

Migration to Britain, c. 500-the present

Year 7 Assessment Revision Sheet

What is migration?

A big part of the history of the British Isles is linked to migration.

Different groups of people have moved to Britain over centuries.

This movement is called **migration**.

Key terms

Migration The movement of people from one country to another

Migrant A person who moves from one country to live in another

Why do people migrate?

Push factors are the reasons why people leave an area



Pull factors are the reasons why people move to a particular area

Push Factors

- War
- Famine (when there isn't enough food and people starve)
- Persecution (when groups of people are picked upon e.g. for their religion)

Pull Factors

- Jobs
- Safety
- Better standard of living
- Better climate

What impact have migrants had on Britain?

Anglo-Saxons 5 th -10 th centuries	These invaders were from modern day Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. They developed counties and shires, gave names to places and developed laws, all of which still exist today. For example, place names ending in 'ham'.
Vikings 9 th -11 th centuries	We use Viking laws and traditions. Many places in the east of England have Viking place names, such as York, and places ending in 'by' and 'thorpe'. Knowledge of ship-building and sailing came from the Vikings.
Normans 11 th century	The last invaders to bring migrants to England. They built many castles and cathedrals. Thousands of words in the English language are French/Latin e.g. castle, royal, judge, jury, beef, pork, army, battle.
Late medieval migrants 12 th -16 th centuries	Jewish migrants provided money to build many castles and cathedrals, as well as lending money to many businesses. They worked in many jobs, such as doctors and goldsmiths. Many European migrants from the Low Countries (Belgium/Netherlands) were skilled craftsmen, such as beer brewers, shoemakers, weavers and tailors.
African migrants 16 th & 17 th centuries	In Tudor England, African migrants had important jobs, such as being a trumpeter in Henry VIII's court. They were integrated into society and had the same rights as other citizens.
Huguenots 16 th & 17 th centuries	These skilled craftsmen from France brought new techniques and trades to England, like silk-weaving, furniture making, clockmaking and glass manufacturing skills. They helped Britain become an industrial country. $\frac{1}{4}$ of London's population has a Huguenot ancestor.
Strangers 16 th & 17 th centuries	These were skilled crafts people from the Netherlands. They were skilled weavers and were also involved in lace-making and dying cloth. They brought a lot of trade to Norwich. They kept canaries to sing to them as they worked. This became very popular in Norwich. The Norwich City Football team is nicknamed 'the Canaries'.
Irish migrants 18 th & 19 th centuries	They made a massive contribution to the building of canals, railways and roads during the Industrial Revolution which we still use today. 10% of the British population have Irish parents or grandparents.
Commonwealth migrants 19 th & 20 th centuries	These migrants from the Commonwealth (once the British Empire) came mainly from Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. Many do important jobs e.g. in the NHS. They have had a big impact on British food, music, religion and sport.
European migrants 20 th & 21 st centuries	Lots of migrants came to Britain due to the free movement allowed by the European Union. Many migrants are from Eastern Europe e.g. Poland. They are really important to Britain's economy, doing many jobs where there is a shortage of workers e.g. farming, plumbing and building.