

<p><u>Year 6</u></p> <p><u>Substantive Concepts</u> <u>“Golden Threads”</u></p> <p>Migration Conflict Diversity</p>	<p>Autumn 1</p> <p>➤ Migration</p>	<p>Autumn 2</p> <p>➤ Migration</p>	<p>Spring 1</p> <p>➤ The Mayans</p>
<p>Year 6 Knowledge End Points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People can be ‘pushed’ or ‘pulled’ towards migrating somewhere.</li> <li>• A variety of push factors, including famine, war, persecution and unemployment.</li> <li>• Persecution can be defined as hostility or ill treatment on the basis of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or political beliefs.</li> <li>• Huguenots and Palatines were persecuted due to religious reasons.</li> <li>• Jews have been persecuted over many periods of time for a variety of reasons, including religious reasons and money. This is <b>antisemitism</b>.</li> <li>• The Irish suffered a potato famine which led to mass migration.</li> <li>• In the late 1900s into the 2000s, Afghans and Syrians</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiences of migrants were varied and included positive and negative outcomes which changed over time.</li> <li>• Julia Tertia was a mixed race woman who lived in Rome but then migrated to York during Roman Britain.</li> <li>• Historians believe one her parents was from North Africa.</li> <li>• She was known as the “Ivory Bangle Lady” because she was buried with bangles on her wrists.</li> <li>• The ivory bracelets came from North Africa and were very precious which indicates her potential wealth.</li> <li>• Other bangles found were made from jet which is native to Yorkshire, showing where Julia may have spent her time.</li> <li>• Julia’s remains changed historians’ perspectives of some African people’s experiences during Roman Britain. It allowed us to see that not all African migrants were enslaved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

	<p>migrated due to war and conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1200 - 1300, 'pulled' migrants who were encouraged to migrate to Britain for better job opportunities included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flemish weavers</li> <li>- Italian bankers</li> <li>- Irish, Scottish, French and German merchants</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Migrants from Common Wealth countries post-World War Two included people from the Caribbean (Windrush) and Asia.</li> <li>• The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of countries in Europe. Their main purpose is to uphold peace and bring the people of Europe together.</li> <li>• In 2004, the EU expanded to include 10 Eastern European countries, including Poland, Hungary and Estonia.</li> <li>• A small number of countries, including the UK, continued to have open borders for Eastern European migrants, when other EU countries enforces controlled borders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1066, Jewish communities arrived in Britain from France.</li> <li>• Money lending was forbidden for Christians but Jews were permitted to lend money.</li> <li>• The Norman Kings needed to borrow money to build castles and secure their kingdom.</li> <li>• The Jews were 'pulled' to migrate to Britain as they were promised new communities and protection from the crown.</li> <li>• The Jewish experience got steadily worse as Christian churchmen disagreed with Jewish beliefs.</li> <li>• By Richard's I ruling, anti-semitic views were increasing and there were increasing attacks on Jews in Britain.</li> <li>• The Massacre of the Jews of York in 1190 tells the story of antisemitism and persecution.</li> </ul>	
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