**Key Issue 1: Where Are Migrants Distributed?**

***Pages 80-85***

1. Most people primarily migrate for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reasons.
2. Define a **push** migration factor & a **pull** migration factor.
3. List a few push and pull factors for each category in the table below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **PUSH** | **PULL** |
| **ECONOMIC** |  |  |
| **CULTURAL** |  |  |
| **ENVIRONMENTAL** |  |  |

1. What is an intervening obstacle? What was a major obstacle for Europeans coming to the North American continent?
2. Before the invention of vehicles and airplanes, where were intervening obstacles for people migrating across land masses.
3. Migration may be classified as either **international** or **internal**. What is the difference?
4. What is INTRAregional migration and what has it historically been?
5. International migration (emigration) occurs mostly from countries in stage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the DTM. While internal migration occurs from countries in stages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. According to Ravenstein, most long distant migrants are male & single adults. Why? (Explain)
7. What caused immigration from Latin America to the United States to increase?

**Key Issue 3: Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?**

***Pages 92-95***

1. Traditionally immigrants from other countries faced intervening obstacles that were environmental such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However the two major obstacles that face migrants now are cultural, namely: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. What did the **Quota Act** (1921) and the **National Origins Act** (1924) do?
3. How did they favor immigration from certain regions?
4. How did the **Immigration Act of 1965** change the existing quota laws?
5. How was the immigration law further changed in 1978?
6. U.S. immigration law gives **preferences** to groups. Identify those preferences.
7. Define ***brain drain****:*
8. What are ***guest workers****?*
9. Complete the table about guest workers:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BENEFITS TO WESTERN EUROPE** | **BENEFITS TO POORER COUNTRIES** |
|  |  |

1. **Using the map below:** **Shade** or circle the regions that most European guest workers come from. & **draw arrows** to western Europe.



11. Using the maps above & to the left, **shade** Vietnam, Cuba, and Haiti. **Then** complete the table below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CUBA** | **HAITI** | **VIETNAM** |
| **Year?****What were the push Factors?** |  |  |  |
| **Admitted?(yes/no)** |  |  |  |
| **Explain:** |  |  |  |

**Key Issue 4: Why Do People Migrate Within a Country?**

***Pages 95-100***

1. Traditionally regional migration occurred when people were in search of better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However now most interregional migration is from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of job opportunities.
2. What is the most famous example of **large-scale interregional migration** in the U.S.?
3. Complete the timeline below to discuss migration in the United States. Include the date on the left hand side.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why did people go? (push/pull) | What made settlement possible? (transport/technology) |

1. Use the chart on **page 97** to calculate the net **growth** or **loss** of U.S. regions for 2010. Name the region on the map and place the appropriate number in each region.



**\*\*\*\* SKIP Pgs. 97-98 \*\*\***

1. Define/describe each of the following terms, and summarize a single, important fact about its occurrence in the U.S.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Urbanization** | **Suburbanization** | **Counterurbanization** |
| **Explain concept:** |  |  |  |
| **Major regions & reasons** |  |  |  |