III. Global Migration Through History

- Role & Breadth of Migration occurred in the 15th century (Spain, Portugal, Great Britain).
- By early 20th century, most of the world had been colonized by European powers.

A. Effects of Colonization

1. European language, religion, and culture spread across the globe.
   a) In Western Hemisphere: indigenous populations, their cultures were nearly wiped out by European diseases; replaced by European culture.
   b) In Africa and Asia, people shared the same diseases caused by Europeans.

   i) So many people kept their languages, religions.
   ii) Learned to speak European languages.
   iii) Converted languages.

2. Diffusion of Goods: Trade went both ways.
   a) Cotton, tea, coffee, sugar, silver, diamonds.
   b) Europeans got new goods: yoga.
B. Forced Migration

1. Atlantic Slave Trade is the largest example in history of forced migration:
   a) People forced to relocate, under threat of violence
   b) 12.5 million people

2. Slavery today:
   a) Still exists: 21 million people worldwide

3. Displaced Persons and Refugees:
   a) Can come from political, environmental crises that threaten people's lives.

1) They seek, and many intend to return home:
   i) If they move to another part of the same country = internally displaced persons.
   ii) If they cross international borders and they become well founded fear that they will be harmed if they return home they are refugees.

Ex: Syrian Civil War 2011 - Half the population has fled: 6 million internally displaced, over 4 million refugees.

C. Reversing Historical Trends

1. Migration flows have changed:
   a) Europe never once a place that people left from a destination, formation of ethnic enclaves:
   a) neighborhoods filled primarily with people of the same ethnic group.
D. Historical Trends in USA

1. Source of Migrants

- 1600’s → 1808 Africa
- 1808 - 1840 N + W Europe
- 1890 - 1914 S + E Europe
- 1945 → now: Latin America + Asia