

Routes That Changed

Trace migration from origin to destination and examine effects on both places.

SS.8.G.4.2 "Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle each place of origin, underline each destination, and write 1 beside an effect on an origin and 2 beside an effect on a destination to trace how migration changed both places.

Migration Reshapes Places

- ① During the 1840s, potato blight and hunger pushed many Irish people to leave Ireland. Ships carried them across the Atlantic to northeastern U.S. ports, especially New York. For migrants, New York was a destination with factory jobs and established Irish communities. The city's population grew quickly, increasing demand for housing, water, and work. Ireland, the place of origin, lost many workers and family members. Money sent home by some immigrants helped relatives there, while the loss of people changed rural communities.
- ② Beginning around 1916, many Black Americans left the rural South during the Great Migration. Segregation, racial violence, and limited jobs were push factors. Railroad routes carried families north and west to cities such as Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles. These destinations offered industrial work, although discrimination continued. Southern counties lost farm laborers, so some landowners changed how they recruited workers. In destination cities, Black neighborhoods, churches, newspapers, music, and political influence grew. Rapid population growth also added pressure to crowded housing and city services.
- ③ In the 1930s, drought and dust storms damaged farms on the Great Plains. Many farm families, including people from Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas, moved west along roads toward California's Central Valley. Crop failures and debt pushed them from their origins, while seasonal farm jobs pulled them to California. Communities on the Plains lost residents and local business customers. California growers gained workers, but migrants competed for low-paying jobs and often lived in crowded camps. Their arrival increased the need for schools, health care, and housing.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Compare the push factors that led Irish immigrants and Black Americans in the Great Migration to leave their places of origin.

2 What direction did people travel during the Great Migration, and what transportation network helped them reach destination cities?

3 How did the Great Migration affect both Southern counties and destination cities? Give one effect for each.

4 For Dust Bowl migrants, identify one push factor and one pull factor. Then explain one effect on the Great Plains and one effect in California.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose one migration described in the passage. Use the table as a geographic tool. Complete the origin row and destination row with a place, a push or pull factor, and one effect, and show the migration's direction with a direction word.

PLACE AND ROLE	PUSH OR PULL FACTOR, INCLUDING DIRECTION	EFFECT ON THE PLACE

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Circle each place of origin, underline each destination, and write 1 beside an effect on an origin and 2 beside an effect on a destination to trace how migration changed both places. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Compare the push factors that led Irish immigrants and Black Americans in the Great Migration to leave their places of origin.	Irish immigrants were pushed by potato blight and hunger. Black Americans were pushed by segregation, racial violence, and limited jobs in the rural South.
2	What direction did people travel during the Great Migration, and what transportation network helped them reach destination cities?	They traveled north and west. Railroad routes carried families to cities such as Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles.
3	How did the Great Migration affect both Southern counties and destination cities? Give one effect for each.	Southern counties lost farm laborers, leading some landowners to change how they recruited workers. Destination cities gained growing Black communities and also faced pressure on housing and city services.
4	For Dust Bowl migrants, identify one push factor and one pull factor. Then explain one effect on the Great Plains and one effect in California.	Crop failures and debt were push factors, and seasonal farm jobs were a pull factor. Great Plains communities lost residents and business customers. California gained workers but faced competition for low-paying jobs, crowded camps, and greater needs for services.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

PLACE AND ROLE	PUSH OR PULL FACTOR, INCLUDING DIRECTION	EFFECT ON THE PLACE
Rural South, origin	Limited jobs pushed people north and west.	Southern counties lost farm laborers.
Chicago, destination	Industrial work pulled people there.	Black neighborhoods, churches, newspapers, music, and political influence grew.

Accept any one of the three migrations from the passage when the student correctly identifies an origin, a destination, a push or pull factor, direction, and effects on both places. Effects may be phrased differently if they accurately match the passage.