

Topic 6.6 Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World

Humans and the Environments (ENV)

The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.

Learning Objective

Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.

Historical Developments

Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.

Because of the nature of new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.

Return of migrants:

- Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific
- Lebanese merchants in the Americas
- Italian industrial workers in Argentina

Migrants:

- Irish to the United States
- British engineers and geologists to South Asia and Africa

Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.

The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semicoerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian **indentured servitude**, and convict labor.