**2006 4.D Human Migration**

One example of a push factor named in the extract is that Brid is lack of money and food as her husband died in a fishing accident. An example of a pull factor to America is the opportunity of a job as a kitchen housekeeper. A barrier to migration mention was lack of funds and the fact Brid could hardly afford the boat trip over.

Another barrier to immigrant that is not mention in this extract is government immigration laws. A lot of Irish people living over in America are illegal as they could not get permission from the America. This is the same for migrants from all over the world. People in the EU are allowed move where ever they want, but it somebody from Africa, Asia or South America were looking to live in the EU they have to seek permission which is often laborious, time-consuming and can be very expensive..

**Describe three push and pull factors which might encourage someone to migrate from the West of Ireland to Dublin.**

Push factors are reasons to leave an area, pull factors are reasons to go to an area. The push factors for leaving the West of Ireland to go to Dublin and unemployment, lack of services and lack of facilities. The pull factors to Dublin are the opposite; employment, better services, better facilities.

There is a severe lack of job opportunities in the west of Ireland. This is due to its low population density and its distance from the prosperous EU markets. Very few industries are attracted to the west of Ireland for these reasons hence high unemployment rates. This is particular true in times of recession. There are also lack of services such as education and health care with the vast majority of hospitals and colleges in the greater Dublin are. This brain drain from the west of Ireland also discourages industries from setting up in the West. Lastly as the population declines so do the facilities for young people. Many people migrate because of the limited social life in rural area. This can be seen recently with the problem that some GAA clubs have in fielding teams.

There are far more job opportunities in the Dublin area. This is Ireland’s core area where they are vast number of jobs available in the services sector. Industries like face book are attracted to these area hence creating more jobs. Services like education and health are more numerous here also. Often people migrate from the west to Dublin to attend certain third level colleges and end up staying there as there are no jobs at home. Lastly there are more facilities in Dublin as well as a better social life and standard of living

**Name one example of organised international migration and describe the reasons and effects of this migration.**

One organised migration that I have studied the European colonisation of South America in the 15th Century.

Spanish and Portuguese settlers moved to South America in 1494. This is when the treaty of Tordesillas was signed dividing the continent between the two nations. European settlers were attracted here got a number of reasons including gold which they took from the Incas in Peru and Aztecs in Mexico. They also grew crops that could not be grown in Europe such as cotton, sugar cane and coffee. They became very wealthy by exporting these good back to Europe and these trading traditions are still evident today. European missionaries also travelled to the continent to convert people to Christianity.

One of the most obvious effects of this migration is the new language which Portuguese spoken in Brazil and Spanish spoken throughout the rest of the continent making it the second most spoken language in the world. The colonistation also encourage people to move from the jungles to the coast for work in the ports. These are still the locations of some of the most densely populated cities in South America such as Rio de Janeiro. As well as slavery the Inca and Aztecs were wiped out by the Conquistadores. Other native populations were wiped out by European diseases such as measles and influenza as their immune systems were unable to cope with these new diseases.