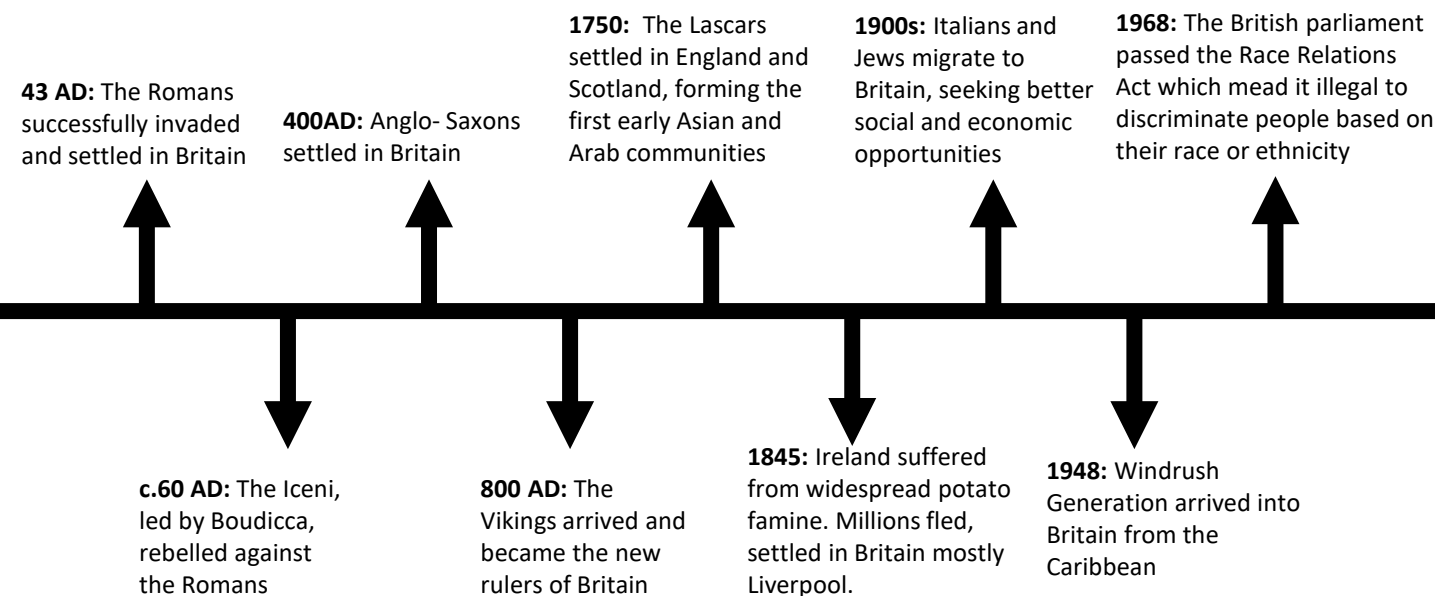









Knowledge Organiser : How has migration changed Britain?











Throughout Y7 you have studied medieval England looking at the way in which invasion religion, disease, and power has shaped the medieval world. This unit covers the Romans to the modern day and tracks how the movement of people has changed England. You will look at each migrant group and see how they changed the economic, social, and political makeup of England. You will be able to assess this change and determine in which way Britain was changed the most and by whom.









Key People:

 <p>Boudicca</p>	<p>Boudicca was the queen of the Iceni tribe in Roman Britain. When the Romans took over her lands and mistreated her people, she led a major rebellion against them. Although she was eventually defeated, her story highlights how migration is not always peaceful—sometimes it leads to conflict between settlers and local populations</p>
 <p>Ivory Bangle Lady</p>	<p>The Ivory Bangle Lady was a wealthy woman buried in York during Roman rule. Her skeleton suggests she was of North African descent, and her grave contained expensive jewelry, showing she was part of the elite</p>
 <p>Lord Kitchener</p>	<p>Lord Kitchener was a Calypso singer from Trinidad who arrived in Britain on the Empire Windrush. His song “<i>London is the Place for Me</i>” became an anthem for Caribbean migrants. He helped share Caribbean culture and expressed the hopes and struggles of new arrivals</p>
 <p>Stuart Hall</p>	<p>Stuart Hall was a Jamaican-born cultural theorist who moved to Britain in the 1950s. He studied how migration changed British culture, arguing that modern Britain is shaped by its imperial past and diverse communities.</p>
 <p>Dianne Abbot</p>	<p>Diane Abbott, born to Jamaican parents, became the UK’s first Black female MP in 1987. She has spent decades campaigning for racial equality and representation in British politics.</p>




Vocabulary:

<p>Migration</p> 	<p>The movement of people from one country to another with the intention to settle.</p>
<p>Nationality</p> 	<p>The legal belonging to a country.</p>
<p>Melting pot</p> 	<p>People from different backgrounds living and working together.</p>
<p>Refugees</p> 	<p>People who are forced to leave their country because of violence or hardship.</p>
<p>Invasion</p> 	<p>A hostile movement into a country by a group of people.</p>
<p>Discrimination</p> 	<p>To treat a person from another group unfairly, based on their religion, culture or gender.</p>
<p>Windrush Generation</p> 	<p>The generation of the 500 Caribbean migrants who arrived in Britain in 1948 to help Britain recover after WWII.</p>
<p>Multicultural</p> 	<p>A society made up of many different cultural backgrounds.</p>
<p>British Empire</p> 	<p>When Britain took over different countries across the world to gain resources, money and workers.</p>
<p>Lascars</p> 	<p>a sailor mainly from India but they also came from Malaysia, Yemen, Somalia and China</p>

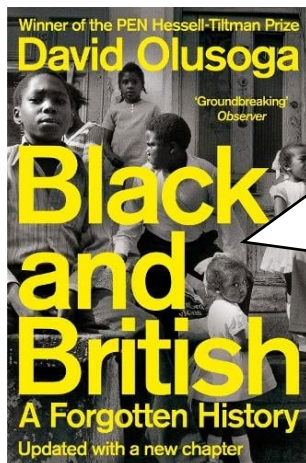
Core Knowledge:

<p>Lesson 1: How has migration changed the Wicker?</p>	<p>In this lesson you will focus on the case study of the Wicker in Sheffield which is a historically important area of Sheffield due to its connection to a number of migrant groups. We will start off by looking at the Romans and how they built new roads in Sheffield in order to trade. You will look at the Huguenots who brought high quality craftsmanship in metal work improving our cutlery and steel industry. The Irish worked in mills and construction and were involved in a number of projects like railways, roads and canals. The Jewish opened up shops and tailoring businesses they also established the first synagogue. The Windrush generation then arrived and they worked answer a call from the British government for more workers after WW2. They filled jobs in roles such as the NHS, railway, Sheffield steel.</p>
<p>Lesson 2: How did Roman migration change Britain</p> 	<p>In this lesson you will study how the Roman empire which formed in the 8th century BC grew across Europe, West Asia, North Africa and the Mediterranean. As they invaded and conquered these lands they became 'Romanised'. For example, the capital of England was called 'Londinium' they also introduced the idea of women being less equal than men. There was however, opposition to this and Boudicca from the Iceni Tribe rebelled against the Romans which was eventually defeated by the Roman army. The Ivory Bangle lady shows that the Roman empire opened up a network of pathways by sea and land which encouraged people to move across the world. Other discoveries by archaeologists have found evidence of African presence in Roman Britain.</p>
<p>Lesson 3: Were the Vikings murderous or peaceful settlers?</p> 	<p>From 793 AD the Vikings were repeatedly attacking and raiding England. They came from different tribes of Scandinavia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden and by 800 AD they were established as the new rulers of England. They brought trade and craft, violence, law and religious changes to England. But were the murderous and violent or peaceful? There are some examples of the Vikings being quite violent for example, people recall it being a 'terrifying' time full of rape and slaughter. However, the Vikings also brought with them their pagan faith, a system of Danelaw and growth in the craftsmanship.</p>
<p>Lesson 4: What changes did the Lascars bring to Britain</p> 	<p>From the 1700s to 1900s there was great amounts of change in Britain. It had now become a powerful industrialised country and had began expanding its influence outwards in its pursuit of empire. The Lascars was the nickname given to sailors who worked on British trading ships. They mainly came from India but later they came from Somalia, Yemen, Malaya an China. They were hired by captains because they didn't have to pay them as much, they didn't drink alcohol and they were hard workers. Each group brought their own culture to Britain. For example, Chinese Lascars set up their own businesses such as laundromats which provided cheap and efficient services for locals. They also set up their own communities within cities which became known as 'china towns'. There were however issues of overcrowding, poor working conditions and discrimination when these migrants arrived.</p>
<p>Lesson 5: How did the Irish change Liverpool?</p> 	<p>The potato famine in Ireland in 1845 devastated Ireland with 1 million people starving to death due to the failure of the potato crop. As a result, 2.5 million people fled to England, Scotland and America. This meant that cities in England such as Liverpool, Manchester and London saw an influx of Irish migrants looking for work. Liverpool, being on the East coast of England is known as the 'real capital of Ireland'. Every year Liverpool hosts an Irish festival celebrating the arrival of Irish migrants and how their arrival helped to shape Liverpool to the city it is today. However, the arrival of the Irish had not always been celebrated as it is today. One of the first challenges they faced was finding jobs as many who arrived were farmers they were forced to take low paying jobs on the docks. The Irish migrants faced cramped conditions in houses often living in damp cellars. The arrival of the Irish shaped the scouse accent, religious buildings due to their Catholic religion and health and welfare organisations. You can even see the influence of Irish culture in the street names in Liverpool such as, Ulster street.</p>
<p>Lesson 6: How did Italian and Jewish communities change Britain?</p>  	<p>Today we can see the influence of Jewish and Italian communities in our own culture such as ice cream! Following war and poverty in Italy in 1871 – 1881 Italian communities began migrating to Britain. In the 1900s Jewish populations were facing discrimination in Russia and so also began to migrate to England. The Italians arrived and took on labour jobs such as laying asphalt onto roads. Some opened shops and food shops whilst others opened organ- barrel businesses bringing music to the streets. The reaction to their arrival was somewhat mixed as people were happy to accept them as fellow Catholics but some were unhappy at how big the communities were. The Jewish also took on labour jobs such as working in sweatshops in which the conditions were often poor. One family used their sewing skills to create a successful businesses still around today – M&S. Jewish communities were largely accepted and studied at English Universities although they were still treated with suspicion by locals.</p>

Core Knowledge:

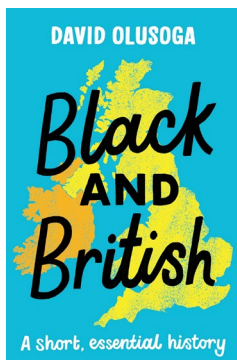
<p>Lesson 7: How was the experience of the Windrush Generation?</p> 	<p>In this lesson you will find out about one of the most recent mass migration of people to Britain known as the Windrush Generation. They arrived in Britain from the Caribbean in 1948 and they were responding to the desperate plea from Britain for more workers after they faced shortages after WW2. Many were keen to come to the 'motherland' of the British Empire and sought out new opportunities in work and labour. Despite being initially welcomed to Britain the experience of the Windrush Generations has not been easy and many have faced hostility in Britain from the government and attitudes in society. This experience is still ongoing with the Windrush Scandal in 2018 affecting many Windrush migrants today.</p>
<p>Lesson 8: What has the impact of the Windrush Generation been on Britain?</p> 	<p>In this lesson you will investigate the impact of the Windrush generation on Britain socially, economically and politically. You will understand that the first arrival of migrants on Empire Windrush brought to England a variety of skilled workers such as mechanics, students, scholars and engineers. You will then investigate the impact of 3 individuals Stuart Hall (a racial activist) Lord Kitchener (a musician) and Diane Abbott (a politician) These three individuals are all decedents of the Windrush generation and have contributed to British history and society in a number of ways.</p>
<p>Outcome: How has migration changed Britain?</p> 	<p>This enquiry outcome brings together everything that we have learnt in this unit but also builds on the skills of oracy, team work and presentation. You will be asked to write a script based on 3 different migrants groups and their impact on Britain. You will be asked to present this to the class and you will be given a grade as a collective.</p>

What do Historians say?



Black people have been part of Britain's history for thousands of years, from Roman times to today. He explains that migration to Britain is not new and was shaped by the British Empire, as people from Africa, the Caribbean, and India moved to Britain, especially after WWII. Many migrants helped rebuild the country, working in the NHS, transport, and other key industries. Despite facing racism, Black Britons played a big role in shaping British culture, influencing music, language, and civil rights movements that led to important laws against discrimination. Olusoga challenges the idea that migration is a recent issue and shows how it has always been a key part of Britain's history and identity.

How can I find out more?



David Olusoga has written a children's version of Black and British. This book is available in the school library. This gives a short overview of the topics covered in his original book but it is aimed at students your age.



Try looking at BBC bitesize! They have a whole section on migration



Western Park Museum also has a current exhibit on Windrush Generation in Sheffield. Its free entry!