

# History of world migrations-kindle chapter 3

[Science](#), [Anthropology](#)



Lecturer History of Migrations Migration started during the origin period of the human species. The process is continuous and continues presently. The distinct categories of human migration are illustrated in the discussion. The earliest migrations made the human beings to spread across the entire globe. As centuries passed by the migrants experienced; conflict, cohabitations and in many instances mergers. The migration resulted in the evolution of culture, technologies, and communities in several material environments. The migration saw many people enter and leave several city-states, nations, kingdoms or empires. In the early modern duration, migrations again connected the continents by the process of colonization and also coerced migration of people or communities. Political issues such as citizen and alien were also introduced during the early modern migration period. Migrations changed pattern during recent history. The nation states together with the transnational federations identified new approaches of controlling individuals who migrated through their borders (Fisher 76). The migration process is illustrated chronologically and at different levels. For example, the migration involving individual communities, to the bigger migration patterns that entails collective movements of the big ethnic groups. The human movement processes involved; emigration, immigration and also migration. Emigration entails human movement away from a given locality like a state. Immigration involves movement into a place or territory like nation or town, Migration is the human movement from one place to another; for example, from one country to another. Migration process contributed directly to the diversity of the human population, because people adapted to different social, physical and natural environments.

Human migration has been historically shaped by three factors; politics, environment and technology. Political factors like colonization lead to the migration of Africans to Europe and the Americas as providers of cheap or slave labor (Fisher 73). Technological developments in the telecommunication and transport sectors have enhanced movement of people; for example, from rural areas to urban areas in search of economic opportunities. Environmental issues like floods and droughts forced human populations to move to safer areas like the highlands.

#### Work Cited

Michael, Fisher. *Migration: A World History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2014. Print.