

## Glossary - Vocabulary Related to Migration (selection)

**Adaptation:** changing one's behavior so as to fit in better with local customs.

**Agrarian:** related to farmers, farming, or agriculture.

**Ameliorate:** relieve or reduce pressure.

**Ancestor:** someone from whom you and one of your parents are descended.

**Arable:** land that can be used for agriculture.

**Assimilation:** to take local attitudes, customs and norms and make them your own.

**Bourgeois:** the middle class; a member of the property-owning class.

**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.

**Clandestine:** something kept or done in secret.

**Confederation:** a group of different bodies (states or countries) that work together for a common goal.

**Demography:** the study of the characteristics of a particular population.

**Deportation:** forcing someone to leave a country.

**Diaspora:** a group whose members live scattered outside of their traditional homeland.

**Divergence:** separation, taking separate paths in opposite directions.

**Embargo:** an official order forbidding something, usually trade with another country.

**Emigration:** to leave a place with the intention of settling elsewhere.

**Ethnic, ethnicity:** common characteristics such as race, language, culture, and/or religion that make people

feel they are part of a common group.

**Expatriate:** someone who resides in a foreign country.

**Expropriate:** to take possession of someone else's property for your own use without permission or compensation.

**Gerrymander:** to divide territory—such as when creating a voting district—in a way that deliberately gives one party an advantage over another.

**Illiterate:** unable to read or write.

**Immigration:** to come to a place with the intention of settling there.

**Indigenous:** originating in or native to a particular place or country: Native Americans are indigenous to North America.

**Informal Economy:** economic activities that are not taxed or monitored by a government or supervisory agency.

**Junta:** a small group of people, usually military officers, who rule a country after taking power in a coup or revolution.

**Literacy:** the ability to read and write; a literacy campaign is a program to help people learn how to read and write.

**Marginality, marginalization:** kept on the outside; made insignificant.

**Megalopolis:** a very large urban area, usually consisting of several cities that have grown so that there is no visible border between them. Also called a megacity or a primate city.

**Monoculture:** the use of land for growing only one type of crop.

**Nepotism:** the practice of showing favoritism to family members.

**Per Capita Income:** how much each person would make if a country's total income were divided evenly among all of the people who live there.

**Persecution:** treating someone badly because their ethnicity, religion, race, language, etc. is different from others.

**Political Asylum:** when a country allows a foreign citizen to reside there as a way to avoid persecution or arrest in their home country.

**Pundit:** a learned person or authoritative voice.

**Refugee:** a person who seeks shelter from war, disaster, or persecution by leaving their home.

**Remittance:** income sent home by migrant workers from abroad; remittances are generally not taxed by the home country.

**Remuneration:** salary or payment for a job or services rendered.

**Repatriation:** the act of returning to one's country of origin.

**Revenue:** money made by the government.

**Sabbatical:** an extended period of leave from one's job, often to engage in a short-term project, training, etc.

**Shantytown:** a poor area of a city where people live in shacks and huts.

**Sharecropping:** a system in which farmers rent land in exchange for a share of the crops grown instead of paying rent.

**Skilled Labor:** work that requires some form of specialized training: plumbing, electrical wiring, and manufacturing are examples of skilled labor.

**Sovereignty:** a nation or state's supreme power within its borders.

**Unskilled Labor:** work that requires little or no specialized training.

**Urbanization:** the process by which cities grow.

**Welfare:** assistance provided by the government to the poor to help them with living expenses.

Migration occurs at a variety of scales: intercontinental (between continents),

**intracontinental** (between countries on a given continent), and interregional (within countries). One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration—the movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of opportunities.

## **Types of Migration**

**Internal Migration:** Moving to a new home within a state, country, or continent.

**External Migration:** Moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent.

**Emigration:** Leaving one country to move to another (e.g., the Pilgrims emigrated from England).

**Immigration:** Moving into a new country (e.g., the Pilgrims immigrated to America).

**Population Transfer:** When a government forces a large group of people out of a region, usually based on ethnicity or religion. This is also known as an involuntary or forced migration.

**Impelled Migration** (also called "reluctant" or "imposed" migration): Individuals are not forced out of their country, but leave because of unfavorable situations such as warfare, political problems, or religious persecution.

**Step Migration:** A series of shorter, less extreme migrations from a person's place of origin to final destination—such as moving from a farm, to a village, to a town, and finally to a city.

**Chain Migration:** A series of migrations within a family or defined group of people. A chain migration often begins with one family member who sends money to bring other family members to the new location. Chain migration results in migration fields—the clustering of people from a specific region into certain neighborhoods or small towns.

## **Think tanks**

This section lists the websites of think tanks which often produce research and reports concerning migration.

International Organisation for Migration

<http://www.migrationinformation.org/>

UN Official Document Service

<http://documents.un.org/welcome.asp?language=E>

UNESCO – Migration Research Institutes Database

<http://databases.unesco.org/migration/MIGWEBintro.shtml>

Adam Smith Institute

<http://www.adamsmith.org/>

The Bow Group

<http://www.bowgroup.org/>

Centre for Policy Studies

<http://www.cps.org.uk/>

Centre Forum

<http://www.centreforum.org/>

Civitas

<http://www.civitas.org.uk/>

Compass

<http://www.compassonline.org.uk/>

Demos

<http://www.demos.co.uk/>

Fabian Society

<http://fabians.org.uk/>

The Foreign Policy Centre  
<http://fpc.org.uk/>

Institute of Race Relations  
<http://www.irr.org.uk/index.html>

Joseph Rowntree Foundation  
<http://www.jrf.org.uk/>

Migration Information Source (Washington DC)  
<http://www.migrationinformation.org/>

Migration & Integration: IPPR  
<http://www.ippr.org.uk/research/themes/?id=3093>

### **Topical bibliographies**

Migration Watch UK  
<http://www.migrationwatchuk.com/>

Policy Exchange  
<http://www.policyexchange.org.uk/>

Policy Network  
<http://www.progressive-governance.net/>

The Smith Institute  
<http://www.smith-institute.org.uk/>

### **Research centres**

This section lists the websites of research centres whose main output is research on migration.

Asian Research Center for Migration, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand  
[www.chula.ac.th/INSTITUTE/ARCM/main.htm](http://www.chula.ac.th/INSTITUTE/ARCM/main.htm)

Centre for European Migration and Ethnic Studies (CEMES),  
Sussex

<http://www.cemes.org/>

Centre for Migration Law, Nijmegen University, Netherlands

<http://www.jur.kun.nl/rit/cmr/>

Centre for Migration Policy Research, Swansea

<http://www.swansea.ac.uk/cmpr/>

Centre for Migration Studies, New York

<http://www.cmsny.org/index.htm>

Centre for Migration Studies (CMS), Belfast

<http://www.qub.ac.uk/cms/>

Center for Refugees and Forced Migration Studies,  
Macedonia

[www.crfms.org.mk](http://www.crfms.org.mk)

Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration, London

<http://www.econ.ucl.ac.uk/cream/>

Center for Research in International Migration and Ethnic  
Relations - (CEIFO), Stockholm

<http://www.ceifo.su.se>

### Topical bibliographies

Centre on Migration Policy and Society, Oxford

<http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/>

Centre on Race, Ethnicity and Migration, London

<http://www.city.ac.uk/sociology/crem/index.html#>

Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation  
and Poverty, DFID/ Sussex

<http://www.migrationdrc.org/>

European Centre for Migration and Social Care, Kent  
<http://www.kent.ac.uk/masc/>

European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Utrecht University, Netherlands  
<http://www.uu.nl/uupublish/onderzoek/onderzoekcentra/ercomer/24638main.html>

Inter-University Committee on International Migration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
<http://web.mit.edu/cis/www/migration/publications.html#imwps>

International Center for Migration, Ethnicity and Citizenship, New York  
<http://www.newschool.edu/icmec/>

Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Croatia  
<http://www.imin.hr/>

Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University  
<http://www.georgetown.edu/sfs/programs/isim/>

Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Amsterdam  
<http://www2.fmg.uva.nl/imes/>

Irish Centre for Migration Studies, Cork  
<http://migration.ucc.ie/>

Migration Policy Institute, Washington DC  
<http://www.migrationpolicy.org>

Migration Research Unit, London  
<http://www.geog.ucl.ac.uk/mru/>

Scalabrini Migration Center (SMC), Philippines  
<http://www.smc.org.ph/>

## **News, information and current affairs**

This section lists websites which may be useful for finding out about current news stories concerning migration.

Eldis – Migration

<http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/migration>

Indy Media UK

<http://www.indymedia.org.uk/en/topics/migration/>

Open Democracy

<http://www.opendemocracy.net/>

Migration Information Source

<http://www.migrationinformation.org/>

Moving Here – 200 Years of Migration in England

<http://www.movinghere.org.uk/>

National Statistics Online

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/migration/>

## **SOUND ARCHIVE**

National Life Stories

<http://www.bl.uk/nls>

National Life Stories (formerly National Life Story Collection (NLSC)) was established in 1987 to 'record first-hand experiences of as wide a cross-section of present-day society as possible'. Each collection comprises tape-recorded in-depth interviews of a high standard, plus content summaries and transcripts to assist users.

Some interviews concerning aspects of migration include:

- Stella Pavasovic – discusses her experiences of World War Two in Yugoslavia, internment in Italy, and her life as a migrant in Rochdale

- Jeanine Barne – talks about moving from USA to England
- Abdul Al Hamid – reminisces about moving from the Yemen to the UK, and changing perceptions of the two countries.
- Projects include recordings grouped around topics as diverse as food, the Post Office, Lives of the Jewish Community, and City Lives.

Other sources of recorded sound include the Accents and Dialects collection and the World and Traditional Music collection.

For more details, please follow this link:

<http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/findhelprestype/sound/ohist/ohnls/nationallifestories.html>

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

### **Key words**

Other key words which may help you research migration include:

- Immigration • Globalisation
- Emigration • Race and Racism
- Identity • Refugees - Relocation
- Ethnicity • Displacement
- Diaspora • Population Studies
- Asylum

### **Maps**

<http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/findhelprestype/maps/index.html>

### **Newspapers**

<http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/findhelprestype/news/blnewscoll/index.html>



Names: \_\_\_\_\_



### Why Do People Migrate?

1. Economic Forces
2. Political Forces
3. Social Forces
4. Environmental Forces

*Many times, more than one of these factors is involved.*

### **Migration in search of better economic conditions, employment, etc.**

Examples:

- urbanization (moving to the cities because of poor economic conditions in rural areas);
- migration of legal and illegal immigrants to the United States from poorer countries in search of employment.

### **Migration to escape overpopulation and its effects**

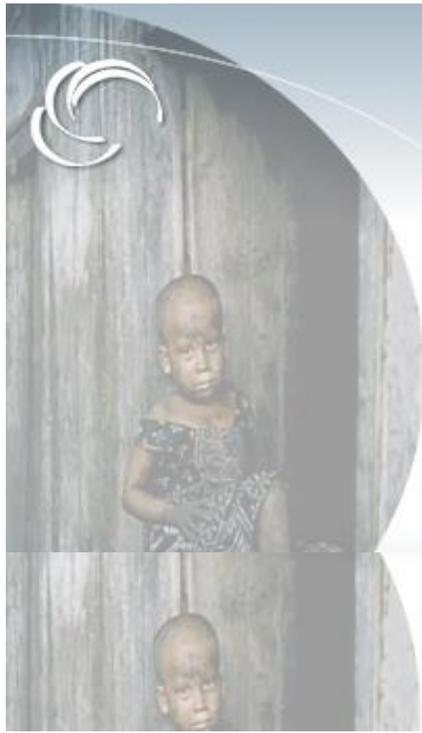
Examples:

- migration to the suburbs in order to secure better living conditions—especially better school districts, less crowded living conditions, “This city is no place to raise a child,” etc.

### **Migration to escape poor climate conditions such as drought, el Niño, etc.**

Examples:





## Political Causes of Migration

- War, invasion, military takeover, etc.
- Escape from persecution on ethnic, political, religious, or other grounds
- Escape from prosecution for crimes committed
- Punishment for crime
- Enslavement
- Political Agreement



## Social Causes of Migration

- Spreading a religion, political movement or philosophy
- Reuniting with family, friends, etc. who have previously migrated
- Seeking more personal freedom, not necessarily as the result of persecution



## Environmental Causes of Migration

- Natural disasters: hurricanes, earthquakes, etc.
- Excessive or prolonged drought
- Climate change

# The effects...

Names: \_\_\_\_\_



## 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

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## Effects on the Immigrants

- Identity (the “hyphen” effect)
- Adaptation and assimilation
- Differing cultural values between generations



## Effects on the Host Country

- Economic impacts
  - positive and negative
  - real and perceived
- Welfare issues
- Social attitudes



## Effects on the Home Country

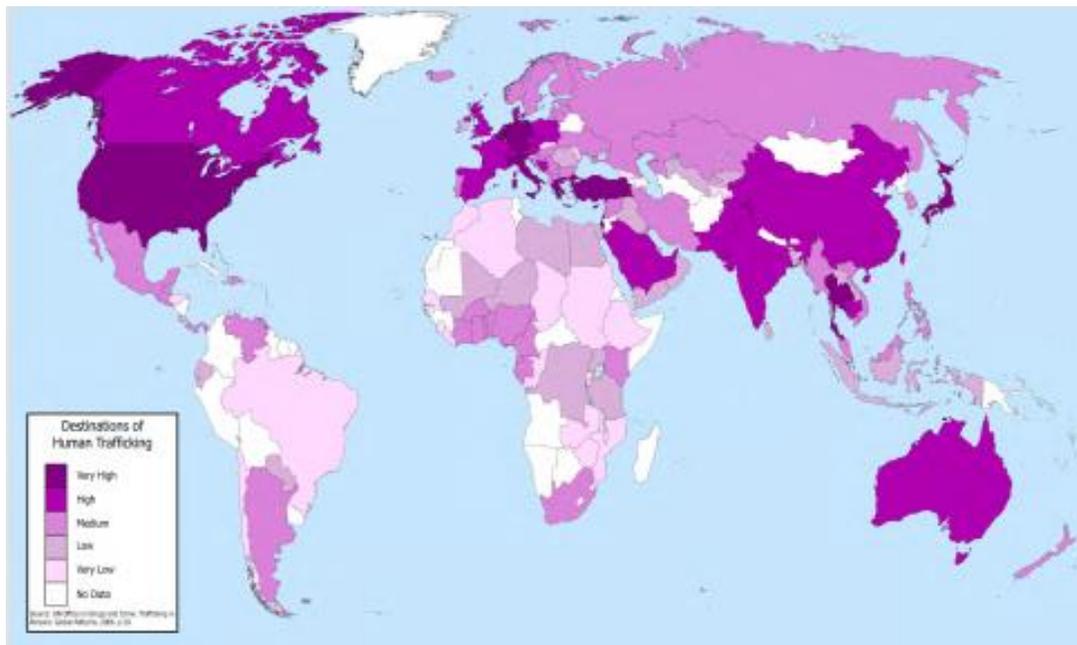
- Remittances
- Loss of revenue



- Families left behind
- “Brain drain”
- Population decrease







### Student Activity: Using film to discuss migration and cultural integration

There are many films and television shows that involve immigrants and issues of cultural integration. The following is a list of films you or your students may have seen:

*An American Tail*

*Babel*

*Bend It Like Beckham*

*Bread and Roses*

*Crash*

*Gangs of New York*

*The Godfather*

*The House of Sand and Fog*

*The Joy Luck Club*

*In America*

*Le Grande Voyage*

*Mississippi Masala*

*My Big Fat Greek Wedding*

*My Son, the Fanatic*

*Real Women Have Curves*

*Strictly Ballroom*

*Tortilla Soup*

*Ugly Betty*

*The Wedding Banquet*

*West Side Story*

This list is by no means complete, and not all of the titles listed may be appropriate viewing for all students.