
CENTRAL IDEAR

CHALLENGES AND
OPPORTUNITIES DRIVE TO
MIGRATION WITH THE
INTENT TO SETTLE.



LINES OF INQUIRY

1- TYPES OF MIGRATION (FORM)

2- REASONS

AND WAYS PEOPLE MIGRATE (CAUSATION)

3-EFFECTS

OF MIGRATION ON COMMUNITIES, CULTURE, AND

INDIVIDUALS. (CHANGE)

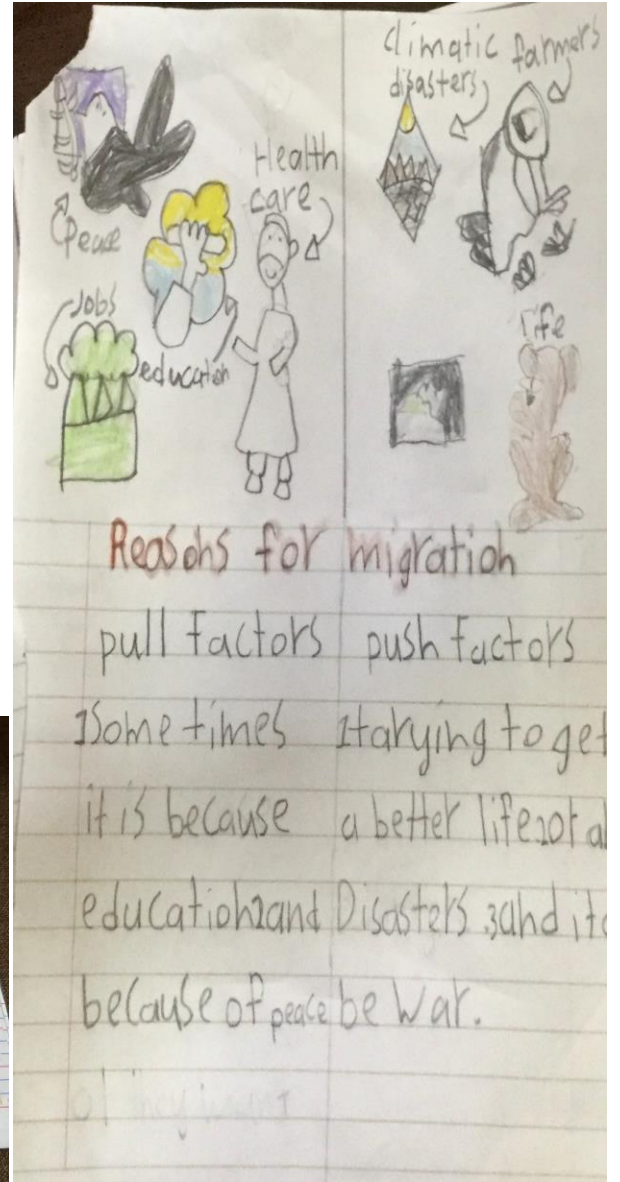
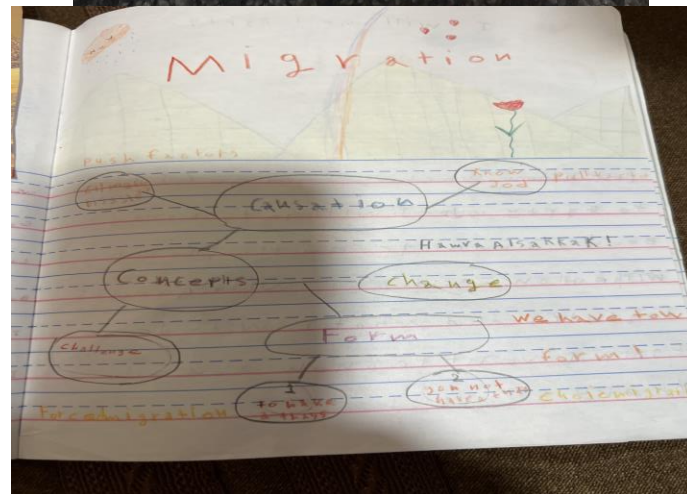
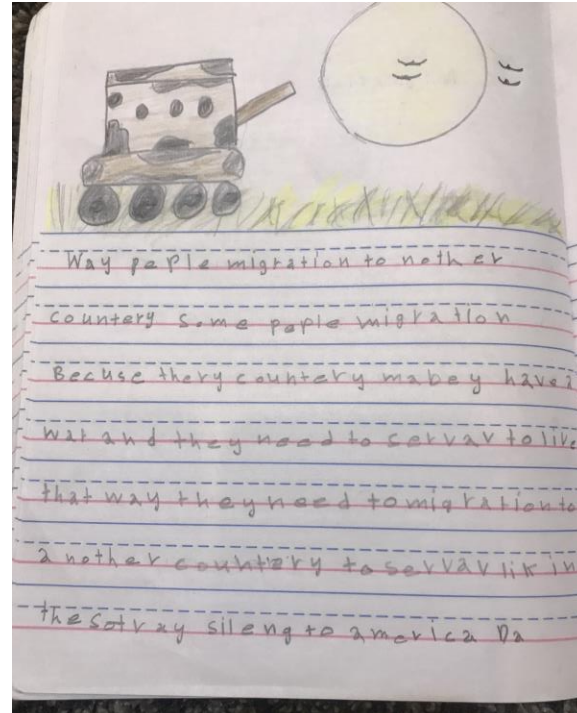
KEY CONCEPTS

FORM, CAUSATION, CHANGE

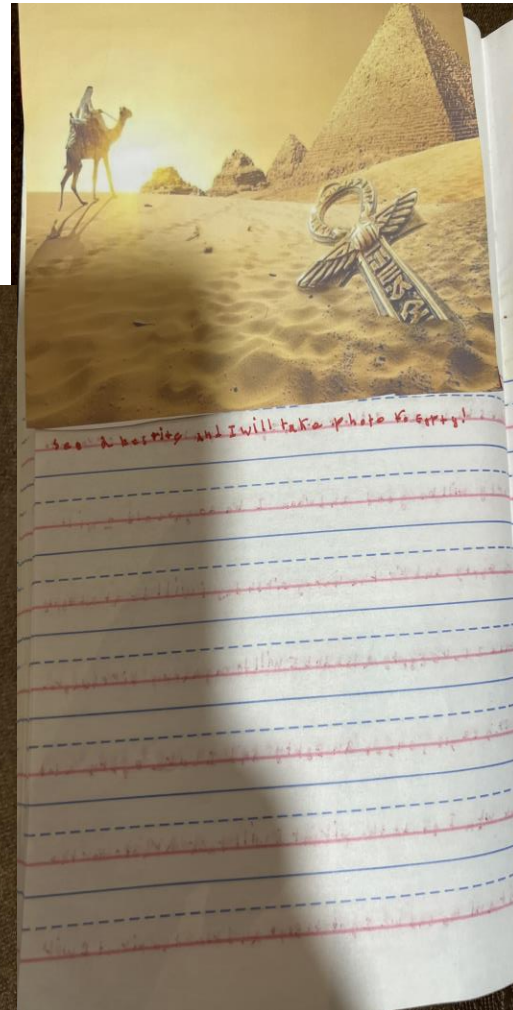
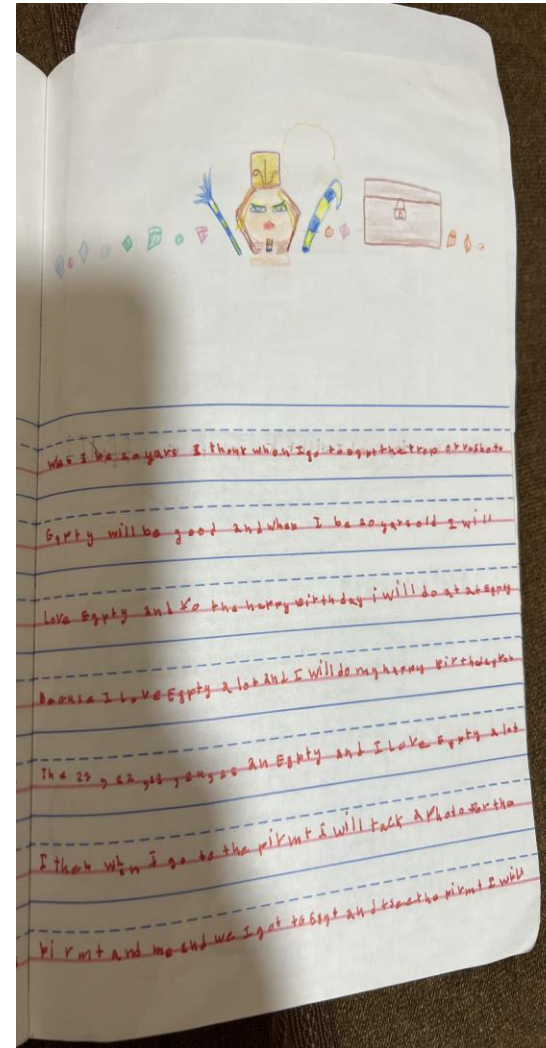


KEY CONCEPTS
FORM, CAUSATION,
AND
CHANGE.

SKILLS
COMMUNICATION
SKILLS
RESEARCH SKILLS



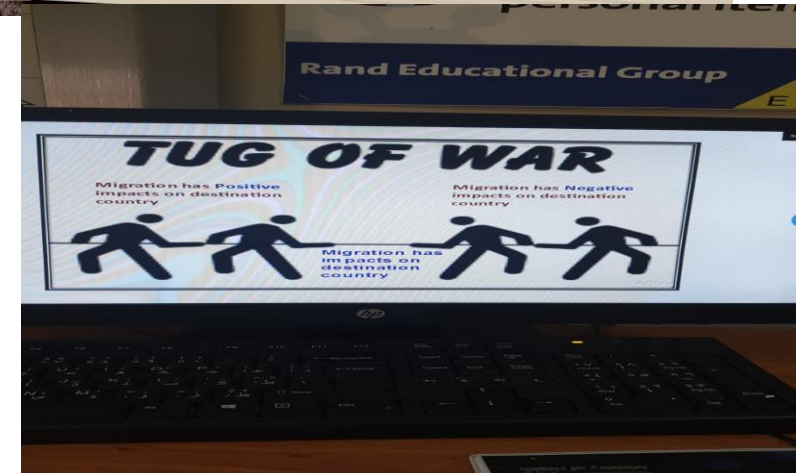
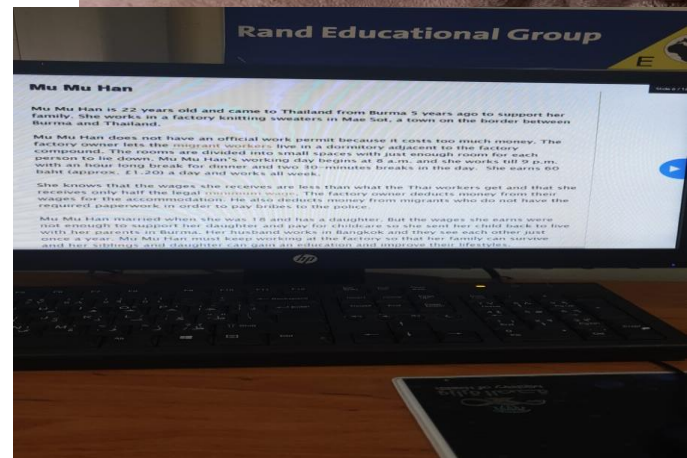
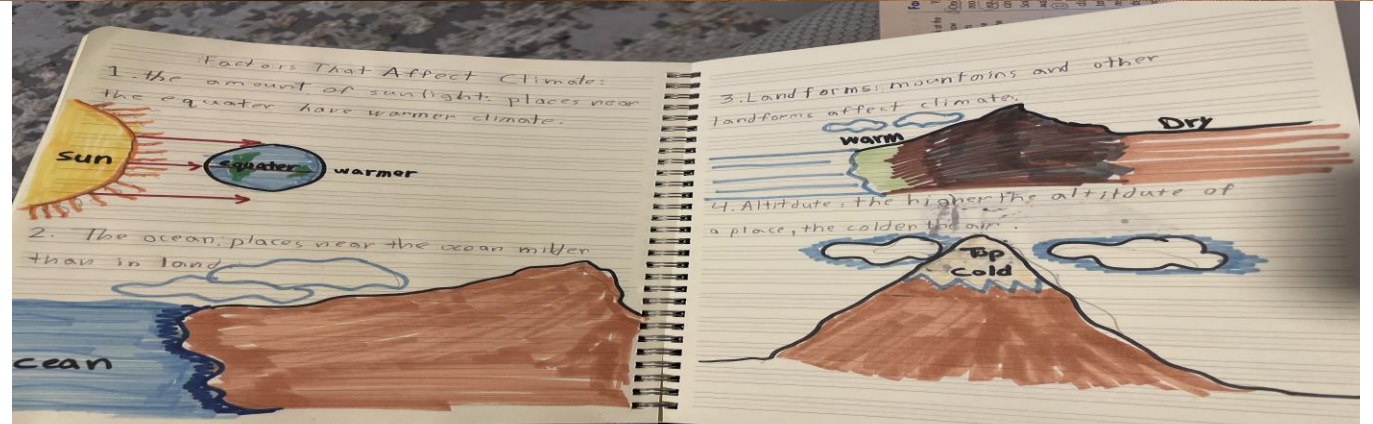
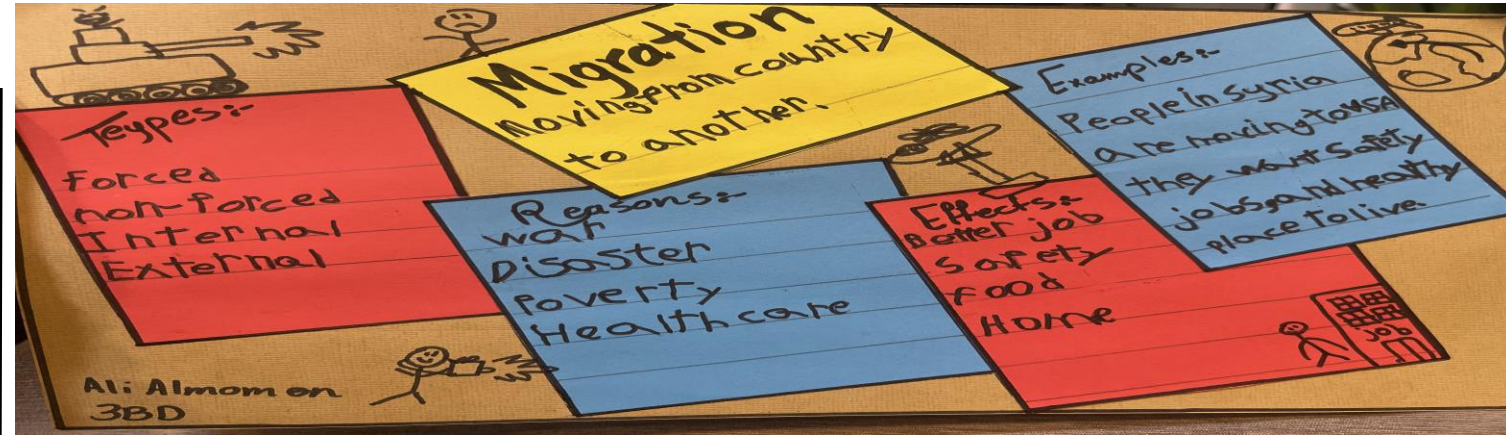
AN INQUIRY INTO ORIENTATION IN PLACE AND TIME PERSONAL HISTORIES, HOMES AND JOURNEYS, THE DISCOVERIES, EXPLORATIONS, AND MIGRATIONS OF HUMANKIND, THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AND THE INTERCONNECTEDNESS OF INDIVIDUALS AND CIVILIZATIONS FROM LOCAL AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES



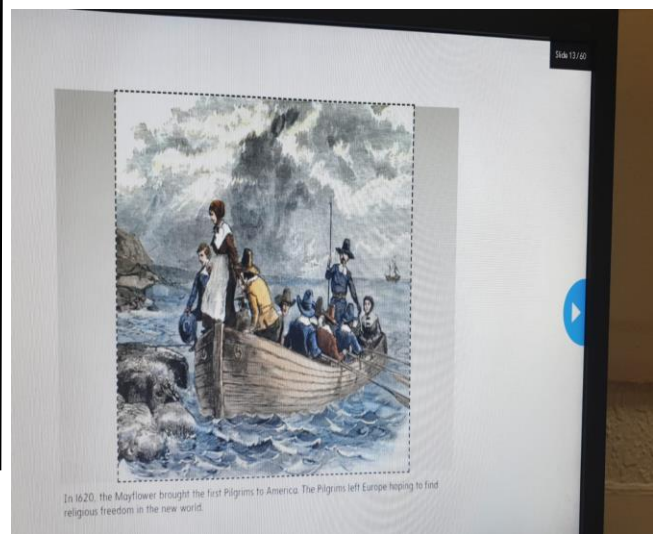
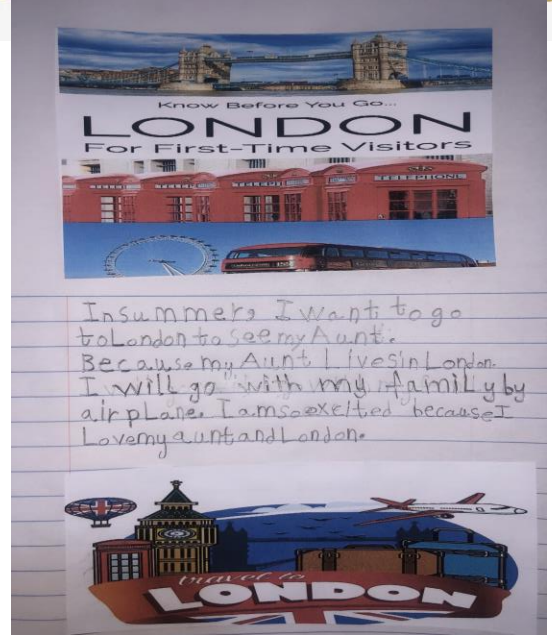
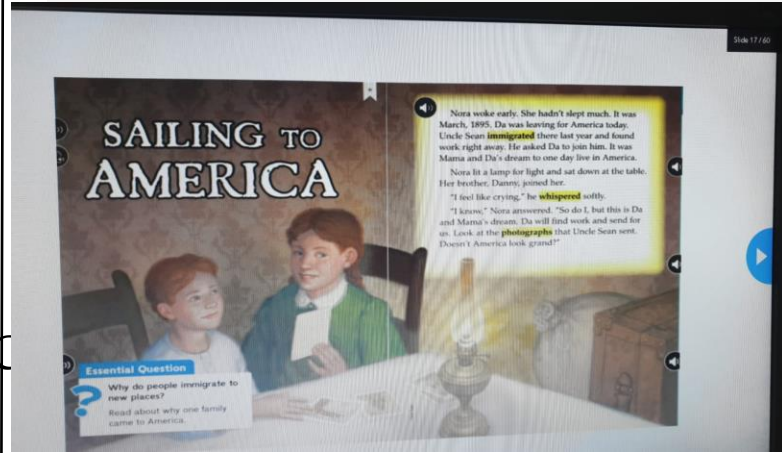
IN THIS TRANSDISCIPLINARY THEME STUDENTS WERE ABLE TO SHARE THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT MAPS, LOCATION, MOVEMENT FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER FOR MULTIPLE REASONS AND NAVIGATING THE CAUSES OF MIGRATION AND DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN THE PUSH AND PULL FACTORS FOR MIGRATION



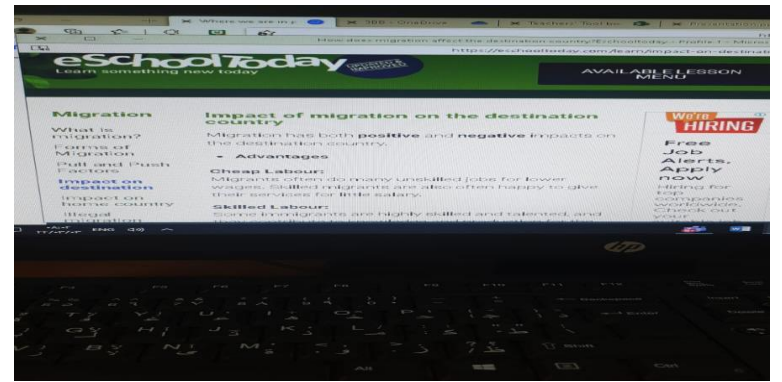
STUDENTS UNDERSTATED THAT ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES CAN MOTIVATE PEOPLE TO MIGRATE, AND SHOWN THE EMPATHY TOWARD STORIES OF MIGRATION



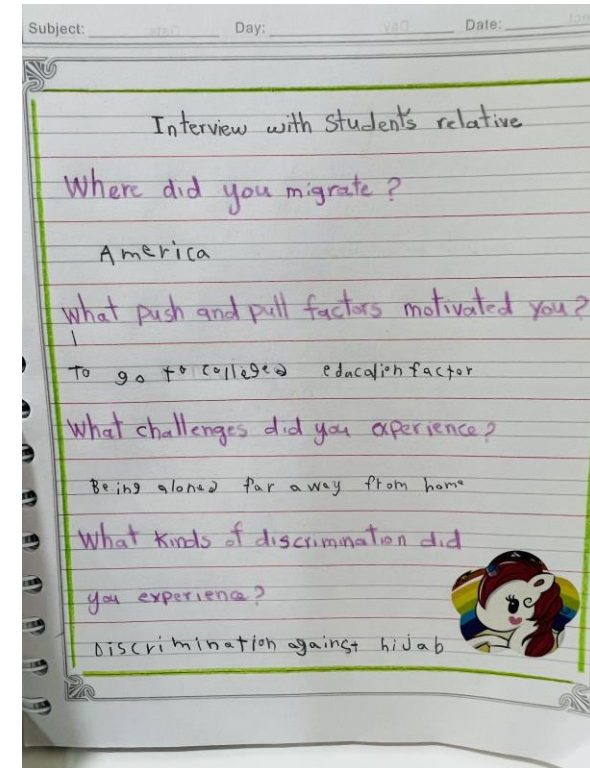
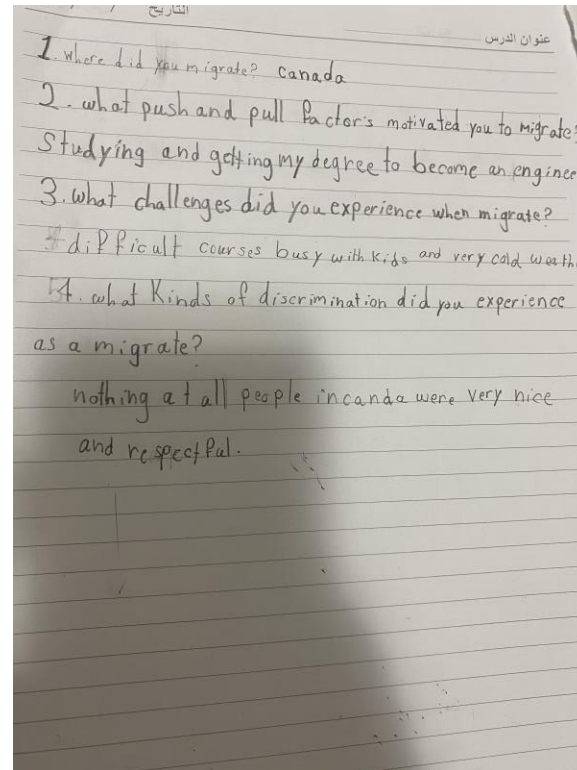
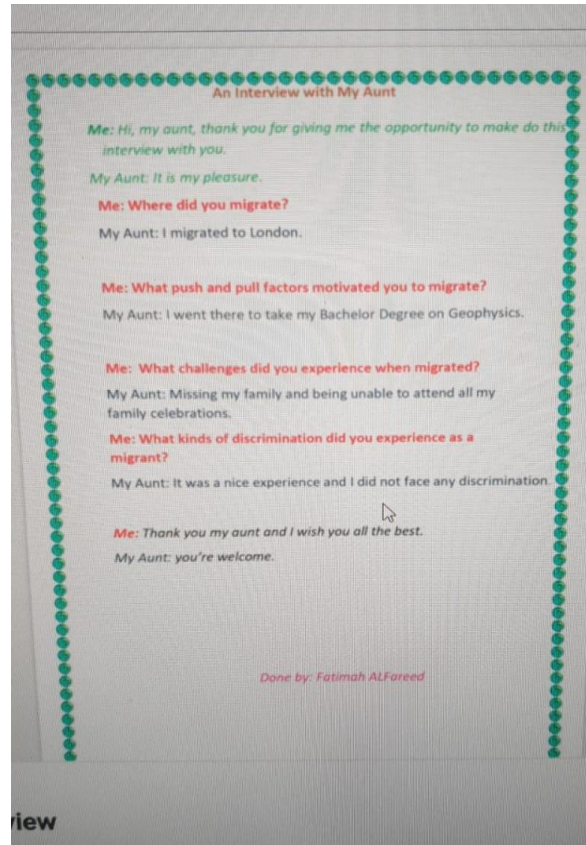
RESPECT DIFFERENT CULTURES, NATIONS, AND ACCEPT DIVERSITY HELPS INDIVIDUAL TO BE MORE UNDERSTANDABLE AND OPEN-MINDED



author is NC.



STUDENT'S REFLECTION ON THE INTERVIEW AFTER THEY MET SOMEONE FROM THEIR RELATIVES WHO HAS THE CHANCE TO MIGRATE



SUMMATIVE TASK

MIGRATION

Definition

- Migration is defined as a permanent or semi-permanent change in where someone lives.
- For instance, if you and your family move to Australia due to your dad getting a job out there, you have all migrated.
- If you all go Australia for a three week holiday, then you have not migrated.

Migration: Push-Pull Factors		
Push Examples	Migration Factors	Pull Examples
Climate changes, exhausted resources, earthquakes, volcanoes, drought/famine	Environmental	Abundant land, new resources, good climate
Unemployment, slavery	Economic	Employment opportunities
Religious, ethnic, or political persecution, war	Political	Political and/or religious freedom

TYPES OF MIGRATION

Impacts of migration

- human migration affects:
 - population patterns and characteristics,
 - social and cultural patterns,
- as people move, their cultural traits and ideas diffuse along with them, creating and modifying cultural landscapes.
- there are many arguments about the advantages and disadvantages of migration and how it has affected us locally.

PROS

CONS

Forced migration: when people have no choice and either have to, or are made, to move.

- natural disasters e.g. earthquakes
- man-made disasters e.g. war and ethnic cleansing
- overpopulation or a lack of resources, causing famine
- racial discrimination or religious and political persecutions
- government schemes e.g. building of a dam

Emigrants: people who leave a country.

Immigrants: people who arrive in a country.

Push factors: things that encourage, and sometimes force, people to leave the countryside.

- not enough jobs
- lack of investment
- low opportunities
- lack of food
- political fears
- modern machinery means fewer farmers needed - lose jobs
- poor facilities e.g. schools, hospitals
- crop failure due to natural disasters such as floods and droughts
- overpopulation

Voluntary migration: when people choose to move.

- improve standard of living e.g. better jobs
- improve quality of life e.g. retiring to live in warmer climate
- good services and amenities e.g. schools, hospitals, entertainment
- to be with friends or relatives

Counterurbanisation

The process by which people move away from the major cities to smaller settlements, often villages (usually MEDCs).

- Employment:** industry declined in inner cities and move to edge-of-city and rural sites. People move for promotion or simply to find a job.
- Housing:** people move away from the city for larger, modern houses with garages and gardens.
- Environmental factors:** move away from noise, air and visual pollution, caused by increased traffic in cities to quieter, less polluted places with open space.
- Social factors:** move away because of increased crime rates and poorer educational facilities.

Pull factors: things that attract people to the city.

- more jobs
- better housing
- education and medical care
- bright lights - entertainment
- better way of life
- more chance of a good water supply and more reliable food supply
- life expectancy is longer

How to Act with Immigrants?

We should deal with them as Open minded, principled, communicator and caring.

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Waleed
Al-Jeshi
2-20-22

Summative Task

3GB class

- 1- Meaning of migration, To move from Place to another. ❤️
- 2- Reasons of migration, Move to another place so they have better life. Examples: Push factor and Pull factors, School, Work. ❤️
- 3- Push factor and Pull factor. ❤️
- 4- Impact of migration, We can learn their culture without traveling: Thinking, Food, Job, Clothes. ❤️
- 5- Examples of migration: Travel to know their different culture. Education. ❤️
- 6- I will act as an open minded, except all change. ❤️

We are life long LEARNERS