PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
YEAR 13HISTORY WORKSHEET 5 – WEEK:13-14-15 /LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES

UNIT 4 **MIGRATION**

Environmental Migration

Introduction

Migration – movement of people from one to another or from one country to another.

Internal migration – the movement of a person or people from one place to another within the country.

Emigration – the movement of a person or people from one place to another out of their country.

Our study of migration will cover a number of sub topics that will take you to Hawai'i , Australia and New Zealand.

- In addition, since the beginning of the 20th Century villages in three Pacific Islands were relocated due to natural disasters or natural phenomenon such earthquakes cyclones to name a few. Countries impacted in the pacific are Samoa in 1905-1911, Tonga in 1946 and Vanuatu in 1951.
- In this topic we will learn about environmental migration and environmental refugees.
- Focus on two case studies: Niuafo'ou in northern Tonga and the land purchase in Fiji by the I-Kiribati government.

Themes
i. Legal definitions
ii. Internal Migration in Tonga
iii. Relocation
iv. External Migration in Kiribati
Population distribution on the earth surface is triggered by many factors.

i**. Legal definitions**
This unit deals with migration caused by changes in the climate and environment.

- **Environmental migrants**: people who are forced to move under these conditions example changes in their local environment due to changes in weather pattern. They may move internally within the country or to another country.
- **Environmental Refugees**: a displaced person due to environmental causes, notably loss of land by environmental degradation or natural disaster.
- **Also**- is a person who has been forced to ' leave their traditional habitat temporarily or permanently because of the marked environmental disruption (natural or triggered by people) that jeopardizes their existence and/or seriously affect the quality of their life.
- Experiences relative to climate typically the same.
- In the Pacific everyone is affected by environmental disasters.
- Currently environmental refugees estimated to be 25 million and the number is expected to quadrupled (125 million) by 2050.
- Given the current trend obviously the number will increase in the future.

Possible reasons of the deterioration of our environment?
i. **Non- human factors**- hurricanes, thunderstorms, volcanic eruptions ,earthquakes, tsunamis, etc
ii. **Human – induced factors** – over-population, high demands and expectations from an increasingly industrialised society, logging, construction of (river) dams, nuclear testing/disasters, environmental pollution, etc

Refugee – a person who seek shelter in another country due to fear of persecution impose to their ethnicity, religion, nationality, political convictions or social class.
In the Pacific no one qualifies to be regarded as environmental refugees.

UN intervention
Living Space for Environmental Refuges (LiSER) – organisation campaigning for wider recognition of environmental migrants as refugees within international law.

Niueans in New Zealand

Strand	Change and Continuity in the Pacific and Beyond
Sub Strand	Niueans in New Zealand
Topics: Effects of Migration	Identify issues that led to New Zealand taking control of administration in Niue •
Content Learning Outcome	Describe the factors that led to Niuean migration to New Zealand

Figure 4.54 Map of Niue

(Source: http://www.worldatlas.com)

Activity

1. In your own words, write the definition of an environmental migrant.

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2. Is there a difference between environmental migrant and environmental refugee.

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3. Why are people dislocated by natural disasters not legally recognised as environmental refugees?

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4. In your opinion, which one of the following is the greatest cause for migration? a. tsunami b. earthquake c. hydro-power station blocks a river valley d. volcanic eruption e. global warming. Explain your answer

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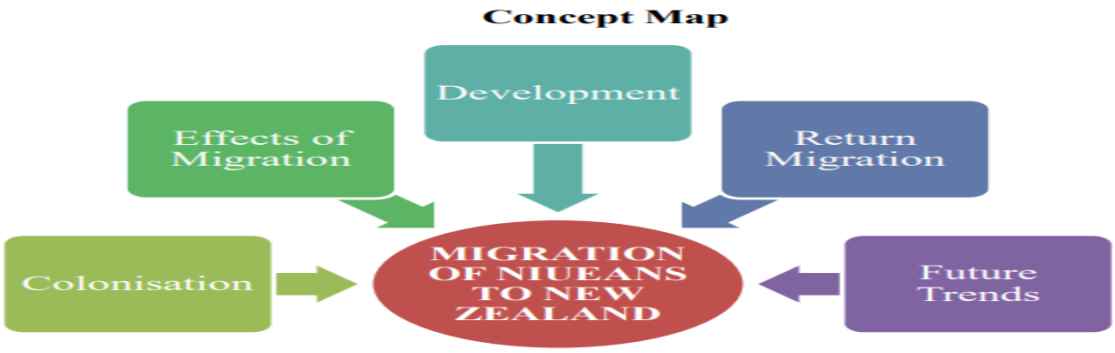

Niue's land area is 259 square kilometers and its population (predominantly Polynesian) was about 1,600 in 2016. The capitol is Alofi.

- Ruled by tribal chiefs.
- European missionaries played an important role in colonising Niue.
- Niue became a New Zealand territory in 1901 when King Fata'aiki, wrote to Queen Victoria to place the island under British protection and to be included in the British Empire.
- Under the New Zealand rule, Nuie was riddled with disease and poverty.
- Interactions were restricted and limited between the New Zealanders and the Niueans. This led to more patronising – tend to speak to others, acting as though you are smarter, classier, superior or just plain better than anyone else.
- Condescending - treating someone as if you are more important or more intelligent than them . this treatment of Niueans by Larsen (Governor) and the New Zealand power structure could have been a contributing factor to the increase in criminal activity
- However according to some historians Larsen's methods were forceful, his contribution to development and education was positive for Niue as they were sent overseas for medical training and raised the standard of education on the island.

Factors that led to the New Zealand control over Niue's administration

- In 9160 New Zealand changed it policy towards Niue came by due to the change in leadership. The policy was also due to the pressure from United Nations known to be the ***"Welfare – state Colonialism"*** that prepared Niue for self-government.
- The amount of money (aid) given to Niue changed significantly where Education has the largest share of government expenditure with other expenses to health, housing and the building of the airport in 1970.
- The pressure from the United Nations made New Zealand to falsely profess Niue's wish for self-governance without consulting the people of Niue.
- However according to the Niue's first decision they were not ready for independence. Simply for several reasons
    i. They lacked a sense of nationality
    ii. Were used to outsiders making critical decisions for them especially the church and New Zealand government.
    iii. They have not accepted the fact to embrace independence since 60 years of being British colony

- To some argued in that time Niue was not ready for independence because they feared the loss of financial assistance from New Zealand. Also the fear of losing free access (emigration rights) to New Zealand.
- On 19th October, 1974 self-government was finalised a constitutionmade is possible to rwtain their much desired ties with New Zealand.
- The Constitution clearly states It shall be the continuing responsibility of the Government of New Zealand to provide necessary economic and administrative assistance to Niue"
- New Zealand is bound to continue economic and administrative assistance regardless of the development constraints that Niue might face.
- Secondly, according to the Constitution, especially in regards to migration is that Niueans retain New Zealand citizenship. Migrants have an open door into New Zealand; they also preserve their rights and ownership over their land in Niue.

Activity

Zealand; they also preserve their rights and ownership over their land in Niue. 1. Name the leader that wrote to Queen Victoria to include Niue into the British Empire and state the year for the request.

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2. Describe how Niue was granted British colonial status.

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3. State the year in which Niue was granted British colonial status.

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4. Explain a factor that led to the increase in criminal activity between 1940-41.

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5. Explain a factor which contributed to New Zealand's belief that Niue was ready for selfgovernment.

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6. State the important event that occurred on the 19th October, 1974.

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7. Describe the provision of the new constitution regarding Niue's relationship with New Zealand.

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8. State two other provisions of the constitution that were accepted by the Niueans.

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9. Define Free Association _____

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