

Topic 6.7 Effects of Migration

Thematic Focus - Social Interactions and Organization (SIO)

The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization..

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 been formerly occupied by men.

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

Migrant ethnic enclaves:

- 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

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.

Regulation of immigrants:

- Chinese Exclusion Act
- White Australia policy