Routes Under Pressure

Trace the causes and consequences of displacement across borders and within the United States.

SS24.HG.9 "Identify and explain world migration patterns caused by forced displacement throughout history. 9a Explain the causes and effects of the migration of various ethnic groups to the United States..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB For each migration, underline a cause, circle a destination, and write 1 beside one consequence to trace how displacement changes communities.

When People Must Move

1. Forced displacement happens when danger or government action leaves people little safe choice but to move. In 1947, the partition of British India created the independent states of India and Pakistan. Amid communal violence and fear, millions of Muslims traveled toward Pakistan, while millions of Hindus and Sikhs traveled toward India. An estimated 14 million people crossed the new borders, often leaving homes, farms, and neighbors behind. Many arrived in crowded camps or unfamiliar cities. This movement shows a pattern found across history: a political boundary can turn former neighbors into refugees, and receiving communities must find ways to house them.

2. Forced migration also shaped who settled in the United States. From the 1880s into the early 1920s, Jews escaping persecution, including violent attacks called pogroms, left parts of the Russian Empire for American cities. Many established synagogues, labor groups, and neighborhood businesses; immigration restrictions in 1924 sharply limited later arrivals. After the Vietnam War ended in 1975, many Vietnamese fled political persecution or the dangers that followed the war. The United States admitted refugees and resettled them in many states. Vietnamese Americans built community organizations and businesses, while schools and local agencies adapted to new languages and needs.

3. Movement within the United States can be forced by government policy or driven by threats that narrow people's choices. In the 1830s, federal policy expelled the Cherokee from their southeastern homelands to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. During the 1838 to 1839 removal, thousands died; survivors lost land and had to rebuild their communities. Between about 1916 and 1970, millions of Black Americans left the South in the Great Migration, escaping segregation and racial violence while seeking jobs elsewhere. In northern and western cities, they strengthened neighborhoods, unions, and political movements. Their departure also reshaped families and communities in the South.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did partition change where Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs lived, and what was one consequence of that movement?

2. What pushed Jews from parts of the Russian Empire and Vietnamese people to migrate to the United States? Name one effect of each group's arrival.

3. How did federal policy cause Cherokee migration, and what were two consequences for the Cherokee?

4. Why did Black Americans move during the Great Migration, and how did their movement affect both their destinations and the South?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a 70 to 90 word museum caption linking one migration to the United States with one migration within the United States. Name each group's origin and destination, explain a cause and a consequence for each, and make a claim about how their experiences differed.

Routes Under Pressure

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

For each migration, underline a cause, circle a destination, and write 1 beside one consequence to trace how displacement changes communities. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did partition change where Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs lived, and what was one consequence of that movement?	**Millions of Muslims moved toward Pakistan, while millions of Hindus and Sikhs moved toward India. Many left homes behind and arrived in crowded camps or unfamiliar cities.**
2	What pushed Jews from parts of the Russian Empire and Vietnamese people to migrate to the United States? Name one effect of each group's arrival.	**Jews fled persecution and pogroms; many established synagogues, labor groups, and businesses. Vietnamese people fled political persecution or postwar danger; they built community organizations and businesses, and local institutions adapted to their needs.**
3	How did federal policy cause Cherokee migration, and what were two consequences for the Cherokee?	**Federal policy expelled the Cherokee from southeastern homelands to Indian Territory. Thousands died during removal, and survivors lost land and had to rebuild their communities.**
4	Why did Black Americans move during the Great Migration, and how did their movement affect both their destinations and the South?	**They left the South to escape segregation and racial violence and to seek jobs. They strengthened neighborhoods, unions, and political movements in northern and western cities; their departure reshaped southern families and communities.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A museum display could pair Vietnamese refugees with Black Americans in the Great Migration. After 1975, many Vietnamese fled Vietnam for the United States because of danger and political persecution. They built businesses and community organizations in their new homes. From about 1916 to 1970, Black Americans moved from the South to northern and western cities to escape segregation and racial violence and find jobs. Their arrival strengthened urban neighborhoods and political movements. One journey crossed national borders; the other crossed regions within one country.

Accept other consequences stated in the passage. For the caption, check that both routes, both causes, both consequences, and a supported comparison are present.