



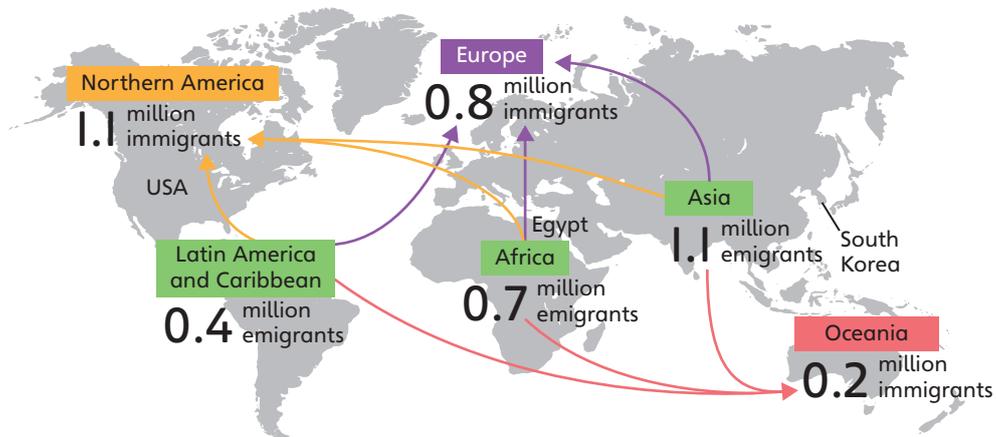
Primary Geography

Migration

Name:

Class:

Knowledge organiser Migration Year 4



- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links

Vocabulary	
Host country	The country that a migrant goes to
Illegal immigrant	Someone who has migrated to a new country without permission
Immigration	Coming to live permanently in a new country
Migrant	A person who moves from one place to another, often to find work or a better place to live
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another place
Pull factor	A factor that attracts a migrant to come to a new place
Push factor	A factor that pushes a migrant away from a place
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their home due to war, persecution (cruel treatment) or a natural disaster
Source country	The country that a migrant comes from
United Nations	An organisation that tries to prevent wars or conflict and helps countries be friendly to each other

Learning review

Lesson	Lesson question	You will learn...	Learning review
1	What is migration?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms used to describe types of migration • Which continents have the most emigrants and immigrants • How food is one way in which host countries benefit from migration 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
2	What causes people to migrate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push factors that push people to leave a place • Pull factors that attract people to come to a place 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
3	How does migration affect people and places?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The advantages and disadvantages of migration for source countries • The advantages and disadvantages of migration for host countries 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
4	Can I create a profile of a migrant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is meant by a character profile • What a refugee is • What details a profile of a migrant should contain 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
5	What is the Windrush generation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why people migrated from the Caribbean to Britain • What happened to the Windrush migrants • Whether the contribution of migrants is appreciated enough 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
6	Assessment: 'Migration has more disadvantages than advantages.' Do you agree?		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Lesson 1

What is migration?

International Migrants Day

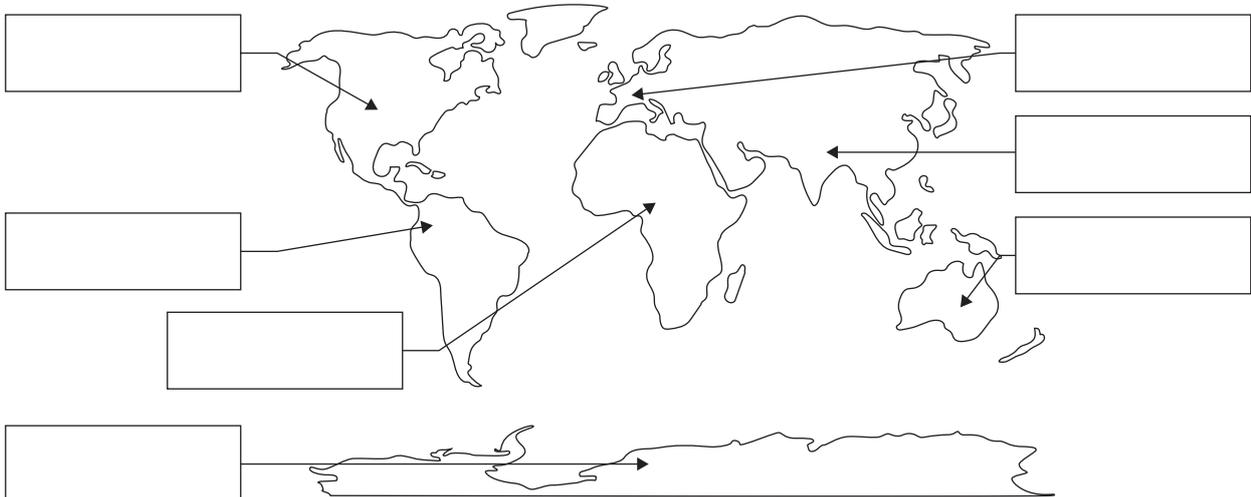
The 18th of December is International Migrants Day. It is a celebration of migration organised by



the **United Nations**. 'We are all migrants' is a good slogan for International Migrants Day. Humans originally lived in Africa but, around 130,000 years ago, they started to migrate out of Africa to find new places to live and new opportunities. So in that way, we are all migrants.



1. Label the seven continents shown on the map.
2. Which continent do you think has no migrants? Write your answer. _____



Migration key words

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another place. People who migrate are known as migrants.

- Some migrations are forced, meaning people have no choice but to migrate.
- Some migrations are voluntary, meaning people have chosen to move from one place to another.
- Permanent migration is when people plan to live in the new place forever.
- Temporary migration is when people plan to come back to their old home after a while.
- Emigrant is used to describe a migrant who is leaving their **source country**.
- Immigrant is used to describe a migrant arriving in a **host country**.



3. Match the key terms to their definitions. Draw a line between them.

Forced migration
Permanent migration
Voluntary migration
Temporary migration

When a migrant makes a choice to leave their source country
When a migrant plans to stay in their host country forever
When a migrant plans on returning to their source country
When a migrant has no choice but to leave their source country

Migration



4. Look at the family in the photo. Fill in the blanks to complete these sentences. Pick the right words from the box.

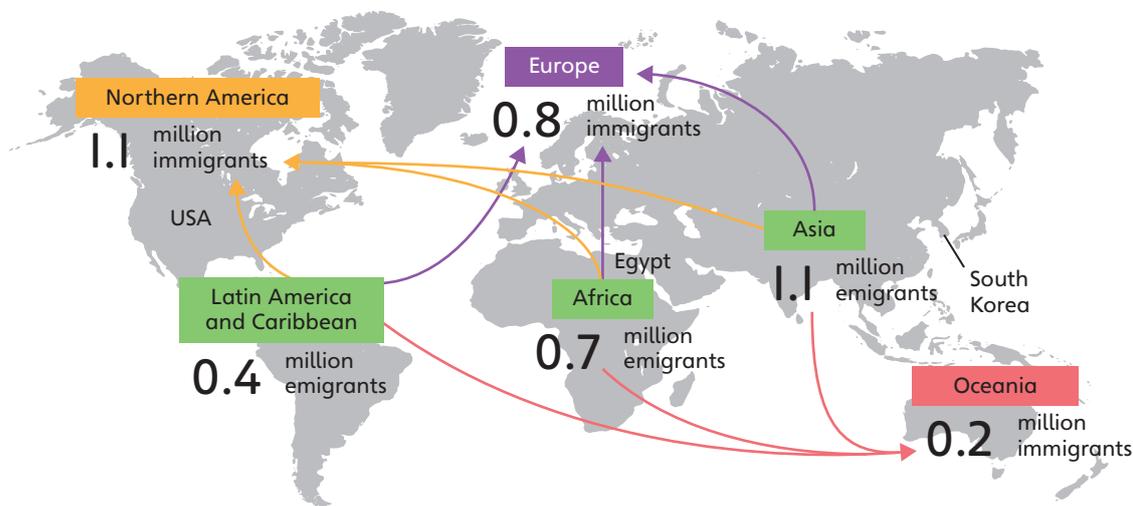
voluntary forced temporary permanent

This family has moved to a different country because the mum has got a new job. We would describe the family as _____ migrants because they chose to move.

The job is for five years. After that, they will all return to their old home again. We would describe this as _____ migration because they are not staying permanently.

Global migration

Some countries have more emigrants than immigrants. Some countries have more immigrants than emigrants.



5. Which continent had 1.1 million immigrants?

Write your answer. _____



6. Which continent had 1.1 million emigrants?

Write your answer. _____

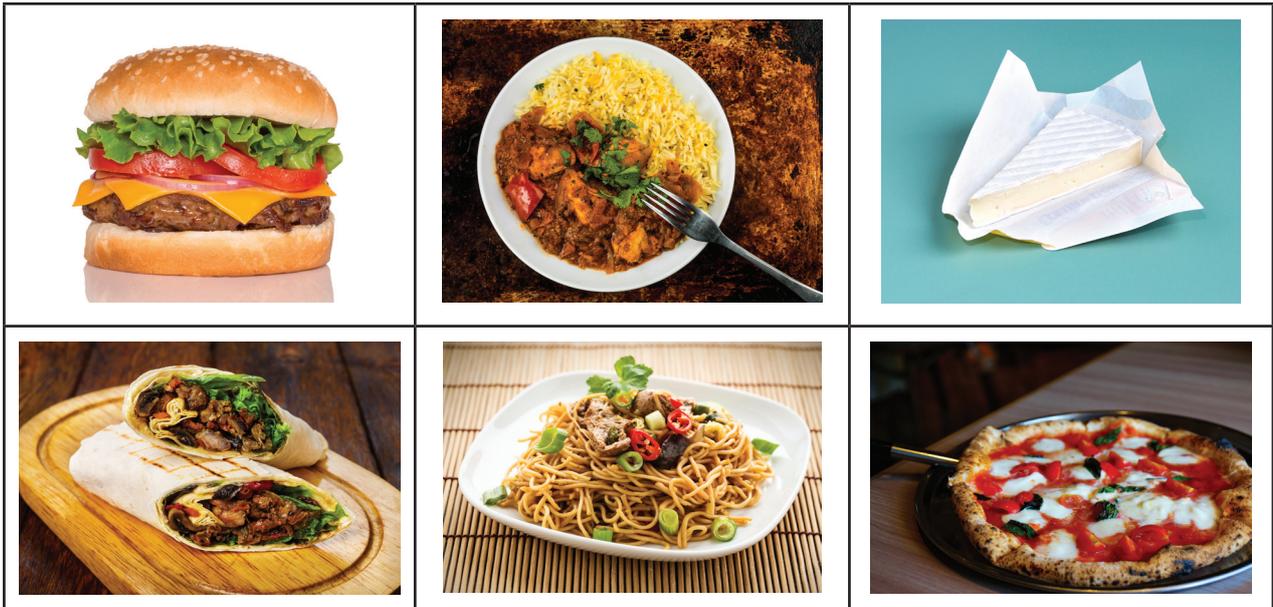
Name: Mo Salah	Name: Son Heung-Min	Name: Tobin Heath
		
Nationality: Egyptian	Nationality: South Korean	Nationality: American
Plays for: Liverpool, UK	Plays for: Tottenham, UK	Plays for: Manchester United, UK
Continent:	Continent:	Continent:



7. What **continents** did these three immigrants to the UK come from? Write your answers in the table.

Food migrations!

As people move, they bring their cooking with them – and new ingredients, too. Many of our favourite foods are from other countries. So if you enjoy pizza and are not living in Italy, or you love chow mein and are not living in northern China, then you have migrants to thank!



8. Match these foods with their source country. Draw a line between them.

Hamburger
Jalfrezi curry
Brie (cheese)
Burrito
Chow mein
Pizza

Italy
Mexico
China
USA
India
France



9. Which of these immigrant foods do you like the most? Which country does it come from? Write your answers.

My favourite of these is _____. It comes from _____.

Lesson 2

What causes people to migrate?



Quiz

1. We are all migrants because we are all descendants from people who migrated 130,000 years ago. Which continent did they migrate from? Tick the correct answer.
 - a. North America
 - b. Africa
 - c. Asia
 - d. Antarctica
2. What country does pizza come from originally? Tick the correct answer.
 - a. Italy
 - b. Hungary
 - c. Czech Republic
 - d. Japan
3. Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.

'Someone who is migrating away from the country they were born in is called an emigrant.'

True False
4. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.
 - a. Forced migration is when a migrant has no choice but to leave their source country. True False
 - b. Voluntary migration is when a migrant chooses to leave their source country. True False
 - c. Permanent migration is when a migrant plans on returning to their source country after a while. True False

Push factors and pull factors

The country that a migrant leaves is called their source country. Leaving your home is difficult, but some things push a migrant to leave. These are called **push factors**.

The country that a migrant comes to live in is called their host country. Things that make migrants want to move to a new country are called **pull factors**.



I. Match the key terms to their definitions. Draw a line between them.

Source country
Host country
Push factors
Pull factors

Factors that attract someone to come to a new place
The country that a migrant comes from
The country that a migrant goes to
Factors that push someone away from a place

Examples of push factors

Here are a few examples of push factors. Things that may encourage people to leave their home country include:

- no jobs, or jobs that only pay very low wages
- a natural disaster – for example an earthquake. Natural disasters can make it very difficult to live in a place
- no schools for children to go to
- no health care, like doctors' clinics or hospitals
- war
- extreme weather – like really strong storms or very long droughts (no rain).



Earthquake damage

Look at the picture of damage caused by an earthquake. In richer countries, earthquake damage would be repaired quickly. However, in poorer countries it can take many years to repair, meaning people might decide to live somewhere else.



2. Complete these sentences to say why an earthquake could be a push factor. You could use the sentence endings in the box. Write your answers.

a. People would not feel safe to live in their homes because

b. The power lines have fallen over so people would not have

c. The roads are damaged so it would be difficult

d. The offices are damaged so people wouldn't be able to

work there	electricity
to drive	they might fall down

Examples of pull factors

Here are a few examples of pull factors. Things that may encourage migrants to move to a new country include:

- more jobs that pay higher wages
- safe to live, with no wars
- good schools
- health care that is good and not too expensive
- weather that isn't extreme
- safety from natural disasters.



3. Which pull factors do the photos show? Write your answers.





4. Are these factors push or pull? Write your answers.

Good schools _____

Extreme weather _____

War _____

Better jobs _____

Good health care _____

Natural disaster _____

Lesson 3

How does migration affect people and places?



Quiz

1. What is a push factor? Write your answer.

2. What is a pull factor? Write your answer.

3. Which one of these is the term we use for a country that a migrant comes to live in? Tick the correct answer.
 - a. source country
 - b. push country
 - c. host country
4. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.
 - a. Good schools are a push factor. True False
 - b. Higher wages are a pull factor. True False
 - c. Extreme weather is a push factor. True False
5. Which one of these is a natural disaster that could be a push factor for migrants? Tick the correct answer.
 - a. a war
 - b. an earthquake
 - c. good schools

Advantages of migration

Migration can have advantages for the source country and for the host country.

Advantages for source country	Advantages for host country
A. Migrants send home money to their families.	C. There are more people to do jobs in the host country.
B. Temporary migrants come home with new skills.	D. Migrants bring different ideas and cultures with them.

I came to Singapore from India. I can earn much more money here. I send money home to my family in India.



1. Look at the table of advantages for source country, and decide if this man is talking about A or B. Tick the correct answer.

A. B.



2. This photo is from a food market in London. Look at the table of advantages for host country, and decide which advantage it shows. Tick the correct answer.

C. D.

Disadvantages of migration

Migration can have disadvantages for the source country and for the host country.

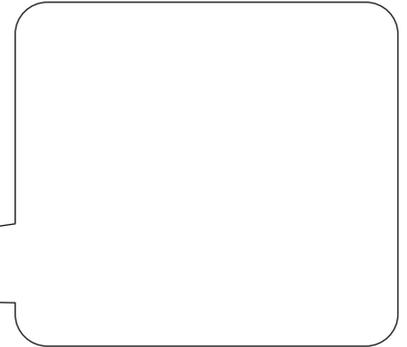
For example:

- A. The source country loses good workers when they migrate to another country.
- B. Families are split up.
- C. There are fewer workers paying tax to the government of the source country. The government has less money.
- D. Migrants bring changes to host countries. Not everyone in host countries likes change.
- E. Migrants can make wages lower for some jobs because migrants sometimes accept lower wages.



3. Which of these are disadvantages for the **host** country? Tick the correct answers.

- A. The source country loses good workers when they migrate to another country.
- B. Families are split up.
- C. There are fewer workers paying tax to the government of the source country. The government has less money.
- D. Migrants bring changes to host countries. Not everyone in host countries likes change.
- E. Migrants can make wages lower for some jobs because migrants sometimes accept lower wages.



4. This photo shows a girl with her mother in India. Her dad went to live in Singapore.

a. Which disadvantage for the **source** country does it show? Tick the correct answer.

- A. The source country loses good workers when they migrate to another country.
- B. Families are split up.
- C. There are fewer workers paying tax to the government of the source country. The government has less money.
- D. Migrants bring changes to host countries. Not everyone in host countries likes change.
- E. Migrants can make wages lower for some jobs because migrants sometimes accept lower wages.



b. The girl is using the Internet to send a message to her dad. What do you think she is saying to him?
Write it into the speech bubble.

Immigration advantages and disadvantages

Immigration is when migrants move into a host country. Here are some advantages and disadvantages of immigration for host countries again.

Advantages of immigration	Disadvantages of immigration
There are more people to do jobs in the host country.	Migrants can make wages lower for some jobs because migrants sometimes accept lower wages.
Migrants bring different ideas and cultures with them.	Migrants bring changes to host countries. Not everyone in host countries likes change.



5. Try to think of one more advantage and one more disadvantage of immigration. Write them into the table.



6. Look again at the advantages and disadvantages in the table above. Use the information to complete the sentences.

Migration can benefit a host country but

Migration can benefit a host country because

Migration can benefit a host country so

Unit progress check in

1. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.
- a. Forced migration is when a migrant makes a choice to leave their source country. True False
 - b. Permanent migration is when a migrant plans to stay in their host country. True False
 - c. Voluntary migration is when a migrant has no choice about leaving their source country. True False
 - d. Temporary migration is when a migrant plans on returning to their source country. True False
2. Which one of these is the term we use for a country that a migrant comes to live in? Tick the correct answer.
- a. source country
 - b. push country
 - c. host country
3. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.
- a. Good schools are a pull factor. True False
 - b. Higher wages are a pull factor. True False
 - c. Extreme weather is a pull factor. True False
4. Which one of these is a human-made disaster that could be a push factor for migrants? Tick the correct answer.
- a. a war
 - b. an earthquake
 - c. a volcano erupting
5. Which of these are benefits of migration for host countries? Tick the correct answers.
- There are more people to do jobs.
 - Families are split up.
 - There are more workers to pay more tax.
 - Different ideas and cultures are brought to the host country.
6. Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.
- Someone who has come to another country to live there is called an immigrant. True False

Lesson 4

Can I create a profile of a migrant?



Quiz

1. Name an **advantage** of migration for the **source** country. Write your answer.

2. Which one of the following is a **disadvantage** of migration for the **host** country? Tick the correct answer.

- a. Migrants bring changes to host countries.
Not everyone in host countries likes change.
- b. Migrants bring new ideas and new cultures with them – like new meals, for example.
- c. There are more people to do jobs in the host country.

3. Name an **advantage** of migration for the **host** country. Write your answer.

4. Which one of the following is a **disadvantage** of migration for the **source** country? Tick the correct answer.

- a. Migrants bring changes to host countries.
Not everyone in host countries likes change.
- b. The source country loses good workers when they migrate to another country.
- c. Migrants send home money to their families.
This is a big boost to the whole source country.

Character profiles

A character profile tells you important information about a person so you can understand them better.

Name: Antoni
Age: 28 years old
Lives in: Cambridge, UK
Born in: Poland



My name is Antoni and I am 28 years old. I own a café in Cambridge. I chose to come to the UK ten years ago from Poland because the wages in the UK were much higher than in Poland, and there were more job opportunities.

Although I often return to Poland to visit relatives and friends, I plan to stay in the UK for the rest of my life. After Brexit, I got 'settled status', which means I can stay in the UK for as long as I like. That was a big relief because now I have a family in the UK – my wife is from Scotland and my two girls were born here.

Name: Maria
Age: 37 years old
Lives in: London, UK
Born in: Syria



My name is Maria and I am a 37-year-old woman from Syria. I had to flee my country to come to the United Kingdom because of war in my home country. I am a **refugee** from Syria. I love my country but it is not a safe place for myself and my children. The UK is safe and I feel at home here in London. People have been so friendly and helped me to learn English. I hope that one day soon we will be able to return to Syria. But until then, I would like to see what I can do to help in my new community.

-  1. Find the answer in the text and then circle the correct answer here.
Antoni is a **forced** / **voluntary** migrant.
Antoni is a **permanent** / **temporary** migrant.
Antoni's source country is **Poland** / the **UK**.
-  2. Find the answer in the text and then circle the correct answer here.
Maria is a **forced** / **voluntary** migrant.
Maria is a **permanent** / **temporary** migrant.
Maria is a refugee from **Syria** / the **UK**.
-  3. Pull factors attract migrants to a host country. What were the UK's pull factors for Antoni? Find the answer in the text and then tick the correct answer.
The main pull factor for Antoni was:
a. higher wages in the UK
b. lower wages in Poland.
-  4. Complete this sentence. Write your answer.
A push factor for Antoni was _____
-  5. Push factors encourage people to migrate from the source country. What was the push factor for Maria? Find the answer in the text and then tick the correct answer.
The push factor for Maria was:
a. the chance to learn English
b. a war in Syria.



A town in Syria that has been destroyed.
The war has made it very difficult for people to live safely in Syria.

Migration



6. Create your own character profile for a migrant.

a. Decide if your character profile is for:

a voluntary migrant

or

a forced migrant

b. Decide if your character profile is for

a permanent migrant

or

a temporary migrant

c. What source country is your migrant character from?

d. What is your migrant character's host country?

e. What push factor helped your character decide to leave home?

f. What pull factor encouraged your character to migrate to the host country?



7. Use your answers to write your own character profile. You can draw a picture of your character, too.

Name:

Age:

Picture:

Description:

Lesson 5

What is the Windrush generation?



Quiz

- In which country did Antoni live before he moved to the UK? Write your answer:

- Why was Maria forced to leave her home country of Syria? Write your answer.

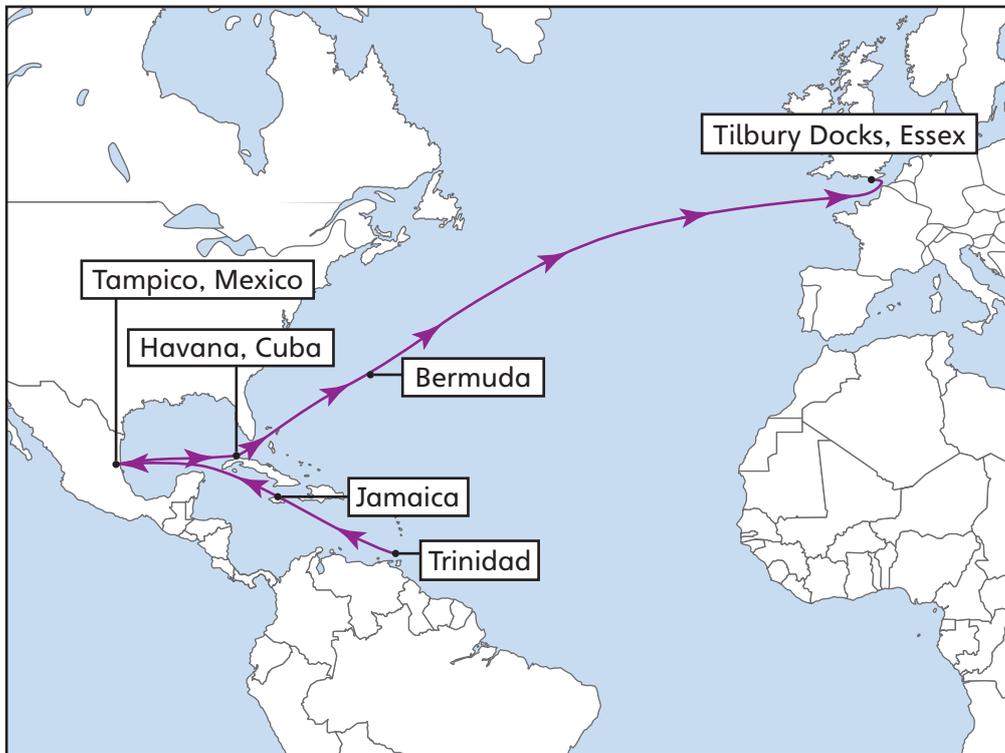
- Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.
 - Antoni is allowed to stay in the UK for the rest of his life because he has been given 'settled status'. True False
 - Maria is a refugee. True False
 - Maria does not want to learn English. True False
 - People have been mean to Maria in the UK. True False
- Which of the following was a pull factor for Antoni at the time he moved? Tick the correct answer.
 - lower wages in Poland
 - higher wages in England
 - relatives and friends in Poland
- Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.
The main reason that Maria is staying in the UK is because of higher wages than in Syria. True False

The *Empire Windrush*

In June 1948, a ship called the *Empire Windrush* arrived in Britain. There were 1,000 passengers on board, and 500 of them were Jamaican people coming to live in Britain.

Britain used to have an **empire** (had control over lots of places across the world), and anyone from the British Empire could come to live and work in Britain. Jamaica was part of the Empire and, at the time, it had high unemployment. There were lots of jobs in Britain, and wages were higher than in Jamaica.

The *Windrush's* journey May–June 1948



The route taken by the *Empire Windrush* from the Caribbean to the UK



I. Complete these sentences:

a. A pull factor encouraging the *Windrush* migrants to come to Britain was

b. A push factor in Jamaica for the *Windrush* migrants was



This photo from June 1948 shows some of the passengers on the *Empire Windrush*

The Windrush generation

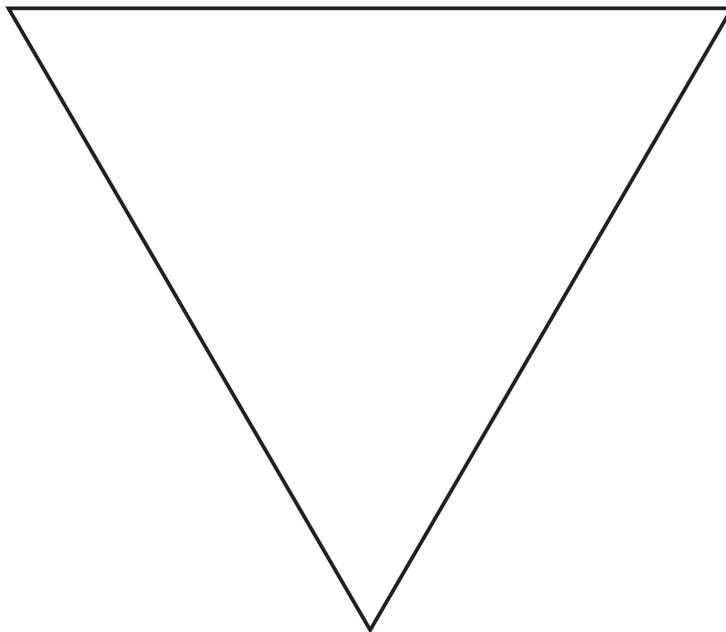
People came to Britain from the Caribbean on lots of different ships over many years, but because the *Empire Windrush* was the first, the people who came to Britain at this time are often described as being part of the Windrush generation. Many of the people who migrated to Britain worked in the NHS, on public transport and for Royal Mail. Even though they were doing important jobs, and even though many of them had fought in the Second World War for Britain, people from the Caribbean were treated badly and experienced racism from people who did not think they should live in Britain.

Seventy years after the *Windrush* arrived, the British government said that a lot of the Windrush generation did not belong in the UK. It treated them as **illegal immigrants**. But people across the country said this was wrong. The government had to say sorry to the Windrush generation.

Migration



2. Think about the Windrush generation and their experiences. Design a flag that people use for bunting on Windrush Day (22 June) to celebrate the Windrush generation and the contribution of migrants everywhere.



Lesson 6

Unit check out



'Migration has more disadvantages than advantages.' Do you agree?

Key words		
host country	migrant	pull factor
illegal immigrants	migration	refugee
immigration	push factor	source country

<p>Title: 'Migration has more disadvantages than advantages.' Do you agree?</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is migration? • Why do people migrate (push factors and pull factors)? • What is an example of a push factor and a pull factor? 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Paragraph 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the advantages of migration for host countries? • What are the advantages of migration for source countries? 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

<p>Paragraph 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the disadvantages of migration for host countries?• What are the disadvantages of migration for source countries?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Extension paragraph</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why did the Windrush migrants come to Britain?• What were the advantages of moving to Britain for the Windrush migrants?• What were the disadvantages of moving to Britain for the Windrush migrants?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Say whether you think migration has more advantages than disadvantages ...<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ for host countries◦ for source countries◦ for migrants themselves?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

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Arrivals



Departures

Primary Geography

Migration

Pearson Primary Geography is a proven, intelligently sequenced curriculum that helps every child learn, and remember more. These units will help you become a successful Geographer.

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