

## Midterm Review Sheet

### ANTH/INTL 308: Migration and Human Adaptation

The midterm exam will be on March 26th. As the syllabus notes, it will be comprised of a combination of objective questions (multiple-choice, true-false) as well as some short answer and probably one essay question.

#### Course overview – what do we mean by migration?

**Readings:** Cohen & Sirkeci Introduction (Pp. 1-19). **Online:** [What is Human Migration?](#) **Online:** [Globalization of Migration: What the World Can Learn From Nomadic Cultures](#). **Videos:** [The Captive River](#) (2 parts); [Every River Has a Story](#) (short video in which Daniel Ribeiro tells us his story about falling in love with and fighting for the Zambezi River); [The Tonga, the Kariba Dam, and the Angry God](#) (short video in which [International Rivers' Africa Program](#) Director Rudo Sanyanga tells a powerful story about the Tonga people of the Zambezi River).

- Be familiar with the various *types of migration* that are differentiated by anthropologists and other social scientists and the conditions that lead to these different migration patterns.
- How has globalization affected human migration in the 20th and 21st centuries?
- Think about the building of the Kariba Dam and its impacts upon the Tonga people. How would you categorize this type of migration?

#### Research on & theories of migration

**Readings:** Trager [Migration & Economy Introduction](#) (Pp. 1-48); Cohen & Sirkeci chapter 2. **Online:** [Meet Mexican real-life superhero Superbarrio Gomez!](#) **Video:** [Lucha Libre: Super Barrio](#) (Lively portrait of Super Barrio Gomez, defender of the poor, organizer of the homeless of Mexico City, who wears a wrestlers mask and a Superman cape, as he visits squatters in the barrio and talks to migrant workers)

- What *theories of migration* have been put forth by social scientists and *how have they changed* over the years.
- How has *migration* been *defined* by anthropologists? In other words what *elements* are involved in migration?
- Who is Super Barrio Gomez and what does he stand for?

#### Individuals & households: decisions to migrate and not migrate.

**Readings:** *Migration & Economy* chapters 1 (Perez: *Unbound Households: Trajectories of Labor, Migration, and Transnational Livelihoods in (and from) Southern Puerto Rico*) + 3 (Cohen: *Non-migrant Households in Oaxaca, Mexico: Why Some People Stay While Others Leave*); *Cultures of Migration* chapters 1 (*The Household in Global Perspective*) & 5 (*Nonmovers and Those Who Stay Behind*). **Video:** [La Misma Luna/Under the Same Moon](#)

- Why do Trager as well as Cohen and Sirkeci believe it is so important to examine the role of families and households in the migration process?
- What kinds of factors/variables can affect individual decisions to migrate or not migrate?
- What do anthropologists (such as Trager) mean when referring to *multilocality* and how does this relate to the phenomenon known as *transnationalism*?
- Think about how *La Misma Luna* reflected variables in the migration decision-making process.

## The economics of migration & importance of remittances

**Readings:** *Migration & Economy* chapters 2 (Koenig: *Multilocality and Social Stratification in Kita, Mali*), 5 (Newell: *Migratory Modernity and the Cosmology of Consumption in Côte d'Ivoire*), 6 (Gringoli: *When Houses Provide More than Shelter: Analyzing the Uses of Remittances within their Socio-cultural Context*) & 9 (Eversole: *"Direct to the Poor" Revisited: Migrant Remittances and Development Assistance*). *Cultures of Migration* chapter 6. **Online:** [Impact of Remittances on Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction](#). **Videos:** [Migration and Remittances in El Salvador](#); [Somalia Remittances](#); [Dilip Ratha on 'Migration & Remittances Factbook 2011'](#); [Despite Crisis, Remittances Robust - World Bank](#)

- What are remittances and why are they so important to the study of migration?
- How do social scientists differ in their views of remittances uses and their impact upon development and stratification?

## Internal migration

**Reading:** *Cultures of Migration* chapter 3; **Online:** [The Demographics of Global Internal Migration \(IOM\)](#). ["We urgently need more data on internal migration"](#). **Video:** [Last Train Home](#) (website for PBS series [POV with trailer](#); full film is available on Netflix).

- What do Cohen and Sirkeci mean by the term *commuters*? How does this differ from *migrants*?
- What is involved in *rural to urban* migration?
- How does *conflict* factor into internal migration?

## International migration

**Reading:** *Cultures of Migration* chapter 4. **Online:** [Migration Trends](#). [World Migration in Figures](#). **Online:** [Imagine a Day Without A Mexican](#) (CNN article). **Video:** [A Day Without A Mexican](#) (film website); [A Day Without A Mexican on YouTube](#) (in 5 parts)

- Be familiar with the four periods of modern international migration that Cohen and Sirkeci identify.
- Although somewhat cheesy and campy nonetheless a considerable amount of content in the film *A Day Without a Mexican* does relate well to the subject matter of this course. Think about how you would explain that to someone who knows little to nothing about international migration.
- How does the film represent what Cohen and Sirkeci discuss with regard to *transnationalism* and *blaming* migrants for problems that face receiving nations?

## Seasonal/circular migration

**Reading:** **Online:** [Flexibility in Domestic Organization and Seasonal Migration Among the Fulani of Northern Burkina Faso](#). [Seasonal Migration for Livelihoods in India](#). **Video:** [Love in the Sahel](#) (2 parts on YouTube); [The Cultural Space of the Yaara and Degal](#); **Moving Livelihoods:** [Migration in Andhra Pradesh](#)

- Be familiar with the difference between coping and accumulative migration discussed in the article *Seasonal Migration for Livelihoods in India* and the video *Migration in Andhra Pradesh*, i.e., the varying circumstances that produce these two different types of movement and the varying consequences of each.
- What does Kate Hampshire say regarding the *types of movement undertaken by young Fulani* men in Burkina Faso? How have these changed? What impact do these migrations have upon variables such as social organization and gender roles?