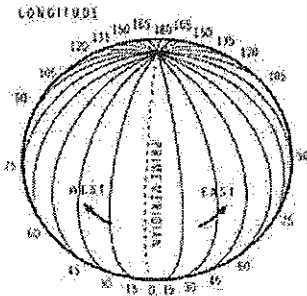


LONGITUDE

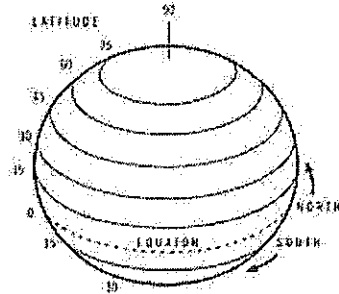
(shown as a vertical line) is the angular distance, in degrees, minutes, and seconds, of a point east or west of the Prime (Greenwich) Meridian. Lines of longitude are often referred to as meridians.



E.g. Place: Guatemala
Long: 90° W
Lat: 15°N

LATITUDE

(shown as a horizontal line) is the angular distance, in degrees, minutes, and seconds of a point north or south of the Equator. Lines of latitude are often referred to as parallels.



E.g. Place: The island of Martinique
Long: 61°W
Lat: 15°N

ABSOLUTE LOCATION

The position or place of a certain item on the surface of the Earth as expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude, 0° to 90° north or south of the equator, and longitude, 0° to 180° east or west of the Prime Meridian passing through Greenwich, England.

- Does not change
- Determined by a frame of reference, typically longitude and longitude

APPLY IT:

The absolute location of Chicago is 41°, 53 minutes North Latitude and 87°, 38 minutes West Longitude.

SITE

The internal physical attributes of a place, including its absolute location, its spatial character and physical setting.

- Contributes to a country's economic success
- Physical characteristics of a particular location determine its site

APPLY IT:

New Orleans has a poor site due to its location below sea level. When Hurricane Katrina hit, the city was flooded. Natural disadvantages are difficult to overcome.

SITUATION

The external locational attributes of a place; its relative location or regional position with reference to other places. The relationship of a location with another location.

APPLY IT:

Pittsburg has an ideal situation for its production of steel. Pittsburg is located on the confluence of two major rivers, the Allegheny and Monongahela, which form the Ohio River. This river system gave the city a perfect means to ship its steel products all over the world

RELATIVE LOCATION

The regional position or situation of a place relative to the position of other places. The location is described relative to other features. Distance, accessibility, and connectivity affect relative location.

- Constantly modified and can change over time

APPLY IT:

"Chicago is on Lake Michigan, south of Milwaukee."
 "Chicago is located where the cross-country railroads met in the 1800s." These are descriptors of Chicago's relative location.

Mental Map

- ❖ The map you have in your mind
- ❖ Revived from visual observation of the real world
- ❖ Developed over years of looking at various map's atlases
- ❖ People use them everyday

Cartographer

- ❖ Science of map making
- ❖ For centuries, geographers have worked to perfect the science of mapmaking
- ❖ Contemporary cartographer are assisted by computer and satellite imagery

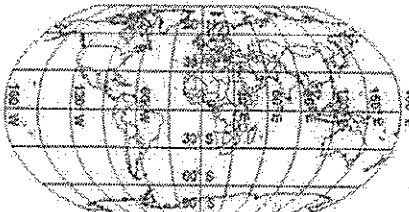
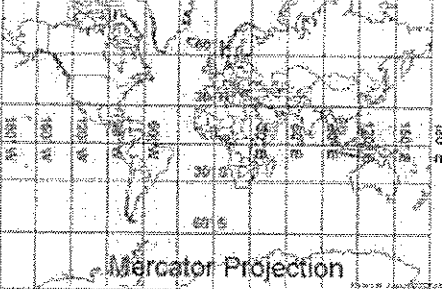
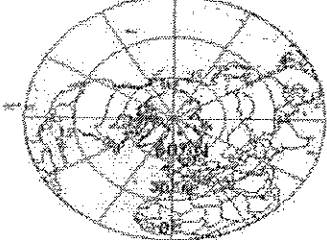
Projection

- ❖ The scientific method of transferring location on Earth's surface to a flat map
- * Maps are a visual representation of the Earth's surface, drawn to scale and made for a specific purpose
- ❖ Each unique map projection serves a particular purpose

Types of Maps

- ❖ Physical maps show elevation, mountains, rivers etc.
 - ❖ Political maps show countries, cities, capital countries
 - ❖ Special purpose maps are designed for a special purpose
- Ex: Highway maps, Projection maps etc.

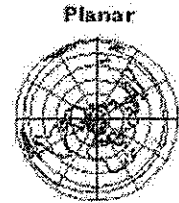
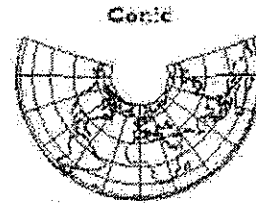
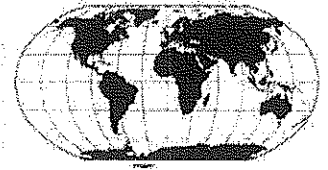
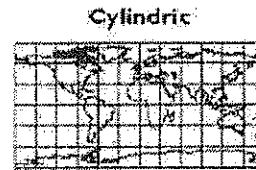
* Maps have 4 properties—**Scale, Distortion, Area, Distribution**. When you take a round globe and flatten it, one or more of these properties will be distorted

<u>Projection</u>	<u>What is distorted?</u>	<u>Maps</u>	<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>
Robinson	Compromises polar areas	 <p>Robinson Projection</p>	Shows minimal distortion, used by Schools.	Hard to see poles
Mercator	Area larger near the poles	 <p>Mercator Projection</p>	Shows the direction. Used by ship navigators	Greenland is longer than South America and looks as big as Africa.
Azimuthal	Latitude Lines	 <p>Azimuthal Equidistant</p>	Used by airplane pilots to plot the best routes around the globe.	Can't see the entire world

Types of Maps

4 map classes

- Cylindrical- shows accurate direction
- Planar- shows the earth from one point like one of the poles
- Conic- as if a cone was put over the earth
 - keeps distance but loses direction
- Oval- combination of cylindrical and conic

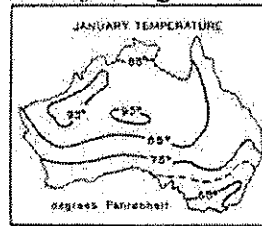


Types of Maps:

-Thematic Maps- a map that designed to show a particular theme

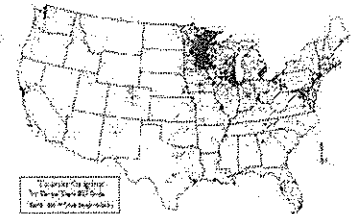
-Isoline Map- map that uses continuous lines joining areas of the same value

- Commonly show Weather
- Weather maps:



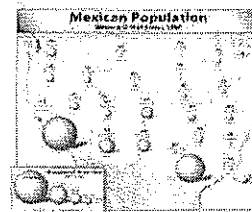
-Dot Map- each dot on the map represents a certain number of something

- Population:



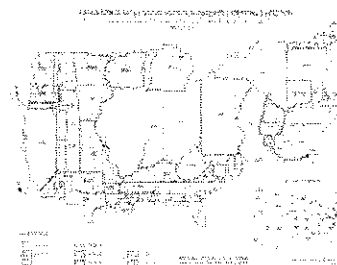
-Proportional- uses size of shapes or symbols to show how serious a theme is in the area

- Population of people in Mexico:



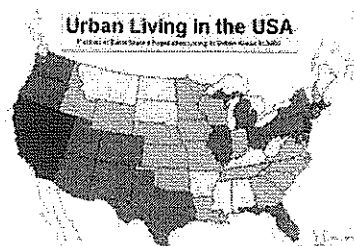
-Cartogram- shows how much of something by how big the actual area is

- Citizens voting in the U.S.A in 1940:

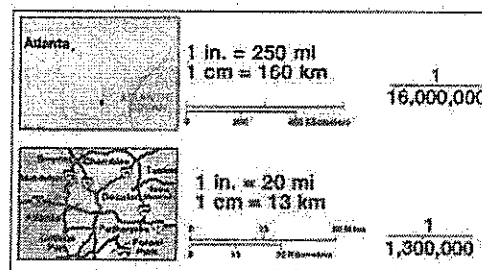


-Choropleth- uses shading to indicate strength of variable

- population in urban areas:



- I. **Sense of place**
- A. **Definition**
1. A state of mind derived through the infusion of a place with meaning and emotion by remembering important events that occurred in that place by labeling a place with a certain character
- B. **Easy Definition**
1. how people identify themselves because of what they call "home" and the places they know because of meanings, experiences, important events, or a certain character
- C. **Identity and sense of place**
1. Identity affects how we define and experience place
 - a. Sense of place fully becomes part of our identity
 - i. The feeling that you belong to that place because of the certain qualities of that place
 2. Sense of place is fluid and changing
 - a. How we think of the place changes as we change and the place changes
- D. **Examples**
1. What people consider their "home"
- II. **Spatial Perspective**
- A. **Definition**
1. Observing variations in geographic phenomena across space
- B. **Easy Definition**
1. Where and why certain phenomena are spatially distributed where they are and their relationships between the different phenomena
- C. **How it's used**
1. Human geographers use spatial perspective to study various phenomena and their relationships
 - a. Explains why agglomeration and deindustrialization occurs
- D. **Examples**
1. The distribution of McDonald's corporations and restaurants
 - a. Why they are located and/or successful in various parts of the world
 - b. How they spread to these places
- III. **Scale**
- A. **Definition**
1. Representation of a real world phenomenon at a certain level of reduction or generalization
- B. **Easy Definition**
1. How geographers study various places and patterns at different levels to better understand the connections
- C. **Important info**
1. Various scales including:
 - a. Local, regional, national, and global
 2. **Two meanings of scale in geography**
 - a. The distance on a map compared to the distance on the Earth
 - b. The territorial extent of something
 - i. use this definition in human geography
 3. **make different observations at different scales**
 - a. study a single phenomenon across various scales to see how it affects the global scale affects the local and vice versa
 4. **the scales tells us what level of detail we can expect to see**
 - a. different patterns at different scales
 5. can be used as a political scale
 - a. rescale-when a country involves other players at other scales to create a global outcry of support for their position
- D. **Different kinds**
- a. Map scale- the ratio between the distance on a map and actual distance on earth's surface
 - b. Geographic scale- a conceptual hierarchy of spaces, from small to large; that reflects actual levels of organization in the real world
 - i. Neighborhood, urban area, metropolitan area, region, watershed, ecosystem, landscape, biome
- E. **Examples**
- a. map keys
 - i. cartography



Population Statistics

Demography: study of population characteristics

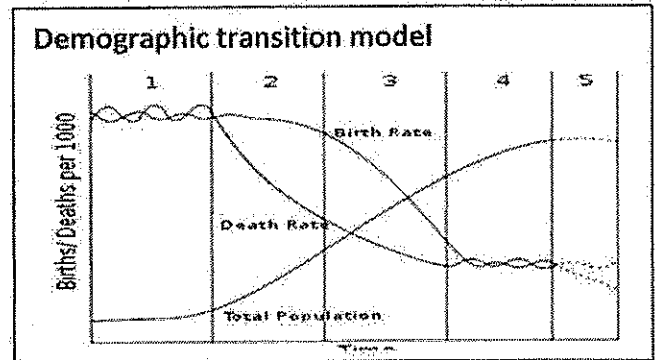
Crude Birth Rate: Births per 1,000 population

- o Aka natality rate

Crude Death Rate: Deaths per 1,000 population

Rate of Natural Increase:

- o Crude birth rate – Crude death rate
- o Usually, less developed countries have a high rate of natural increase and more developed have a low or even negative rate of natural increase.



Net Migration Rate: Migration per 1,000 population

Infant Mortality Rate: Deaths of infants within the first year of life

- o Less developed countries will have a high infant mortality rate, more developed countries will have a low infant mortality rate

Total Fertility Rate: average number of children a woman would have over her lifetime

- o Less developed countries will have a higher rate, while more developed will have a lower rate.

Dependency Ratio: Percent of population depending on people who work; they don't have a job. (LDCs will have a higher ratio)

Sex ratio: breakdown of population by gender

Important for analyzing/reading population pyramids

Life Expectancy: Number of years a person is expected to live

- o less developed countries will have a lower life expectancy while higher developed countries will have a higher life expectancy

Arithmetic Density:
$$\frac{\text{Number of people}}{\text{Number of square miles}}$$

Urbanization: amount of population living in urban area

Physiological Density:
$$\frac{\text{Number of people}}{\text{Number of square miles of farmable land}}$$

Doubling time: about of time it takes for a country to double its population

Population Patterns

- Many factors influence population patterns, such as: **natural environment, economic development, and cost of living.**
- The majority of population distribution across the United States is concentrated on the east coast, as depicted in Figure 1.
- In many cases, the population will be located near areas of significance, such as capitals.
- There are five main areas of population concentration: **East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Europe, and Northeastern U.S. and Southeastern Canada.**
- **East Asia** is the most prominent region, with a population of over 1.5 billion people. It contains the countries China, South and North Korea, and Japan. This area has favorable conditions for agriculture as well.
- **South Asia** contains the countries India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan. This region has a rapidly increasing population.
- **Southeast Asia** contains Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand.
- **Western and Central Europe** includes primate cities such as London, Moscow, and Paris. The majority of Europe is also urbanized.
- **Northeastern U.S. and Canada** including the megalopolis along the eastern seaboard of the United States is the last major area of population concentration. Megalopolis shown in Figure 2.
- China has the largest population in the world, with 1.3 billion people, although India is expected to surpass them within the next 50 years thanks largely in fact to the restrictive population policies enforced in China today.

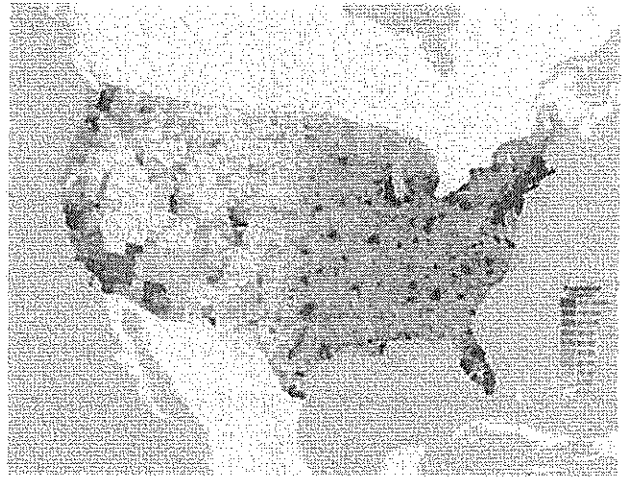


Figure 1: Population Densities in the United States. There is a clear divide between the densities in the East and West.

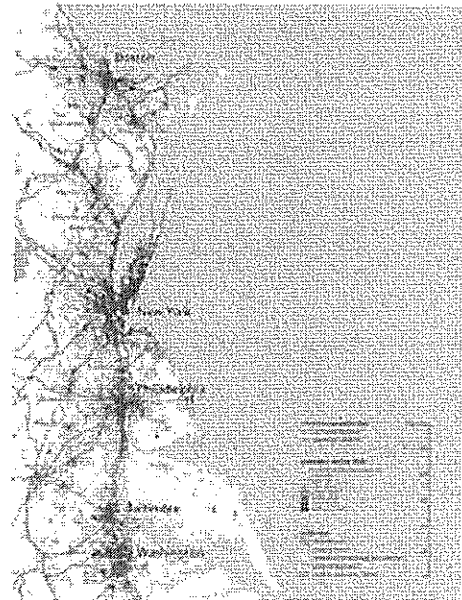
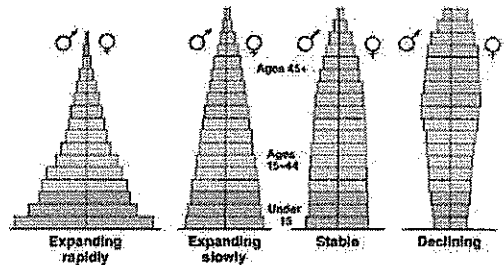


Figure 2: Megalopolis located on the eastern seaboard of the United States. Includes the major cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington D.C.

POPULATION PATTERN

- Population patterns are **how and where people are placed on the landscape**
- Think of **how many people are in an area, where they are located, and what they do**

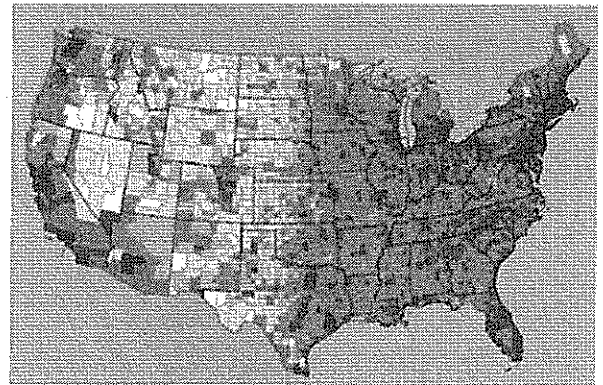
- *Ex. – A college town will have a high amount of college students and a small population of anyone else.*



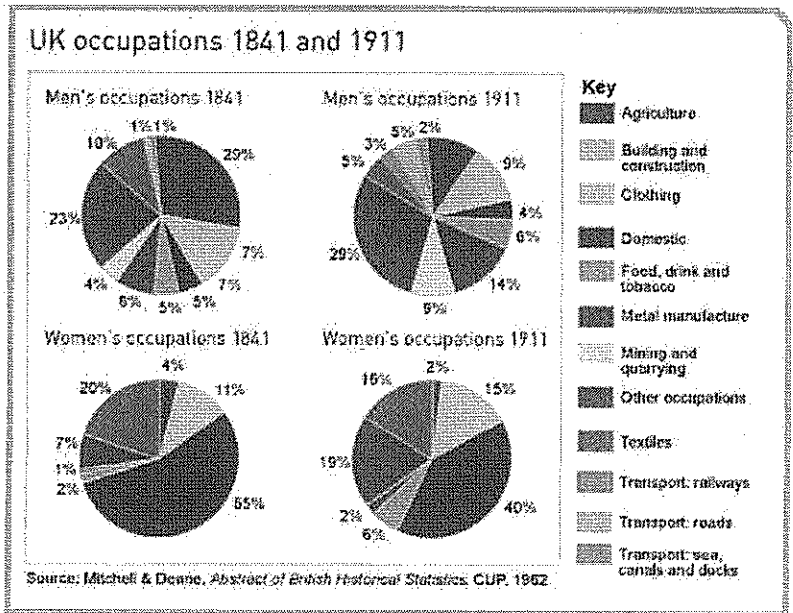
- Population densities are usually visualized or portrayed in maps, graphs, or **population pyramids**, which is sometimes the population is divided into categories or **population composition (age, gender, marital status, education, etc.)**
- Population densities (arithmetic and physiologic) are used to find or calculate the number of people per square unit.

EXAMPLES:

- People tend to locate near water
- There are more people in urban areas
- People are clustered in cities or areas with arable land
- The size of a country does not affect how many people live there, millions of people could live in a very small country, while only a few hundred could be living in a large country
 - *Ex. – More people live in 1 square mile in New York than 1 square mile*

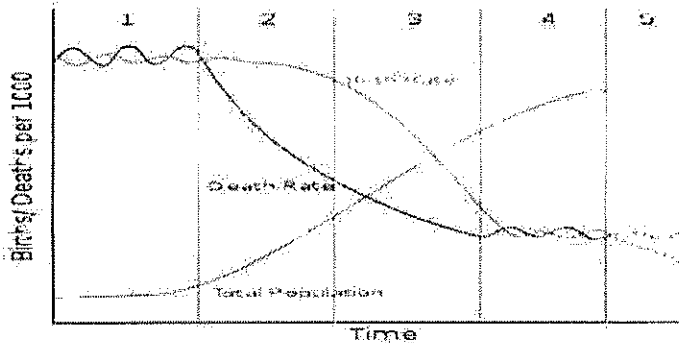


- There are more women working in clothing companies than men in the U.K.
- There are more men working in agriculture than women in the U.K.



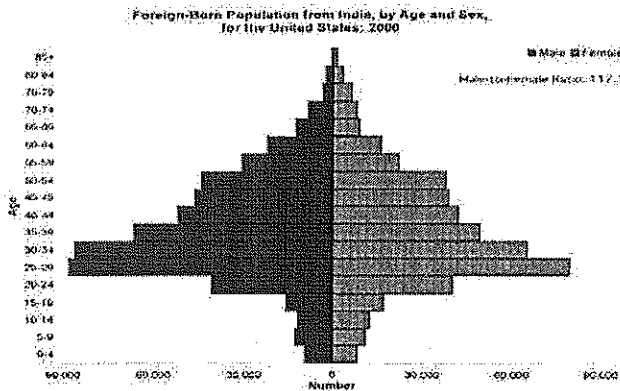
Demographic transition model, and population pramid analysis

- The Demographic transition model is used to represent the transition from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a country develops from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system



<--visual of the DT model

- Population Pyramid: also called age-sex pyramid and age structure diagram, is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a human population, which normally forms the shape of a pyramid.



<--Visual of Population Pyramids

- Population Pyramids are graphs that help explain the DT model also. They both show the growth of an area or place.

- There are 4 stages of the DT and possibly a 5th.

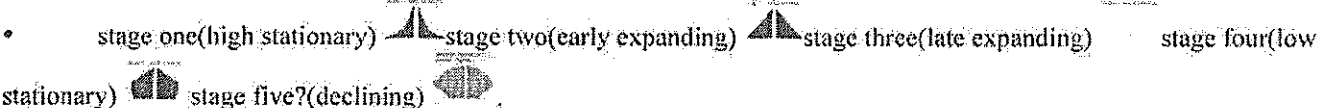
Stage one: birth and death rates are high but fluctuate depending on natural events. Ex. Droughts or diseases. Birth control was non-existent. Which means women had as many children as they could bear. Overall death rates seemed to match birth rates. Children contributed to the economy by doing jobs like carrying wood or water etc. No education or entrainment expenses. Children grew up to be in the family businesses to gain food and money for the family. An example of a country in stage one: NO COUNTRIES CURRENTLY.

Stage two: many births and the death rate has went down by 20/1000 infants who die. Because of the more infants living the population rises. The reason they are living is the improvements in sanitation and water etc. also because the transportation has improved and they can transport medicine and other necessities. So this stage you raise health up and living standards. Now expect to have longer life expectancies. Example of a country in stage two: Kenya (high CBR of 32 per 1000, but CDR of 14 per 1000.)

Stage three: Has low birth and death rates, so there is a decrease in population. The lower births are from planned families and birth controls, bigger want for education and work and more of a life. These countries are in the final stages of becoming like the western countries and states and those in Europe. Example of a country in stage three: South Korea

Stage four: Stable population with not much change. The births and deaths are pretty even. Both low but sometimes the deaths become bigger then leading to possibly stage five. Example of a country in stage four: Switzerland.

Possibly Stage Five: going into negative growth, there are more deaths than births. So this will cause many problems in the future. Example of a country in stage five possibly: Sweden.



Malthus and Neo-Malthusian

In 1798 Thomas Malthus published his "Essay on the Principle of Population" which became one of the most famous models to explain changes in population.

It was based off of two claims:

- 1) people have natural desire to reproduce
- 2) people need food to survive

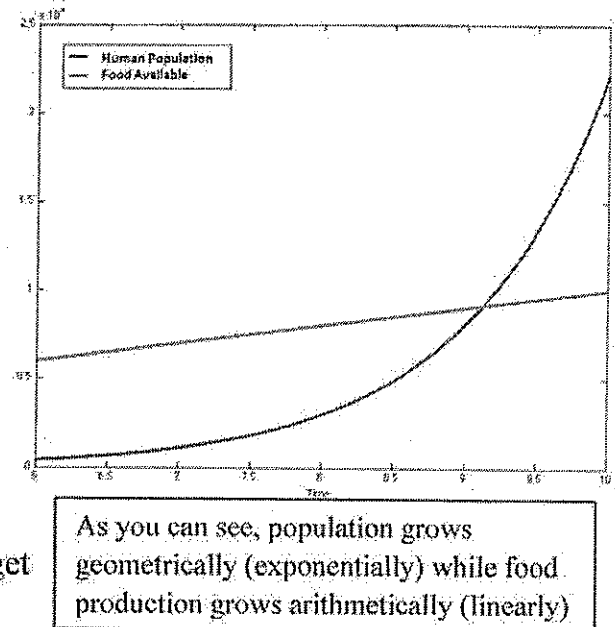
In his essay he said that **food production increases arithmetically while population increases geometrically.**

This means that food will only increase one by one but population will multiply saying that population growth will outpace food production.

Negative Checks - war, famine, starvation. Malthus said that the world would require these in order to keep its population under control.

Although his theory made sense it had many problems:

- 1) He thought that famine was related to not having enough food when in reality it was unequal distribution of food.
- 2) He didn't think humans had control over reproductive behavior. He also didn't think women would change roles in the society (get jobs) and slow down population growth.
- 3) He didn't foresee humans complete ability to increase food production greatly with technology and new agriculture methods.



This theory has been revised many times, the most recent was Paul Ehrlich's "The Population Bomb". It made similar arguments about the Earth's ability to provide.

Neo-Malthusian - Support of population control programs to ensure enough resources for current and future populations.

They agree with Thomas Malthus, they believe that world growth is outstripping people of food and resources and it will eventually lead to violence and many problems.

Population Policies

-Essentially the stances governments take on population
-These policies determine what is done to influence or control population growth and size

-Actions these policies induce include:

- Laws
- Free/subsidized daycare or preschool
- Tax or cash incentives
- Forced sterilization
- Free contraceptives
- Advertising
- Free or increased access to family planning
- Taxation
- Subsidization of abortion.

Eugenic policies: population policies that favor one racial or cultural group over the rest of the population

Ex: Japan used to enforce a policy to limit the birth of children with certain traits

Ex: Nazi Germany: favored the Aryans (blond hair, blue eyes) over other ethnic groups such as Jews, homosexuals, cripples, and the mentally ill. Policies were extremely drastic; they sought to make Germany a country populated only by Aryans through the extermination of anyone not an ethnic German.

Ex: the United States: in pre-civil rights America, the white government imposed discriminatory social policies that subjugated and segregated African Americans.

Expansive policies: population policies that encourage large families and raise the rate of natural increase

Ex: Europe: Thanks to falling birth rates and improved healthcare, Europe's population is aging. Thus, its governments are attempting to boost births through free or subsidized daycare/preschool (Sweden, UK, France), payments for having children (Poland, Italy), extended paid maternity leave (Sweden, Norway, Ireland, UK, Germany, France, Spain), and extended parental leave (Germany, France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, UK, Ireland).

Restrictive Policies: population policies that attempt to reduce the natural increase rate

Ex: China: most of the Chinese are only allowed to have 1 child (exceptions include certain ethnic groups and rural families whose first child is a girl). This has drastically reduced China's growth rate, but has also led to some problems. Cultural preference for boys often leads to the abortion of female fetuses or female infanticide.

Activity Spaces: Daily routine through a regular sequence of short moves

Commuting: From home to work to home again

Seasonal Movement: Winters in Florida & summers in home state

Cyclic Movement: Moves that start at home & bring us back to it

Transhumance: Ranchers move livestock based on seasonally available pastures

Emigrant: Migrates out

Immigrant: Migrates in

Migration: Permanent relocation across a large distance

Internal Migration: Movement within a country

Voluntary Migration: Migrants that choose to migrate

Push Factors: Conditions that cause a migrant to move away

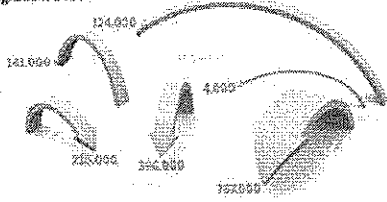
Pull Factors: Conditions or perceptions that cause a migrant to move there

Distance Decay: Contact with a place decreases as distance increases

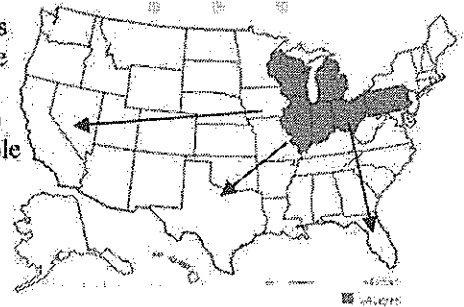
Ravenstein's Laws of Migration:

1. Every migration flow creates a counter-migration flow
2. Majority of migrants move a short distance
3. Migrants who move long distance tend to choose big city as new 'home'
4. Urban populace less migratory than rural populace
5. Families less likely to move globally than young adults

Net Regional U.S. Migration, 2007
South: West, make gains



The map at the left shows the numbers of people migrating and where and the map at the right shows how the Rust Belt had economic woes (push factor) during the 1970s & 80s so many people migrated to the Sun Belt for new economic opportunities (pull factor)



Urban Migration Rural Migration Voluntary Migration

<p>Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Commuting</u> ▪ <u>Seasonal Movement</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Transhumance</u> ▪ Military service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Cyclic Movement</u> ▪ <u>Periodic Movement</u>
<p>Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workers commuting ▪ People moving through their <u>activity spaces</u> daily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Military families moving to another base for possibly years ▪ Ranchers moving from low lands to high lands ▪ Luxury of wealthier people moving to a sunny area during the winter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any type of migration that isn't forced ▪ <u>Push Factors:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cost of living, work conditions, personal safety, etc. ▪ <u>Pull Factors:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Typically a perception & are vague ◦ <u>Distance Decay:</u> Migrants feel less certain about farther places than nearer ones

- Most common migration is very short trip ex. Cyclic Movement
- Men are more mobile than women and migrate farther
- Movement changes the places people left and the places where they go
- People migrate to an urban area rather than a rural area (Law #3)
- Internal Migration patterns have had a tremendous impact on the ethnic composition of large urban areas, relative economic dominance of various cities and regions, & balance of political power
 - Early 20th century large numbers of African-American moved from the rural South to cities in the Northeast & Midwest like Chicago and New York
 - When large numbers of the white middle-class moved from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt now the 3 of 4 most populated states (California, Texas, Florida) that also carry a disproportionate number of electoral votes are in the Sun Belt
- Suburbanization: Migration from the inner city to the outlying neighborhoods
- Dramatically changed the social and ecological dynamics of almost every urban area in the U.S.
 - Millions have moved to the suburbs where communities are ethnically homogeneous & the car is the main form of transportation
- Modern U.S. Internal Migration is voluntary but in colonial times there were historic forced migrations by the U.S. government (also African slave trade)
 - 1830s: 1000s of Native Americans forced to migrate from their homes to the High Plains in the Trail of Tears

There is forced migration and there is voluntary migration. Occurring in voluntary migration, push and pull factors come into play when a person, family, or group of people makes a voluntary decision to migrate.

← PUSH FACTORS →	→ PULL FACTORS ←
<p>The conditions and perceptions that help the migrant decide to <u>LEAVE</u> a place. It pushes the migrant to move.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Reasons for <u>emigrating</u> (leaving a place)✓ Because a migrant is likely to be more familiar with his/her place of residence (source) than with the locale to which he/she is moving (destination), migrants often perceive push factors more accurately than pull factors✓ Include more <u>individual considerations</u>:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cost of living- Work or retirement conditions- Personal safety and security- Environmental catastrophes	<p>The circumstances that effectively <u>ATTRACT</u> the migrant to certain locales of other places. The decision of where to go. It pulls the migrant to move.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Reasons for <u>immigrating</u> (moving into a place)✓ More vague, perceptions construed from things heard/read rather than on experiences in the destination place✓ Give migrants excessively positive images and expectations regarding their destinations✓ <u>Distance decay</u> comes into play. More complete perceptions of nearer places than farther ones. Since interaction with faraway places generally decreases as distance increases, prospective migrants are likely to feel less certain about distant destinations

↓ TYPES OF PUSH & PULL FACTORS ↑

1. **Economic Conditions** - Poverty has driven many from their homelands and perceived opportunities in destinations such as Western Europe and North America impel migrants.
2. **Political Circumstances** - Oppressive regimes have engendered migrations streams. Desperate "boat people" fled Vietnam after communists took control of the county in 1975.
3. **Armed Conflict and Civil War** - Conflict in the former Yugoslavia drove many out of their homes into Western Europe.
4. **Environmental Conditions** - The movement of numerous Irish citizens from Ireland to the New World during the 1840s was driven by the potato blight creating famine. The northeastern region of the United States was the chief destination.
5. **Culture and Traditions** - Many sometimes fear that their culture will not survive a major political transition. When British India was partitioned into a mainly Hindu India, Muslims of India migrated to the new Islamic state.
6. **Technological Advances** - Kinship links, chain migration, and immigration waves are associated with this.

RAVENSTEIN'S "LAWS OF MIGRATION"

Ernst Ravenstein, a British demographer, studied internal migration as well as posited an inverse relationship between the volume of migration and the distance between source and destination. Ravenstein's idea is an early observation of the gravity model.

1. Every migration flow generates a return or counter migration.
2. The majority of migrants move a short distance.
3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big-city destinations.
4. Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.
5. Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults.

Migration Types

- **Migration:** Migration is the movement that results in permanent relocation, and usually covers significant distances. It involves the movement of a person or group of people out of the community of origin into a new location.
- **International Migration:**
 - This is the movement across the borders of a country.
 - It is also called **external migration**.
 - **Emigrant:** This is the classification of a person when they *leave* a home country.
 - **Immigrant:** This is the status gained by a person when they enter a foreign country as a migrant.
 - Emigration takes away from the total population of the home country, while immigration adds to the population of the host country.
- **Internal Migration:**
 - This is migration that takes place within the borders of a country.
 - Well-defined streams of internal migration tend to form after long periods of time.
 - The access to transportation is directly proportional to the distance that is travelled within the country. When people are more mobile, they are able to go longer distances as migrants.
 - In the United States of America (the world's most mobile country), more than five million people annually move from one state to another.
 - Also in the United States, an average of 35 million people move within their state from community to community.
 - In Peru, which is a much less mobile country than the U.S., people tend to move from the rural areas to urban areas for economic opportunity.
- **Refugees:**
 - The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) defines a **refugee** as, "a person who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion."
 - Timeline of refugees:
 - 1970: 2.9 million refugees worldwide, most of whom were the Palestinian Arabs who fled when Israel became a Jewish State.
 - 1980: 8 million refugees worldwide.
 - 1990: 17 million refugees worldwide.
 - 2000: 24 million refugees worldwide.
 - The timeline shows that there are massive numbers of refugees and the number is increasing drastically.
 - The number of refugees is skewed due to the fact that different countries interpret the definition in different ways, leaving some people not accounted for.
 - **Internal Refugees** (displaced persons): these are people who have been displaced within their own countries for a variety of reasons (like the thousands of refugees from Hurricane Katrina).
 - **International Refugees:** These are the refugees who cross one or more country boundaries during their move. These people end up encamped in a country that is foreign to them.
 - Help for those who are displaced is more effective on internal refugees than international refugees because international refugees tend to refuse help.
 - When a person reaches refugee status, they are entitled to help, such as **asylum**, which is the shelter and protection in one state for refugees from another state.
 - **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** these are people who abandon their homes, but remain in their home country.

Guest Workers

1. What is a guest worker?
 - a. A guest worker is a person who comes into a country temporarily to work, but not live there. They have a work visa and are documented.
 - i. The person must return home after the job & have temporary allowance into a country
 - ii. Work for a small amount of money and come from LCDs to MCDs in order to work for money to send home to family
 - iii. Often mistreated by their employers since they don't know their rights given by the government
 - iv. Work normally in service industries (hotels) & agriculture
 - v. Examples: Mexicans who commute from Mexico to the US to complete a variety of jobs from landscaping to roofing
2. What are the push factors for a person to become a guest worker?
 - a. Poverty & no job available, especially in the industrial field
 - b. The population has a high growth
 - c. Need to support family
3. What are the pull factors for a person to become a guest worker?
 - a. The person may come from a country that was a colony of a European country
 - i. Example: North Africa & France
 - b. The MCD has jobs and a certain perception that makes it seem like the perfect place or dream land
 - c. The governments may have an alliance or agreement
 - i. Example: Turkey & Germany
4. What changes (socially & economically) occur in the country in which the guest worker comes from & the one receiving the person?
 - a. Origin country
 - i. With less people seeking jobs, the unemployment rate and burden decreases
 - ii. The money made in the host country (most of the time) is sent back home, which, in turn, is added into the origin country's economy
 - b. Host country
 - i. Guest workers take lowly jobs that are frowned upon but needed
 1. Example: cab drivers, people who pick up trash, etc.
 2. The host country's people may ignore the guest workers and semi-bully them, which creates tension and strife between the people
 - ii. Guest workers purchase necessary items/services in the host country, adding to and participating in the economy
5. When did guest worker programs start?
 - a. After WWII in Europe when many people died and others were needed to fill their places (mainly from North Africa & Turkey)
6. Governments can decline guest workers and pull out their own people from other places
 - a. Decline example: Nigeria from other West African workers
 - b. Pull out Example: Indonesians from Middle East before war
7. Guest workers change cultural landscape of countries (ethnicity, language, religion)

Guest Workers

Basic information about Guest Workers

- ✦ A person with temporary permission to work in another country, esp. in Germany.
- ✦ Guest workers tend to do farm labor while they are in that certain country.
- ✦ Highly skilled individuals who are actively recruited to fill positions to illegal migrant laborers who work for shockingly low wages in farm fields.

Examples of Guest Workers and what they do

- ✦ In the United States, heavily recruited immigrants throughout the 19th century, enticing them with promises of homesteads and good jobs in an attempt to improve the American economy.



- ✦ Guest workers have historically flooded from less developed nations to more developed ones, taking advantage of perceived opportunities in the places they migrate to.
- ✦ Some kind of form of permanent residence card which allows the guest workers to live and work in the host country as long as they would like to.

Residence of Guest Workers & Where they are usually located

- ✦ Other guest workers just have temporary visas that they use to come into the country and work.
- ✦ Guest works in Europe and the Middle East are called Low-status Foreigners.
 - Most guest workers head for the north and west of Europe.
- ✦ Germany is the main location where there are guest workers.

Example/ Similarity

- A guest worker in Europe is sort of like an immigrant with a green card in the United States—they aren't fully citizens but are temporarily there legally.
- You can compare many guest workers to immigrants coming from Mexico into the United States.