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Together We Can

5th Virtual Mobility - Italy



PORTUGUESE MIGRATORY WAVES

The Portuguese territory has been settled by different people over the centuries.

Migration has been a fact even before Portugal existed as a nation.

In ancient times different people - Celts, Iberians, Lusitanians (indigenous), Romans and Arabs - lived in remote places of Portugal. There are lots of archaeological remnants of their presence. There are also linguistic expressions that remain alive in the Portuguese language today.

Before Christ
Origin of the Portuguese
– Celtic people.

Consequences of their
presence:

- ✓ Agriculture
- ✓ Mining
- ✓ Metallurgy
- ✓ Jewellery



3rd century before Christ – The Romans

Consequences of their presence:

Road networks, Bridges, Monuments and Numbering system



Arab occupation

Consequences of their presence:

- ✓ Agriculture - new plants
(rice, orange trees, ...)
- ✓ New building technologies
- ✓ Science development
- ✓ Arabic numerals
- ✓ Gardening
- ✓ Language



1140

Portugal becomes an independent nation

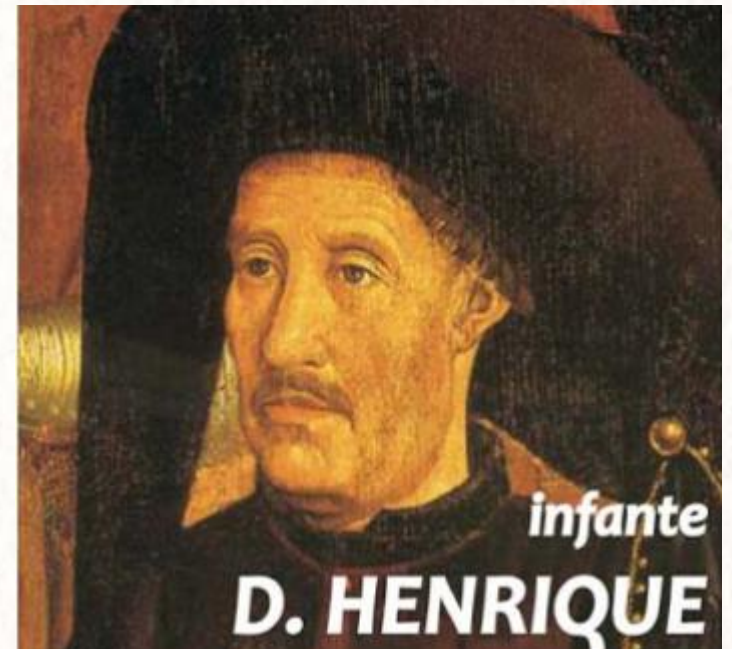
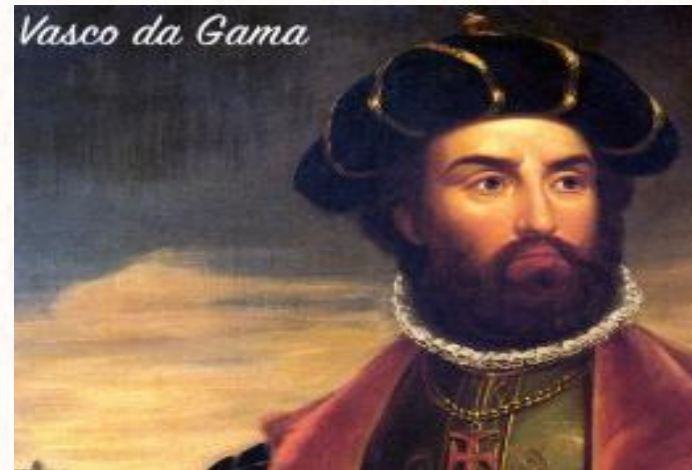
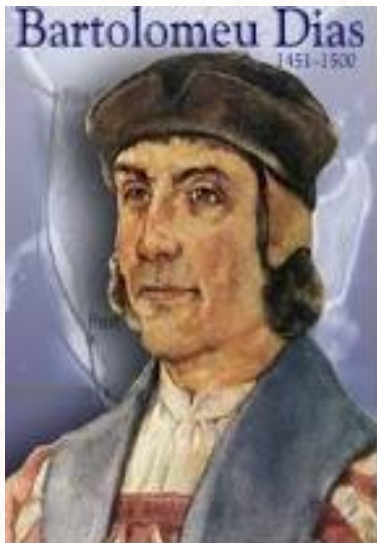


First king of Portugal,
D. Afonso Henriques



Discoveries

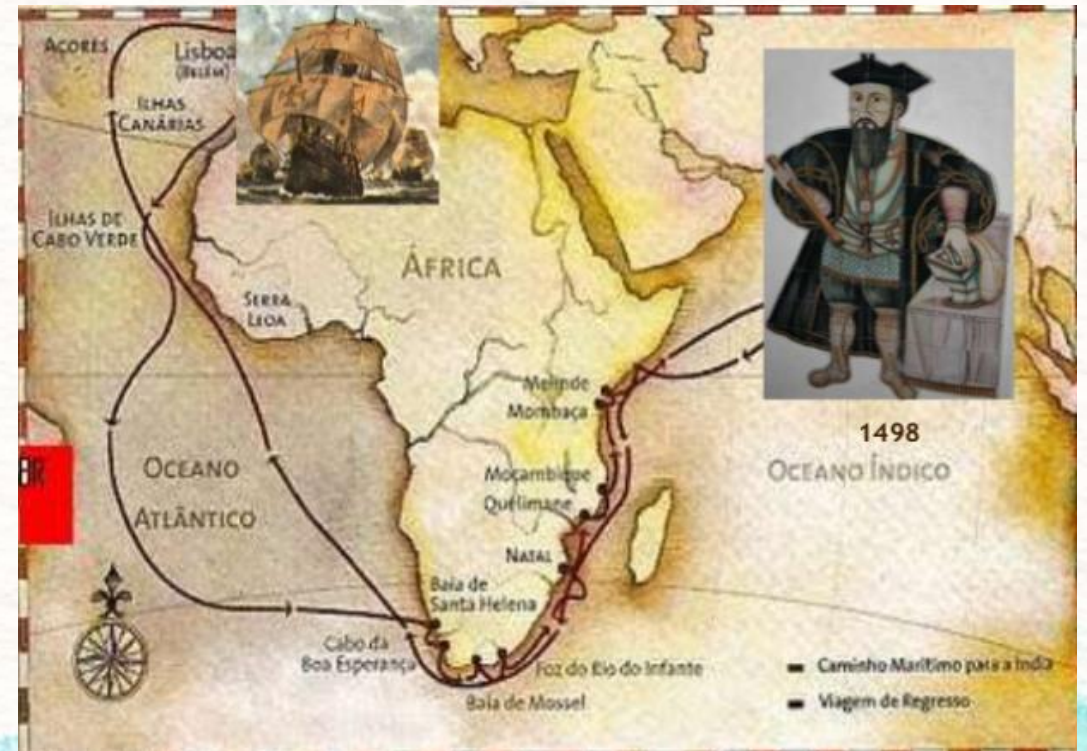
In the early 15th century the Portuguese, led by famous explorers like Bartolomeu Dias and Vasco da Gama were sponsored by the great Prince Henrique. These navigators sailed to, explored and settled in South America, Africa and Asia. Portugal's empire, which survived for more than six centuries, was the first of the great European global empires.



Why did they explore the ocean?

To find new lands with raw materials, precious metals and products not found in Europe.

To find a sea route to India, where the spices had lower prices than in Europe.



From 1460

The Portuguese colonized:

- ✓ Cape Verde
- ✓ Guiné
- ✓ São Tomé and Príncipe
- ✓ Angola
- ✓ Mozambique



Countless Portuguese people migrated to these countries over the centuries

1500 – Discovery of Brazil

Waves of migrants went to Brazil to work in plantations:

- ❖ Portuguese
- ❖ Italian
- ❖ African slaves



End of 19th century / Early 20th century

- Brazil - 70% of the population were Portuguese emigrants.



Causes:

- The end of slavery;
- The search for better living conditions.

**In this period, the USA
and Argentina were also
destination countries for
Portuguese emigrants.**



DECADES OF DEPARTURES

Portuguese emigration has been constant since World War II, although with varying intensity. The first peak was recorded in the late 1960s, early 1970s. Thus, after a short break in the decade following the 1974 Revolution it began to grow gradually and continuously, although at much lower levels than in the recent past, as a result of Portugal's integration in the European Economic Community in 1986. In the early years of the 21st century, Portugal was, above all, in terms of the migratory balance, a country of immigration.

Migrations in
the 1960s when
Salazar was
Portugal's
Prime Minister.



At the time of the Salazar dictatorship, Portugal was very isolated from other countries and the people lived in great poverty. So, many Portuguese began to migrate in search of better conditions. In addition, many enlisted into the military service that sent them to the colonial war in Africa.

Salazar did not let anyone out without having the "letter of enlistment", which was a guarantee of having a working place abroad. But many people could not manage to get it and emigrated clandestinely. They were going to "jump". At the borders, they chose inhospitable mountain paths to avoid being caught.

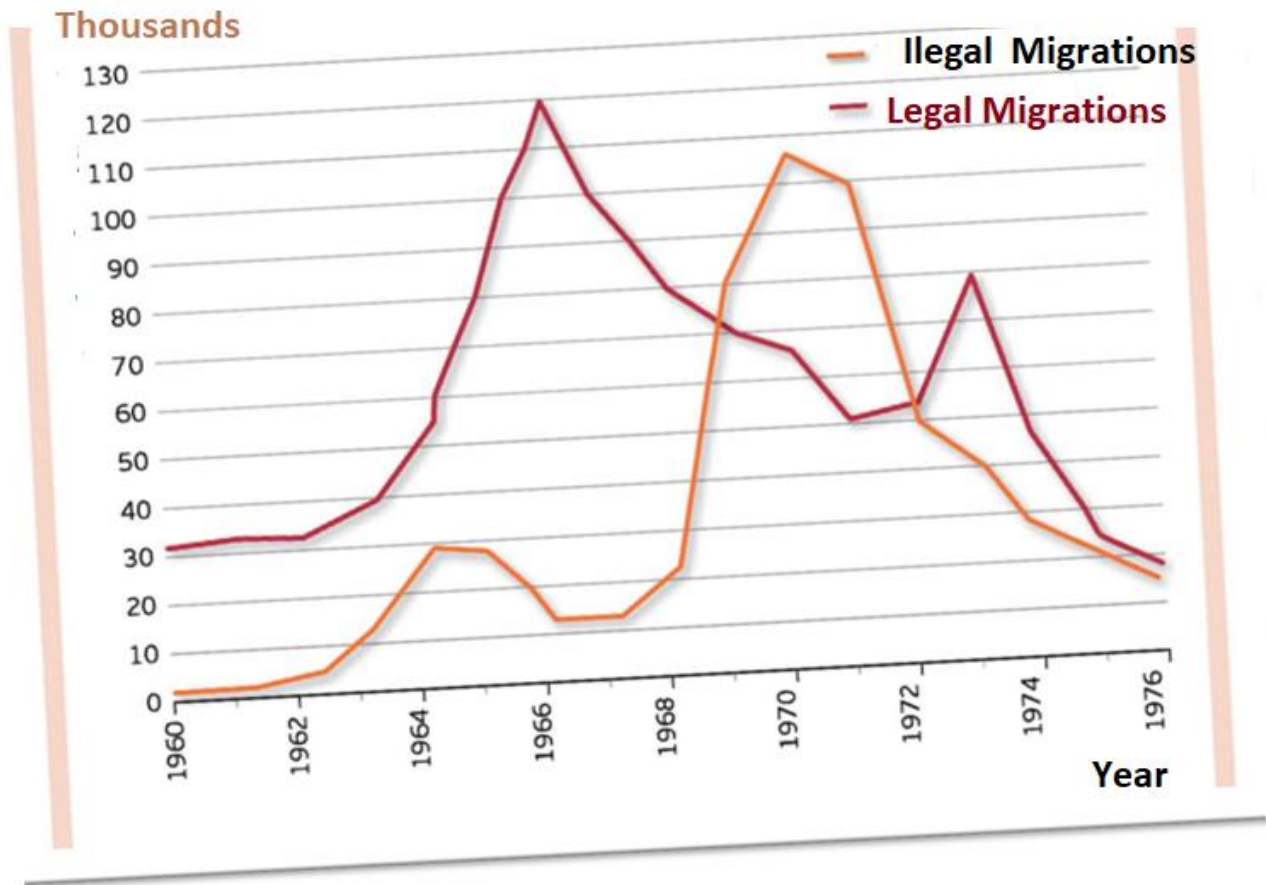


Salazar

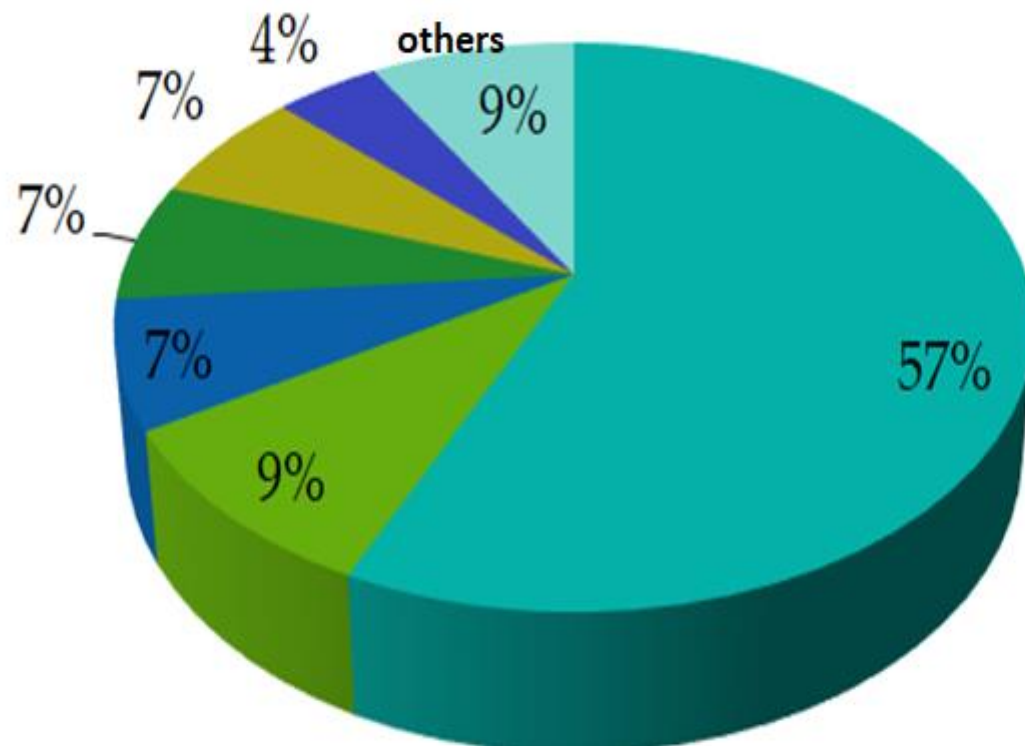
They were guided by "passers-by" who, in return, took a fee of approximately 4000 euros. Some were left behind (in the Pyrenees, for example) and abandoned by the group. Some died there, but most of them succeeded in getting to France.



Evolution of Portuguese migrations (1960-1976)



Destination Countries 1960-1993



Between 1958 and 1974, about one million Portuguese people settled in France, ready to work in any area or position they were offered. The brutal forms of their exploitation started in Portugal, with the networks that took them to the border and often abandoned them along the way.

Once in France, they were victims of all kinds of discrimination: at work, in accommodation and in the smallest things of daily life, a humiliation that they suffered with difficulty. Very few hoped to get rich, but all hoped to achieve a more dignified life which was denied them in their own country. Within a few years, entire regions were depopulated, opening deep disruptions in their economic, social and cultural structures.

Life in the host country!

Neighbourhood of Portuguese emigrants in Champigny, France, where about 20,000 immigrants lived in the late 1960s.

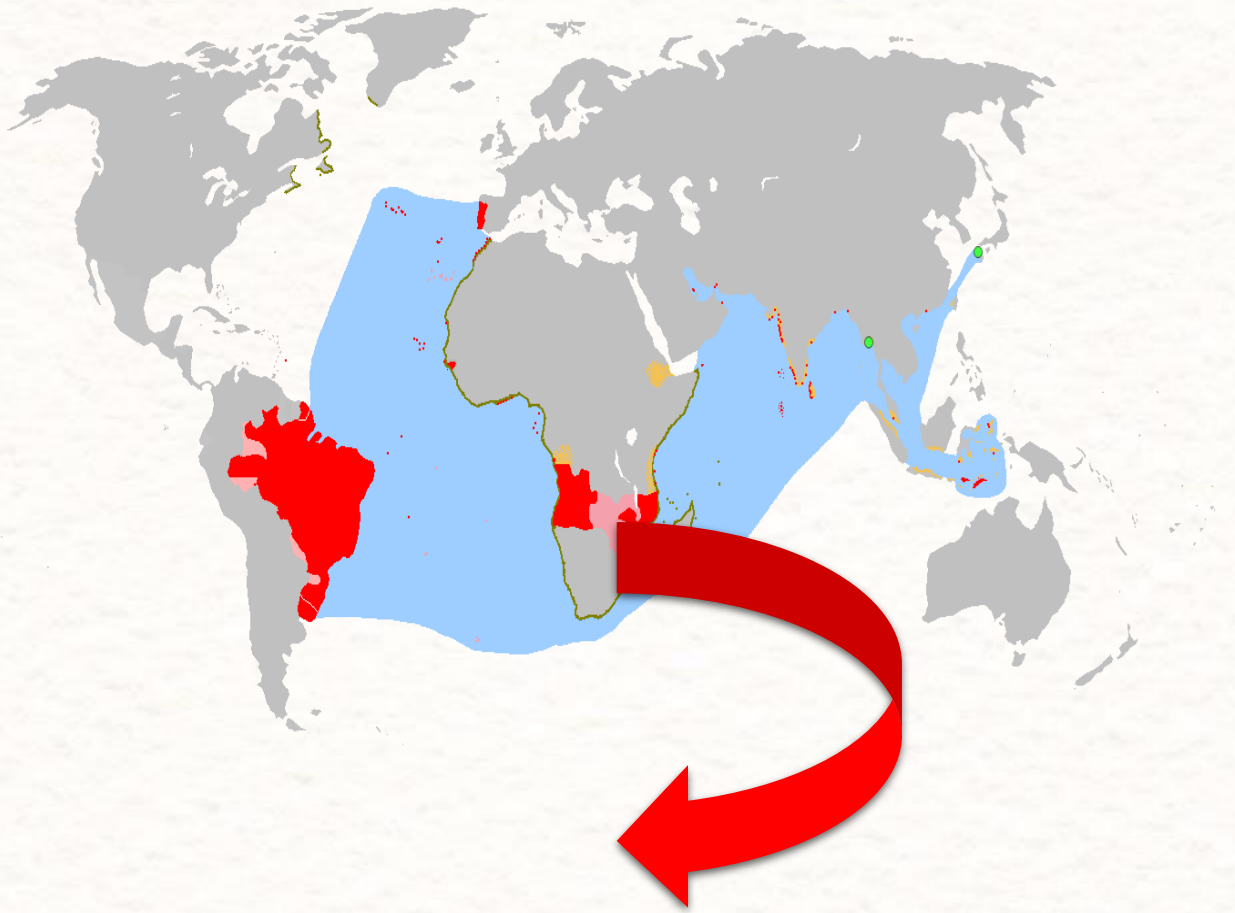


What we get and what we lose.

- **Contact with other cultures and countries opens the minds of Portuguese people.**
- **With migration we lose many of the people that were working in Portugal.**
- **We have an ageing population because many young people were migrating.**
- **Affects the families by separating couples and parents from children when only the men migrate.**



The Revolution of April, 25th, 1974



The END of the Portuguese empire!

With this revolution, the Portuguese colonies became independent.



500 000 Portuguese people had to return to Portugal from Africa within six months!

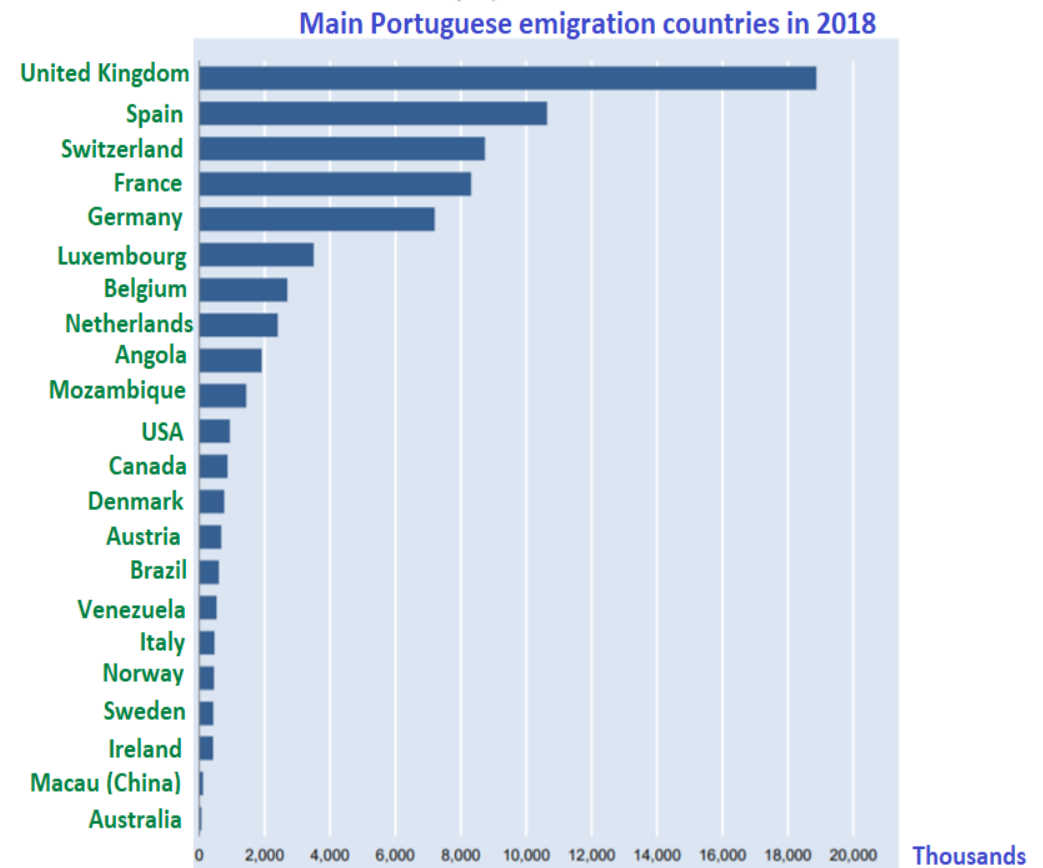
Early 21st Century

In this century, emigration in Portugal reached its peak in 2013 (during the economic crisis) with about 120 thousand people leaving the country. Then it decreased due to the economic recovery.

21st century destination countries of Portuguese emigration

Of all 23 destination countries of Portuguese emigration, 14 are located in Europe. The main destinations are:

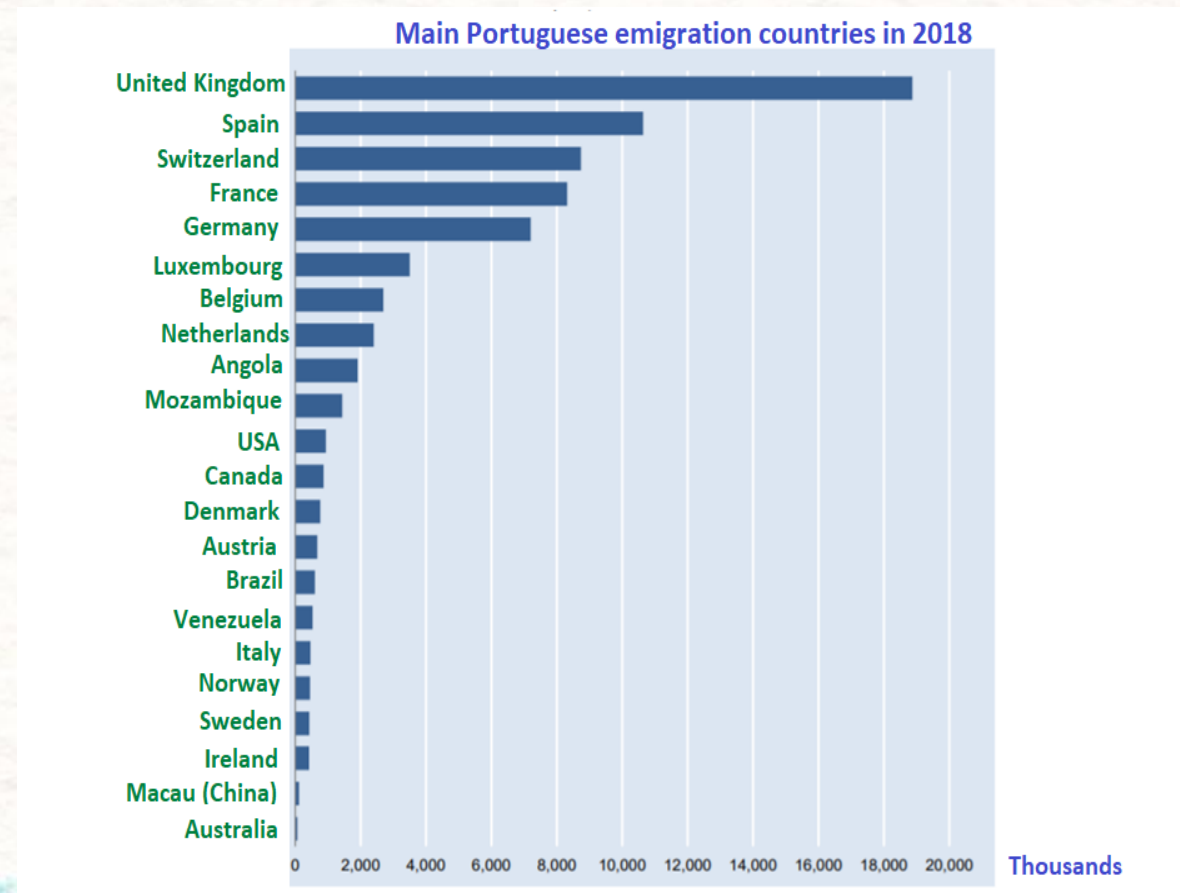
- United Kingdom
- Spain
- Switzerland
- France
- Germany



21st century destination countries of Portuguese emigration

Outside Europe, the main destinations are:

- Angola
- Mozambique
- Brazil
- USA





Nowadays, emigrants are mainly highly educated young people of both sexes!

Portugal also hosted many immigrants looking for work.

- When comparing 2017 to 2018, there was an increase of 13.9% in immigration. It is necessary to go back to 2002 to find an increase as significant as this.

Foreigners in Portugal

Most representative nationalities in 2018 and their evolution, compared to 2017

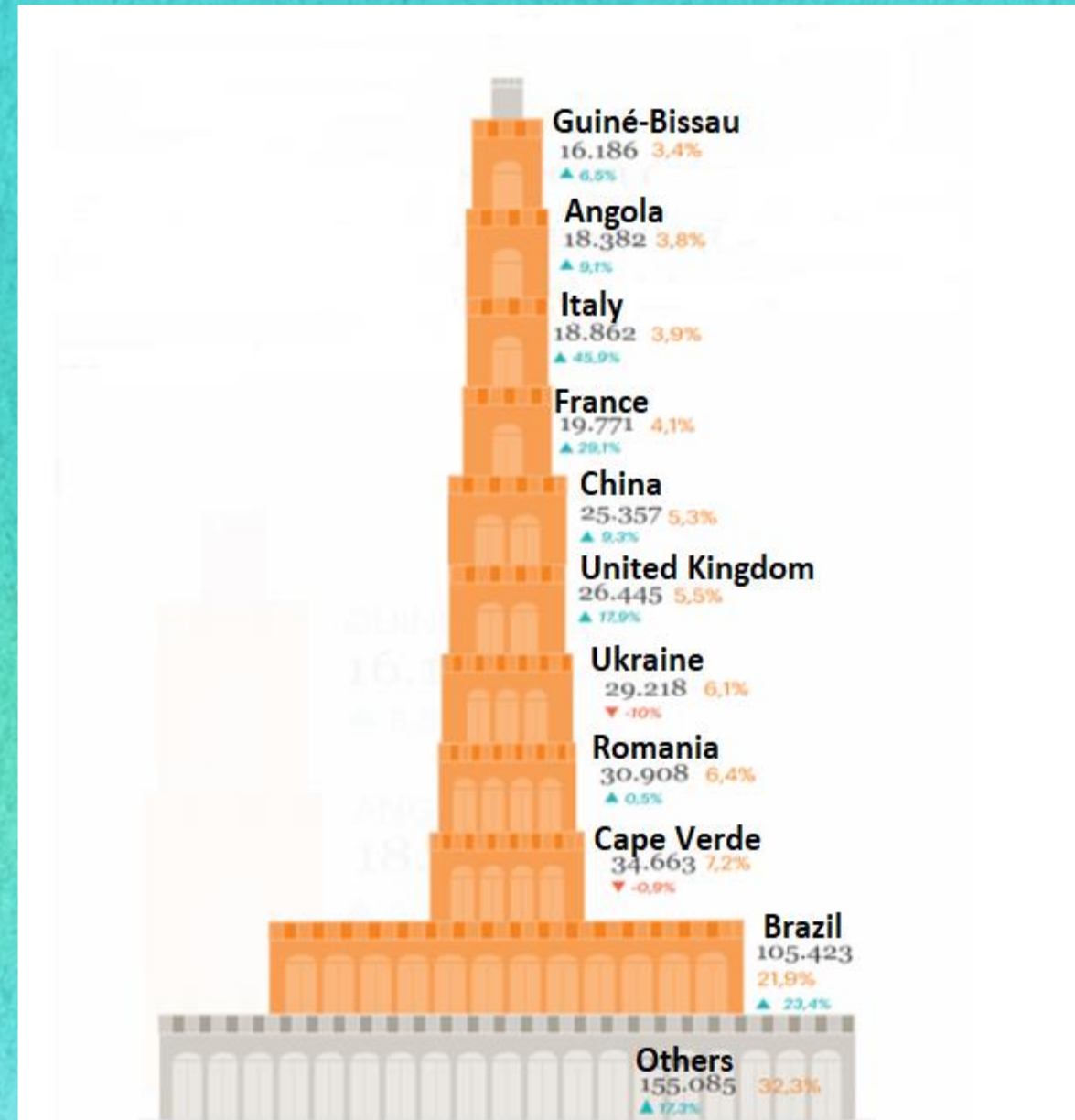


%

Variation compared to 2017
in the number of foreigners
living in Portugal

%

Weight of each nationality of
the total number of foreigners
living in Portugal



Foreigners in Portugal

A large number of immigrants, especially those of African origin, live in precarious conditions in the poor neighbourhood suburbs of cities such as Lisbon, Faro and Setúbal.

In addition to the immigrants legally recognised by the Foreigners and Borders Service, there is a large number of foreigners who are illegally in Portugal.



After 2009

Many retired people, especially English and German, came to our country, looking for good weather and opportunities to try different sports such as golf. Their favorite region is the Algarve!





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Migrants and refugees

Made by the Erasmus team