III. Global Migration Through History

* Rate & Breadth of Migration inc in the 15th century (Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, France.
* By early 20th century most of the world had at times been colonized by Europeans

A. Effects of Colonization

1. Europeans language, religion, and culture spread across the globe
   a) In Western Hemisphere: indigenous population & 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 & Ideas went both ways
   a) Cotton, tea, coffee, sugar, silver, & diamonds
   b) Europeans got new words, 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 peoples lives.
   b) Flee fast, 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 have 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
   Ex: Escape as was once a place that people fled is now a destination
2. 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 - 1890 N + W Europe
- 1890 - 1914 S + E Europe
- 1945 → now: Latin America + Asia