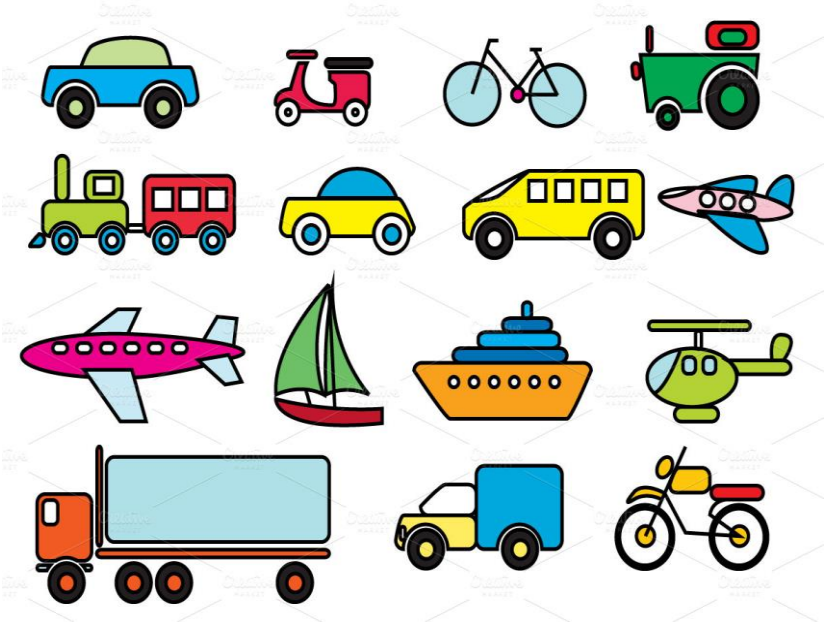


MOVEMENT



The Five Themes of Geography

Name: _____ Class: _____

The Theme of Movement

Geographers use the theme of Movement to answer a certain question...

“How did it get there?”

The theme of movement helps to explain how people, ideas and goods get from one place to another.

Geographers can use the theme of movement to identify patterns in why and how people move from one part of the world to another and the impact this has.

They can also study ways in which information travels and how technology has changed the ways in which this is accomplished.

In addition, the theme of movement helps geographers to study the ways in which goods travel the world, and how trade plays a part.

Think about it...

Think about this: We hear news stories each day from across the globe. How does this information get to us?

What gets moved?

When studying the theme of Movement, geographers look at **three categories** of things that get moved:

PEOPLE

iDEAS

GOODS

Goods Move...

Geographers study how goods move and the impact this has on the world.

Think about it...

Think about this: Our grocery stores are packed with products from around the world. How do you think they got there?

With today's technology, goods are able to move about much more efficiently.

Brainstorm a list of ways in which goods move TODAY.



How Do Goods Move?

Examples from the Western Hemisphere

CANADA'S ICE ROADS

The Northern Territories & Provinces of Canada have a unique winter trucking program that is unmatched in the world. In the harsh environment of 30 to 70 degrees below zero, (not counting any wind chill factor) men build highways of ice into the Arctic Tundra.

The reason for this seasonal highway is to supply the isolated mining camps, (precious metals, and the new Northern Diamond fields). With no roads possible in the other 3 seasons, the only other way to transport equipment and supplies into these camps is by air, at a high cost.

During a short period of a few months in the winter, when the bogs and lakes are frozen over, it is possible to build a frozen roadway to transport a year's supply of equipment, food and the necessities of life, at a more practical, reasonable cost.

As long as there have been people in the far Northern districts of Canada, supplies have had to be moved. The main transportation for this movement was the dog teams. They hauled food supplies, people and whatever tools it took to survive. The Inuit (natives to Northern Canada) were specialists in this field. From the days of the Yukon gold rush, to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrols, the dogs were man's lifeline through the North Country.

The next stage in transport was the Cat Train. A small bulldozer of the day, pulling multiple sleds of supplies across the great frozen

lakes. They had their ice problems to deal with also, including lost equipment and men.

Then John Denison came along in the 1950's and revolutionized the Northern Ice trails, building them into roads of ice for motorized transport. John Denison and his crew waited for the coldest, darkest days of winter every year to set out to build a 520-kilometer road made of ice and snow, from Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories to a silver mine on Great Bear Lake, above the Arctic Circle. In savage blizzards, blinding whiteouts and 60 below zero temperatures, steel axels snap like twigs; brakes and steering wheels seize up; bare hands freeze when they touch metal. The lake ice cracks and sometimes gives way, so the road builders drive with one hand on the door, ready to jump. That's the way it was in the beginning.

Since John Dennison's time pioneering the opening of the north to trucking, it has made a dramatic progression. Today, technology has taken over and made the ice road building a modern science.

<http://www.thedieselgypsy.com/Ice%20Roads-3B-Denison.htm>



The St. Lawrence Seaway

Made up of the St. Lawrence River, St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes, Hwy H₂O is a 3,700-kilometer (2,300 mile) marine highway that runs between Canada and the United States. Hwy H₂O flows directly into the commercial, industrial and agricultural heartland, home to some 100 million people, roughly one quarter of the Canada/U.S. combined population.

Since its start in 1959, various goods have moved through the St. Lawrence Seaway System including: iron ore, grain, wood pulp, raw sugar, metals and various chemicals.

Cargo moves freely along the waterway reliably arriving at its destination on time. Some 41 ports serve as on/off ramps connecting to a vast network of roadways and rail lines providing complete door-to-door service.

Greater fuel efficiency is seen as ships use only 10% to 20% of the energy required by trucks. A ship can move a ton of freight up to 500 miles on 1 gallon of fuel. A single ship can carry as much cargo as three 100-unit trains or 870 truckloads, guaranteeing highly competitive shipping costs.

<http://greatlakes-seaway.com/en/students-and-educators/index.html>



The Panama Canal

The **Panama Canal** is a 48 mile ship canal in Panama that connects the Atlantic Ocean (via the Caribbean Sea) to the Pacific Ocean. The canal cuts across the Isthmus of Panama and is a key channel for international maritime trade. There are locks at each end to lift ships up to Gatun Lake, an artificial lake created to reduce the amount of excavation work required for the canal, 85 feet above sea level. The current locks are 110 feet wide. A third, wider lane of locks is currently under construction and is due to open in 2016.

France began work on the canal in 1881, but had to stop because of engineering problems and high death rates due to disease. The United States took over the project in 1904, and took a decade to complete the canal, which was officially opened on August 15, 1914. One of the largest and most difficult engineering projects ever undertaken, the Panama Canal shortcut greatly reduced the time for ships to travel between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, allowing them to avoid the lengthy, hazardous Cape Horn route around the southernmost tip of South America via the Drake Passage or Strait of Magellan. The shorter, faster, and safer route to the U.S. West Coast and to nations in and around the Pacific Ocean allowed those places to become more involved with the world economy. It takes a ship between 20 to 30 hours to go through the Panama Canal.

Annual traffic has risen from about 1,000 ships in 1914, when the canal opened, to 14,702 vessels in 2008. By 2008, more than 815,000 vessels had passed through the canal. The American

Society of Civil Engineers has named the Panama Canal one of the seven wonders of the modern world.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panama_Canal



Please answer the questions on the sheet entitled “Movement of Goods in the Western Hemisphere”. Be sure to HIGHLIGHT in the text where you found each answer, and write the number of the question the evidence supports.

Ideas Move...

Geographers study how ideas move and the impact this has on the world.

Think about it...

Think about this: What are the many different ways news stories make their way to us every day?

With today's technology, ideas are able to move about much more efficiently.

Brainstorm a list of ways in which ideas move TODAY.



Getting Connected

The modern world is in constant contact thanks to **advances in technology**. Today, information can move at a rapid rate, but that wasn't always the case...

Today, with your group, you will be receiving cards that represent ways in which ideas have moved throughout time.

As a group, you will...

1. Arrange the pictures in chronological order, according to the time period in which they were/are used. Some may be clumped together.
2. In your journal, complete the following for each mode of communication. **KEEP THEM IN ORDER**
 - Name of communication method.
 - How it is/was used to move ideas?
 - How did it change the movement of ideas between people?
3. Are there any that I forgot that you would like to add?

People Move...

Geographers study how people move and the impact this has on the world.

Think about it...

Think about this: The last time you went to the food court at the mall, what were some of the cultural restaurants or food stands you saw there? How did these foods get to America?

The movement of people around the world allows for foods, traditions, clothing styles, languages, etc. to make their way to lands far from their native roots.

Brainstorm a list of ways in which the movement of people has affected the lives of those in America today.



What does it mean to migrate?

What is Human Migration?

Human Migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another.

- People can either choose to move ("voluntary migration") or be forced to move ("involuntary migration").

Migrations have occurred throughout the past, beginning with the movements of the first human groups from their origins in East Africa to their current homes throughout the world.

Migration occurs in a variety of ways:

- between continents
- within a continent
- within a single country
- when people move out of the city and into the country

The most important thing about migration to remember is that it occurs when **groups of people move for the same reason.**

Types of Migration

Vocabulary Terms

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). Think E for EXIT

Immigration:

Moving into a new country (e.g., the Pilgrims immigrated *to* America). Think I FOR IN

Return Migration:

When groups of people move back to where they came from.

Seasonal Migration 1:

When people move with each season (e.g., farm workers following crop harvests or working in cities off-season).

Seasonal Migration 2:

The process of moving for a period of time in response to labor or climate conditions (e.g., farm workers following crop harvests or working in cities off-season; "snowbirds" moving to the southern and southwestern United States during winter).

Paraphrase:

In your own words, define each term below. Also, draw pictures to illustrate the meaning of each.

Term	Define It	Draw It
<i>Internal Migration</i>		
<i>External Migration</i>		
<i>Emigration</i>		
<i>Immigration</i>		
<i>Return Migration</i>		
<i>Seasonal Migration 1</i>		
<i>Seasonal Migration 2</i>		

People Who Migrate

Emigrant:

A person who is leaving a country to live in another.

Immigrant:

A person who is entering a country from another to make a new home.

Refugee:

A person who has moved to a new country because of a situation in their former home (e.g., war).

Laws of Migration

Geographer E.G. Ravenstein developed a series of migration 'laws' in the 1880s that still make sense today. Here are a few:

- Most migrants travel only a short distance
- Migrants traveling long distances usually settle in cities
- Most migration is from the country to the city
- Most migrants are adults

Impacts of Migration

Cultural Markers:

Like detectives, we can learn a lot about our past by looking at pieces of evidence from the past. These pieces of evidence, or “cultural markers,” can be objects from the past (pottery, arrowheads, treasures, etc.), maps, literature, music, and even people's memories.

Push and Pull Factors

Pull Factors

Pull factors are what people find inviting in new places. They “pull people in” or attract them to a new country. Pull factors may include:

- more wealth
- political stability
- higher employment rates
- good climate
- better services (healthcare, education, etc.)
- less crime
- more fertile land
- lower risk of natural danger

Push Factors

Push factors are reasons why individuals decide to leave a certain area, or things that “push them out”. Some people leave their homeland because of:

- poverty
- lack of safety, high crime rate
- political persecution
- lack of services (poor healthcare, poor education, etc.)
- natural disasters such as drought and flooding
- war

Migration to the United States

A Timeline: 1815-1954

- 1815:** The first great wave of immigration begins, bringing 5 million immigrants between 1815 and 1860.
- 1818:** Liverpool becomes the most-used port of departure for Irish and British immigrants.
- 1819:** The first federal legislation on immigration requires records of passenger lists.
- 1820:** The U.S. population is about 9.6 million. About 151,000 new immigrants arrive in 1820 alone.
- 1825:** Great Britain decides that England is overpopulated and ends laws prohibiting emigration. The first groups of Norwegian immigrants arrive.
- 1846-** Crop failures in Europe. Mortgage foreclosures send tens of
1847: thousands to the United States.
- 1846:** Irish of all classes immigrate to the United States as a result of the potato famine.
- 1848:** German political refugees emigrate following the failure of a revolution.
- 1862:** The Homestead Act encourages naturalization by granting citizens title to 160 acres outside the original 13 colonies.
- 1875:** First limitations on immigration. Residency permits required of Asians.

- 1880:** The U.S. population is 50,155,783. More than 5.2 million immigrants enter the country between 1880 and 1890.
- 1882:** Chinese Exclusion Law is established. Russian anti-Semitism starts a sharp rise in Jewish emigration.
- 1890:** New York is home to as many Germans as Hamburg, Germany.
- 1891:** The Bureau of Immigration is established. Congress adds health qualifications to immigration restrictions.
- 1892:** Ellis Island replaces Castle Garden.
- 1897:** Pine-frame buildings on Ellis Island are burned to the ground in a disastrous fire.
- 1900:** The U.S. population is 75,994,575. More than 3,687,000 immigrants were admitted in the previous ten years. Ellis Island receiving station reopens with brick and ironwork structures.
- 1907:** President Theodore Roosevelt signed an immigration act that excluded "Idiots, imbecilles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons" from being admitted to the United States.
- 1910:** The Mexican Revolution sends thousands to the United States seeking employment.

1914- World War I stops a period of mass migration to the United States.

1921: The Emergency Quota Act of 1921 established national limits on immigration based on the number of foreign-born residents of each nationality who were living in the United States as of the 1910 census.

1924: The National Origins Act restricted the immigration of Southern and Eastern Europeans and practically excluded Asians and other nonwhites from entry into the United States. Total annual immigration was capped at 150,000. The Border Patrol is established.

1940: The Alien Registration Act calls for registration and fingerprinting of all aliens. Approximately 5 million aliens register.

1946: The War Brides Act facilitates the immigration of foreign-born wives, fiances, husbands, and children of U.S. Armed Forces personnel.

1952: The Immigration and Naturalization Act brings into one comprehensive statute the multiple laws that govern immigration and naturalization to date.

1954: Ellis Island closes, marking an end to mass immigration.

Please use the timeline provided to answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What are some **PUSH** factors you discovered in the timeline.

2. What is the one **PULL** factor mentioned?

3. Look at the line for 1818. What do you think a “port of departure” is?

4. Why did so many Jewish people come to America in 1882?

5. How many immigrants arrived in America between 1815 and 1860?

6. In your own words, describe what the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 did.

7. What act practically excluded Asians and other nonwhites from entering the US?

8. What law brought together all of the laws that help to control immigration and naturalization?

9. What did President Roosevelt's 1907 act do?

10. What was the main reason for Irish immigration?

11. What do you think the Chinese Exclusion Law did?

12. Why would the Homestead Act of 1862 encourage more immigrants to come to America?

13. When was Ellis Island established? What did it replace?

14. What effect did WWI have on immigration to the US?

15. What is an "alien" (in terms of immigration)?
