

Minneapolis Institute of Art

**Re-imagining Migration**  
Workshop

**Mia**

When you hear the word “immigrant”...



# Re-imagining Migration

The story of migration is the story of our shared experience as humans.

Our mission is to ensure that all young people grow up understanding migration as a shared condition of our past, present, and future in order to develop the knowledge, empathy and mindsets that sustain inclusive and welcoming communities.



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Why are we doing this here today?

Ultimately, to ensure that all young visitors to Mia learn about migration as a fundamental characteristic of the human condition and that tours at Mia support the development of knowledge, empathy and mindsets that sustain inclusive and welcoming communities.

# EMPATHY

The ability to step into the shoes of another person, aiming to understand their feelings and perspectives, and to use that understanding to guide our actions

We are a museum of human stories





# Dispositions for a World on the Move

Inquire in a world shaped by migration

Understand perspectives (others and one's own)

Communicate and build relationships across differences

Recognize Inequities

Take action toward inclusive and sustainable societies



# Fundamental Questions

Who are we?

Where do we come from?

Why do people leave their homes?

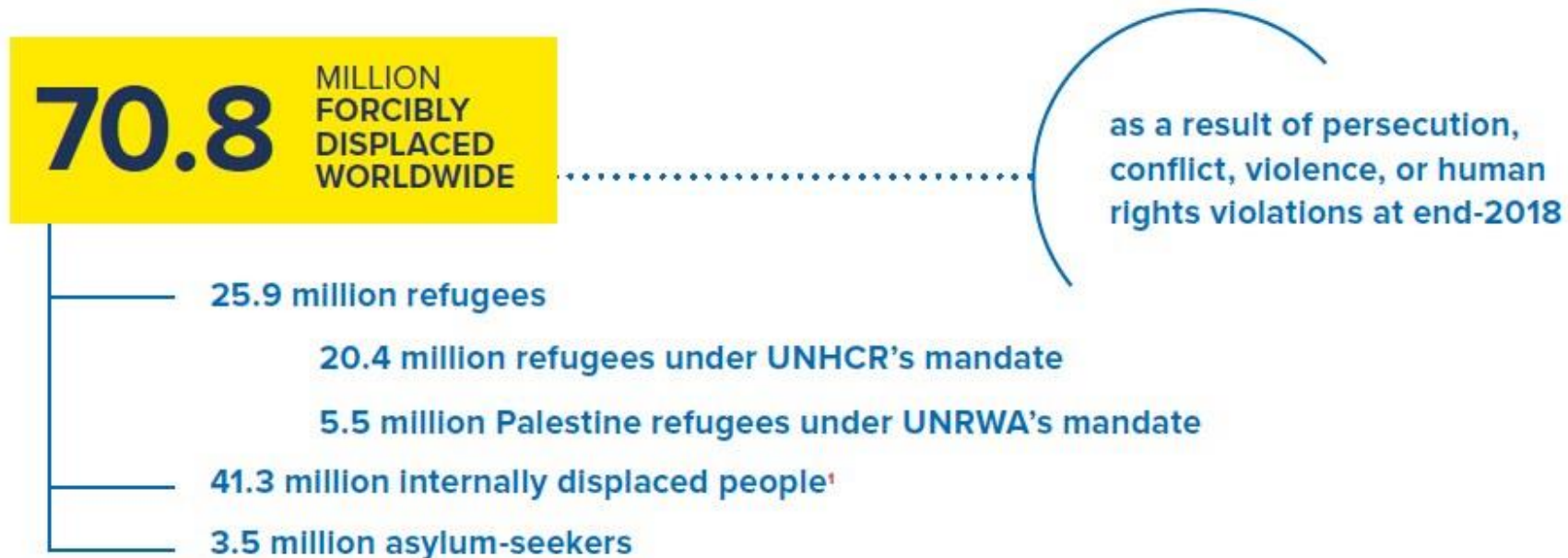
What is the meaning of borders?

What is my responsibility in constructing welcoming and inclusive societies?

## 2018 IN REVIEW

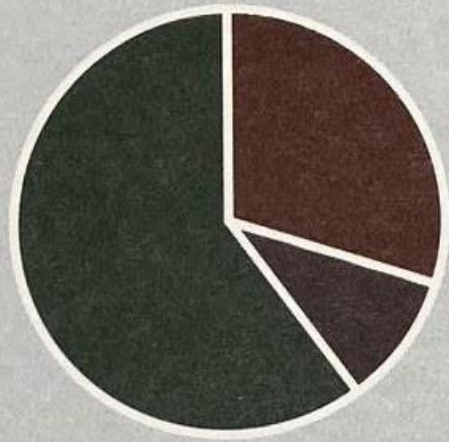
# Trends at a Glance

The global population of forcibly displaced increased by 2.3 million people in 2018. By the end of the year, almost 70.8 million individuals were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, or human rights violations. As a result, the world's forcibly displaced population remained yet again at a record high.



# GLOBAL MIGRATION STATISTICS

As of 2018, there are 70.8 million people forcibly displaced worldwide.



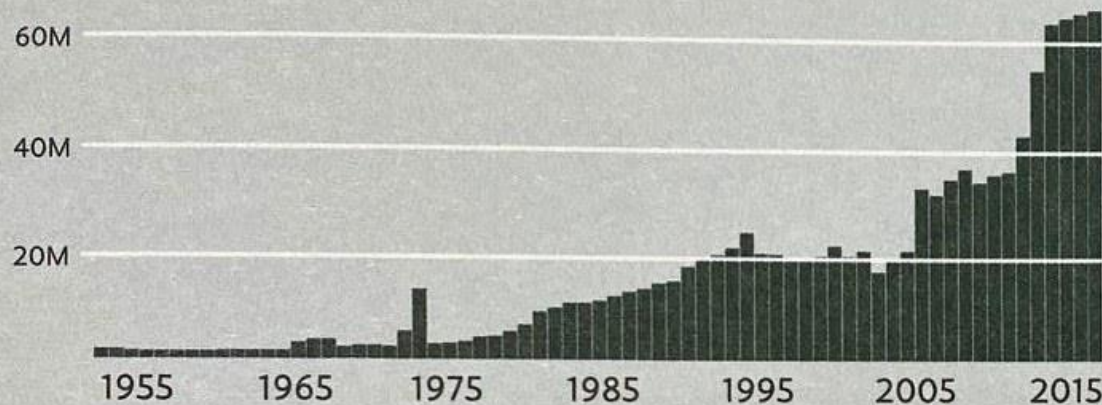
## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (41.3 M):

An internally displaced person, or IDP, is someone who has been forced to flee their home but has never crossed an international border.

**REFUGEES (25.9M):** A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his/her country because of persecution, war, or violence.

**ASYLUM SEEKERS (3.5M):** When someone flees his/her own country and seeks sanctuary in another country, he/she applies for asylum—the right to be recognized as a refugee and receive legal protection and material assistance.

30 people are forced to flee their homes every minute of every day.



The refugee crisis is at historic proportions.

This chart indicates persons of concern, including refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, and others.

# 70.8 million

forcibly displaced people worldwide



Internally Displaced People  
**41.3 million**

Refugees  
**25.9 million**

20.4 million under UNHCR's mandate  
5.5 million Palestinian refugees under UNRWA's mandate

Asylum-seekers  
**3.5 million**

Where the world's displaced people are being hosted



About 80 per cent of refugees live in countries neighbouring their countries of origin

**57%** of UNHCR refugees came from three countries

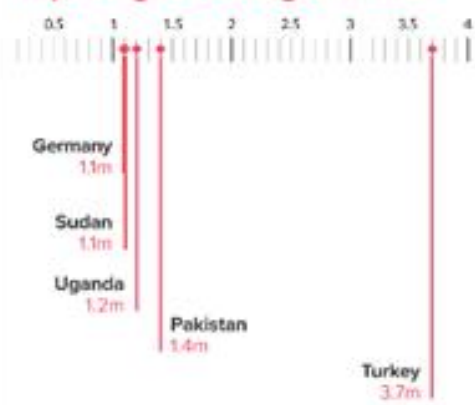


**341,800** new asylum seekers

The greatest number of new asylum applications in 2018 was from Venezuelans



Top refugee-hosting countries



UNHCR has data on  
**3.9 million** stateless people  
but there are thought to be millions more



**92,400** refugees resettled

**37,000** people a day forced to flee their homes because of conflict and persecution

**16,803** personnel  
UNHCR employs 16,803 people worldwide (as of 31 May 2018)

**134** countries  
We work in 134 countries (as of 31 May 2018)

We are funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions, with 86 per cent from governments and the European Union and 10 per cent from private donors

# 3.7

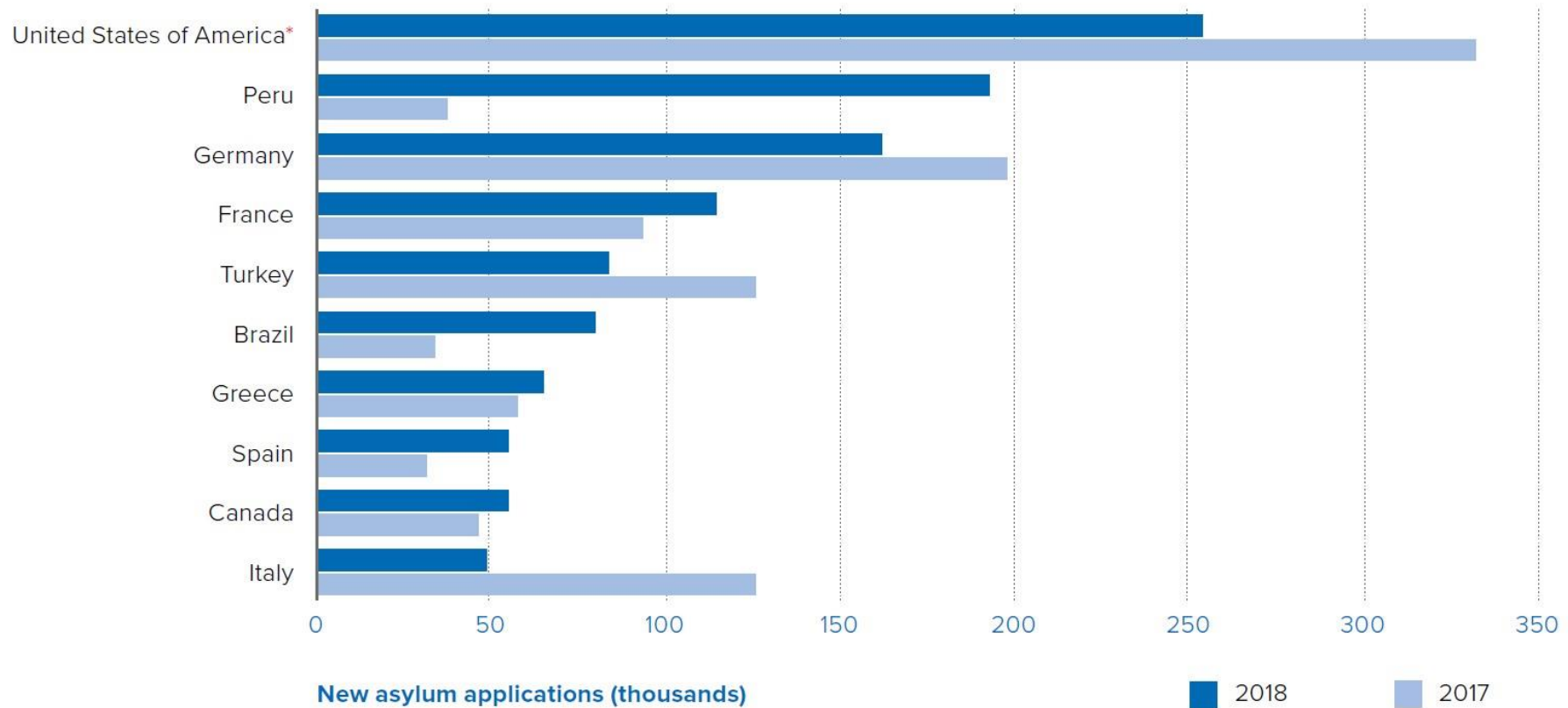
MILLION PEOPLE

For the fifth consecutive year, Turkey hosted the largest number of refugees worldwide, with 3.7 million people. The main countries of asylum for refugees were:

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| <b>Turkey</b>   | 3.7 million |
| <b>Pakistan</b> | 1.4 million |
| <b>Uganda</b>   | 1.2 million |
| <b>Sudan</b>    | 1.1 million |
| <b>Germany</b>  | 1.1 million |

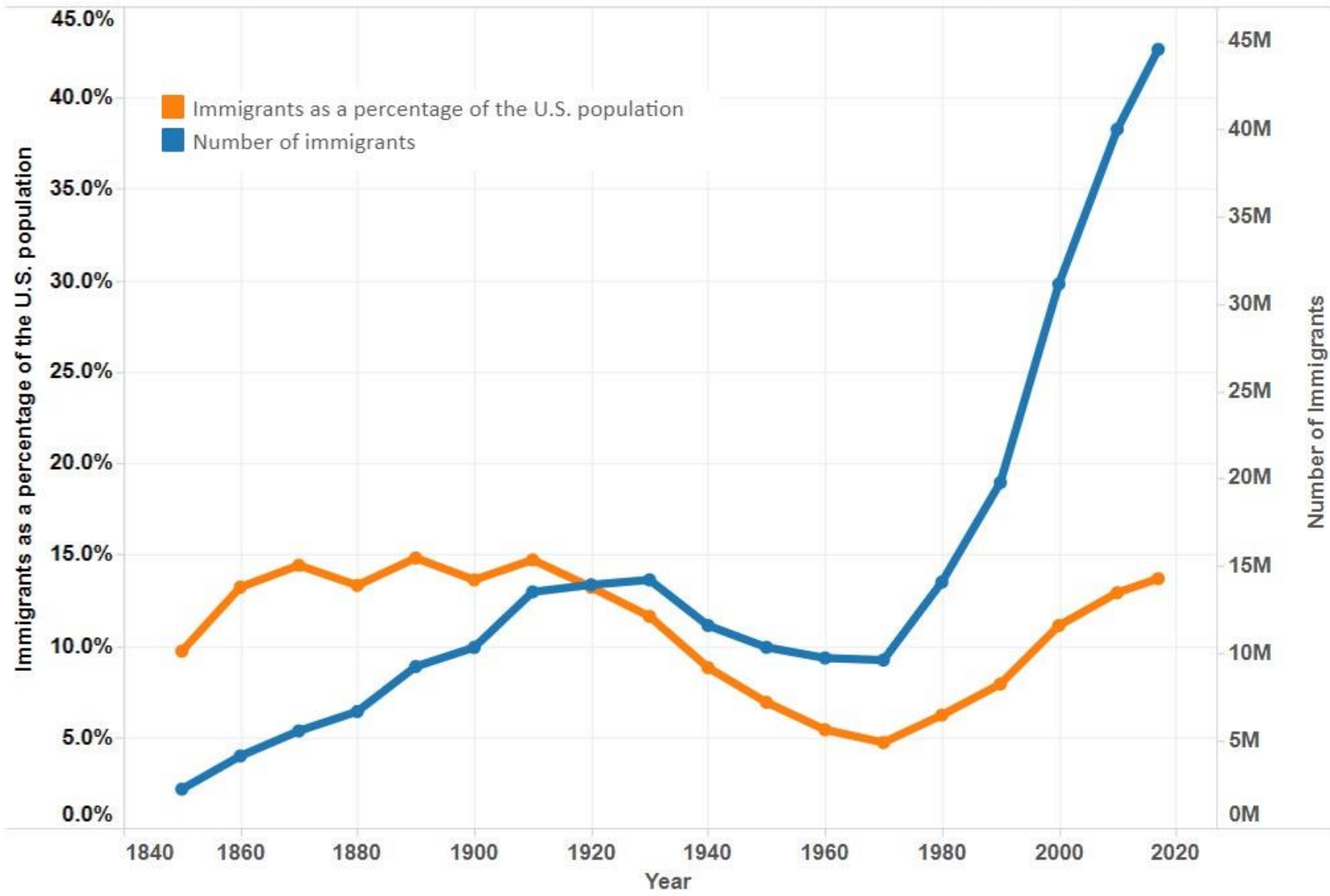


Figure 17 | **Major recipient countries of new asylum applications** | 2017-2018

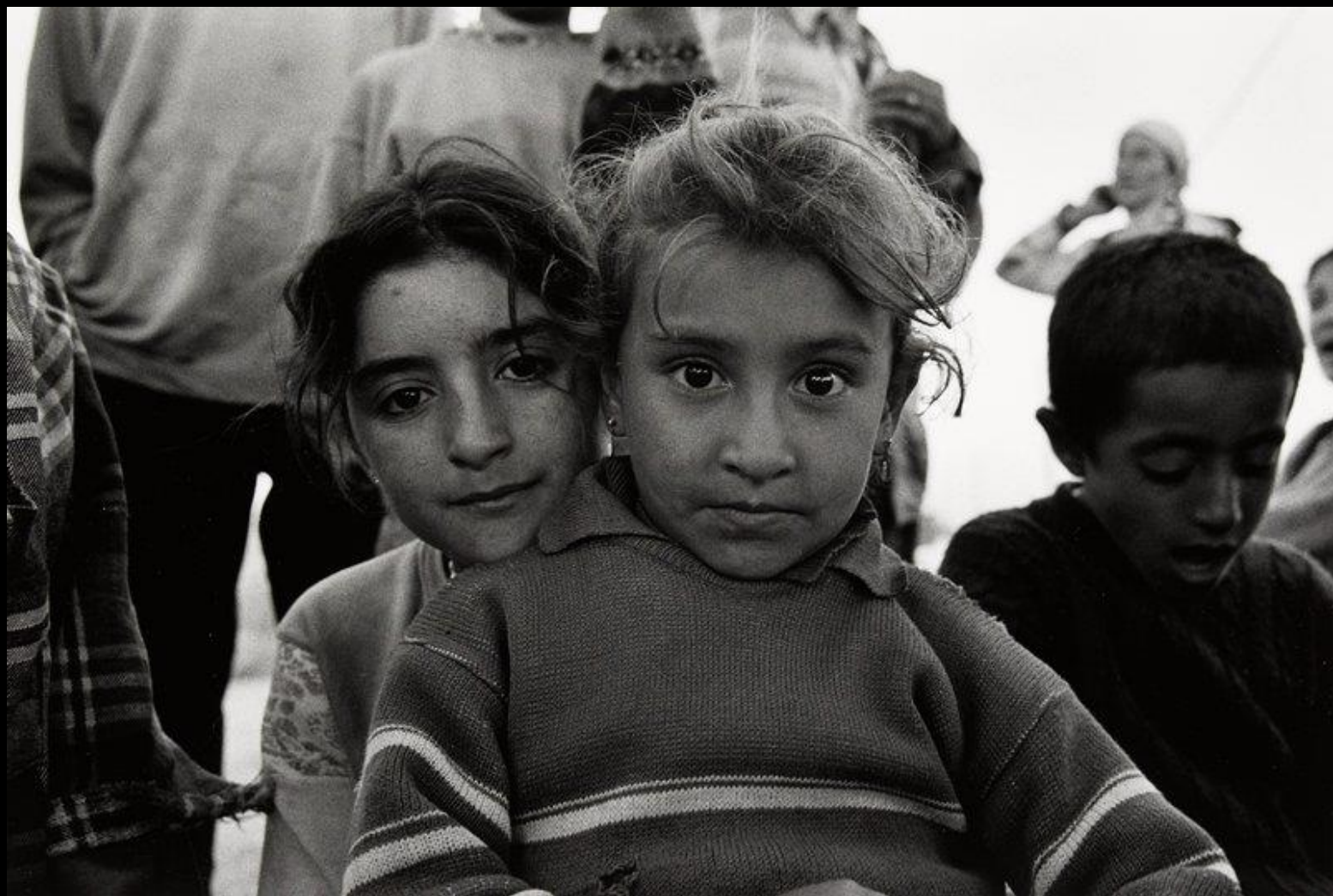


\* Cases are multiplied by average number of persons per case.

Number of Immigrants and Their Share of the Total U.S. Population, 1850-2017



Who are the Children in Our Care?



# Who is the Child in Our Care?

Re-imagining Migration provides some ways for us to recast our image of the learner.

Think about each one as:

Child in her full human potential

Child navigating contexts

Child as bearer of rights

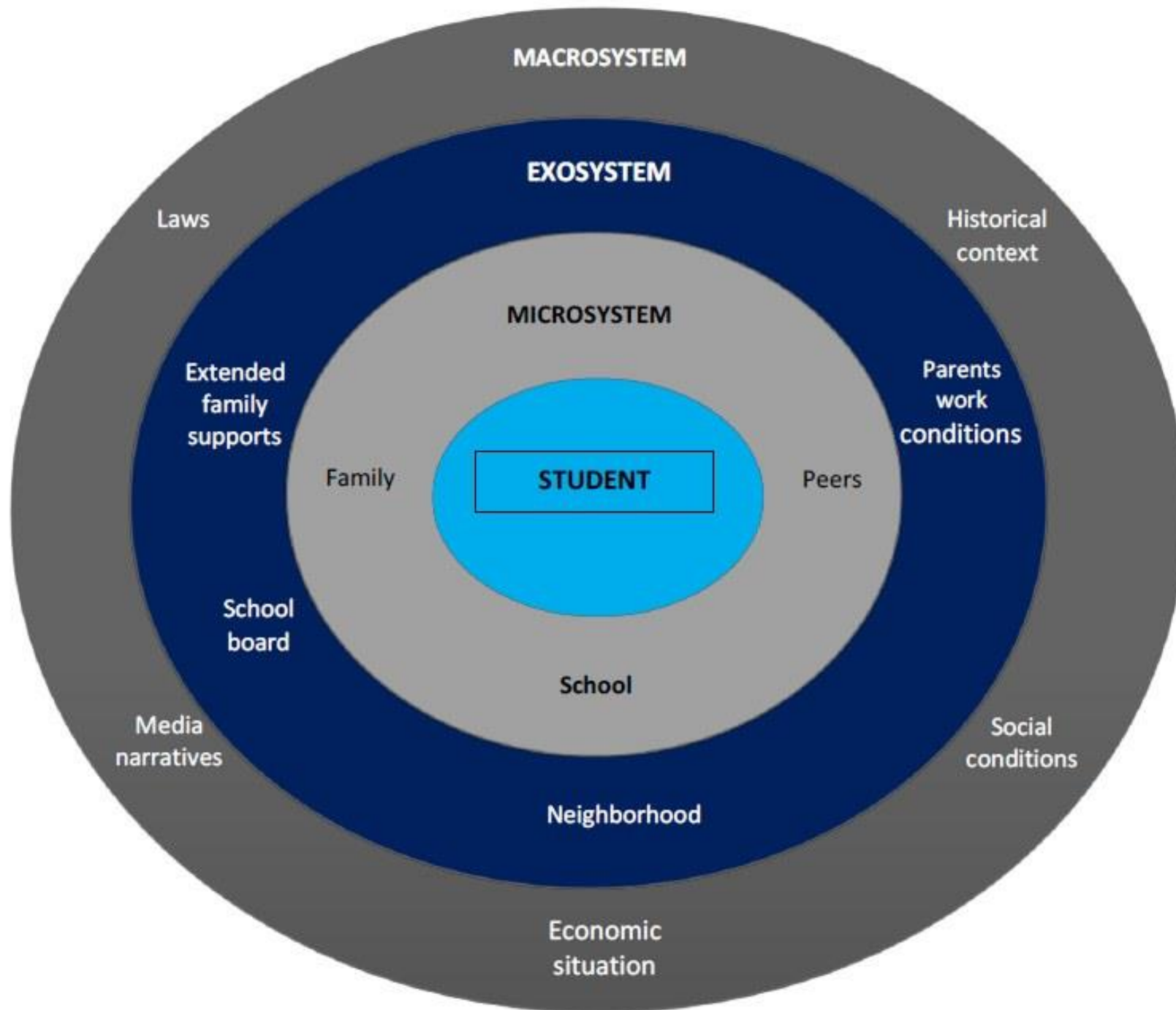
Child as citizen



# Child as holder of a unique story



# Fatima's Drawings





Bridging Differences Activity from Greater Good  
Science Center

Focus on Individuality, not group identity

# Tara J. Yosso: Community Cultural Wealth

- 1) *aspirational* — the “hopes and dreams” students have
- 2) *linguistic* — the various language and communication skills students bring into the classroom
- 3) *familial* — the social and personal human resources students have
- 4) *social* — students’ “peers and other social contacts” outside of their family resources
- 5) *navigational* — a students’ skills and abilities to navigate “social institutions”
- 6) *resistance* — the ability to advocate to attain equal rights and social justice.

# Societal Framing

# Re-Imagining Migration on Tours

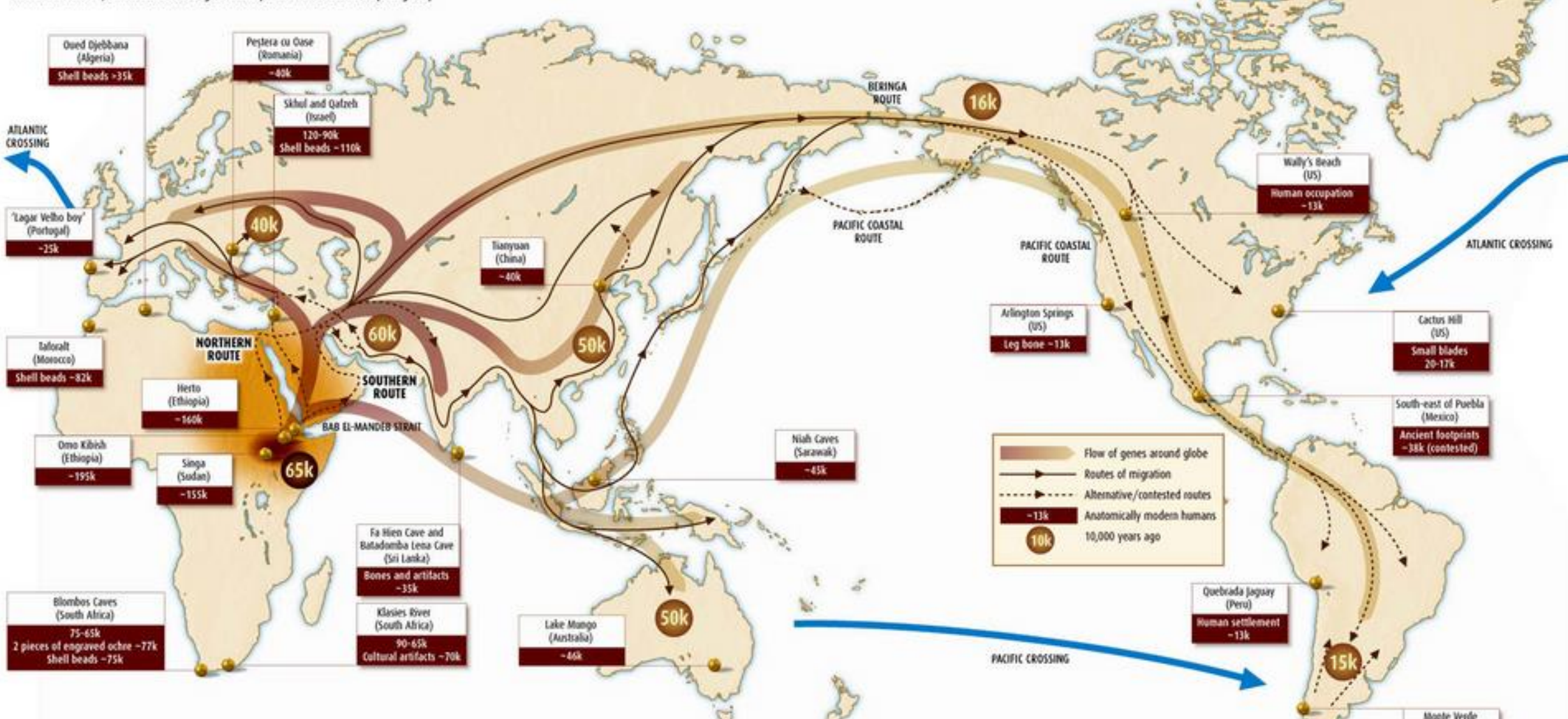
We are a museum of human stories



**Where do we humans come from?**

# THE MIGRATION OF ANATOMICALLY MODERN HUMANS

Evidence from fossils, ancient artefacts and genetic analyses combine to tell a compelling story



Two routes jump out as prime candidates for the human exodus out of Africa. A northern route would have taken our ancestors from their base in eastern sub-Saharan Africa across the Sahara desert, then through Sinai and into the Levant. An alternative southern route may have charted a path from Djibouti or Eritrea in the Horn of Africa across the Bab el-Mandeb strait and into Yemen and around the Arabian peninsula. The plausibility of these two routes as gateways out of Africa has been studied as part of the UK's Natural Environment Research Council's

programme "Environmental Factors in the Chronology of Human Evolution & Dispersal" (EFCHED). During the last ice age, from about 80,000 to 11,000 years ago, sea levels dropped as the ice sheets grew, exposing large swathes of land now submerged under water and connecting regions now separated by the sea. By reconstructing ancient shorelines, the EFCHED team found that the Bab el-Mandeb strait, now around 30 kilometres wide and one of the world's busiest shipping lanes, was then a narrow, shallow channel.

Early humans may have taken this southern route out of Africa. The northern route appears easier, especially given the team's finding that the Suez basin was dry during the last ice age. But crossing the Sahara desert is no small matter. EFCHED scientist Simon Armitage of the Royal Holloway University of London has found some clues as to how this might have been possible. During the past 150,000 years, North Africa has experienced abrupt switches between dry, arid conditions and a humid climate. During the longer wetter periods huge lakes existed in both Chad and Libya, which would have

provided a "humid corridor" across the Sahara. Armitage has discovered that these lakes were present around 10,000 years ago, when there is abundant evidence for human occupation of the Sahara, as well as around 115,000 years ago, when our ancestors first made forays into Israel. It is unknown whether another humid corridor appeared between about 65,000 and 50,000 years ago, the most likely time frame for the human exodus. Moreover, accumulating evidence is pointing to the southern route as the most likely jumping-off point.













**What is home?**







**Why do people leave their homes?**















Infants Outing DE

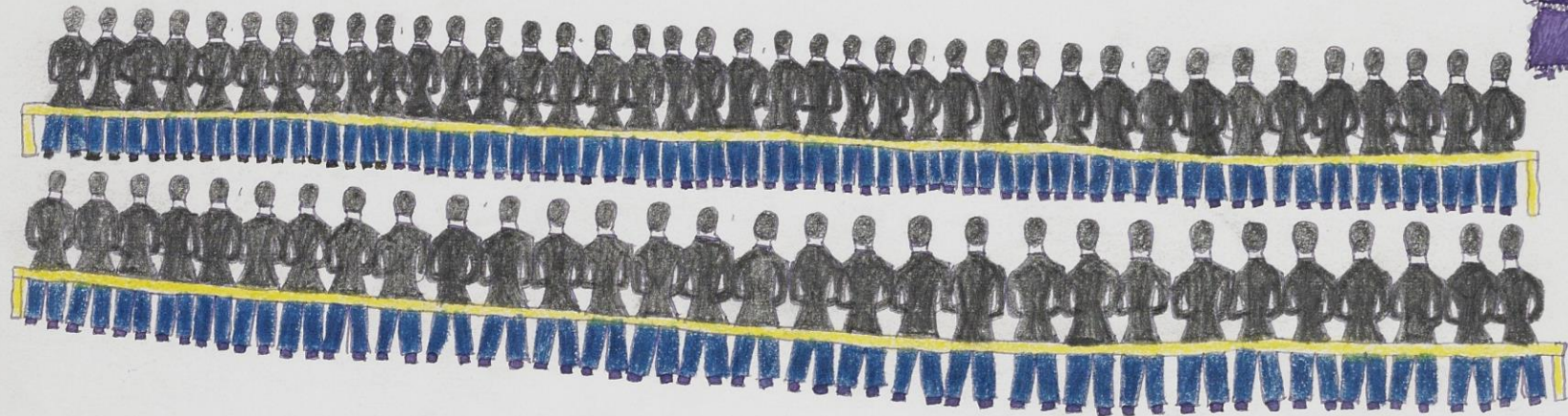


DE  
1910













**What are the conditions in the new land and how do these shape the experience of migration?**





**What is the meaning of borders?**

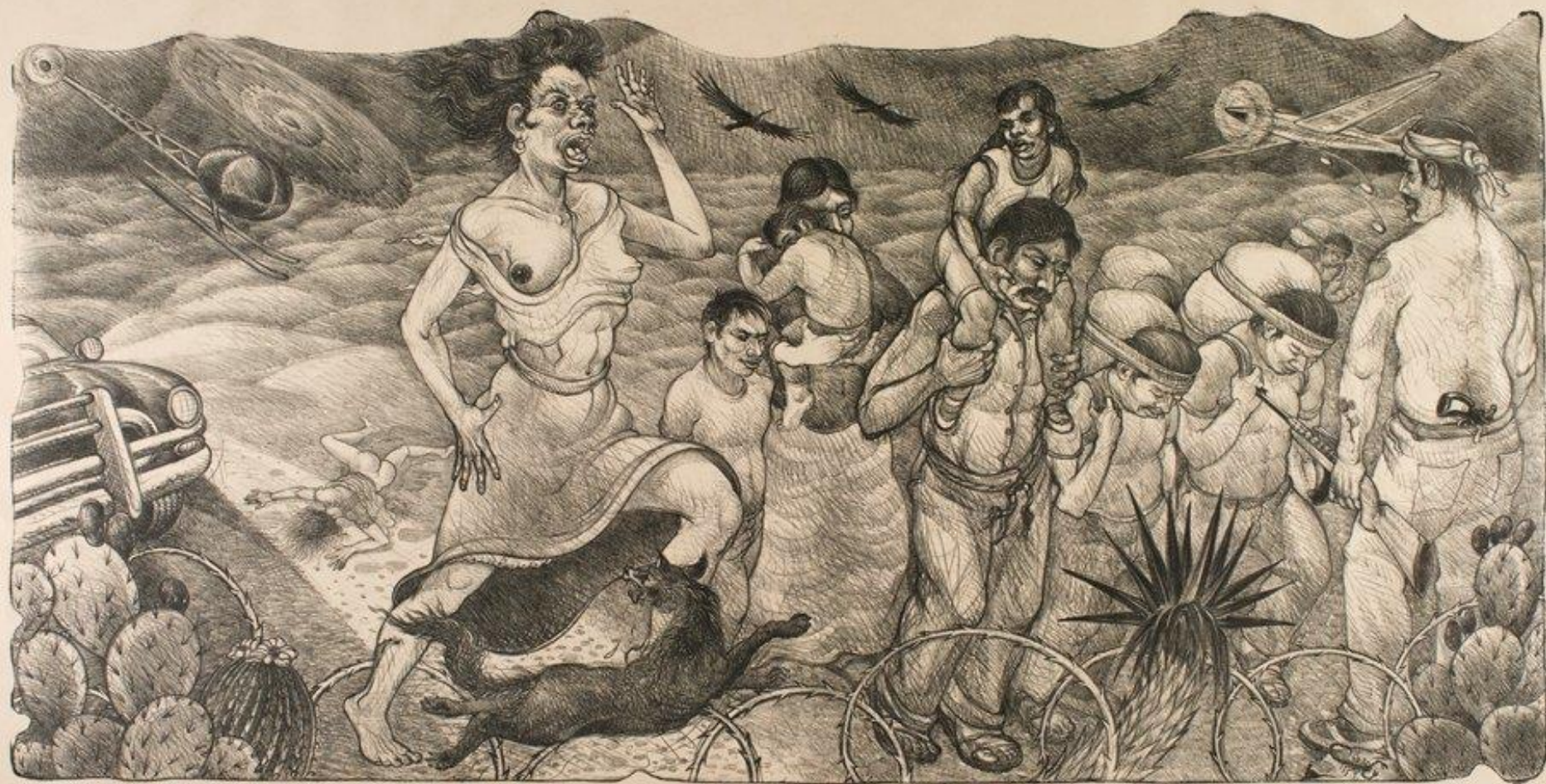
**How do borders impact people's lives?**









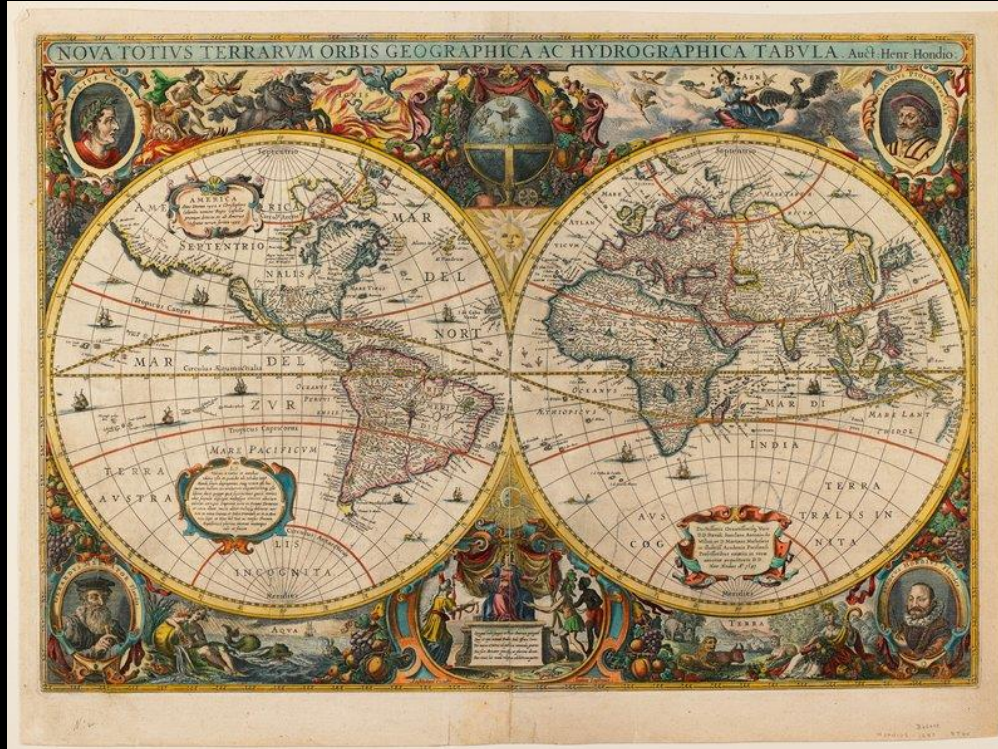


*Handwritten signature or text, possibly "R. J. 2001"*



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CANADA

USA

FRENCH  
GUIANA

FRANCE

CHINA

BURMA

THAILAND

LAOS

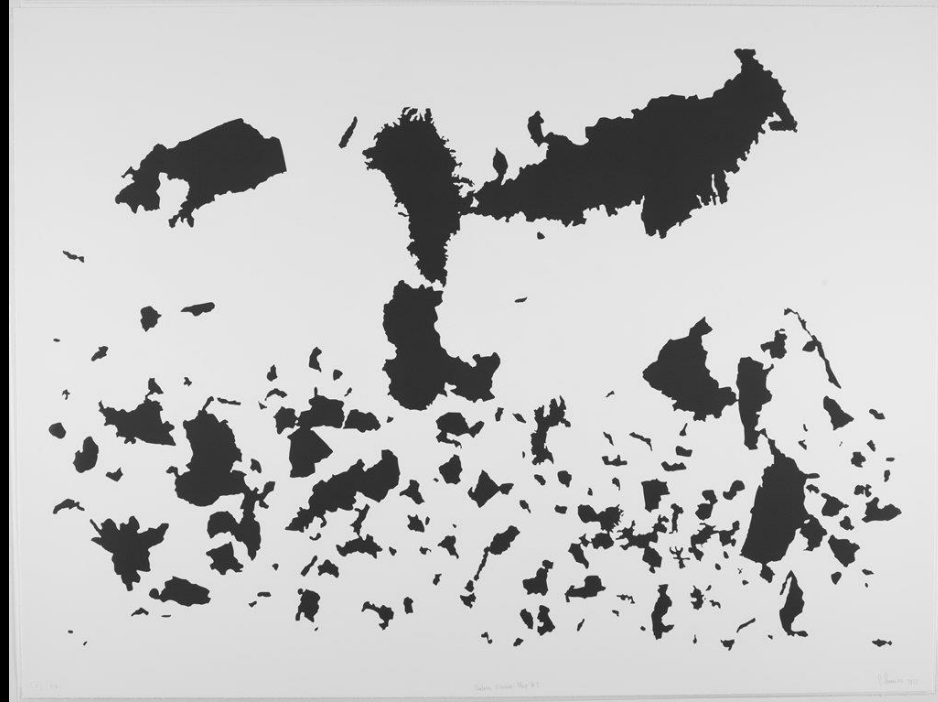
VIETNAM

AUSTRILIA

X. G. Mao 9/2001







**How do local narratives of migration relate to global patterns?**





סדרה ערה

חדרים

מזררע

מזרר

פורים

מזרר

פישת

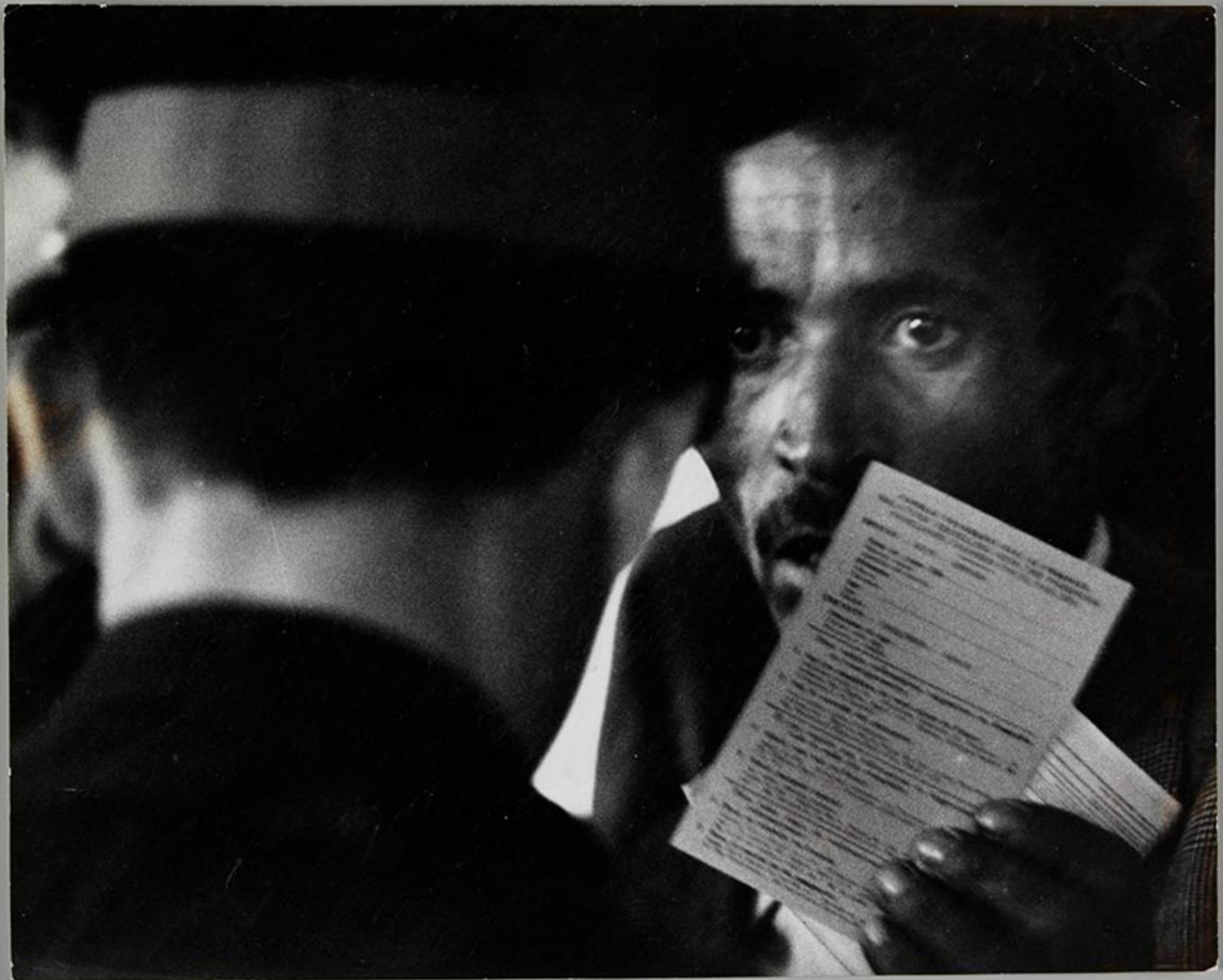
*Karlsbad*







What is an American?





**How can we take action toward more inclusive and sustainable societies?**