

## Why would you leave one small island for another?

### Vocabulary

**Migrant** – someone who is moving from place to place (within his or her country or across borders), usually for economic reasons such as work.

**Refugee** - someone who has been forced to flee his or her home because of war, violence or persecution, often without warning. They are unable to return home until conditions in their native lands are safe for them again.

**Immigrant** – someone who makes a conscious decision to leave his or her home and move to a foreign country with the intention of settling there. Immigrants often go through a lengthy vetting process to immigrate to a new country. Many become lawful permanent residents and eventually citizens

**Asylum Seeker** - someone who is seeking international protection from dangers in his or her home country, but whose claim for refugee status has not been determined legally.

**Economy** - a system of making and trading things of value. It is usually divided into goods (physical things) and services (things done by people).

**Culture** - a pattern of behaviour shared by a society, or group of people. Many different things make up a society's culture. These things include food, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion.

**Identity** - the set of qualities and beliefs that make one person or group different from others: individuality.

**Citizen** – a person who lives in a particular place that they legally belong to and have rights and protections of that country.

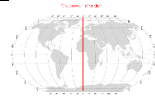
**Commonwealth** - countries linked with the United Kingdom usually speaking English.

**Equator** - an imaginary circle around the centre of the Earth. It divides Earth into two equal parts: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.



**Hemisphere** – the name given to half a sphere, cut in half through its widest point.

**Longitude** – indicates how far east or west an object is from the **Greenwich/Prime Meridian**. Longitude lines are sometimes called **meridians**.

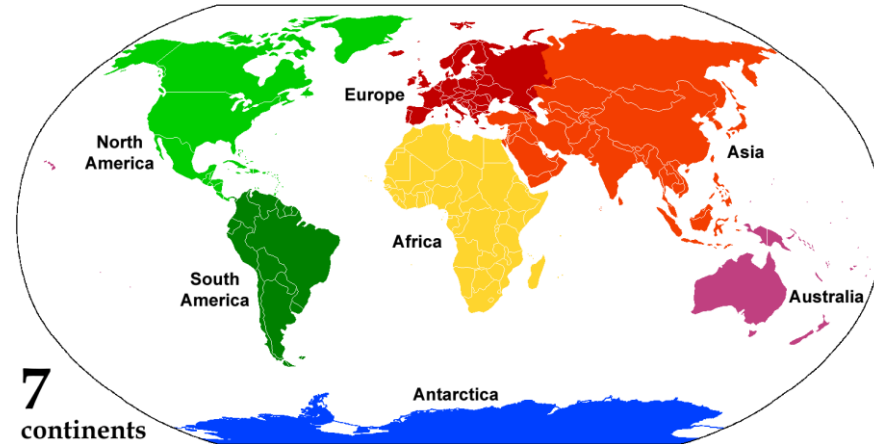


**Latitude** – the distance a place is from the equator. Latitude is measured in degrees.

**Physical geography** – created by nature. (For example a river, mountain or waterfall.)

**Human geography** – created by people. (For example a bridge, castle or city).

**North America** is the third biggest continent in the world. It is made up of 23 countries and lies between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. North America is a diverse continent. (Diverse means that there are many differences between places). You can find polar bears in the Arctic north and steamy rainforests in Costa Rica in the south. There are baking-hot deserts in the west and tropical beaches on the Caribbean islands.



7 continents

### Empire Windrush's journey to Britain



### Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. The reasons people migrate can be economic, social or political. Migration impacts on both the place left behind and the place of resettlement. People have been coming to the UK for thousands of years to make it their home.

**Push factors** – factors that drive a person out of their home country.

**Pull factors** – factors in the destination country that attract the individual or group to leave their home country.

### The Windrush

Between 1948 and 1970 nearly half a million people left their homes in the West Indies to live in Britain. The West Indies consists of over twenty islands in the Caribbean, including Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad. These people changed the face of modern Britain. They were all British citizens and although they had never lived in Britain before, they had the right to enter, work and settle here if they wanted to. West Indians came to Britain for many different reasons. Some were seeking better opportunities for themselves and their children. Some came to work for a while, save money and return home. Some had been recruited because Britain was short of workers to run the transport system, postal service and hospitals. Other West Indians were returning soldiers who had fought for Britain during World War Two (1939-1945).

