

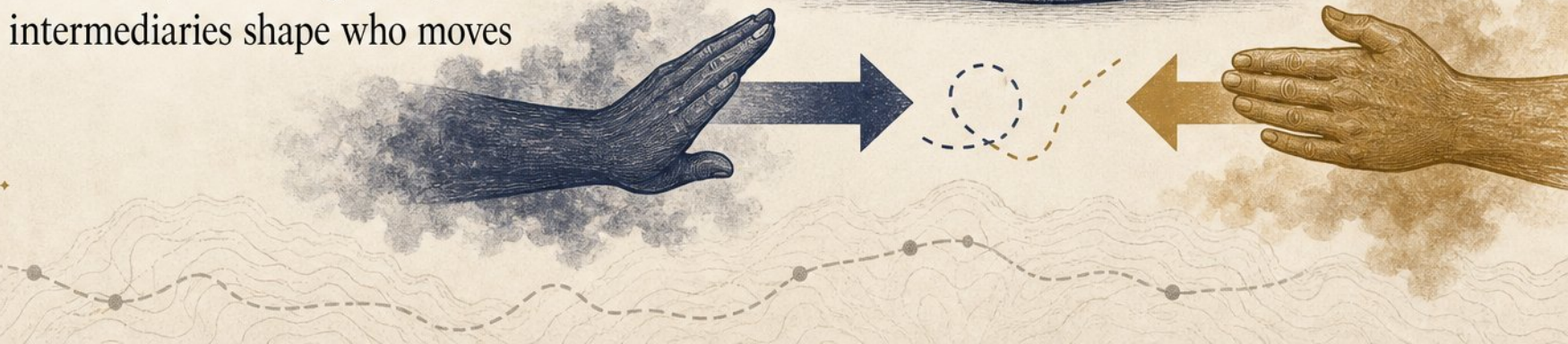
Migration in World History

- Movement and resettlement are the default human condition
- Migration drives cultural, economic, demographic, and ecological change
- Covers voluntary, forced, labor, trade, empire, climate, and identity
- Compare cases and question simple push-pull models
- Connect deep past to contemporary questions



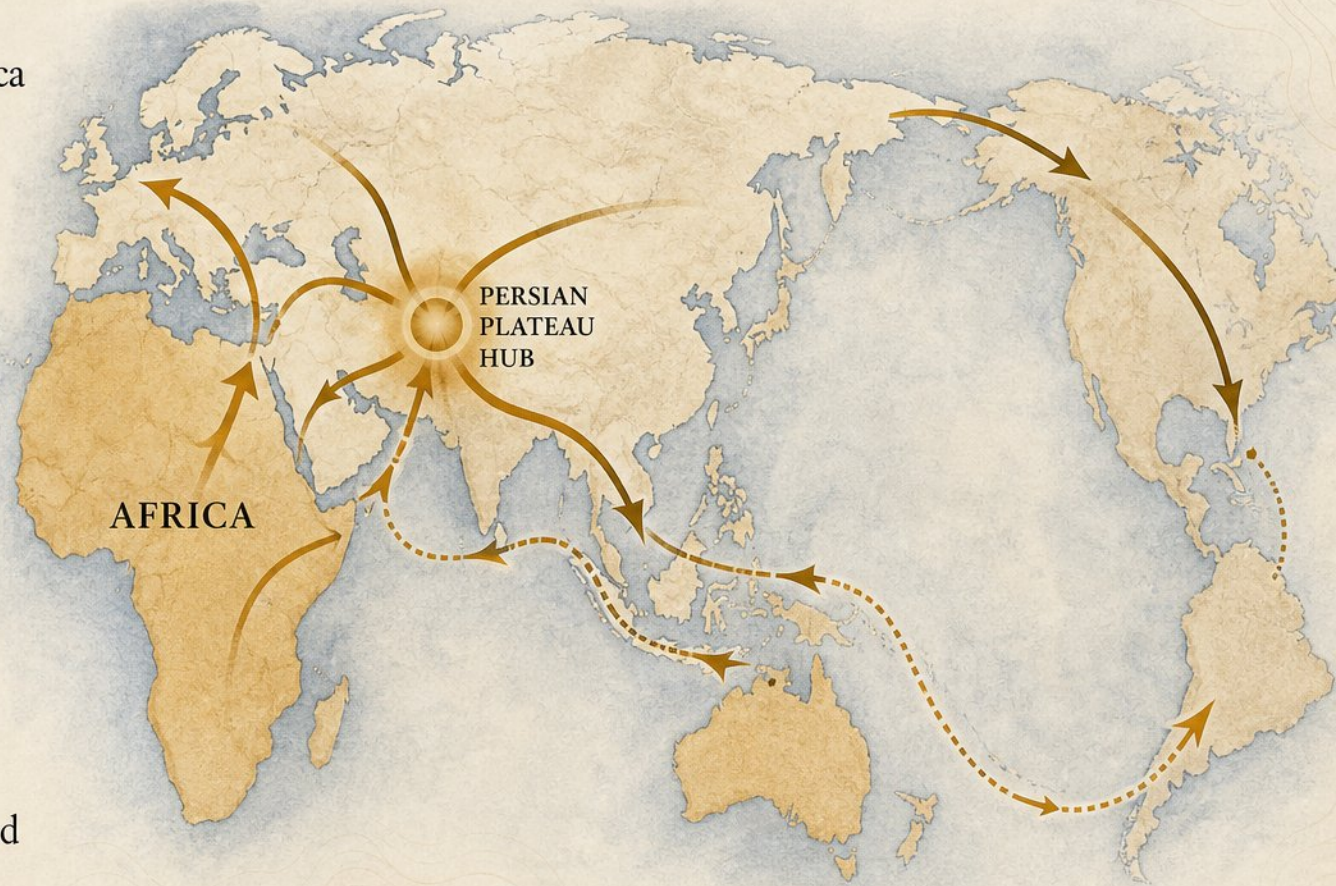
Core Concepts and Categories

- Voluntary vs. forced migration, diaspora, exile, return, circular mobility
- Push-pull models are heuristics, not explanations
- They ignore agency, capability, networks, and migrant selectivity
- Migration requires both aspiration and capability
- Networks, chain migration, and intermediaries shape who moves



Early Dispersals and the Peopling of Continents

- Homo sapiens spread from Africa in multiple dispersals, not one linear wave.
- Dominant non-African ancestry likely passed through a Persian Plateau hub.
- Both northern (Sinai) and later coastal or southern routes have evidence.
- Populations paused, mixed, declined, or failed to leave lasting descendants.
- Americas and Pacific were settled later by maritime and coastal expansions.



Agriculture, Language Spread, and Demographic Expansion

- Farming enabled demographic growth, not simple farmer-forager replacement
- Bantu: terrestrial spread with demic diffusion and assimilation
- Austronesian: oceanic pulses and pauses, Taiwan to Polynesia
- Language and island biogeography shaped distinct diversification patterns



TERRESTRIAL EXPANSION PATH



OCEANIC EXPANSION PATH



Empires, Trade, and Labor Mobility Across Afro-Eurasia

- Silk Road, Indian Ocean, and Mediterranean routes moved merchants, artisans, soldiers, and enslaved people.
- Port cities like Malacca, Calicut, Cairo, and Colombo mixed free, indentured, and enslaved labor.
- Empires depended on mobility for garrisons, administration, colonization, and forced relocation.
- Monsoon winds and commodity chains connected East Africa, Arabia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and China.



TRADE ZONE
Merchants, brokers,
and market exchange



LABOR ZONE
Artisans, porters,
sailors, and
service workers



IMPERIAL ZONE
Garrison, officials,
administration,
and oversight



RELIGIOUS ZONE
Mosques, temples,
churches, and
spiritual life

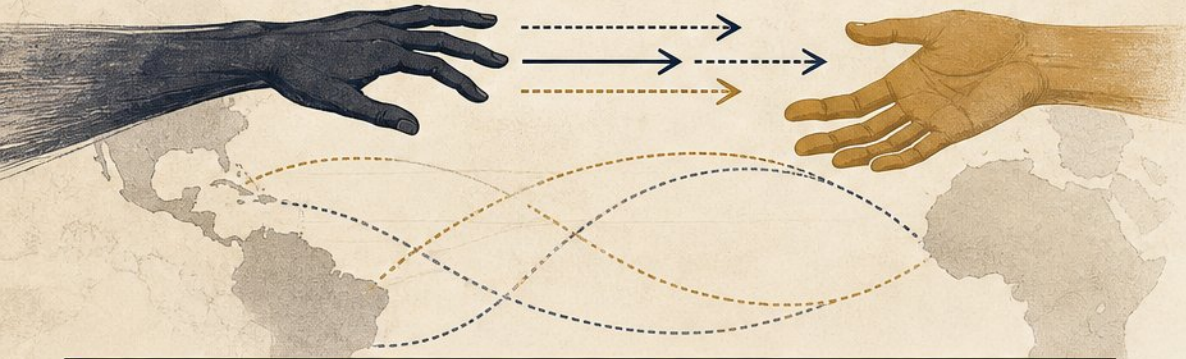


Forced Migration Before Atlantic Slavery

- Enslavement, captivity, raiding, debt bondage existed long before Atlantic slavery
- Indian Ocean world linked African, South Asian, Southeast Asian forced labor
- War, famine, environmental stress, and debt drove coerced movement
- Non-European merchants and states were central actors
- European expansion transformed, not created, Indian Ocean slavery



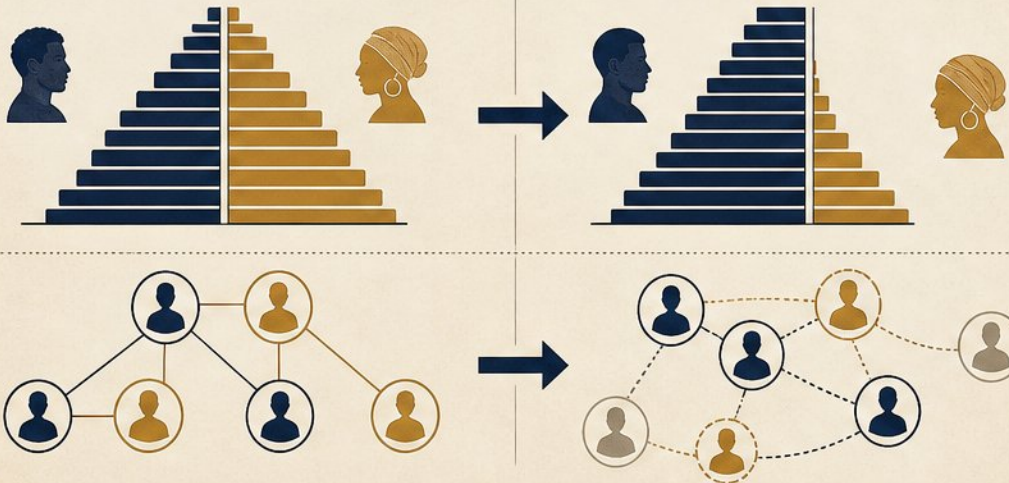
The Atlantic Slave Trade and Atlantic Migrations



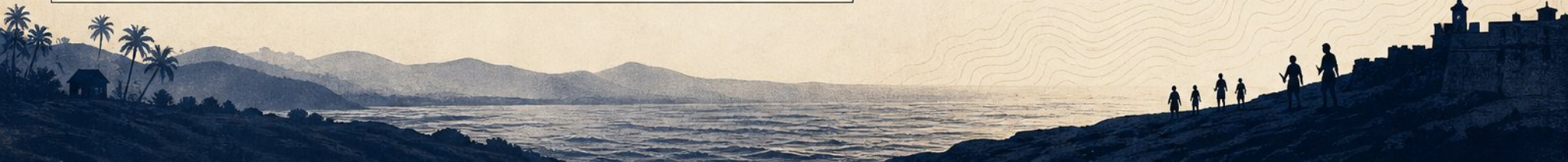
DEMOGRAPHY AND KINSHIP TRANSFORMATION

ATLANTIC AFRICA

THE AMERICAS



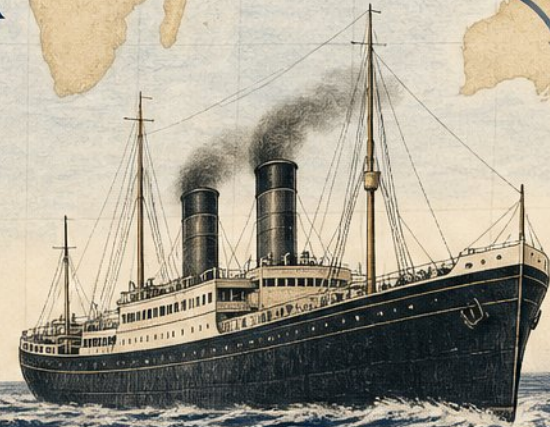
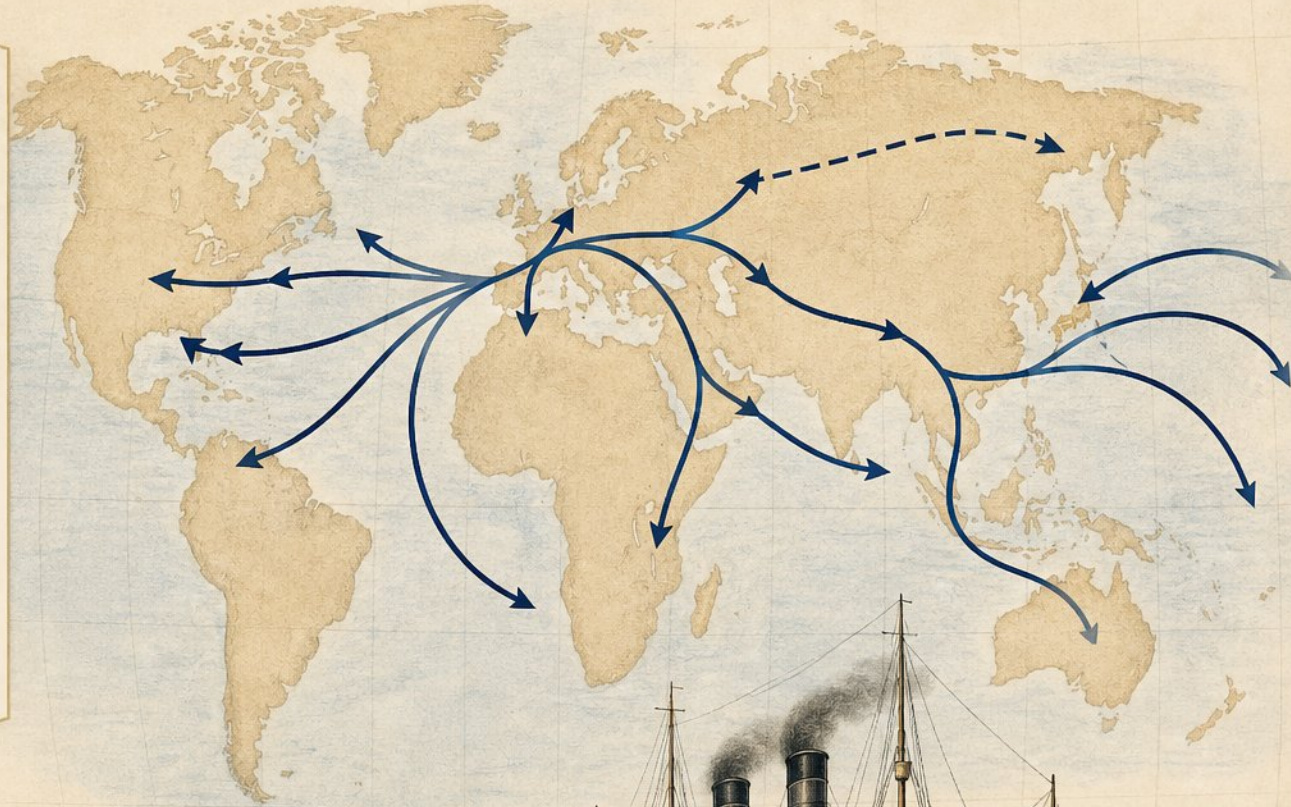
- ◆ Over ten million Africans forcibly shipped to the Americas
- ◆ Reshaped demography, gender ratios, kinship, and political economies
- ◆ Settler colonization, indentured service, and convict labor overlapped
- ◆ African-descended and creole communities created new identities
- ◆ Resistance, survival, and cultural mixture defined Atlantic societies





Industrialization and Mass Mobility, 1800-1940

- Steamships and railways cut travel cost and time
- Migration was global: Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Pacific, Siberia
- Workers, settlers, indentured laborers, and refugees moved
- Networks, remittances, and agents sustained continuous flows



Passports, Borders, and the Invention of Regulated Mobility



- Passports and systematic border controls are recent, post-WWI inventions



- Nationality, race, class, and colonial hierarchies determined who could move



- Nansen passports helped stateless refugees despite tightening entry restrictions



- The 1951 Convention created a persecution-centered refugee definition



- Modern refugee regime grew from wars, genocide, and decolonization



Refugees, Displacement, and Population Transfers in the Twentieth Century

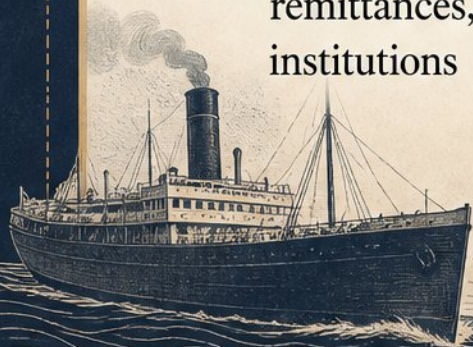
- World wars, decolonization, and partition drove mass displacement
- Nansen passports aided stateless refugees but kept borders rigid
- 1951 Convention centered on persecution, not economic or environmental harm
- UNHCR formalized responses, yet states still controlled admissions





Post-1945 Labor Migration, Guest Workers, and Diasporas

- Guest-worker programs revived post-1945 labor migration
- Recruitment linked former colonies to European industrial economies
- Formal, selective regulations tied movement to labor market needs
- Care and domestic work made feminized migration more visible
- Diasporas sustained ties through remittances, family, and cultural institutions



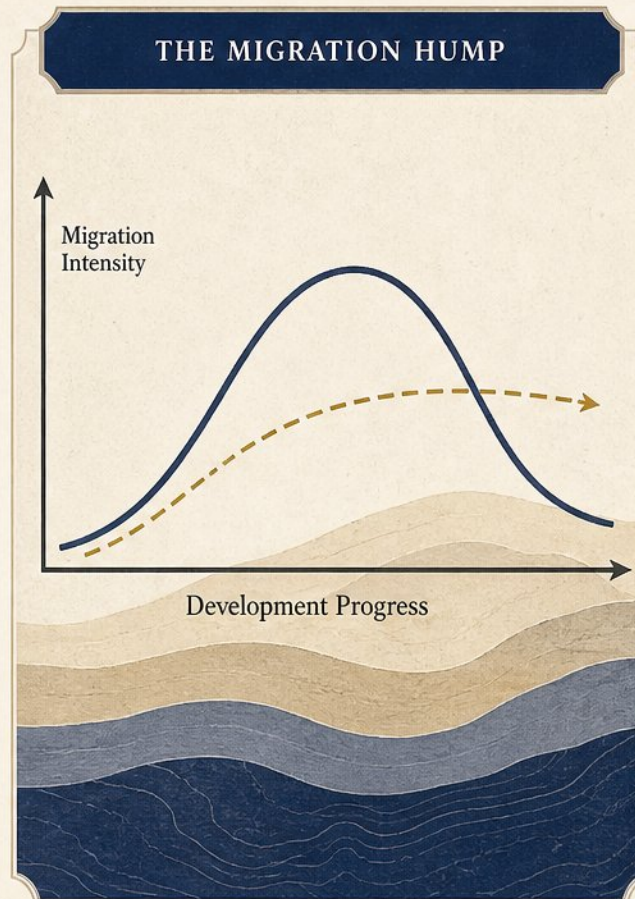
Migration in the Contemporary World

- Intertwined drivers: inequality, conflict, demographic shifts, environment, networks
- Most migrants move internally or to neighboring states, not globally
- Climate mobility is often internal, temporary, and tied to poverty
- Debates focus on regular pathways, irregular migration, labor inclusion, and citizenship



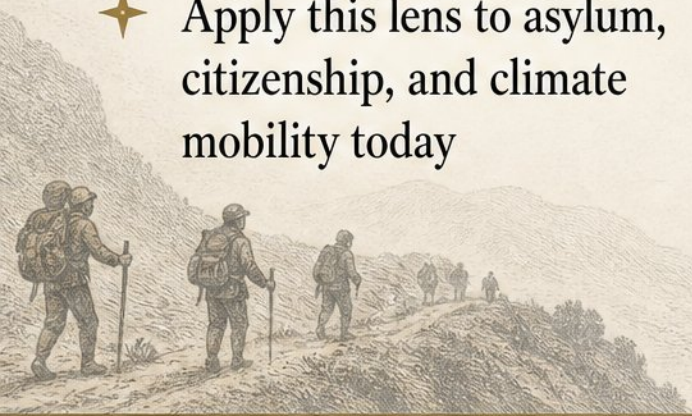
Rethinking Drivers, Agency, and the Limits of Simple Models

- Push-pull is heuristic, not a real explanation
- Migration requires both aspiration and capability
- Development can initially increase migration: the migration hump
- Networks and households shape constrained choices
- Historical evidence falsifies simple linear and crisis models



Key Takeaways and Discussion Questions

- ✦ Migration is normal, not an interruption of settled life
- ✦ Scale and routes reflect technology, institutions, networks, coercion
- ✦ Voluntary, forced, and semi-free movement are historically connected
- ✦ Apply this lens to asylum, citizenship, and climate mobility today



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