

Year 8 Summer History work – Preparation for Year 9. **Migration through time**

Throughout the Summer, you will study how Migration has changed Britain over 1000 years looking at the Migration stories of

- The Anglo-Saxons in the 5th century
- Jewish Migrants in the 12th Century
- African Migrants in the 16th Century
- Huguenots in the 17th Century
- Asian Migrants in the 18th Century
- Jewish Migrants in the 19th Century and
- Polish and Commonwealth Migrants in the 20th Century



Use pages 188-199 of the Understanding History textbook (which is also available as the e-textbook) to help you complete the following work sheets.

Once completed, log onto Google Classroom where there will be a quiz for you to complete.

If you have any questions in the meantime email your History Teacher.

Have a lovely summer and we look forward to seeing you soon!

7A.1 Migration to Britain: Timeline sheet

Do now

Put the following time periods into chronological order: Modern, Late Medieval, Industrial, Early Modern, Early Medieval.

In this enquiry, you will investigate nine 'migration stories' – case studies of different groups of people who have migrated to Britain over the last 1500 years. Your task is to look for:

- **The impact of migrants on Britain:** for example, how each migrant group contributed to Britain; how they changed things in their adopted country.
- **Challenges faced by migrants to Britain:** for example, were they welcomed or resented and why? Did they find it easy to find jobs and housing, and why?

This is a big topic so, to help you see patterns and reach judgements, record your findings on a large timeline. As you study each group, write examples of their **impact on Britain above the line** and examples of **challenges faced by migrants below the line**. This timeline is started for you on page 2 of this worksheet.

Lesson 7A: An overview of British migration

Make notes on the centre of your timeline (where the dates are) about how the following developments affected migration to Britain:

- the collapse of the Roman Empire
- the Reformation
- the expansion of the British Empire
- Britain joining the European Union.

Lesson 7B: Early Medieval migration, AD400–1066

Using pages 190–191, make notes above the timeline about how the Anglo-Saxons changed Britain. There are some points included to get you started.

Lesson 7C: Late Medieval migration, 1066–1500

Using pages 192–193, for each group of migrants, make notes on your timeline about:

- how they changed England – for example, how they helped to make England wealthier in the Late Middle Ages
- what challenges they faced – for example, how welcome were they?

Lesson 7D: Early Modern migration, 1500–1750

Using pages 194–195, for each group of migrants, make notes on your timeline about:

- their impact on England – for example, the Huguenots' impact on silk weaving
- the challenges they faced – for example, how the slave trade changed the situation for African migrants in England.

Lesson 7E: Industrial and Imperial migration, 1750–1900

Using pages 196–197, for each group of migrants, make notes on your timeline about:

- their impact on England – for example, how *Lascars* changed the ports they settled in
- the challenges they faced – for example, how the treatment of Jewish people was changing through the nineteenth century.

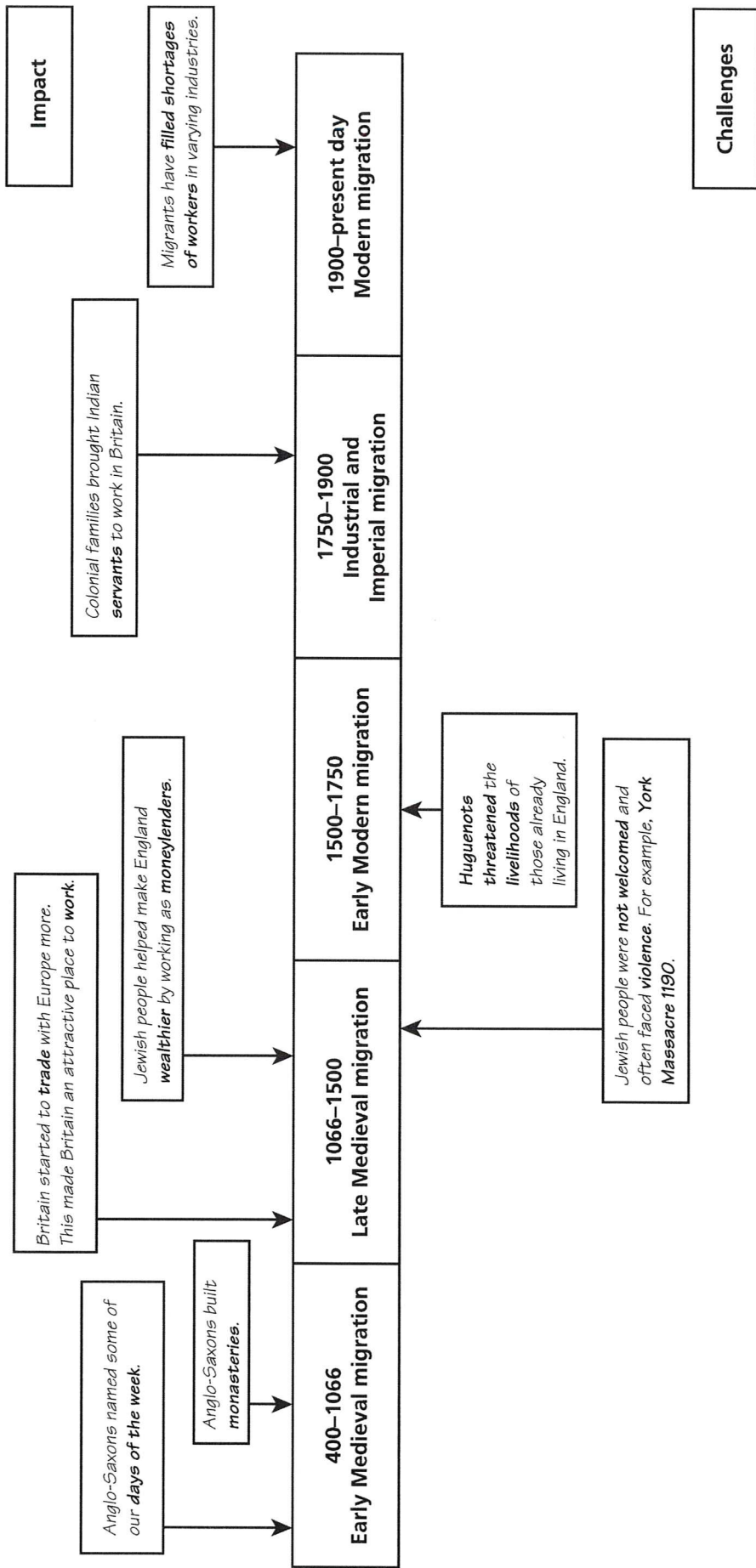
Lesson 7F: Modern migration, 1900 to the present

Using pages 198–199, for each group of migrants, make notes on your timeline about:

- their impact on England
- the challenges they faced.

Overview of migration

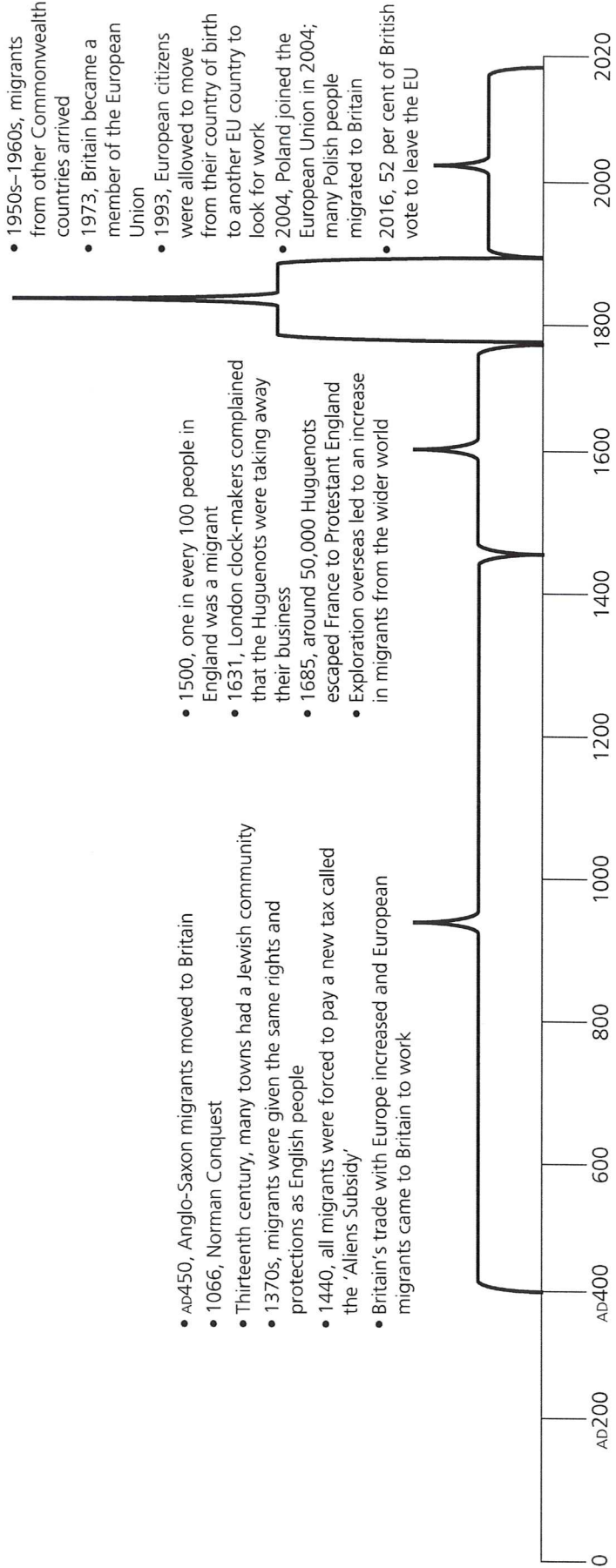
Migration to Britain: Timeline



Migration to Britain through time

- 1900, the *Lascaers* had settled in the poorer areas of Britain's ports and cities
- 1939, many Polish people served in the British armed forces during the war
- 1947, India gained independence
- June 1948, the first official Commonwealth migrants were invited to work in Britain and arrived on the ship, the *Empire Windrush*
- 1950s–1960s, migrants from other Commonwealth countries arrived
- 1973, Britain became a member of the European Union
- 1993, European citizens were allowed to move from their country of birth to another EU country to look for work
- 2004, Poland joined the European Union in 2004; many Polish people migrated to Britain
- 2016, 52 per cent of British vote to leave the EU

- 1830, Jewish people were allowed to trade in the City of London
- From 1856, Jewish people could study at Cambridge University
- 1858, Lionel de Rothschild became Britain's first Jewish MP



- AD 450, Anglo-Saxon migrants moved to Britain
- 1066, Norman Conquest
- Thirteenth century, many towns had a Jewish community
- 1370s, migrants were given the same rights and protections as English people
- 1440, all migrants were forced to pay a new tax called the 'Aliens Subsidy'
- Britain's trade with Europe increased and European migrants came to Britain to work

- 1500, one in every 100 people in England was a migrant
- 1631, London clock-makers complained that the Huguenots were taking away their business
- 1685, around 50,000 Huguenots escaped France to Protestant England
- Exploration overseas led to an increase in migrants from the wider world

Roman Britain, AD 43–AD 410	Medieval Britain, AD 400–1450	Early Modern Britain, 1450–1750	Industrial Britain, 1750–1900	Modern Britain, 1900 to the present
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Overview of Migration

7A.2 Migration to Britain

Read page 189 – an overview of migration to Britain. Draw your own simple images to help you remember the key time periods and factors affecting migration.

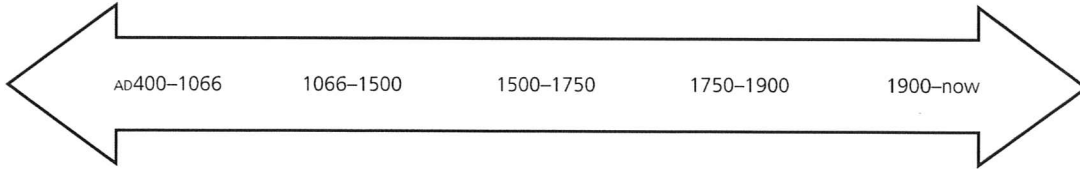
Key time periods of migration	Factors affecting migration in this period
AD400–1066	
1066–1500	
1500–1750	
1750–1900	
1900–now	

7B.1 Early Medieval migration, 400–1066

Use pages
190 - 191

Do now

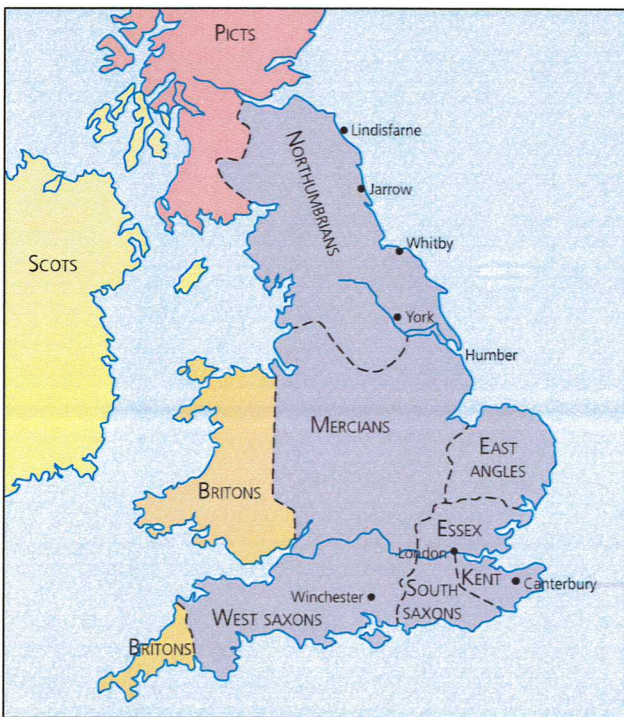
Put as many examples of migration as you can remember from last lesson onto the following timeline:



Migration story 1: Anglo-Saxons

1 Did any towns and villages near where you live begin in Anglo-Saxon times? For example: Felixstowe, Tottenham, Bridlington.

2 Study map B.



a Which were the three biggest Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the seventh century?

- _____
- _____
- _____

b Do you live in an area that was once an Anglo-Saxon kingdom? If so, which one?

B Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the seventh century (around AD650)

3 Which day of the week do you think was named after each of these Anglo-Saxon gods?

a Tiw

b Widen

c Thunor

d Frig

Use pages
192 - 193

7C Late Medieval migration, 1066–1500

Do now

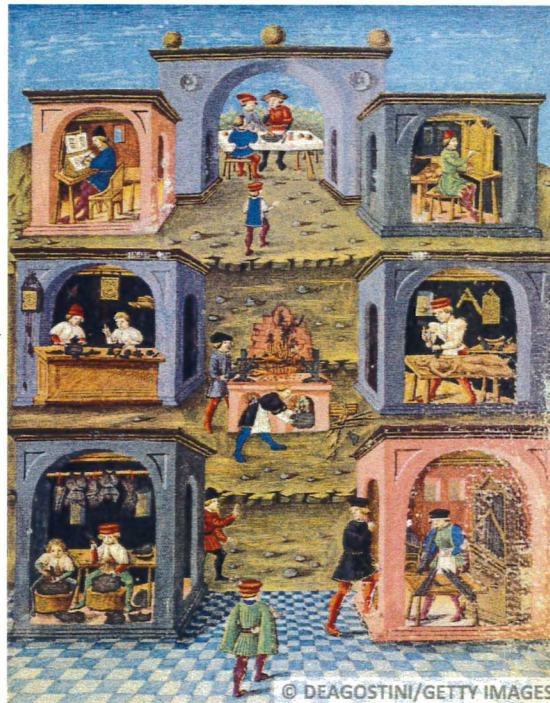
Recall four impacts of Anglo-Saxon migration on Britain.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Late Medieval migration

Study this picture. To see this image in more detail, see page 193 in the student book.

Clock-maker →



- Find and label the following craftsman in the image (one has been completed for you):
 - a an organ-maker
 - b a clock-maker
 - c an armourer
 - d a scribe
 - e a painter
 - f a sculptor.
- Which of the discoveries about migration do you find most surprising?

Learning check

Write two sentences to sum up the experiences of migrants in this period.

7D

Early Modern migration, 1500–1750

Use pages
194 - 195

Do now

1 Write down the dates for the Late Medieval period.

2 Name two groups of migrants to Britain during this period.

•

•

John Blanke

Read the information on page 194 about John Blanke and write three 'Did you know?' facts.

1

2

3

Huguenots from France

To see the image in more detail, see page 195 in the student book.

The men on horseback are talking to the new arrivals



Label how the artist has made it clear that the Huguenots were welcome in England.

Write three quiz questions about the Huguenots.

1

2

3

Learning check

Look at your timeline so far. Which group of migrants had the biggest impact and which faced the biggest challenges?

use pages
196 - 197

7E Industrial and Imperial migration, 1750–1900

Do now

Draw lines to match the time period, group of migrants and where they came from.

Early Medieval
Early Medieval
Late Medieval
Early Modern

Anglo-Saxons
Craftsmen
Huguenots
Vikings

France
Scandinavia
Italy
Germany/Denmark

Asian migrants

Write a sentence to explain the impact of the migration of wealthy Indians and of *Lascars*.

The impact of the *Lascars* on Britain was ... _____

Which group faced more challenges? Why?

Jewish migrants

Without the student book, write one sentence on each of the following:

- Why more Jewish people came to Britain in the late nineteenth century:

More Jewish migrants came to Britain in the late nineteenth century because ... _____

- Changes in the persecution of Jewish people in Europe:

Even though there wasn't as much persecution, many Jewish people had to ... _____

- Living and working conditions for Jewish people:

- Marks & Spencer:

Learning check

How welcoming was Britain to migrants in the industrial period? Use this table to jot down your ideas. Was Britain more or less welcoming to migrants in the industrial period than during other periods?

Time period	How welcoming were the British? Give examples.
Early Medieval, 400–1066	
Late Medieval, 1066–1500	
Early Modern, 1500–1750	
Industrial period, 1750–1900	

use pages
198-199

7F.1 Modern Migration, 1900 to the present

Do now

What do all these people have in common?

Start by matching the names listed with the pictures in the table below and then write a sentence or two to explain what each person contributed to Britain.

- A Michael Marks
- B Cornelia Sorabji
- C Dadabhai Naoroj
- D *Lascars*
- E John Blanke
- F Ivory Bangle Lady

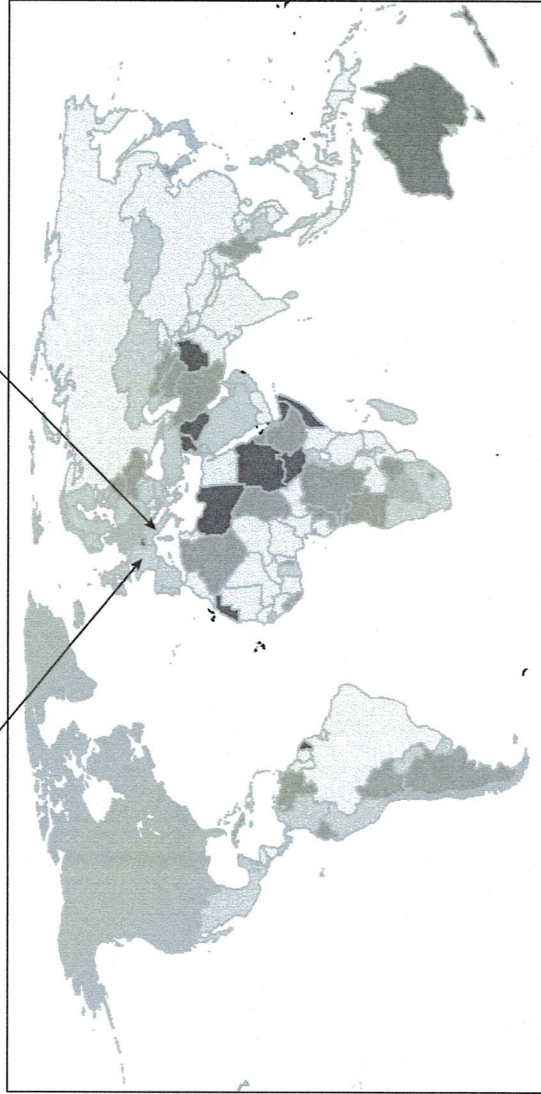
Photo	Letter/Name	What did this person contribute to Britain?
		
		
		
		
		
		

7B.2 Migration through time: Extension sheet

- 1 Draw arrows connecting the countries that migrants came from, to Britain, for each period you study.
- 2 Annotate the arrows with:
 - a reasons why migrants came to Britain in one colour
 - b the impact they had in another colour
 - c the challenges they faced in a third colour.

Huguenots did not have the same legal rights as the rest of the English population until 1708.

During the fifteenth century, Italian craftsmen migrated to Britain. Their crafts included tailoring and weaving.



Complete this as you finish each time period.

Using your completed map, write a 'story of migration through time' to summarise the different groups that have come to Britain, the impact they have had and the challenges they have faced.

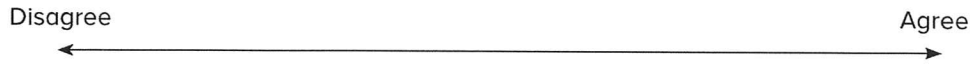
7F.2 Migration: Essay template

Answer **one** of the following questions on a separate piece of paper:

- a How far do you agree with this statement, 'Since the late Middle Ages, Britain has welcomed migrants'?
- b How far do you agree with this statement, 'Migration has had little lasting impact on Britain'?

Help zone

- 1 Start by plotting your opinion on a continuum line. This will help you structure your response and present a sustained judgement.



- 2 Gather your evidence. Complete the table below, inserting evidence for both sides of the argument.

Disagree	Agree

Sentence starters

The evidence clearly shows that ...

The most important reason is ...

For example ...

Furthermore ...

On the other hand ...

To conclude ...

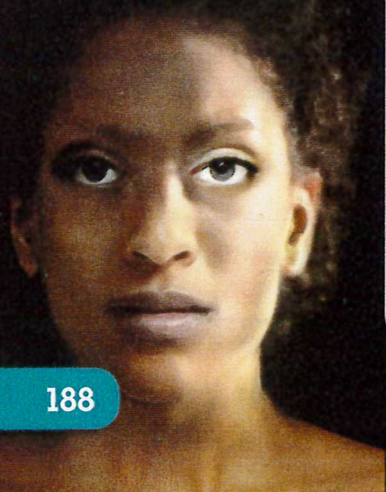
How far do you agree with this statement, 'Since the late Middle Ages, Britain has welcomed migrants'?

<p>Historical context and give your judgement.</p>	<p>• <i>Introduction:</i></p>
<p>Identify ways migrants have been welcomed to Britain. Use examples from a range of eras. You must include an example from the late Middle Ages.</p>	<p>• <i>Argument 1: It could be argued that Britain has welcomed migrants since the late Middle Ages. For example ...</i></p>
<p>Use specific examples, such as the treatment of Jewish people, Huguenots and Commonwealth migrants – Windrush.</p>	<p>• <i>Furthermore ...</i></p> <p>• <i>Argument 2: Whilst there are examples of the British welcoming migrants since the late Middle Ages, many migrant groups faced hostilities. For example ...</i></p>
<p>Make a judgement – since the late Middle Ages, has Britain welcomed or been hostile towards migrant groups?</p>	<p>• <i>Conclusion: In conclusion, Britain has migrants.</i></p>

How far do you agree with this statement, 'Migration has had little lasting impact on Britain'?

<p>Historical context and give your judgement.</p>	<p>• <i>Introduction:</i></p>
<p>Identify specific evidence to support your points. You could include the 2016 referendum to leave the EU and the treatment of the Windrush generation.</p>	<p>• <i>Argument 1: It could be argued that migration has had little lasting impact on Britain. The key piece of evidence is ...</i></p>
<p>Use specific examples, such as food, acceptance of Jewish people, Marks & Spencer, trading links. Use evidence from a range of eras.</p>	<p>• <i>Argument 2: Migration has made a lasting impact on Britain as shown ...</i></p> <p>• <i>For example ...</i></p>
<p>Make a judgement – has migration had a lasting impact?</p>	<p>• <i>Conclusion: In conclusion, migration has on Britain.</i></p>

7A



Migration to Britain through time

In 1901, archaeologists in York made an exciting discovery. They were looking for evidence of York's Roman past when they found a sarcophagus (a stone coffin). Inside was a female skeleton, surrounded by some beautiful and expensive objects – earrings, a mirror, a perfume bottle and bangles. Because one of the bangles was made from ivory, archaeologists called the skeleton the 'Ivory Bangle Lady'.

In the early 2000s, archaeologists examined the Ivory Bangle Lady's skull and teeth using new technology. They discovered that:

- she was between 18 and 23 years old when she died
- she probably grew up in the south of England
- she had at least one parent from Africa.

Based on their careful research, archaeologists produced picture A, which reconstructs what the Ivory Bangle Lady might have looked like.

It was not unusual to find someone of African heritage living in York nearly 2000 years ago. After the Roman invasion in AD43, soldiers and settlers came to Britain from all over the Roman Empire. Analysis of skeletons has revealed that the population of Roman Britain included people from Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

A The skull of Ivory Bangle Lady (top) and the computer reconstruction of her face (middle and bottom)

Reflect

- 1 Which of the findings do you think most surprised the archaeologists?

Enquiry

In this enquiry you will investigate nine 'migration stories' – case studies of different groups of people who have migrated to Britain over the last 1500 years. Your task is to look for:

- **The impact of migrants on Britain:** for example, how each migrant group contributed to Britain; how they changed things in their adopted country.
- **Challenges faced by migrants to Britain:** for example, were they welcomed or resented and why; did they find it easy to find jobs and housing, and why?

This is a big topic so, to help you see patterns and reach judgements, record your findings on a large timeline.

As you study each group, write examples of their impact on Britain **above** the line and examples of challenges faced by migrants **below** the line.

Migration to Britain – an overview

By the time Romans began to settle in Britain in the first century AD, the population had already been shaped by thousands of years of migration.

People had been migrating to Britain ever since the end of the last ice age, more than 10,000 years ago. Everyone living in Britain today has a migrant heritage. The only difference is how far back in time our migrant heritage stretches.

In this enquiry, you will study the last 1500 years of Britain's migrant history. We have divided this into five periods. The table below gives you an overview of migration to Britain across these five periods.

Task

- 2 Make notes on your timeline about how each of the following developments affected migration to Britain:
- the collapse of the Roman Empire
 - the Reformation
 - the expansion of the British Empire
 - Britain joining the European Union.

Migration to Britain – an overview

400–1066

Early Medieval migration

- After the collapse of the Roman Empire, Anglo-Saxon migrants moved to Britain.
- Over 5 centuries, they turned a group of small kingdoms into a single country – England.



1066–1500

Late Medieval migration

- During the late Middle Ages, Britain's trade with Europe increased. Many European migrants came to Britain to work.



1500–1750

Early Modern migration

- In the sixteenth century, Europe became divided over religion. Many Protestants came to England to escape violence.
- Exploration overseas led to an increase in migrants from the wider world.



1750–1900

Industrial and Imperial migration

- In the eighteenth century, Britain became the world's first industrial nation. People came to Britain seeking work and to build better lives.
- The expansion of the British Empire brought more migrants from the wider world.



1900–now

Modern migration

- After the Second World War, the British Empire came to an end. Migrants from the Caribbean, India and Pakistan came to work in Britain.
- After 1973, Britain's membership of the European Union meant that people from different European countries came to Britain to work.



Migration Story 1

Anglo-Saxons

At the beginning of the fifth century, Roman rule in Britain came to an end. A new group of migrants from northern Europe moved to Britain. They were called the Anglo-Saxons.

The Anglo-Saxons sailed across the North Sea from the countries that are now Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. At first, they raided the settlements of the Roman-Britons. Then, during the fifth century, once the powerful Roman army had gone, they began to settle. They became farmers, craftsmen and traders.

We know where the Anglo-Saxons settled because the names of many places today have Anglo-Saxon endings. Place names ending in 'ton', 'ham', 'ing', 'den', 'leigh', 'burg', 'port' and 'stow' tell us that many villages and towns were first settled by the Anglo-Saxons.

Reflect

- 2 Did any towns and villages near where you live begin in Anglo-Saxon times? For example: Felixstowe, Tottenham, Bridlington.
- 3 Study map B.
 - a Which were the three biggest Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the seventh century?
 - b Do you live in an area that was once an Anglo-Saxon kingdom? If so, which one?

Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and language

By the seventh century, the Anglo-Saxons had settled over a large part of Britain.

You can see from map B that in the north, the land was controlled by the Picts and Scots. The west belonged to the Britons. But much of the rest of Britain was divided into seven separate Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, each with its own ruler. Each ruler divided their kingdom into shires. Many of our modern counties are the same as these shires.

The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were often at war with each other, but the people spoke a common language – Englisc. The English that we speak today comes from the Englisc used by the Anglo-Saxons.

Task

- 1 Use these two pages to make some impact notes above your timeline about how the Anglo-Saxons changed Britain. Here are some points to get you started:

*They named some of our days of the week.
They built monasteries.*

We don't know much about the challenges facing Anglo-Saxon migrants so there won't be anything to record below the line.



B Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the seventh century (around AD650)

Anglo-Saxon religion and art

The first Anglo-Saxon migrants were pagans who worshipped various gods. Four of their main gods were Tiw (god of war), Woden (god of wisdom), Thunor (female, god of earth) and Frig (god of love). The Anglo-Saxons named some of the days of the week after these gods and we still use these names today.

Roman Britain had been Christian (like all the Roman Empire), but after the Romans, Christianity only survived in the western lands controlled by the Britons (see map B).

In AD597, Pope Gregory decided to try to persuade the Anglo-Saxons to become Christians. He sent monks to England, led by Augustine. They persuaded the Anglo-Saxon king of Kent to convert to Christianity and built a church at Canterbury. Augustine became the first 'Archbishop of Canterbury'.

As more Anglo-Saxons became Christians, they built churches and monasteries in many places. One of the most famous monasteries was at Lindisfarne, in Northumbria. Around the year AD700, a monk there produced the Lindisfarne Gospels (see picture C). This was one of the earliest and most beautiful books produced in Britain.

The creation of England

The Anglo-Saxons had lived in Britain for nearly 400 years when they were attacked by invaders from Scandinavia – the Vikings. During the ninth century, many Vikings settled in the north and east of Britain. They occupied an area called 'the Danelaw', which had its capital at York.

However, Viking rule did not last. In the tenth century, the Anglo-Saxon rulers of Wessex defeated the Vikings. They established one united Anglo-Saxon kingdom – England.

Reflect

- 4 Which day of the week do you think was named after each of these Anglo-Saxon gods?
- a Tiw
 - b Widen
 - c Thunor
 - d Frig



A page from the Lindisfarne Gospels. This page is the beginning of St Matthew's Gospel

Late Medieval migration, 1066–1500

As you know, Norman invaders conquered England in 1066 (see pages 18–25). We call the period after the Norman Conquest the Late Middle Ages. It was a period of growing wealth in Britain. The Normans created strong trade links with France, the Netherlands and Italy. Growing trade led to more people moving to Britain.

Task

- Use these two pages to make notes on your timeline about the next two migration stories. Look for:
 - Impacts.** How each group changed England. For example, how they helped to make England wealthier in the Late Middle Ages.
 - Challenges** each group faced. For example: how welcome were they?

Migration Story 2

Jewish migrants in the twelfth century

Jewish people were one of the earliest migrant groups to arrive after the Norman Conquest. They were invited to England by William I as he needed to borrow money to build castles and cathedrals. The Pope did not allow Christians to charge interest on loans, so the Jews provided a useful service.

By the thirteenth century, many towns had a Jewish community. As well as funding big building projects, Jewish money-lenders loaned small amounts of money to traders to keep their businesses running. Records show that Jews also worked in many other occupations, for example, as doctors, goldsmiths and cheese-makers.

The massacre in York, 1190

Jewish people in late-medieval England sometimes faced hostility and violence from their Christian neighbours. In 1190 the people of York turned on the Jewish community. The Jews locked themselves in York Castle for protection. Fearing that they would be forced by the mob outside to become Christians, many took their own lives. Others were killed when a mob set the castle on fire.

Reflect

- How has the artist tried to show that this was a terrible event?

A recent illustration by Peter Dunn showing the attack on Clifford's Tower, York, in 1170



Migration Story 3

Other European migrants

Picture E was made in Italy in the fifteenth century. It shows craftsmen working in six different trades. In the middle, food is being prepared in the street outside workshops.

In the Late Middle Ages, craftsmen like these from Italy and other European countries moved to England to work along with other workers.

Historians have made some interesting discoveries about the European migrants who came to Britain in the fifteenth century:

- Their occupations ranged from poor servants and labourers to wealthy merchants.
- Many migrants were skilled craftsmen such as goldsmiths, tailors, shoemakers, glaziers, brewers and weavers.
- In London alone, migrants worked in over a hundred different crafts.
- Migrants settled in towns and villages all over England.
- By 1500, one in every hundred people in England was a migrant (that is, not born in England). This was the same proportion as in 1900.
- In the 1370s, migrants were given the same rights and protections as English people.
- In 1440, all migrants were forced to pay a new tax called the 'Aliens Subsidy'.

Reflect

- 4 Which of these discoveries do you find most surprising?

Medieval craftsmen in Italy in the fifteenth century

E



Reflect

- 3 Find these craftsmen in picture E:
- a an organ-maker
 - b a clock-maker
 - c an armourer
 - d a scribe
 - e a painter
 - f a sculptor.

In the period between 1500 and 1750, there were two big changes that affected migration to Britain.

- **Exploration** brought Europeans into contact with people from other parts of the world.
- **The Reformation** divided Europe into Protestant and Catholic countries. Some people had to leave their country for their own safety.

Task

- 1 Use these two pages to make notes on your timeline about the next two migration stories. Look for:
 - **Impacts:** for example, the Huguenots' impact on silk weaving.
 - **Challenges:** for example, how the slave trade changed the situation for African migrants in England.

Migration Story 4

African migrants

John Blanke

Picture F is part of an 18-metre parchment. Henry VIII had the parchment made as a record of the celebrations when his first son was born in 1511. This segment shows the king's trumpeters. As you can see, one of them was an African. His name was John Blanke.

We know that there were people of African heritage living in Britain in Roman and medieval times, but John Blanke is one of the earliest African migrants whose story we can begin to piece together.

In 1509, when John discovered that he was being paid half the wages of the other trumpeters, he asked the king for a pay rise. Henry agreed to this. Three years later, when John Blanke got married, Henry gave him a purple gown and hat.

The impact of the slave trade

John Blanke was one of many Africans living in Britain in the sixteenth century. African migrants worked as craftsmen, servants, musicians, sailors or actors. They married English people, had children and became part of English life.

But after 1650, the treatment of African migrants changed. Britain became deeply involved in the transatlantic slave trade (see page 130). Slave owners sometimes brought young Africans to work as servants in their houses. Slavery was illegal in Britain, but this did not stop people selling African children in the coffee shops of London and Bristol.



F Detail of John Blanke from the Westminster Tournament Roll

Migration Story 5

Huguenots from France

The Reformation (see pages 86–87) caused huge divisions between Protestants and Catholics across Europe. In Catholic France, Protestants known as Huguenots lived in fear of being killed. In 1681, the French government began forcing Huguenots to convert to Catholicism. Four years later, Protestantism was banned altogether. In 1685, around 50,000 Huguenots escaped to Protestant England.

Most French Huguenots were successful craftsmen. They were generally welcome in England. The Church of England raised money to help them settle and find work. Many started silk-weaving businesses in the Spitalfields area of London. Soon, the silk trade was booming. Huguenots also found work in other skilled trades, such as clock-making and glass manufacturing.

Not everyone welcomed the Huguenots. In 1631, London clock-makers complained that the Huguenots were taking away their business. In the late 1600s, English silk weavers rioted because they did not like competition from the Huguenots. The government did not give Huguenots the same legal rights as other people in England until 1708.

Reflect

- 2 In picture G, how does the artist show that the Huguenots were welcome in England?



A modern artist's impression of Huguenots arriving in Dover in 1685

Industrial and Imperial migration, 1750–1900

In the years after 1750, Britain became the world's first industrial nation. It was also during the period 1750–1900 that Britain created the largest empire the world had ever seen. These changes meant that many more migrants came to Britain.

Task

- 1 Use these two pages to make notes on your timeline about the two nineteenth-century migration stories. Look for:
 - **Impacts:** for example, how did *Lascars* change the ports they settled in?
 - **Challenges:** for example, how was the treatment of Jewish people changing through the nineteenth century?

Migration Story 6

Asian migrants

As British rule in India was strengthened during the nineteenth century (see pages 180–181), thousands of Indians migrated to Britain. Colonial families sometimes brought their Indian servants to work here. Wealthier Indians sometimes came to Britain to study or to run businesses. Some had an important impact on Britain's history. For example:



Dadabhai Naoroj left India in 1855 and came to Britain to help run a cotton business. In 1892, he became the first British Asian MP (Member of Parliament).



Cornelia Sorabji was a teacher in India. In 1889, she migrated to Britain to study at Oxford University. She was the first woman ever to study law at a British university.

Lascars

British shipping companies trading between India and Britain often employed Indian sailors, known as *Lascars*. They also employed *Lascars* from other countries such as Malaya, China, Somalia and Yemen. The shipping companies paid the *Lascars* lower wages than British sailors and often treated them harshly.

When they landed at a British port, the *Lascars* expected the shipping company to provide somewhere for them to stay until they could get work on a return voyage to India. But this did not always happen. Many *Lascars* were stranded in Britain. They worked in poorly paid jobs and often faced prejudice and discrimination. By 1900, the *Lascars* had settled in the poorer areas of Britain's ports and cities, such as the Old Trafford area of Manchester.



H *Lascar* crew members aboard the ship the *Ballaarat* in 1890

Migration Story 7

Jewish migrants in the nineteenth century

In the nineteenth century, Britain became a more tolerant place for Jews than in earlier periods of history.

- In 1830, Jews were allowed to trade in the City of London.
- From 1856, they could study at Cambridge University.
- In 1858, Lionel de Rothschild became Britain's first Jewish MP.

There was still anti-Semitism in Britain, but Jews were becoming more integrated into British society.

At the end of the nineteenth century, there was a sudden increase in the number of Jewish migrants to Britain. They were escaping from the violent pogroms (attacks on Jews) which were taking place in Russia and Eastern Europe. These migrants were very different from the Jews already living in Britain. Most of them were very poor. They settled in the big cities and took any work that they could find.



Michael Marks was one of these Jewish migrants. He joined a small Jewish community in Leeds and earned money by selling cheap clothes from door to door. By 1884, he had raised enough money to set up a stall on Leeds market where he sold goods for a penny.

Michael Marks wanted to expand his business, so went into partnership with Thomas Spencer, a Yorkshire businessman. With Robert's business contacts, the company thrived. By 1903, Marks & Spencer Ltd had 36 outlets, 12 of them being Penny Bazaar shops and the rest being market stalls across Britain.

Reflect

- 2 What helped Michael Marks to succeed?

1 The Marks & Spencer store in Lowestoft in 1910



Since 1900, there have been large increases in the number of migrants moving to Britain. During the two world wars, refugees came to Britain for safety. After 1947, the British Empire came to an end and people from newly independent nations came to work in Britain. After 1973, Britain's membership of the European Union led to an increase in migrants from Europe.

Migration Story 8

Poles

In 1939, German and Russian soldiers marched into Poland. Britain was a close ally of Poland and so welcomed thousands of Polish refugees. Many of the Poles served in the British armed forces during the war.

When the war ended in 1945, Poland was under the control of the Soviet Union. The British government allowed the Poles to stay in Britain. They were short of workers and many Polish people found work in mines, factories and farms. At first, some trade unions called for a ban on Polish workers, but gradually they were accepted.

J Polish workers at a farm in Gloucestershire in 1955



Task

- 1 Use these two pages to make notes on your timeline about the three twentieth-century migration stories. Look for:
 - **Impacts**
 - **Challenges.**

Britain and the European Union

In 1973, Britain joined the European Union. After 1993, European citizens were allowed to move from their country of birth to another EU country to look for work. When Poland joined the European Union in 2004, many Polish people migrated to Britain. They often worked in jobs where there was a shortage of workers, such as plumbing, building and farming.

Some popular newspapers claimed that Polish and other EU migrants were taking jobs from British people, destroying British culture or claiming too many benefits. This helped lead to increased prejudice towards Poles and other European migrants. In 2016, 52 per cent of people in Britain voted to leave the European Union. Many 'leave' voters were concerned about the high levels of migration.

BRITAIN MUST BAN MIGRANTS

It's essential for British workers says new report

K The headline on the front page of the *Daily Express* newspaper, 19 July 2011

Migration Story 9

Commonwealth migrants

In 1947, India gained independence from British rule. After that, the British Empire began to collapse. Over the next 20 years, many British colonies gained their independence.

These newly independent countries joined an organisation called the British Commonwealth, which aimed to keep strong trading and cultural links between Britain and her former colonies. In 1948, the government introduced a law that gave all citizens of the Commonwealth the right to own a British passport and to work in Britain.

In June 1948, the first Commonwealth migrants from the Caribbean arrived in Britain on the ship the *Empire Windrush*. The 492 West Indians on

board had come to find work in Britain's health service and transport systems. The migrants were taken to temporary accommodation in a former underground shelter in Clapham, South London. They were given a bed and food until they found work. During the 1950s and 1960s, the Windrush migrants were followed by more migrants from the West Indies and other Commonwealth countries.

Discrimination was a huge problem for Commonwealth migrants. Many people were refused jobs or housing because of their colour, but Commonwealth migrants made a huge contribution to Britain's economy and culture in the decades after the Second World War.



L The *Empire Windrush* arriving in London, June 1948

Reflect

- 2 Why did the government encourage Commonwealth migrants to come to Britain?
- 3 What challenges did the Commonwealth migrants face?

Final task

- 4 Use your completed timeline to discuss these questions:
 - a Which group of migrants do you think had the greatest impact on Britain? Which had the least?
 - b Which group of migrants do you think were most welcomed in Britain? Which migrants were least welcomed?
- 5 Now answer one of the following 'judgement' essay questions:
 - a How far do you agree with this statement, 'Since the late Middle Ages, Britain has welcomed migrants'?
 - b How far do you agree with this statement, 'Migration has had little lasting impact on Britain'?