

Paper 1: Thematic Unit and Historic Environment

Migrants in Britain c800–Present & Notting Hill c1948–c1970

Section A: Medieval Migration c800–c1500

Topic	By the end of this section, I should know...	R	A	G
Course Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What specification I am studying• The structure of the GCSE course• How I will be assessed• The key features of this unit			
What was Medieval England like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How England was governed in the Middle Ages• How many people lived in England and where.• Why England was considered a rich and wealthy country.• The power and influence of the Church			
Viking Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why the Vikings decided to settle in England.• How the Vikings took over England• The creation of the Danelaw.• Daily life in the Danelaw• The Viking influence on society, politics, language and culture and the economy			
Norman Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why William, Duke of Normandy wanted to invade England.• The events of the Norman Conquest• The influence of the Normans, including feudalism, religion, the built environment (castles and cathedrals), trade and government.			
Jewish Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The role of Kings in influencing Jewish migration to England.• Where Jewish people settled, what jobs they had and their early relations within society.• The contribution of Jewish migrants to the economy and trade (including Licoricia of Winchester).• The nature of and reasons for the declining relations and persecution of Jewish people in Medieval England.			
Other settlers in Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The reasons for economic and religious migration, including the Hanseatic merchants, the Lombardy bankers and Flemish weavers.• The impact of these groups on economic development• The role of the Church in leading to increased migration.• The experience of Migrants in Medieval Britain and the impact of the Black Death, war and economic problems in changing relations.• Letters of Denization			
Case Study: York	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How York had developed over time.• Why the Vikings settled in and developed York• Daily life in Viking York (Jorvik)• The influence of the Vikings on trade, religion, government and the built environment in York.			

Paper 1: Thematic Unit and Historic Environment

Migrants in Britain c800–Present & Notting Hill c1948–c1970

Section B: Early Modern Migration c1500–c1700

Topic	By the end of this section, I should know...	R	A	G
What was Early Modern England like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How government had changed since the Middle Ages • Key religious changes that had occurred including the Reformation. • Changes in the economy, including the increased rise of trade and manufacturing. • Developments in art and culture because of the Renaissance. 			
The impact of religious change on Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The division of the Catholic Church because of the Reformation. • The reasons for Protestant migration from Europe to England, including the English Reformation and persecution of Protestants in Europe. 			
CASE STUDY: Flemish, Walloon and Huguenot migrants in Sandwich, Canterbury and London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why each group migrated to their respective settlement, including the role of religion, institutions and economics and trade. • The positive impact of each group on the local economy of the area. The other religious impacts. • The reasons for the positive experience of migrants in these settlements and lack of overall resistance from local people. 			
International Trade and migration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth of the Slave Trade and privateering. • The nature of 'forced' migration of many groups e.g. Indian, African and Native American migrants. • The economic motives of the Palatines and links to growing international trade. • Both positive and negative experiences of all groups of migrants, as well as examples of their impacts on Britain. • The role of Key factors e.g. attitudes 			
Jewish and Roma Gypsy Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of government in changing the legal status of Jewish migrants. • The importance of economics and religious and political persecution in leading to Jewish and Roma migration. • The positive and negative experience of Jewish and Roma migrants. • The economic and cultural contributions of Jewish migrants in the 16th -18th centuries. 			
The relationship between migrants and authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of Letters Patent and Charters in encouraging and supporting migrant communities. • The issue of vagrancy in causing tensions with migrant communities e.g. Roma • The causes and events of the 'Evil May Day Riots' • The links between social and economic problems and tensions with migrants. 			
The impacts of migration on Britain in the Early Modern Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of migration in developing trade and commerce (Walloons and Huguenots and the Cloth trade, impact on farming) • Cultural impacts of migrants, including on building, art, literature (printing press). The development of migrant communities e.g. Canterbury, Sandwich, Spitalfields (Jews) 			

Paper 1: Thematic Unit and Historic Environment

Migrants in Britain c800–Present & Notting Hill c1948–c1970

Section C: 18th & 19th Century Migration c1700–c1900

Topic	By the end of this section, I should know...	R	A	G
What was Industrial Britain like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How government had changed since the Early Modern Period Changes in the economy, including the increased rise of trade and industrialisation; the development of transport. Reasons for increased internal migration as a result of the Agricultural Revolution and new job opportunities [including Highland Clearances]. 			
Internal Migration (including Scotland and Ireland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for increased internal migration as a result of the Agricultural Revolution and new job opportunities [including Highland Clearances]. The nature of the historic relationship between catholic Ireland and protestant England. The causes of the Irish Famine and the impact on this on migration to England (Push) and new opportunities provided in English cities linked to factories, trade and the growth of railways and Empire (Pull) 			
The impact of the British Empire on migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growth of the British Empire led to more global patterns of migration. Continuation of slavery and African colonisation led to an increase Black migrants. The role of trading companies, such as the East India Company, played a key role in the movement of and employment of people from India and China. That some migrants had a negative experience in Britain, through forced migration and poverty. Some migrants had support and positive opportunities in education, business opportunities and charity e.g The Stranger's Home. The role of key individuals, for example, Sancho, Sorabji and Mahomed 			
CASE STUDY: Liverpool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The link between slavery and the growth of Liverpool. Slavery and trading led to the creation of job opportunities for migrants. Many settled permanently in Liverpool creating multi-cultural communities. The reasons for the establishment of Irish communities in Liverpool. The nature of where Irish migrants lived and issues of poverty. The impact of Irish and other immigrants on culture and social care of immigrant communities. 			
Jewish Migration CASE STUDY: Jewish East-End of London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of Russian persecution on increased Jewish migration. Many Jews settled in the East End due to existing communities and support agencies/charities, including employment opportunities in the sweatshops and textile trades. Many Jewish migrants lived in extreme poverty and relied on the support of the Jewish community. Jewish immigration had a big impact on the built environment of East London and the economic life of the area (small businesses and markets). Some Jewish migrants did very well e.g. Michael Marks (M&S) Jewish migrants faced tensions with assimilated Jews and their wider communities. This was made worse through media portrayal (e.g Jack the Ripper and stereotypes) 			
The relationship between the media and migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The negative influence the media had in portraying Jewish, Irish and Catholic migrants. The positive impact of the media e.g. Mary Seacole, Abdul Karim and Sarah Forbes Bonetta. The nature of government laissez-faire attitudes and Catholic Emancipation. Many communities were increasingly assimilated into mainstream society. The treatment of migrant communities was mixed with attitudes more generally favourable to white, protestant migrants. Negative attitudes continued to be fuelled by economic concerns of migrants taking jobs 			
The impacts of migration on the development of Britain in the 18 th and 19 th centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of physical landscape in Britain e.g. religious buildings, schools and constructions of canals and railways. Cultural impacts on new foods, music and literature, e.g Oscar Wilde, Samuel Coleridge Taylor and George Bridgewater Political impacts of migrants including abolition of slavery (Equiano) and the development of the Chartist movement (Fergus O'Connor and William Cuffay Economic impacts including rise of small businesses (link to new foods) and impact of migrant workers in new factories, sea trade and infrastructure. 			

Paper 1: Thematic Unit and Historic Environment

Migrants in Britain c800–Present & Notting Hill c1948–c1970

Section D: Modern Migration c1900–Present Day




Topic	By the end of this section, I should know...	R	A	G
The Impact of WW1 and WW2 on migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key role that Empire soldiers played within the war effort, including the armed forces and merchant shipping. The impact of war on developing refugees including Belgian and Polish exiles, domestic evacuation and the Kindertransport. The negative treatment of 'enemy aliens' during wartime and the rise of fascism in Britain. 			
Post-War Migration: Decolonisation and the Commonwealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the British Empire gradually deteriorated throughout the 20th century, however this was especially the case after WW2. The creation of the Commonwealth created a bond between Britain and previous countries of the Empire. The British Government actively encouraged migration to Britain through the British Nationality Act 1948 for economic reasons. This encouraged migration from the Caribbean (Windrush). Other world events encouraged migration, including the partition of India and growing nationalism in East Africa. These migrants had mixed responses from British people in terms of treatment and opportunities. 			
The experience of migrants in modern Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That increased migration led to growing tension within Britain and the rise of political nationalism. This was stirred up by the media (Enoch Powell - <i>Rivers of Blood</i>) The government passed a series of laws limiting immigration to Britain from the 1960s-80s. The authorities at the time treated migrant communities differently and racism was commonplace. Migrant communities began to protest about their treatment through a series of key events (The Black People's Day of Action, Brixton Riots, The Scarman Report and the impact of the murder of Stephen Lawrence, the Windrush Scandal) 			
The European Union and the Refugee Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That membership of the EU allowed for free movement of people between members states (Maastricht Treaty) EU membership led to increased migration to Britain, influenced by economic factors (<i>Mostly from Eastern Europe</i>) The media has played a key role in influencing social perspectives of immigration and this was a key issue in leading to Brexit. What refugees and asylum seekers are and why numbers have increased around the world. The attraction of migrants to Britain linked to language and economy and the government response to humanitarian crises. 			
CASE STUDY: Bristol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The connections between the Windrush and post war migration and settlement in Bristol. The development of Caribbean culture within Bristol, including the Bamboo Club, support agencies and the St Pauls Carnival. The causes, events and outcomes of the Bristol Bus Boycott. That tensions existed between local communities and migrants (including the colour bar) 			
CASE STUDY: Leicester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The connection between the partition of India and issues in East African and Asian migration to Leicester. The role of established communities and local government in supporting new migrants. Racism and tension from local communities existed, but this wasn't the experience for all. The impact of Asian migrants on the culture of Leicester, including Diwali celebrations and the Golden Mile. 			
The impacts of migration on the development of modern Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration has had a key impact on the face of modern Britain, including: food and diet, the physical landscape with new religious buildings, celebration of key festivals e.g. Diwali in Leicester, Notting Hill Carnival, key role within the NHS, entrepreneurs, role within politics and campaigning e.g. Dr Harold Moody, Doreen Lawrence, Malala, BLM movement, Marcus Rashford 			

Paper 1: Thematic Unit and Historic Environment

Migrants in Britain c800–Present & Notting Hill c1948–c1970

Section E: Notting Hill 1948–1970

Topic	By the end of this section, I should know...	R	A	G
Notting Hill as an area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose and structure of Section A of the Paper 1 exam. The modern and historical context of Notting Hill and how this has changed (improved) over time. Britain faced several social and economic problems after WW2. 			
Migration to Notting Hill and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic opportunities encouraged migration from the Commonwealth & Caribbean Poor housing conditions as a result of sum landlords (Peter Rachman) and HMOs. The role of Notting Hill Housing Trust and Parder Schemes in improving the quality of housing in the area. The influence of Portobello Road Market in leading to increased migration to the area. 			
How to use sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The range of different sources available to us. Their relative utility for different enquiry focusses. How you assess the utility of a source. How to answer and structure an 8-mark usefulness question. 			
The development of Caribbean culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The influence migrants from different Caribbean islands had on shops and markets, entertainment venues, music, shebeens. The nature of self-help organisations and their impact on migrant communities. 			
Racial tension and policing in Notting Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were significant racial tensions in the Notting Hill area which were stirred up by the attitudes and actions of groups such as the Teddy Boys and White Defence League. The Notting Hill Riots were the result of hostile violence against the black community. Members of this community took it upon themselves to defend their community resulting in large scale arrests. The police took little action to combat growing tensions leading to a declining relationship with the police. 			
The murder of Kelso Cochrane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the murder of Kelso Cochrane was racially motivated. The police downplayed the racial motives of the murder and failed to take appropriate action against Cochrane’s killers. 			
Claudia Jones and the development of the Notting Hill Carnival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The background of Claudia Jones in the Civil Rights Movement in the USA. The importance of the West Indian Gazette as a voice for the black community in promoting equality. The origins of the Caribbean Carnival in the aftermath of the Notting Hill Riots and as a response to growing racial tension. The significance of the carnival in leading to the Notting Hill Carnival of today. 			
The British Plack Panthers and the Mangrove 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several groups developed in the 1960s and 70s to promote greater equality for black people living in Britain. The British Black Panthers were heavily influenced by the Black Panthers in the USA and worked hard to campaign against police harassment. The Mangrove restaurant was an important location for Caribbean culture and the growth of black activism. It was a focal point for police harassment in the area (All Saints Road) 			

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The trial of the Mangrove 9 was a turning point in British History for combating racial prejudice within the police force |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|