

History

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality history education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and develop perspective and judgement, to provide an understanding of chronology, knowledge of significant individuals and events. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about history.

Refugee Migration

Spring 1

New Knowledge:

- Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. People can move long or short distances and might move for a short period of time or might spend the rest of their lives in a new place
- A migrant is a person that decides to move to a different country.
- People migrate for different reasons: economic migration - to find work or follow a particular career path; social migration - for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends; political migration - to escape political persecution or war; environmental migration - to escape natural disasters such as flooding.
- A refugee is a person who faces persecution in their home country and seeks refuge in another (political migration) – they are recognised as a refugee.
- An asylum seeker is a person who has fled their home country looking for help, but does not yet have refugee status.
- The European migrant crisis, also known as the refugee crisis, is a period characterised by high numbers of people arriving in the European Union (EU) overseas from across the Mediterranean Sea or overland through Southeast Europe.
- Many refugees are living in refugee camps, in cramped and unsanitary conditions. Many have lost family members in the conflict or from disease. Water is scarce and most people rely on aid agencies for food, shelter and medicine.
- The movement of migrants changes the cultural diversity of

World maps of routes followed by refugees can be used to track movement and migration.

Dot Distribution Maps use dots (points, markers) to demonstrate the existence of a subject or a feature (e.g. the number of refugees in a country).



Where does it fit in?

