



SCHOOL TO SCHOOL-STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

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“JOURNEYS OF HOPE”

EDUCATIONAL PATHWAYS TO
SOCIAL INCLUSION AND TOLERANCE

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF IMMIGRATION IN EUROPE

INTERVIEW WITH AN EXPERT

Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Murat ERDOĞAN

1. Short-term exchange

Focus “Historical development of migration in Europe”

Ilion, Athens (Greece)

14th – 20th January 2017

**Istanbul Lisesi
(Turkey)**



1) Do you think there is a difference in the level of tolerance to variety of the cultures between the countries which are highly immigrated and the ones which are not?

There are certain countries being migrated today such as the USA, Canada, New Zealand and Austria. These are also the countries emerged by the immigrants; therefore, it is easy to observe the high level of tolerance among people and cultures. However, local cultures are dominant in the places like Europe so it is hard to accept people coming from the other countries and it creates anxiety.

2) To what extent do you think multi-cultural marriages have an impact on the affairs among these cultures?

No doubt, the basic essence of multi-cultural structure of a community is living together in the same area and the marriages as a result of this way of life. It helps a lot to the people of the different cultures to understand for one another.

3) Do you think the reasons of immigration have involved into a different phase in history?

Since Adam and Eve, immigration has been a long-standing issue in history. Recently, it has naturally increased in on a gradual scale in the last century as communication, travel and human capabilities have evolved dramatically.

4) What is the difference between emigration and immigration?

Both Emigration and immigration derive from the same root 'migrant' and emigration is used for situations in which people move to another country in order to find a settle. On the other hand, immigration is used for stressing the place moved by the people and leaving their country permanently.

5) What are the differences between refugees and immigrants?

Immigrants are the people who move from one place to another for the purpose of in search of a better life; yet, refugees are the people who are forced to move from their country or the place where they live because of compelling reasons.

6) According to you, which migration-movement affected Europe the most?

In the last century, migrations from South Africa to French and the ones from Turkey to Germany, Holland and Belgium.

7) How do you think today's immigration in Europe will share the future of Europe?

No doubt! Immigration is a reality that we have to accept. It started realising years ago, it has been happening for centuries, it is happening now and it will always be a part of human life.

8) Do you think that mobility among the European Union countries can enable the countries to adopt a democratic mutual culture?

No one can state that immigration is good or bad. This is a situation that has to be well handled. If it is not, the situation get worse. If it is, this will add a lot to democracy and cultural diversity.

9) How does the mobility among European Union countries affect the economy of the country?

Today, the total number of the immigrants and people having migrant-roots is roughly 20 million. One of the most important incentives of economy is the immigrants. More importantly, in terms of population balance, this is a great asset for Europe to sort the troubles out. % 80 of the immigrants are good for the economy of the place; nevertheless, only the %20 of them is a trouble to the place.

10) What are the milestones in history in terms of immigration in Europe?

During the World War II, 20 million people had to immigrate into France and Germany and the 2014-15 refugee raid.

11) What are the effects of immigration in Europe to the present Europe?

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12) Why do people immigrate to Europe?

The do this for the purpose of better life standards and of being a part of civilisation.