

MIGRATING INTO AND AROUND EUROPE

INTRODUCTION

Today, we might think that Europe has always been a recipient continent of immigration. But it is not.

In this speech we want to show how in the past 150 years of European history our continent has lived many migratory movements:

- Transoceanic emigration (Europeans that have left the continent).
- Internal migration (movements around Europe).
- Intercontinental immigration (people who have arrived to Europe from other continents).

TRANSOCEANIC EMIGRATION

During the XIX century until the Great Depression (30's) more than 60 million Europeans emigrated. Their main destination was America.

The beginning of the industrialization in North-America, a desolated continent, offered multiple investment and job opportunities to middle and north European people.

When South-America was integrated in the international commercial system, specializing in the agricultural products exportation, the job offer.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

Forced ones: caused by the First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Russian Civil War and its revolution (1917-1920), Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). More than **53 millions** of people had to leave their original countries.

Volunteered ones:

We can distinguish two types:

1. The ones that have their origin in the Mediterranean countries and set off to North and middle Europe (1950-1975) caused by economical and demographic differences between European countries after the Second

World War II. At least about **8 million** people emigrated from the south countries.

2. The migrations that goes from east (Eastern Europe) to west (Western Europe), and even to Mediterranean (1990-2000) were caused by the falling Soviet bloc, the old URSS (1989). About **3'5 million** people.

INTERCONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION

During the second half of the XX century until our days an important number of people from other continents have arrived to Europe. Because of:

- the independence of the colonial countries (return of the European colons, civil servants, army's and non-European population who collaborated with the colonialism).
- Economical differences between continents, caused by the economical globalization process and the wars.

CONCLUSION

Looking at the last 150 years in Europe we can see that millions of Europeans have emigrated to other continents, millions of Europeans have moved to other European countries and millions of people have also moved to Europe from other continents.

We can see that migration forms a part of the history and culture Europe, with negative and positive consequences, both for the countries receiving immigrants and the countries losing emigrants.

The consequences are economical, demographic, and sociocultural and all of them have contributed to form Europe in the 21st century.