

Unit 2

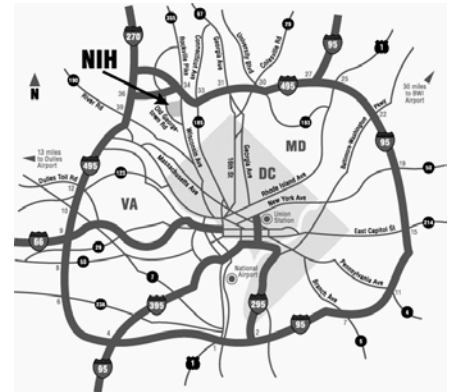
Where And Why People Move

Population Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 6 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

Perception and Migration

- _____ distance - physical distance between two points (scales on maps)
- _____ distance - measured in terms of cost and time
- * Perceptions of distance and direction are often greatly distorted
- _____ - long-term relocation of an individual, household, or group to a new location outside the community of origin.



Catalysts of Migration - Give one example for each, and specify if it is a “push” or “pull” factor:

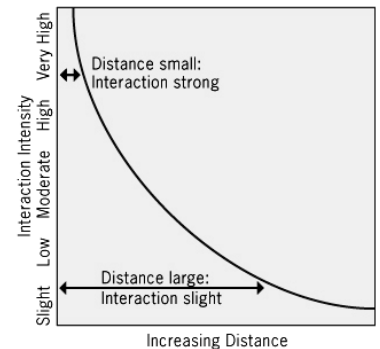
- Economic Conditions
- Political Circumstances
- Armed Conflict & Civil War
- Environmental Conditions
- Culture and Traditions
- Technological Advances
- Flow of information

Migration Theories

- “Laws” of Migration – 1885; Ernst Ravenstein (studied internal migration in England)
 1. _____ migration amounts to a fraction of the _____ migration.
 2. The majority of migrants move a _____ distance.
 3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big _____.
 4. _____ residents are less migratory than inhabitants of _____ areas.
 5. _____ are less likely to make international moves than young adults.
- Gravity Model – mathematical prediction of the interaction between places (Ravenstein)
 - Interaction being a function of the _____ size of the places involved and the _____ between them.
 - Spatial interaction (such as migration) is _____ related to the populations and _____ related to the distance between them.
 - In mathematical terms: Interaction is proportional to the multiplication of the two populations divided by the distance between them.

Factors Against Migration

- _____ - degenerative effects of distance on human movements and interactions.
- _____ - migration to a distant destination that occurs in stages (e.g. from a farm to a village, and later to town then city)
- _____ - the presence of a nearer opportunity that greatly diminishes the attractiveness of places farther away (e.g. jobs)



Types of Movement and Migration

- _____ movement – has a closed route repeated annually or seasonally (e.g. nomadic migration); may also may define your activity (or action) space (e.g. commuting).
- _____ movement – involves intermittent but recurrent movement (e.g. college, armed service).
- _____ - system of pastoral farming; move according to seasonal availability (e.g. Switzerland).

Refugees

- _____ refugees have crossed one or more international borders, whereas _____ refugees have abandoned their homes but remain in their own countries.
- Most refugees move without any more tangible _____ than what they can carry or transport with them.
- Most refugees make their first “step” on foot, by bicycle, wagon, or open boat. (_____ that facilitates modern migration is inoperative)
- Refugees move without the official _____ that accompany channeled migration.