



IMMIGRANTS AND MIGRATION



PUSH FACTORS

Negative factors in the home country (country of origin) that make people want to leave.

Ex. Famine, unemployment, overcrowding, political turmoil, religious persecution, disease, crime

Why did Newfoundland and Labrador's first settlers leave their home countries?

PULL FACTORS

Reasons why people chose to move to a particular location

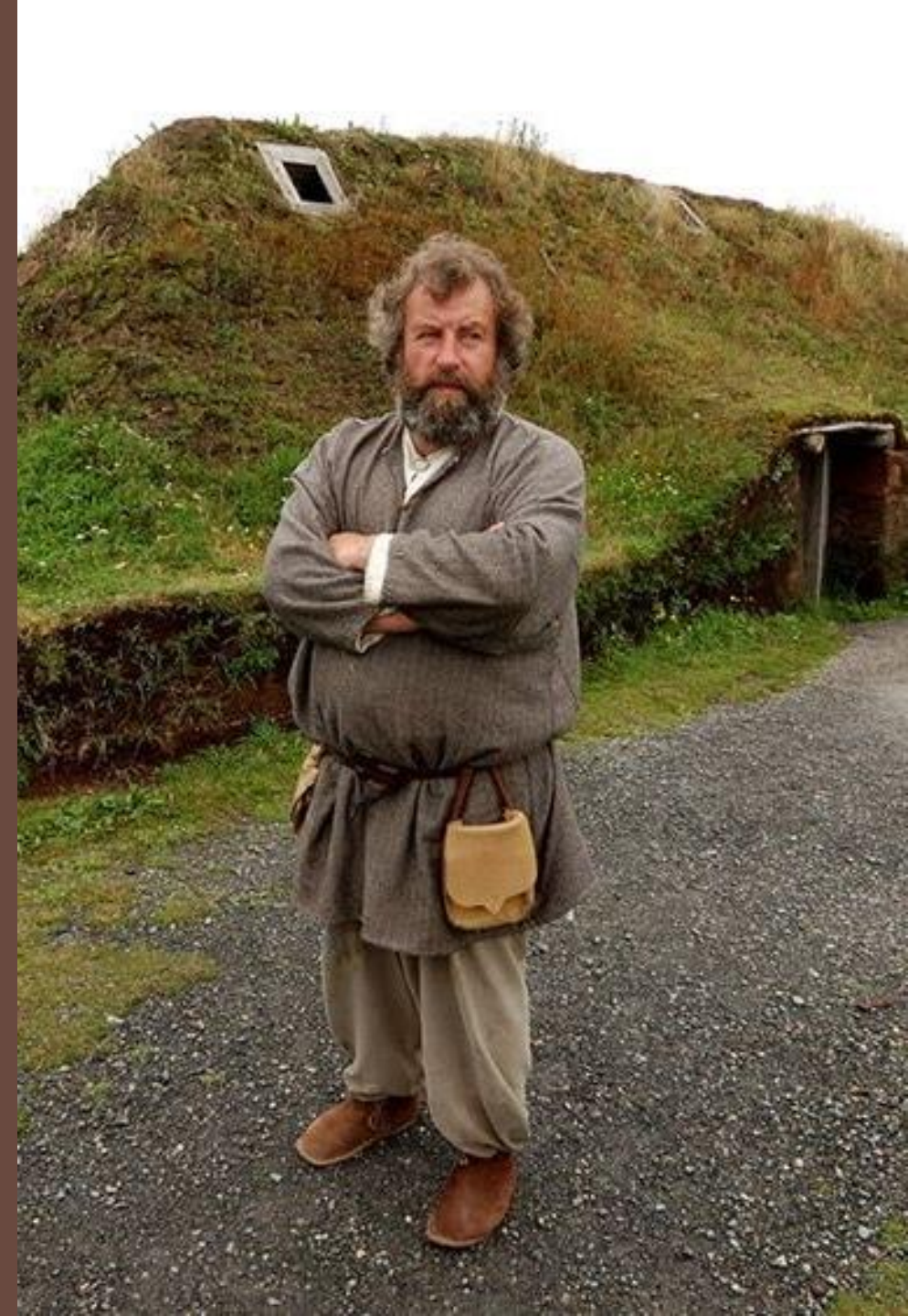
Ex) Better health and education, climate, jobs, safety, political and religious freedom

What pulled people to NL in the past?

What attracts immigrants to this province today?

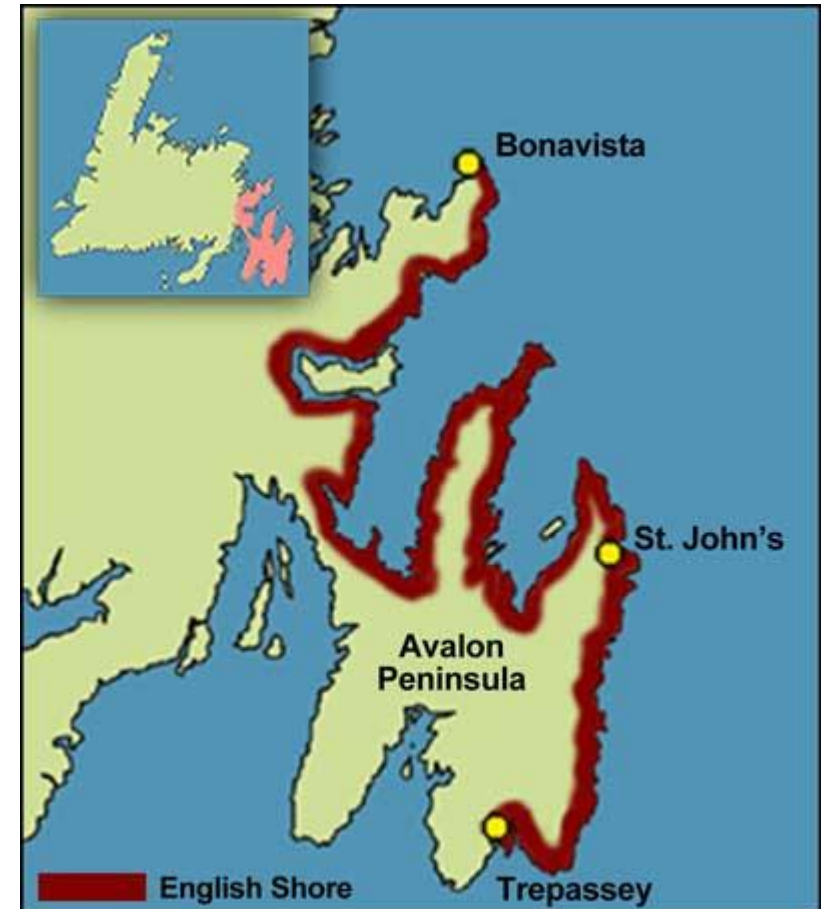
NORSE (VIKINGS)

- First Europeans to attempt to settle Newfoundland (approx. 1000 CE)
- **Occupations:** Farmers, Iron smiths, Carpenters
- **Settlement:** L'Anse aux Meadows is widely accepted as evidence of pre-Columbian trans-oceanic contact. It was named a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1978.



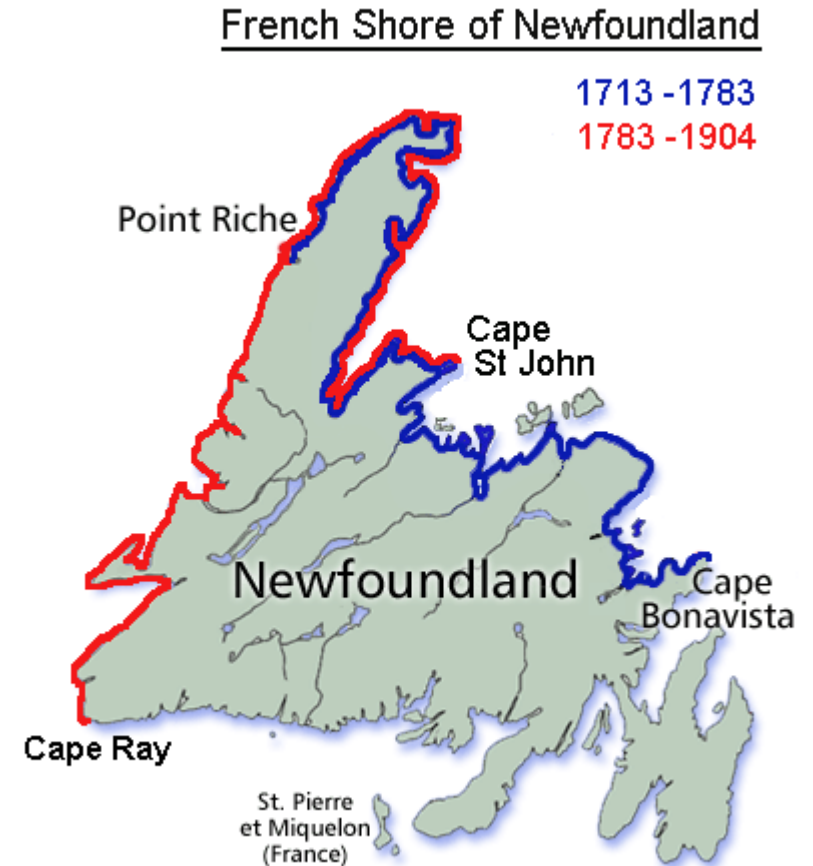
ENGLISH

- Goes back to ***John Cabot's voyage in 1497*** and increased significantly with a migratory fishery in the 1500s
- By the 1800s many have chosen to settle (maintain fishing premises or due to risk of attack during war)
- **Occupations:** Fishers, employees of merchant firms or boat owners
- **Settlement:** Over 200 settlements by 1830
 - Seal hunting from Bonavista to St. Anthony
 - Herring, salmon and lobster attract people to Western Newfoundland and southern Labrador



FRENCH

- First French settlers date back to colony of ***Plaisance (Placentia) in 1662***
- Main migration of French families from Nova Scotia (Acadians) 1820s-1860s
- By 1815 French owned St. Pierre and Miquelon and held fishing rights (French Shore)
- **Occupations:** Farming and Fishery
- **Settlement:** St. George's Bay, mostly Port au Port Peninsula. Codroy Valley for favourable climate and farmland.



IRISH

- Many Irish came to NL as part of the migratory fishery. In the 1800s much of this was due to push factors such as overcrowding, crop failures, poverty and religious discrimination
- **Occupations:** Summer employees in fishery; boat building and sealing provided winter employment
- **Settlement:** By 1800, half of the residents of St. John's and Placentia Bay were of Irish ancestry



SCOTTISH

- Number of Scottish settlers were small – Between 1840s-60s Scottish-born and Scottish-descended people from Cape Breton Island moved to Newfoundland.
- **Occupations:**
 - Scottish merchants became involved in fish trade and sealing industry
 - Many came to work on railway
 - Many who came to the west coast were farmers
- **Settlement:** Most settlement on west coast (Codroy Valley/St. Georges), 1890s influx to east coast, some went to Labrador to work for the Hudson Bay Company.

MARCUS ANTHONY FLEMMING

- Lived 1792-1850
- Irish Immigrant from County Tipperary
- Spent four years working to acquire land from the British Colonial Office to build a church in St. John's.
- He was directly involved in the building of the Basilica of St. John the Baptist in St. John's.
- He lived on Kelly's Island, cutting the sandstone to build the church.
- He was later appointed Catholic Bishop of St. John's.



NEWFOUNDLANDERS AND LABRADORIANS

- A population grows as a result of *natural increase*, when there are more births than deaths and higher rates of immigration than emigration.
- By 1860, 90% of people living in N.L. had been born there and many considered themselves to be “Newfoundlanders” and “Labradorians.”
- With the growing population, Aboriginal peoples were increasingly excluded.
- While there was little immigration into N.L. after 1830, there was considerable internal migration, or movement from place to place within N.L.

IMPORTANT TERMS:

Migrate: To move to a new location

Immigration is coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

Emigration means to leave your country to live somewhere else.

In-migration: Moving to a into a new area in their country to live there permanently.

Out-migration: Moving out of an area in their country to move to another area in their country permanently