MIGRATIONS DURING THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

Read **Industrialization and its Consequences 1750-1914 C.E.**

<https://whfua.history.ucla.edu/eras/era7.php>

1. **What were the main reasons for mass migrations during the Industrial Age?** One of the main reasons for mass migrations during the Industrial Age is finding new jobs. Factories would be hiring large amounts of people and this caused people to migrate to industrialized countries for work, opportunity, and prospect of higher living standards. The new kinds of transport made it easier to migrate too.

2. **What were the reactions to mass migrations on the part of native peoples?** The native people’s reactions to the mass migrations was fear. This was because they contracted many diseases from Europeans and other immigrants. This was due to natives having weak immunities.

3. Main ideas: Complete the chart by taking notes the reading.

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| Mass Migrations from EUROPE | Mass Migrations from AFRICA | Mass Migrations from ASIA |
| * 50 million people emigrated from Europe * Most of them were looking for work. * Wanted to live in similar climates to their hometown. * Passed on machine technology * Exploited resources | * To become slaves * Work on sugar and coffee plantations * The average life span of the African slaves was slightly lower than those of European immigrants. | * 30-40 million Indians and 15 million Chinese left their countries to work in mines and plantations. * Many Asians have migrated under the contracts of indenture. * Offered them free transport for work. |

4. Environmental Impacts of Migrations:

* POSITIVE – Increased global economic integration
* Increased jobs
* More food due to more money
* Cultural exchange
* NEGATIVE - Devasted peasant societies
* Sharpened social inequalities
* Resulting food deficit caused many deaths
* Lots of poverty
* Used a lot of natural resources