



MIGRATION



BIG IDEAS & LEARNING OUTCOMES



REFLECTION TOOLS





curated by



in collaboration with Leeds DEC



WHAT IT IS

Migration is a feature of human existence and of our interdependent world. Modern humans first migrated out of Africa and across the world from around 120,000 years ago. We are all their descendants.



Students understand that migration is a **global process** and has always been a feature of human (and other animals') behaviour. They know all people are descendants of migrants, including themselves and their family.

CAUSES OF MIGRATION

Some people *choose* to migrate (e.g. for a better life), some people are *forced* to migrate (e.g. by war or climate change). Some forces like war, poverty, lack of services *Push* people out. Other forces *Pull* people in e.g. employment, safety, lower risk of natural hazards or better land. *Refugees* are *pushed* (forced) to migrate because of conflict, persecution or violence.

Political, social, environmental and economic factors (e.g. discrimination, jobs, economic inequality between countries) can create **migration flows**. 98% of the USA's population migrated there over the last 500 years, mostly for economic reasons. Every migrant has an **individual story**.



Students understand that there are a variety of reasons why people migrate, and can name some key **'pull'** and **'push'** factors. Students know that there are different types of **migration flows**; they can describe some of the political, social, environmental and economic causes of migration. Students are familiar with some migrants' stories and can **empathise** with them.

TRANSATLANTIC ENSLAVEMENT TRADE

Peaceful, violent and 'forced' migration flows have taken place throughout history. The **Transatlantic African Enslavement Trade** is an example of a forced migration of an estimated 12.5 million people.



Students understand the *characteristics* of different types of migration (peaceful, forced, violent). They can name some key historic migrations (e.g. migration from Africa; migration to the Americas; TAET).

MIGRATION TODAY

Migration today is linked to events in the past. European violent 15-20th century colonisations of parts of Asia, and much of Africa and the Americas have led in turn to (peaceful) migration into Europe in the 20th Century. “*We are here because you were there*” A. Sivanandan.



Students understand the connections between events in the recent or more distant past, and migration today. For example, they can explain the connection between past European colonisations and contemporary migration into Europe.

EQUALITY GAP & CLIMATE CHANGE

The **equality gap** between countries and **Climate Change** are two major drivers of migration. Climate Change effects the ability of families in **majority world countries** to produce food and survive; so families will even get into debt to help a family member migrate. They hope this person will repay this and send ‘*remittances*’ home to help pay for basic needs, like health care, school or food, which families otherwise couldn’t afford.



Students are aware that migration from the majority world to the minority world is a consequence of the **equality gap** in the world. They can explain some of the links between Migration and Climate Change. They know the predicted scale of environmental migration (UN est. 200- 1 billion people by 2050). They understand that ‘*remittances*’ may support development and narrow the equality gap.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS

Migration takes place **internally** and **internationally**. In our time, the biggest international migration flows are from rich to other rich countries, and from poorer to other poorer countries (North-North; South-South). Much migration is temporary; migrants return to their country of origin. An estimated 258 million people live in a country they weren’t born in; this is approx. 3.6% World’s inhabitants (U.N. 2017). “*In Europe, the size of the total population would have declined during the period 2000-2015 in the absence of migration.*”(UN 2017).



Students know that migration is a continual process, which takes place locally, nationally and internationally. They can name some key facts about the main national and international migration flows e.g. that around 3.6 % world’s population are migrants. They can describe some global migration flows e.g. China to African countries; South /East Asia to Middle East.

EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

Migration brings **challenges** and **benefits** to **host countries/communities**. Existing communities may find it difficult to adapt to people with different ways of doing things and have concerns about negative impacts on their lives.

'Overcrowding', reduced access to jobs & houses are often concerns. Migrants also bring benefits like new ideas, more wealth, & workers. Additionally migration brings challenges (e.g. loss of skilled workers) and bring benefits (e.g. remittances from emigrants) for the **country of origin**.



Students can explain why migration presents challenges and brings benefits to host communities, and can name some of these.

Students can describe how migration can benefit or impoverish countries or origin, particularly majority world countries.

CULTURALLY - DIVERSE SOCIETIES

The process of migration is resulting in the creation of new culturally-diverse societies, raising questions about what diversity is and how to live in a diverse society. Migration raises questions about how we see 'ourselves' and '**the other**'. Migrants often face prejudice and discrimination. Some countries have addressed this with new Race Equality laws to prevent discrimination and protect people's rights. Governments adopt strategies to enable the **integration** of migrant communities.



Students understand that migration raises questions about how we see 'ourselves' and 'the other'. They know the name and purpose of relevant Race Equality legislation.

REPRESENTATION OF MIGRANTS

Migration is contentious and so is often portrayed in emotive terms by the media. Misrepresentation of migrants & migration can increase tension between communities, fear of 'the other' and foster racism and discrimination.



Students can explain why migration is a **contentious issue** and why people have different views about it. They are able to explain how it may be misrepresented by the media and exploited by political parties. They can describe some the consequences of this.

THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING INDUSTRY

Migration is a risky process. Migrants are susceptible to exploitation by traffickers who make money out of them. The well-being of migrants is not a key priority for many traffickers. This results in the deaths of many migrants. Per year, the human trafficking industry earns profits of \$150bn.



Students can describe what the **trafficking** business is and know of the dangers migrants face from traffickers and the services they provide.

ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL MIGRATION

Countries attempt to control and reduce migration e.g. by building physical barriers, passing laws to restrict benefits, investing in poorer countries and helping to resolve conflicts.



Students can explain why governments try to **control migration** and name some of the strategies they use.

INDUCED MIGRATION

Recruiting Migrants is important for some businesses to stay ahead of other competitors and maximise profits. Richer countries encourage migration from poorer countries because they need skilled/ unskilled workers e.g. doctors and nurses or manual workers.



Students understand that economic migration is important for businesses and state services (e.g. national Health Services). They can name some examples of how the state and business recruit people to fill the **skills gap**.



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➔ Write your notes here

WHAT MIGRATION WHY



REFLECTION TOOL MIGRATIONS



NAME

SURNAME

WHAT

➔ WHAT IS MIGRATION?

> Tick as appropriate

- Migration is a new phenomenon: it has begun in recent years
- Migration has always been a feature of human behaviour
- Migration is a recent phenomenon related to periods of global crisis
- Migration is a local phenomenon affecting only few countries
- Migration is a global phenomenon

> Name 5 types of creature that migrate:

.....

.....

.....

➔ WHICH TYPES OF MIGRATION HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE PAST 5 CENTURIES?

> Match the example to the Migration type:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| peaceful migration | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | economic migration into the EU today |
| violent migration | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | the Transatlantic Slave Trade |
| forced migration | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | European 'settlement' of America |

WHY

➔ WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE?

> Do people choose to migrate or are they forced to migrate?

.....

.....

> Name 5 pull factors for migrants

.....

.....

> Name 5 push factors for migrants

.....

.....

> Why do refugees migrate? (Tick as appropriate)

- To find better jobs
- To flee from persecution
- To get away from conflicts
- To get better houses
- To escape violence

➔ IS MIGRATION TODAY LINKED TO THE EVENTS IN THE PAST?

- Yes, for example.....
- No, because nowadays.....



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WHERE MIGRATION HOW



REFLECTION TOOL MIGRATIONS

NAME

SURNAME

WHERE

→ WHERE DOES MIGRATION TAKE PLACE, NOW?

➤ Color continents and countries mostly involved in migration today



➤ Do people mostly migrate internationally -from one country to another; or do they migrate internally -from one region to another in the same country?

➤ The biggest international migration flows are from poor to the rich countries.

- agree disagree mostly agree mostly disagree

➤ What percent of the world's people are international migrants?

- 3.6% 6.7% 15.1%

WHERE/HOW

➤ Where did all humans originate?
(Tick as appropriate and circle the right one on the Map)

- Europe
 Africa
 Asia
 America

➤ Name some groups that have migrated to your country over the last 2000 years.

→ WHICH ARE THE MAJOR DRIVERS OF MIGRATION, TODAY?

➤ Tick as appropriate

- artificial intelligence
 inequality between countries
 the threat of Nuclear War
 Climate Change

Can you explain your answers?

➤ Nowadays, migrants come to Europe because:

- they want our wealth
 European countries colonised their countries over the last 500 years
 they were invited by our government
 the World is interdependent

➤ Without migration Europe's population will decline.

- agree mostly agree disagree mostly disagree

➤ Globally, migration is short-term; migrants return to their country of origin.

- true mostly true mostly false false



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H O W

MIGRATION

H O W

REFLECTION TOOL MIGRATIONS



NAME

SURNAME

HOW

→ WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION?

The consequences of Migration are.....
.....

> Does migration bring challenges to host countries?

- Yes, for example.....
.....
- No, because.....
.....

> Does migration bring benefits to host countries?

- Yes, for example.....
.....
- No, because nowadays.....
.....

> Does migration bring challenges or benefits for the country of origin?

Name some of them:.....
.....

→ DO COUNTRIES AND BUSINESSES ENCOURAGE MIGRATION?

> Countries and businesses encourage migration for economic growth:

- true mostly true mostly false false

> What is the skills gap?

.....

HOW

→ IS MIGRATION ALWAYS A RISKY PROCESS?

.....
.....

> Name 3 dangers that migrants can face.....

.....

> Who are traffickers?

.....

.....

> Per year, the human trafficking industry earns profits of :

- \$8bn \$99bn \$150bn

→ HOW ARE COUNTRIES ATTEMPTING TO CONTROL MIGRATION?

> Countries control migration by:

.....

.....

.....

→ HOW DO THE MEDIA REPRESENT MIGRANTS?

> The media portray migrants in a fair and accurate way.

- true mostly true mostly false false



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H O W

MIGRATION

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REFLECTION TOOL MIGRATIONS



NAME

SURNAME

HOW

➔ HOW DO PEOPLE IN HOST COUNTRIES SEE THE MIGRANTS?

➤ Tick as appropriate

- they see migrants as different
- they are prejudiced about migrants
- they often discriminate against migrants
- they welcome migrants

➤ Do governments adopt strategies to enable the integration of migrant communities?

- some do
- usually not
- don't know what 'strategies' means
- don't know what 'intregation' means

➤ Do you feel you are a migrant?

.....

.....

.....

.....

➤ I feel Migrants are:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

➤ Draw your feeling about Migration:

IDEAS, EMOTIONS, CONCERNS, SOLUTIONS

You can fill the boxes below with words, drawings, colors, photos, collages, songs, musics, memories, ...