European countries have experienced an increase in Muslim population in recent decades. The map above shows the distribution and proportion of Muslims by country.

**Part a (1 point)**

Identify Countries X, Y, and Z on the map above.

Students must identify all three correctly in order to earn this point:

- X = France; Y = Netherlands (Holland); Z = Germany
Question 3 (continued)

Part b (2 points)

Explain two reasons for the increase in Muslim immigration to one of these countries since 1950.

Reasons for increase in Muslim immigration (students must identify a destination country) (1 point for each reason explained):

Sources of immigrants:
- France: immigration from former colonies in North and West Africa and Lebanon/Syria
- Netherlands: immigration from former colonies in Indonesia and Surinam
- Germany: immigration from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia

Push factors in specifically identified regions/countries of origin:
- Political instability/conflict/sectarian violence
- Low standards of living, oppression, gender inequality
- High unemployment and underemployment

Pull factors in destination countries:
- Availability of jobs/economic opportunities, opportunity to send remittances home
- Chance for a better life, educational opportunities, higher standard of living
- Chain migration (must be explained)
- Guest worker programs

Part c (3 points)

For the country you selected in part b, discuss the impacts of the Muslim population increase on the country’s

i. urban spatial organization (1 point)
- Ethnic neighborhoods, ethnic enclaves, areas of cheap/high density housing
- Businesses, markets, signs, mosques in specific areas catering to Muslims
- Clustering, segregation

ii. population structure (1 point)
- Higher fertility rates/birth rates among Muslim immigrants
- Younger Muslim immigrants (changes age structure)
- Higher proportion of male immigrants (changes sex ratio)
- Ethnically homogeneous population becoming more diverse with the arrival of immigrants
iii. social relations (1 point)

- Increased social tension (employment, cultural, political, etc.)
- Perceived threat to national unity
- Anti-immigrant policies/political parties/demonstrations/riots
- Germany: changes in citizenship rules for immigrants
- Attempts at assimilation/acculturation
- Cultural contributions to national culture
A) Country X is France, Country Y is the Netherlands, and Country Z is Germany.

B) The Muslim population in North Africa has had a large number of their migrants head to France. A reason for this would be economic opportunity. France is nearby and has many places that the Muslim immigrants can work and earn better pay. Another reason these migrants are heading to France is due to the fact that many Muslims have begun to live there and this causes chain migration. Chain migration occurs when someone moves another person in the foreign country. People are more likely to migrate where others that are like them culturally are located. France is actually having many problems with chain migrations right now and are having to put government policies in place to stop or decrease this flow.

C) Due to the growth of the Muslim population in France, the French has to accommodate for this huge influx of people. They must create a place for these people and must find ways to prevent this from causing a disturbance in their urban centers. This may also lead to regions in France where the Muslim immigrants will "take over" the area and cause it to become a mainly Muslim neighborhood.

D) This migration of Muslims will increase the number of young adults in France. The percentage of people able
to work and not be dependents will increase. The number of dependents in the country will decrease and any economic problem associated with dependency will go away or lower significantly.

The increase in the number of Muslims has greatly impacted the French people and has upset many of them. The people have become less accepting of these Muslim migrants. This has led to government policies that are strict with immigration. These strict immigration policies have led to upset Muslims who want economic opportunity. Muslim migrants have caused many social, economic, and political disputes between northern African countries and France.
Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

A. Country X is France, Country Y is the Netherlands, and Country Z is Germany.

B. The first reason for increase in the Muslim population in France is the economic opportunities. Many of the immigrants are coming from Northern Africa, which is known for political instability, including corrupt governments. Due to the unrest, jobs are more difficult to find and unemployment is extremely high, especially for women who may face oppression. Therefore, many people migrate to France because of its thriving economy and safe influences. The second factor is the strong spatial interaction France has with Muslim countries such as Niger and Morocco due to colonization. For North Africans, not only is France closer through distance than the U.S. or Canada, but they hold a closer identity to the French. In both Morocco and Niger, French serves as an official language. So when Muslim from these countries migrate to France, they already share a culture trait and can get by easier on the fact of mutual intelligibility.

C. Both France's urban morphology and cultural landscape have been altered by the immigration wave from North African Muslims. New ethnic neighborhoods can be found in France's cities. The appearance of these predominantly Muslim neighborhoods have also sparked a change in
the city's landscape. For example, it is now not uncommon to see various Mosques adorning the streets right beside massive cathedrals. It's also quite usual to find a variety of ethnic cuisine within the city's limits through Moroccan or Egyptian restaurants. The population composition is also changing. Obviously, it's shown that there's a rise in Muslims, but there may also be a rise in young men who migrated to find work and send remittances back to their families. Socially, France is now more weary of terrorist attacks because of the presence of the Taliban in many of the countries immigrants are coming from. However, France also has improved and stronger connections or alliances with these countries because of the populations they share.
Country X is France, Country Y is the Netherlands, and Country Z is Germany. A possible reason for increase in Muslim population since 1950 is because Islam is a universalizing religion so they have converted many people since then. In France, many Muslim people may have migrated from Northern Africa in search of financial opportunity, and they didn’t want to go to Spain or Portugal because of the strong Roman Catholic influence and population. Another possible reason for the increase in Muslim population in France could be that many of the Muslims in Spain who arrived there with the Moors in the Renaissance Era felt pressure to leave due to the strong Roman Catholic influence.

The Muslim impact on France urban spatial organizations could result in the building of more Mosques in cities like London and Paris. France’s population may increase due to Muslim religious laws regarding having
Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

children and the use of contraceptives.

Social relations between men and women may drastically change due to Muslim influence. Many French women may be looked down on by the French Muslim community for not covering their bodies in the way that is seen appropriate by the religion Islam.
Question 3

Overview

This question was designed to allow students to demonstrate their knowledge of Muslim immigration to Europe, including the locations, motivations, and impacts of immigrant populations. Utilizing a map of European countries with data on the percent of Muslim population, students were asked to identify the three countries labeled X, Y, and Z on the map. The question then asked students to explain two reasons behind increases in Muslim immigration to one of the three countries. Then, for the same country, the question asked students to describe the impact of an increasing Muslim population in terms of urban spatial organization, population structure, and social relations.

Sample: 3A

Score: 6

This response earned full credit and demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the forces behind international migration and the impacts that new Muslim migrants have on destination countries in Europe. It received 1 point in part a for correctly identifying France, the Netherlands, and Germany on the map. The response received 2 points in part b for a thorough explanation of the reasons for an increase in Muslim immigration to Europe: 1 pull factor point for explaining that “[t]he Muslim population in North Africa has had a large number of … migrants head to France … for … economic opportunity” and because “France is nearby”; and 1 pull factor point for explaining “that many Muslims have begun to live [in France] and this causes chain migration.” The response earned 3 points in part c for a thorough discussion of the impacts of Muslim population increase in Europe: 1 urban spatial organization point for explaining that “Muslim immigrants will ‘take over’ the area and cause it to become a mostly Muslim neighborhood”; 1 population structure point for explaining that the “migration of Muslims will increase the number of young adults in France”; and 1 social relations point for discussing how the increased number of Muslims “has greatly impacted the French people and has upset many of them. The people have become less accepting of these Muslim migrants.”

Sample: 3B

Score: 5

This response earned full credit (1 point) in part a, full credit (2 points) in part b, and partial credit (2 points) in part c. It received 1 point in part a by correctly identifying France, the Netherlands, and Germany on the map. The response received full credit in part b for a thorough explanation of the reasons for an increase in Muslim immigration to Europe: 1 push factor point for explaining that “Northern Africa … is known for political instability, including corrupt governments” and “unrest,” which make finding jobs more difficult, and 1 pull factor point for explaining that “many people migrate to France because of its thriving economy and core influences.” In part c the response earned 1 urban spatial organization point for discussing how the immigration wave of North African Muslims creates “[n]ew ethnic neighborhoods … in France’s cities” and 1 population structure point for discussing the “rise in [Muslim] young men who migrated to find work and send remittances back to their families.” No social relations point was awarded in this part, as the discussion centers on the Taliban and terrorism and is not situated in the context of having an impact on France’s society.
Question 3 (continued)

Sample: 3C
Score: 3

This response earned full credit (1 point) in part a, partial credit (1 point) in part b, and partial credit (1 point) in part c. It received 1 point in part a by correctly identifying France, the Netherlands, and Germany on the map. The response earned 1 pull factor point in part b for explaining that “Muslim people may have migrated from Northern Africa [to France] in search of financial opportunity [sic].” No additional point was awarded in part b, as the explanation centers on the Muslims who came to Spain several hundred years ago. No urban spatial organization point was awarded in part c, as the discussion mentions mosques but does not include the setting of mosques in an ethnic neighborhood or other Muslim cultural landscape. No population structure point was awarded in this part, because the discussion of Muslim religious laws about the use of contraceptives does not indicate any trends in the population structure of France. The response received 1 social relations point in this part for discussing how “French women may be looked down on by the French Muslim community for not covering their bodies in the way that is seen [as] appropriate.”