

Migration 800-present: Revision Guide

Key Topic 1: The Medieval Period

Why did the Vikings migrate?

- **Economic:** Viking raiders since 789 knew the wealth of England through raiding monasteries like Lindisfarne 793. Many English towns traded with Europe. Taking over these towns would increase their wealth
- The land in eastern England was rich and fertile unlike the land in parts of Scandinavia
- **Political:** England lacked unity. It was divided into seven kingdoms (heptarchy) and many fought with each other making Viking invasion easier
- In 865 the Viking Great Army landed in East Anglia and in 866 they captured York. By 878 they controlled East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria

How were Vikings treated

- Initially as invaders there was hostility toward them and there were a series of conflicts between them and the Anglo Saxons
- In May 878 they tried to take over Wessex but were defeated at the **Battle of Edington** leading to a treaty where Wessex remained independent but the rest of what had been England became the Danelaw
- War broke out between Saxons and Danes again in 937 and from 959-75 the Danes were driven out only to return as invaders. King Ethelred tried to pay them off to stop invading (Danegeld) but it did not work. There were some Danes living peacefully in English towns and Ethelred was concerned they would join Viking raiders. He ordered the massacre of all Danes in England on St Brice's Day 13 November 1002.
- However, the Danes defeated the Saxons in 1016 and Cnut became the Danish ruler of all England. He brought Saxons to positions of power like Edward the Confessor who succeeded him

Case Study: York/Jorvik

- The Vikings conquered York in 866. It was just 55 miles from the Humber estuary so it became the capital of the Danelaw and a centre of trade due to the River Ouse
- The city was transformed under the Vikings growing in population to 30,000
- Artisans made combs, cups jewellery from new resources such as amber and walrus ivory from Scandinavia
- Jorvik became a trading hub with other parts of Britain trading tin from Cornwall and gold and silver from Europe. Vikings used their previous knowledge of trading and merchants travelled to Russia, Baghdad as well as Europe
- Jorvik had a mint where coins were made
- There were minsters in York showing that Christianity was embraced

Explain the impact of Viking migration on England (12)

Political

- Settled in North and East uniting, several kingdoms under the Danelaw. Different authority than under Anglo Saxons. York became capital of Danelaw. Less conflict because of elimination of three rival kingdoms
- New legal system introduced. In many respects less strict. Peasant farmers able to choose who to work for

- Further example of more relaxed approach was toleration of Christianity. Freedom of worship allowed. Some Danes eventually worshipped Christian god in addition to their own gods such as Thor
- Viking assemblies called 'Things' were set up to vote on local issues

Economic

- Significant changes to the economy especially after 866 and conquest of York
- York became major trading centre – ships – River Ouse. Centre of foreign trade. Population of perhaps 30,000 adults by 1000.
- Vikings used their knowledge of existing trade routes to bring walrus, ivory, amber, German wine, Arabian spices etc. to England. It became a multicultural city with traders from Germany and modern day Holland.
- Skilled craftworkers developed in York – combs, jewellery makers, blacksmiths etc
- Minted coins in York.

Social/Cultural

- Huge impact on language in the Danelaw area. They spoke Old Norse. Modern English is similar in structure. Husband, Bread, Egg, Cake, Smile, Thorpe, by all are Viking words
- Wednesday named after Norse God 'Woden' and Thursday after 'Thor'
- In 874 Guthrum converted to Christianity as part of the treaty after the Battle of Edington. Many Vikings also converted after this but many practised paganism alongside

Why did the Normans come to England?

- The main reason was William's belief that he was the rightful heir to the throne. He claimed Edward the Confessor had promised him the throne and that Godwinson had promised loyalty to him. When Godwinson claimed the throne William prepared to invade
- There was also an economic reason. England was wealthy and this was well known to William. Adding England to Normandy would make him richer
- Finally there was a cultural reason. The Pope had declared William as the rightful heir so this was also a factor

How well received were the Normans?

- Initially the Normans were met with hostility. Their foreignness, their brutality (harrying of the North, Castle building, Forest Laws, changes in landholding) led to rebellions in 1069, 70, 71 especially in the North of England
- However over time the Normans were accepted and England would have 'French kings' for several hundred years

Explain the impact of Norman migration on England

Political

- The main change was in relation to governance and landholding. Under the Anglo Saxons (Edward the Confessor and Anglo Saxon had succeeded the Danish King Cnut in 1016) England was divided into Earldoms with each area owned by an Earl. On his succession William claimed all land for himself and rewarded his supporters with the right to use it, but not own it.
- To support this system William introduced the Feudal system. In return for using William's land nobles had to be loyal and give money and soldiers to the king when necessary. Failure to show homage (loyalty) meant your land could be forfeited)
- By 1086, 20 years after the Norman Conquest only 5% of land was held by Anglo Saxons

- William was religious and ordered monasteries and churches to be built. The Christian Church grew in importance and was run through a hierarchy with the Archbishop of Canterbury in charge of all other bishops and priests.
- The Normans introduced new laws like Murdrum (severe fines for the death of a Norman by an Anglo Saxon) and Forestry Laws (severe punishments for poaching)

Economic

- The Domesday Book (1086) was a record of landholding and how much it was worth in England. Mills, Ploughs livestock were all recorded. This allowed him to accurately assess the tax that should be paid to him. It would be used by future Kings throughout the period
- Craft guilds were introduced. These were groups of artisans who controlled who was allowed to carry out business in England.
- Towns such as Southampton and Bristol became trading centres. Breton traders set up businesses in Southampton
- Wool became the most important export and wine was increasingly imported from Flanders

Cultural

- French became a hugely important language. Its impact has been long lasting. Country/land, In Love/Amarous, Beef, mutton, veal, venison
- Richard, William and John are all French in origin.
- The surname Fitz_____ means son of

Social/Built Environment

- Normans built castles throughout England to act as a base to control Anglo Saxons. Over time Motte and Bailey Castles were made of stone.
- Huge cathedrals were built across England in the Norman style with rounded arches. Westminster Abbey was the largest in Europe
- Villages were wiped out during the Harrying of the North in 1069-70 to secure control of Northern England. Whole villages were burned, crops destroyed and thousands killed

Jewish migration in the medieval period

Why did Jews migrate to England?

- **Economic:** William needed to build stone castles to secure his rule over England. These were expensive. He needed capital to embark on this project.
- **Cultural:** England was a catholic country. The Pope forbade Christians from lending money with interest repayments. Judaism did not bar Jews from this practice
- **Political.** William knew of Jews in Normandy who had capital. He invited them to England and offered them legal protection as 'wards of the monarch'. As a group often discriminated against such protection encouraged Jews to migrate

What was the experience of Jews in England?

- Initially Jews thrived in England. This was because their capital was required. Many settled in London and slowly began to move beyond the city. Riccordia of Winchester was an example. She was so successful that her son Benedict became the only Jewish member of a craft guild, became a citizen and was able to own property

- However, over a 200 year period Jews faced growing persecution. People came to resent paying interest on loans and Jews refusal to fully integrate into society, most notably Christianity made people mistrustful of them. Jewish customs, dress, language and their ability to read and write also led to animosity. This coincided with the Crusades where anti Muslim/Jewishness rose because they were deemed unbelievers
- Royal protection began to decline under Henry III. Taxes on Jews were higher than on non-Jews, forcing them to call in loans to pay they creating more tension
- Pogroms in 1190 and 1244 due to false accusations of blood libel occurred. The same occurred in 1255 when Jews were arrested and executed. When attacked archa were destroyed meaning a huge loss of income
- In 1253 Henry passed the Statute of Jewry which made Jews wear badges so that they were easily identifiable. He ordered the arrest of 90 Jews claiming they had been involved in the ritual killing of a boy in Lincoln. Taxes were increased on Jews compared to the rest of the population
- In 1265 500 Jews were killed in London due to similar rumours
- Things deteriorated significantly after the Pope allowed Lombardy Bankers to charge interest on loans. Their migration to England meant Jewish capital was no longer required
- In 1275 Edward I passed the Statute of Jewry banning Jews from collecting interest making many facing financial ruin. Subsequently accused of coin clipping hundreds of Jews were arrested and 293 hanged.
- Finally in 1290 Edward ordered Jews to convert or leave England. Most refused. Needing money for war Parliament insisted that Edward ban Jews from the country in return for increasing taxes. 3,000 were forced to walk to the South Coast and before being shipped to Europe.
- It would be 400 years before they were able to return

Impact

- Lent money to Kings for capital projects
- Lent money to traders to expand businesses
- The Jewish community in York lent money to build the Fountain's Abbey
- One of the oldest Jewish communities in Oxford helped fund the building of Merton College in 1260. Jews worked as tutors for those studying Hebrew.

Why did other migrants come to England in the medieval period?

Low Country migrants (Flemish weavers)

- The wool trade became extremely profitable in the early medieval period. At its peak 1250-1350 30,000 sacks of wool were being exported a year. Flemish weavers were highly skilled and encouraged to come to England
- In 1351 the ruler of Flanders expelled hundreds of people for siding with England in a war against France. Edward III immediately invited the exiles and many were weavers
- England's growing economic growth led to other Flemish migrants – brickmakers, beer brewers, tailors, shoemakers, moving to England. The Black Death meant more opportunities

Monastic migrants

- England was a catholic country and Lanfranc had created more monasteries under William's rule. Christianity led to many clergy travelling extensively. Cistercian and Cluniac monks from France were invited to England

Hansa

- The hansa were traders from the Holy Roman Empire and were invited by Edward 1 in 1266 because of their knowledge of trade links in Northern Europe. They were given wards of the monarch status and settled in a walled community – the Steelyard in London

Lombardy Bankers

- From 1270 onwards Lombardy Bankers were invited to England to lend capital rather than having to rely on Jews. The Pope had allowed money lending in this period

What was their experience like?

What was the impact of migrants from the Low Countries on England?

Economic: Cloth trade became world famous. Crown profited from this. Cloth became the main source of wealth. Flemish weavers passed skills on. England moved from being an economy based on primary materials to one based on manufacturing. Hansa merchants increased trade with northern European Cities. England became a key trading centre. The Labour shortage after the Black Death was filled by foreign workers.

Political Lombardy bankers loaned huge sums to Edward I which enabled him to control Wales. Loans funded the 100 Years War. London became an international centre of trade.

Cultural: Words like 'owe' and 'lend' can be traced back to Lombardy Bankers

The most significant impact of medieval migrants was on culture. How far do you agree?

Although the impact of migration on culture and especially language was significant, I believe there were deeper impacts on the economy.

It is true that migrant groups made significant impacts on culture. The Vikings left a lasting impact on language. They spoke Old Norse and we can trace back suffixes such as 'thorpe' and 'by' meaning new village and homestead to them. Days of the week have roots in Old Norse with 'woden' leading to Wednesday. Furthermore, the Normans had a similar impact on language, with names like Robert and John tracing their origins to the Normans together with the existence of French synonyms like 'amorous' for being 'in love' That these words remain in use and are [part of our daily use shows the lasting impact of such cultural changes making them significant.

However, although the impact of both the Vikings and Normans on language was considerable the impact of both Jewish immigration and immigration from the Low Countries is less clear. Christian England did not absorb many Jewish cultural traditions as a Christian nation. This was the same for Flemish weavers and Hansa merchants who

<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flemish weavers were invited to England in 1351. They were extremely skilled and were welcomed to the country to improve the cloth making trade • Flemish brickmakers taught English brickmakers a different way of making bricks. Dutch brewers taught English brewers to make beer with hops not just barley. A willingness to share skills meant they were generally treated well. Their Christian religion also helped • Lombardy bankers were also given royal protection. Henry III was so keen to invite as it would reduce dependence on Jews for money lending • Hanseatic merchants also moved to England and established a base in central London called the Steelyard. It was a walled community. They were given the right to trade by Edward I, given royal protection and paid lower tax rates • In 1354 Edward passed a law giving the right to all aliens (foreigners) on trial the right of a half alien jury • In 1370's <u>Letters of denization</u> became available after migrants had sworn loyalty to the crown. It allowed them to be treated as people born in England. There was a fee to pay so it mainly benefitted wealthy migrants 	<p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Craft guilds believed migrants were taking their jobs. This sometimes led to hostility between English and Flemish clothmakers. During the Peasants Revolt around 150 foreign weavers and merchants were killed. During the revolt and again in 1492 the Steelyard was attacked with buildings and goods burned. They were viewed with suspicion as they lived in a self-contained community • During wars foreigners could face persecution. In 1325 Edward ordered the arrest of all foreigners on the South Coast fearing an invasion
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lived a largely closed life in the Steelyard. Therefore, although the Viking and Norman impact was significant and long lasting the impact of other migrant groups was less. The overall economic impact was more significant.

The Vikings transformed the economy of York and the Danelaw turning it into trading hub making use of the trading contacts they had previously established. New materials such as amber and walrus ivory were used in new industries. The Norman impact was also very significant. The Domesday Book was the first accurate record of landholding in England and would become a model for tax collection for future monarchs. Jewish migrants provided the capital to expand businesses at a time when money lending for a Christian was a sin. Flemish weavers transformed the cloth trade and Hanseatic merchants helped to turn England into a trading centre. These migrants were to transform England from an economy based on primary materials to one based on manufacturing. This was an enormous transformation and England and London would remain a financial centre for hundreds of years.

Migrant certainly had an impact on political structures too. The Viking system of things would later be the model for trial by jury and early democracy. The feudal system introduced by William would remain in place for most of the Middle Ages. The Catholic Church whose power deepened with Norman Rule would remain powerful until Henry VIII. However, the political impact of both Jews and low countries was more limited

Overall, the biggest impact on migration was economic. All the migrant groups had an economic impact whereas in other areas there were fewer groups. Also, the economic impact would help transform England from a relatively backward nation to a European trading power.

Key Topic 2: The Early Modern Period 1500-1700

Evil May Day 1517

- By 1500 there were about 3000 immigrants in London mainly from the Low Countries, Flemish weavers. Dutch and German brewers. They were encouraged because they paid more tax to the King. Two migrants were resented because of their close relationship to Henry VIII, Francesco Di Bardi, and John Meautys. The former had an affair with an Englishman's wife and the latter sheltered French wool merchants who were not supposed to be trading in wool
- John Lincoln organised a meeting on 30 April 1517 to protest against foreigners. 1000 turned up and went on a rampage attacking and looting the businesses and houses of foreigners.
- The authorities dealt with it harshly. 300 were arrested and Lincoln and other ringleaders were executed. It was treated as a rebellion against the King. Henry VIII spared the remaining prisoners.
- It was the last anti-foreigner riot for 200 years

Why did immigrants come to England 1500-1700

Religion: The reformation and England's emergence as a protestant country under Elizabeth I led to migration of protestants fleeing persecution in Europe. (Huguenots)

Government: Although the period was characterised by upheaval (Civil War, Cromwell, Interregnum,) by the end of the period Britain was ruled by parliament. Throughout the period government encouraged migration using Charters guaranteeing protection to migrant groups and changing the laws affecting them. Jews were readmitted to England for example.

Economic: The economic progress during the medieval period continued in the Early modern period. The growth of towns and cities and London particularly encouraged merchants from all over the world to move to England. In 1600 Elizabeth set up a charter to set up the East India Company to develop trade links in the East. In 1660 Charles II issued a Charter to set up the Company of Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa to trade in Gold, Silver, and slaves. This was the start of the slave trade and England's emergence as the leading slave trader in the world led to migration of merchants and sailors that had had little contact with England before such as India together with forced migration from slavery.

Cultural: Aside for the religious changes above, the Renaissance led to the movement of thinkers and artists

Protestant migrants

Huguenots

- The Reformation had led to a split in the Christian Church across Europe. In particular Protestantism grew in the northern Europe including some German states and the Low Countries in addition to England and parts of Northern France. However, both France and Spain remained Catholic nations.
- Huguenots were French protestants who saw England, a protestant nation as a place of safety.
- The first arrived in 1550. More arrived after the St Bartholomew's day Massacre – 10,000 were killed in France
- 50,000 arrived between 1670 -1710 after Louis XIV banned Protestantism and forced conversions. In 1689 William III's Declaration invited Huguenots to England offering protection. He wanted to both strengthen the protestant population in England and make use of their skills to develop the economy to fund a war against Louis XIV

Experience

- Initially Huguenots were welcomed. Edward VI issued a charter in 1550 allowing them to set up a French Protestant Church in 1550 initially and later Charles II offered them denizen status.
- William III's Declaration in 1689 welcomed Huguenot refugees. It led to a committee raising 3.5m in today's money to help them
- They were usually very skilled and were able to use these skills to find work. Note Henri De Portal and the Minet family.
- Around half of the refugees settled in London in Soho and Spitalfields. Spitalfields offered more freedom from London guilds as many were skilled silk weavers.
- Churches collected money for poorer refugees
- However, some migrants were desperately poor and took to petty crime
- Because of anti-catholic sentiment in general Huguenots were welcomed. There was some trouble around 1700 but their willingness to share skills – shot silk- meant they were welcomed
- Their own churches allowed them to keep their own identity

Impact:

- Boosted fashion trade – velvet taffeta and brocade, quickly learned by English weavers desired by wealthy women
- Boosted cloth trade – 20-fold increase in cloth production 1650-1700
- Kick started manufacturing industries - Huguenot iron workers helped develop steel industry in Sheffield. They started the English paper industry. Printing became a huge industry in England kick started by Huguenots. It would transform communication
- Invested in Bank of England – Set up in 1694, 10% of capital came from 123 Huguenots. 7 of 25 directors were Huguenots as was first governor Sir James Houblon
- Established London as major financial centre – Huguenots skilled in investment and understanding the National Debt
- Religious tolerance – allowed own churches leading to religious tolerance
- Large workshops established in Spitalfields – hundreds of Huguenots employed making owners very wealthy. James Leman was admitted to Weaver's Company a guild controlling weaving in London
- Huguenot churches the first of which was the 'Church of Strangers set up by Edward VI in 1550. It was burned in the Fire of London 1666 and rebuilt in Soho. It became a centre for the second wave of Huguenot migrants in the 1670s. Nine other churches had been built by 1700
- Words like brocade and shot silk described the new fabrics.
- Roads where they worked 'Threadneedle Street and Petticoat Lane.
- Names had a Huguenot influence. Andrews came from

Palatines

- Joshua Kocherl a German protestant had migrated to England to move to America. His mission was successful and so he spread word of his success to other German Palatines
- By 1709 there were 6500 Palatine refugees in London
- The Foreign Protestants Naturalisation Act of 1709 allowed Protestants to live in England with full civil rights providing they swore loyalty to the crown rather than pay denizen taxes. It was intended to attract wealth European entrepreneurs and craftspeople from France and Holland
- A refugee camp developed on the outskirts of London of mainly poor farmers and families from a part of Germany called the Palatinate. Between May and June 1709, 12,000 migrated to England
- The FPNA was repealed in 1712

Experience

- Initially Londoners were sympathetic and raised £20,000
- Some found work in Liverpool unloading ships but most were stuck in London
- Around 3000 were deported to Ireland in Sept 1709. The government assumed they would be able to farmland there
- The land was poor, and they often were unable to feed their families
- Some landowners used their own money to help. Sir Thomas Southwell settled 130 families on his estates. They were hated by the Catholic majority in Ireland
- Two Thirds drifted back to England
- 3,000 set sail for New York. Many died en route, or of typhoid on arrival or by immigrant hating mobs. Those that survived have descendants still living in the Hudson Valley

The Return of Jews to England

Why did they come to England?

- Religious persecution – as many as 100,000 Jews had been massacred in Ukraine
- Some Puritans believed that only when Jews had been converted to Christianity would Jesus return
- Economy. Oliver Cromwell badly needed to boost the economy. He knew that industrious Jews would make a positive impact on the economy. Jews in Amsterdam had made the city very wealthy. As England was a Republic, he ignored the Royal Prerogative declaration by Edward III expelling Jews claiming it had no legal force. This meant he did not need to consult parliament who would likely have opposed Jews returning.

Experience

Positive

- Jews were treated better than in the Medieval period. By 1701 there was a large synagogue in London, Bevis Marks – still in use today.
- Jews in London worked as bankers, merchants, dealers in precious stones, doctors, butchers.
- Solomon Dorrido became the first Jew to train on the Royal Exchange
- However, over half of the 1000 Jews in London relied on support from wealthier members of their community
- The London community of Sephardic Jews were prosperous and better treated than the Ashkenazi Jews from central and eastern Europe. They settled in Hull, Liverpool, Portsmouth and Plymouth. Here they worked as

tailors or dockers. However, many became pedlars moving between villages selling lace and ribbons. This that were poor were supported the Jewish Relief System

- A boys school Gates of Hope was set up in 1644

Negative

- Anti-Semitism persisted, Jews were unable to be lawyers, serve in the army or attend university. Popular culture often portrayed them cruel – Shakespeare – Shylock

What impact did Jews have?

- Their impact was primarily economic in the fields of finance and trade.
- Moses Hart was one of 12 Jewish brokers on the Royal Exchange. He made a fortune. He lived in Twickenham but trimmed his beard and did not wear a face covering in order to fit in.
- His daughter Bilhah married Aaron Franks uniting two of the most influential families in London. Their lifestyle was luxurious but afforded huge employment opportunities for all sorts of domestic servants and artisans

Roma

- Roma migrated to England throughout the period moving from place to place. They were persecuted by the authorities. In 1530 Henry VIII gave them 16 days to leave or face imprisonment. In 1562 Elizabeth said they must stay in one place or be hanged and over the next 15 years at last 20 were hanged

Flemish migrants Sandwich

- Sandwich was a town in decline that was transformed by Flemish weavers.
- Elizabeth I granted the town the right to invite Flemish weavers to settle. 25 Flemish households were invited to set up shops in the town. Over 407 Flemish migrants would arrive
- Many were master weavers who produced high quality products like broadcloth.
- They planted celery for the first time in England
- By 1582 half the towns population were migrants many fleeing persecution from Phillip II of Spain.
- However, their success did lead to some hostility when they started to take jobs in other industries taking English jobs.
- 1569 – only work as bricklayers if English workers had refused jobs
- 1581- Only work in the cloth trade
- Eventually many left to find opportunities elsewhere

Walloons in Canterbury

- Had moved to Sandwich but were invited to Canterbury in 1575 to fill 100 empty houses
- They created a successful cloth and weaving market. They were specialist silk weavers. Helped create jobs in the City
- Developed new trades such as silk dyeing, refining sugar and diamond cutting. Less jealousy about jobs
- By 1595 they were 1/3 of the population
- The Walloons were governed by 12 elders.
- There were concerns about too many Walloons arriving and after 1585 had to prove they had arrived because of religious persecution

Dutch migrants

Why did they migrate?

- The Dutch were valued for their knowledge of engineering. Land drainage work in the Netherlands made them ideal migrants to transform the Fens in East Anglia into fertile farmland

Impact

- For over 20 years from around 1630 Dutch workmen, managers, and engineers dug ditches, built embankments and sluices, created washes and dams and built windmills and pumps. By 1642 40,000 acres of land had been drained and turned into agricultural land. It was a total transformation.
- Landscape totally changed
- Farming changed. Oats were grown and animals could now graze. Geese were introduced for their feathers
- Coleseed became a dominant crop to make oil for lamps
- Oil mills were built to crush the coleseed
- New lakes were created filled with pike and eel for wealthy Londoners

Africans in England

Why did they migrate?

- During the Elizabethan era there is evidence of Africans living in England – at least 200. At this time there was no forced migration. Some like John Blanke arrived as part of Royal Courts of foreign ambassadors/monarchs (Catherine of Aragon)
- Others were part of the service of wealthy traders like Jacques Francis.
- However later in the late 16th century Africans arrived as forced migrants initially as part of captured Spanish ships by English privateers and then after Charles II issued a royal charter to the Royal Company of Adventurers trading in Africa as part of the slave trade
- Moroccans arrived in England after they had been pushed out of Spain in the 15th century. As an enemy of Spain Morocco was a potential ally and an ambassador arrived to discuss trade links.

Experience

- The free black migrants of the Tudor period were treated well. This was because of their social standing. Blanke was able to successfully negotiate a pay rise and Francis was able to testify in court something poor English people could not do.
- However, forced migrants, lower down the social scale, were treated poorly. Slavery did not technically exist in England, but it is clear from court records that domestic servants ran away from their masters due to poor treatment

Impact

- The slave trade made Britain the most powerful country in the world, underpinned and financed the industrial revolution and the creation of the largest empire the world had ever seen.

Indians

Why did they migrate to England?

- Initially Richard Fitch had been sent to India to meet Emperor Akbar to discuss trade links.
- Elizabeth created a charter that set up the East India Company in 1600. Slowly over the next 200 years the Company took control of India supported by a private army. Thousand of Britons moved to India to work for the company. Many married Indian women or employed Indian girls as 'Ayahs'
- On returning to England families often brought Ayahs with them and other Indian servants. It became fashionable for wealthy families to have Indian servants
- Indians also came to England as lascars (Indian sailors on ships owned by the Company) and found work in ports especially in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Cardiff

Experience

This depended largely on whether Indians were able to find employment. Servants were generally well treated and at this stage the numbers of Indians in England was probably not significant enough to cause popular hostility as would be the case in the 20th century

Cultural impact

There were migrants from all over northern Europe and their impact was profound

- Printing
- Finance
- Silk trade
- Art – Hans Holbein the first to paint monarchs in natural poses. Anthony Van Dyck was the first to paint pictures of royal children leading to the development of family portraits in the 18th/19th centuries
- Polydore Vergil wrote 26 books on English history. However, they were more about what he believed rather than what had happened. They became compulsory reading in schools in 1582 and some of our misconceptions from history (Richard III as a tyrant) stem from his writing

Key Topic 3: The Industrial Period

What was Britain like 1700-1900?

Key changes:

Industrial Revolution: The huge transformation of Britain from an agricultural to an industrial economy. Growth of factories and job opportunities, towns cities (Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham) the subsequent overcrowding in slums, the ravages of disease like Cholera. The possibility of employment led to huge internal migration from countryside to towns and from Scotland and Ireland to England

Growth of the British Empire: Britain's empire controlled 1/5 th of the world and ¼ of the population. It led to a huge growth in trade connections and led to migration from parts of the empire through both forced and unforced migration.

Changes in Government (parliament and the vote): The Great Reform Act extended the vote to the middle class and gave towns MPs for the first time, This again led to migration. In 1807 slavery was abolished in Britain and then the empire in 1833. The Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829 lifted restrictions on rights for Catholics. The vote was subsequently extended in both 1867 the urban working class and then the agricultural working class in 1884

Changes in transport: At the beginning of the period transport was limited and still by horse or foot. The growth of the canal network, then turnpike trusts, then railways improved transportation making internal migration easier.

Irish immigration

Why:

- **Underlying economic causes:** Catholics ruled by the protestant minority in Ireland had long been poor, marginalised from employment opportunities and subject to high rents
- **Trigger Social/economic cause:** Potato Famine: The main cause of migration was the failure of the potato crop in Ireland. Made worse by the British government exporting grain from Ireland over a million starved and 2 million migrated to England.
- **Other economic factors:** The industrial revolution meant that there were jobs widely available. Often poor Irish immigrants were willing to work for lower wages making them attractive for businessmen to recruit. They worked on canals and on the railways as 'navvies' making up 1/3 of the workforce
- Most settled close to their port of entry (Liverpool) because their health was so poor and they were so destitute they could not travel further
- Temporary migration continued through the period due cheap fares. This was usually seasonal, and they worked on the harvest

Experience

- The Irish faced hostility because they were both catholic and Ireland
- Their willingness to work for lower wages angered both English and Scottish workers with whom they were competing
- Prejudice was often prevalent in the media with Irish being characterised as heavy drinkers, and 'creatures' rather than people
- Animosity towards Irish generally increased because of concerns about the activity of Fenians especially after the attack on Chester Castle in 1867
- Anti catholic sentiment was at its highest in Birmingham after a series of violent anti catholic speeches by the Orange Order led by William Murphy. His supporters rampaged through the Irish Quarter.
- Most Irish lived in poverty in destitution, in slum housing in cellars and doorways in the ports like Liverpool in which they arrived

Impact

- **Economic:** Irish navvies were crucial to the development of both canals and railways. They made up one third of the workforce on the railways. Individuals like Robert Cain became wealthy owning over 200 pubs
- **Political:** Even though the Catholic Emancipation Act had been passed in 1829 it was difficult for ordinary Irish people to be socially mobile. However, the activity of Fenians would cause political disturbances for most of the 19th century. **Feargus O Connor** was a leader of the Chartists. They campaigned for votes for all men at 21. He was dedicated to the use of violence to pursue his objectives. This was not achieved, and the Chartist movement faded away by 1858. However, the vote was extended to the urban working class in 1867 and to the rural working class in 1884

Jewish Migration:

Context:

- Earlier Jewish migrants had integrated into British life as restrictions were lifted. In 1798 Nathan Rothschild founded the first branch of Rothschild's bank and by the middle of the century were allowed to be MPs and study at Oxbridge. However, in 1880 huge waves of Jewish migrants came to Britain.

Why:

- **Cultural:** Political persecution by successive Russian Tsars in the late 19th century led to mass migration of more than 2.5 million Jews. Many chose to settle in England because of its tolerance and greater opportunities. The

Jewish population prior to this had been around 65,000. In the 1880's over 100,000 Jewish migrants came to England

Experience:

- **Mainly negative:** They had come in greater numbers and were poorer than previous Jewish migrants. Most settled in Whitechapel and Spitalfields. It was estimated that over 40% of the population was Jewish. Few spoke English, and few had any desire to integrate. They looked different and spoke differently.
- There was hostility to Jewish 'sweatshops' where Jews would work for long hours for poor pay undercutting local workers and businesses. Trade Union owners had worked hard for basic working conditions for British workers and even though sweatshops were illegal they flourished
- Anti-Semitic hostility grew especially around the time of the Jack the Ripper murders and suspicion grew on the involvement of local Shochetim. Anti-Semitic graffiti blaming Jews for the murders did not help ease tension
- There was also anxiety over the link between Jews and Communism (Karl Marx).
- Popular culture added to anti-Semitism – (Dickens)
- Finally in 1905 **The Aliens Act 1905** was passed with the support of the Conservative government. . Pressure from the **British Brother's League led by Capt William Stanley Shaw**. It introduced immigration controls preventing those who could not support their families from moving to Britain. It did not specify eastern European Jews specifically but was clearly directed at them.

Positive:

- Jews did receive support from local Jewish communities such as the Board of Guardians for the relief of the Jewish Poor and by 1908 it was spending £28,000/yr on relief
- **The Jewish Free School** had been set up in 1732 but in 1900 had over 4000 pupils. They were discouraged from speaking Yiddish and taught Hebrew and English to help integrate.
- The **Jewish Lads Brigade** was set up in 1895 to instil British values in Jewish boys
- **Benjamin Schezix** a Russian Jew set up the Vapour Baths in Brick Lane
- Marks and Spencer (Michael Marks)

Indian migrants

Why?

- India was part of the British empire. Initially it was controlled by the East India Company but by 1858 the British government had taken full control
- Indian migrants arrived mainly through their links to the East India Company. **Ayabs** were young Indian nannies who came with their employers when they returned to England. **Lascars** were Indians who worked on East India Company ships
- Some wealthy Indians migrated to England to study. A degree from a British university meant it was easier to get a job with the Indian government when they returned home. Cornelia Sarabji was one of these. Sake Dean Mahomed worked for the East India Company and settled in Britain

Experience

- Lascars were paid less than British sailors and Ayabs were often left at ports after their passage to Britain. Many were unable to find work in winter months and many died homeless. In 1857 '**The Strangers Home for Asiatics, Africans and South Sea Islanders**' was set up to help. It was funded by donations from the wealthy. Treatment of Ayabs often depended on their employers
- Wealthier migrants to universities were treated better

Impact:

Economic:

- **Sake Dean Mahomed** set up businesses. First an Indian restaurant and then an indoor bathhouse, which introduced 'shampooing' to Britain.

Political:

- Dadabhai Narooji became the first Indian to be elected to parliament for Central Finsbury. He was critical of British control in India and voted in favour of votes for women

Cultural:

- The first mosque (Shah Jahan) was built in Woking in 1889

African migration

Why?

- Although slavery was never legal in Britain many plantation owners brought slaves back to England when they returned. Some were freed but the legal position was unclear. Slavery was formerly abolished in 1807
- Between 1870 -1900 Britain added 16 African colonies to its empire. Rich and powerful in Egypt sent children to British universities. Somali lascars also settled in port areas like Cardiff after working on merchant ships, especially after the Suez Canal was built in 1867.

Experience

- Racism was endemic in Britain and ideas on white racial superiority were common. This inevitably affected all non-white migrants

Impact

Political:

- **Olaudah Equiano** was an ex-slave who had bought his freedom. After the Somerset judgment he settled in Britain and published his autobiography. It was widely read and he campaigned for the abolition of slavery through the '**Sons of Africa**' group and did much to counter stereotypical attitudes about the intellect on non-whites. **Ottobaj Cugaono** was also a member. However, slavery was abolished because of white campaigners and economic reasons in addition to the impact of these two campaigners.
- **William Cuffay** was the son of a former slave. He worked as a tailor and became a key figure in the Chartist movement. Like Feargus O Connor He supported the use of violence. He was transported to Australia

Economic:

Ignatius Sancho became the first black African to vote in elections (1774/1780). He had set up a business as a shopkeeper and could vote because he owned property

Chinese migration

Context: Britain imported tea from China in the nineteenth century. The Chinese would only accept silver as payment. The British therefore sold opium in Chinese cities to address the trade imbalance. The Chinese emperor ordered all British opium to be seized and burned which led to Britain sending warships to China. They were forced to sign a humiliating treaty giving Britain Hong Kong

Why?

Growing trade between British owned Hong Kong and Britain led to Chinese immigration. Most were sailors settling in port cities

Experience

They were able to find work with little difficulty and were seen as hard working but also faced discrimination

Impact:

Economic:

Numbers were small so the impact was limited. However, many Chinese opened restaurants and laundries.

Other European migration

German migration:

- When Queen Anne died in 1714 her nearest relative was a German George Louis. He spoke no English but became George I. 12000 poor Palatinates arrived in 1709 but more skilled Germans arrived probably due to the connection with George.
- Bankers and in particular sugar refiners made a big economic impact. One famous migrant was Karl Marx a German Jew who wrote the Communist Manifesto in 1848. This was at a time of intense disruption across Europe. His ideas were feared by the ruling classes and the improvements made by the government to working conditions were likely because of a fear of revolution that Marx wanted

Italians

- Many Italians migrated to Britain fleeing the Wars of Independence. Most were poor migrants and settled in South Wales and London. They became well known for selling ice cream and opening fish and chip shops

Cultural impact of migrants

- Specifically in the arts, European migrants made a big impact. However much of this was not known by the masses at the time. However, the impact was significant
- **Oscar Wilde** was Irish and became a famous poet and author.
- **Samuel Coleridge Taylor**, a brilliant composer, was the son of a white mother and black father from Sierra Leone
- **Paul Reuter** was a German Jewish migrant who set up Reuters News agency providing information on the stock exchange
- **Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Christina Rossetti** were children of an Italian refugee who married a British woman. They became key figures in the pre-Raphaelite movement

Key Topic 4 Migration 1900-present

What were the key changes in modern Britain?

The wars

- The world wars revealed that Britain was no longer the most powerful country in the world
- Migration during World War 1 and 2. After WW2 Britain was reliant on US loans to avoid bankruptcy.
- After World War 1 all men gained the vote at 21 and women over 30
- Education Act set school leaving age at 14
- After the Second World War the government introduced the Welfare State and then the NHS in 1948

Empire

- The British Empire was at its height in the early 1900s with Britain in control of 25% of the world's land. 2.5 m men from the colonies fought in WW1
- After WW2 colonies slowly gained independence, India Pakistan in 1947, Ghana 1957, Nigeria 1960. They were invited to join the Commonwealth, independent and free countries still with links to Britain.

Politics

- The Labour Party was created in 1906 to represent the working class. There were moves toward greater social and political equality. Men and women voting on the same terms in 1928, Sex Discrimination Act 1975. Homosexuality was decriminalised in 1967 and abortion made legal.

		Why did they come to Britain	What was their experiences like?
WW1	<i>Belgians</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the Germans invaded Belgium in 1914, the British took in 250,000 Belgian refugees, the largest number of refugees that has ever arrived in Britain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They lived and worked in Britain for the duration of the war, supporting war industries. In 1916, in County Durham, a Belgian village called Elisabethville was established close to a munitions factory. • The village was run as a sovereign Belgian village, with Belgian currency and Belgian law. • Over 6000 people lived in the village, with the men working in the munitions factory making weapons for the British armed forces. • However, when the war was over, 90 percent of the refugees returned home. The British government and a lot of British people no longer wanted them to stay
	<i>Germans</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German migrants had been living in Britain since Hanseatic merchants settled in the Middle Ages • were established communities of German migrants across the country. • 1914 Aliens Restriction Act - all aliens had to register with police and could be interned (imprisoned for political or military reasons) or deported. The Act applied to all foreigners who had not become British citizens, but was aimed primarily at Germans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • travel restrictions were imposed on aliens, who could not travel more than five miles from their homes, and German businesses, newspapers and clubs were shut down. • riots and looting of German shops in Liverpool and other British cities. • Ill feeling towards German migrants in Britain even spread to the royal family, who are of German descent. King George V (reigned 1910–36) changed the royal family's surname from Saxe-Coburg Gotha to Windsor in 1917 to sever ties with Germany
	<i>Others from the British Empire</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women from all over the British Empire worked in or alongside the armed forces throughout the First World War. • British merchant seamen were recruited into the Royal Navy during the war, and lascars from India and sailors from the west coast of Africa, China and the Caribbean took their place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • life on board ship was hard: the working conditions were terrible, and non-White sailors were treated harshly, and paid less and received smaller rations than White sailors. • Many merchant ships also sank during the conflict, and over 14,000 merchant seamen died. • Some stayed in Britain, settling in ports such as London, Liverpool and Glasgow • In 1919, there were riots in many British ports. In May 1919, the Strangers Home for Asiatics, Africans and South-Sea Islanders in east London was surrounded by an angry

		They played a vital role in delivering supplies to the armed forces.	<p>mob, and the men who lived there had to be escorted in and out of the building by police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 1919, Charles Wotten, a 27-year-old Black merchant seaman from Bermuda, was killed by a mob of White people. • Lack of government support - The government responded to the 1919 riots by encouraging Black and Chinese migrants who arrived in Britain during the First World War to return to the countries where they were born.
WW2	<i>Germans, Austrians, Italians</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already in Britain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the Second World War broke out in 1939, all enemy aliens over the age of 16 had to attend an internment tribunal. • 600 Germans and Austrians fell into this category and were immediately interned. • around 6500 Germans and Austrians, were closely monitored and treated with suspicion • shops, businesses and places of worship associated with German, Austrian and Italian immigrants were attacked in major cities, such as Glasgow, Liverpool and London. • When Italy joined the war on Germany's side in 1940, 19,000 Italians were also subject to tribunal investigations.
	<i>Polish</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They came for refuge from the war • After the Polish armed forces were defeated by the Germans in September 1939, most of the surviving members of the armed forces left the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Polish pilots were welcomed into the British Royal Air Force and played an important role in the Battle of Britain in 1940. • Polish soldiers also served in the army and were part of the ground force that defeated the Germans. • Polish Resettlement Act in 1947 - Poles who had served under British command during the war, and their dependants who had come to Britain since September 1939, would be supported in Britain (14,000 Poles settled)
	<i>Chinese</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They came to help during the war: • The practice of recruiting men from China to work in the merchant navy continued. • played an important role during the Second World War, crewing the merchant ships that helped to ensure Britain received food and fuel throughout the war. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the government wanted to free up housing for British soldiers and sailors returning home, and so they set about forcibly returning 2000 Chinese sailors living in Liverpool to China in 1945 and 1946 • Little is known about what happened to the men forcibly returned to China • their wives and children, who remained in Liverpool, experienced racism and poverty. Their wives were unable to claim financial support because they had lost their British citizenship when they married a foreigner.

What was the experience of Jewish migrants 1919-45

Since the 1880s there had been a large Jewish population in London. They were affected by the rise of Hitler in Germany and his anti-semitic admirers in the UK

Oswald Mosely and the Battle of Cable Street 4 Oct 1936

In the 1930s Oswald Mosely and the British Union of Fascists (BUF) were a group who supported Hitler's policies and anti-Semitism. They planned a huge march through the heavily Jewish East End of London. Locals, socialists, trade unionists as well as Jews tried to prevent the protest. The police tried to allow the march through the area resulting in battles between protesters and the police. Ultimately Mosely's march was prevented. It showed real solidarity with the local Jewish community.

The Kindertransport

- Throughout the 1930s Nazi persecution of Jews led to increasing Jewish migration to Britain. About 60,000 were accepted by the government. However, as it became more difficult to leave Germany attention was focussed on children
- Jewish and Christian leaders persuaded the British government to drop visa requirements for children
- They were able to come to the UK if they had a sponsor that would look after them. Nearly 10,000 arrived between Dec 1938 and Sep 1939
- The government did not support those families who took children in. Their parents were not allowed to accompany them

Decolonisation and migration

The 1948 Nationality Act had given millions of people in the British Empire the right to live and work in Britain. It was intended to attract the descendants of white settlers to Canada, Australia and New Zealand. However, the government felt it could not distinguish between white and non-white in the legislation and so granted free access to Britain to all parts of the commonwealth and empire. They hoped to negotiate with the governments of non-white countries to limit black and Asian migration. This was the underlying reason why people from the former British Empire came to Britain

Caribbean

Why?

- The second world war had destroyed much of Britain's cities. In the Caribbean poor economic conditions meant many were eager to move to Britain.
- Employers (London Transport, The National Health Service) encouraged people from the Caribbean to move here. The SS Windrush was the first ship to dock with over 800 migrants. Many were skilled but ended up working in lower skilled jobs
- Many saw Britain as the 'mother country' and they believed they would be welcomed
- Migration to the US was restricted after 1952 so more came to Britain
- By 1960 there were 58,000 Caribbean people in Britain

Indian and Pakistan

Why?

- India gained independence in 1947 and the country was split into India and Pakistan.
- Partition led to extreme violence and many communities were badly affected. Thousands fled to Britain which was seen as a place of safety.
- Some were highly educated professionals; others were rural labourers who had never been to a major city
- As the initial migrants settled so others followed

Migration from Kenya 1967

- Kenya became independent in 1963. The leader Joseph Kenyatta wanted to 'Africanise' the economy and he forced Kenyan Asians, many of whom were wealthy to choose between being Kenyan or British.
- 95,000 chose to keep their British passports. In 1967 Kenyatta said any non-Kenyan Asians (those who had kept British passports) could only remain on a temporary basis.
- This led to over 20,000 Kenyan Asians moving to Britain before the government placed a limit on those who could come

Migration from Uganda

- A similar situation occurred in Uganda. In 1972 President Idi Amin expelled the entire Asian population unless they were professionals.
- Britain tried to negotiate with Amin but he refused to change his mind. The British government felt it had a moral obligation to offer Ugandan Asians a British passport. 27,000 had moved to the UK by 1972.

What was the initial experience of migrants from the Caribbean, India and Pakistan?

- All experienced racism
- Housing was extremely difficult to find for Caribbean migrants with signs saying 'No Irish, No Blacks, No dogs'
- Getting a job proved difficult because until 1968 employers could discriminate on grounds of race
- Most migrants worked in jobs they were overqualified for
- Casual racism was an everyday feature of life. It is possible that both Hindu, Sikh and Muslim migrants from India and Pakistan experience was worse than that of Caribbean migrants due to different religion, language, dress and less well-known cultural customs

Rising racial tension 1950-70

- Tension rose through the mid-50s, and an unofficial colour bar meant employment and housing were difficult to obtain for non-whites. The first serious tension occurred in **Notting Hill** race riots of 1958 when **Kelso Cochrane** was murdered by a white mob
- In the 1960s and 70s concern grew about rising numbers of migrants from the former empire. Racist propaganda played a big part in politics. In the 1964 General election in Smethwick the Conservative candidate **Peter Griffiths** won the election using racist propaganda. Leaflets were used saying 'If you want a n - - - - for a neighbour vote Labour'
- Another Conservative MP, **Enoch Powell** called for the **repatriation** of immigrants. In 1968 he gave the '**Rivers of Blood**' speech in which he claimed that British people should be free to discriminate if they wished and that the white native population was being disadvantaged by migration. He claimed there would be civil war between white and black. He was expelled from the Conservative Party, but polls suggested 75% of Britons agreed with him.
- In the late 1970s and 80s right wing extremists organised by the **National Front** and later the **British National Party** led demonstrations in areas such as Lewisham and Southall
- Rival organisations like the **Anti-Nazi League** held counter demonstrations and 'Rock Against Racism' brought white and black musicians together to show racism was not a solution
- On 18 January 1981 13 young black men were killed in a house fire in New Cross. Many believed it was started deliberately but the police failed to follow this line of inquiry preferring the view that a fight had broken out at the party. Outrage led to the Black People's Day of Action in March 1981 with 20,000 Black people marching.
- In 1981 rioting broke out in **Brixton** over police brutality. There was high unemployment (50% black men). In April 1981 Operation Swamp launched by police to target street crime. 1000 people stopped and searched under **SUS law**. Black community believed that were being targeted by police. £7.5 million damage in 3 days rioting. The **Scarman Report** into the riots concluded police had misused powers and that 'racial disadvantage was a fact of British life'
- In 2001 rioting broke out in **Burnley, Oldham and Bradford**. There were large Asian migrant communities in all 3 cities and the BNP was active in the area. In all three cities there was economic hardship poor housing and largely segregated communities. Most schools were single race. Both Asians and Whites felt the local council favoured the other more. The trigger was a fight between rival white and Asian drug dealers. An Asian taxi driver was attacked with a hammer. Rumours spread that he had died and Asian men attacked a pub the next evening

Government responses to increasing migration.

The government followed a dual policy of protecting existing migrants and limiting further migration

Protection

- 1965 Race Relations Act: Outlawed discrimination in public places and set up a race Relations Board to deal with discrimination cases but had no powers to enforce decisions
- 1968 Race Relations Act made discrimination in housing, employment and financial services illegal
- 1976 Race Relations Act: Any group disadvantaged over another was illegal
- **Limitation**
- 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act: Those Commonwealth citizens who did not have a British passport had to apply for a work voucher based on skills to migrate
- 1968 Commonwealth Immigrants Act: Only Commonwealth citizens who had a parent or grandparent born in Britain could migrate clearly favouring white immigrants from Canada etc
- Immigration Act 1971: Work permits renewed each year and permanent settlement only after 4 years. Did not apply to people with British born parents so favoured white immigrants
- British Nationality Act 1981: At least one parent of a child born in Britain had to be a British citizen for the child to claim British citizenship

Case Study : Asians in Leicester

- Leicester had a strong textiles and shoe industry which made it attractive to Asian migrants. There were always job vacancies for men and women and available housing
- 1951 624 Asians in Leicester – 1981 – 59,709
- Punjabi Sikhs, Pakistani and Bengali populations settled in Belgrave and Highfield estates
- By 1972, three temples, three Gurdwaras, two mosques and 40 Asian social and welfare clubs
- Reaction was sometimes negative with complaints about pressure on schools
- The increase in Ugandan Asian migration in 1972 led Leicester City Council to run an advertisement in Ugandan newspapers saying there was no room in Leicester for more migrants
- The economic impact of Asian migrants was considerable. Initially working in textile industries on low pay when these industries closed many set up businesses as corner shops, clothing and jewellery shops. By 2004 over 10,000 Asian owned businesses
- Aziz and Rashid Tyub ran a corner shop in 1976 and would later own Poundstretcher
- HKS Retail (Tilda rice) owned by Thakrar brothers with a turnover of 225 million
- Culture: Belgrave Mela,)
- Belgrave Road – the Golden Mile (Jewellery shops)

Migration to Britain after the 1970s

Key causes

1: Membership of the European Union (Economic migrants)

- Britain joined the European Union (then called the European Economic Community) in 1973. There were just nine members at that time. By 2007 there were 28. This expansion was mainly due to the membership of countries formerly under the control of the USSR. People can move freely to live and work between member countries.
- In 2004 nine Eastern European states joined the European Union. Britain became a very attractive destination for people because wages were higher in the UK than in their own countries. Migrants were able to send money home to families. By 2005 300,000 Poles had migrated to Britain

Reaction and impact

- Between 2011 and 2016 right wing newspapers became increasingly hostile to the EU and migration. UKIP became the third most popular political party in Britain and campaigned for a referendum on EU membership. It was held in 2016 and Britain voted narrowly to leave the EU.
Many eastern European migrants worked in sectors that UK people were unwilling to work in such as agriculture, food processing, social care. Leaving the EU has led to labour shortages in these sectors. Obviously, migrants

have set up businesses and restaurants and shops have developed to cater for new arrivals. The Brexit referendum led to attacks on some eastern European migrants. Many returned home.

2. Asylum seekers and refugees

- In 1951 Britain signed the United Convention on Human Rights. Britain promised to offer asylum to foreign refugees who asked for it and had evidence they were facing persecution. Claimant numbers increased over time. (4256 in 1987, 84,000 in 2002). The system for checking requests was unable to cope with the increasing numbers. Many desperate people paid people smugglers to illegally enter Britain on small boats.
- In particular there have been asylum seekers fleeing civil wars in **Somalia, Kurdistan, Zaire, Afghanistan** and the former Yugoslavia. In 2018 there were 108,000 Somalis in Britain. It was a popular destination because of the established Somali communities already here. Many had previously been given asylum in other European countries but made a secondary migration to the UK. 20,000 came from the Netherlands.
- Foreign intervention in **Iraq, Libya and Syria** created more refugees. Many refugees spoke English, so Britain was a popular choice. Many travelled across Europe to Calais seeking to move to the UK illegally. They were able to move across Europe because of the 1985 Schengen Agreement which opened borders across European Countries

Impact of migrants on Britain

Political

- Campaign Against Racial Discrimination (CARD) was set up by Jocelyn Barrow, David Pitt and Marion Glenn. Pitt was the first black person to stand as a candidate for parliament. They lobbied the government to pass the Race Relations Act 1965, but they believed it was too weak because it did not apply to housing, employment or the police. They campaigned for the Act to be strengthened. Their research had shown that nearly all South Asians living in Southall who had migrated as skilled workers were working in unskilled jobs. The campaign led to the Race Relations Act 1968
- Anti racist community action groups were also set up. Examples included the All Lewisham Campaign against racism and Fascism (ALCARAF) and Organisation of Women of Asian and African Descent (OWAAD) was founded by Olive Morris which led to the creation of local 'Black Sister's groups including the Southall Black Sisters group who campaigned against 'Virginity Tests' for women who were marrying in 3 months.
- Later Doreen Lawrence would campaign against racism in the police after the murder of her son Stephen by white men. The investigation by the police was riddled with errors and led to the MacPherson report which stated the report was institutionally racist. It also led to changes in the double jeopardy rule. She was later made a peer in the House of Commons
- Show racism the Red Card has tried to address racism in football. Black Lives Matter began in the USA but became an international movement after the murder for George Floyd in 2020.
- First Black MPs Diane Abbot Paul Boateng, Keith Vaz, Bernie Grant Rishi Sunak.
- Marcus Rashford and free school meals

Economic

- Immigrants had a huge impact on the NHS. German doctors after the WW2. By 1964 40% junior doctor posts were help by Asians. By 1971 there were 31,000 Irish nurses. Huge numbers of African and Caribbean women worked in nursing.
- By 2003, 29 % of doctors and 49% of nurses were born outside the UK.
- By 1971 100,000 migrants worked in textiles and 300,000 in manufacturing. By 1968 over 10% of London Transport employees were non white.
- In 2021 10% of NHS staff in London were from the EU.
- Cities and towns were transformed. Poorer areas of cities were regenerated. Chinatown in London, Golden Mile in Leicester

Cultural

- Migrants brought their religion to Britain. Diwali and Eid al-Fitr are celebrated
- Sport Music and the media have also been impacted. and COVID. Moira Stewart first female African Caribbean newsreader. Viv Anderson first black English footballer, Roland Butcher first black English cricketer, Daley Thompson, Fatima Whitbread, Tessa Sanderson Black athletic gold medallists. Jessica Ennis, Mo Farah,
- Lucian Freud – Jewish artist.
- Idris Elba (parents from Sierra Leone), Michael Omari (mother Ghanaian), Historian David Olusoga
- Food: British diet changed: 1957 only 50 Chinese restaurants in Britain, Chicken Tikka Masala

Case Study Bristol: Context: The Slave trade had made Bristol rich

- By 1958 there were 1500 Caribbean migrants in Bristol. They struggled to find homes and ended up in poor areas like St Pauls paying huge rents. Colour bars were common. Self-help groups like the West Indian Development Council were set up.
- The Bristol Bus Boycott was begun because trade unions had prevented black people being hired to work for the Bristol Omnibus company, the manager saying black people were not good enough to work for his company
- The WIDC exposed the racism by getting an able candidate with excellent references to apply. He was granted an interview, but it was withdrawn when a call was made to say he was black showing clear proof of racism.
- A boycott of the company followed by black people and students and tutors at Bristol University costing the company huge sums. Public pressure forced the company to abandon the colour bar but progress was low. By 1966 there were only 4 ethnic minority drivers and 39 conductors only 2.5% of the total
- However, Bristol became a leader in working to improve housing and education for migrant communities