



Sticky Knowledge

Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling permanently or temporarily, at a new location. Some people move in search of work or economic opportunities, to join family, to escape conflict, persecution or even human rights violations. People have migrated to Britain over the years. Push and Pull factors determine why people migrate. After the Roman invasion of Britain (once the Romans had left) many Anglo-Saxons came peacefully to Britain, to find land to farm. Their homelands in Scandinavia often flooded so it was tough to grow enough food back there.

During the Tudor era in Britain (1485—1603) Africans were very much a part of everyday life in England. During Henry VIII's reign, there was a famous Black Trumpeter called John Blanke who asked for his wages to be raised. Primary sources tell us so. The African community were pushed from their settlements in Spain by the Spanish who wanted to sell them as slaves. They came to Britain, worked, married and had children.

During the end of the Tudor and Stuart Reign, two Protestant communities migrated to Britain for a better life. Both faced persecution for their religious beliefs. Whilst the Huguenots were skilled and able to contribute to the British economy, the Palatines were poor farmers. With no money or skills, they were placed in the first ever Refugee Camp.

The Windrush Generation includes anyone who immigrated to Britain from the Caribbean between 1948-1973. After WWII, large parts of Britain were in desperate need of rebuilding, so the UK actively invited immigration from Commonwealth nations. Many settled but found the change in British life very different from their own.

Migration in Britain over hundreds of years has provided the country with a cultural and diverse society. Although there are some pockets of conflict, most accept each other, celebrating food, music, knowledge and faith.

HISTORY : YEAR 6



Prior & Future Learning

STONE AGE—why did people move across land to make a better life for themselves? They no longer wanted to be just hunter gatherers.

ANGLO-SAXONS—their lands were flooding due to the climate, they needed to find farm land that provided a settlement: an opportunity to grow in population and provide for themselves. Britain was their answer.

ISLAMIC CIVILISATION (GOLDEN ERA) - remember the Silk Trade Route? A fantastic opportunity in the 5th-8th Century for Islamic people to travel across the world, trading materials and knowledge to develop their civilisation. Migration at its finest.

LEGACIES: Migration, whether forced or free, created large-scale shifts in demographics. It has contributed to the culture, ideas and wealth of the countries in which migrants settled, creating the globalised world that is so familiar to us today.

Key Vocabulary

Migration: is the movement of a person OR group of people from one country to another—to a place of residence where they may settle.

Migrant: is a person who moves to another country or area in order to find employment.

Asylum seeker: is a person looking for protection because they fear persecution, or they have experienced violence or human rights violations.

Refugee: is a person who asked for protection and was given refugee status. They may have been resettled in another country or be waiting for resettlement.

Civilisation: is a complex human society—made up of different cities which have cultural and technological development. As we have learnt, early civilisations formed when people began coming together to settle in places that became urban.

Democracy: this describes a form of government. The word comes from two Greek words that mean “rule by the people.” In a democracy the people have a say in how the government is run. They do this by voting, though there are usually rules about who can vote.

Dictatorship: is a form of government where absolute power is held by a single person or small group of people.

Economic: the way people spend money and the way people make money.

Exploitation: taking advantage of a person OR group of people in order to profit (benefit) oneself.

Unemployment: to be considered unemployed a person must be actively seeking a paid job but unable to find one.

Slavery: where one human being is owned by another—a slave was considered by law, as property to another. Slaves were deprived of

