

Name: _____

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Corrected by: _____

Period: _____

AP World History

Mr. Kalaf-Hughes

6.7. Practice Questions (Effects of Migration)

“When I was ten years old, I worked on my father’s farm, digging, hoeing, and gathering and carrying our crop. We had no horses because only officials are allowed to have horses in China. I worked on my father’s farm until I was about sixteen years old, when a man from our clan came back from America. In America, he had purchased land about as large as four city blocks and made it into a paradise. The man had left our village as a poor boy. Now, he returned with unlimited wealth, which he had obtained in the country of the American wizards.

The man’s wealth filled my mind with the idea that I, too, would like to go to the country of the wizards and gain some of their wealth. After a long time, my father gave me his blessing and my mother took leave of me with tears. My father gave me some money and I went with five other boys from our village to take a steamship from Hong Kong. The engines that moved the ship were wonderful monsters, strong enough to lift mountains. When I got to San Francisco, I was half-starved because I was afraid to eat American food. But after a few days of living in the Chinese quarter, I was happy again. A man got me work as a servant with an American family and my start was the same as most of the Chinese in this country.”

Li Zhou, laborer from Guangzhou province in southern China, interview given to a reporter in the United States describing his journey to the United States in the 1860s

- On a global scale, the gender makeup of the migrants referred to in the second paragraph best helps to explain which of the following social changes in home societies in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
 - Dramatic population increases leading to the adoption of new government policies to limit the birth of children
 - Women taking on new roles that had been formerly occupied by men
 - A greater reliance on children performing indentured labor
 - An increase in workers joining labor unions to demand higher wages

INDENTURED AND POST-INDENTURED WORKERS FROM INDIA EMPLOYED ON SUGAR PLANTATIONS ON THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD, BRITISH CARIBBEAN, 1854–1910

YEAR	Column A : Indian Indentured Workers on Sugar Plantations in Trinidad		Column B : Indian Workers Whose Five-Year Indenture Terms Had Ended, But Who Continued to Work on Sugar Plantations in Trinidad	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1854	3,902	675	-	-
1864	7,445	2,342	1,577	603
1874	7,770	3,340	3,743	1,630
1879	6,639	2,612	3,861	2,116
1890	7,252	2,708	5,160	2,718
1910	8,246	2,708	6,953	3,657

Source: Data adapted from Sumita Chatterjee “Indian women’s lives and labor: the indentureship experience in Trinidad and Guyana, 1845–1917.” (1997). Doctoral Dissertations 1896–February 2014. 1251. Accessed at http://scholarworks.umass.edu/dissertations_1/1251.

2. The numbers in Column B are most likely a reflection of which trend that affected many migrants in the late nineteenth century?

- (A) Migrants often lacked opportunities for economic and social advancement as a result of anti-immigrant prejudice and racism in the receiving societies.
- (B) Migrants were often able to maintain cultural and religious connections to their home country through letters and newspapers.
- (C) Migrants often wanted to assimilate quickly into the dominant linguistic and cultural environment of their receiving societies.
- (D) Migrants often returned, either periodically or permanently, to their home societies after saving enough money to start a new life there.

3. The table indicates that Indian labor migration to Trinidad in the mid- to late nineteenth century shared which of the following patterns with global migration processes in the same period?

- (A) Both Indian migration to Trinidad and global migration in general involved mostly coerced or semicoerced labor.
- (B) Both Indian migration to Trinidad and global migration in general resulted in migrants establishing ethnic enclaves in increasingly cosmopolitan cities.
- (C) Both Indian migration to Trinidad and global migration in general involved migrants who were mostly male.
- (D) Both Indian migration to Trinidad and global migration in general resulted in receiving societies' governments passing discriminatory anti-immigrant legislation.

**INDIAN MUSLIM TROOPS IN THE BRITISH ARMED FORCES PRAYING. PHOTOGRAPH
TAKEN IN SURREY, ENGLAND, 1916**



FPG / Staff

In the background, a group of British civilians, mostly women, are watching the troops pray.

4. The photograph best illustrates which aspect of population movements in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

- (A) They often involved the spread of cultural traditions into new locations.
- (B) They were often undertaken to displace labor force lost to war or disease.
- (C) They often resulted in the decline or disappearance of native religious traditions.
- (D) They often caused intercommunal violence.

“Italy has 108 inhabitants per square kilometer. In proportion to its territory, only three countries in Europe surpass Italy in population density: Belgium, the Netherlands, and Great Britain. Every year, 100,000 farmers and agricultural laborers emigrate from Italy. Italy witnesses its place in the family of civilized nations growing smaller and smaller as it looks on with fear for its political and economic future. In fact, during the last eighty years the English-speaking population throughout the world has risen from 22 to 90 million; the Russian-speaking population from 50 to 70; and so forth, down to the Spanish population who were 18 million and are now 39. On the other hand, the Italian-speaking population has only increased from 20 to 31 million. At first, our emigrants were spreading Italy’s language in foreign countries, but since then, their sons and grandsons ended up forgetting the language of their fathers and forefathers.

Realizing that our mistakes have cost us so much in the past and continue to cost us today, I believe that it is less secure and more expensive for our people to continue to try to eke out a living from barren land in Italy than to establish a large and prosperous agricultural colony in Eritrea.*”

*an Italian colonial territory in northeast Africa

Ferdinando Martini, governor of the Italian colony of Eritrea, *Concerning Africa*, 1897

5. The author’s statement that descendants of Italian emigrants “ended up forgetting the language of their fathers and forefathers” most directly refers to which of the following aspects of nineteenth-century migration?

- (A) Some receiving societies attempted to limit the flow of immigrants.
- (B) Some colonial states applied theories of Social Darwinism to establish racial preferences.
- (C) Immigrants often adopted the dominant culture of the state in receiving societies.
- (D) Immigrants often maintained some aspects of their religion within ethnic enclaves.