

I. INTERNAL MIGRATION

1 point

Definition: migration within a country. May be between regions (interregional) or between rural, urban, and suburban areas.

II. TWO EXAMPLES

2 points

a. historic distribution

Should describe where the population is (or was) concentrated before redistribution began in TWO countries

- US - along east coast
- BRAZIL - along Atlantic coast
- RUSSIA - in Western Russia, European Russia
- INDONESIA - on the island of Java
- MEXICO – in the central valley, Great Valley of Mexico

2 points

b. current redistribution

Current interregional trend must be described in TWO countries

- US - moving predominantly out of mid-west and northeast and into the West and South
- BRAZIL - moving inland, to the Brazilian uplands
- RUSSIA - Soviets moved the population to cities in the Siberia, the east, and Central Asia, but they are currently beginning to return to European Russia.
- INDONESIA - movement to less densely settled islands such as Borneo and Sumatra
- MEXICO – movement to the states of the North near the US border, to the coastal states, and also out of the Federal District and into the surrounding states.

2 points

c. reasons for redistribution

- US - economics and climate in the South, more land available in West, fewer jobs in the Midwest and Northeast. Also, as the population of US ages and retires, it seeks warmer climates
- BRAZIL - to find jobs in the government built new capital of Brasilia
- RUSSIA - to work in factories and mines. Government provided better wages, early retirement, other economic incentives
- INDONESIA - government gives farmland to migrating families and provides for their transport to new islands.
- MEXICO – north to work in factories, tourism along the coasts, suburbanization for those leaving Mexico City for suburbs.

7 points TOTAL