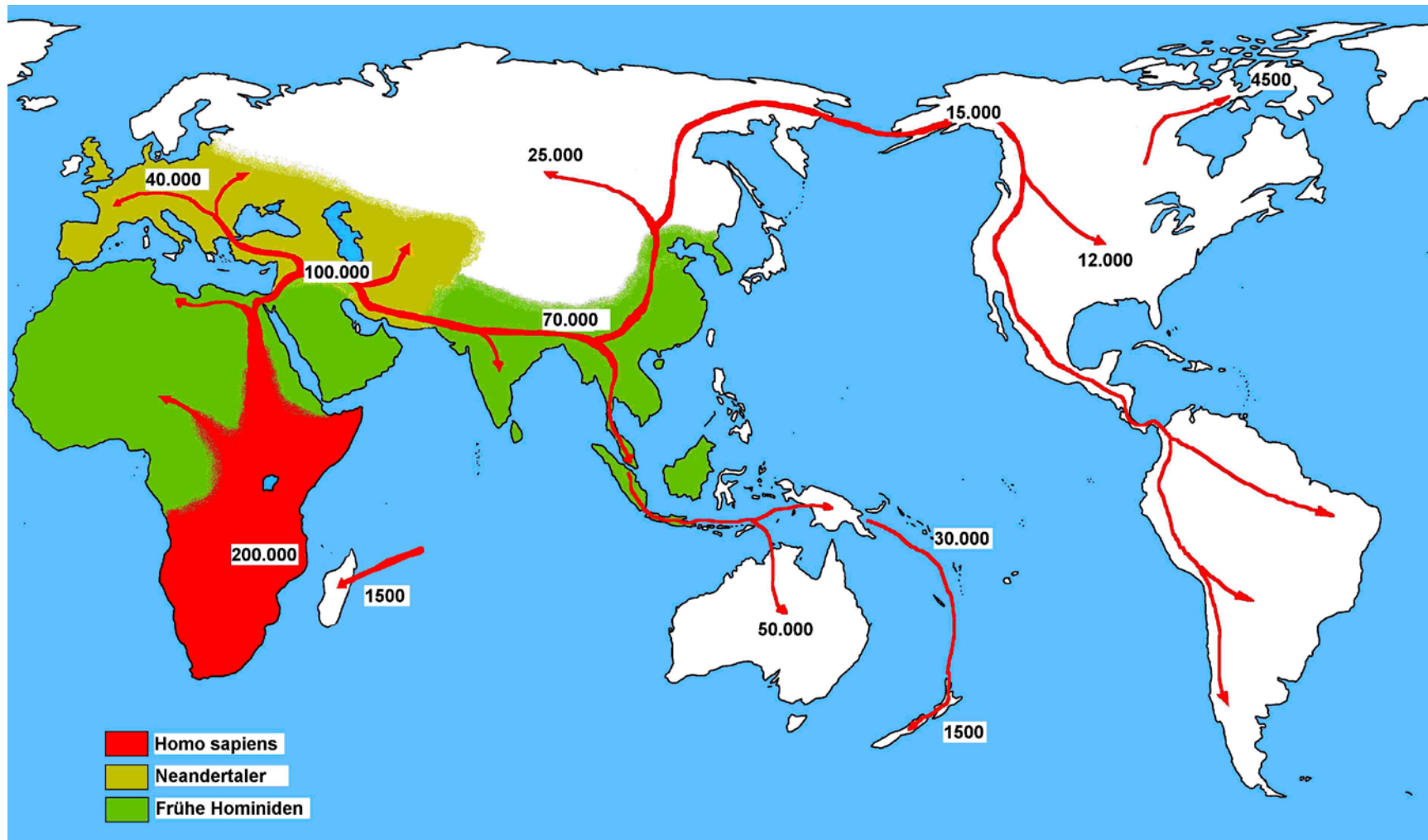




1700

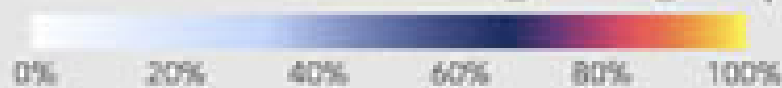
1800

1900

2000



percent of land used for growing crops



0%

20%

40%

60%

80%

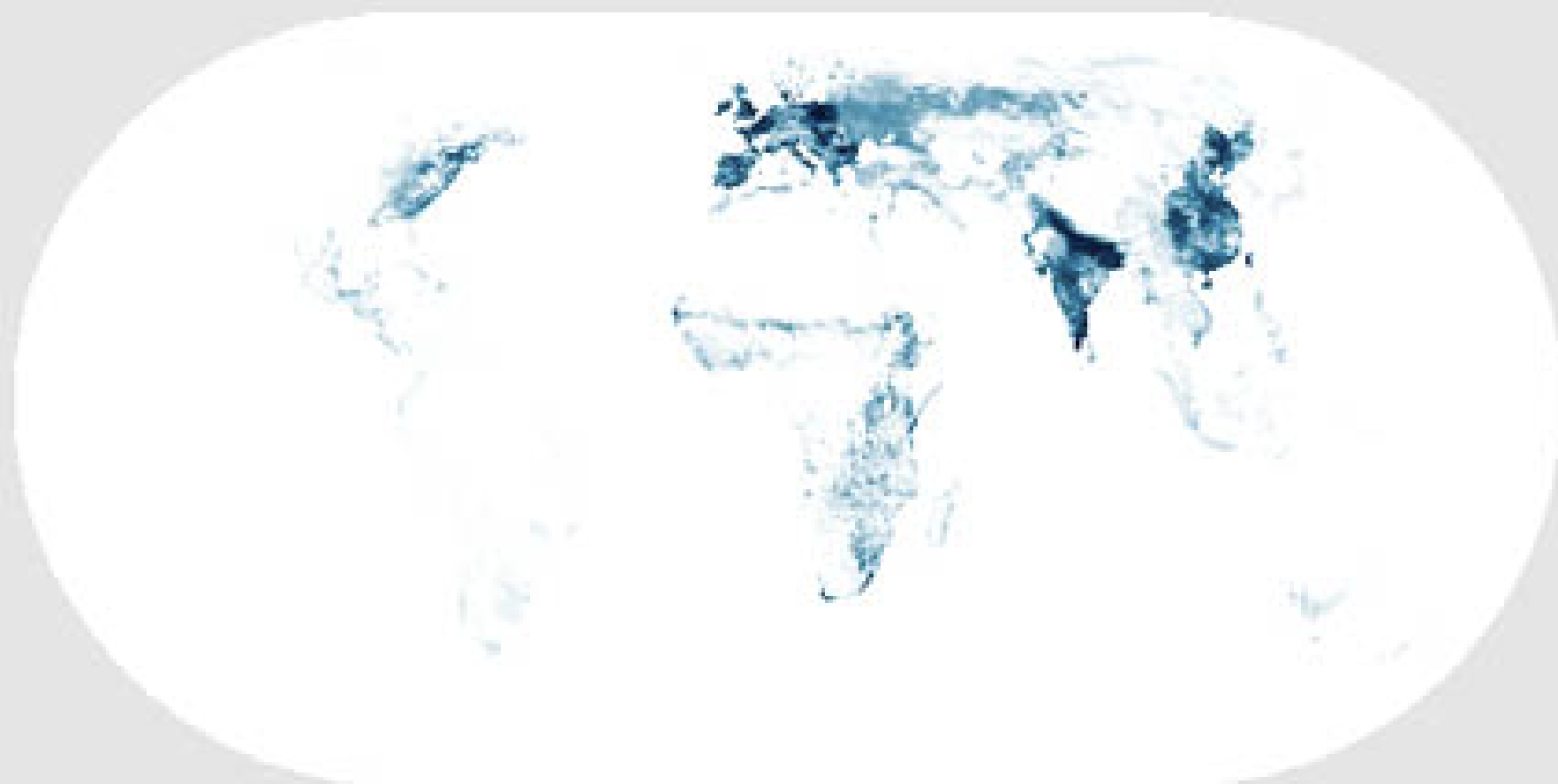
100%

1700

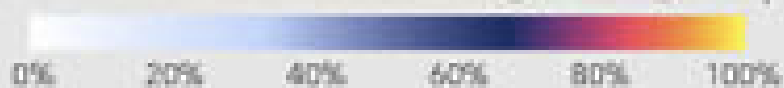
1800

1900

2000



percent of land used for growing crops

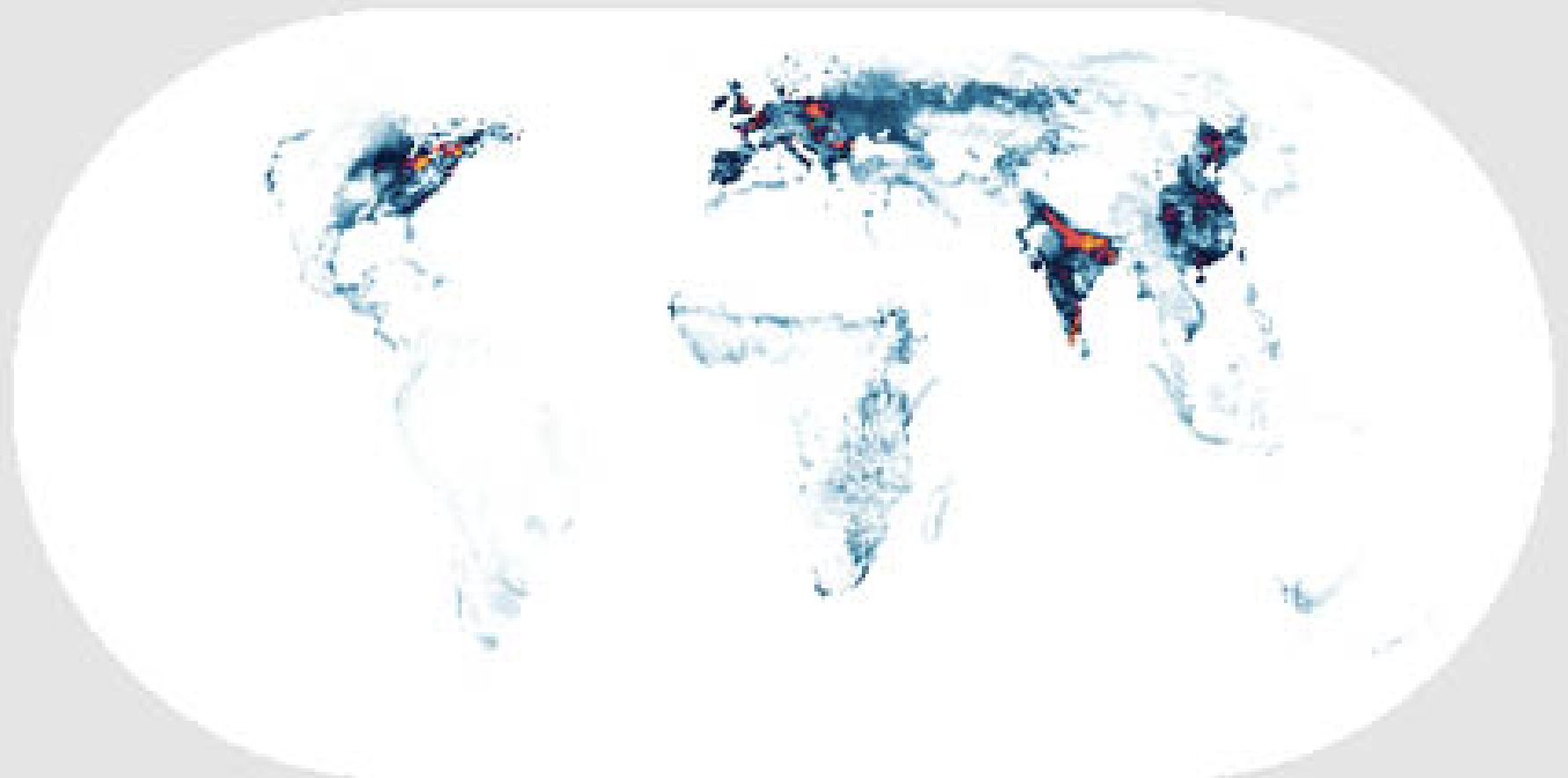


1700

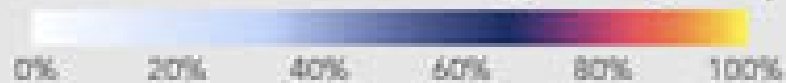
1800

1900

2000



percent of land used for growing crops

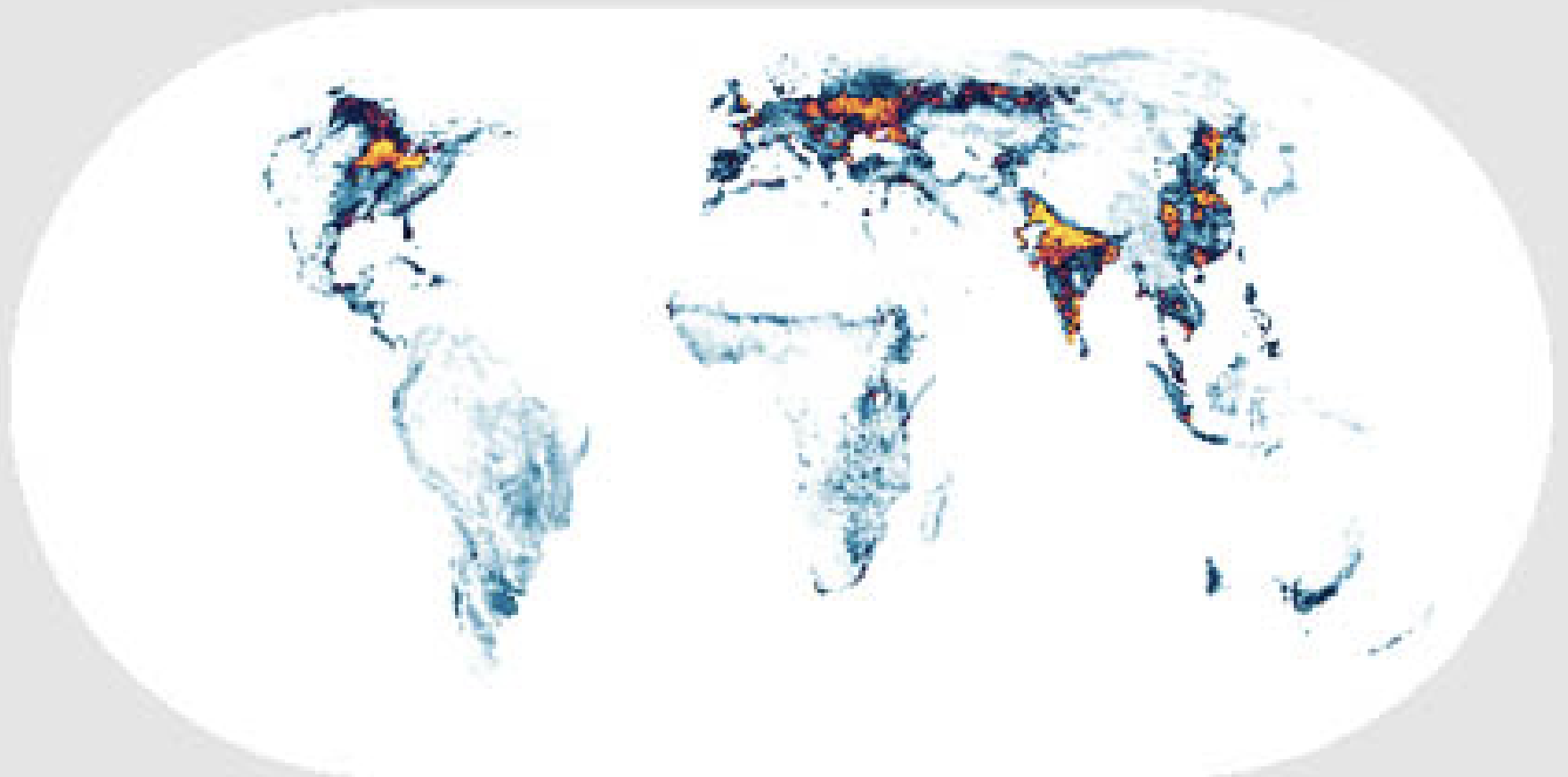
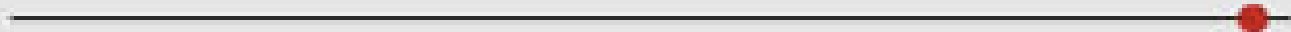


1700

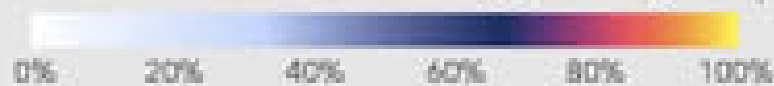
1800

1900

2000

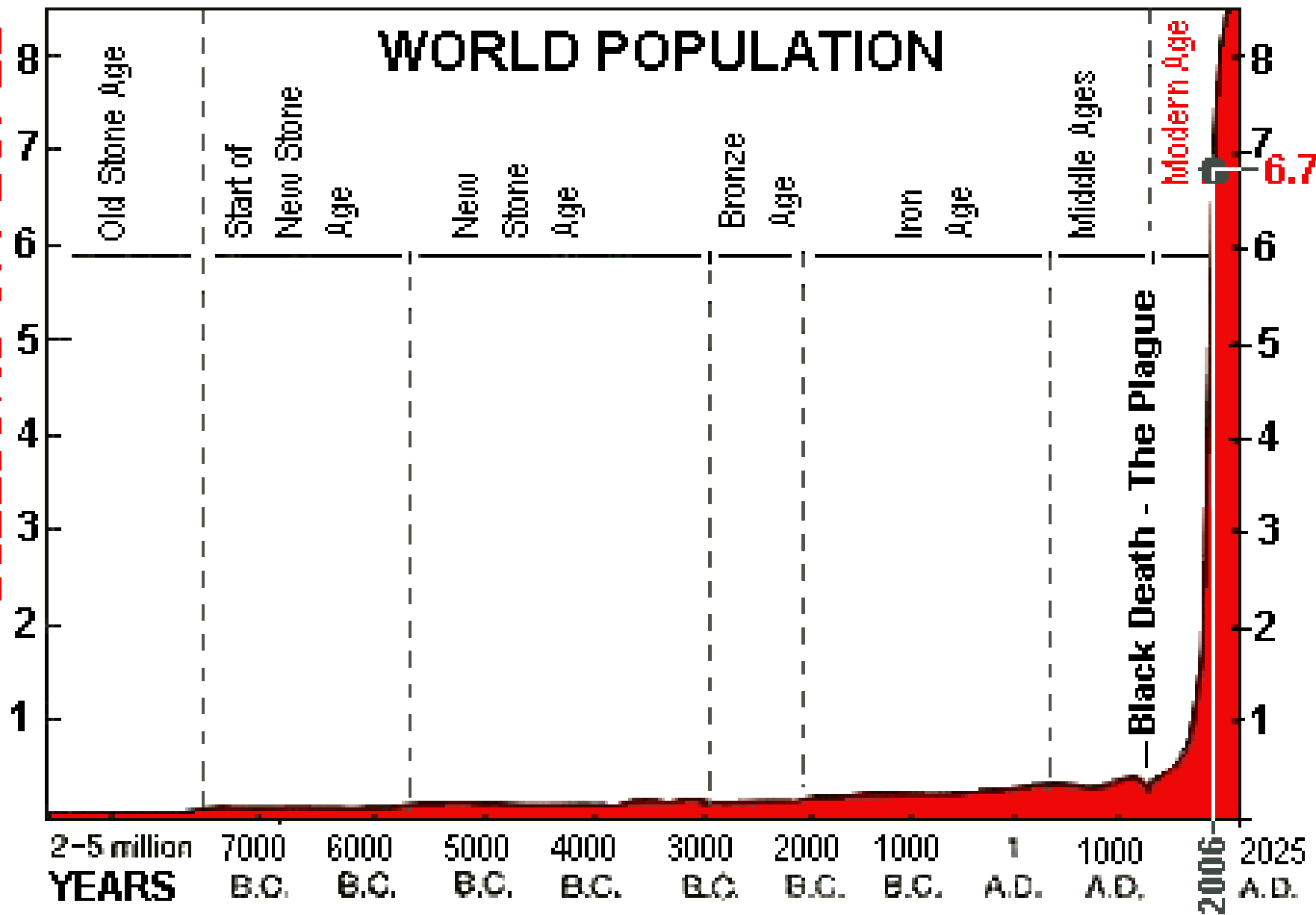


percent of land used for growing crops

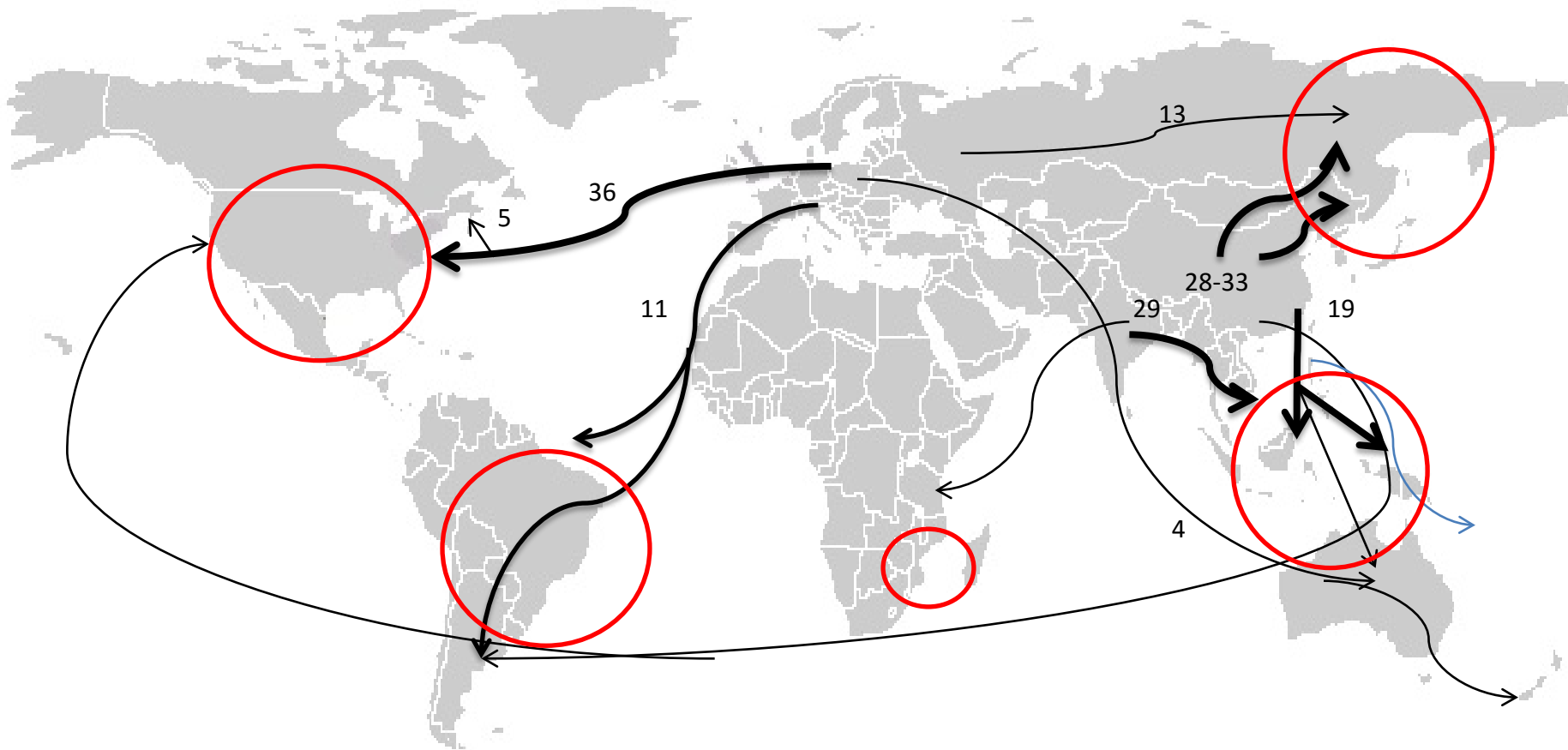


BILLIONS of PEOPLE

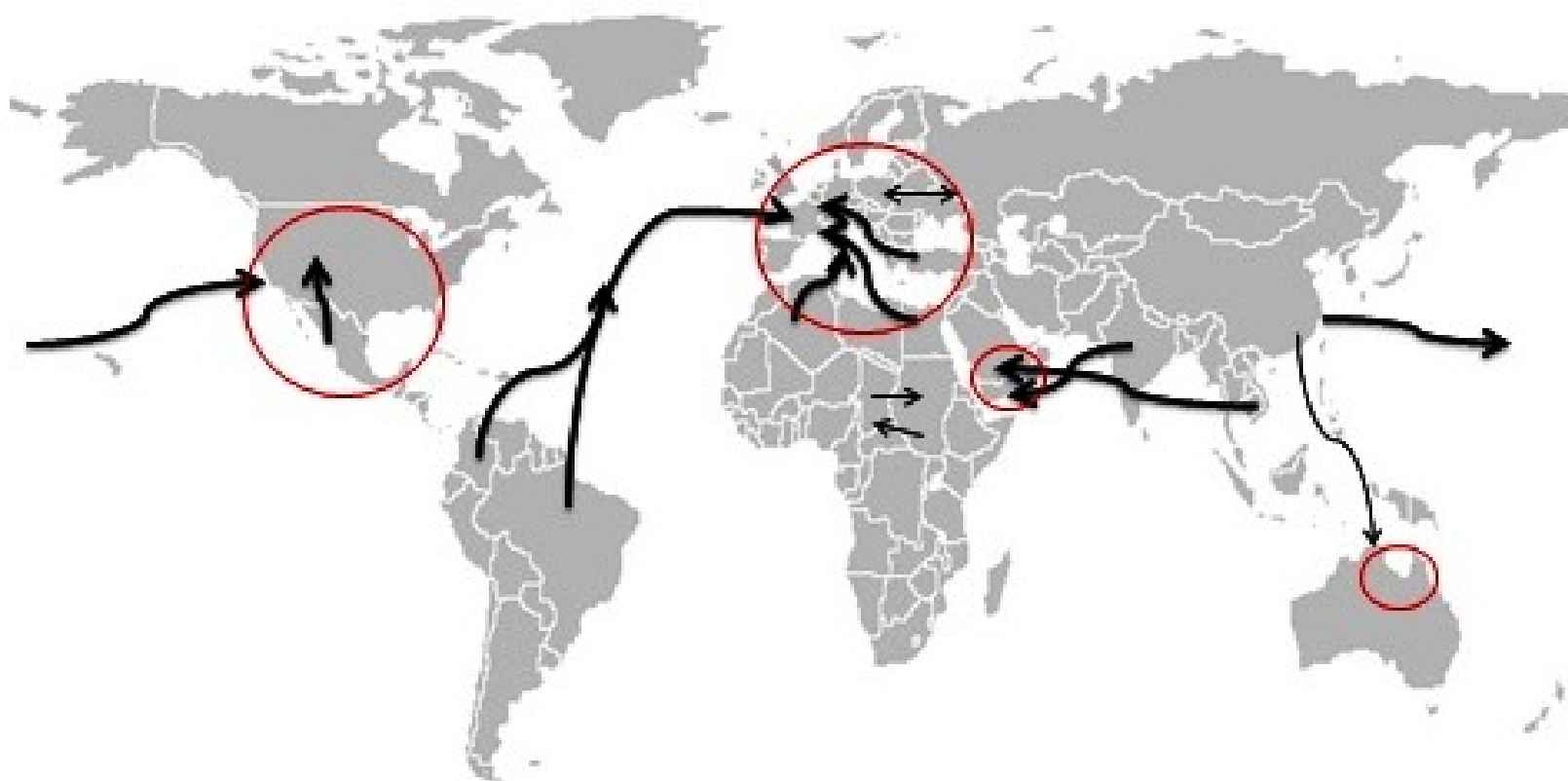
WORLD POPULATION



Migrazioni internazionali 1840-1940: milioni di persone



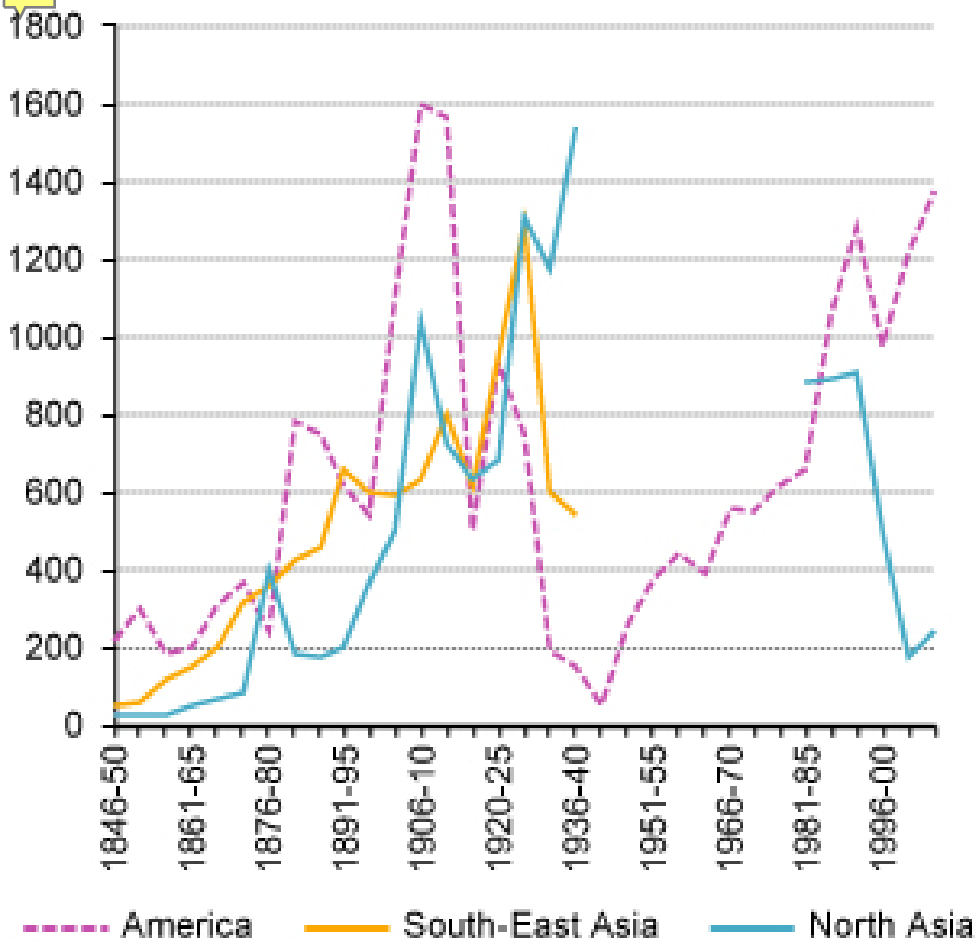
Migrazioni internazionali, 1970-2010



FB population = 3% stabile, con differenze GDP p.c. 3 vv. + grandi rispetto al 1900

Usa e Germania = + immigrati, - disoccupazione

Italia: 5,7 milioni = 9,4% popolazione (UE 9,8%) = 12% Pil = 3,5% entrate fiscali ← 3D



- Over 65 percent of migrants to America went to the United States, with the bulk of the remainder divided between Canada, Argentina (which had the largest proportion of foreign-born residents), Brazil, and, to a lesser extent, Cuba.
- After 1870: “new immigration” from Southern and Eastern EU (*melting pot*)
- Till 1885 2,5 millions Chinese to Usa

- Migration to Southeast Asia consisted of over 29 million Indians and over 19 million Chinese. Most migration from India was to colonies throughout the British empire. Less than 10 percent of this migration was indentured, much of it was under some form of debt obligation under *kangani* labor recruitment systems.
- Over 2 million Indians also migrated as merchants or other travelers not intending to work as laborers.

- The vast majority of Chinese migrants came from the southern provinces of Guangdong and Fujian.

- Many more Chinese worked for Chinese employers under various forms of contract and debt obligation, wage labor, and profit sharing.

- Less than 750,000 Chinese migrants signed indenture contracts with European employers

- Migration to North Asia had moved into central Asia, Siberia, and Manchuria for hundreds of years, after 1860 Qing government’s gradual relaxation of restrictions against movement into Manchuria and the emancipation of serfs in Russia in 1861. Both governments actively encouraged settlement with homesteading policies in the 1880s,
- 28-33 million Chinese to Manchuria and Siberia

- 2 million Koreans and over 500,000 Japanese. Another 2.5 million Koreans migrated to Japan, especially in the 1930s.
- At least 13 million Russians moved into central Asia and Siberia.
- up to 1 million northern Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese migrated to a diverse range of destinations, including much of the Americas, Hawai’i, Southeast Asia, South Africa, and Europe.

Table 1. Major long-distance migration flows, 1846–1940

Destination	Origins	Number	Auxiliary origins
Americas	Europe	55–58 million	2.5 million from India, China, Japan, Africa
Southeast Asia, Indian Ocean Rim, South Pacific	India, southern China	48–52 million	4 million from Africa, Europe, northeastern Asia, Middle East
Manchuria, Siberia, central Asia, Japan	Northeastern Asia, Russia	46–51 million	

push/pull chain migration cluster

- Return migration represents a historic constant in migration systems. It is estimated that about one-third of immigrants remigrated from the United States between 1900 and 1980, and several case studies conducted between the 1980s and the present day show extremely varied *remigration* trends: very low (3%) for Asians in the United States, but far higher (from one-third to two-thirds) for Mexicans in the United States and Turks in Germany.

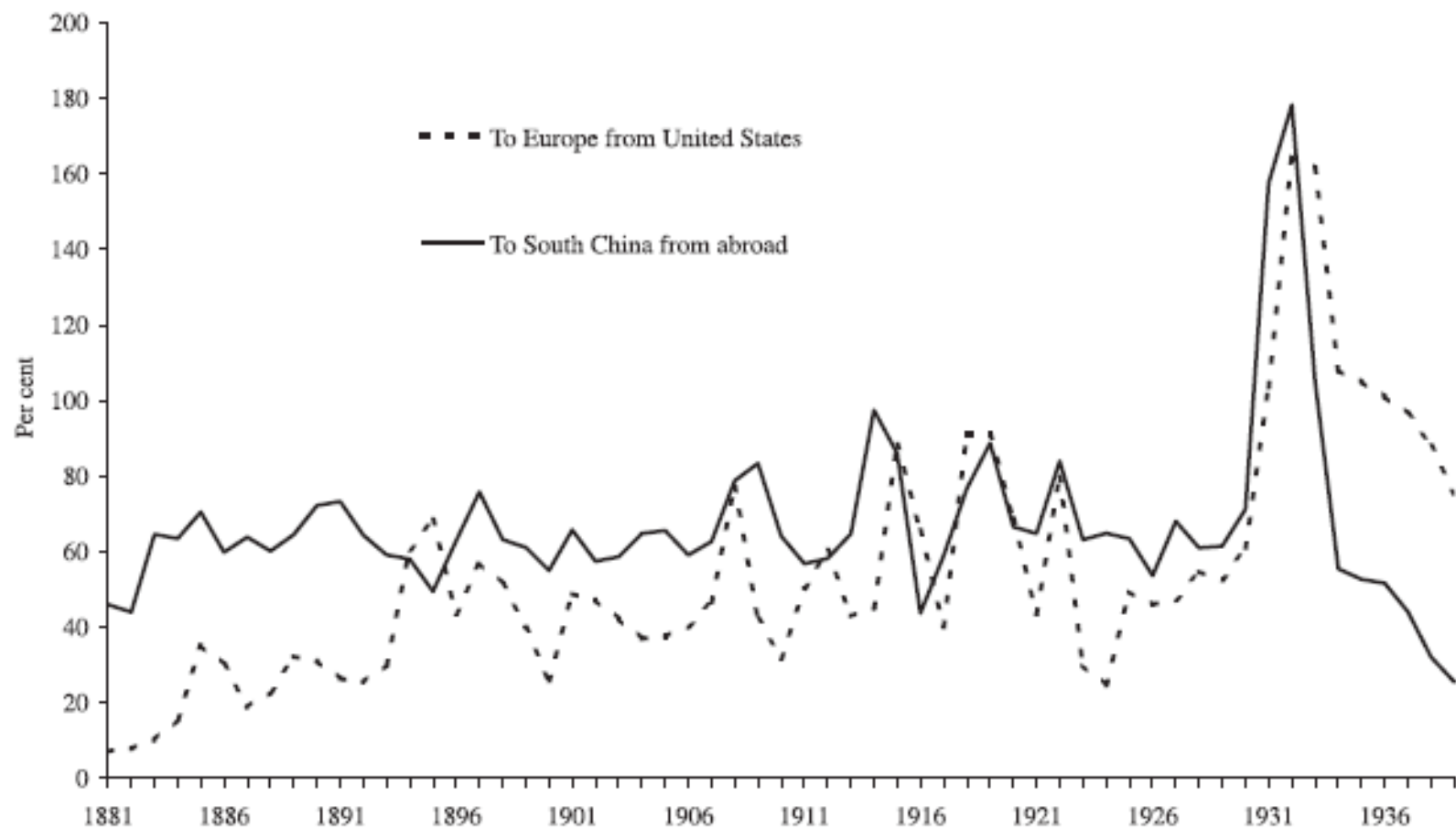


Figure 4. Proportion of return migration, US and south China, 1881–1939.

≠ coolies

THE MELTING POT

THE
GREAT AMERICAN DRAMA

BY
ISRAEL ZANGWILL



Remigrants

I «*departing aliens*», gli stranieri in partenza, non vennero ufficialmente registrati dalle autorità statunitensi fino al 1908. Eppure circa 10 milioni tornarono tra il 1870 e il 1940 (= 1/3).

circa metà in America latina
poco più del 10% in Australia
fino all'80% in Asia

rientrò nella patria d'origine dopo un soggiorno che in media non superava i cinque anni.

I remigrant che ripartono dagli Usa variano secondo i gruppi etnici:

metà abbondante per greci e italiani

30-40% per portoghesi, croati, serbi, ungheresi, polacchi,

10% scarso per scandinavi e irlandesi.

Il dato appare direttamente proporzionale ad abitudini consolidate alla migrazione stagionale («*golondrinas*», le «rondini» italiane che durante l'inverno andavano a lavorare nelle piantagioni argentine)

Eccezioni alla regola sono rappresentate dalle migrazioni ebraiche dell'est europeo e dal ciclo migratorio irlandese, che partì negli anni quaranta, e vedeva alla fine del secolo una maggioranza di mogli che si ricongiungevano ai mariti emigrati.

- Cento anni fa tra i migranti europei diretti verso le Americhe i maschi in età lavorativa prevalevano largamente sulle femmine in proporzioni che, a seconda dei gruppi etnici, andavano da due terzi a tre quarti e circa metà del flusso migratorio era composta da individui isolati; tra gli emigranti asiatici la preponderanza maschile era ancora più alta.
- Oggi sullo stock mondiale di immigrati (così come su quello dei rifugiati) le donne occupano una quota vicina alla metà del totale, senza grandi variazioni da continente a continente: circa 20 milioni sono ospitate in Asia, 12 in nord America, 12 in Europa e 7 in Africa. Per molti paesi in via di sviluppo si tratta di una novità nella novità: l'ingresso nel circuito globale delle migrazioni sconvolge anche gli equilibri domestici, modificando in profondità ruoli e gerarchie familiari e di clan. Anche tra i migranti di origine asiatica (storicamente i più refrattari alla mobilità delle donne) la componente femminile è in crescita, ben oltre la metà del totale: il 60% dei cittadini di Sri Lanka residenti all'estero e i 2/3 dei migranti filippini sono donne.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

1990 Convention of the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers: 42 out of 192 (0 Oecd)



- United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)
- article 1A
- "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country"

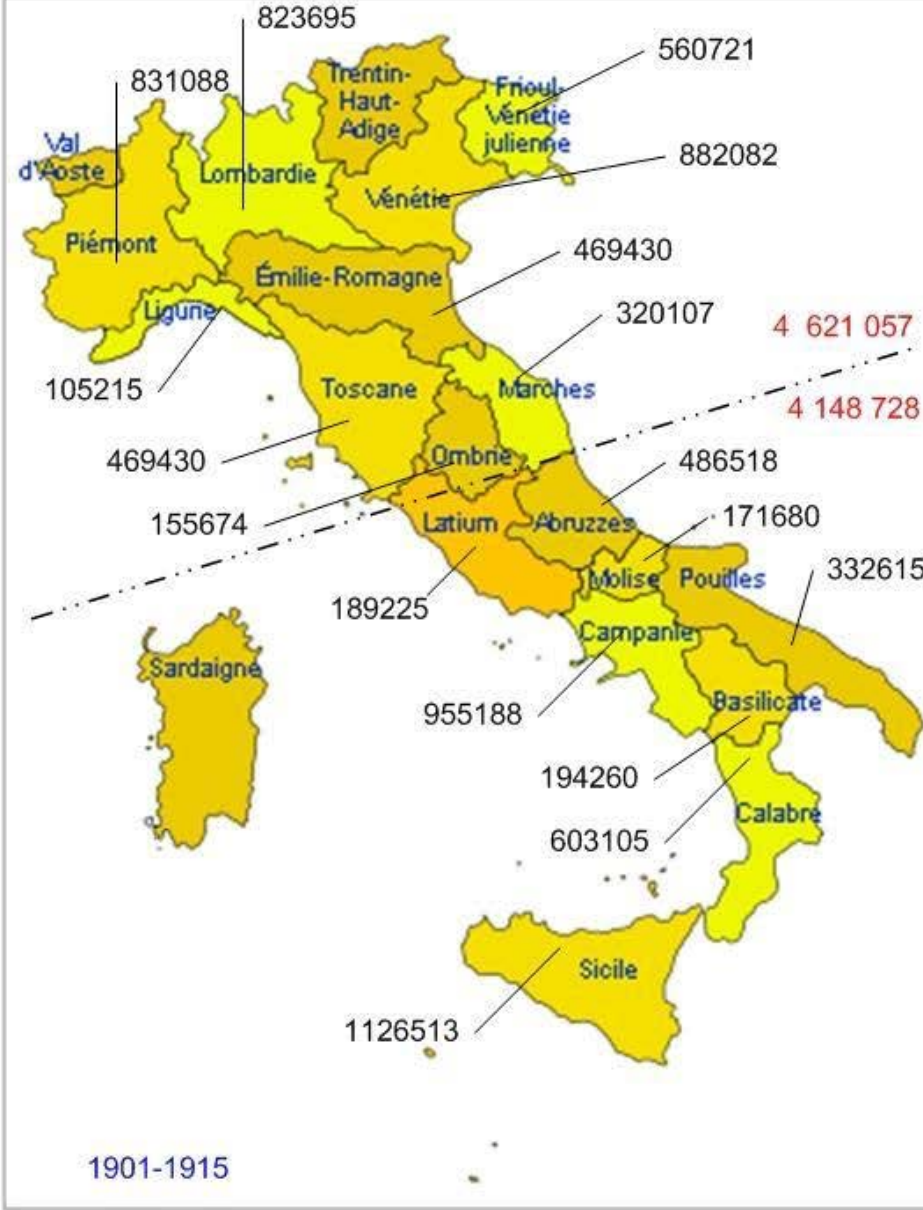
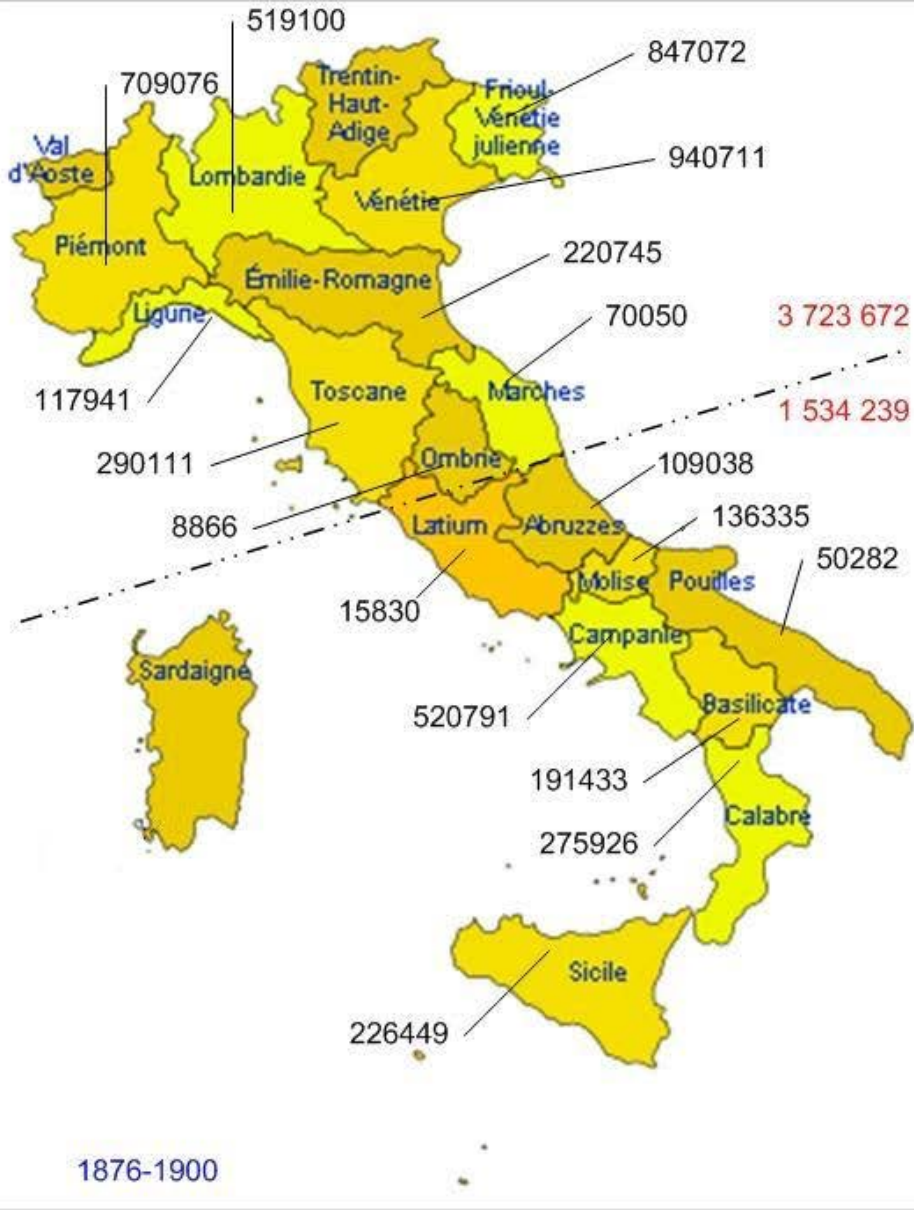
Table 1. Total migration rates in Europe, 1501–1900

	Total average population (millions)	Total migrations (millions)	Migration rate (%)	<i>Initial rates (2009 article) (%)</i>
1501–1550	76	9.9	13.0	11.4
1551–1600	89	13.2	14.8	12.5
1601–1650	95	19.1	20.1	14.2
1651–1700	101	18.9	18.7	15.7
1701–1750	116	20.5	17.7	17.7
1751–1800	151	26.3	17.4	15.6
1801–1850	214	48.5	22.7	21
1851–1900	326	100.4	30.8	35.3

Source: Lucassen and Lucassen, ‘Mobility transition revisited’.

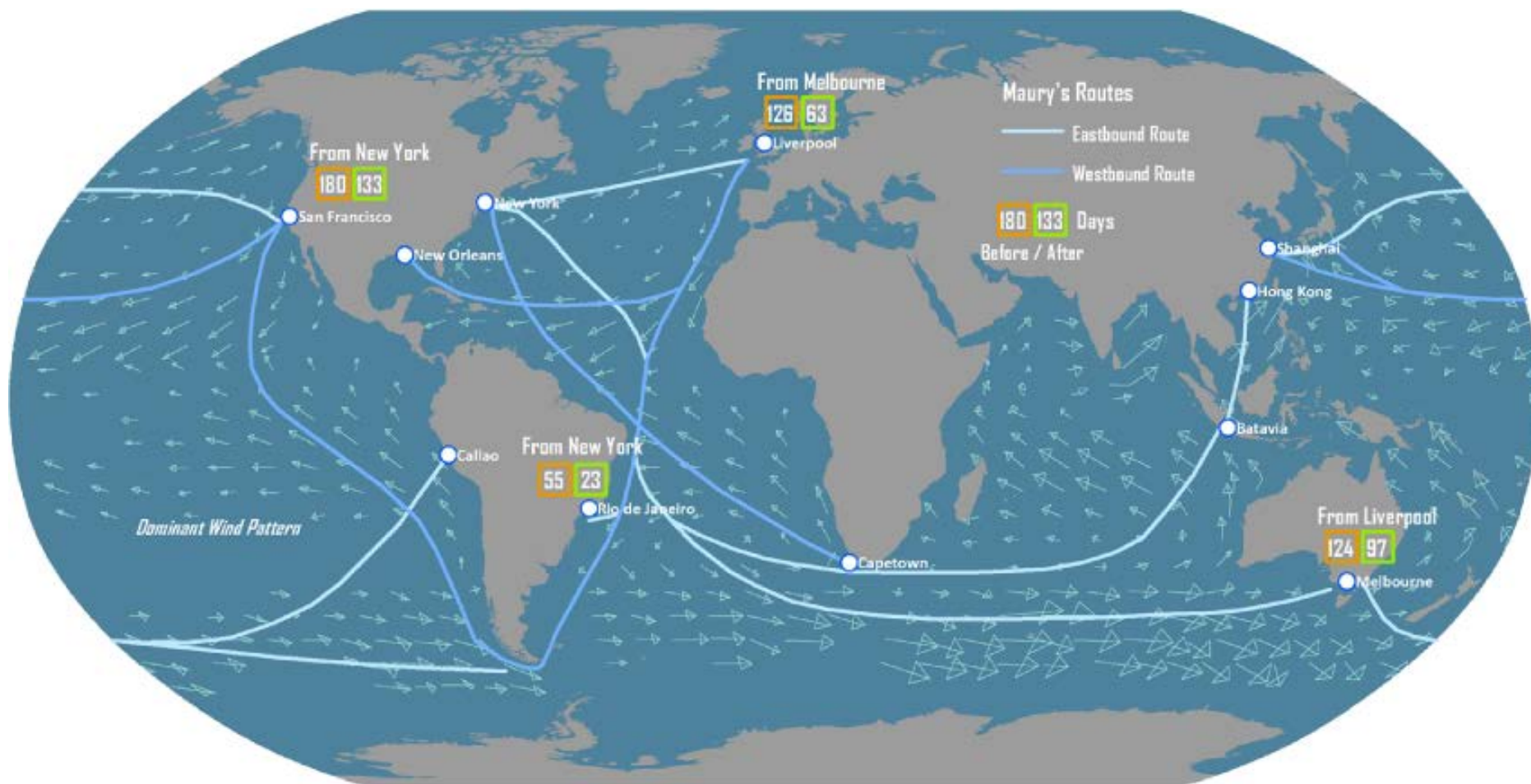
- Anche nel **periodo 1955-1971** il flusso migratorio dal Meridione verso i poli urbani del triangolo industriale nordista esercita un ruolo assolutamente minoritario, sempre inferiore al 13% del totale. Di gran lunga maggiore (più che doppio) è il peso dei migranti meridionali che si muovono all'interno del Mezzogiorno. Nel complesso, quasi tre quarti dei 26 milioni di italiani che migrano tra 1955 e 1971 rimangono nell'area geografica di origine, spostandosi lungo direttrici a corto e medio raggio.

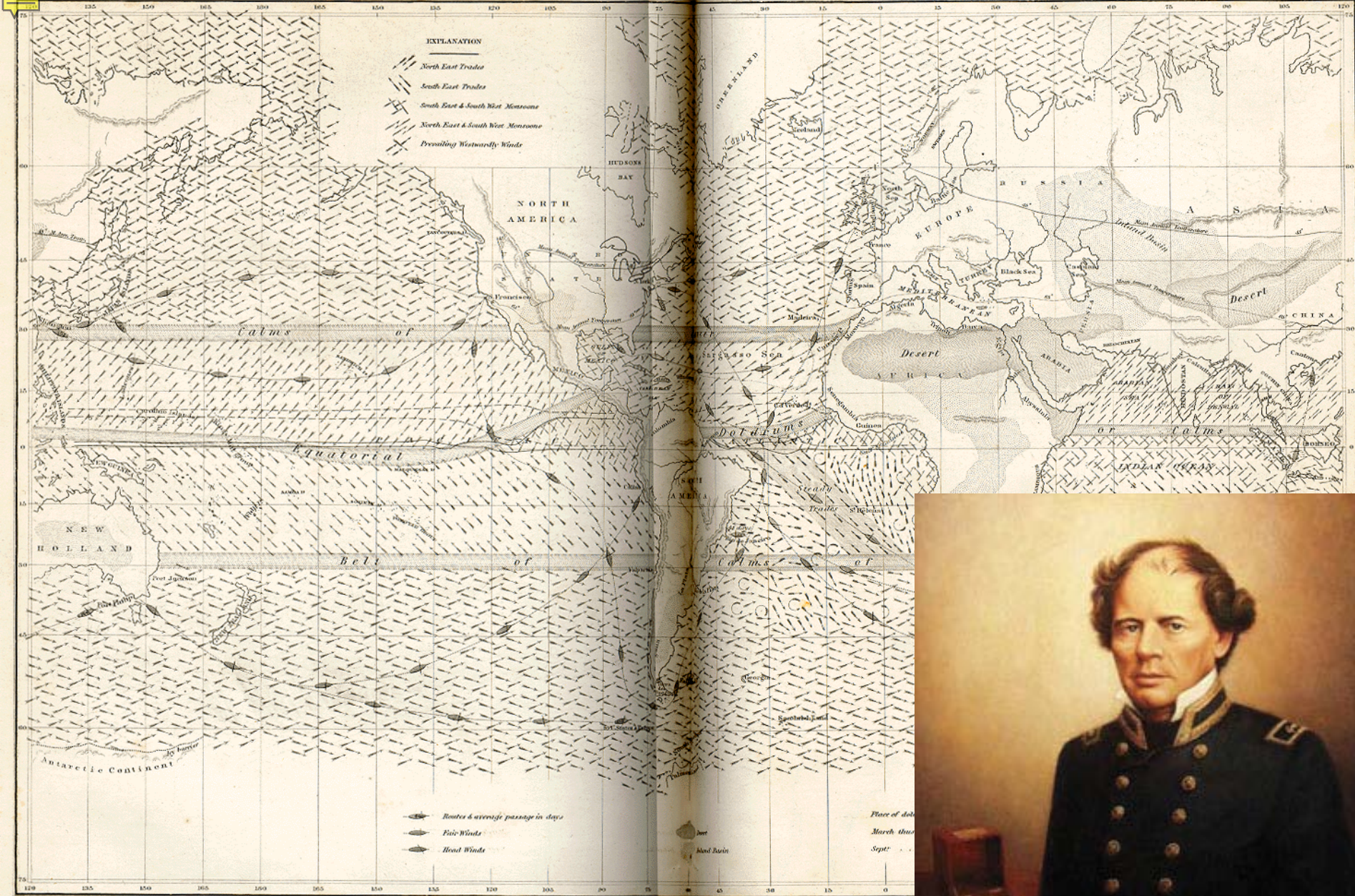
Italiani <i>on the move</i> 1955-1981 (.000)	39.423	
Entro la stessa area	28.914	(73%)
da sud (Lazio compreso) a nord	4.509	(12%)
da nord a nord	2.414	(6%)
da sud a sud	1.101	(3%)
da nord a sud	2.485	(6%)





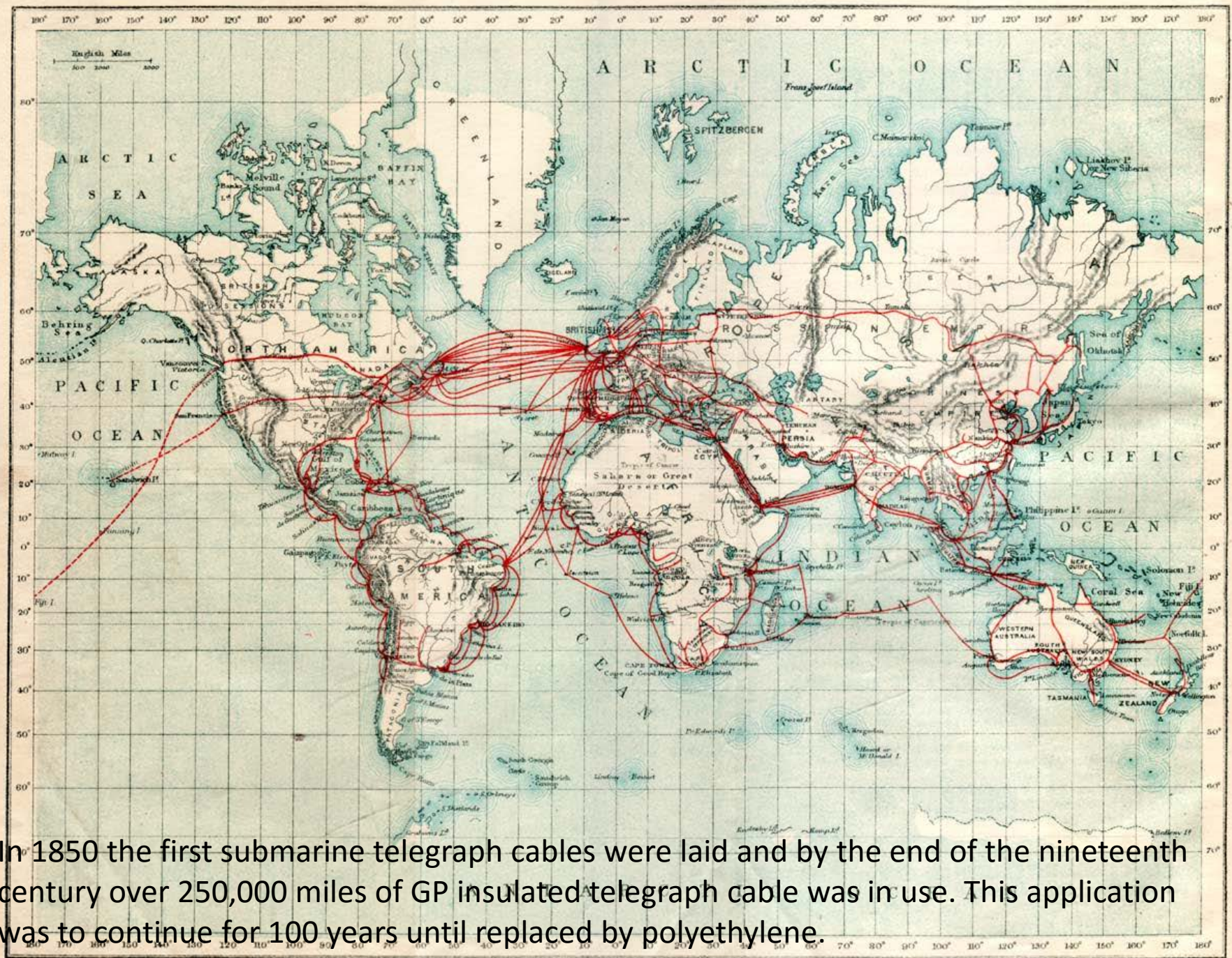
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Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806 –1873), [United States Navy, astronomer, historian, oceanographer, meteorologist, cartographer, author, geologist, and educator](#)

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO'S SYSTEM AND ITS GENERAL CONNECTIONS.



In 1850 the first submarine telegraph cables were laid and by the end of the nineteenth century over 250,000 miles of GP insulated telegraph cable was in use. This application was to continue for 100 years until replaced by polyethylene.



LLOYD SABAUDO GENOVA



CONTE ROSSO







PL. 179 — PLANTATIONS DES TERRES ROUGES, PLANTATION DE QUAN-LOI — Usine