

Study Guide for

Stephen Castles and Mark Miller, *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World* (3rd ed.), 2003

Chapter 1

1. What are the five major trends in migration cited by the authors, and what are historical examples of each?
2. How is migration related to social change generally? And how does that affect attitudes towards immigrants?
3. How is migration related to population growth, specifically?
4. In what ways does migration affect sending as well as receiving communities?

Chapter 2

1. According to the authors, why is the study of migration *necessarily* an interdisciplinary endeavor?
2. What is the classical economic theory of migration, and what are its limitations?
3. How do migration systems theory and the historical-structural approaches differ?
4. How might the experience of ethnic minority immigrants differ based on state actions and formal policies of the receiving country?
5. What are the five different models of citizenship described by the book?

Chapter 3

1. Migration can be either beneficial or detrimental from the perspective of the individuals who are migrating. How is this assessment illustrated by the historical processes of colonialism and slavery?
2. What was the relationship between economic growth and immigration during the industrial revolution in Europe, North America, and Oceania?
3. What are some historical examples of situations in which countries targeted specific groups of immigrants either for exclusion or for recruitment?
4. What was the Great Migration in the context of the United States?

Chapter 4

1. How has France used immigration to compensate for low levels of fertility? In what time period(s)?
2. What were the three main types of international migration from 1945 to the early 1970s? Give examples of each.
3. According to the authors, what are some of the different motivations that may encourage individuals to migrate?
4. Give examples of regions/countries that have shifted historically from being areas of emigration (primarily) to being areas of immigration (or vice versa). During what time periods did these shifts occur, and why?

Chapter 12

1. What do Castles and Miller see as durable/sustainable solutions to the complexities and challenges of international migration?
2. Do the authors believe that it is possible for there to be a globalization of economies and cultures without also having high levels of international migration? Why or why not? Explain.
3. In what ways do the forces of globalization both challenge and revive traditional cultures? How does this, in turn, affect the reception of immigrants within host societies?

Key Terms

migratory process
ethnicity
racism
state
nation
nation-state
citizenship
gendered racism
indentured workers
refugees
asylum seekers (or asylees)
economic migrants
family reunion (or family reunification)
internally displaced persons
guestworker
harvest marriages