



What I should already know: During the Transatlantic Slave Trade, people were unwillingly displaced. People travelling on Titanic were after a 'better life' in America. In PSHE and our whole school ethos, the children will have been immersed in the qualities of acceptance, tolerance and respect. They know about children's rights and have some understanding of the United Nations. Their experience of having children from Ukraine in school ensures they have some knowledge about the meaning of the word 'refugee'. They will have an understanding of some aspects of climate change and how it affects the planet. In their study of WW2, children will have learnt about evacuation and the movement of both children and adults.

Enquiry Questions

What is migration?

Do settlements have a pattern?

How do migrants vary?

How does migration affect people and places?

What is a refugee?

Is Syria just a place people flee?

How will climate change affect migration?

Key Vocabulary

Asylum seeker – Someone who flees their homeland and arrives in another country. They make an application of asylum to stay in the new country.

Displacement – The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters.

Emigrant - a migrant who is leaving their source country or their home country

Environmental migrant – A person or group(s) of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are forced to leave their homes or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently.

Forced - when you have no choice

Immigrant - the migrant arriving in the host country who intends to stay in the country permanently.

International - involving two or more nations.

Migrant - a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons.

Migration - The movement of people away from their homes, either across an international border or within a State.

National - relating to the whole of a country or nation rather than to part of it or to other nations.

Permit - Documentation, such as a residence or work permit, which is usually issued by a government authority and which evidences the permission a person has to reside and/ or carry out a remunerated activity.

Permanent - lasting or intended to last for a very long time

Population - all the inhabitants of a particular place.

Push factor - something distressful that drives a person away from a certain place.

Pull factor - something concerning the country to which a person migrates eg good job prospects.

Refugee - a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster. They have proven to authorities that they would be at risk if they returned home. They are protected by the United Nations.

Passage - the journey a migrant takes

Settlement - places where people live and sometimes work.

Temporary - lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent.

Trek - a long arduous journey, especially one made on foot.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.) World Heritage Site. The role of UNESCO is to help build peace between countries and communities by talking more about education, the sciences and culture.

United Nations - An international organisation founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

Voluntary - When you have a choice/acting on your own free will.

Geographical Skills and Knowledge

Pupils will:

Locational knowledge:

locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom

Place knowledge:

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America

Geographical skills and fieldwork:

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use fieldwork to create graphs to represent data.

Human and Physical Geography

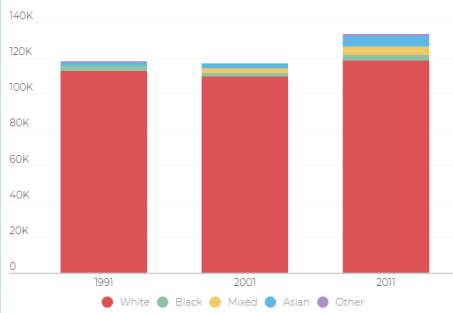
Describe and understand key aspects of: Human Geography - including: types of settlement and land use and economic activity.

Develop informed opinions about migrants & refugees and develop reasoned arguments about migration.

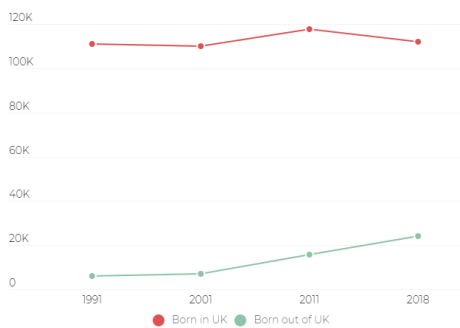
Ask geographical questions.

Local statistics

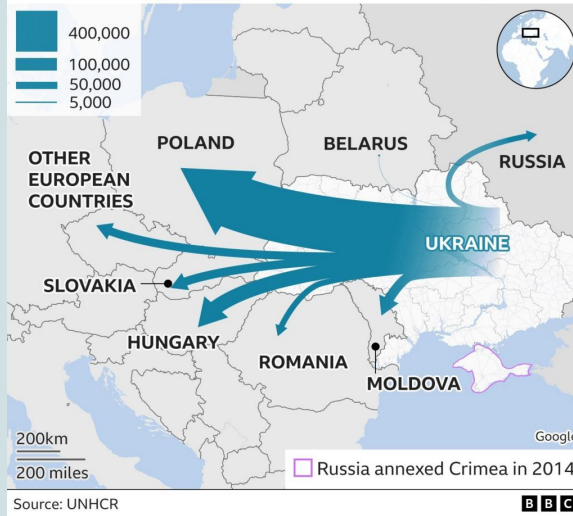
How did Ipswich's ethnic diversity change 1991-2011?



Where were people living in Ipswich born 1991-2018?



Which countries are Ukrainians fleeing to?

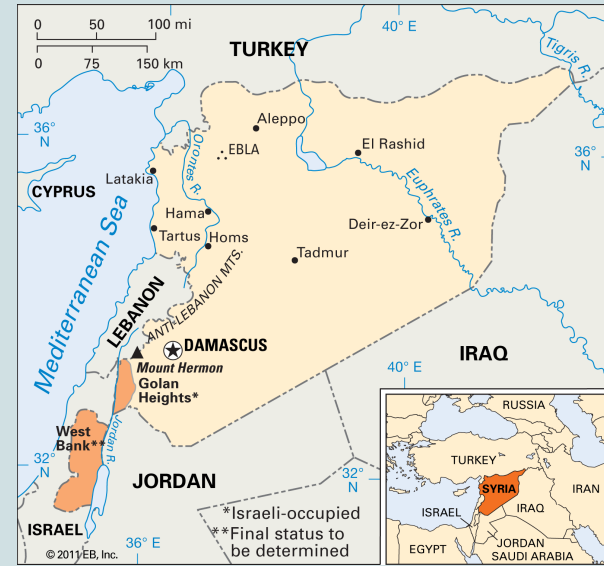


Syrian Refugee Camp

Syria is a country in Western Asia, bordered by Turkey, Iraq, Lebanon and Israel. It's capital city is Damascus, and the official language is Arabic. The current President is Bashar al-Assad.



Maps



The Damascus Umayyad Mosque in Syria



Links to other areas of the Curriculum: History: Migration in the past. Maths – reading and interpreting data. English: Report writing. PSHE: human rights/respect/responsibility/compassion. RE: Islam. Science: migration of animals.