

Name: ANSWER KEY

Hour: _____

Directions: Watch the performance of each body sculpture. Then, in your groups, determine what factor is being represented. Determine if it is a pull or push factor. Finally, write the NUMBER, the FACTOR, and a specific EXAMPLE in the CORRECT COLUMN.

PUSH FACTORS	PULL FACTORS
<p><i>Cut out and distribute the attached push and pull factors to the groups, factors should appear in the following correct columns:</i></p> <p><u>Religious Oppression</u></p> <p><u>Freedom from Political Oppression, Conflict, and Chaos</u></p> <p><u>Economic Displacement Caused by Environmental, Technological and Demographic Change</u></p>	<p><u>Humanitarian Protection</u></p> <p><u>Network-Driven Immigration</u></p> <p><u>Jobs and a Better Standard of Living</u></p> <p><u>Family Reunification</u></p>

1) **Push Factor: Religious Oppression**: History affirms that some of this nation's earliest settlers – the Pilgrims and Puritans in Massachusetts; Roman Catholics in Maryland; Huguenots in the Hudson River Valley and South Carolina; and Quakers in Pennsylvania, for example – were motivated to immigrate largely by their search for religious freedom. A few centuries later, from the mid-1800s through the mid-1900s, several waves of Jewish immigrants fled religious persecution and political oppression in the Russian and German states and came to the United States. Under the Displaced Persons Act, approximately 85,000 Holocaust survivors were admitted to the U.S. after World War II.

3) **Push Factor: Freedom from Political Oppression, Conflict, and Chaos**: British political activists of the early 19th century, the German “Forty-eighters” in the middle of that century, and Cuban and Hungarian dissidents in the 1950s, are examples of a few of the groups that tried to reform the governments of their homelands, but came to this land of unmatched constitutionally-guaranteed freedoms when their best efforts at home were thwarted. More recently, others fled volatile conflicts such as those in Guatemala and El Salvador during the 1970s, ‘80s and early ‘90s.

6) **Push Factor: Economic Displacement Caused by Environmental, Technological and Demographic Change**: Economic hardship has been a powerful “push” factor for many groups. The Irish potato famine of 1845-47 is a good example. The famine led to the emigration of approximately 500,000 Irish to the U.S., accounting for more than half of all immigrants to this nation during the 1840s. Beginning in the 1880s, extensive economic changes in Europe stimulated the “Great Wave” of immigration to the United States that would last until 1914. The increasing need of growing cities like London, Budapest, and Berlin for foodstuffs encouraged farmers to acquire more land in order to expand production for distant markets. But commercial rather than mere subsistence farming stimulated the rise of large estates and increased the overall price of land. Small owners or aspiring owners found it increasingly difficult to acquire sufficient land to support themselves. With less land to transmit, young people had less reason to wait for the landed inheritance once needed to start a family. Earlier family formations, in turn, meant that women gave birth over a longer portion of their lives and more children were born. People of modest means then began to move in search of opportunities at home and in the United States.

2) **Pull Factor: Humanitarian Protection**: A small percentage of each year's admissions – approximately 5 to 10 percent in any given year – continue to be persons seeking humanitarian protection from persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion. After the Vietnam War and in the years immediately following passage of the Refugee Act of 1980, most refugees came from Southeast Asia. Russian Jews were also granted refugee status in large numbers in the ‘80s and ‘90s. More recently, the refugee population has diversified considerably to include persons from Kosovo, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Congo, Somalia and Myanmar, among others.

7) **Pull Factor: Family Reunification**: In 1965, the Hart-Celler Act abolished race-based prohibitions to immigration and created a new policy that emphasized the reunification of immigrant families. It allocated 74 percent of available visas to spouses and children of legal permanent residents and adult children and siblings of U.S. citizens. During the past ten years, more than 200,000 persons per year have been admitted to the U.S. as beneficiaries of family preference visas. Family unity is one of the most powerful motivators among current immigrants.

5) **Pull Factor: Jobs and a Better Standard of Living**: Wage disparities and buying power in their homelands as compared to those levels in the U.S. provide strong motivation for many who seek to come here for employment. Nancy Foner points this out in her history of immigration to New York City. In the earlier centuries, individuals in other nations had limited knowledge of life in America. Today, the pervasiveness of mass communication and mass marketing has made those in the developing world acutely aware of amenities that are out of their reach in their homelands.

4) **Pull Factor: Network-Driven Immigration**: To the extent that migration abroad fulfills the goals of individuals and families, the process continues to the point that it becomes normative. When this happens, going abroad ceases to be an exceptional affair and becomes the “proper thing to do,” first for adult males and then for entire families. At some moment, networks across international borders acquire sufficient strength to induce migration for motives other than those that initiated the flow. People then move to join families, care for children and relatives, or avail themselves of social and educational opportunities created by the ethnic community abroad.

Body Sculpt	FACTOR	Push or Pull
#1	A) Religious Oppression B) Humanitarian Protection	A) Push Factor B) Pull Factor
#2	A) Religious Oppression B) Humanitarian Protection	A) Push Factor B) Pull Factor
#3	A) Jobs and a Better Standard of Living B) Freedom from Political Oppression, Conflict, and Chaos	A) Push Factor B) Pull Factor
#4	A) Network-Driven Immigration B) Economic Displacement Caused by Environmental, Technological and Demographic Change C) Family Reunification	A) Push Factor B) Pull Factor
#5	A) Jobs and a Better Standard of Living B) Freedom from Political Oppression, Conflict, and Chaos	A) Push Factor B) Pull Factor
#6	A) Network-Driven Immigration B) Economic Displacement Caused by Environmental, Technological and Demographic Change C) Family Reunification	A) Push Factor B) Pull Factor
#7	A) Network-Driven Immigration B) Economic Displacement Caused by Environmental, Technological and Demographic Change C) Family Reunification	A) Push Factor B) Pull Factor

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PUSH FACTORS	PULL FACTORS
Choices:	
Religious Oppression Family Reunification Freedom from Political Oppression, Conflict, and Chaos Network-Driven Immigration Economic Displacement Caused by Environmental, Technological and Demographic Change Humanitarian Protection Jobs and a Better Standard of Living	

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PUSH FACTORS	PULL FACTORS

Open Ended

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PUSH FACTORS	PULL FACTORS
	

Body Sculpt	Push Factor?	Pull Factor?
#1 <u>Religious</u> <u>Oppression</u>	YES NO	YES NO
#2 <u>Humanitarian</u> <u>Protection</u>	YES NO	YES NO
#3 <u>Freedom from</u> <u>Political</u> <u>Oppression,</u> <u>Conflict, and</u> <u>Chaos</u>	YES NO	YES NO
#4 <u>Network-Driven</u> <u>Immigration</u>	YES NO	YES NO
#5 <u>Jobs and a</u> <u>Better Standard</u> <u>of Living</u>	YES NO	YES NO
#6 <u>Economic</u> <u>Displacement</u> <u>Caused by</u> <u>Environmental,</u> <u>Technological</u> <u>and</u> <u>Demographic</u> <u>Change</u>	YES NO	YES NO
#7 <u>Family</u> <u>Reunification</u>	YES NO	YES NO

YES NO Strategy