

Erasmus
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**Migration to and
from Sweden
- A brief
introduction**

Portugal

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Labor immigration post WW2 • Refugees

Welcome TO MAGAZINE

In this number we're gonna introduce migration to and from Sweden in history.

We'll be starting off with The Walloons in the 16th century and work our way forward into our own days.

Enjoy!



What's INSIDE

04. The Walloons

The Walloons and their importance to Sweden's evolution.

07. "Amerikasvenskarna"


A story about the emigration of millions of people to the "New World" in the west.

08. Post WW2 - Working forces

Here we'll take a closer look on the immigration of working people in the years following World War II.

10. Refugees

Refugees in the 1990s and the 21st century.



The ^{of} Immigration the Walloons

The Walloons are a French-speaking people who were based in today's northern France as well as southern Belgium. It was in the late 16th century that the forging techniques took a step into the future around the area of the Walloons.

Even before the migration all over Europa the Walloons were known to be able to handle iron in a great way, but now their skills got recognised by the rest of Europe, including Sweden.

By the beginning of the 17th century the king of Sweden became interested in the Walloons and encouraged them to migrate, and this was exactly what happened. Many Walloons came to Sweden in the beginning of the 17th century and settled down with the promise of being exempt from tax and military service by the state.

They contributed to Sweden quintupling their iron industry and this in turn contributed to Sweden being able to expand and enter a period of great power.

But why did the Walloons emigrate to Sweden in particular?

In later times the relocation of the people has been viewed as an escape from the catholic church to the protestant Sweden. The fact that Sweden had gone from catholic to protestant under king Gustav Vasa in the 16th century could have influenced the fact that it was Sweden that they chose to come to.

The Walloons was back in the days recognised as a high-minded people and was in the beginning only marrying each other to "keep the blood clean" but later on got included in the Swedish society and is today the ancestors of many Swedish family trees.

In conclusion the Walloons started to come to Sweden in the 17th century and helped the Swedish society to stabilize their economy and take the Swedish Empire into a new era with a lot of power in Europe. A lot of signs can be seen in our society today of the immigration, for example a lot of surnames that originate from them.

LA LEGEND GRAVIDA AT MAXIMUS
Danec non lacus justo.



Millions of Europeans, and over a million Swedes, migrated to USA in the 19th and early 20th century in search for the "American Dream". So many that we to this day refer to these people as "Amerikasvenskar" - Swedish for American-Swedish People.

Between 1821 and 1930, a total of 33 million Europeans emigrated to North America, which has been called the largest migration in history. About 1.2 million people of the total 33 were Swedes.

The early emigration to America in the 19th century originated in northwestern Europe, especially from England, Ireland and Germany. After the turn of the century in 1900, it was instead from southern and eastern Europe that most immigrants came. Ireland was the country that lost the most inhabitants to America - between 1845 and 1911, Ireland's population dropped from 8.3 million to 4.4 million. The second highest emigration in relation to the population was Norway, followed by

the United Kingdom and Sweden in fourth place.

European mass emigration to America began in the 1820s, but in Sweden it was not until the mid-1850s that the overall emigration gained momentum. The years of distress at the end of the 1860s led to a major wave of migration and emigration culminated in the 1880s.

The emigration of the 20th century concentrated on the first years after the turn of the century and the year 1923. In total, more than 1.2 million Swedes moved to America, which was almost a fifth (!) of the population.

Among the early emigrants mostly families with servants and relatives made the trip. Over time, the proportion of solo travelers increased. To begin with, it was mostly men who emigrated, but the proportion of women gradually increased and during the latter part of the emigration, it was periodically most women who emigrated.





Karl-Oskar & Kristina

Several factors enabled a Swedish and European mass migration to America in the 19th century. An important condition was the breakthrough of the steam engine, the steamships made the journey across the Atlantic more efficient, more comfortable and cheaper.

During the 19th century, liberalism also had its breakthrough, and liberal ideas about economics, politics and the freedom of the individual led European countries to increasingly allow emigration.

For the individual emigrants in Sweden as well as in Europe, the motives were mainly economic. The various emigration peaks from the middle of the 19th century until 1930 went hand in hand with the economy - when there were bad times in Sweden, emigration increased.

Towards the end of the 1860s, Sweden was hit by several years of crop failure

which, in combination with a rapid increase in population and competition for jobs and land, accelerated emigration. In 1862, the American Homestead Act was enacted and it became important for early emigration. The laws, which were enacted to stimulate farmers to establish themselves on uncultivated land, meant that there was a good supply of cheap land in America, while in many places there was a shortage of land in Sweden.

From the American side, immigration was welcomed and facilitated, the various states sought more inhabitants and the industries sought labor. Among the emigrants, there were also motives other than the purely economic ones, such as religious freedom and increased equality. Many also traveled for the adventure and the journey itself or for the dream of a different kind of life.

To the left you can see a monument in Karlshamn portraying Karl-Oskar who looks out to sea towards the new future and Kristina who looks back towards those at home that she had to leave behind. Karlshamn was a very important place during the 1800s.

The people who were emigrating to America had traveled by foot a very long way from a bit further up in Sweden, it took them over a day to get to Karlshamn. They stayed the night in Karlshamn at a hostel and the morning after the ship sailed from the docks in Karlshamn.

In the 19th century, you were told that you could go to the country in the west, America, where you could seek happiness and a better future, just like in the story of Karl-Oskar and Kristina. They took their belongings with them and headed for Karlshamn, which was then an emigration port, and sailed from there to America.

Labor immigration post-WW2



During the Second World War, many immigrants from European countries arrived in Sweden. Many of these immigrants returned to their home countries after the war, but many - including most Balts - remained.

After the war, it was instead labor immigration from Scandinavia, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey and other countries that came to dominate the immigration to Sweden.

Sometimes it took place in organized forms, through the implementation of the labor market authorities, but for the most part people applied to Sweden on their own.

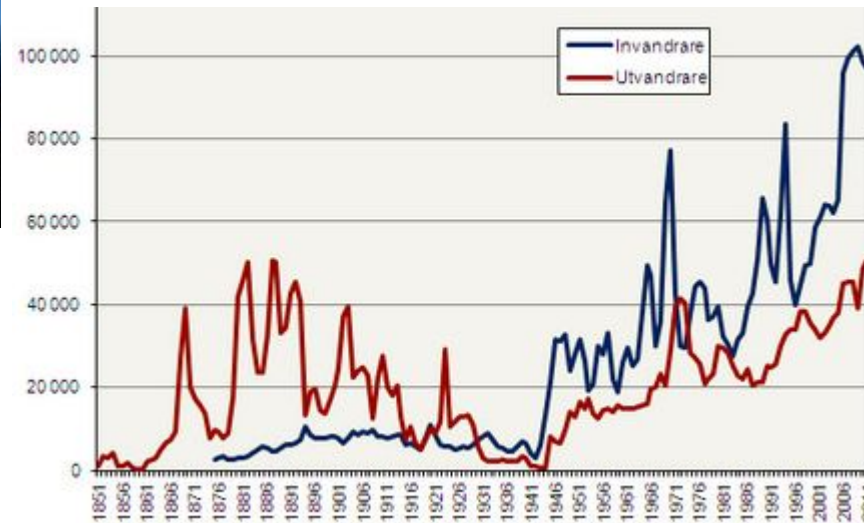
On 1 July 1969, a new authority was formed, the Swedish Immigration Service, which then worked with both integration and immigrant issues.

The labor immigrants came

primarily from the Nordic countries but also from the rest of Europe. The agreement on a common Nordic labor market in 1954, which removed the requirement for passports, residence and work permits from Nordic citizens, meant above all that a large number of Finns immigrated in the 1960s and 1970s when there was a recession in Finland.

As a result of people immigrating to Sweden to work, this led to a high labor force and a good market and economy. Child care, medical care and care for the old people were expanded and the Swedish society developed into a modern society. During the 60s, much changed in the Swedish

In the picture to the right, everyone is holding up signs with different countries. The image symbolizes the number of countries, cultures and people who emigrated to Sweden during labor immigration.



Refugees in Sweden 1990s - 2010s

In Swedish history, there have been groups of people who have immigrated for a very long time. People who immigrate to another country do so for many different reasons. Refugee migrants are people who have had their asylum application granted under the UN Refugee Convention.

1990s

In the 1990s, both positive and negative events happened. The positive was the end of the Cold War and with this followed a wave of democratization and economic development in many of the former communist states. In addition, several long-standing states of war ended, for example in Eritrea, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon and the number of people seeking asylum decreased.

Negative in the 1990s was, among other things, the

Yugoslav collapse with the accompanying division of the country, war, ethnic cleansing and terror. This resulted in a large number of people being displaced in Europe and Sweden receiving about 100,000 former people. Yugoslavs and mainly Bosnians. Sweden gave them a new homeland.

At the end of the millennium, Sweden and many other countries took part in an auction under UNHCR's leadership. They evacuated 3,600 Kosovo Albanians from Macedonia to Sweden. Their intention was to give them temporary protection while waiting to return to a safe home.

In 1995, Sweden joined the EU. In 1995, the European Council set a goal of building a common asylum and migration policy. Sweden has also



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SWEDEN

FOR YOUR SERVICE AND SACRIFICE





2000s and 2010s

In the 21st century, EU cooperation is at the forefront. In the spring of 2001, Sweden became a member of the Schengen work, which made it easier to obtain a visa granted in the countries that were part of the cooperation.

This meant that an increased number of people applied to Sweden to work for a shorter or longer period of time. In 2001, the Citizenship Act was amended to make it possible to have dual citizenship.

In the 2010s the number of refugees from the Middle East rose as a result of war and conflict in the area.

To handle the situation and increase the capability to help, in July 2013 it was decided that people who have not yet received a residence permit or are living in Sweden without a permit can benefit from health care.

If you are under the age of 18 and are staying in Sweden, you will also receive additional dental care. In September 2013, it was decided

that the Migration Agency provides permanent residence permits for all Syrians and stateless people who are from a war-torn Syria.

For the last few years the biggest group of immigrants are people that were born in Sweden, have lived in another country but now are re-migrating back to Sweden.

In Karlshamn municipality the population was 31,846 people in 2015, of whom 3,792 were foreign-born. Below is a table of this posted by migrationsinfo.se.

Åldersfördelning, Karlshamns kommun, 2015

