Knowledge Organiser Half Term 1: 7.1 What is the story of migration in Britain?

Key terms:

Chronology: Putting events in the order they happened (the "number line" of history).
Anachronism: Something placed in the wrong time period (e.g., a Viking using a smartphone).
Century: A period of 100 years.
Continuity: Things that stay the same over a long period of time.
Change: A significant shift or "turning point" in how people live.
Evidence: Information from the past used to support an argument (found in sources).
Migration: The movement of people from one place to another to live.
Immigration: Moving into a new country.
Emigration: Leaving (exiting) your own country to live elsewhere.
Push Factors: Reasons why people want to leave a place (e.g., war, poverty, famine).
Pull Factors: Reasons why people are attracted to a new place (e.g., jobs, safety, family).
Asylum Seeker: Someone who has left their home country as a political refugee and is seeking protection in another.
Economic Migrant: Someone who moves to another country to find work or a better standard of living.

People have migrated to Britain in the past for many reasons, for example:

- To steal and plunder Britain's wealth and natural resources, like the Vikings
- To settle and build new lives, like the Anglo-Saxons
- To escape religious persecution, like the Huguenots
- For economic reasons, for example to build a better life for themselves and their families, like West Indian migrants after World War II

Migration timeline

500BC
Celts arrive



AD450 Anglo-Saxons arrive



800AD
First Jews arrive



1620AD
Mayflower arrives in USA



1948 SS Empire Windrush arrives

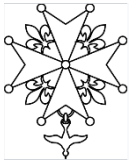




AD43-410
Romans arrive



800AD
Vikings arrive



1572AD
Huguenots arrive



1845-1852AD
Irish arrive



1968 'Rivers of Blood' speech