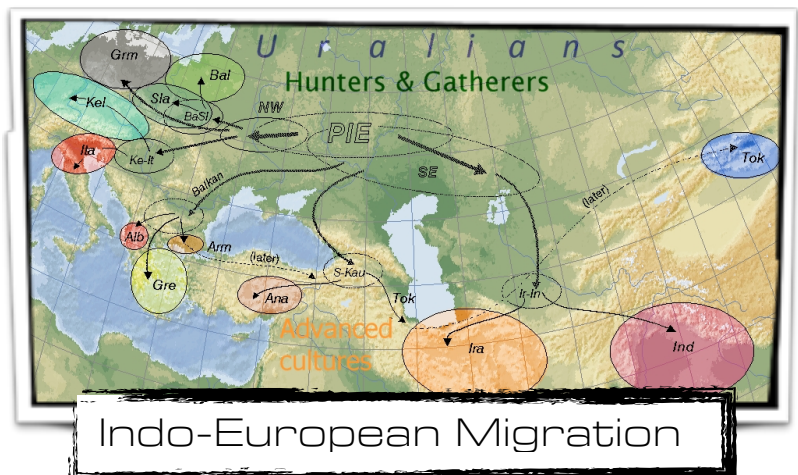


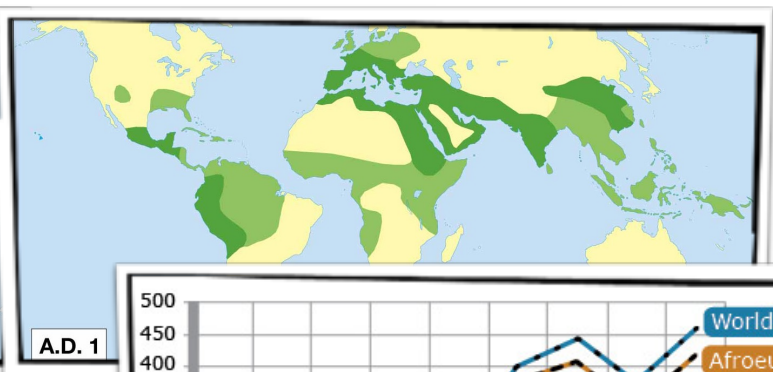
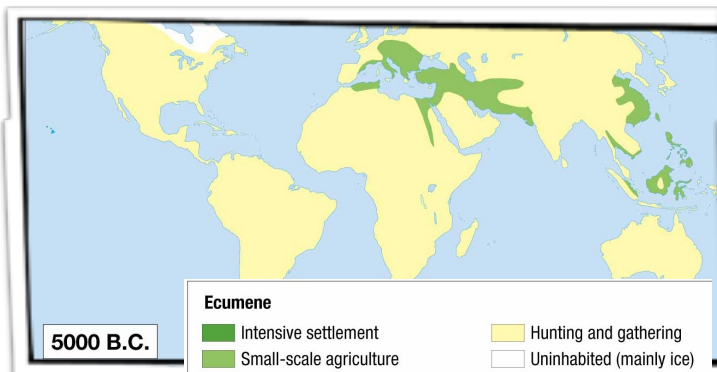
G. History of Migration: Ancient to Imperialism

The Great Migration. A vast majority of modern archeologist put the origin of the first “Great Migration of Humanity” in Eastern Africa. It was a transhumance lifestyle, with people hunting and gathering or following animal herds. The migration patterns tended to follow coast lines and fresh-water sources. This is because fresh water is necessary for survival and water sources tend to have edible plants, wildlife and fish nearby. Fish were particularly important because it was food humans could eat that would not eat them. As the population of the tribes exceeded the carrying capacity of the area, the group would divide and search for new areas to live.

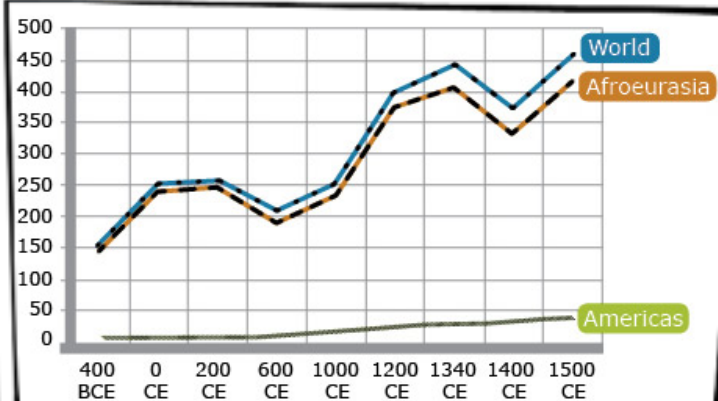
The quest for food and survival lead humanity out of Africa, into the Middle East. From the Middle East, there was a division: certain segments of the population migrating into Europe, while the rest of the population travelled into South and East Asia. Around 50,000 BCE, humans had invented primitive boats capable of crossing larger bodies of water. This allowed humanity to the islands in Southeast Asia and Australia (aided by lower water levels). By 12,000 BCE, humans had reached North and South America; marking the historic moment of humans successfully reaching all ecumenical continents; despite there being less than 500,000 humans on the planet.

First Agricultural Revolution. Around 10,000 BCE, the first Agricultural Revolution began in the Middle East, South Asia, and East Asia. As humans began to farm, they settled down into permanent settlements. With increased food supply and security, the population began to explode. When population size threatened the food security and carrying capacity of a region, a group would be selected to establish a new settlement. These settlements came into conflict with the hunting and gathering tribes, who relied on the fertile lands for food. This lead to bloody clashes between the hunting and gathering tribes and the settlers. Due to the food surplus, the settlements grew rapidly in population size and in technological advancements. The tribes were forced to migrate. Around 1,500 BCE One of the most critical migrations took place: the Aryan or Indo-European Migration. Arya Horsemen from Central Asia migrated, conquered, and settled from India and Iran in Asia to Greece, Italy, Germany, Celtic, and Slavic regions in Europe. This migration laid the cultural and linguistic foundations in these regions.





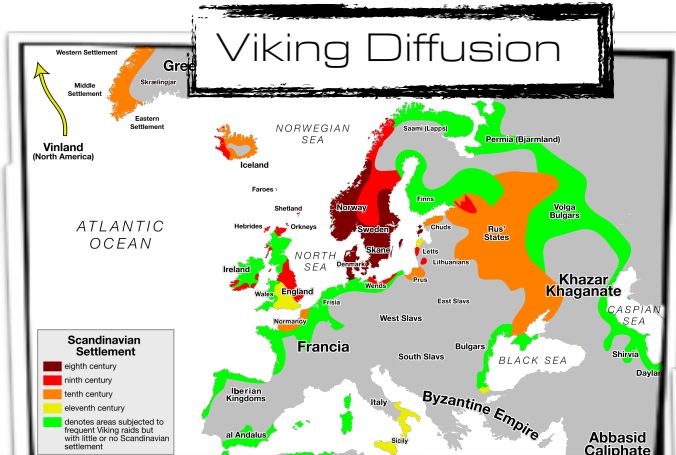
Settlements grew into cities. Cities networked together through trade, eventually leading to kingdoms. As kingdoms competed over resources, the war and conquest gave birth to empires. Between population expansion and the quest for resources like gold and iron, humanity continued to expand across the Eurasian continents. 95% of the human population lived on the Eurasia continents, with less than 5% living in the Americas. The Eurasian Empires like the Romans, Gupta and Han developed writing, iron metallurgy, advanced weapons and technology, agricultural tools, horse or oxen based transportation, along with advanced ships that could sail large bodies of water. In their rural communities, the close relationship with domestic animals created new mutated diseases (i.e. Small Pox, Tuberculosis, etc), as well as a level of immunity to these diseases.



World Population Chart

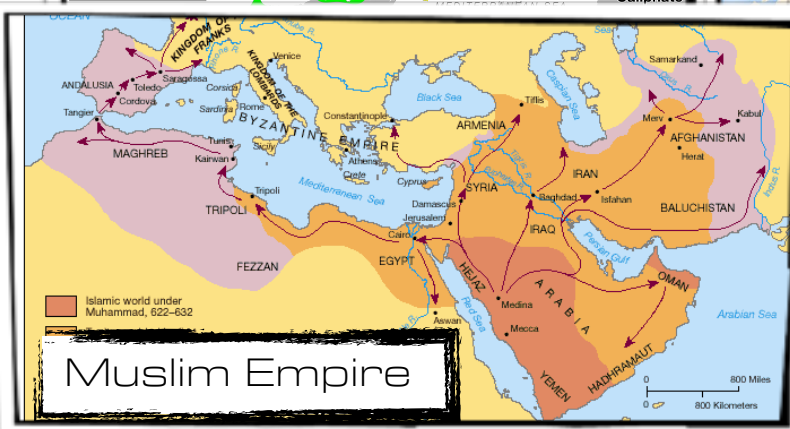
Between 500-600 CE, there was a great shift in population distribution. The great empires of the Ancient World (Rome, Gupta, Han) all collapsed within 100 years of each other. In the aftermath of this great societal collapse came a flurry of migratory activity from tribes using boats and horses. The Vikings explored and invaded using their longboats, from modern day Moscow all the way to Canada. The Huns and Mongols from Central Asian Steppes, along with the Germanic tribes, wrecked havoc to Eurasian societies; causing large numbers of forced migrations and internally displaced people groups. As the Vikings and Germans accepted intervening opportunities, settling into European societies as the new rulers and warriors of the burgeoning modern European countries. The Vikings in the East founded the modern state of Russia. Meanwhile, Muslims from the Arabian Peninsula began to build the Islamic Empire (Dar al-Islam); diffusing Islamic culture from Spain to India and Indonesia.

Viking Diffusion

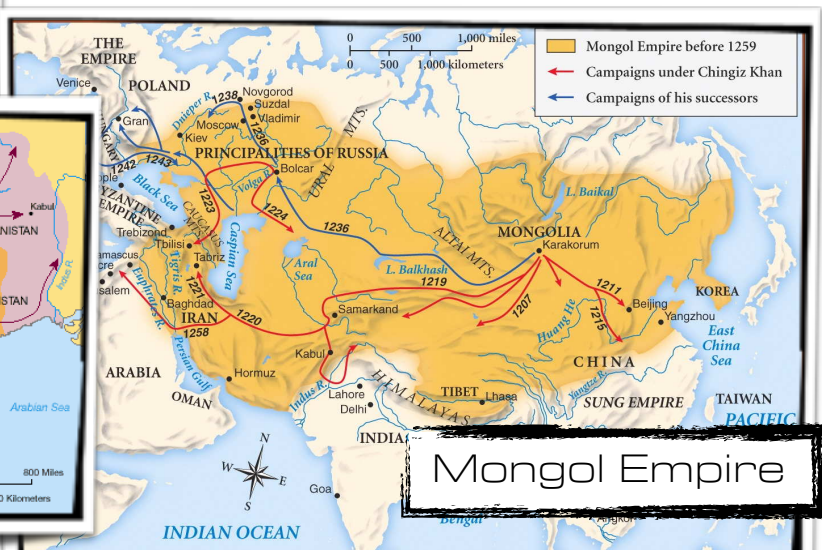


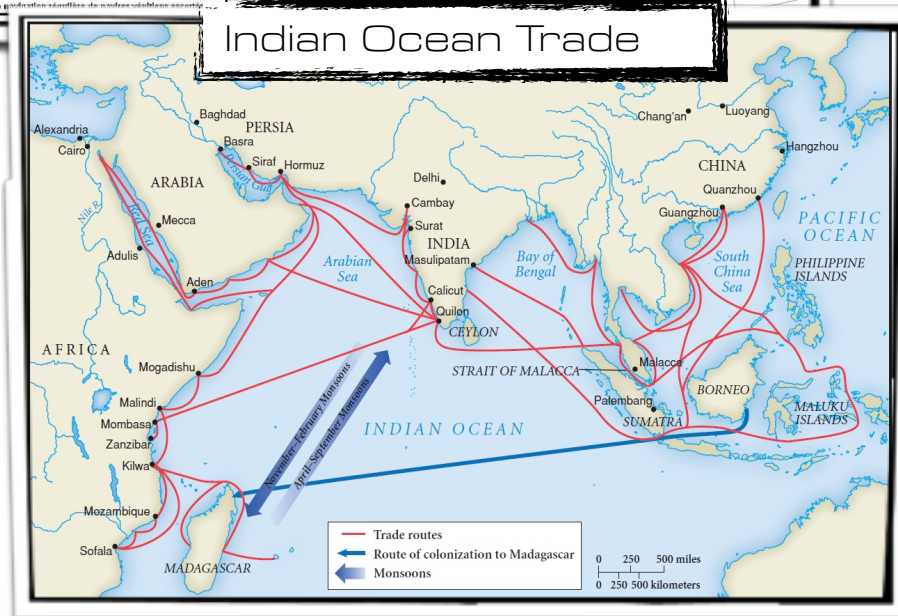
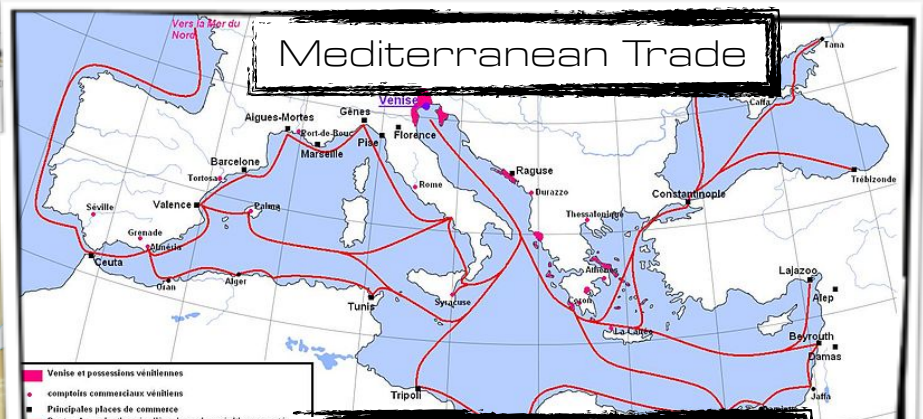
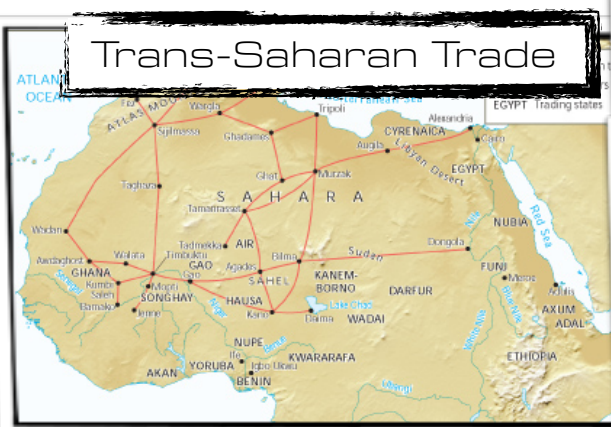
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Muslim Empire



Mongol Empire



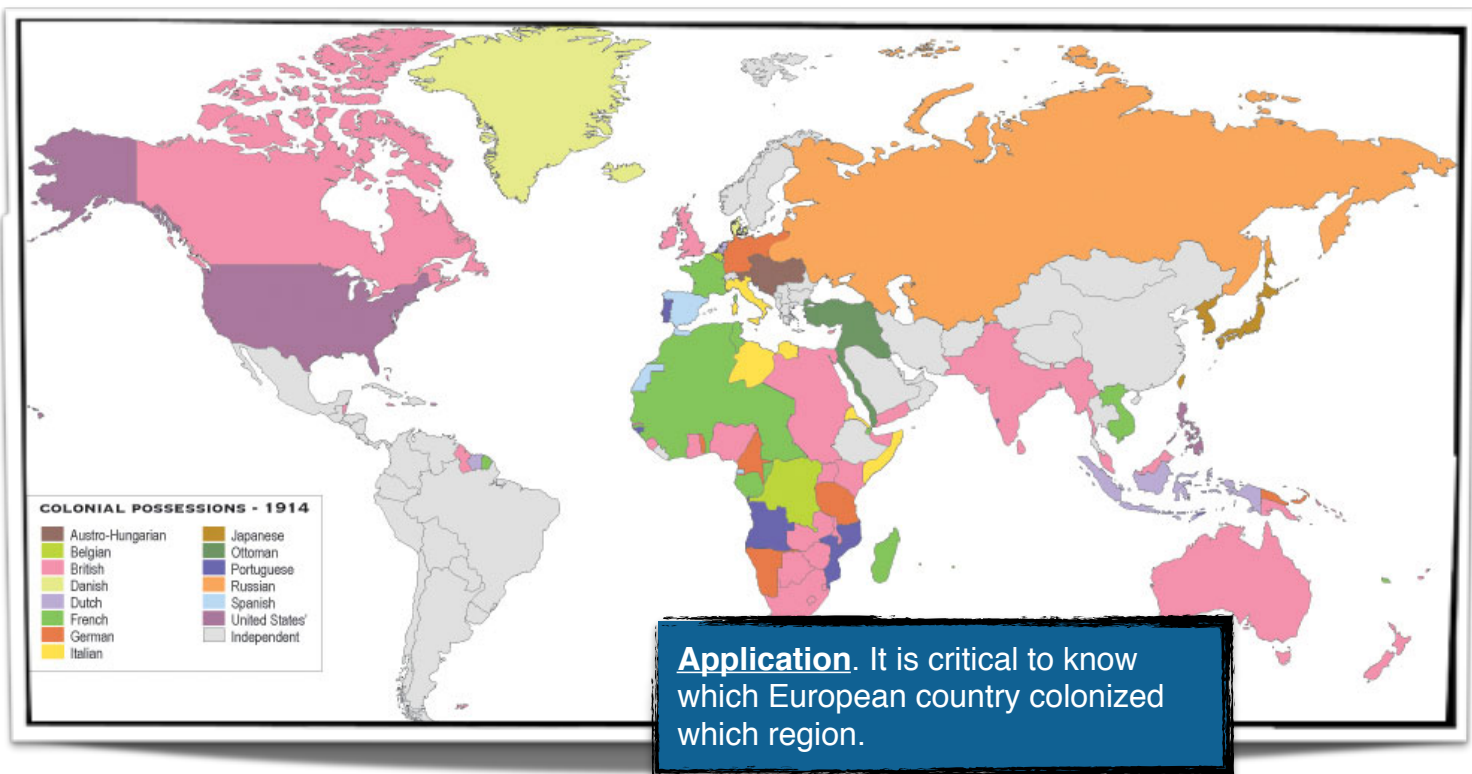


800 CE to 1500 CE was an era of great migratory advancement. With the improvement of Chinese naval technology and Arabian knowledge gathering, there was an explosion of trading activities. The Indian Ocean Trade routes saw the distribution of people and goods from China, through Indonesia and India, to the Eastern coast of Africa. The Arabs were also responsible for founding the Trans-Saharan Trade route; connecting coastal Arab Mediterranean societies with Western Africa. This moved salt, gold and slaves from Western African into Arabian and Indian markets. The third major trade route was the Mediterranean Trade. The Venetians in Italy moved food and goods between North Africa, Europe and the Levant/Middle East. The Mediterranean Trade was essential to gaining the knowledge and wealth for the Renaissance to begin in Italy. These three trade routes spurred a boom in the diffusion and accumulation wealth, knowledge, language, religion, technology, and people unlike anything the world had ever seen.

Globalization 1.0: European Exploration & Colonization. In the 1400-1500s, Spain, Portugal, England and France ushered in Age of Exploration. With the Arabs blocking land based trade routes to Asia, and with the Italians consumed with running the Mediterranean Trade, the rest of Europe explored south and west. To the south, the Portuguese charted a course around Africa to India. Disease and more advanced African and Indian civilizations kept the Portuguese from establishing anything more then trading posts. The English, French, Germans, and Dutch soon began to compete for dominance of these trade routes. To the West, the Spanish

began to colonize the Americas. Unlike the Portuguese, the Spanish met civilizations that did not have the immunity or technology to compete. The Spanish guns, germs and steel allowed them to establish colonies in the Americas. Their success spurred the English, French and Portuguese to join them. Together, the Europeans killed and force migrated an estimated 10 million Native Americas; an event known as the Great Dying. This was off set by the forced migration of an estimated 11 million Africans being brought into the new world in the Transatlantic Slave Trade. The European colonies around the world sparked the first age of global trade, with a flow of people, goods and ideas between all major world civilizations.





Globalization 2.0 - Industrialization & Imperialism. The Industrial Revolution radically altered human societies. First, the birth of factories in England in the late 1700s sparked a rural-to-urban migration. Urban spaces began to explode in size and density. The invention of the steam engine gave humanity a portable power source could never get tired, and could multiply effort. This allowed for reduced space-time compression with the invention of trains and steam-powered boats. People travelled faster, farther while over coming the intervening barriers that had long hindered migration; such as mountains, deserts, the Siberian Tundra, and the currents of major water ways. With improvements to medicine and quality of life, people began to live longer; causing a population explosion. With more people on the planet and faster transportation resulted in more people in movement. With cities being built around new economic opportunities, people migrated between urban centers.

With the improved transportation and industrialized military capacity, European and the USA continued to conquer foreign territories. In the 1850s, Britain conquered India and beat China in three wars. The 1880s sparked the Scramble for Africa, with over six European countries establishing empires on the continent. By 1914, the once powerful empires in the Middle East, West Africa, and East Asia being subjected to European control.

Historical Migration: United States

Over the next 250 years, the United States of America became the prime destination for migrants around the world. The section will examine the scenarios surrounding the major external and internal migration waves in US history.



Last of Opportunity. Entering the 1800s, the USA was the land of opportunity. In 1776, Britain's former colonies shocked the world by successfully revolting against the largest, most powerful empire in the history of the world. While being a young country, the USA had a number of attractive pull factors that would draw millions of people to want to immigrate:

- Land, Land, Land.** In the 1800s, land still meant wealth and power. As the USA's border expanded westward, acquiring land through purchase and conquest, there were bountiful opportunities for people to acquire acres of fertile, ecumenable land with tradable resources.

- **Political Liberties.** In the US Constitution, protections were placed for political freedoms such as: freedom of speech, the press, right to bear arms, political and judicial protections. Ignoring for a moment that these only applied to land owning men over 21... on the surface they looked extremely appealing.
- **Jobs, Jobs and More Jobs.** As a Stage 2 Newly Industrialized Country (NIC), there was plenty of work to be done. People were needed to work long hours in the factories. Workers were needed for infrastructure construction projects such as: laying railroad tracks, building bridges, digging canals, building dams, installing sewer systems, building factories and apartments in new urban centers, running electrical and telegraph lines... There was an immense amount of paid work that needed to be completed.
- **Entrepreneurial Opportunities.** In these new companies without a previously established "landed elite" or "old money" around, there were opportunities to move up and become successful. There were opportunities to start your own business. To be your own boss. To make your own fortune.

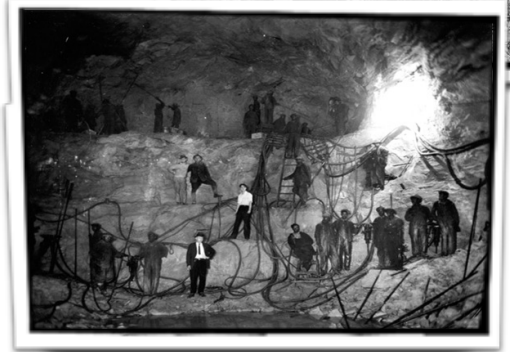
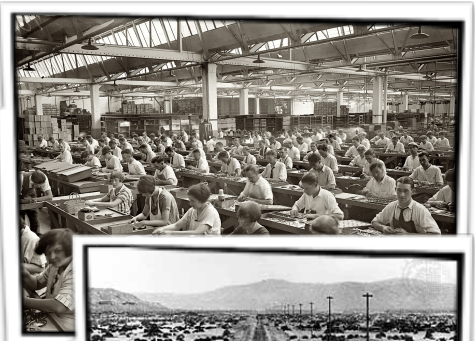
As stories and rumors spread across the world, people in dire situations took immense risks to come to America. They were hoping to have their chance at a better world.

Wave #1- Problems in Europe. In the mid-to-late 1800s, the first major wave of migrants to flood the USA was from Europe. Until 1820, the English migrants made up 90% of USA's immigration. After 1820, a wave of immigrants that originated from Eastern Europe/Russia (Ukraine, Germany, Poland), Italy, and Ireland flooded into the country. With that said, each European country had some level of representation at Ellis Island, in the quest to reach American's fabled opportunity. The emigrants took their few possessions and made their way to port cities in Germany, France and Britain, hoping to gain passage on a ship to America. Smugglers and swindlers would take advantage of the desperate. Often, immigrants would be allowed to travel in the lower decks of the boat with the luggage. It was a tough journey, filled with rats, lice, hunger and disease. These are a summary of factors that led to more than 30 million European emigrants risking their lives by boat to come to America.

- **Property rights.** European countries are old and have "old money." Old money consist of the landed elites who can trace their families claim to land and titles for generations. Before the Industrial Revolution there would be "common land" that the commoners could live off of in exchange for taxes. Think Robin Hood, his merry men, and Sherwood Forest. During the start of the Industrial Revolution, governments passed "Enclosure Acts." This made every acre of land sellable or claimable by those who had the wealth to do so. Those with wealth quickly claimed or purchased the land, and the commoners found themselves without a place to live or a means of sustaining themselves. The appeal that a common person could come to America to work, and in exchange have an opportunity to purchase cheap land was extremely appealing. The land opportunity was a way that poor families thought they could change the fate and future of their family forever.

• **Extreme Poverty.** Like modern stage 2 countries, Europe's population explosion was stressing the food supplies and carrying capacity of the region. This poverty was further entrenched by high taxes by the government. Their options were to get hired for a low wage by the person who had been their master, or a similar situation, or migrate to an urban center in hopes of getting a factory job.

The hopes of moving to the America, where there were plentiful work opportunities and the chance to purchase land was almost an impossible dream. The dream: that a poor person could change their family into a land owning elite in one generation. This prospect led millions of Germans, English, Eastern European/Russians, and Scandinavians to leave by boat and make their way to the USA.





•**Political Instability and Oppression.** Many countries in Europe were struggling. Russia, Ukraine, the German States, Poland and Austria-Hungary were in dire straits, with food shortages and high taxes. Russia and Austria-Hungary were dealing with strong racial tensions. Russian Tsar Alexander II enacted the May Laws, legally limiting the rights of Jews and removing legal protections. The Russians had such strong anti-semitism, that there would be regular pogroms - violent actions against the Jews including burning down houses, beating, and massacres. Only German immigrants in Russia stood up to protect the Jewish people. In Austria-Hungary's empire, the racial tensions were fueled by separatist movements: each nationality wanted independence and self-determination. Austria-Hungary enforced tough policies, trying to crack down on these rebellious terrorists. In Germany, there were revolutionary political movements that were being violently suppressed.

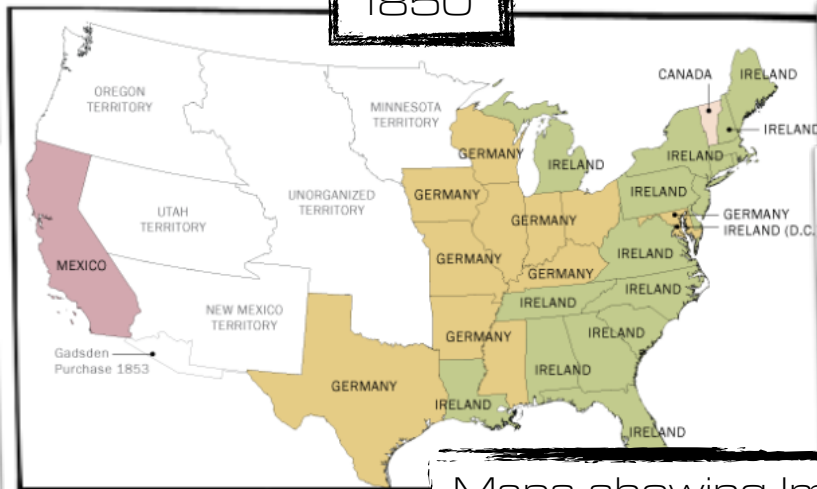
The promise of a land with a democracy, a bill of rights, religious freedom, and rule of law had great promise compared to the violence and oppression of their home country.

•**Corruption.** In relation to the political instability, many places in Europe had a problem with corruption and gang-mob related activities. Italy in particular struggled with mob-related violence and corruption; using informal markets and black mail to manipulate the system to personal benefit.

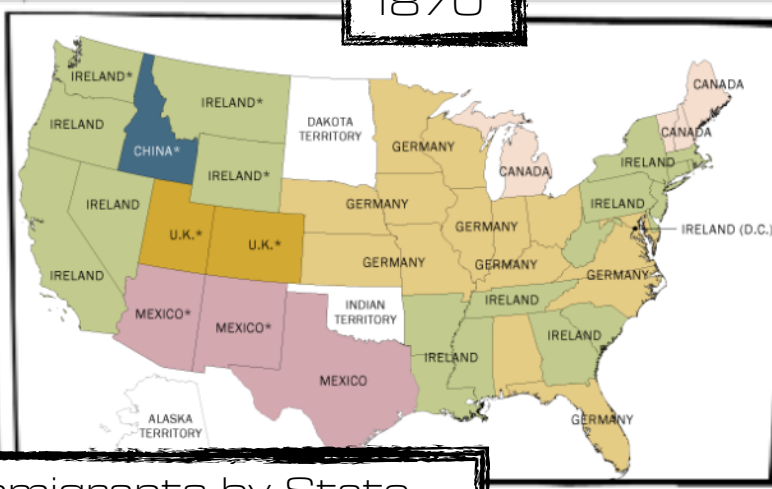
•**Irish Potato Famine.** In 1845-1850, Ireland's crops were hit by a plant-disease that decimates root-crops. Over half the population was living in extreme poverty and relied on potatoes as the main source of food and income. In the winter of 1845, a virus arrived from American potatoes and destroyed much of the Irish potato harvest. It is considered the worst European famine of the century. 1 million people starved, 1/8th of the population. 2 million people emigrated to other countries. Irish immigrants making up 50% of the US immigrants in the 1840s.



1850



1870



Maps showing Immigrants by State

As the immigrants arrived into Ellis Island in New York, they began to diffuse through the continent. The German immigrants had a strong cultural heritage in Pennsylvania from the 1700s. This encouraged a chain migration of Germans into Pennsylvania, eventually expanding all the way to Wisconsin-Iowa and down into Texas. Close to 3/5 of Germans settled in rural areas, with the remaining 2/5ths settling in Urban centers. The Irish The Irish settled along with East Coast and Michigan, gradually diffusing west. The Irish preferred the Urban settings, as they preferred a communal lifestyle.

The arrival of this wave of migrants was not welcomed by the previously settled Americans. Soon, political parties and hate groups formed around anti-immigrant ideas. The impoverished new comers wore different clothes, spoke different languages, held different religious beliefs, had more children. So many immigrants were Roman Catholic, that it changed the religious landscape of the Northeast. There was a great fear that these European immigrants would steal jobs and ruin American values; causing more murders, vandalism, rapes and drugs. Laws were passed limiting places immigrants could live, voting opportunities, etc. Violent actions were taken against immigrant groups, where tensions increased too high.

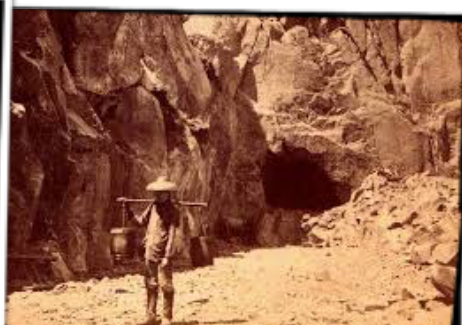
Manifest Destiny & Civil War. Internally, the USA was driven by Manifest Destiny. Manifest Destiny was the idea that the Christian God had given Americans the duty to control and settle the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. With the expansion of the railroads, people were able to travel westward at an incredible rate. These ideas were fueled by the Louisiana Purchase, War of 1812, Spanish American War, the Mexican American War, the USA gained sovereignty, or authority, over the continental area. The 1849 Gold Rush in California drew millions of internal migrants looking for an opportunity to earn wealth. This was further supported by the 1862 Homestead Act that practically gave away 160 Acres of land in the West for anyone who would go settle there.

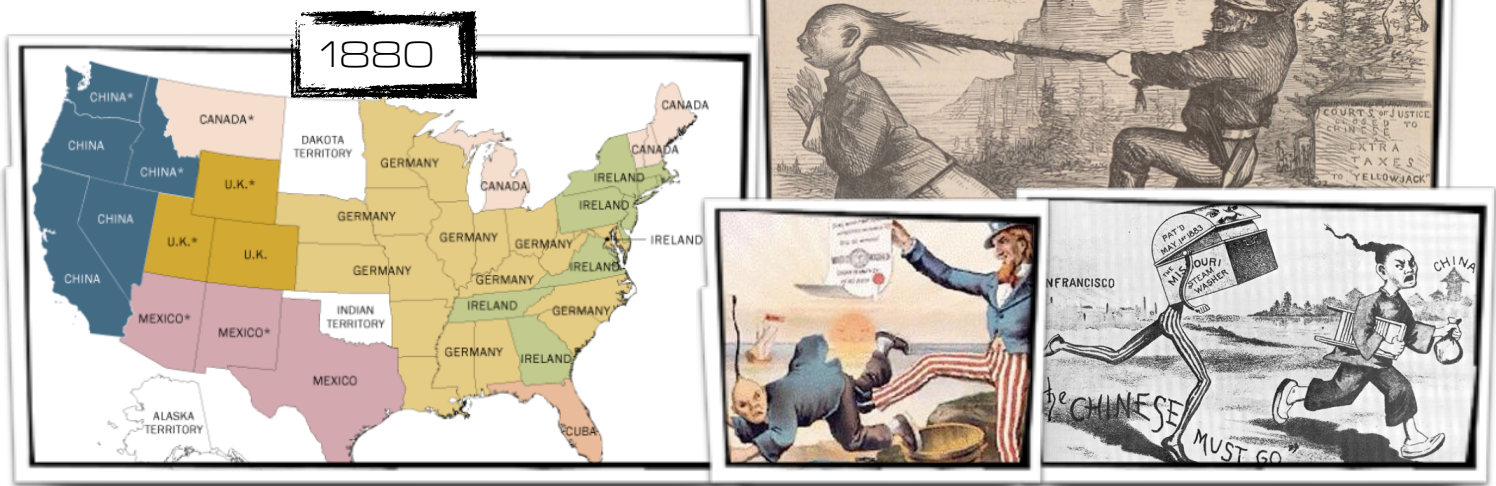




The US Civil War brought a pause to both the domestic and international immigration waves, while also being profoundly impacted by immigration. In the South, the good farm land had already been claimed by 1776, and was being worked by African slaves. These primary sector opportunities, with their needs labor needs already met, drew comparatively few immigrants into the Southeastern US. Inversely, the Northern “Rust Belt” of industrial urban centers had an endless thirst for cheap migrant workers. When the Civil War broke out, the North had the superior industrial production capacity. The North also had a seemingly endless supply of German and Irish migrants who were so grateful for the opportunities America had provided, they were willing to fight and die in the war efforts. The industrial and migrant capacities proved to be the decisive factors in the war.

Wave #2: Western Asian Migration. On the West Coast, there was a wave of Chinese immigrants. For four millennia, China had been the most dominant economy in the world. China's xenophobic decision during the 1400s to cut off trade and to isolate themselves caused China to miss the Industrial Revolution and European colonial expansion. China learned the hard way, by being crushed by the British in three Opium Wars. This caused unfair trade agreements to be signed, crushing the Chinese economy, bringing poverty, famine, political instability, and finally civil war. American involvement in Japan and East Asia, along with the promising opportunities of the California Gold Rush and Railroad opportunities, led to a surge of Chinese and Asian migrants to California. Many of the Chinese migrants were illegally smuggled by boat, encouraged to continue the chain migration. This created vibrant ethnic enclaves, referred to as “Chinatowns” by San Francisco. Many Chinese and Asians chain-migrated to New York City, in search of the “golden” American opportunities, setting up a Chinatowns in Queens, Brooklyn and Manhattan.

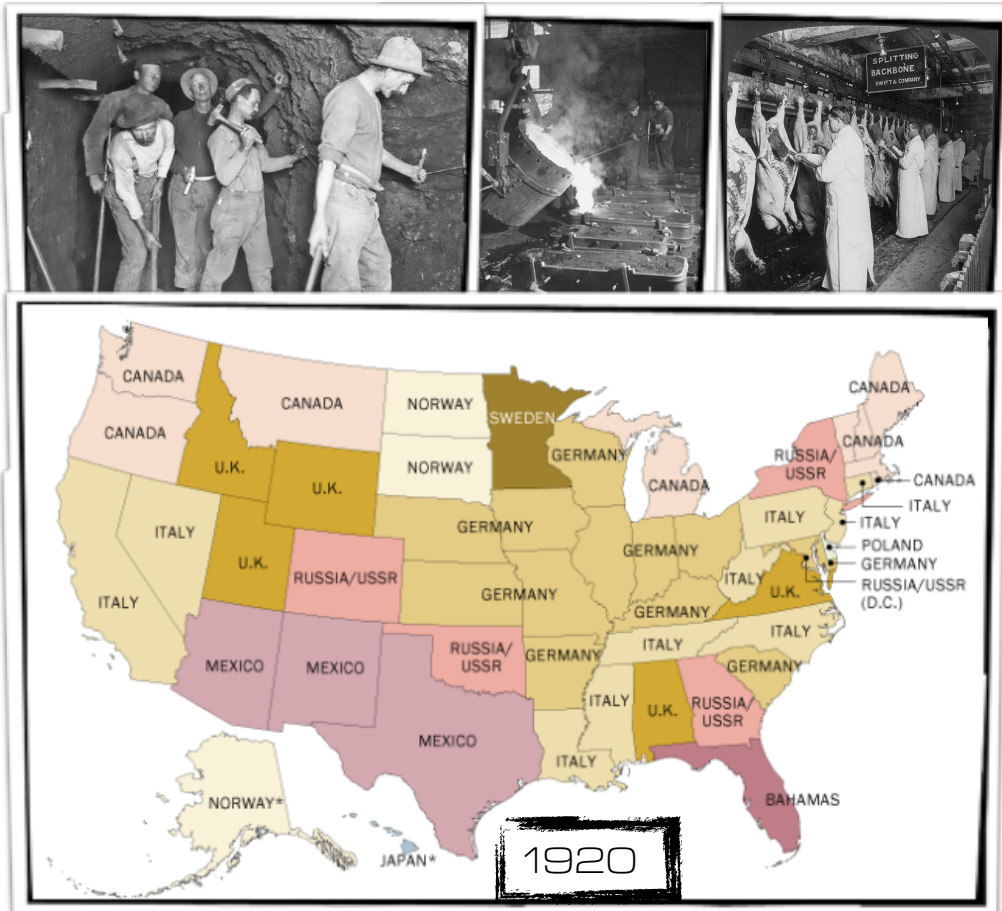




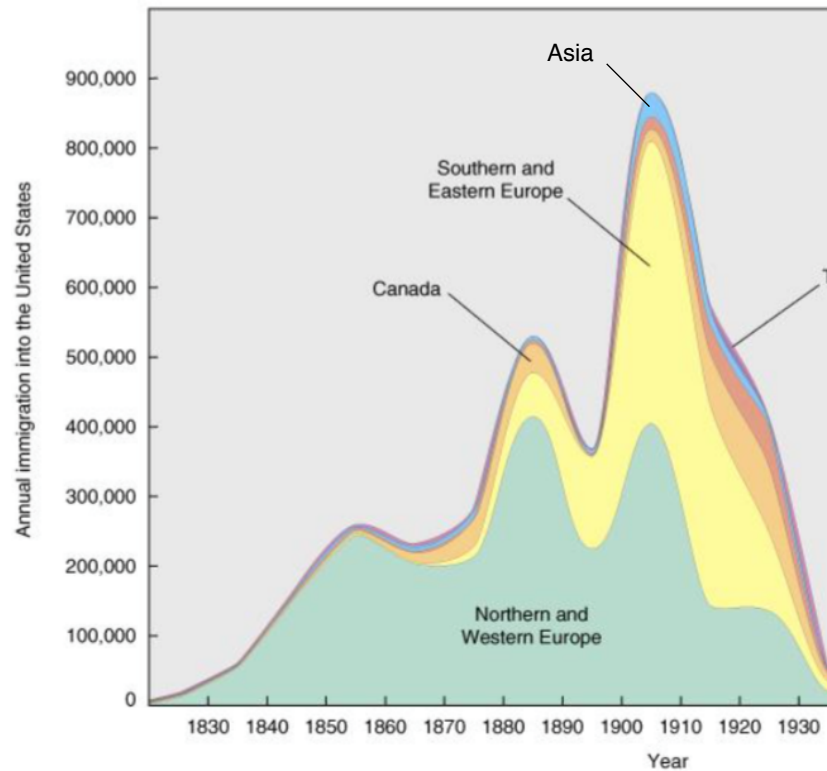
The American reaction to the Chinese reflected the growing ethnic tensions across the country. By 1875, the Gold Mines had been emptied and the transcontinental railroad was completed. There was an outburst of aggression against the Chinese, Japanese and Koreans. There were violent protest and physical abuse in these ethnic enclaves. Anti-drug laws were passed forbidding the use of opium, a drug predominantly used by the Chinese (and was considered acceptable when building the railroads). These laws allowed for stronger policing, imprisoning, and deporting of Asians. In 1882, an anti-asian Chinese Exclusion Act was put into place, banning the acceptance of all Asian Migration for 20 years.

Wave #3: Eastern & Southern Europe. In Europe and Russia, there were growing political and ethnic tensions between 1860-1914. As Stage 2-3 countries, Eastern (Ukraine/Poland) and Southern Europe (Italy, Greece) had large populations, high corruption, and stressed resources. There were a series of bad harvests, famines, disease out breaks, earthquakes and political-racial violence the pushed many Italians and Eastern Europeans to migrate. There was a large migration of Jews, because of the intensifying Russian Pogroms, as well as an increase in anti-semitic laws being passed throughout Europe. These actions were tied to the increasing influence of Social Darwinism - that humanity is divided into races and it is a competition for survival of the fittest. Racial and ethnic tensions increased throughout Europe and the United States, as the survival of each race or nationality was at stake. This trend of political and economic forced migration continued into WWI, with the devastation of war and the refugees fleeing the Russian Revolution and Great Purges.

This wave of immigrants was mainly comprised of working class males, in hopes of sending remittances back to their struggling families, to create a chain migration. Over \$30 million was sent back to Italy in remittances by 1910. This wave settled in major urban centers, like New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Detroit. They filled high-labor jobs in steel mills, car manufacturing, mining and meat packing.

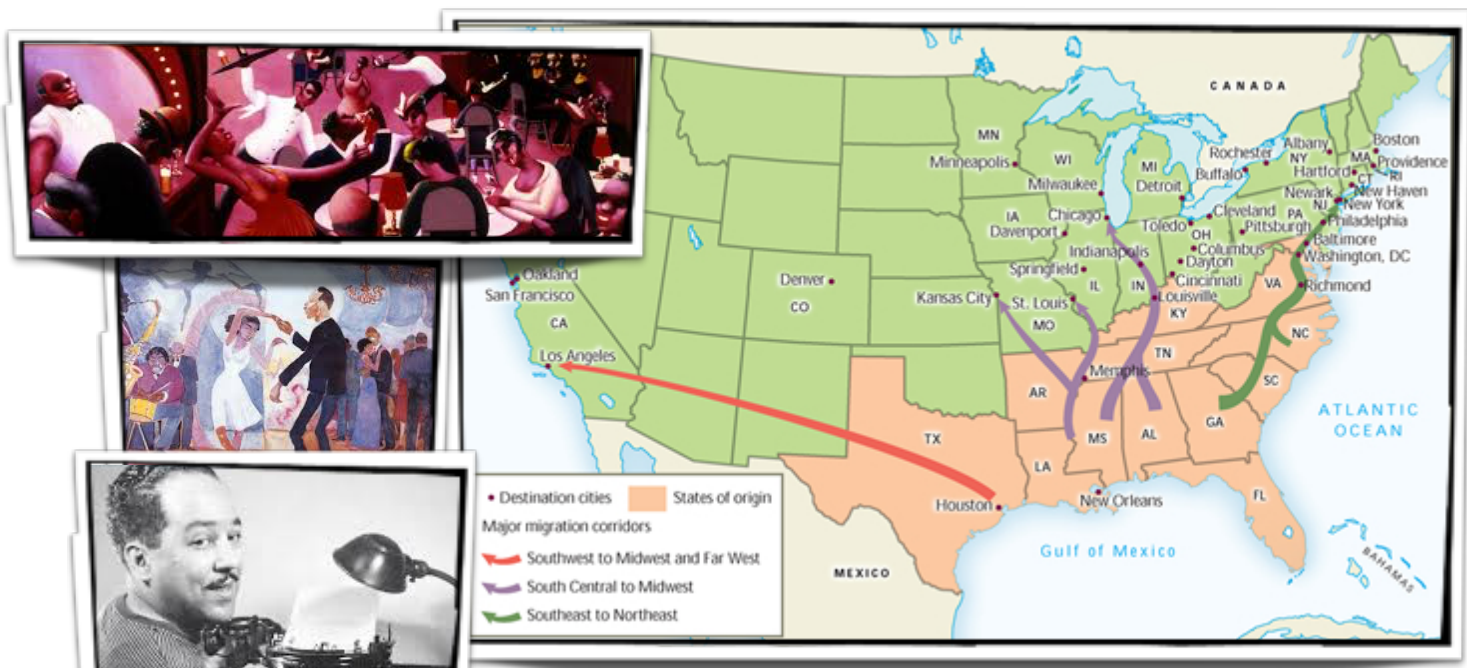


Fueled by a Social Darwinist xenophobia, or fear of foreigners, the USA. By 1910, USA's total population was 15% immigrants and its labor force was 20% immigrants. In major urban centers like New York, Chicago and Detroit, the working force was 50% immigrants. As WWI came to a close, the US put an immigration policy in place based on quotas: only allowing a certain number or percentage of each nationality into the country. This system allowed the USA to more closely monitor who was coming into the country and to be selective of which people groups were allowed to enter. Coupled with the Great Depression, this drastically reduced the flow of international migration into the USA.



The Great Migration - African Americans. The period of 1910-1970 a massive internal migration of African Americans from the Southeast regions to the North and West. After the Civil War, the African-American slaves were emancipated. Statistically, 90% lived in the South and 75% held primary sector work. Unfortunately, morality cannot be legislated, and the discrimination against African-Americans continued, with the Jim Crow laws and groups like the Ku Klux Klan. As the USA became a Stage 3 country, industrial opportunities continued to expand. This was especially true with the outbreak of WWI, as the American military complex started the mass produce weapons to sell to Europeans countries. By 1919, over 1 million African-Americans had relocated to northern urban centers, including New York, Detroit, Chicago, and Philadelphia. There was a growing number of African-Americans in the industrial jobs, working in the mines, meat packing factories, and steel mills.

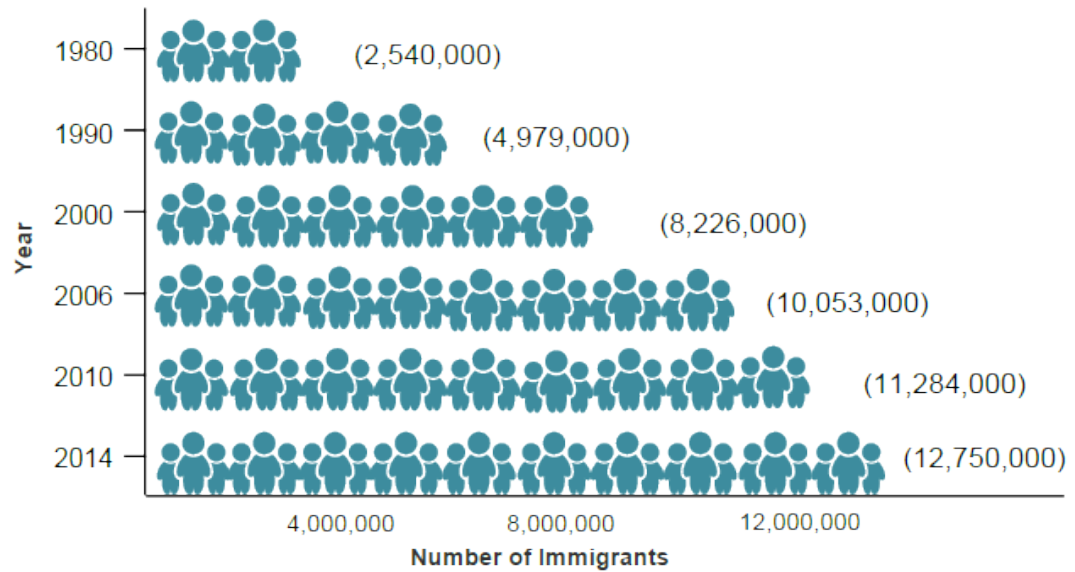
As the African-American rural-to-urban chain migration continued, a new set of challenges arose. The xenophobic, Social Darwin inspired fears that spurred hatred towards the Irish, Italians, and the Chinese now found a new target in the African-American ethnic enclaves. Segregation policies worked to separate African-Americans from being allowed to hold certain jobs, go to certain schools, or live in certain areas. However, with greater rights than under slavery, the African-American communities began to thrive; reshaping their culture to fit the new urban identity. The Harlem Renaissance saw an explosion of Jazz music, theater, artistic contributions and writings to the American cultural landscape; in one of the greatest reverse hierarchical diffusions in history. By 1970, 75% lived in urban centers in New York, California, and Illinois, and over 50% had emigrated from the South.



Asian Immigrants into USA

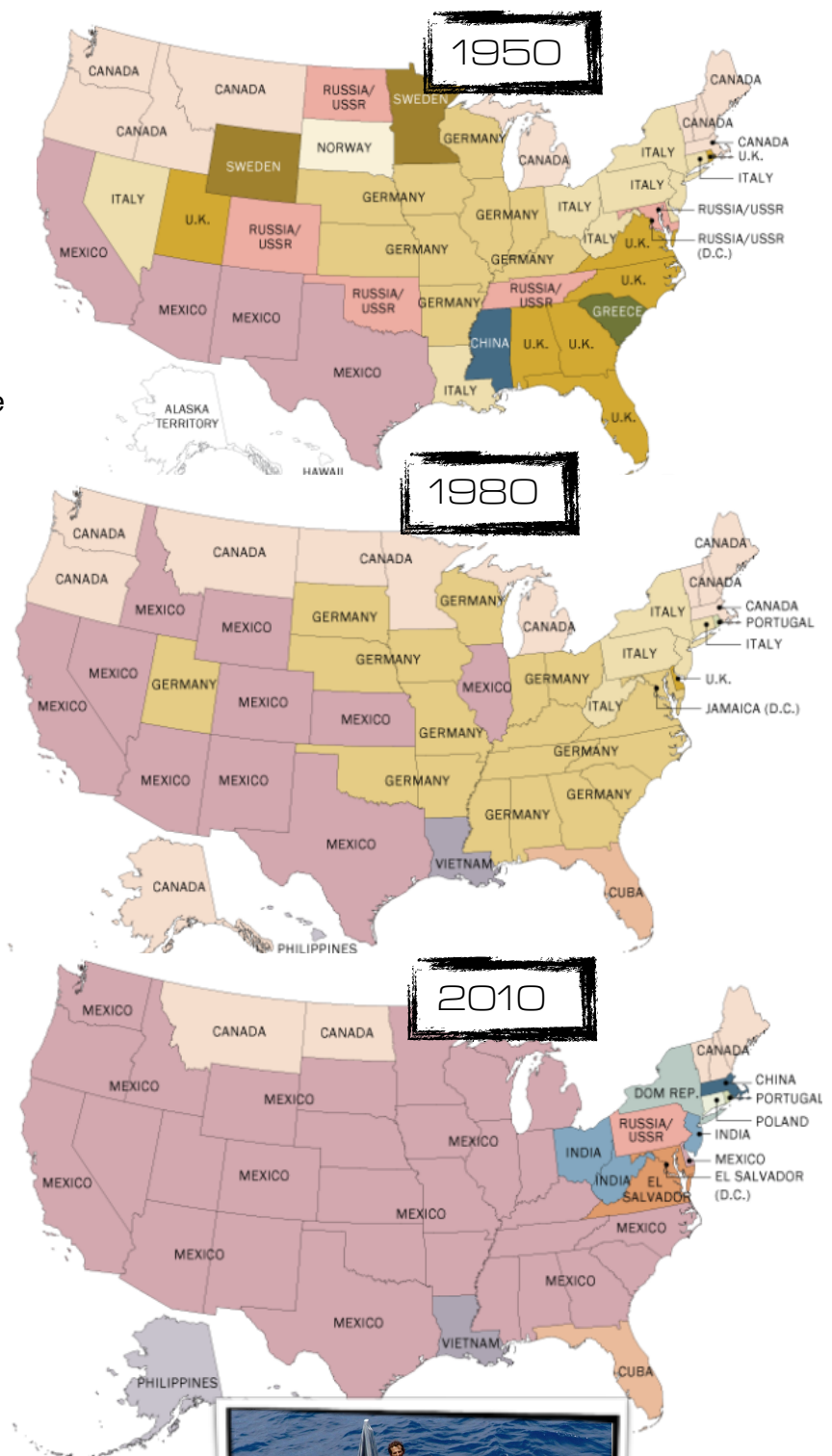
Wave #4a - Asian Influx. The ending of WWII and the start of the Cold War oversaw a change in migration and policy. During WWII, immigration was drastically reduced in the name of national security. Entering into the Cold War, the USA and USSR were battling for the hearts and minds of the people of the world; as a war of ideas more than a war between nations and armies. US Foreign Policy realized that economic development had a strong impact on a country's willingness to become Communist and how many emigrants a country produced. As a result, the Marshall Plan poured billions of dollars and technology in war-torn Europe and Japan; eventually into Southeast Asia. This caused a drastic drop in immigrants from Europe and Japan, as their economies began to recover.

US Immigration policy shifted in 1968 from a policy built around a nation-quota system to one that focuses on the question: what can you contribute to the American system? The 1968 Immigration and Naturalization Act gave immigration preference to reuniting families with permanent US residences that had been separated. Restrictions were lifted surrounding which country a migrant is coming from, instead focusing on why they are coming. For the first time since 1880, restrictions were lifted from Asian countries immigrating to the USA. With wars in Korea, Cambodia, and Vietnam between Communists and Capitalists, the policy accepted capitalist-minded refugees to resettle on American soil. There was also an influx of Russian and Eastern Europeans who wanted to escape USSR controlled lands. As countries in South and East Asia have continued to develop into Stage 2 and 3 societies, migration has continued to grow, as there are more educated individuals with tertiary and quaternary skills that can serve American economic interests. This is especially true, with businesses becoming globalized, divided their labor and operations between multiple countries; connected by the internet and advanced transportation.



Wave #4b - Latin American. Since 1940, there has been a growing number of Latin American immigrants into the USA. Mexican immigration has always been a part of US immigration, but was a small percentage compared to the flood of European immigrants. Mexican workers were a part of the Gold Rush as well as building the railroad infrastructure. In 1940, WWII turned a large percentage of working-age men into soldiers, and sent them around the world. This created a labor shortage on the farms and in the factories. The US Government attempted to solve the labor shortage by inviting Mexican guest workers to fill in the empty positions. The guest workers started a chain migration from Latin America that has grown in size with each decade. However, legal process for entering the USA is a lengthy and expensive process. As Mexico, and much of Latin America in the 50s-70s were Stage 1-2 countries, many people could not afford to do so. Thus, they resorted to the riskier operation of illegally migrating across the desert or the Gulf of Mexico, in hopes of working in the informal markets.

A growth in develop and political unrest radically expanded the number of immigrants from Latin America. The 60's saw two successful communist revolutions in Cuba and Venezuela. This started a string of political revolutions and civil wars, as Latin American governments took measures to keep sovereignty of their countries, preventing such uprisings. Coupled with the political uprisings, many countries began to develop into Stage 2 countries, resulting in exploding population growth. The economic distress, growing population, and political turmoil created a new wave of immigrants. As the economies continued to struggle, drug cartels and human trafficking began to grow roots into the area, prompting further emigration. Cuban and impoverished immigrants from the Caribbean risked their lives to make it by raft or poorly constructed boats to the southern parts of Florida. South and Central Americans migrated through Mexico in hopes of reaching USA soil. Less than 50% of the immigrants into the USA from Latin America originate from Mexico.

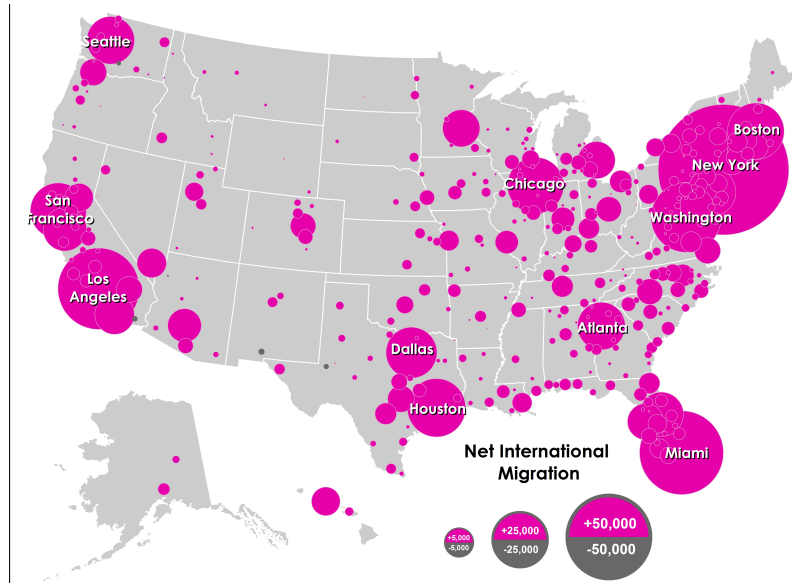
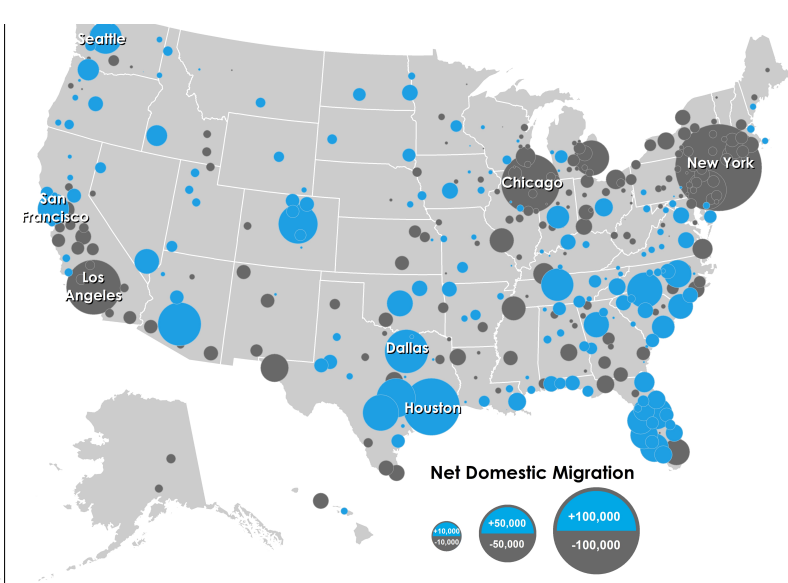


In 1994, NAFTA was signed between Mexico, Canada and the USA, in hopes that free trade would improve the development in Mexico, and reduce immigration; just like in Europe post-WWII. As a result of NAFTA, the secondary sector in Mexico exploded, with new Maquiladoras opening every week. Trade tripled between USA and Mexico. With that said, there were two key negative impacts. First, NAFTA sped up the process of the USA's deindustrialization. American factories for textiles and metals were already moving overseas; NAFTA expedited the process, causing great economic upheaval in the "Rust Belt." Second, Mexico's markets became open to cheap agricultural products from the USA. Mexican farmers could not compete with American subsidized farming, putting many Mexican farmers out of business, or pushing them into growing drugs.

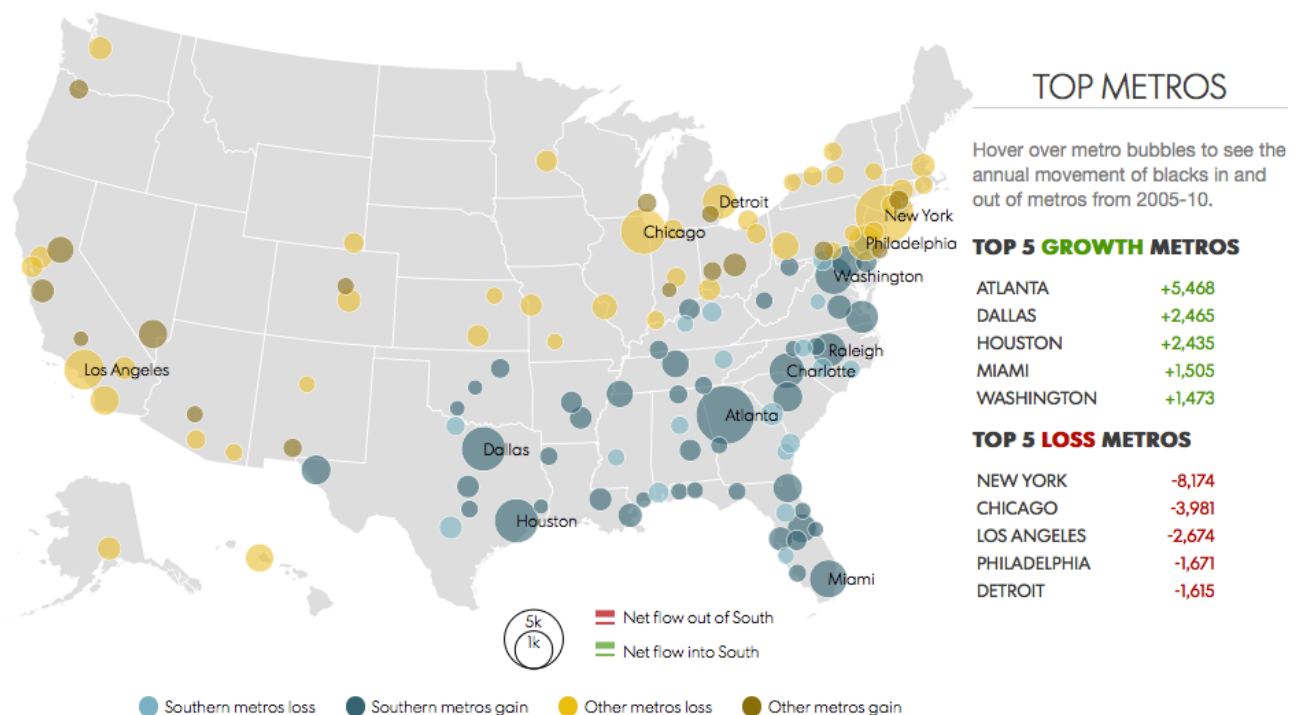
Terror & Immigration. Since 9/11 and the Great Recession of 2008, there has been increased tension over immigration. With the deindustrialization of the Rust Belt, many communities that were once prosperous have been hit with very hard economic times. With loss of American factories and the power of America's mechanized primary sector, there are barely any jobs available that provide a livable wage for those without a college degree. The few low-skill jobs that remain in primary or tertiary sectors are primarily filled by immigrants - guest worker and illegal. The unemployed blame free trade and immigration for taking their livable wage opportunities and keeping the wages suppressed on the few jobs that still remain.



Unemployment is not the only area of blame. Some Americans also blame illegal migration for increasing the costs for tax payers by using government services, without working formal market occupations that pay into the tax base. Migrants have also been criticized for a decline in American values, changing American culture, and bringing crime into the country. Many Americans fear that terrorists will be able to infiltrate the society and commit violent actions; thus, arguing for immigration policies that reduce the number of immigrants allowed into the country, while tightening the security of the borders through walls and policing efforts. As a result, 2008-2015 has marked a period with greater deportations and a reduced number of immigrations then the years prior. With the war in Syria and an increased number of African refugees, many questions remain about who the USA should allow in, how many, and under what circumstances.

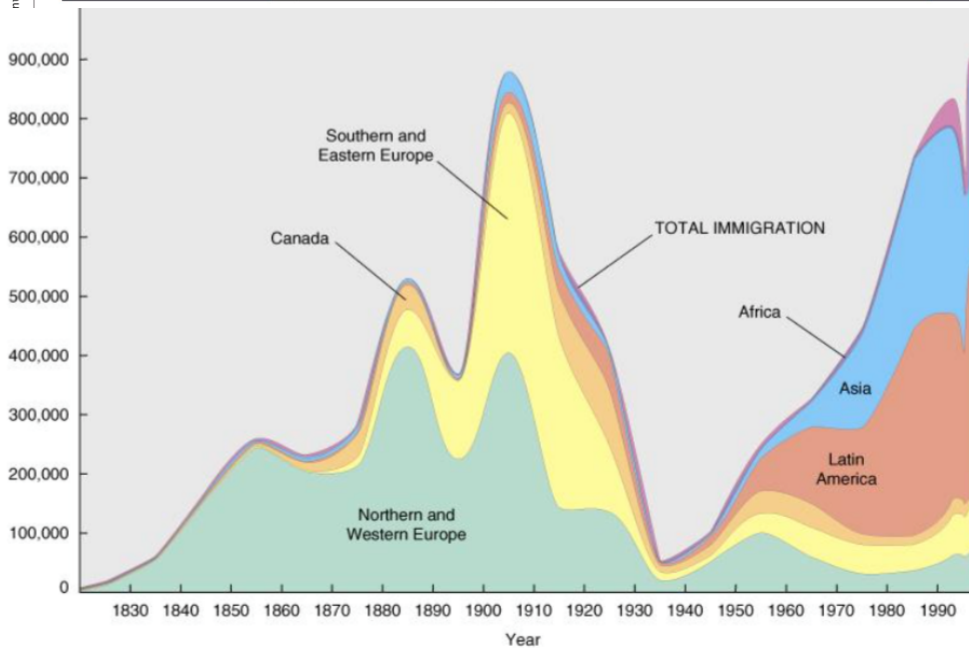
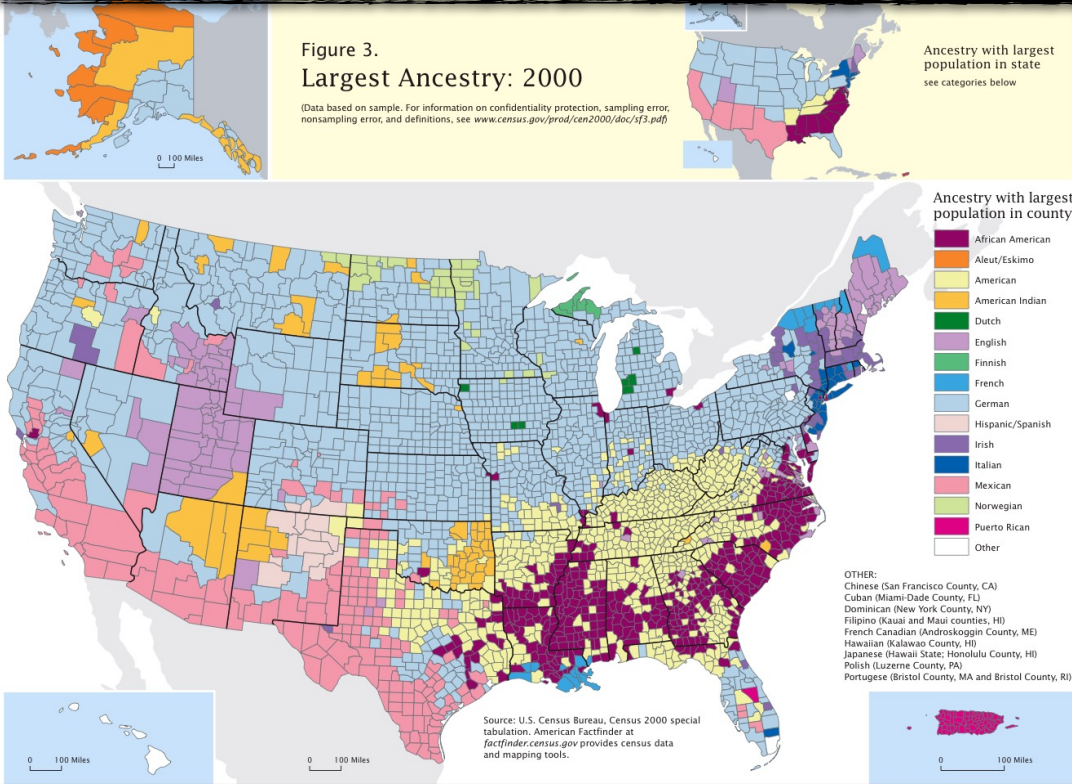


Sunbelt Migration. Internally, there has been a massive interregional migration taking place since the 1970s. With the deindustrialization in the Rust Belt (New York through Wisconsin), there has been a population shift to the Sun Belt (Southeastern States). This is result of tertiary, quaternary and “foot loose” industries that can be placed anywhere there is electricity and transportation access. The Sun Belt has traditionally been an society based around the primary sector, thus they have vast amounts of undeveloped land, with a relatively low cost of living. One other key factor is the increasing rate of retirement among the Baby Boom generation. As the Baby Boomers retire, they are using their retirement savings and moving to retirement communities in warmer climates that fit their social interests. Yet, for as many citizens as the Rust Belt has lost to internal migration, they are still receiving international migrants, much the same same as they have the past two centuries.



Counter African-American Migration Similarly, there has been a strong counter-migration of African-American back to the South. There has been a shift in tertiary and quaternary sector jobs in the South, plus a lower cost of living. These factors, plus the loss of opportunities in the Rust Belt, has helped prompt the migration South to rising urban centers. Many are returning to the home towns they left in the 1960s and 1970s. They are returning to a “New South.” Not racially friendly, but much more racially tolerant, and willing to move in the right direction.

Application. Compare the modern ancestry map and the immigration chart. What are the trends between how regions of the USA achieved their current majority ethnic make up?



Net International Migration to the US, 2000-2015

