

Migrations

Draft typology- questions for transdisciplinary investigations

Version 1.1

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A. MIGRATION: ASSESSING THE PHENOMENON

1. Defined: Special kind of mobility/movement of human populations

1.1. When 1? One particular migration:

- 1.1.1. *Simultaneous movement of all?*
- 1.1.2. *Asynchronous movements of group?*
- 1.1.3. *Pulsated movements? (Phases!)*
- 1.1.4. *Seasonality?*
- 1.1.5. Duration
 - 1.1.5.1. Movement: total duration of period(s) with populations under way; periods of stasis
 - 1.1.5.2. Sojourns/stepping stones
 - 1.1.5.3. Permanent
 - 1.1.5.4. Back-migration?

1.2. When 2?

- 1.2.1. The totality of migrations over the last 50ky
- 1.2.2. Distribution over time: periods of increased/decreased frequency?

1.3. Migrating Populations

- 1.3.1. Size:
 - 1.3.1.1. Absolute numbers
 - 1.3.1.2. Proportion of source populations that migrated
 - 1.3.1.2.1. All? / Subpopulations? / Individuals?
- 1.3.2. Nature
 - 1.3.2.1. Voluntary vs. involuntary (enslavement, military deployments, forced population transfers)
 - 1.3.2.2. Violent or peaceful travelers? Mixed? What determines violence/peaceful?
 - 1.3.2.3. Recruitment of migrants: Homogeneity vs. heterogeneity:
 - 1.3.2.3.1. Socio-economic
 - 1.3.2.3.2. Gender
 - 1.3.2.3.3. Age
 - 1.3.2.3.4. Kinship

- 1.3.2.3.5. Ethnicity
- 1.3.2.3.6. Microregion of origin
- 1.3.2.3.7. Time of residence prior to migration
- 1.3.2.3.8. Chain migration
- 1.3.2.4. Group formation:
 - 1.3.2.4.1. Closed
 - 1.3.2.4.2. Open (receives new non-group members)
 - 1.3.2.4.2.1. New elements join OR old elements leave
 - 1.3.2.4.2.2. Which ones? Gender, age, socio-economic, cultural, etc.
 - 1.3.2.4.2.3. When?
 - 1.3.2.4.2.4. Where?
 - 1.3.2.4.2.5. Why?

1.4. Spaces of migration

- 1.4.1.1.1. Seaborne vs. overland (cp. 2 types of Neolithic advance; Yamnaya; Viking)
- 1.4.1.1.2. Scale: continental, subcontinental, regional?
- 1.4.1.1.3. Interactions with local populations en route?
- 1.4.1.1.4. (Regions/microregions of migrant recruitment: see above)
- 1.4.1.1.5. Trajectories
 - 1.4.1.1.5.1. Direct from A to B
 - 1.4.1.1.5.2. Stepping Stones
- 1.4.1.1.6. Routes
 - 1.4.1.1.6.1. Corridor (complex of routes) or single route?
 - 1.4.1.1.6.1.1. natural? (rivers, valleys, hill chains)
 - 1.4.1.1.6.1.2. built infrastructure
- 1.4.1.1.7. Arrivals
 - 1.4.1.1.7.1. Generation 1; Generation 2+
 - 1.4.1.1.7.2. Destinations:
 - 1.4.1.1.7.2.1. Spatial distribution: concentrated/dispersed
 - 1.4.1.1.7.2.2. ecological types: farmland, woodland, settlements, cities, megalopolis, institutions (armies)
 - 1.4.1.1.7.2.3. Regional, microregional, or site-specific? Multiple or singular?
 - 1.4.1.1.7.3. Relations of newcomers vs established populations
 - 1.4.1.1.7.3.1. Predatory?
 - 1.4.1.1.7.3.2. Cooperative?
 - 1.4.1.1.7.3.3. Segregated? Self- or imposed?
 - 1.4.1.1.7.3.4. Acculturation?
 - 1.4.1.1.7.3.5. Sex-biased hybridization?
 - 1.4.1.1.7.3.6. Change over time?
- 1.4.2. Fellow travelers? See Detecting migration

B. Detecting migration (N.B. most of these are or can be dynamic, i.e. change under way)

1.1. **Direct** (rich but usually very incomplete) **historical testimony**

1.2. **Linguistic traces/proxies?**

- 1.2.1. Toponyms? Explicit: Sachsenhausen, Germantown, etc.
- 1.2.2. Toponyms: linguistic groups: Pre-Indo-European, Celtic or Germanic place names in France, Greek in Syria, etc.
- 1.2.3. Loanwords: areas of interaction, impact: Germanic on Romance: “guerre” “jardin” etc., v.v. (Germanic languages borrow vocabulary of slavery from Romans)

1.3. **Material culture** (proxy markers)

- 1.3.1. Pots and people?
 - 1.3.1.1. Foodways (diet, preparation)
 - 1.3.1.2. Aesthetic values
- 1.3.2. Archaeological features
 - 1.3.2.1. Preferred settlement location
 - 1.3.2.2. Housing types
 - 1.3.2.3. Housing complex types, relations to environment (e.g., house doors toward or away from water?)
 - 1.3.2.4. Settlement types
 - 1.3.2.5. Technologies
 - 1.3.2.6. Religious structures
 - 1.3.2.7. Material evidence of other institutions? (Marriage patterns; inheritance structures, rites of passage; legal structures, ex. Alemannian “feud burials”)
 - 1.3.2.8. Food production
 - 1.3.2.9. Costume (fashion vs. identity markers)
 - 1.3.2.10. Burial types

1.4. **Fellow travelers**/Proxy organisms

- 1.4.1. Fauna: Domestic fauna: genetic strains of cattle, ovocaprids, canines, felines, fowl
 - 1.4.1.1. Micromammals: mice, rats,
 - 1.4.1.2. Ectoparasites: genetics of flea, louse, weevil populations, etc.
 - 1.4.1.3. Endoparasites: helicobacter pylori
 - 1.4.1.4. Pathogens
 - 1.4.1.4.1. Cholera (Nepalese peacekeepers in Haiti)
 - 1.4.1.4.2. Salomonella enterica (Mexico C16, Cocoliztli)
 - 1.4.1.4.3. Antonine plague, Roman army, Persian front
- 1.4.1.5. Flora
 - 1.4.1.5.1. Preferred crops?
 - 1.4.1.5.2. Genetic strains of crops (Neolithic migrants into Europe)

1.5. **Consilience: Integrate!**

- 1.5.1. Ex. Isotopes + genetics
- 1.5.2. Evidence clusters (mouse aDNA, DNA, disease)

C. Explaining Migration

1. **Why did they migrate?**

1.1. Involuntary: enslavement?

1.2. Voluntary: push vs. pull?

1.3. *Push*

1.3.1. Problems in homeland

1.3.1.1. Economic Impoverishment

1.3.1.2. population growth?

1.3.1.3. Environmental developments? Climate as explanatory factor for early hominin migration:

1.3.1.3.1. Positive: early Islamic expansion? Mongols

1.3.1.3.2. Negative: Christian Arabs, 536AD onset of Late Antique Little Ice Age; C19 Europe to America

1.3.1.4. Social turbulence: rise of new elites, ethnic conflicts, political conflicts, economic inequality

1.3.1.5. Economic success in homeland: Wealth: at least slightly increased levels of wealth enable movement if pull factors strong (cf. Mongols)

1.3.1.6. Cultural traditions of migration, e.g., Irish to UK, US.

1.4. *Pull*

1.4.1. Dreamers: knowledge or dreams of material improvement, spiritual success in other places

1.4.2. Pre-existing networks of group in target land, arising from different causes (chain migratoin)

1.4.2.1. Seasonal labor

1.4.2.2. Superior opportunities

1.4.2.2.1. Evidence of knowledge of attractive culture:

1.4.2.2.1.1. e.g., Roman export wares in Germania Libera

1.4.2.2.1.2. early word borrowings

1.4.2.2.1.3. Word of mouth of returning former immigrants or seasonal workers

1.4.2.2.1.4. Propaganda and recruiting

1.4.2.2.1.5. Depopulation in target country: available land or econ opportunities

D. Consequences of Migration

1. **Gene flow?**

1.1. Timing

1.1.1. Immediate?

1.1.2. Delayed admixture?

1.2. Gendered patterns?

1.3. Socio-economic components?

1.4. Cultural components?

1.5. New disease environments?

2.

2. **Language change**

2.1 Extinction

2.2 Displacement of old language?

2.3 Blending of new and old languages? (cf. Norman England) See above

3. Economic change

1.1 Social groups: economic ascension of newcomers?

1.1.1 Economic decline

1.1.2 Economic rise

1.2 Social groups: economic fate of previous population? See above