

## Other Countries

### TOPIC: Migration

## OVERVIEW:

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

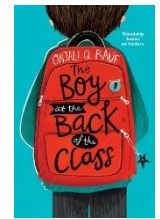
Leading on from our WW2 expedition, Year 6 will learn what happened in the UK after the war, focussing on the post-war migration from the Caribbean to the UK. This will be supported by our class text: 'Windrush Child'.

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.

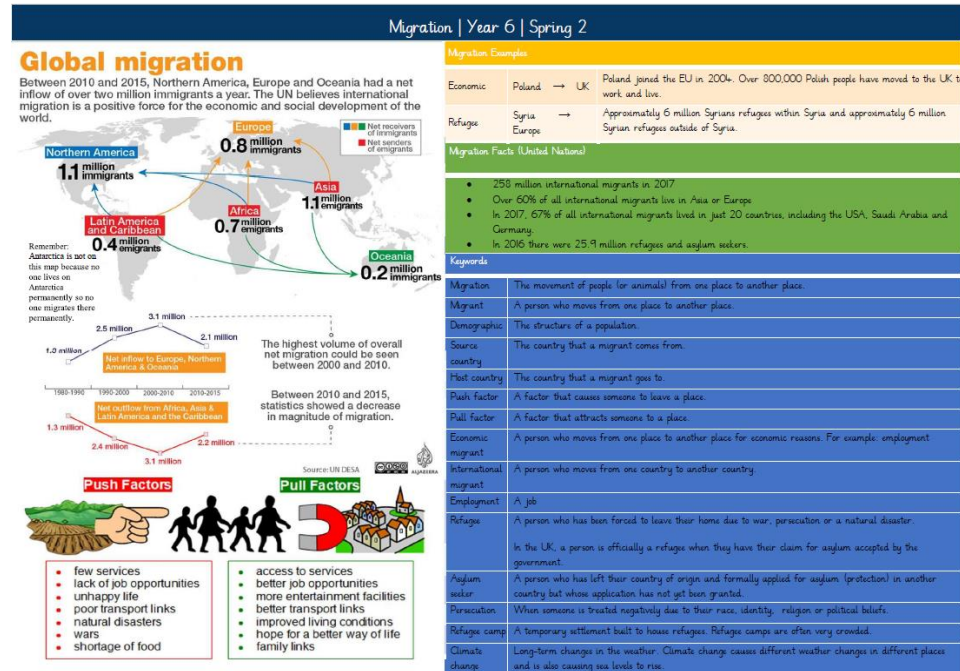
## Supporting Texts:

### Windrush Child – Benjamin Zephaniah

### The Boy at the Back of the Class – Onjali Q. Raúf



## KNOWLEDGE:



## ASSESSMENT:

### Migration

#### 1: 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.

#### 3: When a migrant intends on returning to their source country. What is this describing?

- ☐ Permanent migration
- ☐ Voluntary migration
- ☐ Temporary migration
- ☐ Forced migration

#### 5: 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

#### 7: The opposite of a voluntary migrant is called a \_\_\_\_ migrant.

- ☐ Voluntary
- ☐ Forced
- ☐ Temporary
- ☐ Refugee

#### 2: What is national migration?

- ☐ Movement from one region to another, within the same country.
- ☐ Movement from one country to another.

#### 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

#### 8: 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.

#### 9: A richer and more diverse culture. Is this an advantage for the host or source country?

- ☐ Host
- ☐ Source

#### 11: 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.

#### 10: 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.

#### 12: What is a pull factor?

- ☐ Factors that attract someone to a new host country.
- ☐ Factors that causes someone to leave their source country.

| Key Geography Knowledge:   | Vocabulary  |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Geography</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?<br/> How do migrants vary?<br/> How does migration affect people and places?<br/> What is economic migration?<br/> What is a refugee?<br/> How will climate change affect migration?</p> <p>What are the human and physical features of Bermuda? How does this compare to the UK?</p> | <p><b>Retrieval vocab:</b> artefact, attack, colony, dictator, employment, ethnicity, historian, inhabitants, machinery, massacre, navy, past, population, pragmatism, production, provocation, revolution, ruler, submission, technology, territory, tragedy, weapon</p> <p><b>New vocab:</b> alliance, anti-Semitism, appeasement, assassination, devastation, evacuation, independence, inevitability, manufacture, morale, negotiation, prevail, radical, refugee, reluctance, reparations, totalitarianism, violence</p> |

| Key History Knowledge:  | Vocabulary  |
|---|---|
| <p><b>WW2 – British History</b></p> <p><b>History</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?<br/> Who were the Windrush generation?<br/> What was life like for the Windrush generation moving to Britain?<br/> Where are the Windrush generation today?<br/> What impact did Windrush have on Britain?<br/> How do we celebrate the Windrush generation?</p> | <p><b>Retrieval vocab:</b> artefact, attack, colony, dictator, employment, ethnicity, historian, inhabitants, machinery, massacre, navy, past, population, pragmatism, production, provocation, revolution, ruler, submission, technology, territory, tragedy, weapon</p> <p>alliance, anti-Semitism, appeasement, assassination, devastation, evacuation, independence, inevitability, manufacture, morale, negotiation, prevail, radical, refugee, reluctance, reparations, totalitarianism, violence</p> |

