<u>Year 6 Autumn Unit: Migration through Time</u> – <u>Enquiry Question</u>: How far have the stories of migration to Britain been the same from the Middle Ages to the present?



Key Unit Vocabulary

Emigration - the act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another

Famine - extreme scarcity of food

Persecution - hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race, political or religious beliefs

Protestants - a member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches



The St Bartholomew's Day massacre Historical Concept: change & continuity, similarity & difference

Key Unit Facts

•The Middle Ages saw very little migration.

•People migrate due to a number of push and pull factors.

•England's rise as a trading power in the sixteenth century started migration to Britain.

•In 1517, a new version of Christianity, Protestantism, began because of disagreements with the Catholic Church.

- •The Huguenots were Protestants who lived in a predominately Catholic France in the 1500s.
- •In 1572, 30,000 Catholics and Protestants died in the 'St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre'.
- •In 1598, the Edict of Nantes was drawn up which allowed Protestants to practise their faith.
- •Throughout history, people have fled from France to Britain because of its geographical proximity.
- •The British nationality Act was introduced in 1948 because the country faced labour shortages.

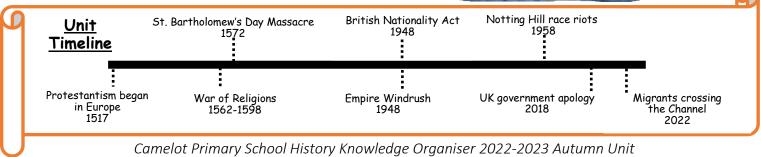
•Between 1948 and 1970, nearly half a million people moved from the Caribbean to Britain.

•In June 1948, the Windrush boat arrived in Essex.

•West Indians were invited to come to Britain, but the discrimination they faced on arrival was a shock and not what they had been prepared for.

•In April 2018, a scandal broke which saw the UK government apologise for deportation threats.









Migrants crossing the