

YEAR 8 MIGRATION

KEY TERMS

Forced migration	refers to the movements of refugees and internally displaced people (those displaced by conflicts) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects.
Immigration	is the action of coming to live in the long term in a foreign country.
Emigration	is the act of leaving your own country to settle permanently in another.
Labour migrant	is someone who migrates for the purposes of employment. The term economic migration is sometimes used interchangeably with this type of migration. However economic migration is broader and can encompass migration for the purposes of improving quality of life in social and economic terms
Migrants	are people who leave or flee their home to go to new places to seek opportunities or safer and better prospects.
Migration	is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can happen within the same country or between countries.

Examples of migration to the UK timeline

40,000 BC humans present in Britain

From 1000 BC- Celts
From 55 BC –the Romans invaded

5th-Anglo Saxons
793-Vikings

1066-Normans

1560-first groups of Huguenots fled France

1800-a large amount of Jewish people flee from Eastern Europe

1946-Polish, Italians and others looking for work after the war

1948-West Indians from the Caribbean looking for work

1956-Indians and Pakistanis looking for work

1972-Ugandan Asians thrown out of Uganda by a dictator

1999-Kurds, Kosovans and others driven out by war

2004 onwards-Europeans looking for work



KEY TERMS

Persecution	is when someone is treated badly because of who they are. It may be because of their race, religion, nationality, because they belong to a particular social group or their political opinion.
Push Factors	are things that make people want to leave their homes
Refugee	is a person who has left their home country because they are afraid of being persecuted. As a result they cannot seek protection from their home country.
Asylum seeker	is someone who has left their home country and applied for recognition as a refugee in another country and is waiting for a decision on their application.
A developed country	can be defined as a country that has a relatively high level of development, based on various factors.
A developing country	can be defined as a country that has a relatively low level of development, based on various factors.
Pull Factors	are things that attract them to new places.

MIGRATION CASE STUDIES

Poland to UK migration

PUSH FACTORS

High levels of unemployment – in 2005, 18.5% of those at working age were unemployed in Poland
Poor living conditions
Low salaries
Poor public services and other facilities

PULL FACTORS

English is spoken as the second language in Poland and so there was no language barrier, as such, to overcome
Migration was easy to the UK due to cheap flights and coach services
Plenty of available jobs
An average Polish worker could earn five times more in the UK than Poland

Mexico to USA migration

PUSH FACTORS:

Adult literacy rates 55% - poor education prospects
40% Unemployed in Mexico

PULL FACTORS

Excellent medical facilities in USA - 400 per doctor Compared to 1800 in Mexico
Well paid jobs in USA - GNP = \$24,750

Facts:

There is a 2000km border between USA and Mexico.

1 million + Mexicans migrate to the USA every year.

US Border Patrol guard the border and try to prevent illegal immigrants.

850,000 were caught in 1995 and were deported (the most in a year)

Impacts

The Mexican countryside has a shortage of economically active people
Young people tend to migrate leaving the old and the very young
Certain villages such as Santa Ines have lost 2/3 of its inhabitants

IMPACTS OF MIGRATION

Come up with at least 3 positives and 3 negatives

POSITIVES

NEGATIVES

