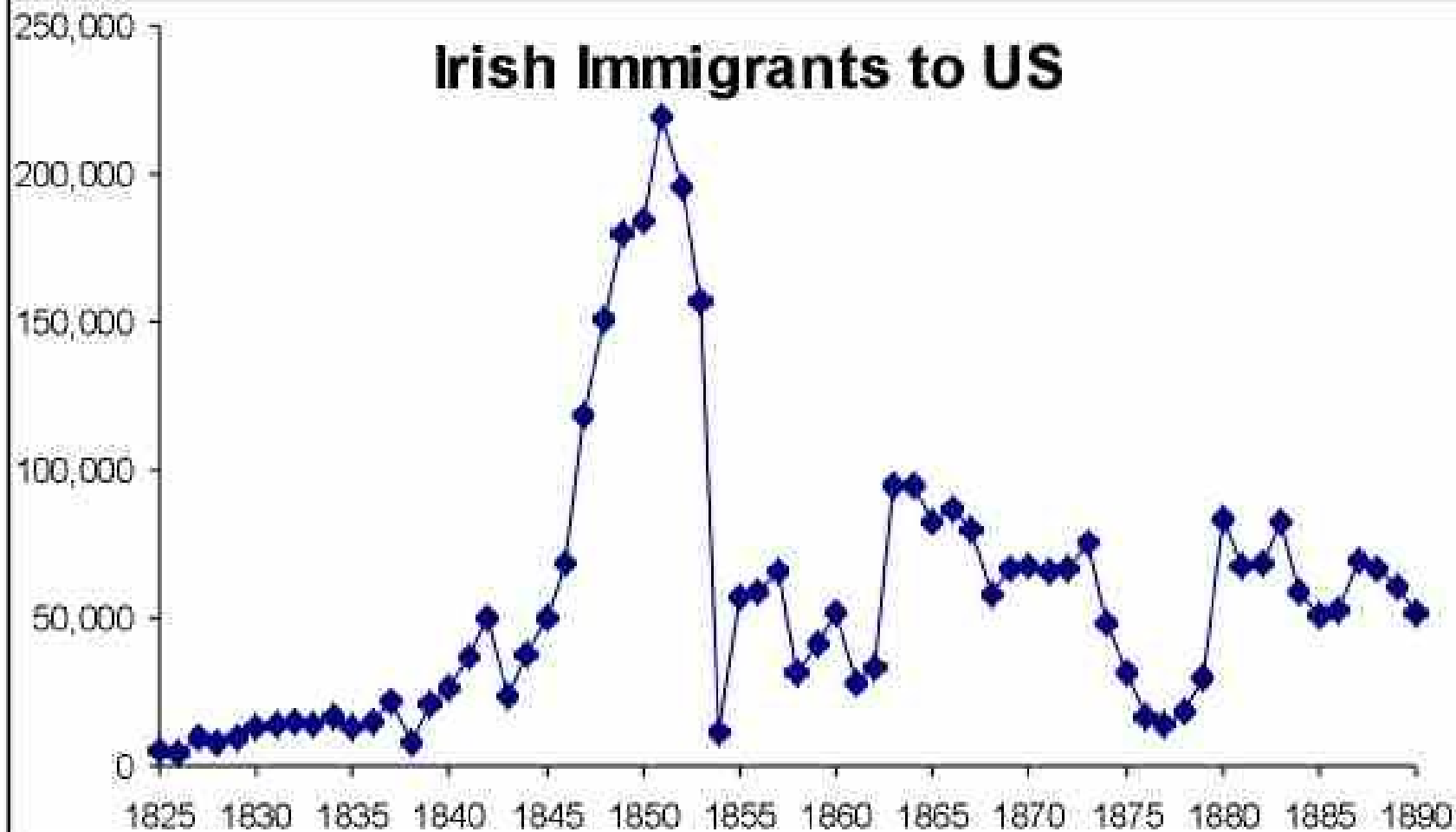


# 1870





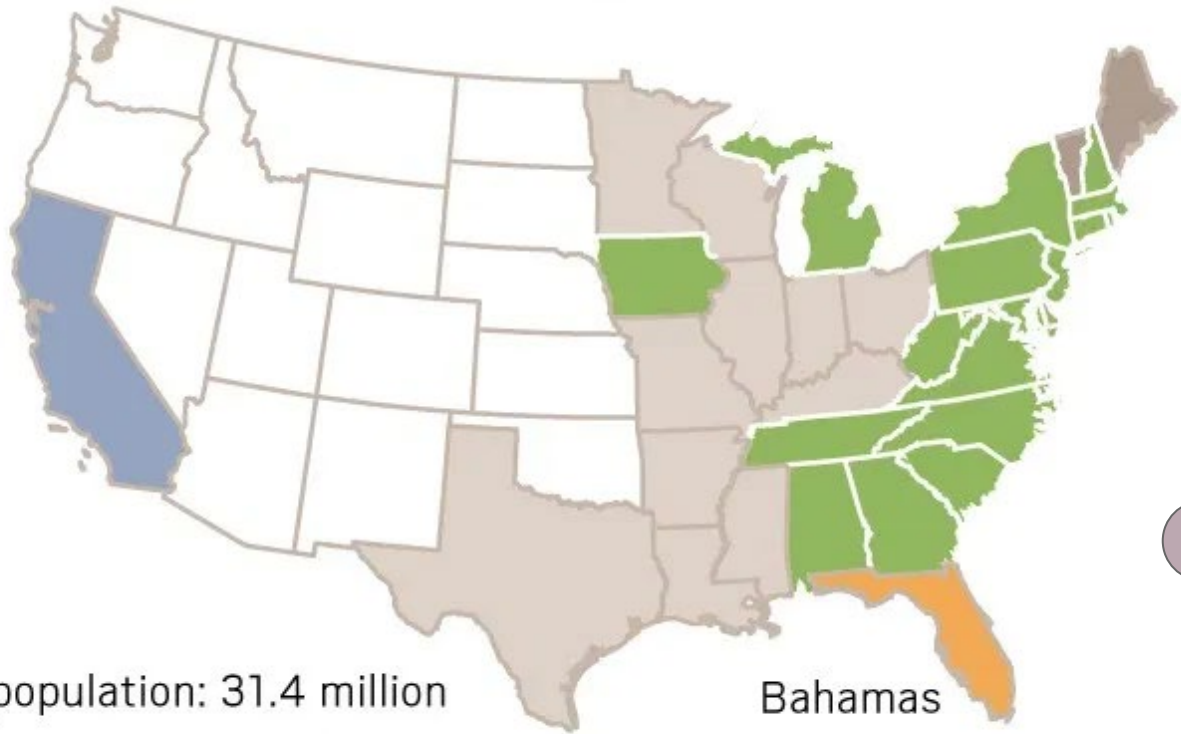
# Irish Immigrants to US



Top country of origin by state and year



1860



To learn more about Irish immigration to the US, read this article: [When America Despised the Irish](#)

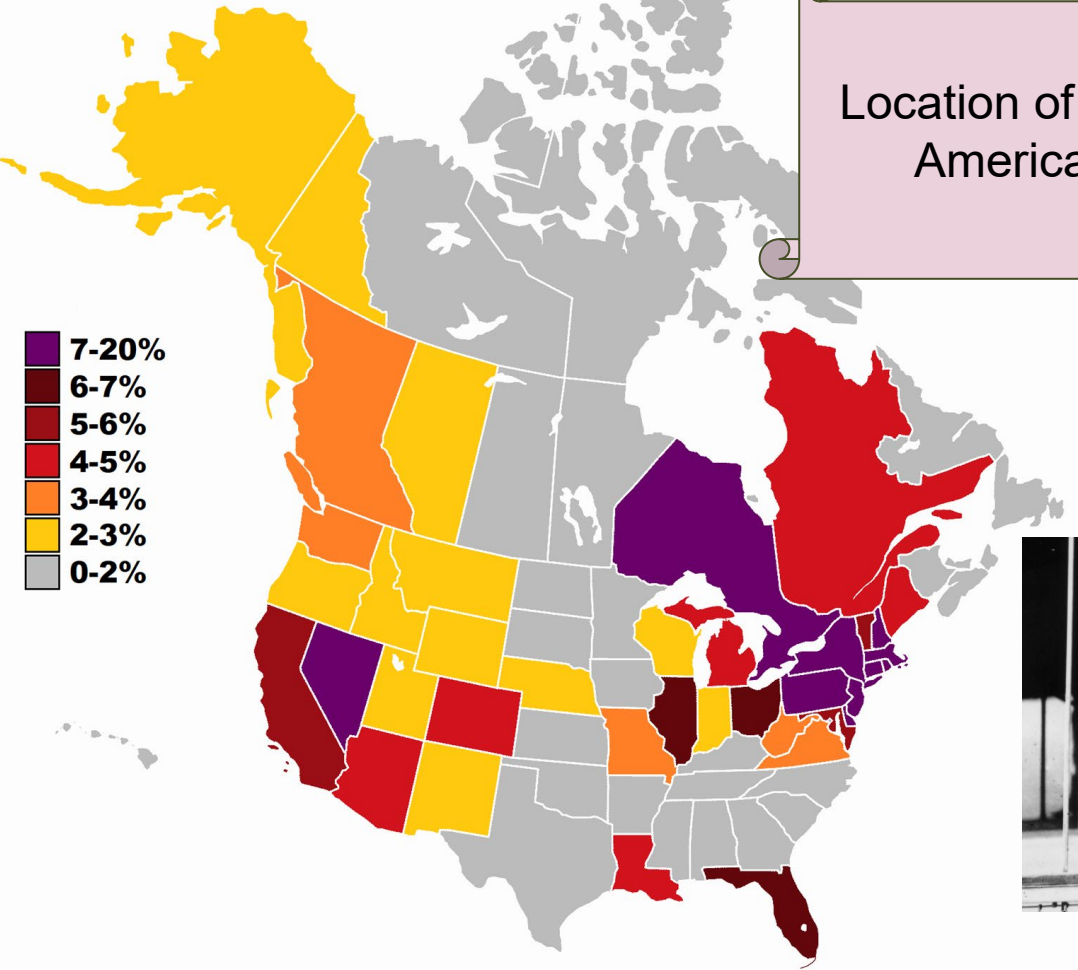
U.S. population: 31.4 million

Foreign-born: 4.1 million (13.2%)



# Location of Italian Americans

- 7-20%
- 6-7%
- 5-6%
- 4-5%
- 3-4%
- 2-3%
- 0-2%





# Sample LEQ Prompt

Evaluate the extent to which new patterns of migrations affected society from 1750 to 1900.

**CAUSES of global migrations in the  
1750 - 1900 time period.**

**EFFECTS of global migrations in the  
1750 - 1900 time period.**

Specifically social effects:

## **Sample LEQ Prompt**

Evaluate the extent to which patterns of migration in the 1750 to 1900 time period changed from previous historical migrations.



**CHANGES** in global migrations from  
the 1450-1750 time period.

**CONTINUITIES** in global migrations  
from the 1450-1750 time period.

## **CHANGES** in global migrations from the 1450-1750 time period.

### **BEFORE 1750:**

- indentured servants were often of European descent (migration from Europe to the New World)
- Migration driven by mercantilism and cash crop harvests
- Settling New World

### **AFTER 1750:**

- Indentured servants are primarily South and East Asians in the headed to European colonies in Africa and to the Americas
- Migrations are driven by industrialization & urbanization after
- New transportation technologies facilitated migrations (RR, steamships)
- Abolishment of the slave trade in the 19th century led to a need for new, cheap sources of coercive labor
- Capitalist economic development drives migrations
- Political reactions like White Australia Policy and Chinese Exclusion Act

## **CONTINUITIES** in global migrations from the 1450-1750 time period.

- Westerners were still the primary beneficiaries of the wealth obtained with the use of coercive labor
- Exploitation of populations that had limited political power
- Indentured servitude was still highly demanded form of coercive labor and drove migration patterns
- Men were still often the ones leaving, altering societies in the home country
- Environmental factors (natural resources) drove migrations
- Syncretism occurred as migrations continued

# **Closer: Let's Summarize**

**How did the development of a global capitalist economy affect human migration?**