

**Other Countries**  
**TOPIC: Migration**

**OVERVIEW:**

In this expedition we'll be honing our geography skills through learning about the migration of people.

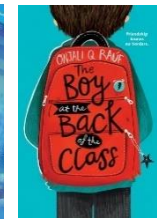
We will be exploring the different types of migration (voluntary, forced, short-term, long-term, national and international), the reasons behind why people leave and how migration has affected the United Kingdom.

Leading on from our WW2 expedition, Year 6 will learn what happened in the UK after the war, focussing on the post-war migration from the Caribbean to the UK. This will be supported by our class text: 'Windrush Child'.

Using our second text, 'The Boy at the Back of the Class', the expedition will conclude by looking at more recent case study of Syrian refugees to understand the push factors that led them to leave their country.

**Supporting Texts:**  
**Windrush Child – Benjamin Zephaniah**

**The Boy at the Back of the Class – Onjali Q. Rauf**



**KNOWLEDGE:**

Migration | Year 6 | Spring 2

### Global migration

Between 2010 and 2015, Northern America, Europe and Oceania had a net inflow of over two million immigrants a year. The UN believes international migration is a positive force for the economic and social development of the world.

**Remember:** Antarctica is not on this map because no one lives on Antarctica permanently so no one migrates there permanently.

The highest volume of overall net migration could be seen between 2000 and 2010.

Between 2010 and 2015, statistics showed a decrease in magnitude of migration.

**Push Factors**

- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

**Pull Factors**

- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links

**Migration Examples**

Economic	Poland → UK	Poland joined the EU in 2004. Over 800,000 Polish people have moved to the UK to work and live.
Refugee	Syria → Europe	Approximately 6 million Syrians refugees within Syria and approximately 6 million Syrian refugees outside of Syria.

**Migration Facts (United Nations)**

- 258 million international migrants in 2017.
- Over 60% of all international migrants live in Asia or Europe.
- In 2017, 67% of all international migrants lived in just 20 countries, including the USA, Saudi Arabia and Germany.
- In 2016 there were 25.9 million refugees and asylum seekers.

**Keywords**

Migration	The movement of people (or animals) from one place to another place.
Migrant	A person who moves from one place to another place.
Demographic	The structure of a population.
Source country	The country that a migrant comes from.
Host country	The country that a migrant goes to.
Push factor	A factor that causes someone to leave a place.
Pull factor	A factor that attracts someone to a place.
Economic migrant	A person who moves from one place to another place for economic reasons. For example, employment.
International migrant	A person who moves from one country to another country.
Employment	A job.
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their home due to war, persecution or a natural disaster.
Asylum seeker	A person who has left their country of origin and formally applied for asylum (protection) in another country but whose application has not yet been granted.
Persecution	When someone is treated negatively due to their race, identity, religion or political beliefs.
Refugee camp	A temporary settlement built to house refugees. Refugee camps are often very crowded.
Climate change	Long-term changes in the weather. Climate change causes different weather changes in different places and is also causing sea levels to rise.

**ASSESSMENT:**

### Migration

- What is migration?**
  - Migration is the movement of goods from one place to another place.
  - Migration is the movement of people from one place to another place.
- What is national migration?**
  - Movement from one region to another, within the same country.
  - Movement from one country to another.
- When a migrant intends on returning to their source country, what is this describing?**
  - Permanent migration
  - Voluntary migration
  - Temporary migration
  - Forced migration
- In 2019, which geographic regions hosted the most number of migrants?**
  - Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern America
  - Europe and Africa
  - Asia and Europe
  - Africa and Asia
- The opposite of a voluntary migrant is called a \_\_\_\_ migrant.**
  - Voluntary
  - Forced
  - Temporary
  - Refugee
- What is an economic migrant?**
  - The movement of people from one place to another place.
  - A person who has been forced to leave their home due to war or persecution.
  - Somebody who chooses to move to a new host country to find a better-paid job.
  - Someone who moves from one place to another place.
- A richer and more diverse culture. Is this an advantage for the host or source country?**
  - host
  - source
- What is a refugee?**
  - A person who has been forced to leave their home due to war, persecution or a natural disaster.
  - Somebody who chooses to move to a new host country to find a better-paid job.
  - Someone who moves from one place to another place.
- What is a pull factor?**
  - Factors that attract someone to a new host country.
  - Factors that causes someone to leave their source country.
- What does 'persecution' mean?**
  - being treated fairly
  - given protection because they are escaping war
  - being treated unfairly because of their race, or religious or political beliefs.
- 4: Globally, do the great majority of people migrate across borders or migrate within countries?**
  - Migrate within countries
  - Migrate across borders
- 6: A host country is the country that a migrant comes from.**
  - True
  - False

Key Geography Knowledge:	Vocabulary
<p><b><u>Geography</u></b> is the study of the Earth; this include the land (the physical features) and the people who live within it (the human features).</p> <p>What is migration?  How do migrants vary?  How does migration affect people and places?  What is economic migration?  What is a refugee?  How will climate change affect migration?</p> <p>What are the human and physical features of Jamaica? How does this compare to the UK?</p>	<p><b>Retrieval vocab</b> Migration, economy, employment, refugee, persecution, climate change, evacuation, devastation, violence, racism, prejudice, colony, dominions, empire, commonwealth,</p> <p><b>New vocab:</b> Migration, migrant, demographic, source country, host country, push factor, pull factor, economic migrant, international migrant, asylum seeker, refugee camp.</p>

Key History Knowledge:	Vocabulary
<p><b><u>WW2 – British History</u></b></p> <p><b><u>History</u></b> is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society.</p> <p>What was life like in the UK after post-WW2?  Who were the Windrush generation?  What was life like for the Windrush generation moving to Britain?  Where are the Windrush generation today?  What impact did Windrush have on Britain?  How do we celebrate the Windrush generation?</p>	<p><b>Retrieval vocab</b> Migration, economy, employment, refugee, persecution, climate change, evacuation, devastation, violence, racism, prejudice, colony, dominions, empire, commonwealth</p> <p><b>New vocab:</b> Migration, migrant, demographic, source country, host country, push factor, pull factor, economic migrant, international migrant, asylum seeker, refugee camp.</p>

Key Science Knowledge:	Vocabulary
<p data-bbox="107 375 181 406"><u>Light</u></p> <p data-bbox="107 453 562 485">Lesson 1: Explore how light travels</p> <p data-bbox="107 491 472 523">Lesson 2: Explore reflection</p> <p data-bbox="107 529 1111 561">Lesson 3: Explore reflection and explain how it can be used to help see things</p> <p data-bbox="107 568 719 600">Lesson 4: Investigate how shadows can change</p> <p data-bbox="107 606 1458 638">Lesson 5: Investigate how we can show why shadows have the same shape as the object that cast them.</p> <p data-bbox="107 644 562 676">Lesson 6: Explore light phenomena</p>	<p data-bbox="1836 375 2107 550"><b>Vocab:</b> Light, light source, reflected, reflection, refraction, variable, angle, mirror, opaque, transparent, sunshade, rotate, optical, spectrum</p>