

















Timeline / Before 1800 to After 1930 / MIGRATIONS




Date	Country	Theme
1801	Egypt	Migrations
	Mehmed Hüsrev Pasha commands 6,000 Turkish troops to assist the British in expelling the French from Rashid. For this he is assigned Governor of Egypt.	
From 19th century onward	Germany	Migrations
	Around 5 million Germans migrate to the USA to meet the need for manpower there, thanks to industrialisation, especially from the Ruhr region.	
1809 - 1829	Egypt	Migrations
	Description de l'Egypte first appears in 1809 and continues to be published as a series until the final volume appears in 1829. It offers a comprehensive scientific description of ancient and modern Egypt as well as its natural history.	
1810 - 1845	Tunisia	Migrations
	Taking advantage of treaties known as Capitulations an increasing number of Europeans arrive to seek their fortune in the commerce and industry of the regency, in particular the Leghorn Jews, Italians and Maltese.	
1810 - 1850	Tunisia	Migrations
	Important increase in the arrival of black slaves. The slave market is supplied by seasonal caravans and the Fezzan from Ghadames and the sub-Saharan region in general.	
1810 - 1930	Tunisia	Migrations
	The end of the race in the Mediterranean. For over 200 years the Regency of Tunis saw many free or enslaved Christians arrive from all over the Mediterranean Basin. The Oriental influx is due also to the presence of Turkish power.	
1815 - 1848	Germany	Migrations
	An estimated 60,000 German citizens leave the territory that later becomes the German Bund (Federation).	
1820	France	Migrations
	The first German immigrants enter France.	



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1821 - 1859	Italy	Migrations
		Harsh repression of pro-national unification and pro-constitution movement forces many activists – including Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi – to flee abroad.
1827	Egypt	Migrations
		The French physician Antoine Barthelemy Clot, Clot Bey as he was known in Egypt, becomes the first director of the Medical School and Hospital in Egypt.
1829	Egypt	Migrations
		Al-Waqa'i'a al-Masriya is established by order of Khedive Muhammad 'Ali. It is the first indigenous Middle Eastern newspaper, initially written in both Ottoman Turkish and Arabic.
1830	France	Migrations
		Polish intellectuals arrive in Paris, which becomes the capital of exiled Poland.
1830	Spain	Migrations
		From 1830 onwards many Spaniards emigrate to North Africa (Morocco and Algeria), coinciding with the French occupation of Algiers and as a consequence of the economic crises in Spain. The emigrants are mostly from the Mediterranean regions such as Alicante, Almería and the Balearic Islands.
1830	Romania	Migrations
		The beginning of Greek immigration into Br#ila. Many Greeks emigrate to Wallachia and settle in the Romanian ports on the Danube after the liberalisation of commerce on the Danube and Black Sea (1828).
Since 1830	Germany	Migrations
		Transatlantic migration from Europe, to America, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and Australia.
1830s	United Kingdom	Migrations




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		With the new Kingdom of Greece, guaranteed by Britain, some Greeks migrate to Athens and the new state, while others migrate from Greece to Constantinople, which has a huge Greek community. Relations between Turks and Greeks suffer during the 19th century, leading to a slow cantonisation of the region, culminating with the exchange of populations (Greeks from Turkey to Greece and Turks from Greece to Turkey) after World War I. From the same period, expansion of the old Hellenic port of Alexandria witnesses a mass migration of Greeks, mostly from the Aegean islands to the city, making them, by the end of the century, the wealthiest and most influential community in Alexandria.
Middle of the 19th century	Romania	Migrations
		The mid-19th century is the beginning of Italian immigration in the Romanian countries. For 1868, the presence of approximately 600 Italian workers in Romania is documented. Italian intellectuals and artists also settle in Romania, such as composer, director and music professor Alfons Castaldi.
1840s	United Kingdom	Migrations
		Aden becomes a British Crown Colony in 1839 administered (until 1937) not from London but from India. Indians migrating to practise trade and the professions help to duplicate what is happening in India, albeit in a smaller way, in the Gulf and Iraq.
About 1860	France	Migrations
		Massive rural exodus to Paris, in particular farmers from the Auvergne region.
1845 - 1852	United Kingdom	Migrations
		The Great Famine, or "Irish Potato Famine" as it is known, is a period of huge significance in Irish national history, not least because the country lost about a quarter of its population: a million people died from starvation and disease and another million emigrated. A number of factors – including absentee landlords, land acquisitions, the corn laws, anti-Catholic sentiment and crop failures due to "potato blight" – brought about the famine at a time when around two-fifths of the population were reliant solely on potatoes.
1849 - 1850	Austria	Migrations
		The revolutionary General Józef Zachariasz Bem flees Austria for the Ottoman Empire along with 6,000 Hungarian soldiers. He becomes a Turkish General and in 1850 suppresses a Muslim pogrom against the Christian minority in Aleppo.
1850 - 1900	Austria	Migrations





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		During the second half of the 19th century the mass migration of Czech-speaking farmers to Vienna to work for Viennese industries finally amounts to half the Viennese population.
mid 19th - mid 20th	Greece	Migrations
		Many Greeks settle in Egypt during the second half of the 19th century. Khedive Muhammad 'Ali supports Greek participation in the development of Egypt, especially in her contribution to the cotton industry.
1850	France	Migrations
		First wave of Italian immigrants to France.
1853	Spain	Migrations
		The ban on emigration to America is lifted. Under the Constitution of 1869 free emigration for all the inhabitants is recognised on payment of a fee, which remains until 1873.
1853 - 1856	Turkey	Migrations
		The Crimean War causes an exodus of the Crimean Tatars, about 200,000 of whom move to the Ottoman Empire in continuing waves of immigration.
1857	Turkey	Migrations
		Ottoman Refugee Code/Immigration Law is issued. Forced migrants-turned-settlers are given 70 donums (about 17 acres) to start farming.
1860	Austria	Migrations
		Sigmund Freud (1856–1939) is born in Moravia; he emigrates from Moravia to Vienna.
1861 - 1921	Italy	Migrations
		The Italian population grows from 22 million in 1861 to almost 33 million in 1901, to 38.4 million in 1921. Part of the increases are due to annexations of new territories. During the same period average annual migration to European and Mediterranean countries is 99, 000 in the 1860s and 170,000 in the 1910s, peaking in the 1900s at 251,000. Average annual migration to non-European countries is 22,000 in the 1860s and 213,000 in the 1910s, peaking in the 1900s at 351,000. (Figures, rounded to the nearest 1,000, include both permanent and temporary migration.
1863	Egypt	Migrations
		Muhammad Sa'id Pasha dispatches part of a Sudanese battalion to help stop a rebellion against the Second Mexican Empire.


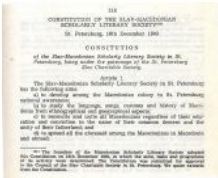
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1866	Austria	Migrations
	Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen from south-western Germany is elected as Prince of Romania.	
1868 - 1883	Italy	Migrations
	Different circular letters by the Minister of Interior place obstacles on migration: migrants are supposed to have work contracts or to prove they have enough funding to repatriate. Such circular letters have only limited effect. Landowners put pressure on government to discourage migration.	
1868	Austria	Migrations
	Michael Latos is born in Croatia (Austrian Empire) in 1828. He later deserts the Austrian army and flees to the Ottoman Empire, where he makes a military career as Omar Pasha and becomes Minister of War in 1868.	
Since 1870	Germany	Migrations
The so-called Ruhrpolen migrate to the Ruhr, where many work in coal mining.		
1876 - 1899	North Macedonia	Migrations
Extensive emigration of intellectuals from Macedonia to neighbouring countries and Russia. With unfavourable conditions at home for science and research, many Macedonian students stay in the country where they studied to contribute to the development of science, culture and arts. They often organised societies such as the Sofia Circle of Macedonian Students run by Petar Pop-Arsov (1872–1941), which began issuing Loza newspaper in 1882.		
1874	Egypt	Migrations
	Khedive Isma'il attempts to reduce slave trading and extends Egypt's rule in Africa. Managing to annex Darfur in 1874, he is prevented from further expansion into Ethiopia when his army is defeated by the Emperor Yohannes IV.	
1875	North Macedonia	Migrations




Date	Country	Theme
		The Dictionary of Three Languages by Gjorgji Pulevski (d. 1893) is published in Belgrade. It shows the political context and coexistence of Macedonians, Albanians and Turks in the territory of Macedonia. It gives words in Macedonian, Albanian and Turkish in three columns. Pulevski was also the author of the Dictionary of Four Languages.
1875	Egypt	Migrations
		The Egyptian Geographic Society is established by a decree of Khedive Isma'il Pasha on 19 May 1875. Its first president is the German botanist, traveller and ethnologist Georg August Schweinfurth.
1875	Austria	Migrations
		Gustav Mahler (1860–1911) is born in Kališt# in Bohemia; he emigrates from there to Vienna in 1875.
1877	Austria	Migrations
		Karl Krauss (1874–1936) is born in Ji#ín in Bohemia; he emigrates from Bohemia to Vienna in 1877, where his famous journal Die Fackel (The Torch) is published in 1898.
1877 - 1878	Turkey	Migrations
		Mass Balkan migration. After the Russo-Turkish War (called the '93 War by Turks) between 1 and 1.5 million people are driven from the Balkans to the Ottoman heartlands.
1878 - 1906	Jordan	Migrations
		Circassian and Chechen refugees settled by the Ottomans help to create new agricultural villages in Transjordan. Two waves of immigrants reach Jordan between 1878 and 1906. The first wave (1878–84) settles in Amman, Wadi al-Sir and Jerash, and the second wave (1901–06) in Na'ur, al-Zarqa, Sukhna, Rusayfa and Suwaylih. A Turkmen community founds a village at al-Rumman in the area of Jerash. Christian families from al-Salt establish new villages in al-Fuhays and Rumaymin while Christian settlers from Karak settle in Madaba. Palestinian and Damascene merchants to settle in al-Salt, Karak, Ajlun and, later, Amman.
1880 - 1914	Tunisia	Migrations
		Italian and French farmers settle in agricultural areas of the Regency of Tunis.
Since 1880	Germany	Migrations
		Foreign workers (especially from Austria-Hungary, Russia and Poland) arrive in the German Empire in increasing numbers to work in seasonal agriculture.

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From 1880	Germany	Migrations
		As the process of Industrialisation in the so-called Ruhrgebiet region develops, Polish miners and farmhands migrate to the Ruhr, which becomes a place known as Ruhrpoland.
From 1880	Germany	Migrations
		Germany's colonisation of Namibia, Tanzania, Cameroon and Togo.
1880 - 1914	Germany	Migrations
		More than 5 million migrants from Russia and the Habsburg Empire journey through Germany on their way to America.
1880s	United Kingdom	Migrations
		European Zionism initiates a small migration, mostly from Russia – especially after the pogroms – to Palestine. Among the Jewish community in Palestine are ancestors of Jewish migrants from the 15th and 16th centuries who fled the Iberian Peninsula after their expulsion by Ferdinand and Isabella.
1880 - 1920	Greece	Migrations
		Approximately 400,000 Greeks migrate to America due to widespread unemployment and economic problems.
1880 - 1889	Italy	Migrations
		Average annual Italian migration (temporary and permanent, to nearest 1,000): France 37,000; USA 24,000; Argentina 39,000; Brazil 22,000.
1880 - 1887	Italy	Migrations
		As a consequence of agricultural crisis, mass migration starts.
1880	Lebanon	Migrations
		A small number of Lebanese people emigrate to the USA, the first of a wave of migration abroad.
1881 - 1901	Italy	Migrations
		2,251,463 people migrate from Italy; 67 per cent of them go to the USA.

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1882	Tunisia	Migrations
	Inauguration of the new Catholic Cathedral in Tunis, designed in the monumental Greco-Roman style, in line with the image France intends to convey in the early days of its protectorate over the regency.	
1887 - 1918	Austria	Migrations
	The son of an Austrian general, Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha becomes King of Bulgaria; he leaves Bulgaria and immigrates to Germany in 1918.	
1888	North Macedonia	Migrations
A movement to awaken national awareness leads to the establishment of many independent associations of Macedonian emigrants, such as the Macedonian Literary Society established by Gjorgji Pulevski in Sofia in 1888.		
1888	Italy	Migrations
	The first law on migration introduces measures aimed at preventing a married woman from migrating without her husband's consent; at preventing men to migrate to avoid military service; and at granting migrants some protection against abuses.	
1890s - Around 1900	Germany	Migrations
After the United States, the German Empire was the most popular country of immigration.		
1890s	Germany	Migrations
The Prussian policy of Abwehrpolitik sees Polish seasonal workers in agriculture forced to leave the German Empire during winter.		
1890 - 1899	Italy	Migrations
Average annual Italian migration (temporary and permanent, to nearest 1,000): France 26,000, USA 51,000; Argentina 37,000; Brazil 58,000.		
1890 - 1910	Tunisia	Migrations

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		Emergence of a new European-inspired city outside the Arab medina with a multitude of buildings built in the European style.
1893 - 1902	Turkey	Migrations
		72,000 Muslims and Jews are forced out of Bulgaria. Unlike earlier migrants, they are resettled in towns in Thrace as well as in rural areas of central and eastern Anatolia.
1899	Egypt	Migrations
		British diplomat Alfred Mitchell-Innes was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Finance in Egypt.
1900 - 1910	Tunisia	Migrations
		The colonial era: social and cultural life are organised around Europeans striving for modernity and accustomed to the cultural life of European cities; hence construction of theatres, hotels, casinos, etc.
1900 - 1909	Italy	Migrations
		Average annual Italian migration (temporary and permanent, to nearest 1,000): France 57,000; USA 233,000; Argentina 73,000; Brazil 30,000.
1900 - 1909	Italy	Migrations
		Italians who had migrated to the USA, Argentina and Brazil repatriate to Italy in large numbers during the 1900s: the annual average is 119,857 from the USA; 31,712 from Argentina; 19,864 from Brazil.
1900	Lebanon	Migrations
		A group of about a dozen Lebanese, dissatisfied with the dismal prospect of earning a livelihood from the stubborn northern Lebanese soil, set out to stake their claim on the mythical riches in the new land of Australia.
1901	Italy	Migrations

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		Comprehensive law on migration creates the Commissariato generale per l'emigrazione and introduces other measures aimed at ensuring migrants' welfare, such as medical inspections on boats.
1903	North Macedonia	Migrations
		Publication in Sofia of On Macedonian Matters by Krste Petkov Misirkov (1874–1926). This book was a starting point in explaining factors about Macedonian people as a distinct nation and laid the foundations of the Macedonian modern language and grammar.
1903	North Macedonia	Migrations
		The Slav-Macedonian Scientific Literary Society, also known as the St Petersburg Colony, is established. It plays an important role in the national awakening of Macedonians and raising the issue of the independence of Macedonia within the international community.
1905	Germany	Migrations
		Foundation of the German field-workers central office (Deutsche Feldarbeiter Zentralstelle; later Deutsche Arbeitszentrale), initiated by the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture, in order to control work-based migration to Germany.
1905	North Macedonia	Migrations
		Publication of the journal Autonomous Macedonia begins in Belgrade. This attempt to propagate the idea of an independent state initiated by Grigorie Tashkovic ends after only a few issues.
1910 - 1920	France	Migrations
		The Spanish community is France's most important.
1910 - 1919	Italy	Migrations
		Average annual Italian migration (temporary and permanent, to nearest 1,000): France 44,000; USA 157,000; Argentina 32,000; Brazil 13,000.
1912	North Macedonia	Migrations
		First publication of the Macedonian and Russian language journal Makedonski Golos (Macedonian Voice). Krste Petkov Misirkov and Dimitrija Chupovski, central figures of the Slav-Macedonian Scientific Literary Society, were largely responsible for its publishing.
1912 - 1913	Turkey	Migrations

Date	Country	Theme
		Balkan Wars. Large wave of Muslims and Jews flee the Balkans for Ottoman lands to the south. This involuntary migration is estimated to involve 64,000 persons.
1913	Italy	Migrations
		Italian migration reaches its peak: 870,000 Italians migrate abroad.
1914 - 1918	Germany	Migrations
		One in every ten members of the workforce in the German Empire is foreign (many of them prisoners of war).
1915	Germany	Migrations
		Introduction of the Legitimationszwang in Prussia allows police to tag foreign workers and their German employers.
1916	France	Migrations
		First Chinese immigration wave to France: 35,000 Chinese workers are recruited to France during World War I.
1918	Egypt	Migrations
		George Park begins building work on Alexandria Opera House, known also as Sayyid Darwish Theatre, which opens in 1921.
1918 - 1933	Germany	Migrations
		With the establishment of the Weimar Republic, the number of migrant workers declines rapidly.
1918 - 1939	Austria	Migrations
		Danilo I Prince of Montenegro is forced to leave his kingdom following its integration with Yugoslavia. He then seeks exile in Austria and dies in Vienna in 1939.
1918	Lebanon	Migrations
		The Lebanese buy homes from the Italians and Jews, who are moving away. They learn about clothes, home improvements, insurance and credit. Businesses are

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		branching out, with dry goods and notions business replaced by grocery stores, butcher shops, coffee houses and sales of farm produce from vehicles.
After 1918	Germany	Migrations
		Forced migration rises and more than 10 million people (within Europe) are displaced. Berlin temporarily becomes the centre for Russian immigrants.
1922	Greece	Migrations
		Many thousands of refugees arrive from Asia Minor.
1922	Turkey	Migrations
		Exchange of population between Greece and Turkey.
1946	Egypt	Migrations
		Zog I, King of the Albanians, and most of his family, leave England and settle in Egypt at the behest of King Faruq.
1952	Egypt	Migrations
		Having been forced to abdicate, On 26 July, Faruq leaves Egypt for Italy. He passes away in Rome in 1965 and his body is brought back to Egypt to be buried in al-Rifa'i Mosque.