Migration and Empire 1830-1939
LEARNING INTENTIONS

Describe the welcome the Scots received where they moved to.

Describe industries the Scots worked in abroad.

Describe how the migrant Scots kept links with their former home.
Hundreds of thousands of Scots moved overseas in the 1800s and 1900s. It is no surprise to say that they had a huge impact on the places they moved to.
The Scots received a mixed welcome abroad.

Many wanted them there, especially the **Colonial Governments** that had encouraged them to move.

Scots were also welcomed by **family** and **friends** that already lived there.
Other people opposed the Scots moving.

They often took land from native people, or took over sacred sites for farmland.

Native Americans and Australian Aborigines were very angry at this.
Many of the Scots who moved had been farmers. They used these skills in their new homes.

Many farms in Australia and New Zealand reared sheep, which were sold back to Britain, hurting Scottish sheep farmers.
Other Scots became involved in mining, often using current skills. Many Scots worked in coal and copper mining.

However the main mining interest was gold; Scots travelled to South Africa and California in the USA for this.
The Scots that moved elsewhere did not forget their homeland.

One way they continued to remember Scotland was by naming new places after the old country.

Dunedin in New Zealand is named after Edinburgh.
Other Scots continued celebrating their heritage.

This included holding Highland Games, going to Burns Societies and playing bagpipes at events.

Many Americans continue to celebrate these links during Tartan Day.
It tended to be Scots that moved *overseas* who most celebrated their homeland.

The Scots who moved to *England* did this *less*.

Many Scots *married* English people, becoming part of that culture instead.