



Year 7 - History - Summer Term



Where did we come from? How has migration shaped Britain today?



Quick summary

Migration (the movement of people to settle in a new place) has shaped Britain from Roman times to today. People migrate because of push factors, such as war, famine or persecution, and pull factors, such as jobs, land and safety.

In 43 AD, the Romans invaded Britain, building roads, towns, and trade networks. After they left in 410 AD, Anglo-Saxons migrated from Europe, forming kingdoms and influencing the English language. In the medieval period, Jewish communities and skilled workers arrived for economic and religious reasons, and in the 19th century, Jewish migrants from Eastern Europe settled in Britain, contributing to trade, crafts, and culture. Africans brought during the transatlantic slave trade, despite facing hardship, contributed to Britain's culture and society, as have Black communities ever since. Irish migrants came during the Potato Famine, the Windrush generation helped rebuild Britain.

Schema Strands



Beliefs and Attitudes

Year 6

How has propaganda been used to influence people over time?



Exploration and Settlement

Year 5

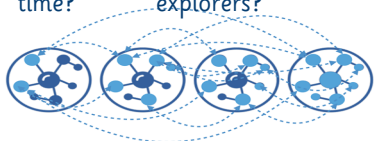
Were the Vikings ruthless invaders or experienced explorers?



Innovation and Legacy

Year 6

How has Britain been shaped by ancient civilisations?



Key Takeaways:

- Migration is movement of people from one place to another to settle.
- Push factors (war, famine, persecution) and pull factors (jobs, land, safety) explain why people moved to Britain across time.
- People who have come to Britain have influenced language, economy, religion and culture.
- Some migrants have experienced racial discrimination and prejudice.



Vocabulary

Consequence– the result of an event

Conquest– Taking control of a country by force.

Discrimination– treating people unfairly because of who they are.

Empire– a group of territories ruled by one powerful nation.

Immigrant– a person who moves into a country.

Migration– the movement of people to live in another place.

Pull factor– a reason attracting people (e.g. jobs, safety).

Push factor– a reason forcing people to leave (e.g. famine, war)

Significance– the importance of an event based on its impact and lasting effects.



Cause and Consequence



Change and Continuity



Historical Significance



Similarity and Difference