

STRIKING WOMEN | MIGRATION

» Most inhabitants of the British Isles can trace their origins elsewhere, and many people living in disparate parts of the world such as America and Australia can trace their roots to Britain. Many other groups of people in different parts of the world can trace their origins to migration, which was the result of the policies of British governments in the past. British culture and society is not static or homogenous; like all other societies, the British people are the result of centuries of interactions between different groups who migrated and settled here.

Objectives of Module

In studying this module 'Migration', you will:

- Understand the history of international migration from the 17th century to the present
- Understand migration by using four analytical approaches to explore the reasons why people migrate
- Understand migration through a range of case studies related to migration in the contemporary world.



1. A History of Migration



What are the factors that have contributed to migration within and across Europe, Africa and Asia from the 17th century onwards?

Use these words within your answer, and examples to illustrate your points:

Persecution
Circular
Pilgrimage
Trade

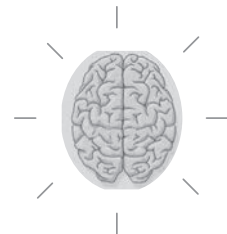




DISCUSS

5 mins

Brainstorm things you have previously learnt about slavery.



SLAVERY

In what ways does the information taken from the section **'Slavery (1550 to the end of the 18th century)'** add to your knowledge about slavery?



EXPLAIN

15 mins

What is meant by 'Indentured Labour'?



Indentured Labour is...

Explain why indentured labour was seen as a replacement for slavery:



TIP: Compare the conditions experienced by indentured labourers with those experienced by slaves.

How did the practice of indentured labour come to an end?



30-45 mins

Design a timeline using information from this section.

Include information, key phrases, words, events, key people and images from the following periods:

- Migration within Europe, Africa and Asia (17th-18th centuries)
- Permanent settlement in the colonies (1500s to mid 19th century)
- Slavery (1550 to the end of the 18th century)
- Indentured labour (1834-1917)
- Migration to the New World (1800s-1930)
- Post WWII migration (late 1940s to 1960s)
- Post 1970s migration

Note: You could also do this activity as a large group or class and create a GIANT timeline together for display.

A Brief History of International Migration

Date:

Event:





After undertaking these activities you should now be able to:

- ☐ Understand the different types of migration that occurred within Europe, Africa and Asia (17th-18th century)
- ☐ Explain the importance of permanent settlements in the colonies in the history of migration (1500s to mid-19th century)
- ☐ Connect prior studies to the section on slavery (1550 to the end of the 18th century)
- ☐ Understand the history of indentured labour, which replaced slavery (1834-1917)
- ☐ Connect the influences and factors behind mass migration to the New World (1800s-1930)
- ☐ Analyse the impacts that WWII had on migration (late 1940s to 1960s)
- ☐ Distinguish the post 1970s phase of migration from previous migration flows.

2. Understanding Migration



EXPLAIN

20 mins

The following section presents a brief overview of different analytical approaches that have been used to understand why people migrate and how they choose the places they migrate to.

In the following boxes, write the characteristics of each approach to migration presented within the 'Understanding Migration' section.

Neoclassical Migration Models



New Economics of Migration

Structural Approaches to Understanding Migration

Contemporary Approaches to Migration

Compare all four types of approaches: What are the similarities? What are the differences?



Comparison of Migration Types: Similarities

Comparison of Migration Types: Differences



After undertaking these activities you should now be able to:

- ☐ Discuss the approaches taken within neoclassical migration models.
- ☐ Critically evaluate the new economics of migration.
- ☐ Describe the importance of taking a structural approach to understanding migration.
- ☐ Explain contemporary approaches to migration and how this differs from other approaches used to understand migration.

3. Types of Migrants and Case Studies

The following are the main categories of migrants in the contemporary world. It is important to note that this list does not include all types of migration and that these categories are not mutually exclusive. Migrants commonly fall into more than one category and move across different categories as their circumstances and that of their home countries change. This has been termed as 'Mixed Migration'. There are other categories of (mainly temporary) migrants, including students, tourists and business visitors that are not included in this discussion.



20 mins

Economic Migrants

Reflect on the three economic migrant experiences from Burma, Ireland and Poland.

What similarities are shared between the three economic migrants?
What are the differences in their experiences?

Similarities

Differences

Design an 'Economic Migrant' word cloud. Write key words inside the cloud that represents economic migrants.





20 mins

Political Migrants

Reflect on the three political migrant experiences from Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Slovakia.

What are the similarities in the stories told by these three political migrants?

What are the differences in their stories?

Similarities

Differences

Write a poem related to the experiences of political migrants:





20 mins

Environmental Migrants

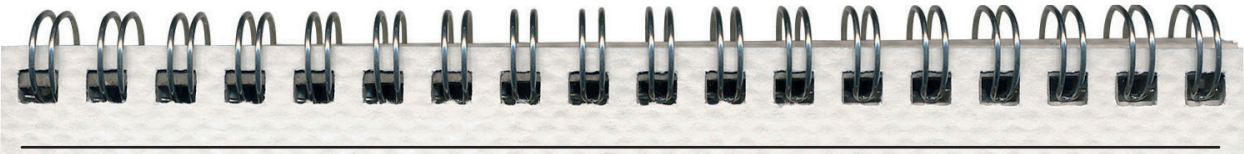
What are the similarities in the experiences of the three environmental migrants?
What are the differences in their experiences?

Similarities

Differences



Choose an environmental migrant's story and write a newspaper report on their experiences as a migrant and the environmental factor which forced them to migrate.



Headline Here

Main Story Here

Photo Here

Caption Here

Quote Here



20 mins

Migrants for Family Reunion

Reflect on the three 'Family Reunion' migrant experiences from India, UK and Somalia.

What are the similarities in their experiences?

What are the differences in their experiences?

Similarities

Differences

Put yourself in the shoes of a family reunion migrant. Write a letter to your best friend in your home country explaining what life is like as a migrant in the UK.





20 mins

Answer the following questions, in well-structured sentences:

1. Define each type of migrant:



An Economic Migrant is.....

A Political Migrant is

An Environmental Migrant is

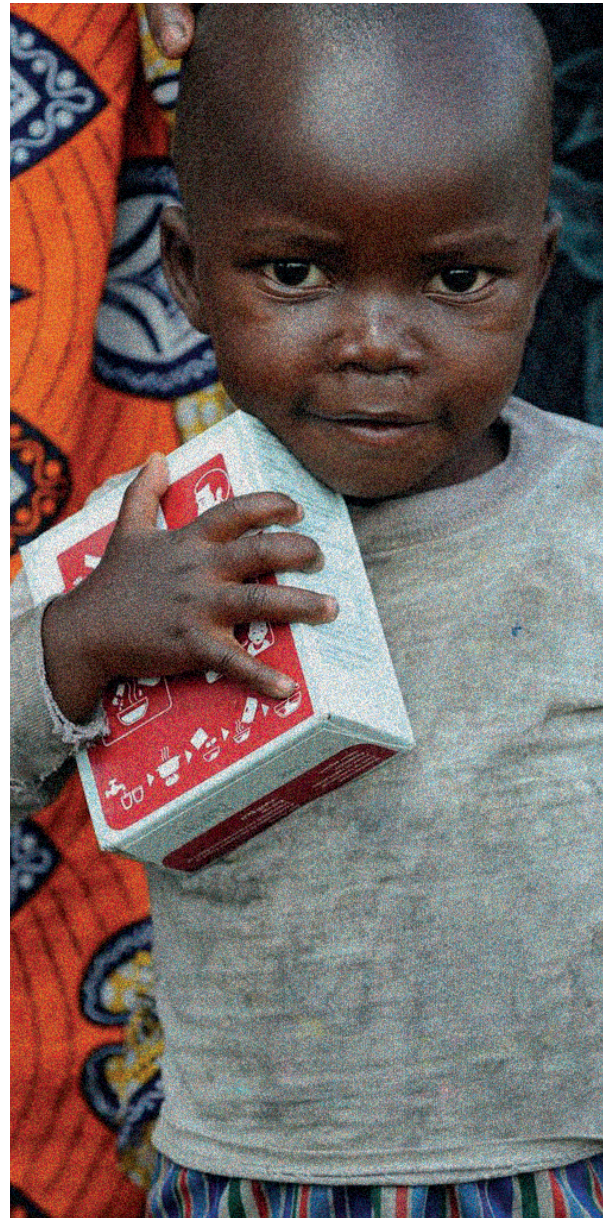
A Migrant for Family Reunion is ...

2. In what ways do the types of migration differ from each other?



3. In what ways do these different categories overlap or change from one to the other?

Draw upon the migrant experiences to illustrate your answer.

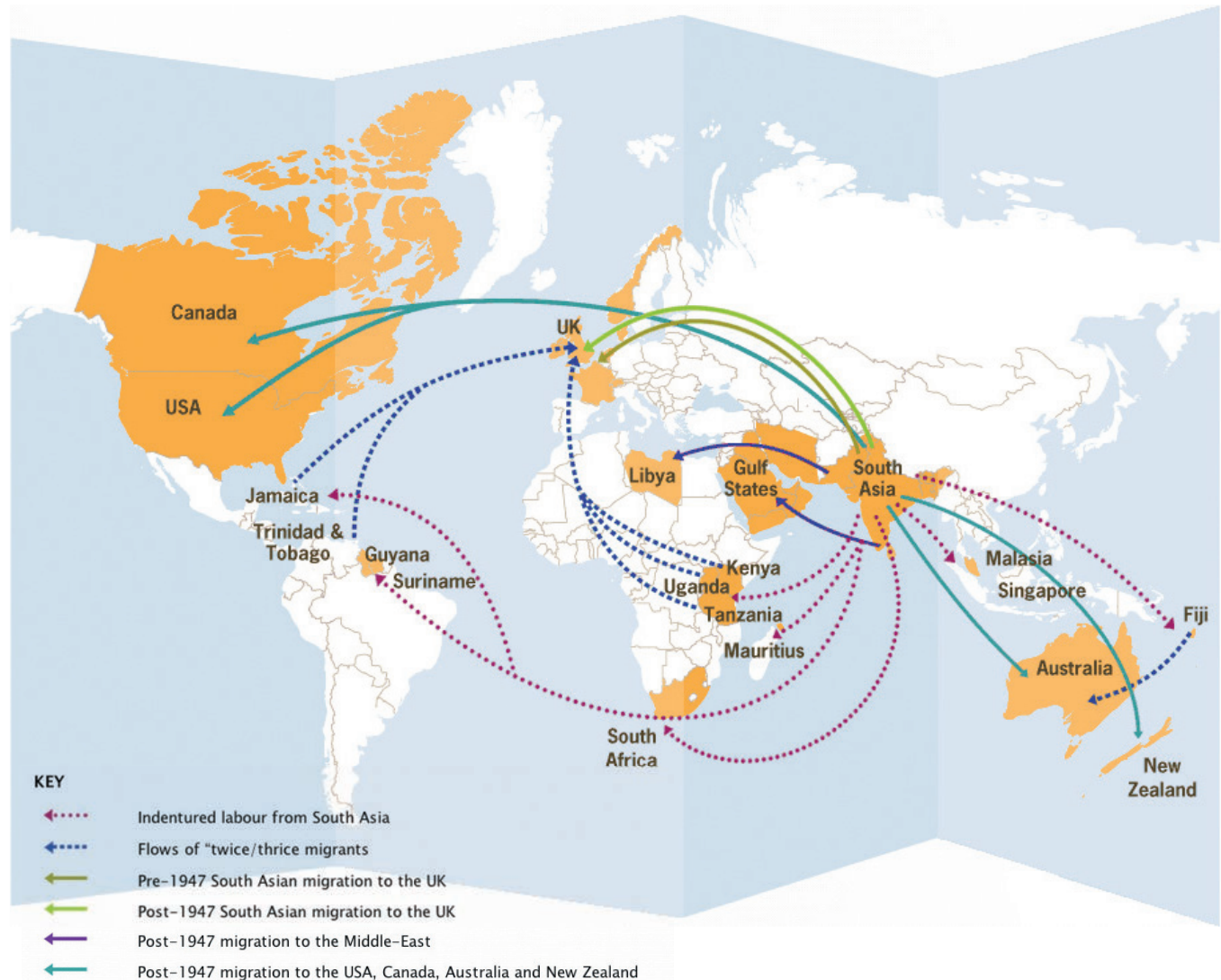


After undertaking these activities you should now be able to:

- ☐ Explain the factors which influence economic migration
- ☐ Reflect on the different political migrant, refugees and asylum seeker case studies and experiences
- ☐ Evaluate what factors contribute to environmental migration and reasons why this type of migration may continue to grow over time
- ☐ Describe family reunion as a type of migration, using examples taken from the case studies
- ☐ Understand how real world migrants often fall into more than one category and often move across categories, using examples taken from case studies.

4. Map of Major South Asian Migration Flows

The story of South Asian migration to the UK is a complex one that spans over four centuries and takes us on a journey across the globe. People of South Asian origin have come from different social and economic backgrounds, have had different migration journeys and often very different reasons for migrating to and settling within the UK.



60 mins

Introduction

Create a GIANT map of major South Asian Migration Flows using an entire wall and information taken from these sections:

- Indentured Labour from South Asia
- Twice Migrants: African Asian Migration to the UK
- Pre 1947 Direct Migration to UK - from South Asia
- Post 1947 Direct Migration to the UK - from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- Post 1947 Direct Migration to the Middle East
- Post 1947 Direct Migration to the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand

Use key information, words, images and examples taken from each section and the resources provided within the map of major South Asian Migration Flows.



20 mins

Indentured Labour from South Asia (1834-1917)

Draw a picture to represent the working conditions on the plantations where indentured labourers worked.

Use key words to enhance your illustration.



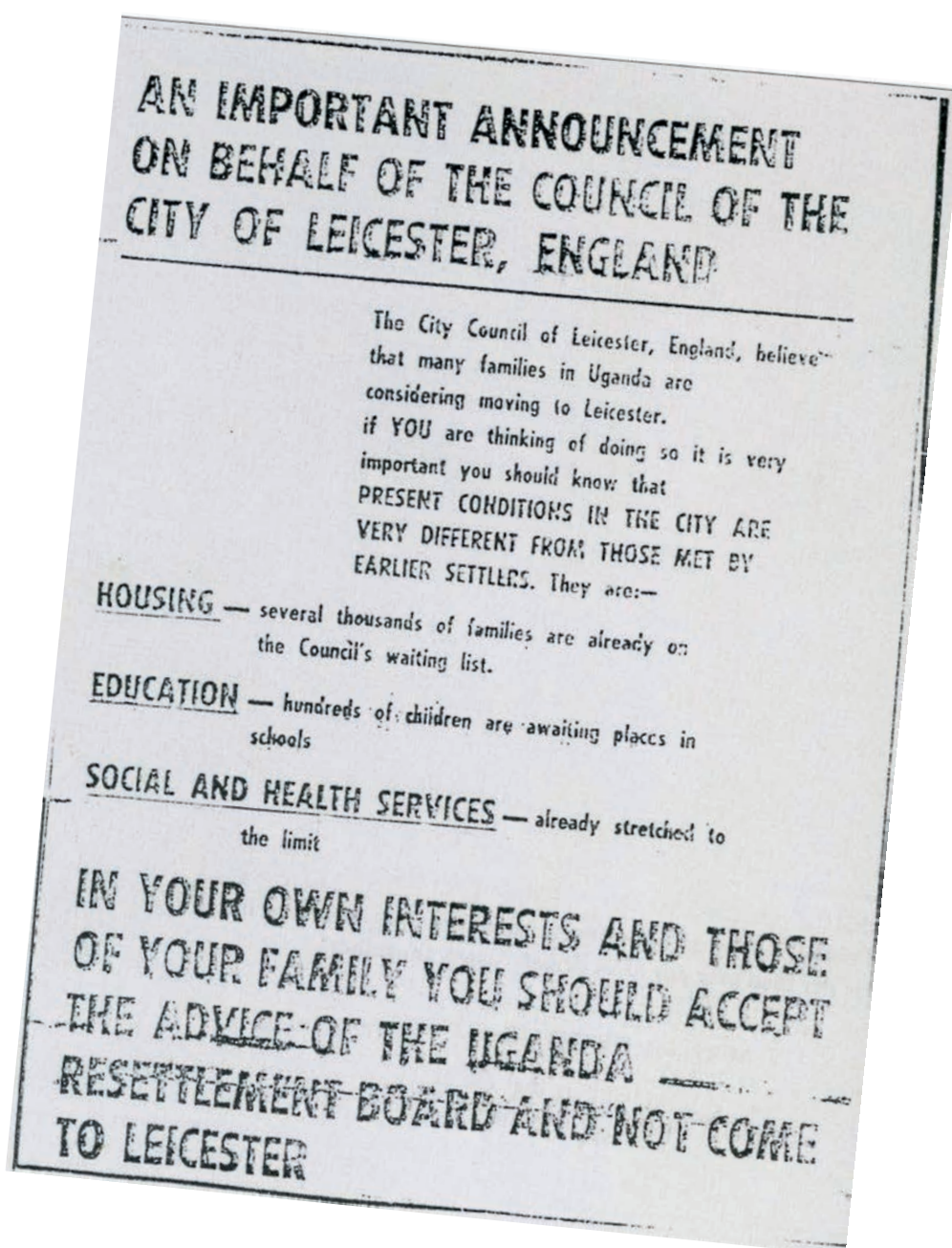
Twice Migrants: African Asian Migration to the UK

Discuss the text from this advert:

What message does it send to South Asians who were facing expulsion by Idi Amin and thinking about migrating to the UK?

What does this tell us about the prevailing attitudes of people in Britain towards immigrants in the 1970s?

Has this attitude changed over time?



"The City Council of Leicester, England, believe that many families in Uganda are considering moving to Leicester. If YOU are thinking of doing so it is very important you should know that PRESENT CONDITIONS IN THE CITY ARE VERY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE MET BY EARLIER SETTLERS.

They are:-

HOUSING – several thousands of families are already on the Council's waiting list.

EDUCATION – hundreds of children are awaiting places in schools

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES – already stretched to the limit (Val Marett)"

This advert was produced by Leicester City council and published in a Ugandan newspaper telling Ugandans not to come to Leicester. However, this backfired. Ugandan Asians, who may previously have only known about London, now knew that there was a place called Leicester which had a significant Asian population. So many Ugandan Asians made arrangements to go to Leicester - more than 10,000 eventually settled there.



20 mins

Pre 1947 Direct Migration to the UK from South Asia

Examine evidence from the following sources:

EVIDENCE

A letter from Syed Abdoollah, former Professor of Oriental Languages, London University, dated January 1869, concerns 'native servants' abandoned and left destitute, begging in the streets of London. He suggested a re-introduction of the system of deposit to cover the expenses of their return passage.

A document dated 16 April 1895, is about a stranded ayah (nursemaid or servant) in a workhouse in Manchester.

The Local Government Board forward a letter from the Manchester Guardians from which it appears that a Hindu woman named McBarnett who came to this country as an Ayah in the service of an English family has been unable to obtain an engagement which would enable her to return to India.

Using this evidence about the migration of servants from South Asia to the UK, write a paragraph about the early presence of South Asians in the UK.





15 mins

Post 1947 Migration to the UK from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

Compare the different types of migration to the UK from the following places.

When comparing, you could think about the history of migration from these countries to the UK, the reasons for the migration, any differences or similarities in the backgrounds of the migrants, in the places they settled in and the jobs they took up.

Punjab, India

Mirpur, Pakistan

Sylhet, Bangladesh

Sri Lanka

Comparison of Different Migrants from South Asia to the UK

Similarities

Differences



DISCUSS

15 mins

Post 1947 migration to the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand

» Read the article: 'Australia's Indian Students Vow Action'

Discuss the experiences of South Asian migrants to Australia.

Imagine you are a student of South Asian origin studying in Australia when these incidents are unfolding.

Draw a picture or design some placards to take with you on a protest march against racism.



15 mins

Post 1947 Migration to the Middle East

» Read the BBC article: 'Kuwait's Abused Domestic Workers Have Nowhere to Turn'



What does it highlight about South Asian migration to the Middle East?

What can be done to improve the conditions of migrant domestic workers?



After undertaking these activities you should now be able to:

- ☐ Describe the indentured labour system instituted in British colonies following the abolition of slavery
- ☐ Explain the term 'twice migrants'
- ☐ Understand the pre-1947 phase of South Asian migration to the UK
- ☐ Understand the post 1947 phase of South Asian Migration to the UK from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- ☐ Understand the causes and the impact of South Asian Migration into the Middle East after 1947
- ☐ Develop an understanding about South Asian Migration into the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand after 1947.