Why Routes Shift

Changing reasons for migration in Bangladesh and Syria

WG.4.3 "Hypothesize about the impact of push factors and pull factors on human migration in selected regions and about changes in these factors over time."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline conditions that make people consider leaving, circle conditions that attract them to a destination, and number changes over time so you can predict how migration routes might shift.

A Route Is a Choice

1. In southwestern Bangladesh, many families earn a living from farming or fishing. Cyclones and flooding have long damaged homes and fields. In some coastal villages, salt water has also entered farmland and drinking wells, making work and daily life harder. Since the 1990s, Dhaka's garment industry has expanded, offering wage jobs to people from rural areas. But jobs are not guaranteed, and housing in the capital can be costly and crowded. A family deciding whether to move must weigh conditions at home against the chance of steady pay in Dhaka. These pressures do not affect every household in the same way.

2. In Syria, peaceful protests in 2011 were followed by a war that destroyed neighborhoods and disrupted schools, hospitals, and work. Millions of Syrians crossed into neighboring Turkey, where many sought safety and access to services. Turkey did not offer every newcomer the same work opportunities. Some Syrians later considered traveling farther to Germany, which received large numbers of people seeking asylum in 2015 and offered a legal process for protection. The journey across borders could be dangerous and expensive, however. A route that appears promising may be out of reach for a family without money, documents, or relatives to help.

3. Germany later tightened some asylum rules, while Turkey faced growing pressure on housing and public services. As fighting eased in some Syrian areas, damaged homes and limited services still made return difficult for many. Meanwhile, Bangladesh's coastal hazards have not disappeared, even as city jobs have grown. A new factory opening can improve the appeal of one destination, while rising rents can weaken it. Government rules, safety, family ties, and the cost of travel also shift over time. Migration patterns can change even when a reason to leave remains, because destinations become more or less accessible.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How might the growth of garment jobs since the 1990s have changed migration from coastal Bangladesh to Dhaka? Include one condition on the coast in your explanation.

2. How might the war after 2011 have changed movement from Syria to Turkey? Why might some families have been unable to make the trip?

3. Why might a family from coastal Bangladesh choose Dhaka while a Syrian family chooses Turkey? Use a different attraction for each destination.

4. If Germany tightens asylum rules while homes in Syria remain damaged, how might Syrians' plans to travel from Turkey to Germany change? Explain both conditions.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine a mountain town in Peru where a mine closes just as a nearby city begins hiring bus drivers. Five years later, rents in the city rise sharply. In four sentences, predict how migration to the city might change at first and later, using conditions in both places to explain your thinking.

ANSWER KEY

Why Routes Shift

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline conditions that make people consider leaving, circle conditions that attract them to a destination, and number changes over time so you can predict how migration routes might shift. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How might the growth of garment jobs since the 1990s have changed migration from coastal Bangladesh to Dhaka? Include one condition on the coast in your explanation.	**More coastal residents might move to Dhaka as garment jobs expand, especially if salt water damages their farmland or wells.**
2	How might the war after 2011 have changed movement from Syria to Turkey? Why might some families have been unable to make the trip?	**The danger and disruption of war likely increased movement to Turkey for safety. Travel costs or a lack of documents could prevent some families from leaving.**
3	Why might a family from coastal Bangladesh choose Dhaka while a Syrian family chooses Turkey? Use a different attraction for each destination.	**Dhaka offers a chance at garment-industry wages, while Turkey offers people fleeing Syria a chance to find safety and services.**
4	If Germany tightens asylum rules while homes in Syria remain damaged, how might Syrians' plans to travel from Turkey to Germany change? Explain both conditions.	**Fewer Syrians in Turkey might plan to travel to Germany if protection becomes harder to obtain there. Damaged homes could still make returning to Syria difficult.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

When the mine closes, some workers may leave the mountain town because they can no longer earn wages there. Bus-driving jobs in the nearby city could attract workers who have the skills to apply. Five years later, high rents might make the city less appealing, even if the jobs remain. Some families may still move for work, while others may stay because they cannot afford city housing.

Accept reasonable predictions that connect a condition at the starting place with a condition at the destination. Students should recognize that changing opportunities, costs, or rules can alter a route without affecting every family equally.