

Aspects of Migration History in Europe

[... from a two months project]



Who is a migrant?



Alphabet soup...



Who is a migrant?



- How is a migrant different from other mobile populations?

Migrant worker on
California highway (1935)

Who is a migrant?

- No universally accepted definition
- Countries and agencies use their own criteria, based on their own legislation and policies
- Definitions are not consistently used
- “Popular” terms

Immigrant vs. Emigrant

- “Migrant”:
 - It disregards the direction of movement
- From the perspective of the...
 - Region/country of arrival the person is an **“immigrant”**
 - Region/country of departure the person is an **“emigrant”**

DEFINITIONS... [worksheet]

Human migration

is peoples' movement from one place to another intending to stay there temporarily or permanently. Movement can be over long distances, from one country to another or within one country. Migrants may be individuals, families or large groups. The United Nations defines a migrant as a person who resides outside their country of origin for at least a year. Some migrants are **voluntary**, others involuntary or **forced**.

Migration is as old as humankind.

- **Nomads** aren't considered migrants as they don't settle and generally have a seasonal movement pattern or cycle, although few nomadic peoples retain such a lifestyle nowadays. Similarly, temporary movement for travel, tourism, **pilgrimages**, or commuting isn't classified migration, as those involved lack the intention to live and settle in the visited places.

DEFINITIONS -2

- **Assimilation**: to take local attitudes, customs and norms and make them your own. // **Identity - Ethnicity**
- **Skilled Labor**: work that requires some form of specialized training: plumbing, electrical wiring, and manufacturing are examples of skilled labor. **Unskilled Labor**: work that requires little or no specialized training.
- **Brain Drain**: the phenomenon in which developing countries send their best students abroad for a higher education and those students choose to stay abroad rather than return home.
- **Urbanization**: the process by which cities grow. // **Globalization**

Main categories of international migrants

- Migrant workers
- Refugees*
- Asylum-seekers*
- Victims of trafficking*
- Unauthorized migrants*
- International students*

* Standard international definitions

Refugees

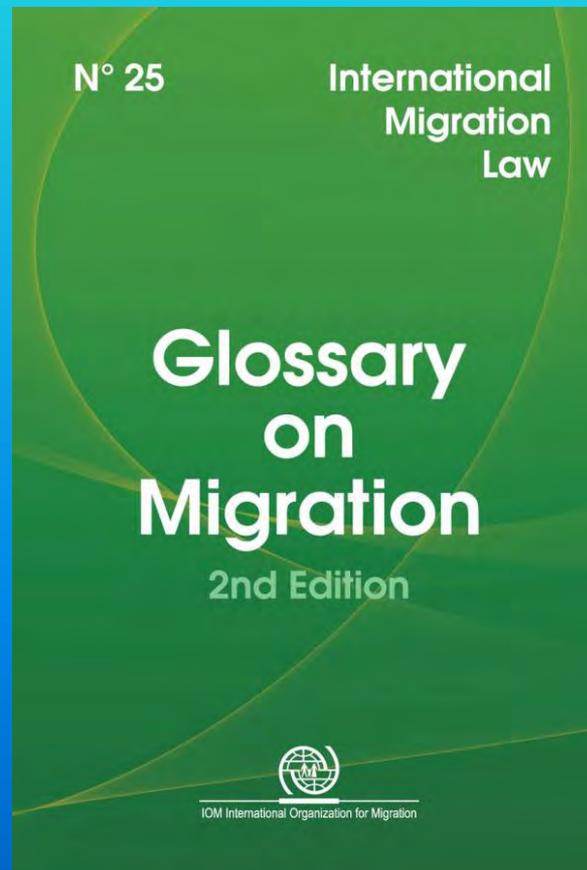
- A person with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, social group or political opinion, ...
- is outside his/her country of nationality and ...
- is unable or unwilling to return to that country

- 15.2 million (2009)



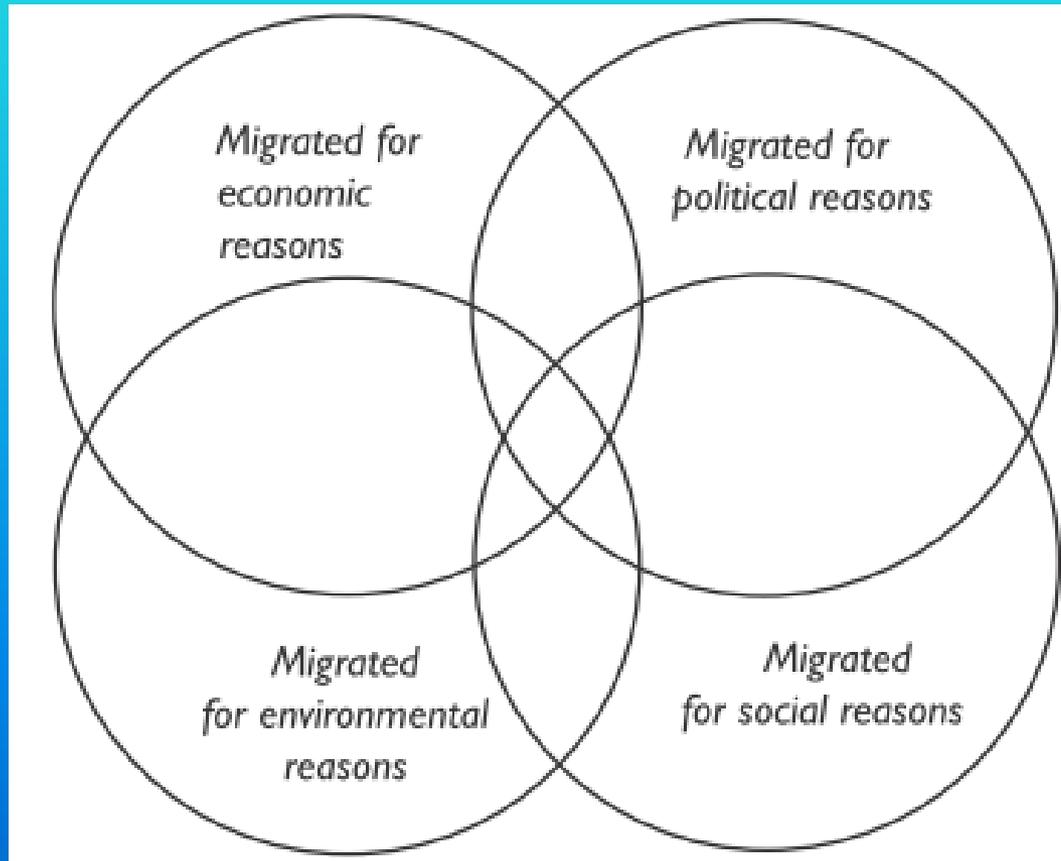
More key-migration-terms at:

<http://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>



Main factors for Migration

Push & pull factors



Push factors are listed below:

- Not enough jobs, Few opportunities, Inadequate conditions,
- Desertification, Famine or drought,
- Political fear or persecution,
- Slavery or forced labor,
- Poor medical care, Loss of wealth,
- Natural disasters, Death threats,
- Desire for more political or religious freedom,
- Pollution, Poor housing,
- Bullying, Discrimination,
- Poor chances of marrying, Condemned housing,
- and last but not least, War.

Pull factors are “the other side of the coin”:

- Better living conditions..., Peace!
- Job opportunities,
- The feeling of having more political and/or religious freedom,
- Enjoyment, Education, Better medical care, Attractive climate...
- Security, Family links, Industry, and Better chances of marrying ...

Results.../ effects...



What are the effects of migration?

1. Effects on the immigrants
2. Effects on the host country
3. Effects on the home country
4. Multi-national issues

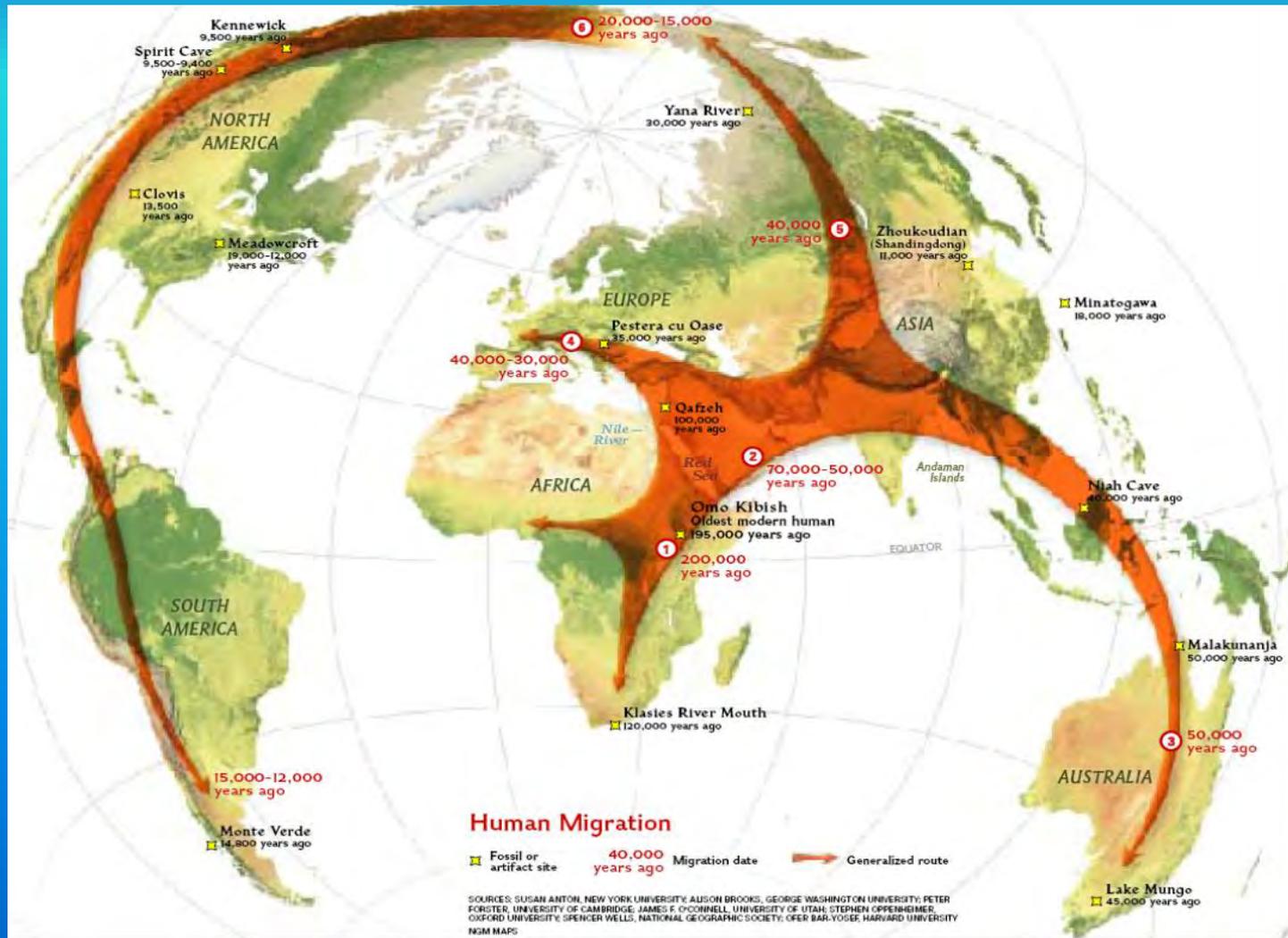
Differences in the ...characteristics of various contemporary societies in regions resulted from historical events or factors such as **invasion, conquests, colonization, im/e-migration, and trade...**

Timeline of this project...

- 1. Neolithic Europe – DNA analysis & Indo-European expansion
- 2. “Dark Ages” - Iron - Bronze Era
 - The key role of trade in Eastern Europe
 - Greek A' & B' Colonization
 - Magna Grecia
 - Late Ancient – Hellenistic – Roman World
- 3. Medieval era - Germanic Migrations - “Great Migration of the People”
- 4. Early Modern Period
 - European Colonialism
 - Migration & religious conflicts
 - Turkish invasion in the East
- 5. Modern History
 - European Colonization / Nationalism / Imperialism / militarism...
- 6. WWI & II
 - Fascism, Nazism, imperialism , Totalitarianism...

DNA analysis & Indo-European expansion

Migration of anatomically modern humans



The origins of Europeans

DNA analysis...

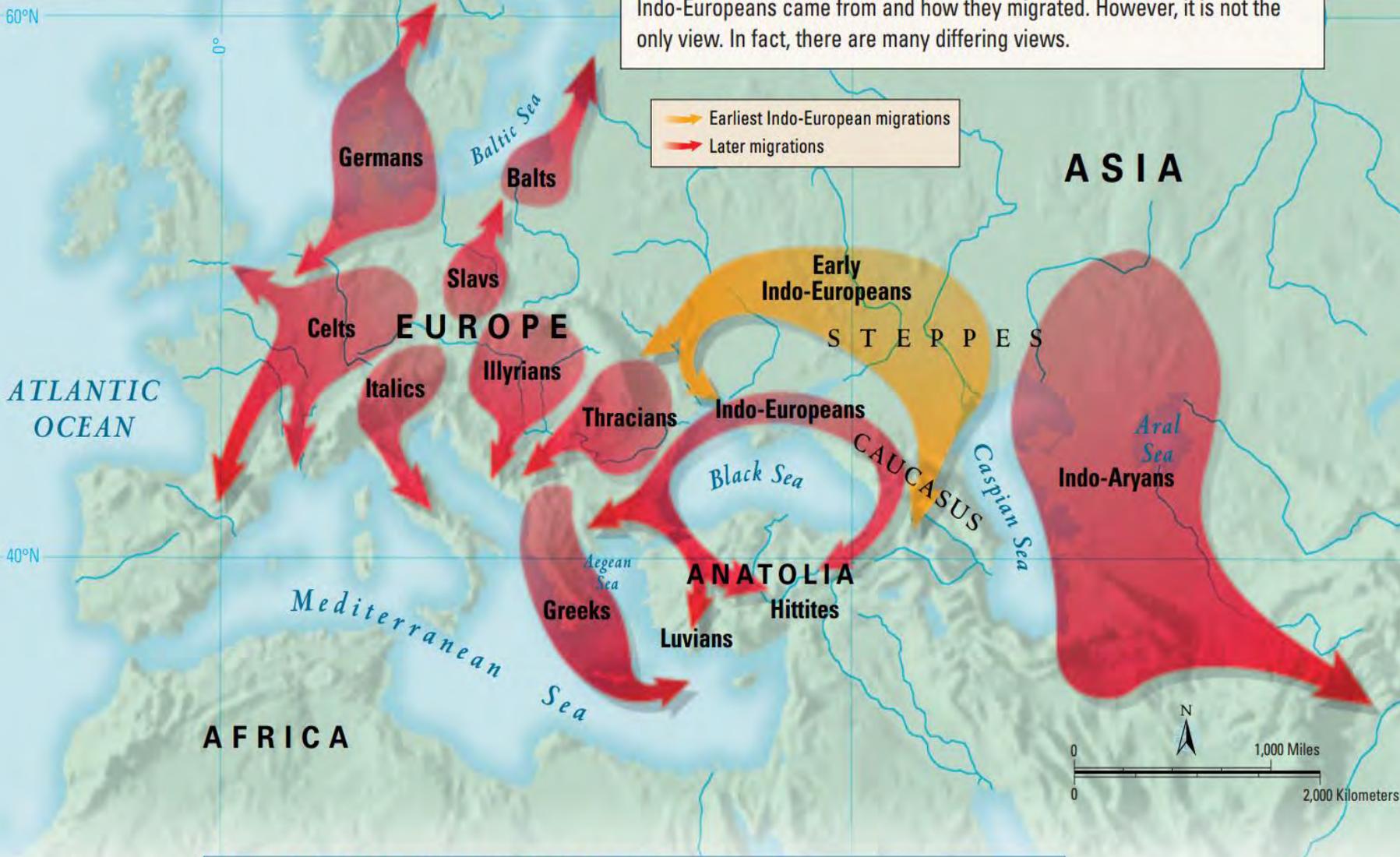
- DNA analysis suggests, Homo Sapiens divided into **three lineages** within Africa between 80' and 100,000 years ago :
- one strand [L1 (mtDNA) / A (Y-DNA)] **colonizing** Southern Africa (ancestors of the Khoisan peoples);
 - a second, bearers of haplogroup L2 [(mtDNA) / B (Y-DNA)] settling Central and West Africa (ancestors of Niger–Congo and Nilo-Saharan speaking peoples and of Mbuti pygmies) ;
 - while the bearers of haplogroup L3 remained in East Africa.
- About 70,000 years ago parts of the **L3 population** began their migration **out of Africa**, gradually replacing descendants of the earlier Homo erectus expansion. They spread to **southern Asia and Australasia** about 60–50,000 years ago, and into **Europe** and **Central Asia** about 40,000 years ago.



Indo-European Migrations, Starting about 1700 B.C.

The origins and migrations of the Indo-European peoples are controversial topics among scholars. This map presents a widely held view of where the Indo-Europeans came from and how they migrated. However, it is not the only view. In fact, there are many differing views.

➡ Earliest Indo-European migrations
➡ Later migrations



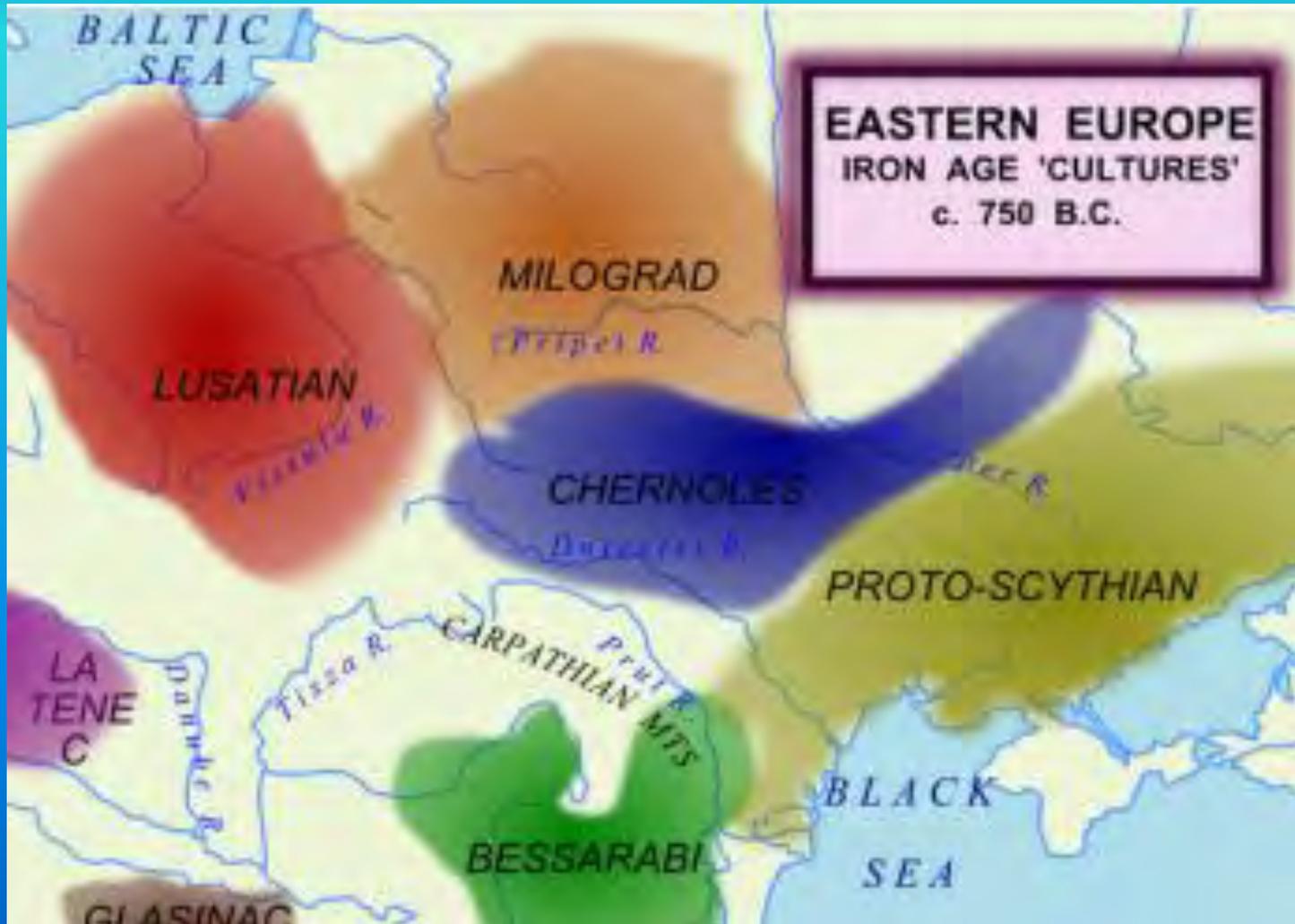
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Location** Which Indo-European people reached the farthest west?
- 2. Movement** Describe the movement of the Indo-Europeans in their earliest migrations.

Indo-European migration

- Indo-European migration has been variously dated to the end of the **Neolithic**, early Neolithic and the late Palaeolithic eras – up to 12,000 years ago.
- Some experts link these peoples' migrations to development of **the war chariot**, a decisive offensive **technology** in its day.
- Some theorists believe the Proto-Indo-European language originated north of the Black Sea (modern Eastern Ukraine and Southern Russia) and around the end of the Neolithic period, its speakers migrated into Anatolia, Europe, Central Asia, Iran and South Asia, spreading their language by cultural diffusion.
- Others put its development earlier, in Anatolia, claiming **Indo-European languages** and culture spread with the agricultural revolution in the early Neolithic.
- Little is known about people in pre-Indo-European "Old Europe". The **Basque language** remains from that era, as do indigenous languages of the Caucasus. The **Sami** of northern Norway and Sweden are genetically distinct from European peoples but their languages **are Uralic languages**, which entered Europe about the same time as Indo-European.
- The earliest migrations capable of reconstruction from historical sources date to the 2nd millennium BC. The Proto-Indo-Iranians began their expansion about 2000 BC. , The Rigveda documents Indo-Aryans in the Punjab from the late 2nd millennium BC.

The Iron Age in Eastern Europe



Greek Dark Ages

“Sea Peoples”

In the **Late Bronze Age**, the Aegean and Anatolia were overrun by moving populations, called the "**Sea Peoples**", leading to the collapse of the **Hittite Empire**.

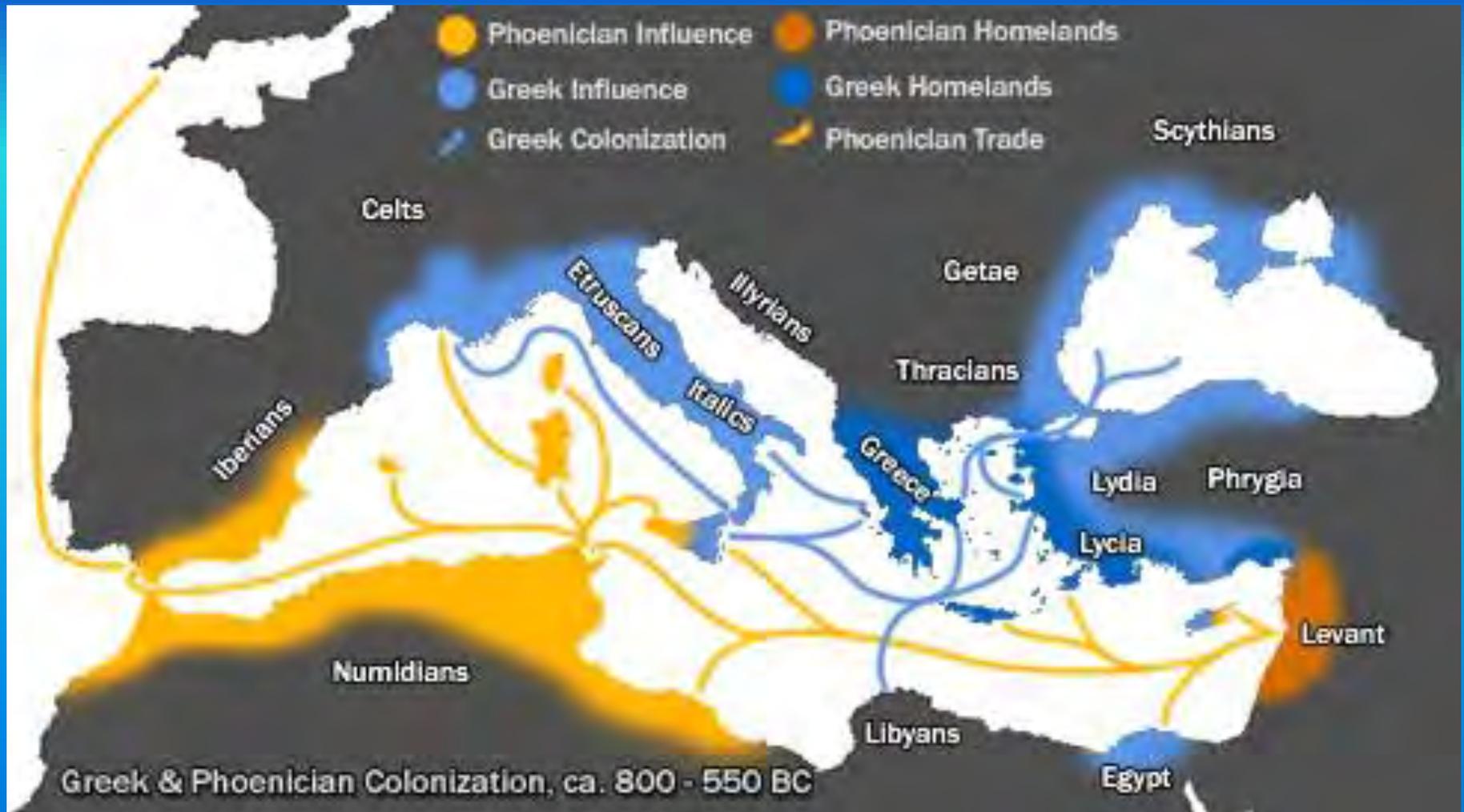
The **Dorian invasion** of Greece led to the Greek Dark Ages. Little is known about 12th to 9th centuries BC Greece.

Urartians were displaced by **Armenians**, and **Cimmerians** and the **Mushki** migrated from the Caucasus into Anatolia.

- A Thraco-Cimmerian connection links these movements to the **Proto-Celtic world of central Europe**, leading to the introduction of **Iron** to Europe and the **Celtic expansion** to **western Europe** and the **British Isles** around 500 BC.

The key role of Trade...

- **Trade** played a major role in the development of Bronze Age civilizations and propelled the **movement** of people. From what is present-day Pakistan, Indus Valley Civilization artifacts have been found by archaeologists at Mesopotamian and Egyptian sites, proving these three civilizations were in contact and trading with each other.
- Early long distance trade consisted of mainly luxury goods - spices, textiles and precious metals. This made their trading centre cities extremely rich and intermingle cultures.
- Trade routes crossed land and water, which was often faster. The Nile, Tigris and Euphrates were extensive trade routes which grew the cities on their banks. Later domestication of camels made possible caravan routes over arid and desert land, linking the Indus Valley to the **Mediterranean**, through Phoenician influence. **Colonies** established by other civilizations, such as **Miletus**, in Asia Minor, also **challenged the Greeks to expand.**



SEE ALSO:

http://www.ime.gr/chronos/04/gr/economy/windows/trade_57b.html

Greeks'
1st

& 2nd Colonization

...Magna Grecia

Greek mainland colonizes the shores of the
eastern and western Mediterranean &
Black Sea

Magna Grecia

- Between 750 and 500 B.C., the Greeks founded colonies in many parts of the Mediterranean Basin and the Black Sea, beginning to exert their cultural influence, which remains in these regions to the present day.
- Around 730 B.C., permanent Greek colonies were established, based on the metals trade at **Ischia** and **Pithecusai** on the coast of **Italy**. Shortly thereafter, **Corinth** sent out agricultural settlers to Corfu (Kerkyra) off the coast of northwest Greece and to **Syracuse** on **Sicily**. These settlements set the trend for the earliest colonization movement to the west.
- Southern Italy and Sicily became known as Magna Graecia (Great Greece) because of the extent and density of colonization that followed the initial ventures.

Magna Grecia



As Plato said “Greeks were like frogs around the Mediterranean Basin”

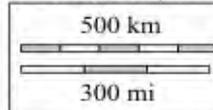
Magna Grecia

- More than 150 colonies were established in Italy, along the coast of northern Greece, in the Bosphorus, and on the Black Sea coast.
- The chief incentive for colonization was the need for additional land for agriculture and living space to accommodate population growth.

Greek coins...in the colonies observe culture, religion, tradition & commercial relations with the parent states as they were expanded!!!



Crossing the borders ... through Magna Grecia



LA ANTIGUA GRECIA



**MASSALIA
(MARSELLA)**

**EMPORION
(GIRONA)**



**DENIA
(ALICANTE)**

**AKRA LEUKE
(ALICANTE)**



**BIZANCIO
(ESTAMBUL)**



**AKRA
LEUKE**

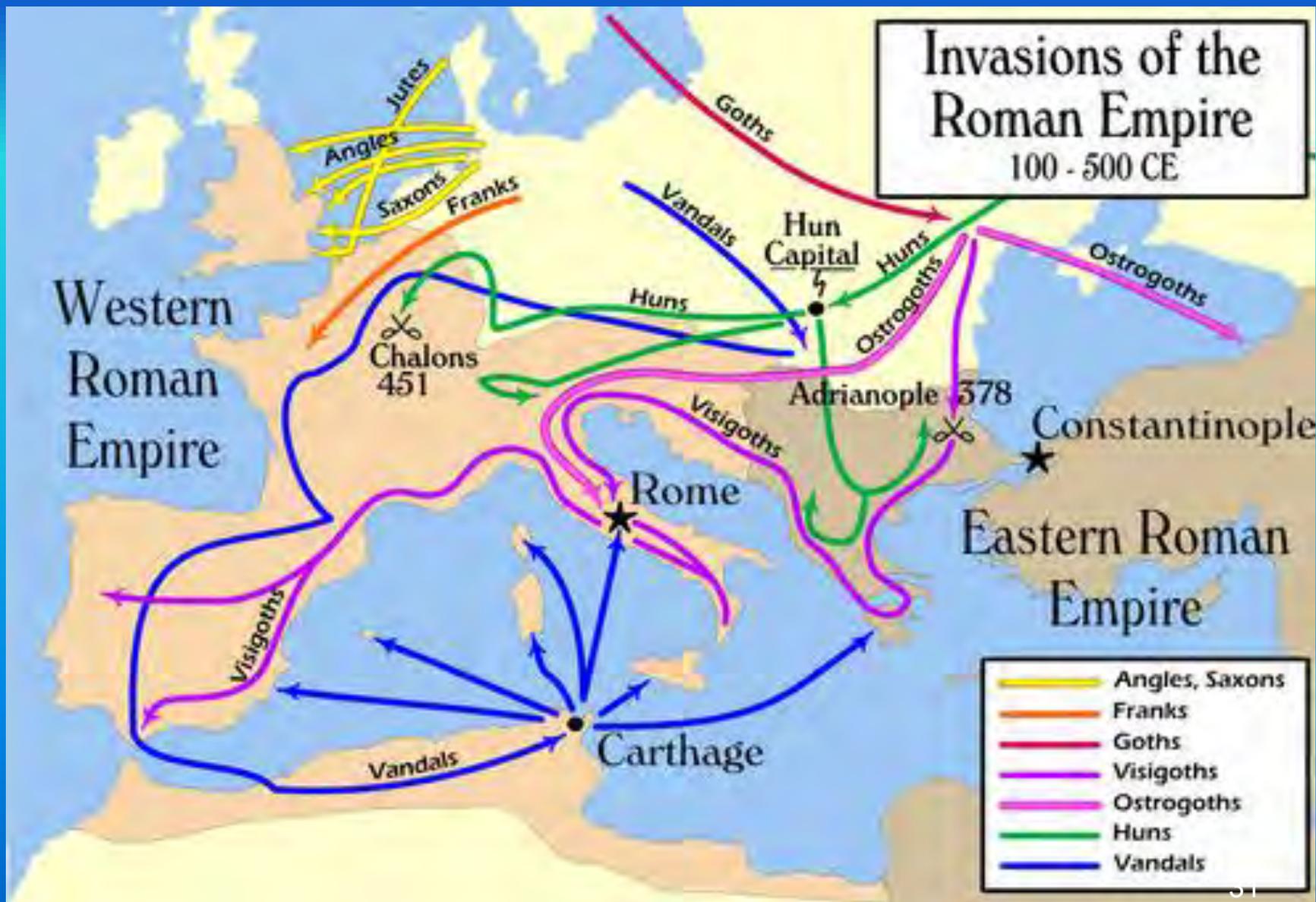
MAR JONICO

MAR DE CRETA

MAR MEDITERRANEO



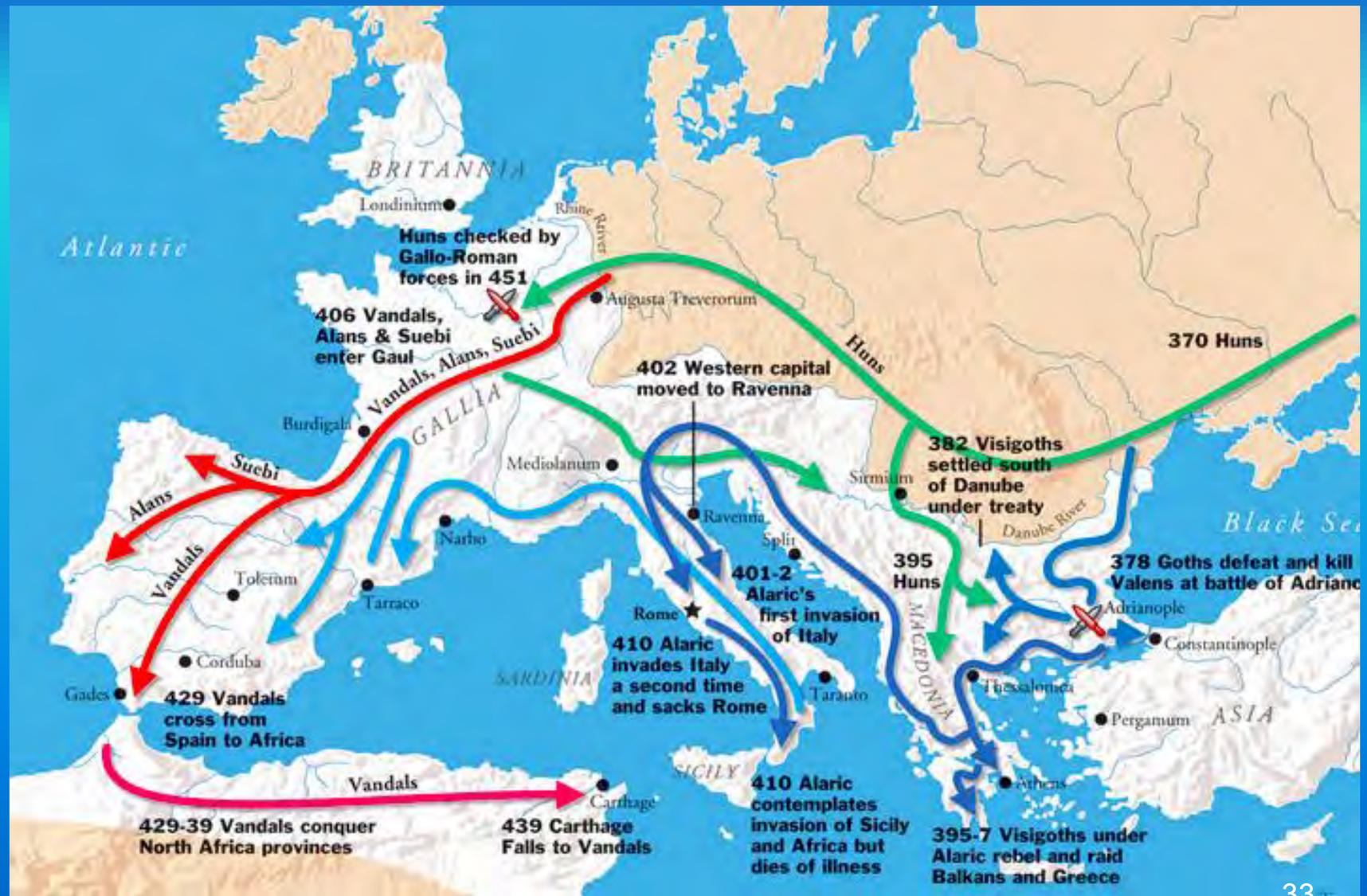
Roman World



“Great Migrations” or “Migrations Period”

- Historians call the period of migrations separating Antiquity from the Middle Ages in Europe as the Great Migrations or Migrations Period, and further divide it into two phases.
- The first phase, about **300 to 500 AD**, saw the movement of Germanic, Sarmatian and Hunnic tribes settling in parts of the former Western Roman Empire.
- The second phase, between **500 and 900 AD**, saw Slavic, Turkic and other tribes entering and settling in Eastern Europe, gradually making it mainly Slavic. More Germanic tribes migrated within Europe during this period : the Lombards (to Italy), and the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes (to the British Isles). The last phase saw the Hungarians coming to the Pannonian plain.

...Great Migrations 1st phase



Timeline - online!

Visual Timeline

close or Esc Key

Visual Timeline: Migration Age

To navigate the timeline, click and drag it with your mouse, or click on the timeline overview on the bottom.

Legend:

- Arts & Culture
- Cities & Buildings
- Civilization & Science
- Migration & Trade
- Nature & Climate
- Philosophy & Religion
- Rulers & Politics
- States & Territories
- War(fare) & Battles

100 CE 200 CE 300 CE 400 CE 500 CE

- 167 CE: Marcomanni sack Aquileia.
- 257 CE - 263 CE: The Goths raid Greece.
- 267 CE: The Goths sack Athens, Corinth, Sparta, and Argos.
- 300 CE - 700 CE: Migration Age in Europe.
- 327 CE: Huns conquer the Ostrogoths.
- 336 CE: The Visigoths are fleeing the Huns, entering
- 336 CE: The Goths cross the Danube.
- 372 CE: Huns conquer the Ostrogoths.
- 378 CE: The Goths defeat Emperor Valens is near A
- 402 CE: Ravenna becomes the capital of the

100 CE 200 CE 300 CE 400 CE 500 CE

www.ancient.eu/Migration_Age



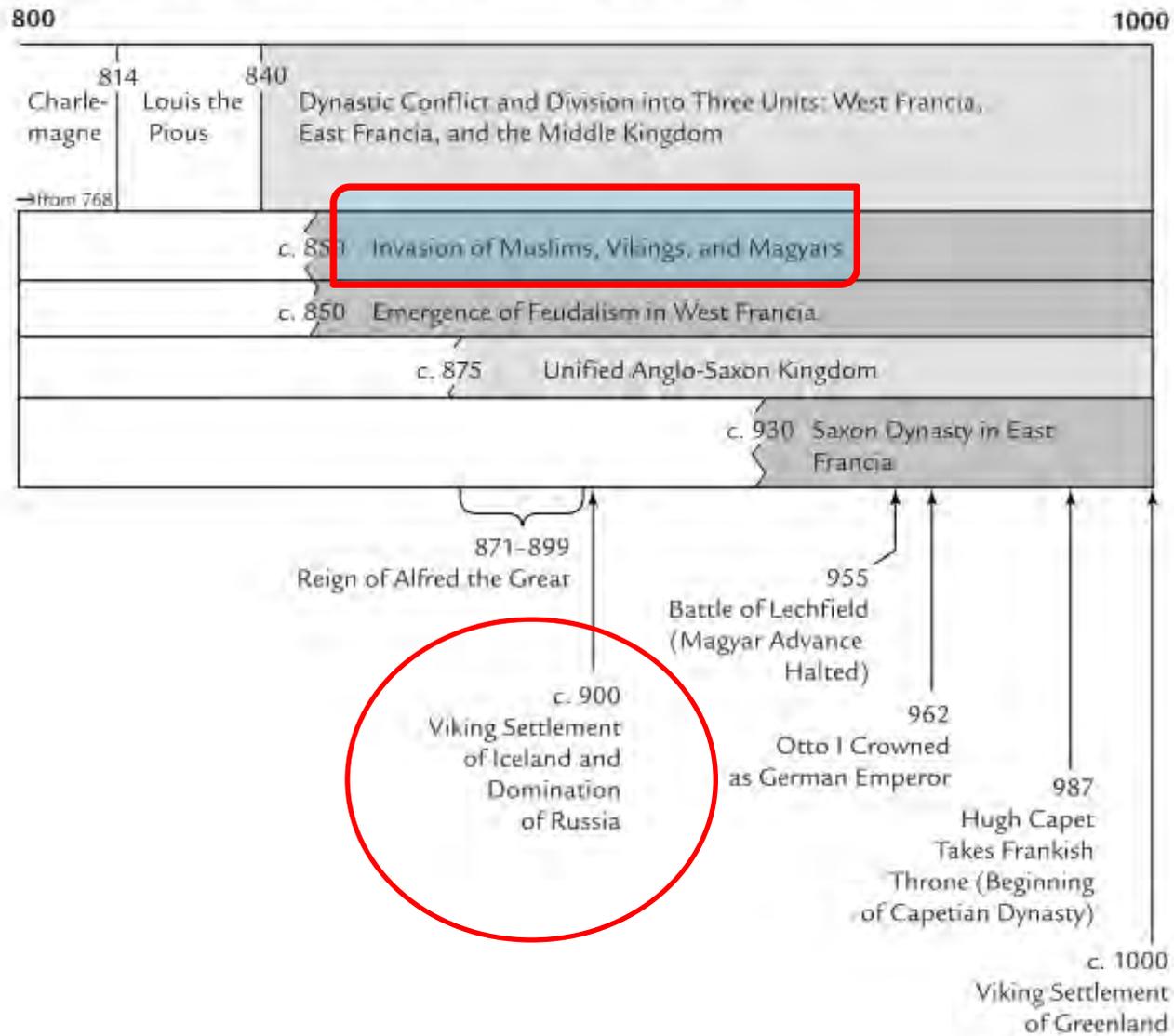
Map 5.2 *The Viking, Magyar, and Muslim Invasions, c. 800–1000* In the ninth century, Europeans faced threats on all sides. To the east, they faced Magyars who raided deep into the Holy Roman Empire and down the Italian peninsula. To the south, they feared Muslim raiders who harried the French and Italian coasts and all islands in between. And to the north and west, they dreaded the sight of Viking ships. The Danes and Norse ravaged western coasts, whereas the Swedes swept through central Europe, following the Dnieper to the Black Sea and Constantinople.

Medieval Era 8th - 13th c.

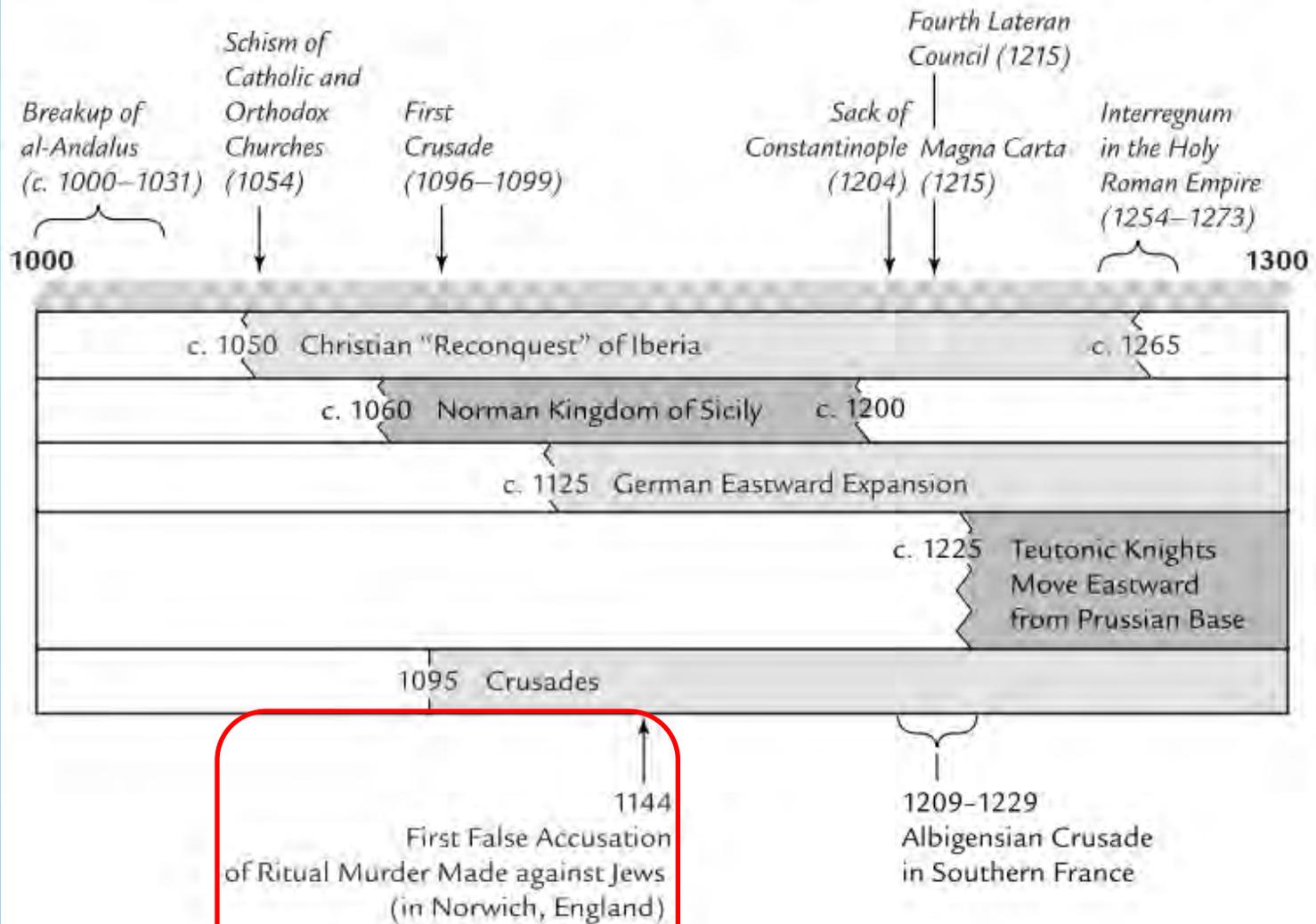
There was widespread movement throughout medieval times 2ND phase.

- For instance, from the 8th century: Scandinavian **Vikings** raided across Europe, settling in **Normandy**, northern **England**, **Scotland** and **Ireland**. Most Irish urban centers owe their origins to the Vikings.
- Viking-descended Normans later conquered **Saxon England**, most of Ireland, southern **Italy** and **Sicily**.
- Meanwhile, **Muslim Arabs**, **Berbers** and **Moors** invaded the **Iberian peninsula** (modern **Spain** and **Portugal**) in the 8th century, bringing settlers from North Africa and founding Kingdoms such as **Al Andalus**.
- In the other direction, European armies conquered Palestine for a time during the **Crusades***, founding three kingdoms and settling them with Christian knights and their families. But their migration was relatively small, which is probably why the Crusader kingdoms eventually failed.

TIMELINE 5.1 Division and Invasion, 800–1000



TIMELINE 9.1 Conquests, Crusades, and Persecutions, 1000–1300





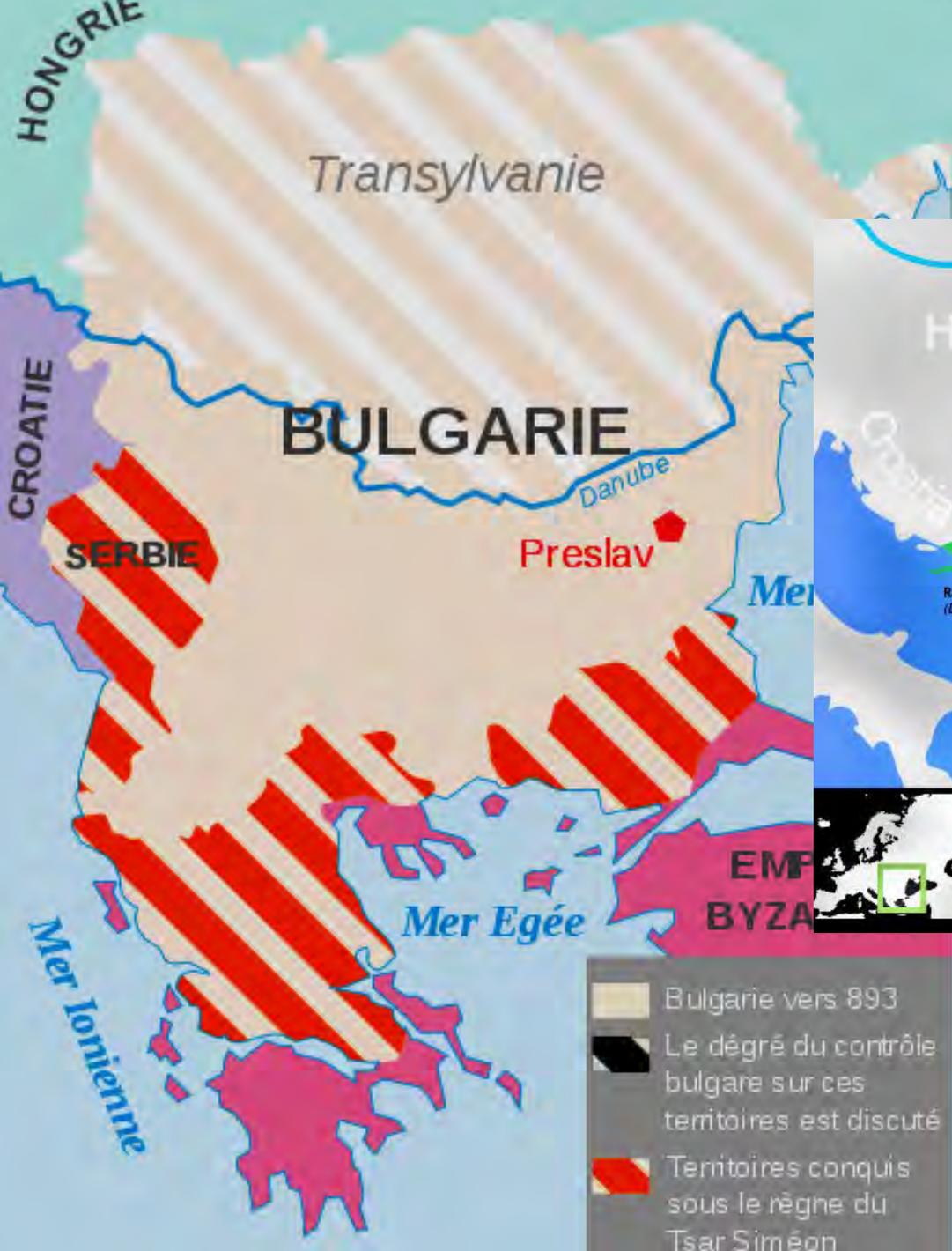
Viking-descended **Normans** conquered southern Italy and Sicily - 1154

Iberian peninsula (Spain and Portugal)



Medieval Era- Eastern Europe

Bulgarian expansion in Byzant. territory



The Bulgarian lands. During the rule of Samuil (997-1014)

<http://gbgm-umc.org/umw/bible/translations.stm>
<http://apostlethomasindia.wordpress.com/2010/03/18/wikipedia-encyclopaedia-britannica-their-counterfeit-st-thomas-entries-exposed-iahwar-sharan/>

Medieval Era- end of Middle Ages

Ages

- At the end of the Middle Ages, the Romani arrived in Iberia and the Balkans from the Middle East. By 1505 they'd reached England as gypsies.

Early Modern Period

Internal European migration stepped up in the Early Modern Period. In this period, major migration within Europe included monarchs recruiting **landless laborers** to settle **depopulated** or **uncultivated regions** and forced migrations caused by **religious persecution**.

Notable examples include :

- **Protestant** migration from the **Spanish Netherlands** to the **Dutch Republic** after the 1580s ;
- expulsion of the **Moriscos** from **Spain** in 1609 ;
- and expulsion of the **Huguenots** from **France** in the 1680s.

- After the 14th century, **Serbs** began leaving those areas of medieval Serbia which had been overrun by the Ottoman **Turks**, migrating to **northern Serbia**, which was then part of **Austro-Hungary**. The **Habsburg monarchs** encouraged migrant Serbs to settle on their frontier with the **Turks** and provide **military service** in exchange for free land and **religious toleration**.

- Other instances of **labor recruitment** include the settling of northern **Ireland** with **Protestant colonists** from **England, Scotland and Wales** between 1560 and 1690 and **Catherine the Great's** recruitment of **Germans** to settle the **Volga** region of **Russia** in the 18th century.

Migration & religion conflicts





Characteristics of migration [15th -17th cent.]

[Industrialization-Nationalism-Urbanism]:

1. Migrants move mainly over **short** distances; those going longer distances head for the great centers of industry and commerce.
2. Most migration is from agricultural to **industrial** areas.
3. **Large towns** grow more by migration than by natural increase.
4. Migration increases along with the development of **industry, commerce** and **transport**.
5. Each migration stream produces a **counter stream**.
6. Females are more migratory than males, at least over shorter distances; males are a majority in **international** migration.
7. The major causes of migration are **economic**.

Ravenstein, 1889

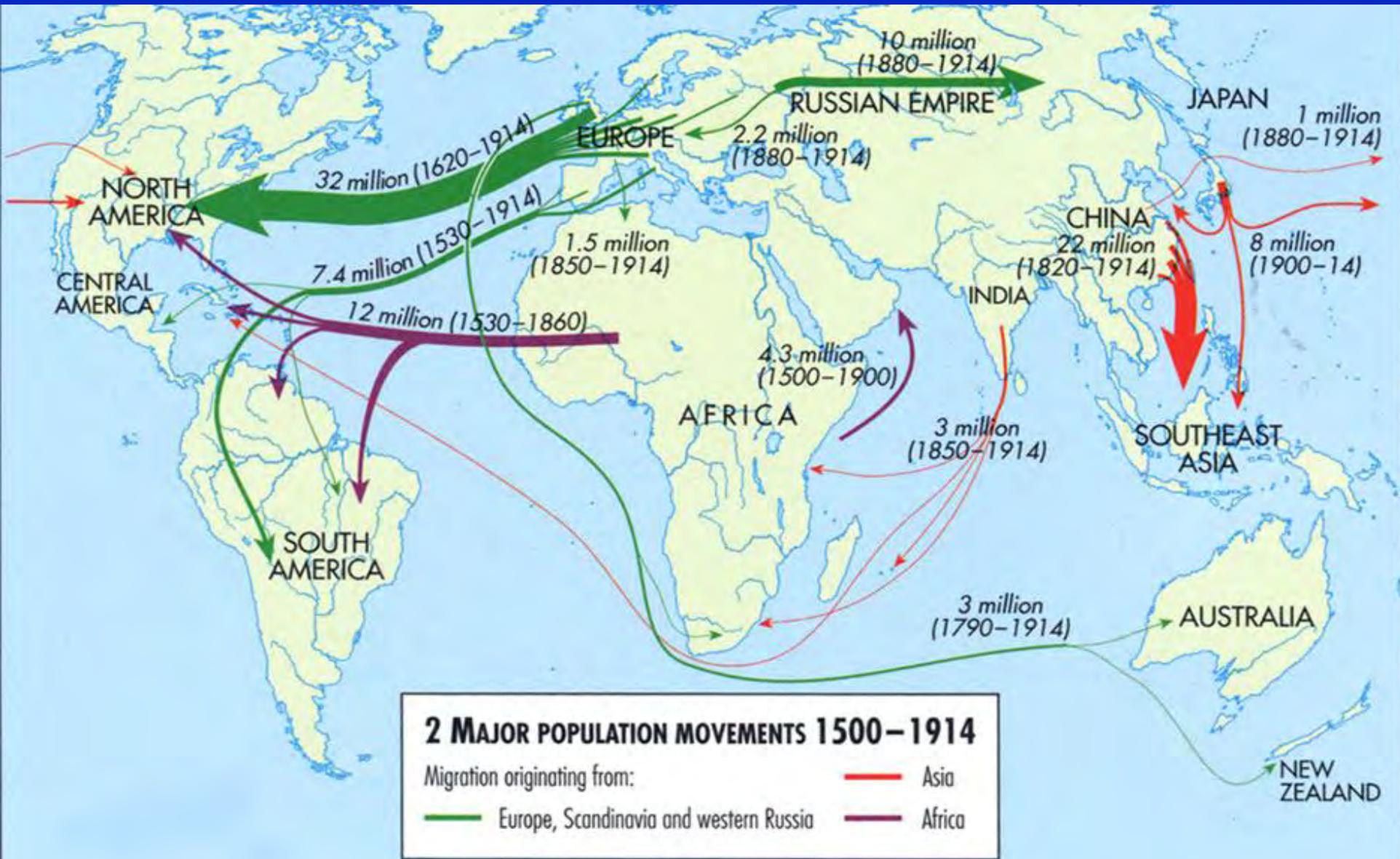


1500-1780

«Αναγέννηση», «Πρώιμοι νεότεροι χρόνοι»
 Renaissance - Early Modern Period

European worldwide Colonialism

- European Colonialism from the 16th to early 20th centuries led to **European colonies across the world, especially in the Americas, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Australia**, where European languages remain prevalent or as administrative languages.
- **This pre-18th century** human migration was often state directed. **Spanish emigration** to the New World was initially limited to Castilian soldiers or administrators. Mass immigration was discouraged due to **a labour shortage** in Europe, which affected Spain worst. Anyway Europeans tended to die of tropical diseases in the New World so British, French and Spanish colonists came to prefer slave labor in their American possessions.
- The pattern changed **in the 17th century** with population increases in Europe. **Spanish restrictions on emigration to Latin America ended**. English North American colonies saw an **influx** of settlers attracted by cheap or free land, economic opportunity and freedom of worship.
- **Early English colonies** enjoyed significant self-rule from the Plymouth colony's 1620 founding through this mother country's civil war and beyond. William III intervened in colonial affairs after 1688 and the colonies gradually came **under royal governance**, affecting the type of emigration.
- The early 18th century saw many non-English **seekers of religious and political freedom** settle within the British colonies - Protestant Palatine Germans fleeing French conquest, French Huguenots persecuted by the end of religious tolerance, **Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Quakers, and Catholic Scottish Highlanders** seeking a new start after unsuccessful revolts.



Twentieth century



Migration in 20th century

World Wars I and II

During the twentieth century, **war** became the prime mover.

Earlier, such continental conflicts as the Thirty Years' War and **the** Napoleonic Wars had produced hordes of **refugees**.

They also produced some long-term displacement of population away from the war zones.

But World Wars I and II produced incomparably greater migratory currents in Europe.

Migration in numbers in 20th century - After WW I

According to Eugene Kulischer's compilation (*Kulischer 1948: 248-249*), the largest flows within Europe and the nearby sections of Asia from 1918 to 1939 were:

- 1.2 million **Greeks** to Greece from Turkey (1922-1923)
- 1.15 million **Russians** to Europe outside the Soviet Union (1918-1922)
- 1.1 million repatriated **from Russia to Poland** (1918-1925)
- 900 thousand **Poles** from former **Russian** and **Austrian Poland** to former German Poland (1918-1921)
- 700 thousand **Germans** from **Western Poland, Danzig** and **Memel** to **Germany** (1918-1925)



Europe 1929-1939

Legend

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Persia (Iran) | 9) Gotland (Sweden) | 17) Luxembourg |
| 2) British Mandate of Palestine | 10) Albania | 18) Netherlands |
| 3) Cyprus (British Crown Colony) | 11) Istria (Italy) | 19) Belgium |
| 4) Rhodes and Dodecanese (Italy) | 12) Sicily (Italy) | 20) Balearic Islands (Spain) |
| 5) Crete (Greece) | 13) Sardinia (Italy) | 21) Andorra |
| 6) East Prussia | 14) Corsica (France) | 22) Northern Ireland (United Kingdom) |
| 7) Free City of Danzig | 15) Switzerland | 23) Gibraltar (British Crown Colony) |
| 8) Aland Islands (Finland) | 16) Liechtenstein | 24) Spanish Morocco (Spain) |



Migration in numbers in 20th century After WW II

- 6 million **Reich Germans** from New Poland to Germany (1944-1947)
- 5 million **Jews** from Germany to extermination camps in Poland and elsewhere (1940-1944)
- 4 million **Reich Germans** from the Soviet Zone to the U.S. and British Zones (1945-1946)
- 3 million **Poles** from Old Poland to New Poland (1945-1947)
- 2.7 million **ethnic Germans** from **Czechoslovakia** to **Germany** and **Austria** (1945-1946)
- 1.8 million **Czechs** and **Slovaks** from Inner Czechoslovakia to the former **Sudetenland** (1946-1947)
- 1 million **ethnic Germans** from **Old Poland** to **Germany** (1944-1945)

After WWII period migration

Characteristics...

The net effect of the migrations surrounding the two world wars was therefore

- to homogenize nation-states and
- probably to increase their capacity for nationalism.

Heightened nationalism and the recurrent labor shortages of the richer European countries have combined to produce a contradictory situation.

- On the one hand, such countries as Switzerland, West Germany and France have become sorely dependent on poorer countries for supplies of unskilled labor.

- On the other hand, those same countries and their neighbors have greatly increased their controls over immigration and emigration.

There is, to be sure, a sharp difference between eastern and western Europe in those regards.

On the whole, the richer western European countries have encouraged circular migration* of low-wage workers from elsewhere but have made it difficult for them to become long-time residents and, especially, to acquire citizenship.

The Soviet Union and other Communist states have simply made all forms of entry and exit difficult.

More at:

<http://www.let.leidenuniv.nl/history/migration/links.html>

www.let.leidenuniv.nl/history/migration/links.html

Εφαρμογές The British Library Dig Greek Colonization - Εισαγωγή από το IE

Universiteit Leiden

History of International Migration

Home Before 1500 1500 - 1800 1800 - 1914 1914 - 1945 Since 1945

ARCHIVES / INSTITUTES

GA NAAR::

- About this site
- Masters degree
- H-migration
- Links
- Databases
- Migration and Ethnicity at the ESSHC

General

- [Immigration: the living mosaic of people, culture & hope](#)
- [IMISCOE](#)
- [Migration information source](#)
- [Center for international and European law on Immigration and Asylum](#)
- [Ethnobarometer](#)
- [Metropolis](#)
- [Centre for European Migration and Ethnic Studies](#)
- [Refugee Studies Centre](#)

<http://www.let.leidenuniv.nl/history/migration/links.html>

<http://www.cambridge.org/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=9784107012868>

<http://www.tutor2u.net/geography/reference/the-push-pull-factors-of-migration>

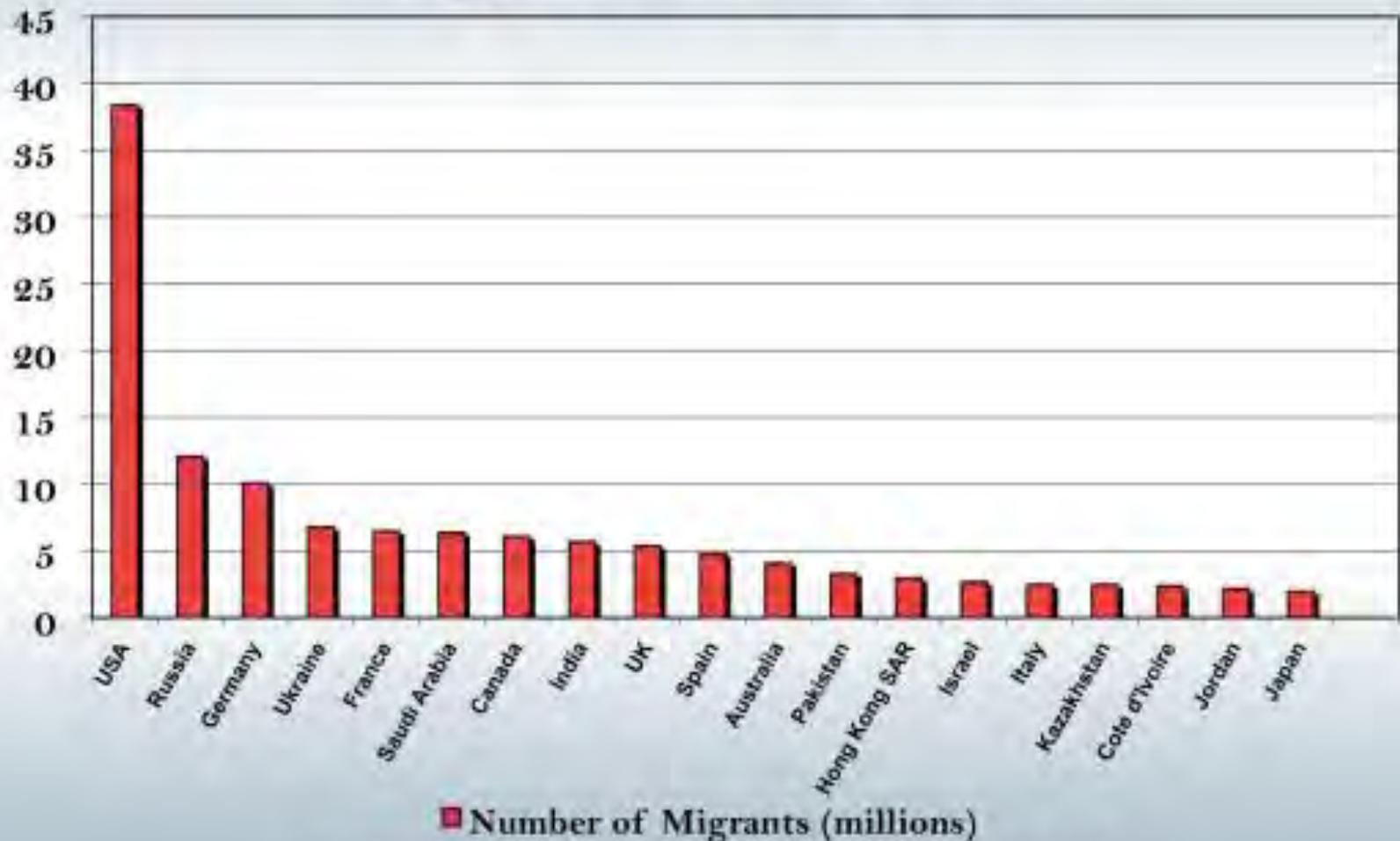
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2014/01/13/40-more-maps-that-explain-the-world/>

Global mobility



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o4g930pm8Ms>

Migration is Global



Source: United Nations Population Division, Trends in Total Migrant Stock, 2005 Revision, p 21.



SITE U/C
REMEDIOS AREA, CUBA
22.05N 79.15W



COLD WAR

Over there is the
Haus der Kunst...
a very large museum...

Ha... Do you like it?

No... no, because of
the history of the
building... the part it
played in Nazi Germany.



WHY IS THE
PRESS
KEEPING
QUIET
ABOUT
THE HUMAN
RIGHTS
ACT?
C

THEY'RE
EXERCISING
THEIR
RIGHT
TO
SILENCE.
/



search ID: jby0170

© Original Artist
Reproduction rights obtainable from
www.CartoonStock.com

JOHN BYRNE

THANK YOU!!!